

**SITES INVESTIGATED BY THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM BEFORE 1973**  
 Courtesy of LAARC

**1 GM1**

**Post Office Court, 1–3 Abchurch Lane, EC4**  
 A Oswald, 1939

**2**

NGR: TQ 32815 81040  
 SMR: 041529–30

Three Roman pits were observed. The S end of a medieval cellar or possibly a large cesspit was found at the S end of the site, aligned parallel with Abchurch Lane. It was 10ft wide and more than 11ft N-S. The tops of the walls lay at 10ft below street level, and their bases at 20ft below street level; the walls were 4ft thick and of chalk with some tiles. Silt lay in the bottom of the cellar, and was overlaid first by a deposit of burnt wood 1ft thick, and then by another silt layer. Green-glazed pottery, perhaps of 14th-15th c date, and encaustic tiles were found in this deposit, along with a bronze cauldron, Venetian glass, and the base of a stone mortar. Subsequent layers of burning and silt contained pottery of the 16th and 17th c, indicating that the cellar or cesspit had been filled in either before or immediately after the Great Fire of 1666.

EN I, 37–9; sitefile  
 PRG, 1047

**GM2**

**Aldermanbury (junction with London Wall), EC2**  
 P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32480 81562  
 SMR: 041256–8

A section across Aldermanbury was revealed when the new London Wall road was built across its line. Two small silt-filled gullies with a posthole between them were found cut into natural gravel, containing pottery of the late Saxon or early medieval period. Above were three layers of gravel, extending across the whole width of the modern street, probably road surfaces. Between the bottom and the middle layers of gravel was a thin layer of silt. Above the gravel layers were dumps of rubbish 8ft thick extending to within 3ft of the modern street. These contained sherds of the second half of the 13th c, and many pieces of slag and bronze suggesting metalworking. At the bottom of the dumps were the remains of a decayed wooden pipe which, with the dumping, suggests a deliberate attempt to raise the ground level, probably in response to local marshy conditions. This part of Aldermanbury was known as Gayspur Lane in 1332–3 (Ekwall 1954, 137).

ER numbers 684, 783, 849, 898, 899, 900, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267  
 EDN VII, 46; VIII, 65; IX, 12, 36; XI, 4–5  
 PRG, 616

Ekwall, E, 1954 *The street-names of London*

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.3, 215–16

**GM3**

**Three Nun Court (formerly Church Alley), Aldermanbury, EC2**  
 P Marsden, 1965–6

NGR: TQ 32487 81453  
 SMR: 041323–8

Excavation in 1965–6 found Roman pits and gulleys immediately E of the E ditch of the Cripplegate Roman fort. They were dug in the 1st c and were in use until the mid 4th c.

Excavation here, W of the site of St Michael Bassishaw church (see GM13), also revealed many medieval rubbish pits; a well, chalk-lined at the bottom and brick-lined at the top, c 2ft 9in wide; and several brick-lined post-medieval cesspits. A large circular ‘tank’ 9ft in diameter and with a surviving depth of 4ft 6in, into which drains flowed, was lined with chalk and mortar, and included a blind arch exposing the natural brickearth behind. The lower part of the tank was filled with silt containing 15th c pottery, and sherds of c 1500 above. The main upper fill was of brick rubble containing 17th c objects, and was perhaps debris of the Great Fire. Foundations of a medieval building were found nearby, following the alignment of modern Aldermanbury. They were 4ft thick and built of chalk and gravel, but could not be dated. The earliest pits E of (behind) the building were of 13th c date.

This site is also called Area B of the Guildhall Precinct (or Extension) excavations, (a site plan (photo 2943–50) shows Areas A-C; see also GM4 and GM13).

ER numbers 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1220, 1220A, 1220B, 1220C, 1221, 1221A, 1221B, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233  
EDN X, 26–30, 69–70; sitefile  
PRG, 754

*Medieval Archaeol* 11, 1967, 294

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965–66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.1, 4–5

#### **GM4**

##### **Guildhall Library (formerly Guildhall Car Park), Aldermanbury, EC2**

P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 32425 81430

SMR: 041327–8

Excavation revealed the E defences of the Cripplegate Roman fort. A short length of the foundation of the wall of the fort and about 50ft of the ditch were recorded. The fill of the ditch contained sherds of AD 120–30.

At least 29ft 6in of the foundation of the E wall of the fort had been robbed of ragstone, and the trench filled with 12th c material. The robbing ceased where the wall began to pass beneath Aldermanbury, as if the street was in use. Several 12th and 13th c rubbish pits were excavated; in one was a decayed wooden box 3ft 5in square by 3ft deep, containing a mass of mostly broken jugs of the 12th–13th c.

This site is also called Area A of the Guildhall Precinct (or Extension) excavations (see also GM3 and GM13).

ER numbers 988, 1069, 1069A, 1069B, 1069C, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1076A, 1076B, 1076C, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243  
EDN X, 25, 42–52, 72–3; sitefile (2 files)  
PRG, 755

Crowfoot, E, Pritchard, F, & Staniland, K, 1992 *Textiles and clothing*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 4, 209 [a 12th c piece of linen textile in ER1069]

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965–66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.1, 12–13

#### **GM5**

##### **Aldersgate, EC1**

A Oswald, 1939

NGR: TQ 32142 81463

SMR: 040465, 081543

A mass of ragstone masonry was found in the centre of the street, projecting to the N of the Roman city wall. No original facing remained. The bottom rested on black silt which had apparently accumulated after the building of the city wall. In places the structure seemed to have been keyed roughly into the wall, but it overlaid the wall footings and was clearly of later date. To the E were two massive piers of characteristically Roman ragstone masonry, with yellow mortar like that of the projection. These lay on the line of the wall, but set at an angle to it, and the foundations of the N pier had been cut through the flint and clay footings of the wall. There seems little doubt that the piers formed the central spine of a double gateway, and the projection part of its W tower. The gate was apparently inserted after the building of the city wall.

The foundation of the 17th c gate projected more than 5ft beyond the external N face of the city wall, and more than 2ft 6in beyond the inner face. It was built of brick in extremely hard grey mortar, and included fragments of medieval tracery. The foundations lay from 6ft to 33ft W of the frontage of Alder House (1 Aldersgate). They may be the same fragments observed by A Clapham in 1923.

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer G8

### **GM6**

**Aldersgate Street, EC1**

Q Waddington, 1924

NGR: TQ 31244 81475

SMR: 040466, 041310, 082100

The medieval city ditch was found during excavations for a new sewer 23ft beneath Aldersgate Street, 'a few feet to the N' of the city wall. The sewer tunnel revealed that the ditch extended 70ft N of the wall, where gravel was recorded. The filling was 'black mud, still oozing in some places, and very foul smelling, so that 'fresh air had to be pumped in to the men working. The mud was full of the bones of domestic animals, including the skull of a horse.' The tunnel did not apparently reach the bottom of the ditch, and gave no clue to the means of access to the gate in the medieval period. A side tunnel to the SE corner of St Botolph's church revealed a chalk foundation, presumably of the church.

EN I, 2; with a plan

PRG, 757

### **GM7**

**Aldgate, junction with Duke's Place (east corner, site of Post Office), EC3**

P Marsden, 1967

NGR: TQ 33556 81160

SMR: 041954-5

Excavation revealed parts of four successive N towers of Aldgate (Roman, Saxon or early medieval, later medieval, and the gate of 1607); and of three successive defensive ditches, the earliest of which was possibly Roman.

The square Roman gate tower had a foundation of clay and flints, and projected about 3m from the city wall. About 3m beyond it was the surviving edge of a defensive ditch, most of which had been cut away by the early medieval ditch. The post-Roman gate tower apparently standing during the 12th c was built of ragstone, roughly square in shape, and projected about 1.5m beyond the city wall. The steeply-sloping side of a ditch more than 2.5m deep, and perhaps V-shaped in section, lay just beyond the gate. The grey earth filling of the ditch contained pottery dating to the late 12th or early 13th c.

The N edge of another gate tower was located, the robbed face of which suggested that it might have been D-shaped. It is possible that this was the gate built in 1215. The tower projected at least 7.3m from the wall, and overlaid the filled-in early medieval ditch. Associated with the gate was the butt end of a later medieval ditch, filled with water-laid sands containing pottery of the second half of the 13th c. Unlike the earlier ditches, which probably passed in front of the gate, the later medieval ditch terminated immediately N of the gate, so that the roadway out of the gate was built on solid ground.

The latest gate was represented by part of the N tower of the gate built in 1607–9. Its foundation of ragstone and reused stones projected 8.5m from the city wall, and its interior comprised a basement room with a clay floor.

ER numbers 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278A, 1278B, 1278C, 1278D, 1278E, 1278F  
EDN XI, 5–8 (including annotated photographs); sitefile  
PRG, 1607

*Medieval Archaeol* 12, 1968, 184

Marsden, P, 1969 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1966–8, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.2, 20–6

### **GM8**

#### **Opposite 78 Aldgate High Street, E1**

Q Waddington, 1925

NGR: TQ 33615 81190

SMR: 041454

In excavating opposite the Rose and Crown public house in July 1925, the Corporation's contractors discovered an old, abandoned pump, chamber and well. The well was dry, and partly filled in; it was 14ft deep from a point 5ft below road level. The City Engineer had the well filled in and concreted over. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873–5, but not on later editions.

EN I, 20 (letter of City Engineer to Librarian, 14 July 1925)

### **GM9**

#### **52 Aldgate High Street, E1**

F Cottrill, 1938

NGR: TQ 33712 81233

SMR: 041096

Excavations in connection with the extension of Aldgate East underground station exposed sections of the ancient thoroughfare outside the city gate. The lowest layers of road-metalling, resting on virgin clay at a depth of 10ft below the present street level, were said to be undoubtedly Roman. During excavations for a District Railway tunnel, the SW angle of a Roman structure was found about 7ft S of the building-line on the S side of Aldgate High Street. The wall is said to have been entirely of Roman brick, about 3ft high and 1ft 6in thick. It was described by F Cottrill who did not however see it himself. Within the angle was Roman debris which contained a micaceous hemispherical bowl with a flange (*cf* T. May, *The pottery found at Silchester* (1916), Pl. xlviii, 61). It is likely that this roadside structure was a Roman tomb.

GM, *Annual Report 1938*; sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 362–3

### **GM10**

#### **St Botolph's Churchyard / Botolph Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 33580 81215

SMR: 041453

A large undated pit was found beneath the churchyard on the NE side of the church, in which were layers of burnt clay moulded to shape and evidently used for casting bells. There was also some wood, ash and brownish-yellow clay. The only finds from the pit were a few thin roof tiles. The base of a samian mortarium was also found.

ER numbers 990, 991

EDN X, 25  
PRG, 1608

### **GM11 (=GM209)**

**Fore Street / 2 St Alphage Garden / St Alphage House (St Alphage Churchyard), EC2**  
P Marsden, 1960

NGR: TQ 32450 81640  
SMR: 041898, 040486-7

Excavations immediately N of St Alphage church and E of the churchyard revealed a section through the foundations of a ragstone wall 3½ft thick. This was in line with the wall of the Roman fort 37ft to the W and was presumably its continuation. Everything above the bottom 2ft of the foundation had been removed, and there was no trace here of the foundation of the inner thickening wall which has added to the fort wall when the later city wall was built; it may have been later removed, since its foundation was normally at a higher level. A V-shaped cutting which may have been the bottom of the fort ditch was seen immediately to the N, though its relationship to the ragstone foundation was puzzling as it appeared in the section. Its filling contained shells of land mollusca so it was probably dry. Further N, about 17ft N of the wall, was the bottom of a V-shaped depression which appeared to be the Roman city ditch. Excavation also exposed the broad medieval to 16th c ditch.

This is the same site as GM209; the details are given here, but the finds are reported under GM209 in case the division into two observations has meaning.

EDN VII, 30, 34; sitefile

There are no ER groups from this site as GM11. The EDN contains bound-in correspondence comprising a short report on mollusca from the silt at the base of the Roman ditch (C P Castell, BMNH) and a letter discussing the findings by W F Grimes. See GM209, which is the same site, also in 1960, which has finds.

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 92 [summary of observations on the site of St Alphage church]

### **GM12**

**Minster House, 12 Arthur Street / Lawrence Pountney Lane, EC4**  
I Noël Hume, 1954-5

NGR: TQ 32785 80782  
SMR: 041001-2, 041430

In the NE corner of the site were traces of two successive Roman buildings, the first of which had a floor of rough but evenly set white tesserae laid on a bed of concrete 2ft thick. The later building had been raised 1ft above this by a layer of concrete through which ran moulded channels capped by red building tiles. These were evidently flues through which passed furnace-heated air to warm a floor above. A small number of pottery sherds from one of the channels suggested that this part of the hypocaust had ceased to operate by the mid 3rd c.

A medieval chalk wall in the NE of the site overlay a Roman wall 3ft 9in wide which had been used as its foundation. The medieval wall was in turn used as the base for an 18th c wall. A large cesspit near the S side of the site contained a large number of objects up to the period 1660-80, including a hoard of jetton-like coins called billon placks of James IV/V of Scotland (c 1515).

ER numbers 262A, 262B, 264, 266, 269, 269B, 270, 270A  
EDN II, 86-93, 97; III, 26, 28-31  
PRG, 934

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 302

### **GM13**

**Guildhall offices formerly Bassishaw House (site of St Michael Bassishaw church), Basinghall Street, EC2**  
P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 32513 81448  
SMR: 041501-3

Excavations revealed the foundations of the E end of the 12th c church of St Michael Bassishaw. They were of chalk and gravel, about 3ft 3in wide. The church had a nave 13ft wide and at least 32ft long, with an apsidal chancel 6ft 6in deep internally. The foundations overlay earlier rubbish pits containing 11th-12th c pottery. Traces of later medieval foundations of chalk and yellow mortar were also found, though they did not form a coherent plan.

The earliest documentary reference to the church is in the latter half of the 12th c. It was rebuilt in the 15th c, burnt in 1666, rebuilt in 1671-9, and demolished in 1897. The church was also investigated during and after demolition, in 1899.

This site was Area C of the Guildhall Precincts (or Extension) excavations (see also GM3 and GM4).

ER numbers 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1068A  
EDN X, 37-41; sitefile  
PRG, 1040 (PRG, 1027 for discoveries of 1899)

Cohen, N, 1995 The birth of church archaeology in London, *London Archaeol*, 7, 315-20

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965-66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 22.1, 14-16; cf *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* II, 1910, 158-78

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 121

#### **GM14**

##### **40 Basinghall Street (Route 11), EC2**

P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 32480 81517  
SMR: 041444-6

Silt deposits reflecting marshy conditions during the 11th-12th c were recorded.

ER numbers 784, 799, 803  
EDN VIII, 66, 86; IX, 5

#### **GM15**

##### **19 Bevis Marks, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 33416 81295  
SMR: 041943

A length of more than 19ft of the city wall, running right across the site, was exposed and subsequently destroyed. The outer face was about 25ft 6in from the Bevis Marks frontage, and the thickness of the wall above the plinth was 7ft 11in. The Roman masonry in parts came up to the underside of the ground floor of the modern building, 2ft 6in below pavement level. The top of the plinth was 4ft 4in lower than this. A double bonding-course ran through the wall, with its top 4ft below pavement level, and on the inner face of the wall there was an offset of 3in at this level, with an additional single course of bricks immediately above it, only one brick deep.

*J Roman Stud*, 26, 1936, 254

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W22

**GM16****St Mary Axe House, 56–60 St Mary Axe, 1–3 Goring Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 33350 81370

SMR: 041937

Traces of the black earth fill of the city ditch, containing pottery of the 16th-17th c, were noted. The observed SW edge of the ditch lay parallel to and 52ft NE of the frontage of Bevis Marks.

EDN VIII, 43

PRG, 1328

Marsden, P, 1963 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 77

**GM17****Billiter Street (sewer tunnel), EC3**

I Noël Hume, 1953

NGR: TQ 33300 81115

SMR: 041814

A square chalk-lined pit containing a group of 16th-17th c pottery found by a workman while digging a new sewer tunnel in Billiter Street, at a point approximately 45ft-50ft S of its junction with Leadenhall Street, beneath the centre of the road.

EDN II, 72; finds not traceable

PRG, 1329

**GM18****19–21 Birchin Lane, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 32900 81050

SMR: 040806–9

Road metalling consisting of hard compact gravel with some brick fragments was seen in two places on the site. It contained some blocks of worked stone near the bottom, which was at an irregular depth varying from 15ft to 21ft below pavement level. It seemed to form part of a N-S road, which must have been more than 30ft wide. From occupation levels and refuse deposits below it came eight potters' stamps of the following dates: Tiberius-Nero (1), Tiberius-Vespasian (2), Claudius-Nero (1), Claudius-Vespasian (2), Claudius-Domitian (1), Nero-Vespasian (1). The construction of the road cannot therefore be earlier than the reign of Nero, and is more probably of Flavian date. E of the road was a robber trench 4ft wide, containing powdered cement and lumps of ragstone, apparently following the line of a N-S wall just E of the road.

The site is included in the recent study of the Roman fora by Marsden (1987, 79–82); the above summary is from Merrifield.

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 79–82

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 225

**GM19 (=GM301)****Blackfriars Wreck 3, EC4**

P Marsden, 1970

NGR: TQ 32068 80797

SMR: 041389 Wreck 3

Wrecks of two boats were found. In this guide GM19 is reserved for Blackfriars Wreck 3, and GM183 for Blackfriars Wreck 4.

A clinker-built sailing vessel (Blackfriars Wreck 3) was found wrecked in the bed of the Thames W of Trig Lane, and was excavated within a modern cofferdam. The vessel was originally about 16m long and 3m wide, and had a flat bottom (Fig \* GM19). It was a river barge since it had a very low freeboard. Both bow and stern were pointed, and since there was no trace of a rudder it seems that the boat was steered by steering oar. The overlapping oak planks were held by iron rivets, and were made watertight with a luting of hair. In the centre was a broad but thin keel-plank. Ribs were held to the planks by wooden pegs. A longitudinal mast-step lay almost amidships, and wear marks on the timber show that the mast was frequently lowered. Pottery, shoes and two pewter pilgrim badges were found in the wreck and may have been deposited after it was sunk in the late 15th c. Many repairs to the oak planking suggest that the vessel had a long and hard usage. Nearly 2000 cylindrical lead weights from inside the vessel suggest that a fishing net of the late 15th c had been caught in the wreck.

The wreck of a second clinker-built ship (Blackfriars Wreck 4), carrying a cargo of Kentish ragstone, was found in the bed of the river close to the first wreck. It had probably sunk during the 15th c. It was not possible to record its full dimensions. See GM183.

*International J of Nautical Archaeol*, 1, 1972, 130–2; *Medieval Archaeol*, 15, 1971, 176

Marsden, P, 1996 *Ships of the port of London: twelfth to seventeenth centuries AD*, 55–104

Peberdy, R B, 1996 Navigation on the River Thames between London and Oxford in the Late Middle Ages: a reconsideration, *Oxoniensia*, 61, 311–40 [the boat as an example of a river vessel used in trading up the Thames]

Tyers, I, 1992 City: early to late medieval boats (BIG82, CUS73, TL74, Blackfriars Wreck 3), Dendrochronology Report

## **GM20**

### **Blossoms Inn, 3–4 Trump Street, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1956

NGR: TQ 32432 81235

SMR: 041356–7

After excavation by W F Grimes for RMLEC on this site in 1955, I Noël Hume recorded further features in 1956. His examination followed the cutting of a retaining wall trench from E to W. At the W end of the trench, post-medieval features rested on a deposit of black gravel and organic clay containing exclusively Roman material. Noël Hume interpreted this as a pond or stream open in the Roman period.

A rectangular timber-lined well was excavated by workmen in the middle of the site. Finds included three buff-white jugs and other sherds of the mid 2nd c (ER 359).

Also in the section, a chalk-lined well 2ft 10in in diameter and up to 9ft 5in deep below the modern cellar floor was recorded. Its lining was 2ft 2in thick. The lower fill of silt contained many objects of c 1500, including 78 buckle strap ends and many incomplete buckles, suggesting manufacture nearby. A roughly square chalk-lined cesspit, also at the S end of the site, measured 6ft 8in by 5ft 9in, with walls 1ft 5in thick, and its base at 6ft 6in below modern cellar floor. No dating evidence was recovered. Another chalk-lined well, of unknown dimensions, was found in the centre of the site, containing objects of the 16th and early 17th c.

ER numbers 318, 319, 323, 324, 327, 359, 361, 377

EDN III, 74–7; IV, 19, 23–4, 43–5

PRG, 775

See also GM254, the observations by G Dunning on this site in 1930.

Goodall, I, 1981 The medieval blacksmith and his products, in D Crossley (ed), *Medieval industry*, CBA Res Rep 40, 51–62

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58

**GM21****Bow Bells House, 11 Bread Street, 46–55 Cheapside, EC4**

E Rutter, 1958

NGR: TQ 32318 81109

SMR: 041329

A chalk-lined well was found in the SW part of this site, close to Bread Street. It was 3ft 6in in diameter internally, and the chalk lining, faced with neatly dressed blocks, was 1ft 4in thick. No dating evidence was recovered.

ER number 415 (unstratified finds)

EDN IV, 62; V, 3a–4

PRG, 759

**GM22****Rear of 72, Upper Thames Street, EC4**

G Davies, 1961

NGR: TQ 32437 80709

SMR: 041375–7

A 10ft length of waterfront wall of ragstone was found about 40ft N of the existing modern riverside wall. The ragstone wall was 4ft thick, faced only on its S (river) side, and it lay on a raft of horizontal timbers overlying rows of upright timber piles. A sloping foreshore of soft grey mud lay in front of the wall, and this was overlaid by dumps of brick and cement. A sherd of 15th c pottery was found in the grey foreshore mud, apparently predating the waterfront.

EDN VII, 51–2

PRG, 818

**GM23****Colchester House, Pepys Street, EC3**

Unknown, 1951

NGR: TQ 33530 80840

SMR: 040209

During post-War widening of Savage Gardens in 1951, several whole Roman pots were found. Some were retained by Trinity House and are on display at their offices in Colchester House, which is on the E side of the Gardens.

**GM24****4 Bridewell Place, EC4**

Q Waddington, 1926

NGR: TQ 31595 81061

SMR: 041227

A large well of unknown date was found under the roadway opposite the entrance of 4 Bridewell Place. It was 6ft in diameter internally and brick-lined as far as could be observed. Soundings showed that it was about 126ft deep, with a water depth of 47ft. The well was approached by a vaulted passage 3ft high and 2ft 6in wide from the W (according to a plan; 'E' according to the text). The floor of the passage and the top of the well were at a depth of 5ft below the roadway. The passage was 28ft long, and had been bricked off in front of the house on the W side of the street. The passage and well were filled in 1926.

Though the well is undated (apart from the use of bricks suggesting a date after about 1500), its size, position and construction details suggest it may have been part of Bridewell Palace (1515–23). Bridewell Place crosses the main courtyard of the palace (Gadd & Dyson 1981).

EN I, 31; Librarian's Annual Report, 1926

PRG, 436

Gadd, D., & Dyson, T., 1981 Bridewell Palace: excavations at 9–11 Bridewell Place and 1–3 Tudor Street, City of London, 1978 *Post-Medieval Archaeol*, 15, 1–79

### **GM25**

#### **Site of Bush Lane, 152 Upper Thames Street, EC4**

P Marsden, 1964–5

NGR: TQ 32643 80788

SMR: 041414

Excavations here revealed parts of large Roman masonry structures interpreted as the palace of the Roman governor. This site is published, for its Roman period, as Areas 4 and 5 in the Roman governor's palace report. The main structure was a N-S wing of rooms immediately E of the ornamental pool.

For the post-Roman period, excavation revealed three medieval chalk foundations, of buildings of unknown size and alignment since the builders had reused parts of the Roman structures beneath, and it was not possible to ascertain the medieval plan. They seem to have fronted onto Suffolk Lane. The E face of another wall of chalk and brown mortar was found aligned N-S just E of Cannon Street station and N of Upper Thames Street. A stone-lined cesspit contained objects of the first half of the 17th c.

ER numbers 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035

EDN IX, 24; X, 1–22, 31–2, 33–6; site file

PRG, 926

Marsden, P., 1975 Excavation of a Roman palace site in London, 1961–1972, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 26, 1–102

Milne, G., 1996 A palace disproved: reassessing the provincial governor's presence in 1st-century London, in Bird, J., Hassall, M., & Sheldon, H (eds), *Interpreting Roman London: papers in memory of Hugh Chapman*, 49–56

### **GM26**

#### **26–27 Byward Street (junction with Water Lane), EC3**

P Marsden, 1968

NGR: TQ 33335 80670

SMR: 044354–7

A deep excavation into the natural gravel at the N end of Water Lane exposed several undated rubbish pits in section and part of a Roman building. It comprised walls forming the corner of a sunken room. Its floor of buff mortar lay about 4ft below the top of natural gravel. The N wall was 1ft 9in wide, and the E wall was 2ft wide; both were built of ragstone with courses of bonding tile.

Two lengths of chalk and ragstone wall were noted on the N side of the modern Bakers' Hall and to the E of the Hall. They were of unknown thickness since they were encased in recent brick walls. They may be part of the 15th c house of John Chichele, Chamberlain of London 1435–46, whose property passed to the Bakers to become their Hall.

EDN XI, 15; sitefile

Marsden, P., 1969 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1966–8, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.2, 20

### **GM27**

#### **4 Castle Court, EC3**

P Marsden, 1976

NGR: TQ 32925 81075  
SMR: 044358

A trench dug in November 1976 in the cellar of this building exposed the gravel metalling of a Roman street on the W side of the second Roman forum. The surviving top of the gravel lay 3.63m below the pavement level of the Court, and it extended downwards for more than 1.14m. The trench had been cut along the axis of the street so no camber could be observed.

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 82

### **GM28**

**25–29 (now 23–29) Camomile Street, EC3**

E Rutter, 1958

NGR: TQ 33301 81416  
SMR: 041934, 041824

Traces of the broad medieval ditch were found extending from about 57ft N of Camomile Street as far as Houndsditch. The S part of the ditch contained grey-black earth which included tile, pottery and bone fragments. Further N the ditch was flat-bottomed at a depth of 9ft 3in below the modern basement floor, and contained thick grey-blue clay which was completely sterile. The two types of fill suggest two phases in the history of the ditch. A few pottery sherds of the 16th or early 17th c were recovered from a ditch filling. A brick-lined cesspit containing 17th c pottery was noted S of the ditch.

See also COT88, excavations on this site in 1988.

ER numbers 404, 405, 406, 407  
EDN IV, 77–86  
PRG, 1337

### **GM29**

**78–80 Cannon Street (site of Dyers' Arms), EC4**

P Marsden, 1966

NGR: TQ 32670 80885  
SMR: 041415

This site revealed walls interpreted as part of the Roman governor's palace, and the site is Areas 2 and 3 in the published report of the palace excavations (Marsden 1975).

Several late Saxon/early medieval pits containing Badorf ware were recorded, suggesting the late Saxon robbing of the Roman palace structures in the S half of the site. A chalk-lined well, 3ft in diameter, contained 14th c pottery. Two cesspits were recorded: one contained objects of the mid 17th c, and the other, chalk-lined, objects of the 16th and 17th c, including much fine glassware and a gold noble of Henry IV.

ER numbers 913, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1118A, 1118B, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206  
EDN IX, 38, 40; X, 57–8, 62, 67; sitefile  
PRG, 927

*Medieval Archaeol*, 20, 1967, 294–5

Marsden, P, 1975 Excavation of a Roman palace site in London, 1961–1972, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 26, 1–102

### **GM30**

**111 Cannon Street (site of St Swithun's church), EC4**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32680 80915  
SMR: 040909, 040912–6

A medieval grave-slab of Purbeck marble, 2ft 7in square, was found reused in the foundation of the SE corner of Wren's church. It had an incised drawing of a lady holding a heart in her hands, and an inscription in Lombardic lettering (transcribed, EDN VIII, 22) referring to the burial of the heart of Joanna, wife of Fulke de St Edmond, sheriff of the City in 1289–90. A chalk and mortar wall (dimensions not recorded) aligned E-W and partly reused by Wren was noted beneath the W part of the Wren crypt.

EDN VII, 57–8; VIII, 1, 4–6, 8, 22, 41; sitefile  
PRG, 942

Marsden, P, 1963 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 77; see also excavation by Grimes on this site at the same time: Grimes, W F, 1968 *The excavation of the Roman and medieval City of London*, 199–203 (site WFG48)

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 131

### **GM31**

**Temple Court, 77 Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street and 4 Budge Row, EC4**

E Rutter, 1958

NGR: TQ 32500 81000  
SMR: 040885–91, 040899

This site is also called Temple House in the Excavation Day Notebooks.

A line of squared wooden piles was observed running just N of Budge Row, roughly in line with Watling Street, but as these probably formed part of a complex of posts their alignment may not signify much. Patches of clean ballast were seen where the grab had been working along the line of Budge Row, overlying a thin layer of black pebbly mud, from which an amphora handle was recovered. This layer was immediately above the clay subsoil. The patches of ballast may possibly indicate the continuation of the metalled Roman road seen on the E of the Walbrook.

In the trench for the retaining wall along the Cannon Street frontage, about 12ft–15ft N of the pavement, wooden piles were seen, not in even lines, running roughly E-W. The pile tops were about 7ft below the basement floor. A hoard of 1st c coins was recovered from the site.

At the same general time as these observations (December 1958), on a site called 'Cantling/Bucklersbury House', what was probably the E and S walls of the pre-Fire St Antholin's church was revealed by a mechanical grab; it was constructed of chalk, ragstone and bricks, but details were impossible to obtain. The church site lay N of Watling Street. At the N end of the site a well with an internal diameter of 4ft 3in was recorded; its wall was 1ft 7in thick and constructed of chalk and flint with a facing of Kentish ragstone.

ER numbers 436, 440, 442, 444, 473, 474, 485, 439, 488, 410, 431, 441, 445, 470, 484  
EDN IV, 90; V, 14, 18, 22–30, 35–6, 56–7, 62, 64

Merrifield, R, 1960 A first century coin hoard from Budge Row (London), *Numismatic Chronicle* 6th series, 20, 279–82

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 255–6

Wilmott, T, 1991 *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 18–33

### **GM32**

**106 Cannon Street, EC4**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 32740 80870  
SMR: 041439

A 3ft length of an undated wall was found in the NE part of the site. It was built of flint rubble and buff cement, faced only on its N side; 2ft 3in thick and exposed 1ft 6in in depth, its top was at about basement level.

Sitefile  
PRG, 941

### **GM33**

#### **143–147 Cannon Street (Nicholas Lane site), EC4**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32785 80885

SMR: 040949–52

On the E half of no 143 Cannon Street, a gravel deposit 1ft thick was observed extending to about 6ft N of the old building frontage. It overlay the natural brickearth and seemed to be an artificial deposit. It had the appearance of Roman road metalling, and probably represented either the N edge of the Roman road or a spill of road material immediately adjacent to it. Elsewhere on the site was a fire-level containing burnt daub and pottery of the Flavian period. In view of the presence of Hadrianic fire deposits on sites immediately to the N and E, however, there seems little doubt (according to Merrifield 1965) that this should also be attributed to the same fire. Cutting into it were ragstone foundations of a later date. An earlier thin burnt level, possibly representing the Boudican fire, lay a few inches above the natural soil.

ER numbers 734, 765, 766

EDN VIII, 29–30, 48

Marsden, P, 1963 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 70

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 283

### **GM34**

#### **67–69 Cheapside, 1–5 Queen Street, EC4**

F Cottrill, 1937–8

NGR: TQ 32461 81129

SMR: 040527–9

The gravel metalling of a Roman road was observed in three places on this site, with its top at a depth of about 13ft below the pavement level of Queen Street, and its bottom at a depth of about 17ft 3in resting on a layer of yellow clay 3in to 6in thick, beneath which was greyish-brown natural clay. The gravel was hard and coarse, with horizontal layering. From a low level in it came the base of a samian cup (form Dr 27) with an encircling groove (a pre-Flavian feature). The road was at least 26ft 6in wide. To the S of it was a square timber-lined well.

A medieval foundation at least 5ft thick was seen at the N end of the site. It was built of ragstone, chalk rubble and soft sandy mortar, and the recorded face was aligned roughly N-S. It was found in a small trench, and not seen in other nearby trenches. It lay immediately beneath the modern cellar floor and was at least 4ft 9in in depth.

The site was excavated again in 1990 (see CED89 below).

Sitefile  
PRG, 760

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 64

### **GM35**

#### **72–73 Cheapside, EC4**

Unknown, presumably Q Waddington, 1930

NGR: TQ 32480 81140

SMR: 040531–2

Oak piles and camp-sheathing, apparently associated with early Roman pottery, on this site suggest that a tributary of the Walbrook may have lain here in Roman times. A very early occupation of this area was indicated by the samian ware found, which included stamps of Claudian potters. The site was excavated again in 1990 (CID90, see below).

Sitefile (drawings only)  
GL Annual Report, 30 April 1931, 14

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 65

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58

### **GM36 (including GM184)**

**1–2 Bucklersbury, 76–80 Cheapside, 9–12 Pancras Lane (including site of St Pancras church), EC4**

P Marsden, 1963

NGR: TQ 32525 81127

SMR: 040733, 040735–43; the church, 041516, SAM GL147

Note: the development site of 76–80 Cheapside (Fig \*: GM36) included nos. 9–12 Pancras Lane to the south, and therefore the site of St Pancras church. In some lists of GM sites the site of 9–12 Pancras Lane is given the site number GM184. In this document the two sites are summarised together under GM36 for convenience. This site in 1963 also included 1–2 Bucklersbury.

The gravel metalling of a Roman road was observed during builders' excavations in several places in the central part of the site. It overlay grey silt. The natural ground level descended sharply into the valley of a small stream which apparently flowed in a SE direction across the SW corner of the site. Unfortunately the whole area was much disturbed, and it was impossible to see how the road crossed the stream. There appeared to be a road surface just N of no. 9 Pancras Lane, with more metalling lying above it. The total surviving thickness was 4ft in the E part of the site, and 4ft 9in further W. No edge of the road was seen, but from the distribution of the remaining patches of gravel, the road cannot have been less than 29ft wide, and could hardly have been more than 35ft. Piles indicated the presence of timber structures immediately to the N and S of it, and a curious feature was the presence of a few posts 4in or 5in in diameter, in the silt and extending up into the gravel near the centre of the road itself. These must have formed part of a fairly slight structure which was earlier than the road, or contemporary with an early phase when the road was narrower.

The plan of the medieval church of St Pancras was also revealed. It had a simple plan and most of what was uncovered was of one period. It had a nave 19ft 4in wide, with an apsidal chancel at the E end. The walls were about 3ft thick and mainly of ragstone and yellow cement. The N face of the N wall was built of roughly-squared stone blocks above a well-tooled plinth. N of the chancel was the corner of a room rendered internally with white painted plaster. This rendering was also found on the interior of the nave. Since there were no traces of doorways in the N and S walls of the nave, it is probable that the entrance to the church lay in the unexcavated portion of the nave to the W. The church floor was mostly destroyed by burials, but some patterned floor tiles were recovered. At one point on the S side of the nave a patch of undisturbed tile flooring was found at some distance above the bottom of the plastered wall. The church is first mentioned in 1038, and was destroyed in 1666 and not rebuilt. Other chalk foundations were noted to the E of the church, with a well 3ft in diameter composed of a re-used barrel, in which was 13th c pottery. A second barrel well at the W end of the site was undated, but since it lay in the line of the Roman road, it is probably also of post-Roman date. The site of 12 Pancras Lane was excavated again in 1990 as part of CID90 (see below).

Observation at 1–2 Bucklersbury, now part of 76–80 Cheapside, 1963: the grey silt in the S and central part of the Cheapside site did not extend over the NE area immediately S of Bucklersbury. Here the natural soil was brickearth. A few inches higher was a burnt deposit, and at a still higher level another burnt layer with its bottom about 4ft above the natural soil. About 16ft to the W was a square timber-lined well, the filling of which contained pottery of about AD 200. The stratigraphical relationship with the two burnt layers could not be determined, and the latter could not be dated. A Roman quern was found in a burnt deposit a few feet to the SE of the well.

Nos. 72–75 Cheapside, 83–93 Queen Street, and 12 Pancras Lane were excavated by the DUA in 1990: see CID90, below. Nos. 76–80 Cheapside were excavated again during redevelopment in 1994: MoLAS archive, site BOL94.

ER numbers 807–9, 851–3, 862 (St Pancras church)  
EDN IX, 1, 6, 9, 13–15; sitefile

PRG, 1041

*Medieval Archaeol*, 9, 1965, 185

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.3, 216–18

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 191–2

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 125–6

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58

### **GM37**

#### **100–116 Cheapside (Sun Life Assurance), EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1955–6

NGR: TQ 32412 81205

SMR: 040500–9, 040512–3

The main discovery on this site was a Roman bath-house building, which is now published (Marsden 1976); post-Roman features remain unpublished, and will be dealt with here in greater detail.

In 1954–5 Professor Grimes excavated three trenches in the S part of the site, but missed the Roman building by a few metres (Grimes, site WFG40). The site was later watched during development by I Noël Hume for the Guildhall Museum (Fig\*: GM37).

In Phase 1 (Flavian), the bath-house had six rooms, two on hypocausts. In Phase 2 (2nd c), modifications resulted in an establishment of eleven rooms, four of which were heated. Other Roman features included a timber-lined tank NE of the building, the SE corner of a second Roman masonry building to the N of the bath-house, fragments of a N-S Roman road in the W of the site, pits and a well, a fragment of mosaic, and traces of two further Roman buildings.

A hollow filled with black silt, evidently the bed of a stream or a pond, was seen in the builders' cutting on the N edge of the site. If the former, its general direction was apparently to the SE. The water-tank of the Roman bath-house was eventually submerged by black silt in which was a quantity of Roman pottery, none of it later than the 2nd c. All of this area seems to abound in springs, and a deposit of wet black gravel in the SE corner of the site suggested that there may have been an early stream which flowed into the channel seen on the opposite side of the Roman road under St Mary le Bow. If so, it was covered by dumped material and built over in the early Roman period, for a deposit of clay containing pottery of the early 2nd c overlay the gravel, and on this was burnt daub. The stream, whether dammed or driven underground, now presumably supplied the bath-house tank until the latter was swamped and submerged by the rising waterlevels of the later 2nd c.

The depression or pond on the N side of the site was probably open in the post-Roman period, though no dating evidence was found in its fill. A possible continuation of the depression was found over the Roman timber-lined tank serving the bath-house. A medieval timber-lined well, 2ft 1in square, was found at the SE corner of the site. Another well, lined with chalk above a base of brick with timber lining and 2ft 7in in diameter internally, contained 17th c objects. Several cesspits lined with brick and stone, dating from the 15th to the 18th c, were found. Most had been backfilled before 1666. One cesspit had walls of brick and ragstone and measured 7ft x 8ft, and another had walls of chalk and brick and was 4ft 6in wide internally. Another of ragstone and chalk measured 5ft 9in x 6ft 8in, with walls 1ft 5in thick. A chalk wall 2ft 2in thick was found in the NE part of the site, close to Trump Street. It lay close to a chalk-lined well 2ft 10in in diameter, that extended to a depth of 9ft 2in below modern basement level.

Traces of burnt debris were found in the E half of the site, and were believed to be from the Great Fire of 1666, but the deposits were not described. From the sketches in the EDN book, there appear to be some good 17th to 19th c groups.

ER numbers 274, 275, 278, 280, 280A, 281, 286, 290, 290A, 290B, 292, 300, 303, 306, 306A, 306B, 306C, 306D, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 317A, 317B, 317C, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 332A, 332B, 332C, 332D, 332E, 332F, 332G, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343A, 343B, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356A, 356B, 367A, 367B, 368, 370

EDN III, 35, 41, 49, 53, 58–60, 63–5, 68, 72, 75–8, 83–6; IV, 4; 2 sitefiles, containing some Roman pot drawings not published  
PRG, 761

Marsden, P, 1976 Two Roman public baths in London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 27, 1–70 (Roman levels only)

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 51–5

### **GM38**

#### **137–144 Cheapside, EC2**

P Marsden, 1957

NGR: TQ 32214 81234

SMR: 040053

A patch of packed gravel was seen on the S edge of the site in the edges of the builders' trenches. It was dirty and packed in layers, and had the appearance of road metalling. This was opposite the E end of St Vedast Foster Lane church. Another sighting recorded a similar patch of rammed gravel in a foundation trench about 10ft to the E. This metalling probably formed part of the main Roman road which has been detected at several points on the S side of Cheapside.

EDN IV, 59–60

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 37

### **GM39**

#### **Cheapside (opposite Milk Street), EC2**

P Marsden, 1964

NGR: TQ 32337 81195

SMR: 041358

A lead water pipe was found under the N carriageway of Cheapside at a depth of about 10ft 6in. It was aligned E-W, surrounded by puddled clay and was oval in section, about 2in in diameter. It was possibly part of the medieval conduit system in Cheapside.

ER number 942; accession number 23842

EDN IX, 67

PRG, 776

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.3, 215

### **GM40**

#### **Cheapside (junction with New Change), EC4**

P Marsden, 1963–4

NGR: TQ 32155 81245

SMR: 041335

Two stone walls, about 5ft apart and aligned E-W, were exposed for a length of 8ft 9in beneath the centre of the present roadway at the W end of Cheapside, nearly opposite Old Change. They lay at a depth of 4ft 7½in below the modern street surface, extending below the bottom of the excavation at 7ft 3in. The N wall had a fine tooled S face of rectangular stone blocks, and the S wall, the faces of which had not survived, was built of ragstone and brown mortar. These were possibly remains of St Michael le Querne church, first mentioned in the 12th c and not rebuilt after its destruction in the Great Fire of 1666; or of the Little Conduit which adjoined the church at its E end (see S elevation of the church and Conduit by Ralph Treswell, 1585, published in Schofield 1987).

EDN IX, 16; sitefile (plan only)

PRG, 762

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.3, 215

Schofield, J, 1987 *The London surveys of Ralph Treswell*, London Topographical Soc Publication 135

#### **GM41**

##### **5 Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, EC3**

E Rutter, 1958

NGR: TQ 33208 81382

SMR: 041815–7

A short length of chalk wall was noted on the E side of this site, aligned E-W, but no further details are recorded. Part of a chalk-lined pit, at least 9ft deep below the modern basement, was found with parallel walls 1ft 9in thick and 8ft 3in apart. The pit cut into an earlier circular timber-lined well 3ft 3in in diameter. The chalk-lined pit produced pottery in two groups, of c 1300 and c 1500.

ER numbers 425, 426, 427, 429

EDN V, 13a-17

PRG, 1330

#### **GM42**

##### **36–40 Coleman Street (site of St Stephen Coleman Street church), EC2**

E Rutter, 1955–6

NGR: TQ 32609 81341

SMR: 041520, 04152001

Traces of the medieval church of St Stephen Coleman Street were noted during the clearance of burials of the post-Fire church (Fig\*:GM42). Walls predating those of Wren suggest several different building phases. One foundation under the S wall was constructed of chalk and gravel, while another under the S wall had arches of chalk and mortar. In general the medieval foundations were between 3ft 6in and 4ft wide. Medieval foundations seemed to coincide with the N, S and E walls of the post-Fire church. The W end of the pre-Fire church seemed to align with the E side of Wren's tower, which itself evidently lay outside the pre-Fire alignment and structure. Inside the pre-Fire church part of a medieval pier, with traces of red colouring, were recorded; and a substantial E-W foundation 4ft wide following the centre line of the post-Fire church, indicating that a smaller church may have lain to one side or the other in a previous phase.

Stow says the church was previously a Jewish synagogue, but Kingsford thinks this is a confusion with the site of the Chapel of the Friars of the Sack, which became part of the site of Grocers' Hall (Stow i, 284; ii, 336).

ER numbers 559, 561, 575, 576, 592, 600, 615, 625, 646, 650, 651, 660; ER 575 is a portion of a medieval pier with traces of red colouring on it.

EN II, 84; EDN VI, 32–3, 40–1, 43, 46, 55, 57–9; VII, 5, 10, 23, 26, 32; sitefile

PRG, 1042

Anon, 1981, Finds identification

*Medieval Archaeol*, 2, 1960, 143; *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 20, 1961, 223

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 130

Stow: J Stow, *Survey of London* (ed C L Kingsford), 1908 (3rd ed, 1971)

#### **GM43**

##### **65–66 Coleman Street, EC2**

E Rutter, 1953–4

NGR: TQ 32652 81431

SMR: 041521

A barrel-lined well 2ft 6in wide was found containing 15th c pottery. Another well was 3ft 9in in diameter and of chalk, sandstone and ragstone. At its base, 8ft 7in below the modern cellar, a decayed wooden structure was sunk into the natural gravel; possibly a cut-down barrel or tub 2ft 2in in diameter. Pottery and clay pipes dated its filling to the mid 17th c.

ER numbers 68, 69, 71, 124

EDN I, 10–11, 13–15, 18, 81; Librarian's monthly reports, July-September 1953

PRG, 1043

#### **GM44**

##### **8–10 Cooper's Row (and space at rear), EC3**

P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 33597 80858

SMR: 041916, 041976–8

Building excavations revealed a portion of an internal turret to the Roman city wall known to form the E side of this site. The walls of the turret were 3ft 7in thick at foundation level, where they were of clay and flints, and 2ft 10in above, of ragstone with courses of bonding-tiles. A small portion of the cement floor within remained. To the N, the bank behind the wall was seen as gravel with a layer of soil sandwiched in the middle. Fragments of Castor ware of Antonine date came from a layer of soil beneath the bank.

The city wall here, first observed in 1864, survives 110ft long and up to 35ft high. The Roman work survives well up to the third tile course about 10ft high. Medieval work above is of chalk and flint faced with ragstone, rising to the level of the parapet walk. Towards the S end are a window and four round-headed embrasures (? c 1200) and traces of a stair to the parapet. In 1962 a barrel-lined well containing 13th c pottery was found at the S end of the site.

When the wall was restored by DoE in 1962, much of the stone refacing was removed and remortared. Phases of construction in the core were recorded by Marsden.

ER numbers 790, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 989

EDN IV, 76 (refers to a site inspection in 1957; 'No excavation is to be done'); VIII, 68, 72–83; X, 25; sitefile

PRG, 1501

Marsden, P, 1965 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1962, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc.*, 21.2, 135, 139

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W9, W10

#### **GM45 (=GM190)**

##### **5–7 Cophall Ave, EC2**

P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 32760 81420

SMR: 040646

Builder's excavations on this site between Great Swan Alley and Cophall Close revealed black silt-like mud of a considerable thickness, containing pottery of the 3rd and 4th c. This seemed to indicate the close proximity of a large tributary of the Walbrook, although the actual stream-bed was not seen. It is most unlikely (according to Merrifield 1965) that such a thick deposit could be the result of flooding from the main stream about 120ft to the E.

This is the same site as GM190, and the GM190 number should not be used.

ER numbers 779, 780, 781, 782, 785

EDN VIII, 64–5, 67

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 138; reference only to 'G.M' as source, no further source material. For discussion of this site in the wider setting of recent discoveries in the area, see now Maloney 1990.

Maloney, C, 1990 *The upper Walbrook valley in the Roman period*, CBA Res Rep 69

Corbet Court, 3–6 Gracechurch Street (1964): see GM67

#### **GM46**

##### **52 Cornhill, EC3**

G Dunning, 1930

NGR: TQ 32980 81109

SMR: 040788

Two ragstone walls 5ft and 6ft in thickness were found, 20ft apart, running E-W. Between them was an *opus signinum* floor 6in thick, 11ft below the level of Cornhill. These were part of the second Roman basilica. Occupation continued into the 4th c. Roman objects from the site are GM Acc Nos 12486–9.

Sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 21, 1930, 236–8

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 82–5

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 214

#### **GM47**

##### **69–73 Cornhill, EC3**

E Harris and P Marsden, 1959

NGR: TQ 32963 81136

SMR: 040784

Walls observed on the site in 1959 and observations of 1897 combine to indicate two rectangular rooms, of ragstone with squared blocks. These are from the second Roman forum. Part of the foundation and wall of the second basilica is preserved in a small chamber beneath the basement of 71 Cornhill. The site of 68–72 Cornhill was excavated again in 1981 as CNL81 (see below).

EDN V, 37

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 85–7

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 211

#### **GM48**

##### **Cousin Lane (north end), EC4**

P Marsden, 1959

NGR: TQ 32554 80786

SMR: 041418

A wall of chalk with a little flint was found at a depth of about 9ft in a sewer tunnel dug in the roadway at the junction of Upper Thames Street and Cousin Lane. It seemed to align roughly N-S, and was of considerable thickness, though no dimensions are given.

EDN V, 56

**GM49****6 The Crescent, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1938 \*or 1935?)

NGR: TQ 33620 80815

SMR: 044260

A stretch of the Roman city wall, 40ft long and 11ft high, was uncovered and the inner slope of the Roman ditch was traced 12ft in front of it. The site was visited by Queen Elizabeth (Fig \*:GM49). Merrifield reported in 1965 that 'a considerable portion of the external face of the wall can still be seen in the basement of the Toc H Club. It consists of plinth, four courses of squared ragstone, a triple bonding-course of brick and then six more courses of ragstone.' The building on the E, outside of the wall, was later demolished and the site excavated as CST85 (see below).

Sitefile; contains some photos

J Roman Stud, ?\*, 1935\*

*J Roman Stud*, 29, 1939, 216Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W8**GM50****28-32 King William Street (formerly Crooked Lane), EC4**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32840 80801

SMR: 040993

In several places gravel deposits about 1ft thick, containing indeterminable sherds of Roman pottery, were observed overlying the natural gravel when the modern roadway had been removed. These were possibly remains of the metalling of a Roman road, since Crooked Lane lay on the line of a S continuation of the N-S road bounding the W side of the basilica and forum. Basements on both sides of Crooked Lane were deep, so that the gravel layers survived only beneath the narrow roadway, and gave no indication of the width of the original deposit.

ER number 767

EDN VIII, 54

Marsden, P, 1963 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 72Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 399**GM51****2 Skinner's Lane, EC4**

F Cottrill, 1932

NGR: TQ 32408 80864

SMR: 040218

A fragment of a Roman cement floor was recorded 10ft 4in below pavement level, on the N side of Skinner's Lane near its junction with Doby Court.

Sitefile

**GM52 (?=GM187)****Suffolk House, Upper Thames Street (formerly 1-2 Ducksfoot Lane), EC4**

P Marsden, 1966

NGR: TQ 32707 80788  
SMR: 041432

A medieval wall of ragstone with a little chalk was discovered at the N boundary of this site, aligned E-W, and standing 10ft high; its facing possibly having been removed. As it supported a recent wall 70ft high, the City Engineer did not disturb the medieval work, even to discover its thickness.

This seems to be the same site as GM187 (observed 1969), which has two ER groups.

EDN X, 54 for site GM52

### **GM53**

**Duke's Place (opposite 32–38), EC3**  
I Noël Hume, 1953

NGR: TQ 33479 81218  
SMR: 041818

A chalk-lined sewer was found crossing beneath Duke's Place, opposite the Great Synagogue. It lay at a depth of 14ft 6in below modern street level, and was built of chalk blocks. The walls were 1ft 8in thick, the internal height 4ft 6in, and the internal width 2ft 8in. It was filled with 'dirt' containing pottery of the 16th and 17th c, which was not retained.

This is probably part of the drainage system of Holy Trinity Priory, which occupied a large area inside the city wall at this point; the site is considered in a report on the priory (Schofield & Lea, in prep). The site of the drain lies north of the frater and kitchen of the priory. The direction of flow of the observed part is not known, but it seems likely that it drained northwards, through the city wall and into the ditch.

EN II, 66  
PRG, 1331

Schofield, J, & Lea, R, in prep *Holy Trinity Priory Aldgate*

### **GM54**

**15–16 St Dunstan's Hill, EC3**  
F Cottrill, 1937–8

NGR: TQ 33153 80678  
SMR: 041086–8

Walling of ragstone rubble was seen at a depth of 10ft 6in below the pavement adjacent to the curved frontage, which it is said to have followed, with its face about 1ft from the edge of the site. The mortar contained fragments of brick and tile and was presumably Roman.

On the E edge of the site, two Roman walls making a corner were seen. They were of ragstone rubble with light brown mortar containing brick fragments, and the faces were of coursed undressed blocks. The surviving top of each was at a depth of 3ft below basement level. Adjoining the N side of the E-W wall was a floor of plain red tesserae at a depth of 4ft below basement level, with a cement moulding at the junction of wall and floor. Another similar but narrower E-W wall ran across the site 8ft 6in S of the first, extending from 5ft 9in to 8ft 6in below basement level.

Sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 355

### **GM55**

**Site of Bastion 6, Duke's Place, EC3**  
P Marsden, 1971

NGR: TQ 33515 81204  
SMR: 041953, 044261–4

Bastion 6 was found standing more than 1m high, and in its structure were a number of large sculptured stone blocks perhaps originally parts of tombs. The only recognisable piece was a baluster-shaped piece which may have come from the top of the wall. The foundation of the bastion had been cut through a deposit of 4th c date; a thicker layer of rubbish overlay the foundation, containing 4th c pottery and bronze coins of 364–75. Another excavation close to the bastion found the early Roman ditch, filled in to allow the assumed wider late Roman ditch to be dug. In the fill was a coin of Constans of 341–4, indicating a *terminus post quem* for the later ditch (and bastion).

A broad medieval ditch was uncovered beside the city wall, and in the berm a medieval cesspit. Post-medieval pottery and kiln waste (including one kiln trivet) from delftware manufacture were also found; they may relate to the workshop of Jacob Johnson/Jansen, immigrant potter, known on documentary grounds to be nearby.

The post-medieval pottery and kiln material are in ER 1352–5, and are discussed by Noël Hume 1977, 111–14. See also Schofield & Lea in preparation, and Edwards in preparation on other discoveries of delftware material in the area and Jansen.

ER numbers 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355  
EDN XI, 40–6; sitefile

Edwards, J, in prep *Tin-glazed wares* (Post-medieval pottery from London 3)

Marsden, P, 1980 *Roman London*, 172 (source of the Roman summary)

Noël Hume, I, 1977 *Early English Delftware from London and Virginia* (Colonial Williamsburg Occasional Papers in Archaeology II)

Schofield, J, & Lea, R, in prep *Holy Trinity Priory Aldgate*

#### **GM56**

**Noble Street (east side) / Falcon Square (south east), EC2**

Unknown, 1956

NGR: TW 32253 81530

SMR: 041265

This observation was N of what is now 3, Noble Street; in 1956, S side of Falcon Square.

A well containing 17th c objects was noted; the precise location is uncertain. The well had an internal diameter of 3ft 6in and sides 1ft 6in thick, and was traced for a depth of 19ft from its surviving top (the depth below basement unknown). The sides of the well were carefully built of bands of limestone and brick on a timber base.

ER number 364

EDN IV, 29; sitefile

#### **GM57**

**125–135 Fenchurch Street, EC3**

Unknown, 1955

NGR: TQ 33205 80960

SMR: 041872

A chalk-lined cesspit was found at the corner of Fen Court and Fenchurch Street. The sole of an early 16th c shoe and a small Bellarmine jug of c 1640 were recovered from inside it (not brought in to GM).

EN II, 85

PRG, 1429

#### **GM58**

**22 Fenchurch Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1964

NGR: TQ 33115 80918

SMR: 041065, 041824

A piece of gravel metalling 7ft 6in wide and 5ft thick was observed in a builder's excavation on the N edge of the site, 3ft S of the old building line. This was the only sign of gravel metalling on the site, and it lies exactly on the S edge of the presumed course of the Roman road observed to the E and W. Sandwiched among the layers of gravel was a single layer of yellow clay.

EDN IX, 18–19

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.3, 213–14

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 344A

**GM59****31–34 Fenchurch Street, 23 Rood Lane and 4–8 Mincing Lane, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935–7

NGR: TQ 33210 80895

SMR: 041060–4, 041066, 041875

Reddish gravel layers were seen in the E part of the site of 31–34 Fenchurch Street, extending for 2ft below basement level, *ie* from 13 to 15ft below street level. This seems to be a continuation of the road metalling seen on the site of 4–8 Mincing Lane (see below). Neighbouring Roman walls seem to be approximately at right angles to the line of roadway produced by joining these patches of metalling; if it continued to the W, this skirts the S front of the forum and would reach the Walbrook near the supposed crossing noted on the site of the National Safe Deposit Company, Queen Victoria Street, in 1872–3 (Merrifield 1965, gazetteer 195–6).

Portions of a Roman wall were seen in section in holes to the S of the road metalling. It ran approximately N-S at right angles to the supposed alignment of the road. The foundation was of rubble, consisting of flints, yellow cement and Roman brick. S of the wall were traces of a rectangular timber structure on approximately the same alignment.

The siteplans and photos in the sitefile show that along the S side of the site, the arched chalk foundations of the N side of the adjacent church of St Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, were revealed beneath the party wall. The site plan also indicates that the N side of the medieval tower, evidently at the NW corner of the church, lay at the W end of this foundation and protruded slightly to the N (*ie* into the site), but the photographs do not include this end.

This GM sitenumber includes a separate observation at 4–8 Mincing Lane in 1936. Here, near the N end of the site, under 4, layers of gravel were seen, 4ft in thickness, extending from 11ft to 15ft below pavement level. Beneath them was grey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. The gravel was hard, brown and laid in horizontal layers, evidently the metalling of a major E-W road.

## Sitefile

31–34 Fenchurch Street: *J Roman Stud*, 26, 1936, 256; Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 344, 345

4–8 Mincing Lane: *J Roman Stud*, 27, 1937, 241; Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 343

**GM60****112–114 Fenchurch Street, 17–18 Billiter Street, EC3**

Q Waddington, 1925–6

NGR: TQ 33330 81020

SMR: 041819, 040149–50, 044436

The part of the site facing Fenchurch Street was excavated in the first half of 1925, and 18 Billiter Street at the beginning of 1926. On this site, when it was previously excavated in 1872 (according to the notes in EN I), was found an Early Iron Age sword with a bronze handle (in GM).

The excavation of 1925–6 produced the bases of two pedestal urns, one of ‘pre-Roman type’ (Acc. no. 1925. 50, 51; RCHM 1928, 21, Fig 2 nos 4 and 5) and much 1st c Roman pottery, including samian form 29 and Ritterling 12. Below these in the gravel was a number of burials. Cinerary urns had been enclosed in cists of thick oaken planks, sometimes clamped with iron. One of them had as cover a thin slab of Purbeck marble, and on the wooden cover of another was a cross cut from a thin sheet of copper (Acc. no. 1925. 45). All the cinerary and other urns had been broken at a remote date, the cemetery having been disturbed by the building of a series of underground chambers. These were excavated in the gravel, and the sides faced with well-built walls of squared blocks of chalk individually about 10in by 6in. They were floored in the same manner, and seemed to have been 8ft or 9ft in height, their floor level being about 25ft or 26ft below the present street. During demolition of one a ring brooch of the early 14thc (Acc. no. 1926.9) was found.

Below the level of the Roman graves was the bottom of a well sunk into the gravel and lined to a height of about 4ft with blocks of roughly-squared granite [*sic*; sometimes confused with Kentish Ragstone]. In it were several sherds of several large jugs of the 13th and 14th c. Scattered about the site were numerous other fragments of this period, as well as of the 4th and 5th c, and much undatable coarse ware.

\*crossref to FNS72 below if used\*\*

EN I, 9

RCHM 1928, 21–2

#### **GM61**

##### **155 Fenchurch Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1934

NGR: TQ 33110 80945

SMR: 044265

An undated ragstone wall was recorded (P Marsden note in 1981 listing). No other documentation has so far been located.

#### **GM62**

##### **154–161 Fleet Street, EC4**

Q Waddington, 1924–5

NGR: TQ 31370 81180

SMR: 041181

Four wells were found. One was possibly of late medieval date, lined with chalk blocks, with a diameter of 2ft 9in. A second well was built of brick. The third contained a dagger with a ‘flame-shaped’ blade and a hilt of some very hard wood, probably of oriental origin.

EN I, 10

#### **GM63**

##### **St Vedast House, 150 Cheapside / Foster Lane, EC2**

P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 31269 81256

SMR: 040052

Traces of gravel metalling, presumably part of the main E-W Roman road beneath Cheapside, were observed during builders’ excavations. It overlay the natural brickearth, and survived to a thickness of 18in. The upper levels had evidently been removed in post-Roman times.

EDN IX, 2; sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 36

#### **GM64**

##### **16–45 Cheapside (formerly 5 Friday Street), EC4**

Q Waddington, 1925

NGR: TQ 32259 81157

SMR: 041338

A wall of chalk and buff mortar was exposed in a shaft dug on the W side of Friday Street, at the NE corner of the passage leading to the former churchyard of St Matthew Friday Street. The wall was 5ft thick and seemed to extend N of the shaft. It was probably the SE corner of the church of St Matthew (demolished 1886). It was at least 7ft high and rested on clay at a depth of 14ft 6in below street level; the distance from the exposed highest course to the street, 7ft 6in, was obscured.

EN I, 11

PRG, 764

#### **GM65**

##### **8–10 Mansion House Place (formerly 13–14 George Street), EC4**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32696 81034

SMR: 040749–50

In the N part of 14 George Street, deposits of gravel were found overlying natural brickearth and gravel. These were clearly artificial, for a thin spread of material from one of the gravel deposits extended to the S and overlay a pit containing 1st c pottery, about 20ft S of the N edge of the site. It seems likely that these deposits were either part of the metalling of the expected E-W Roman road which should pass along the N side of the site, or related spreads.

ER numbers 744, 759

EDN VIII, 36, 47

[GM staff] Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 1963, 70

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 197

Note: in the I Noël Hume collection of photographs is one of a small section of tessellated pavement, with tesserae of red brick and chalk, which 'was briefly exposed during site clearance. My recollection is that it was located in the vicinity marked 197 (George Street) on Merrifield's base map' (pers comm, 1996). This must refer to a separate observation sometime in 1949–55 near the later site of GM65. Further investigation may find the address.

#### **GM66**

##### **St Alban's House, 124 Wood Street (formerly Goldsmith House, Goldsmith Street), EC2**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32294 81257

SMR: 040057–61, 041340

Fragmentary remains of several structures were seen. One consisted of portions of two parallel ragstone and chalk foundations 2ft 6in thick and about 22ft apart. The S foundation terminated on the W with a return to the N, probably to form a compartment with the N wall. There was no dating evidence, but the alignment is approximately that of the Roman fort to the N and of the presumed line of the Roman road to the S. This building overlay a structure with a floor of *opus signinum* sunk into the natural brickearth; late 1st c pottery was found on this floor. About 40ft to the SW was another fragment of ragstone wall. To the N of this, in the centre of the site, were the burnt remains of a daub and timber building, overlying a pit of the period Nero-Vespasian,

and in the debris above was late 1st c - early 2nd c pottery. Under the building was a layer of brickearth and under that a pit containing pottery of the period of Nero.

Parts of a medieval stone building were found in the N part of the site. Ragstone and yellow mortar walls about 4ft thick enclosed a room measuring 16ft by 17ft with a white mortar floor. The inner wall faces had been painted white, and against one face was a fragment of 13th c pottery. The room was probably an undercroft of a building fronting onto Wood Street or Gutter Lane, since Goldsmith Street was not established until the 17th c.

The site was excavated again in 1986 on demolition of the 1961 building: sitecode ABS86 (see below).

ER numbers 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 750, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 761, 762, 763, 764  
EDN VIII, 32-6, 43-5, 48; sitefile  
PRG, 765

Marsden, P, 1963 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 71, 77

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 43

**General note for GM67, GM68 and GM70:** these sites, being chiefly investigations of parts of the second Roman basilica and forum, have extensive entries in Merrifield's 1965 gazetteer and have been discussed in the two forum publications, Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984* and Milne, G, 1992 *From Roman basilica to medieval market*. Their Roman results are therefore summarised briefly here.

#### **GM67**

**Corbet Court, 3-6 Gracechurch Street 3-6 (St Peter's Alley site) / 53 Cornhill, EC3**

P Marsden, 1964-6

NGR: TQ 33001 81070  
SMR: 040819-23, 040868

Walls of the second basilica had been noted here in 1883-4 by Henry Hodge. In 1964 foundations of an E-W wall of the basilica, a buttress, other walls and a cement floor of the first basilica were recorded (Fig \*GM67).

ER numbers 869, 869A, 903, 904, 905, 906, 864, 897  
EDN IX, 17, 26, 29-31, 36, 38-9, 41-2, 44; X, 64

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 101-6

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 221, 229A

#### **GM68**

**17-19 Gracechurch Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1934-5

NGR: TQ 32970 81030  
SMR: 040834-42, 041538-40

The walls and foundations of a small temple were recorded in the W half of the site. It was 10.66m wide and 20.7m long, oriented approximately N-S. It comprised a cella with an angular apse in its N wall, and a doorway in its S wall; to the S was a rectangular area mostly enclosed by walls with shallow foundations. The portico on the S side of the cella was flanked by two projecting walls which may have supported a staircase to a podium level within the cella. Traces of a possible walled enclosure or temenos were found to the W and N of the temple. A gravelled area was found on the buildings site immediately S of the temple in 1960-1, suggesting that the temple precinct extended beyond the S side of the site of 17 Gracechurch Street and onto the site formerly occupied by the church of All Hallows Lombard Street (Marsden 1987).

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 106-16

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 234-6, 238

**GM69****Midland Bank, 55–60 Gracechurch Street (site of St Benet Gracechurch), EC3**

P Marsden and E Rutter, 1959

NGR: TQ 32978 80905

SMR: 040976–81, 041419–20

A burnt level containing mid 1st c pottery, including a jug of coarse ware with stamp C.ALBUC, presumably of the period of the Boudican revolt, was found in the SW part of the site. In it were burnt remains of timber and daub houses. Towards the centre of the site, a fragment of Roman ragstone wall was seen, running N-S, approximately parallel with Gracechurch Street.

Several fragments of chalk walls and foundations were noted; some, including a vault, evidently from the medieval church of St Benet Gracechurch. The vault fragment, of chalk, formed the W end of structure about 7ft S of the S wall of the Wren church. A circular chalk-lined well was recorded on the E side of the site; another was lined with chalk and brick.

An unusual square chalk-lined pit 9ft by 9ft with walls 2ft thick was found just N of St Benet's Place. It extended into the natural gravel, and survived at least 14ft deep; at the bottom the insides had two internal offsets so that its internal diameter reduced from 5ft to 3ft. Its fill included 13th c pottery. Although called a cesspit in the sitenotes, this seems to be a well.

The site of 55–58 Gracechurch Street was excavated again in 1990; see RAC90 below.

ER numbers 408, 408A, 408B, 408C, 409, 494, 495, 496, 492, 493, 498, 499, 500, 504, 505, 506, 509, 512, 513, 522, 523, 524, 525, 527, 528, 541, 542, 549, 560, 572, 573, 577

EDN IV, 86–90; VI, 3a, 8, 10, 13a, 14a, 15–17, 20a, 21, 25, 32, 42, 46; sitefile (comprises note on amphora by F Grew). Two photographs of the arched vault of St Benet are in EDN VI, 21.

PRG, 929

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 293

**GM70****83–87 Gracechurch Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1934

NGR: TQ 33040 81046

SMR: 040816–8, 040824–7, 041825

The east end of the main building of the first forum was recorded, with extensive details of its construction. Finds were deposited in the Guildhall Museum, but though some were accessioned, most have since been lost.

The site of 85 Gracechurch Street was observed again in 1995–6 by MoLAS (sitecode GRC95).

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 119–29

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 229–31

**GM71****11–16 Telegraph Street, EC2**

F Cottrill, 1934

NGR: TQ 32730 81380

SMR: 044359

At the NW corner of the basement on this site, 10ft below street level, layers of dark mud, sand and gravel, about 6ft deep, were seen in a builder's shaft.

Sitefile

**GM72****London Wall Street (opposite Copthall Avenue), EC2**

F Cottrill, 1934

NGR: TQ 32785 81540

SMR: 044360

In June 1934 a hole was observed in the roadway of London Wall, E of Moorgate, at about W24 on the plan in RCHM *Roman London* (1928). At a depth of 12ft 3in the back of the city wall was exposed, and a 'tunnel' cut through it. The wall was just over 7ft thick. A double brick bonding course could be seen on the back of the wall, 12ft 6in down; the front was not excavated to this depth. Two foot above the course was a triple bonding-course with 1½in offset between top and middle bricks. The core of the wall, at a depth of 10–12ft, was of rag, poorly mortared. The top of this work was not level, and above was rag with some brown sandstone, as in the plinth, in hard white mortar; a double bonding-course appeared in it, but was not visible on the outer face. Between this well-mortared work and that below was a layer, a few inches thick, and some feet long, in the middle of the wall, of loose red tiles about ¾" thick, one with a flange.

Sitefile

**GM73****All Hallows Barking church, Great Tower Street, EC3**

G Dunning and F Cottrill, 1928–32 and 1936; also discoveries of about 1951

NGR: TQ 33365 80690

SMR: 041091–2, 041853

In 1928 a pavement of tesserae was found beneath the tower of the church, and is preserved *in situ*. Part of a moulding in pink plaster with a light red surface remains next to a gully which crosses the floor, probably for a timber partition. Near the centre of the church, stone walls were found forming three sides of a room or corridor, 9ft wide and at least 20ft long. They were 2ft - 3ft 6in thick, and rested on footings of large squared blocks of chalk in hard yellow mortar. There was a single bonding course of flanged tiles 4ft above the foundations, and above this the walls were built of ragstone and flints. The foundations cut into a layer of the Antonine period. Dunning thought the building was of 3rd c date. The walls were on the same alignment as the ?partition gully in the tessellated floor beneath the tower. These alignments are different from those of the Saxon and medieval church.

In 1931–2 Dunning also observed what appears to be the foundation of the E wall of the chancel of the Norman church, about 3ft 6in wide, 10ft 6in W of the present 14th c E wall. Two other walls ran W from each end of the discovered wall to form an area 14ft 6in wide. The S arm was about 3ft wide while the original width of the N arm was uncertain as it had been strengthened at a later date. In the footings of the S and E walls were flints and pieces of Roman brick, with the upper wall fabric of chalk and ragstone rubble in a hard yellow mortar. The cores of the N and S walls also contained many architectural fragments with patches of hard white mortar attached, probably from the underlying Roman building. A length of rubble masonry set in hard yellow mortar and running N-S was observed about 30ft to the W of the 'Norman chancel wall'. The function and date of this wall are not clear, but it may be the E wall of the Saxon church. A wall was recorded in much the same place, under the pulpit, in 1708 during repairs. An alternative interpretation could be that this is the sleeper wall making the junction of the Norman nave and chancel, but as the S wall of the 'Norman' chancel extended a further 10ft 9in to the W, this seems unlikely.

The church was burnt out to its shell by bombs in 1940. The bombing revealed several pieces of Saxon sculpture from two freestanding crosses of the first half of the 11c; and that a wall at the SW corner of the church, running E-W, was a blocked-up arch of Roman tiles; this arch (Fig \*GM73), perhaps of 11c date (proposed by Schofield 1994, 81–3), is now exposed in the rebuilt church (Kendrick & Radford 1943; Taylor & Taylor 1965, 399–400, both suggesting an earlier date). In the adjacent church offices, at first-floor level, the NW corner of the church at a similar late Saxon or 11c date is also preserved.

In December 1951 an inscribed stone was found beneath the nave. It is in two pieces, from the upper part of a wheeled cross-head, uniquely inscribed on one face, and with traces of black paint on the other face. The inscription is probably to be translated 'Thelvar had [this] stone set up over Here[ ]'.

For a watching brief at the south-east corner of the church in 1996, see MoLAS sitecode ALH96.

PRG, 1413–16

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 20, 1961, 222; *Medieval Archaeol*, 11, 1967, 249–51 [both notes concerning the Saxon cross-head; the second note by E Okasha]

Kendrick, T D, & Radford, C A R, 1943 Recent discoveries at All Hallows Barking, *Antiq J*, 23, 14–18

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 358–9

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 81–3

Taylor, H, & Taylor, J, 1965, *Anglo-Saxon architecture*, i, 399–400

#### **GM74 (=GM193)**

#### **Winchester House, 74–82 London Wall / Great Winchester Street, EC2**

P Marsden, 1962–3

NGR: TQ 32950 81460

SMR: 040654

The E tributary of the Walbrook was observed in the W part of the site. The streambed itself was not revetted and was ill-defined, but its position could be located fairly satisfactorily by noting the position of the lowest point in the mud-filled valley. The black silt of the flood deposits extended E to about the middle of the site.

When the building of 1962 was demolished in 1995, the site was recorded again: MoLAS archive, site WCH95.

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21, 208–9

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 145

#### **GM75**

#### **2–12 Gresham Street (site of Waxhandlers' Hall), EC2**

E Rutter and P Marsden, 1956–7

NGR: TQ 32291 81353

SMR: 041341, 044381–3, 044442

The gravel metalling of a Roman road was seen in builders' excavations, but there is no record of its exact position or alignment. It is said to have run across the site in a NW direction towards Aldersgate.

A chalk-lined well 2ft 9in in diameter produced sherds, clay pipes, all of the first half of the 17th c, and a coin of Charles I. The chalk lining was only 8in thick, suggesting a post-medieval date. The well lay near the middle of the N side of the site, and its surviving top lay 12ft below street level. It was excavated for a further 12ft, at which depth excavation was abandoned.

A pit excavated by workmen during digging for the SW corner of the retaining wall produced fragments of large tubular-necked vessels, a crucible fragment and sherds of the mid 16th c (ER 360).

A brick-lined cesspit lay with a complex of 18th c foundations at right-angles to Wood Street (sic); finds inside contained pottery of 1730–40. A second pit or cellar abutting the first contained a quantity of late 19th c leather trimmings from boots, belts, braces and other items.

ER numbers 258, 360, 373, 374, 374A, 374B, 374C, 379, 381, 383, 386, 399

EDN IV, 19, 40–2, 48–50, 52–3, 93; VI, 41–2, 93; sitefile, containing a list of material which was deemed property of the Goldsmiths' Company, but with GM accession numbers 21076 and 21244 to 21296.

PRG, 766

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 39

#### **GM76**

**30 Gresham Street (formerly 20–38, and before that 26–27 King Street), EC2**

P Marsden and E Harris, 1960

NGR: TQ 32466 81213

SMR: 040063, 041343–4

Traces of Roman ragstone walls 3ft thick, with courses of bonding tiles, were recorded during builders' excavations. The position of the fragments observed, mostly in section, indicated the lines of two parallel walls about 10ft apart, apparently forming the corner of a room or courtyard around which ran a corridor. The alignment was unusual, being approximately NE-SW, suggesting that the remains were part of the same building as a wall observed on the same alignment on the opposite side of King Street (the site of nos. 13–14) in 1956, and another fragment further S, on the site of No.33, recorded in 1938. Groups of Roman and later pottery, unstratified, were also recovered.

ER numbers 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 471, 471A, 471B, 471C, 479, 449, 452, 641

EDN V, 41–3, 45, 47–51, 69; VII, 2, 22; sitefile

PRG, 767 (cf also 709);

*Medieval Archaeol*, 4, 1960, 149; *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 20, 1961, 220Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 45Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58**GM77****Guildhall, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1951

NGR: TQ 32484 81386

SMR: 040629, 040632–3

This entry covers two separate observations, one on the S side, the other on the N side of Guildhall, in 1951.

**On the S side:**

A trial-hole revealed a Roman foundation on the E side of buttress no.3 on the S side of Guildhall. The medieval buttress terminated at a depth of about 10ft 6in beneath the basement floor of the Comptroller's office, and under it were the remains of a substantial Roman wall, consisting of a course of squared ragstone blocks resting on two courses of bonding-tiles, one of which appeared to be a reused roof tile. Below these was a base of ragstone rubble bound with mortar. On the S side of the hole at the same depth was seen a level of broken Roman tiles on a similar base, springing from the N-S wall, and apparently forming part of an E-W wall at right angles to it.

**On the N side:**

Between the third and fourth buttresses of Guildhall from the W a stratum of silt was observed during builders' excavations. Rushes lying N-S suggested that the silt was in the bed of a stream flowing to the S. This was presumably drained or diverted when the first medieval Guildhall was built (?12th c), and the silt contained a few fragments of 12th c pottery. Immediately to the W of the stream, Roman pottery of the 3rd c and a coin of Postumus were found in the filling of a medieval pit, which had been cut through Roman levels where another coin of the late 3rd c was found.

Several medieval stone walls were noted in the area immediately N of Guildhall. One, running E-W, was 46ft long, 9ft 6in high and 3ft wide, on three foundation arches. Another N-S wall ran for 55ft 6in. Other features included a stone cesspit against the N wall of Guildhall and a number of medieval pits.

I Noël Hume also notes 'I recall a good 2nd c group containing at least one face pot. The principal finds from this area were the 1940-scorched records of the Corporation dating from the 2nd half of the 18th c. Those that I was able to save were later returned to the Guildhall Library – where I hope they remain' (pers comm, 1996; for the discovery, and research based on the saved documents, see Noël Hume 1974, 212–18).

For observations by P Marsden inside and on the S side of Guildhall in 1968, see GM145. For work in 1954 to the N of the medieval Guildhall, on the site of the Corporation Offices, see GM216. For summary of recording and restorations at Guildhall, see PRG 710 (restorations of 1909–10); PRG 711 (summary of post-War recording, including Barron 1974 and Wilson 1976).

Librarian's monthly reports June 1950, March 1951, November 1955.  
EN II, 23–7; EDN II, 46–7, 60–1

Barron, C, 1974 *The medieval Guildhall of London*

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 127 (the N site) and 129 (the S site)

Noël Hume, I, 1974 *All the best rubbish*, 212–18

Schofield, J, 1995 *Medieval London houses*, 14–19

Wilson, C, 1976 The original design of the City of London Guildhall, *J Brit Archaeol Assoc*, 129, 1–14

### **GM78**

#### **8 Hart Street, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1950–1

NGR: TQ 33370 80860

SMR: 041873–4, 0200714

Several chalk foundations 3ft 3in wide were found N of the tower and crypt of St Olave Hart Street church; they were undated. They had been reused by the foundations of the 18th c rectory. Burials were found, believed to date from the 12th and 13th c. A circular chalk-lined well, 3ft in diameter and 16ft deep from the modern concrete floor, was found close to the church tower. It contained debris of the mid 16th and early 17th c. A circular chalk-lined cesspit or well 4ft in diameter contained pottery of the 16th and 17th c. Some of the finds are preserved on display at the church.

Sitefile, containing summary report

EN II, 32–44

### **GM79**

#### **28–30 Houndsditch, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 33444 81270

SMR: 041947

The core of the city wall was exposed at the SE corner of the site, and was seen in section at several points. It consisted of ragstone rubble, roughly coursed in alternate layers of ragstone blocks and hard cream-coloured cement mixed with small flints. The footings were of flints and puddled clay, level at the bottom which was about 15ft below pavement level. The masonry above oversailed the footings on the N side by about 1ft. There was a triple levelling-course of bricks with the top bricks about 7ft 9in below pavement level, and the bottom 4ft above the top of the footings.

Sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 26, 1936, 254 (a note by Cottrill, referring to the site as 'Bevis Marks and Gracechurch Lane')

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W20

### **GM80**

#### **Huggin Hill (south-west corner), EC4**

P Marsden, 1964

NGR: TQ 32261 80878

SMR: 040623, 041378–9

A medieval cellar or undercroft about 19ft wide was found immediately W of Huggin Hill. Its W wall parallel to the Hill was 1ft 9in thick and constructed of ragstone and broken Roman tiles, presumably from the underlying Roman bath building, and both the W and E walls were roughly faced. The undercroft was aligned at right angles to Huggin Hill, and much of it survives in the public garden on the site. A note by P Marsden

(1981 summary) adds that 'its wall face had a chequered design, and originally it had a vaulted roof the springer stones of which had survived. N of this was a late medieval or 16th c stone wall with evidence of the post 1666 Fire rebuilding in brick.'

To the E of the cellar was a medieval well lined with squared chalk blocks and rubble. It was 2ft 10in in diameter, and had been cut through the N wall of the Roman baths. Between the cellars and the well were two walls of ragstone and thin medieval tiles, about 1ft 6in wide, and presumably forming the corner of a room.

ER numbers 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 943, 944, 947, 949, 950, 1427, 1428  
EDN IX, 45; sitefile  
PRG, 819

### **GM81**

**Sir John Cass College, 32–35 Jewry Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1933

NGR: TQ 33567 81096

SMR: 041911–2

The Roman city wall was exposed for a length of 75ft. It was 8ft thick, surviving to a height of 4ft above the plinth. The foundations were cut through the filling of a stream bed which contained pottery of the late 1st c. A culvert of bricks had been constructed below the plinth, evidently to carry the water of the stream through the wall. The Roman city ditches was observed in section at several points, but its relationship to the stream is not clear. A fragment of the wall has been preserved in the basement of the college. The medieval ditch was also recorded cutting into the natural gravel. The sloping inner side of the ditch was between 35ft and 44ft from the outer face of the city wall, and between 10ft and 15ft 6in below the Roman plinth.

Sitefile

PRG, 1609

*J Roman Stud*, 24, 1934, 11

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W16

### **GM82**

**9–12 King Street and Prudent Passage (Atlas Assurance site), EC2**

P Marsden, 1963–4

NGR: TQ 32485 81238

SMR: 040072–3, 041345–6

A layered deposit of gravel nearly 3ft thick was found in the S part of the site, overlying the natural soil. It was very similar to the deposits seen between King Street and Lawrence Lane (Merrifield 1965, gazetteer 46–7) and may form part of a Roman E-W road. A much thinner layer of metalling in the N of the site had the appearance of a minor N-S road, with a shallow drainage ditch along its W edge, and a width of about 20ft. It was not constructed until the early 2nd c and did not continue in use for very long. In neither case could the exact alignment of the supposed road be traced. No Roman buildings were found, but a scatter of burnt daub and fragments of red and white wall plaster showed that there were wattle and daub houses in the neighbourhood in the late 1st and early 2nd c.

A medieval cellar 11ft long by more than 5ft wide, with walls 2ft thick of mortared chalk, was also recorded in the W of the site, apparently aligned at right angles to Ironmonger Lane some distance to the E (*ie* at the back of a medieval property). It had an earth floor upon which 13th c material was found. A late 15th c pit cut into the cellar.

ER numbers 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848A  
EDN IX, 10–11 (lists ER groups and gives positions in trenches); X, 10; sitefile  
PRG, 768

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.3, 202–6, 216–17

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 49

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58 (not including the finds)

### **GM83**

#### **13–14 King Street, EC2**

P Marsden, 1956

NGR: TQ 32490 81246

SMR: 040069–70, 041342

The SE corner of a ragstone building was exposed, one wall running NE and the other NW. At a lower level on the same site was uncovered an earlier path of rammed gravel, apparently running approximately N-S.

The corner of a chalk-lined cesspit containing early 17th c pottery and glass was found 10ft from the modern frontage. The walls were about 1ft 6in thick.

EDN IV, 37, 42

ER numbers 369, 375

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 48

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58

### **GM84**

#### **26 King Street, EC2**

P Marsden, 1960

NGR: TQ 32463 81291

SMR: 044361

P Marsden's 1981 summary of sites includes a note, 'a chalk wall was recorded'. No further documentation has been located.

### **GM85**

#### **33 King Street, 8–9 Lawrence Lane, EC2**

F Cottrill, 1938

NGR: TQ 32454 81235

SMR: 040064–5

A fragment of a wall, probably Roman, of ragstone rubble with light sandy mortar, was observed in a builders' excavation. It is said to have run approximately NW-SE. The bottom was in natural sand at a depth of 14ft 3in below the level of the modern pavement of Lawrence Lane. A section to the S of the wall showed the top of the natural soil 1ft above this, and above were dark sandy and gravelly layers presumed to be Roman occupation levels or debris. In the extreme SW corner of the site, under the Lawrence Lane frontage, an underpinning hole, 4ft by 5ft, was dug through dumped gravel, resembling road material, 6ft thick with traces of horizontal layering. Its top was at a depth of 10ft 6in below the pavement level of Lawrence Lane.

Sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 46

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58

**GM86****34–35 King Street, 6–7 Lawrence Lane, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1955

NGR: TQ 32449 81233

SMR: 040065–8

In the N central part of the site was a layered accumulation of gravel 4ft thick, which seemed to form part of a road or courtyard which had been remetalled nine times. A timber-lined well containing 3rd–4th c pottery in its lower fill cut through the metalling near the N edge of the site. There seems to have been a trace of similar gravel metalling in the SW corner also. During trenching for the retaining wall on the W edge of the site, the workmen cut through a 14in layer of burnt daub resting on wood-ash at a depth of 4ft below the level of the basement. It contained pottery of the first half of the 2nd c.

ER numbers 282, 283, 284, 285, 293, 294, 295

EDN III, 43–4; sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 47

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58 (not including the finds)

**GM87****39 King Street, EC2**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 32465 81230

SMR: 040514

In the SE corner of the site were found two patches of coarse Roman cement flooring at a depth of 16ft below pavement level. Occupation and clay layers continued to a depth of 19ft.

Sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 26, 1936, 256Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 58**GM88****1 King's Arms Yard (Bank of England Club), EC2**

E Harris, 1959

NGR: TQ 32509 81312

SMR: 040693

Black mud containing 1st and early 2nd c pottery, leather and metal objects was found in builders' trenches in various parts of the site, resting on the ballast and brickearth. The ballast was higher on both W and E sides of the site, and dipped towards the centre, where the black silt was much thicker; evidently the streambed of the Walbrook. Wooden piles were observed on the W side of the stream, and two planks on their edges were seen in section 9ft 9in apart, apparently extended in a S direction beside the stream. There were also remains of tree-trunks and branches, which may have been growing when they were submerged by the silt.

The note in EDN V, 33–4 includes two sketchplans of the site and two transcribed borehole logs. P Marsden's 1981 summary of sites adds a note 'Medieval objects were recovered from the bed of the Walbrook stream'.

ER numbers 447, 448, 450, 453, 454, 455, 468, 476, 478, 487, 510, 511, 526, 530, 533, 451, 489, 537

EDN V, 33–4; no sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 158

Wilmott, T, 1991, *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley, City of London, 1927–1960*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 55–8

**GM89****King William Street / Nicholas Lane, EC2**

Q Waddington, 1924

NGR: TQ 32815 80928

SMR: 041434

A chalk foundation was exposed in a sewer trench in the roadway where Nicholas Lane crosses King William Street. Neither the top nor the bottom of the foundation was exposed, even though the base of the trench lay at a depth of 19ft, and the foundation was first seen at a depth of 6ft. It seemed to be the foundation of a wall running at right-angles to King William Street.

EN I, 6

**GM90****Old Change Court and Old Change House, Distaff Lane (rear of 128 Queen Victoria Street and formerly Knightrider Street), EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1956; P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32070 80990

SMR: 040587-96, 040601, 040603

Merrifield's 1965 gazetteer records this site in six separate entries (gazetteer 93, 95-98, 100), further abbreviated here. All have now been reconsidered for the Roman period by Williams (1993, 72-87). A seventh part of the site, Old Change Court and Old Change House, Distaff Lane (Merrifield 1965, gazetteer 102) is here separated into GM168.

Peter's Hill, near Knightrider Street (Merrifield gazetteer 93): the E end of a large Roman wall, seen running along the N side of Knightrider Street in 1863, was recorded in 1961. The foundations cut through a 1st c pit, and the foundation trench had originally been lined with timber. The wall survived 5ft 6in high, but the upper portion had been rebuilt; against it lay late 3rd-4th c debris.

Knightrider Street, W of Old Change, 1961 (gazetteer 95): a 24ft 6in length of Roman wall was exposed running E-W, with squared ragstone blocks above a foundation.

Knightrider Street, at junction with Old Change, 1961 (gazetteer 96): another portion of this wall was uncovered in a sewer diversion. It extended W from the E edge of Old Change for 29ft. As elsewhere on this wall there were no traces of connecting walls to the N.

Knightrider Street, N side, opposite St Nicholas Cole Abbey church (site of Old Change House), 1955 (gazetteer 97): a Roman culvert was observed running through a ragstone wall. The wall ran from Distaff Lane to Old Change, over 125ft. It survived 6ft high, and had been used as foundations for walls in the 18th and 19th c. Photographs show a culvert through a substantial Roman wall, to the west of the *Financial Times* site. There are also two photographs of sunken-featured buildings on the *Financial Times* site, then being excavated by Grimes (site WFG35). An early 18th c brick pit or well was also seen (EDN III, 38).

Knightrider Street, N side, opposite E end of St Nicholas Cole Abbey church (site of *Financial Times* building), 1956 (gazetteer 98): a continuation of the Roman wall was recorded for a further 6ft. Level with the uppermost remaining course was a small bronze knee brooch (Collingwood Group V) of the middle of the 2nd c. The wall here survived to a height of 9ft, and a length of 14ft 3in extended W of Distaff Lane.

Peter's Hill, upper end, 1845 and 1961 (gazetteer 100): a Roman wall was seen in builders' excavations in 1961; foundations were 4ft 4in wide and composed of ragstone and hard white cement, set into the undisturbed gravel. This wall was seen in 1845 and is marked on the City Sewers Plan.

ER numbers 746, 747, 748, 749, 786

EDN III, 38-40, 46; IV, 31-3; VIII, 22-4, 38-40, 62, 67; sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 93, 95-98, 100, 102Williams, T, 1993 *Public buildings in the south-west quarter of Roman London*, CBA Res Rep 88, 72-87

**GM91 (=GM208)****101 Queen Victoria Street / Lambeth Hill (Salvation Army HQ), EC4**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32100 80900

SMR: 040660-1, 040663-5, 041380-3

On the W side of Lambeth Hill, two chalk platforms supported by piles formed an upper and lower terrace. The former, seen only in the NW of the site, had an E-W retaining wall of cement about 3ft thick on its S side. It contained a large squared block of stone, evidently re-used. A sandstone block 3ft by 3ft by 1ft, with a bevel on its N side lay on the platform 30ft N of the retaining wall. The lower terrace extended to the N frontage of Thames Street, and incorporated two reused stone blocks. The terraces appear to be Roman.

During excavations for the south end of the new line of Lambeth Hill, four parallel rows of oak piles about 1ft apart were uncovered, running E-W. Their tops were about 14ft 6in below the level of Upper Thames Street. They presumably acted as piles for a foundation about 5ft thick. Building debris containing *opus signinum*, Roman bricks, a fragment of white tessellated pavement and wall plaster painted red, white and black, all lay to the S of the piles, mixed with brown river silt. Similar rows of piles were subsequently found to the W.

On the S side of the E-W part of Lambeth Hill, near Queen Victoria Street, builders' excavations exposed two portions of Roman walls, 3ft thick, of ragstone with a double or triple course of bonding-tiles. Both ran approximately E-W, but were not quite in alignment. Refuse layers containing Pingsdorf pottery of the 11th-12th c lay piled against part of one wall; it also seems probable that the medieval boundary between the parishes of St Mary Mounthaw and St Mary Somerset followed these walls.

In the middle of the roadway at the bottom of the former Lambeth Hill (30ft E of its new alignment) a ragstone wall was seen running approximately N-S. It had three double courses of red bonding-tiles and stood about 7ft high. Nearly 10ft to the E and apparently parallel to it was the foundation of another, massive wall.

The opening part of this investigation is recorded in one list separately as Lambeth Hill Road Scheme, GM208; but the two sites should be merged. The GM208 documentation is catalogued here under GM91. The sitefile for GM208 contains one small sheet of notes, a plan of Roman walls and floors found W of St Mary Somerset.

ER numbers (GM91) 768, 778, 861; (GM208) 610, 611, 617, 619, 685

(GM91) EDN VIII, 41, 54-60, 68; IX, 16; sitefile

(GM208) EDN VIII, 1-3, 5, 7, 43, 47-8; sitefile (under GM208)

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 110-13, 116Williams, T, 1993 *Public buildings in the south-west quarter of Roman London, The archaeology of Roman London 3*, CBA Res Rep 88, 63-71**GM92****Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall Street, EC3**

I Noël Hume, 1953

NGR: TQ 33275 81128

SMR: 041045-6, 041820-1

A trial hole revealed a Roman pavement of coarse red and yellow tesserae at a depth of about 16ft below the present street level. A Roman coin, unidentifiable, but of minim size and therefore of the late 3rd c or later, was found in a black filling 6in above the pavement. At a level 3ft above it were traces of a daub structure destroyed by fire; this was presumably medieval, as a 12th c sherd lay on it. At the N end of the site were traces of possible bronze working, associated with pottery possibly of the 14th-15th c. The industrial debris included slag, copper and daub-like mould fragments, similar to those used for bell-founding.

For excavation on this site again in 1988, see LDL88, below.

ER number 89

EDN I, 12-13, 37

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 332

**GM93****77 Leadenhall Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1968

NGR: TQ 33462 81131

SMR: 04169201009

A deposit of lumps of chalk, which probably formed the foundation of some part of the monastic buildings of Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate, was found in 1924 in a small excavation in the basement at about 14ft below street level (see GM292, the same site); and again in 1968. The work in 1968 has not been described.

Sitefile pocket and note describing contents as 'one page of rough sketches' but this is missing.

Schofield, J, & Lea, R, in prep *Holy Trinity Priory Aldgate*

**GM94****139–144 Leadenhall Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1964

NGR: TQ 33128 81155

SMR: 041155

In a section beneath the old building line of nos. 139–144 Leadenhall Street was seen a thickness of 2–3ft of layers of gravel resembling Roman road metalling which overlay natural brickearth over most of this site. A Bronze Age beaker possibly from this site was purchased by the GM in 1960 (sic).

EDN IX, 54

**GM95****22–23 Lime Street, 160–170 Fenchurch Street (Barclay's Bank) (site of St Dionis Backchurch church), EC3**

P Marsden, 1969

NGR: TQ 33055 80960

SMR: 040163

This site is at the corner of Fenchurch Street and Lime Street, the address of which (OS Map, 1988) is: 161 and 168–170 Fenchurch Street, 22, 23, and 23a c Lime Street. The site has been examined a number of times as its component parts were developed. Only in the 1970s did the site take on its present overall (and largest) form.

At 22 Lime Street (then Barclay's Bank) in 1969, works were recorded both by B Philp (Kent Archaeological Rescue Group) and P Marsden (Marsden 1987, 90–2). In 1976 at the corner site to the south, then addressed as 160–162 Fenchurch Street, A Boddington excavated for the DUA (sitecode FSE76; see below in this catalogue for summary, and summarised in context and discussed in Marsden 1987, 92–100). The two sites together gave information on buildings prior to the Boudican fire of AD60, and the south-east parts of both Flavian and second forums.

The corner site is also the site of St Dionis Backchurch, the medieval and Wren church. Foundations probably of the medieval tower were recorded in the FSE76 excavation. A study of the church is in Schofield 1994.

The sitecode GM95 should be used for the observations by P Marsden in 1969 only. The observations by B Philp, which generated both records and finds, should be allocated the sitecode GM297.

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 90–100

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 100–1

**GM96****41–51 Lime Street, Billiter Street (Lloyd's site), EC3**

I Noël Hume, 1951–2

NGR: TQ 33195 81065

SMR: 041041–4

Traces of a substantial ragstone building, with a room heated by a hypocaust at the N end, were recorded. Near the SW corner of the site, at the corner of Lime Street and Fenchurch Avenue, were pavements of coarse red tesserae. The building seems to have been destroyed by fire after AD 350. There was some evidence of a late 1st to early 2nd c origin, with a major reconstruction and extension of the N part of the building in the late 3rd c. A small hoard of barbarous radiate coins was buried apparently at the time of the reconstruction.

A medieval floor of crushed chalk on puddled clay was found covering an area more than 5ft by 6 ft. It lay adjacent to Lime Street, and at a depth of 12ft. No walls were found, and associated pottery dated to the 15th c. A circular chalk-lined pit or well was found near the middle of the site. It had been repaired with wood and brick, but only the lowest 7ft 6in of it survived. It was 3ft wide at the top, tapering to 2ft wide at the bottom. Its fill contained Roman material and a few objects of the period 1600–20. There were also 12th c and 13th c pits.

ER numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 62A, 87, 865

EDN I, 35; see also EDN IX, 20, where ER 865 is 'early medieval pottery, unstratified from the site probably' accessioned in 1963.

Sitefile contains a typed list of the contents of ER groups 1–62A; Roman, '5th c' (ER29), 12th/13th c, 15th c and 17th c groups.

PRG, 1336

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 331

\*articles by I N H:

Lloyd's Log December 1951; January 1952; March 1952\*\*

### **GM97**

#### **15–18 Lime Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1932

NGR: TQ 33090 81010

SMR: 040828–33

The gravel metalling of a Roman N-S road was observed in the NW corner of the site. It was at least 25ft wide and made up to 8ft thick. It overlay an early occupation layer resting on the brickearth, containing pottery of AD 50–80, including potters' stamps. West of the road, in the extreme NW corner of the site, were the footings of a wall running parallel with the road. This probably represented the E boundary of the forum.

Part of a rectangular compartment, possibly part of a bath-building, measuring 11ft by 8ft internally, was found about 50ft E of the Roman road. It had a thick concrete floor and solid tile walls 3ft thick, standing to a height of 2ft above the floor. The alignment seems to have been that of buildings within the forum rather than that of the forum and basilica.

Marsden's 1981 summary of sites also notes 'A well, possibly medieval, was found on this site.'

*J Roman Stud*, 23, 1933, 205

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 129–33

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 232–3

### **GM98**

#### **15 Lombard Street (Coutt's Bank), EC3**

P Marsden, 1958–9

NGR: TQ 32805 81027

SMR: 040758–63, 041435, 041451

A wall of ragstone, chalk and flint was found running parallel with Abchurch Lane, and part of a wall, apparently of the same building, was found at right angles to this in the N part of the site. The bottom of the foundations was at a depth of 18ft and the top 14ft 6in below Abchurch Lane. Overlying these walls was fire debris containing pottery of the late 1st to early 2nd c. At the NW corner of the site was found a deep room, with walls of ragstone with a small quantity of chalk, their base being at a depth of about 20ft below street level. This was on the same alignment, and may have formed part of the same building.

A short length of wall or foundation 2ft wide was found at the S end of the site; built of ragstone and flint, it was faced with pieces of knapped flint, and is likely to be of post-Roman date. It was founded on some Roman metalling.

ER numbers 437, 443, 446, 482  
EDN V, 21, 23, 33, 36, 41; sitefile  
PRG, 1054

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 201

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965–66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.1, 38

### **GM99**

#### **30–32 Lombard Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 32947 80962  
SMR: 040970–3

Gravel metalling more than 6ft thick was observed during builders' excavations, overlying the trampled surface of natural brickearth. The metalling was in layers which were slightly cambered to the S. Among these were two distinct road surfaces, part of the main E-W Roman street. A short distance to the S, the trampled surface of the natural brickearth was overlaid by a man-made layer of brickearth and charcoal, and over this was a layer of burnt daub containing red and white painted wall plaster.

A chalk-lined well 4ft in diameter, and presumably medieval, was recorded near the centre of the S end of the site. ER 805 is ?12th c pottery from the filling of a pit in the middle of the E end of the site.

ER numbers 805, 806  
EDN VIII, 87; IX, 3–5; sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 54, 1963, 140

Marsden, P, 1965 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1962, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.2, 138

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 290

### **GM100**

#### **54–58 Lombard Street (Barclay's Bank), EC3**

P Marsden, 1960–1

NGR: TQ 32920 80980  
SMR: 041431

Parts of several successive Roman buildings were recorded. The first was perhaps pre-Boudican; the second part of the first forum building; and several parts of the second forum of the early 2nd c. The outer portico of the second forum was located with a stone structure lying in it. Parts of the forum walls were robbed in the 12th c.

ER numbers 613, 620, 621, 622, 623, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 635, 636, 637, 639, 648, 649, 653, 661, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 675, 676, 677, 678, 682, 683, 726, 728, 757, 770, 771, 772, 774, 775  
EDN VII, 4–5, 7–9 12–14, 16–19, 26, 29, 32, 35, 40–2, 46, 53; VIII, 20, 22, 46, 53, 58–9, 61

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 20, 1961, 221

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 140–7

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 243–5

### GM101

#### **54 Lombard Street (site of All Hallows Lombard Street church), EC3**

A Oswald, 1939; E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 32970 80990

SMR: 040844–53

Roman levels: walls and piers of both basilicas of the successive Roman fora were discovered; these have recently been re-interpreted and analysed (Marsden 1987).

Saxon and medieval levels: an early stone church with overall dimensions of 66ft x 22ft was recorded (Fig \*GM101). A stagger in the N wall may indicate the division between nave and chancel; there was no crosswall between them. The walls were of ragstone with reused Roman tiles and bricks between layers of clean gravel, between 3ft 6in and 5ft wide. At the W end were two fragmentary walls of pitched ragstone in soft mortar, 2ft-2ft 6 in wide. These might have been a W porch or part of an earlier structure.

In the 13th c a narrow N aisle (about 10ft wide) was added, of chalk walls on ragstone piers, with pointed foundation arches of chalk at the W end. This aisle was widened in the late 14th or early 15th c and further rebuilt c 1500 with ragstone walls on chalk and sandstone arches. The E wall of the chancel was also built on chalk foundation arches. The tower at the W end of the nave was probably constructed at the time of the later rebuilding of the N aisle (c 1500 on documentary evidence). In his rebuilding Wren positioned a new tower in the SW corner (Bloe 1948; Schofield 1994).

In 1940 workmen digging just outside the SE corner of the church broke through an old chalk wall at a depth of 18ft below Gracechurch Street. To the E of this wall, between it and Gracechurch Street, were deposits backfilling a cellar including pottery, tobacco pipes and over 1000 fragments of glass vessels. The assemblage is mainly of the first half of the 17th c, with some 16th c pieces, and was covered with what is probably debris of the Great Fire of 1666 (Oswald & Phillips 1949).

What was probably the foundation of the tower was observed by E Rutter in February 1957: EDN IV, 56. This observation does not have a separate GM site number, and is here combined with GM101.

For later excavation of the site, see LOA90 below.

PRG, 908

*Antiq J*, 20, 1940, 510–11 (a note by A Oswald)

Bloe, J, 1948 Report on a visit made to the site of All Hallows Lombard Street, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, ns9, 181–6

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 135–40 (reproducing a draft text on the Roman levels by A Oswald (1946))

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 239–40

Oswald, A, & Phillips, H, 1949 A Restoration glass hoard from Gracechurch Street, London, *Connoisseur*, Sept 1949, 30–6

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 85–6

### GM102

#### **54 Lombard Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1933

NGR: TQ 32940 80975

SMR: 040854, 040856, 040860, 040863

Outside All Hallows church, Roman walls were observed about 7ft S of the building-line.

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1984*, 133

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 242

### **GM103**

#### **79 Lombard Street, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1933

NGR: TQ 32758 81079

SMR: 044362

A ragstone wall running N-S was seen in section at a depth of 4ft to 6ft 3in below basement level. It was assumed to be Roman.

Sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 26, 1936, 256

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 189

### **GM104**

#### **Lombard Street (opposite St Clements Lane), EC3**

G Dunning, 1937

NGR: TQ 32890 80995

SMR: 040767, 040769–70

During sewer excavations a portion of Roman walling 3ft thick, running in the direction of the line of Lombard Street was seen. It was suggested that it may have met, at a right angle, a wall observed in 1785 crossing the street opposite the church of St Edmund the King (Merrifield 1965, gazetteer 205), if both were contemporary.

*Guildhall Library Report* 1937, 17

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 206

### **GM105**

#### **Lombard Street / Nicholas Lane, EC3**

?G Dunning, 1937

NGR: TQ 32856 81018

SMR: 040768–9

During excavations for a new sewer, a piece of Roman walling running at right angles with the street was found a few feet W of Nicholas Lane. It stood 7½ft high, and had five courses of bonding tiles. Another account of the wall says it ran N-S at a depth of 14–15ft below modern street level, and gave its position as about 11ft W of the corner of Birchin Lane.

*Guildhall Library Report*, 1937, 17

*J Roman Stud*, 29, 1939, 217

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 204

### **GM106**

#### **Site of London Bridge, River Thames**

P Marsden, 1967

NGR: TQ 32850 80500  
 SMR: 090688, 0213463, 0222695, 0222475, 041409

Dredging to the E of the Rennie bridge disclosed the remains of two starlings of the medieval bridge, the 12th and 13th starlings from the N end, but only their pile foundations were recovered (Fig \*GM106). Many piles of oak and elm were seen; they were mostly about 15ft long, though one was 22ft 9in long. The earlier piles seemed to be of pointed tree-trunks, while the later were squared and found at the E ends of the starlings where they had evidently been extended. The dredger also raised much chalk and ragstone rubble, presumably from the masonry parts of the starlings (though disturbed).

A wide range of finds was recovered: spurs, weights, pins, locks, coins, grappling hooks, nails, and two iron fragments of pistols.

ER numbers 1279, 1279A, 1279B  
 EDN XI, 9–11  
 PRG, 930

Marsden, P, 1970 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1966–9 *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.3, 12–14

### **GM107**

#### **150 London Wall (Museum of London), EC2 (formerly EC1)**

P Marsden, 1971–2

NGR: TQ 32200 81600  
 SMR: 040474, 04047401, 044443

Two adjacent sites have been combined in the present listing.

A section, parallel to the N side of London Wall street, and just south of B14, revealed a sequence of the outer part of the city ditches, and possibly includes parts of the main Roman, medieval and post-medieval ditches. The section began 11.35m W of the face of the city wall, and disclosed the outer part of a flat-bottomed ditch between 6.5m and 12m W of the start-point. The ditch appears to have been recut and deepened by 1.5m with a dish-shaped profile. It had silted up and was recut with its new outer limit about 14m W of the city wall. A timber revetment built into the ditch from the W side suggests a bridge or landing-stage. Post-medieval pottery was found in the black silt filling of the latest ditch, and above it a row of street cobbles indicated that the ditch had been backfilled. The ditches recorded seem to be the medieval and late-medieval ditches (e.g. the recutting of 1477).

In 1972 the Museum site was developed. A number of wells were noted in outline but not recorded in detail. ER 1371 is early 19th c material retrieved by workmen from a circular brick-built well.

ER number 1371  
 EDN XI, 49 for MoL site  
 PRG, 618

### **GM108**

#### **London Wall (opposite Coleman Street), EC2**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32650 81560  
 SMR: 044363

A length of about 45ft of the core of the Roman city wall was uncovered immediately below the street frontage of the buildings on the N side of London Wall (street) at the corner with Moorgate (now London Wall Buildings). The wall had been underpinned presumably when the building was constructed in 1882, as modern work was found both beneath and above the wall for its whole observed length. At a depth of about 6ft from the modern pavement an irregular double course of Roman bonding tiles in yellow cement was seen (EDN VIII, 51). This is the same piece as was observed in 1882: it was then 9ft 2in thick, but this included 2ft of medieval thickening on the inner face. It then stood to a height of 4ft above modern ground level and extended to a depth of at least 8ft below it (Merrifield 1965 gazetteer W35; the 1961 sighting is not mentioned in Merrifield).

EDN VIII, 51

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W35

**GM109 (=GM173)**

**London Wall (north-west of Aldermanbury), EC2**

E Rutter, 1956–7

NGR: TQ 32470 81570

SMR: 040490–2, 044371

During clearance for the new Route 11 road (the present London Wall carriageway), about 210ft of the Roman and medieval city wall was exposed, extending from about 60ft W of Coleman Street. Much of the external N face had survived, standing 2ft-6ft above the footings with its chamfered sandstone plinth and levelling tile course. The thickness of the wall was 8ft 3in - 8ft 6in. A portion has been preserved in the underground car park beneath the present London Wall. The Roman city ditch was seen to be about 12ft wide and 4ft deep here. There may also have been a Roman intramural street at this point.

Professor Grimes recorded in this area at the same time (1957; WFG22).

This site has also been numbered GM173, but the latter number should not be used.

ER numbers 357, 358, 400, 400A, 400B, 400C, 400D, 400E

EDN IV, 56–9, 69–73; sitefile

PRG, 605

*J Roman Stud*, 48, 1958, 144

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W37

**GM110**

**Lothbury (opposite 5), EC2**

P Marsden, 1963

NGR: TQ 32668 81271

SMR: 040697

A tunnel in the roadway between 5 and the public lavatories revealed a Roman wall of ragstone with a double course of bonding tiles. It was about 2ft thick, with an offset of 2in immediately above the bonding-course on the S side. The base of the tunnel was at a depth of 12ft 9in, and the wall continued below this level, and to a height of 2ft above it.

EDN IX, 12; sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 161

**GM111**

**Coal Exchange, 100 Lower Thames Street (Billingsgate Roman Bath-house site), EC3**

I Noël Hume 1951 and P Marsden 1968–71

NGR: TQ 33110 80680

SMR: 041079–85

The only meaningful plan of a Roman dwelling of the 3rd c so far found is that excavated at Billingsgate Bath-house. The entire brick-built bath suite, discovered in 1848 and 1859, was uncovered in 1968–71; a water-tank nearby was recorded in 1975 (BIL75), further walls in 1982 (BSA82), and a conservation exercise was undertaken in 1987–90 (BBH87). The bath-house was attached to a house of at least two and possibly three wings which surrounded it; the house was probably built in the late 2nd c, and had been deeply set into the terrace of the hillside. Each wing was bordered by a corridor, with a plain red mosaic floor, off which were a number of living rooms; those in the E wing all heated, and originally probably floored with mosaic pavements.

The bath was a separate building entered through a covered porch from the N wing of the house. The late Roman pottery from the site has been partly published (Symonds & Tomber 1991).

I Noël Hume also recovered 'two if not three intact Roman pots' from the hypocaust, 1951 (pers comm; EN II, 21–2).

The DUA work of 1987–90 has resulted in a 2–volume assessment of the site and finds, but not including the GM site or finds material (Rowsome 1993).

ER numbers 252, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329; there are also approximately 60 boxes of uncatalogued finds

EN II, 21–2 (the observations of 1951)

EDN XI, 17–32, 34–9; sitefile (2)

Marsden, P, 1980 *Roman London*, 151–5

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 335

Pringle, S, 1990 GM111, Building Materials Appraisal

Rowsome, P, 1993 Billingsgate bath-house, Post-excavation Assessment [of the DUA work only]

Symonds, R P, & Tomber, R S, 1991 Late Roman London: an assessment of the ceramic evidence from the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 42, 59–99

## **GM112**

### **Lower Thames Street (west side of Billingsgate Market), EC3**

P Marsden, 1960

NGR: TQ 33022 80662

SMR: 041876

A wall of ragstone and chalk 4ft 6in wide was found aligned E-W under Thames Street, and was presumably of medieval date. Its S edge lay 6ft N of the former building line, and 33ft 6in W of the NW corner of Billingsgate Market. The bottom line of the wall lay at a depth of about 14ft and overlay a foundation of oak piles 10in in diameter.

This was presumably part of the S frontage of medieval Thames Street; it will be plotted in the study, in preparation, of the Billingsgate Lorry Park excavations (BIG82) medieval periods (Schofield & Dyson, in prep).

EDN VII, 33

PRG, 1432

Schofield, J, & Dyson, T, in prep *Medieval waterfront tenements*

## **GM113**

### **18–28 Ludgate Hill, EC4**

P Marsden and E Harris, 1960

NGR: TQ 31870 81150

SMR: 041229–32

A medieval undercroft measuring 11ft 3in wide and more than 17ft 6in long E-W was found towards the N end of this site, its axis parallel with Ludgate Hill to the S. Its walls were of chalk and lime mortar, 2ft 6in thick. In the SE corner was part of a stone spiral stair. The undercroft was found immediately beneath the modern basement floor, and extended downwards for about 5ft, at which level there was a floor of puddled chalk 3–4in thick covered by a layer of 'powdery damp' ragstone. This was sealed by a floor of bricks and reused stone. A hole in this later floor contained pottery and clay pipes of the early 17th c.

In the SE part of the site were fragments of chalk masonry, one wall being 2ft 6in thick, and a chalk-lined well 2ft 9in in diameter.

ER numbers 627, 628, 634, 638, 640  
EDN VII, 10–12, 15, 18, 21; sitefile  
PRG, 438

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 20, 1961, 222

#### **GM114**

**26–28 Mark Lane, 28–29 Mincing Lane, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 33291 80835  
SMR: 041070–2, 41869–71

On the N edge of the site, a Roman bath or tank was found. It was 5ft wide with a cement floor, and adjoining it to the N was a mass of masonry 6ft thick.

Sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 26, 1936, 255–6

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 348

#### **GM115**

**43–51 St Mary Axe (site of St Mary Axe church), EC3**

I Noël Hume, 1951

NGR: TQ 33280 81333  
SMR: 041826–8

The site of the church of St Mary Axe at 37, 43 and 45 St Mary Axe street (street numbers as in 1918) was observed during redevelopment in 1950–1. Disturbed medieval burials were observed on the sites of nos. 43 and 45, the S part of the site. Also in this part was a chalk foundation pier 5ft 9in long N-S, 5ft wide at the N end and 4ft wide at the S end. About 12ft to the E was a further fragment of chalk walling. These are presumably parts of the church. The church is shown on the copperplate map of 1559 as having an axial tower and a chancel.

*Notes on City Excavations 1949–1955*, 9–10; sitefile

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 118

#### **GM116**

**1 Masons Avenue (Butler's Head), EC2**

? E Rutter, 1956

NGR: TQ 32604 81371  
SMR: 041552001001

Human bones were found in a pit on the Butler's Head pub site but close to the site of the N wall of St Stephen Coleman Street church. The bones had probably been redeposited from the churchyard which originally lay on the N side of the church. A 17th c sherd was found with the bones, though their reburial could have occurred in more recent times.

EDN II, 84  
PRG, 1052

**GM117****St Michael's House, 1–2 St Michael's Alley, EC3**

G Dunning, 1932

NGR: TQ 32941 81061

SMR: 040812–47, 041532–3

Two ragstone walls 5ft thick and another 3ft thick to the E of them were found crossing the site N-S. They seemed to belong to a series of Roman rooms and a colonnade overlooking the forum from the W. The foundations cut through an occupation layer and rubbish pit of middle or late 1st c date.

Several walls of chalk rubble with occasional pieces of ragstone, flint and brick, in poor light brown mortar, were recorded on the W half of the site. Their thicknesses were not recorded, though one was over 2ft 3in wide. They aligned with or at right-angles to St Michael's Alley, and at the W end of the site was a 16th c cellar floor and associated walls, at a depth of 19ft below the Alley. This was dated by associated pottery and shoe fragments.

Librarian's Monthly Report, May 1932

PRG, 1049

**GM118****Opposite 140–150 London Wall (west gate of Roman fort), EC2**

Unknown, 1956

NGR: TQ 32246 81557

SMR: not necessary

A sitefile contains only seven b/w photographs of the excavation of the W gate of the Roman fort by W F Grimes (site WFG5); medieval and later walls (Neville's Inn) are shown. There was no GM excavation on this site.

**GM119****20–28 Moorgate, 1–4 Copthall Close, 10–11 Great Swan Alley, EC2**

F Cottrill, 1936

NGR: TQ 32704 81415

SMR: 040645

Towards the E end of the site large quantities of Roman coarse pottery wasters were found, indicating the proximity of a kiln. They included shouldered jars of grey ware, open pans with reeded horizontal rims and platters with upright walls. There were also wasters of fine micaceous ware, and of black glossy ware imitating samian bowls, and decorated with incised designs of concentric circles and parts of circles. The damaged pots all seemed to belong to the late 1st or early 2nd c. The ground sloped rapidly E towards the bed of the Walbrook.

Sitefile

Guildhall Library Report 1936, 14–15

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 137**GM120****30 Moorgate, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1951

NGR: TQ 32702 81455

SMR: 040644, 041522–3

A bed of black, peat-like silt was seen in a small excavation, overlying the natural ballast. From its lower levels, down to 14ft below street level, came a few sherds of roman coarse pottery with animal bones and shells of whelks and oysters. A Roman bronze coin of the 4th c was said by workmen to have been found on the site, but

its patina was unlike that of coins from similar deposits. It seems likely that a tributary of the Walbrook flowed across the site, but on an unknown alignment.

The upper silt levels contained medieval floor tiles and wood. Two medieval chalk walls were recorded cutting into the silt layers in the middle of the S of the site. The walls formed a corner of a subterranean room, one side of which was parallel to Great Swan Alley. It had a floor of crushed chalk 6in thick, above which lay a mixed filling containing pottery of the 13th-14th centuries. Fragments of Pingsdorf ware were found in a gravel layer at the bottom of the foundation trench of one of the walls.

*Notes on City Excavations 1949–55*, 18–20

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 136

### **GM121**

#### **55–61 Moorgate, EC2**

G Dunning, 1929

NGR: TQ 32672 81500

SMR: 040641

The embankments of what were apparently brooks running E into the Walbrook were observed. The bottom was of river gravel with a layer of black mud above it. Above this was a Roman deposit 5ft thick, in the lower part of which was a rectangular system of camp-sheathing held together by piles driven into the gravel. From this site came a small votive silver plaque with repoussée figures of the Mother-Goddesses. The pottery was almost all of the 2nd c, and earlier forms were rare.

For later work on this site in 1987, see MGT87, below.

Sitefile; Guildhall Library Annual Report, 1929–30

*J Roman Stud*, 19, 1929, 199

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 134

### **GM122**

#### **46–47 New Broad Street, EC2**

Q Waddington, 1925

NGR: TQ 32982 81548

SMR: 040659, 041921

A line of stout oak posts, irregularly placed but roughly parallel with Blomfield Street, was seen in the N part of the site. This might be the remains of the embankment of the Walbrook, and the bed of the stream was believed to be between the posts and Blomfield Street. Merrifield thought the stream was more likely to be W of the site, and that the supposed stream-bed here was the E edge of the flood silt. In the silt W of the posts were found fragments of Roman pottery, including a ring-necked jug of the 1st c, and samian ware of the 1st and 2nd c, together with an iron knife and the linch-pin of a cart.

Marsden's 1981 listing notes 'a medieval city ditch was recorded, and also a stream bed containing medieval objects, which had presumably once flowed into the medieval city ditch'; but there is no PRG gazetteer entry for the site.

Merrifield's entry for this site refers to 'MS notes by Q Waddington in Guildhall Museum', but there is no sitefile.

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 149

Maloney, C, 1990, *The upper Walbrook valley in the Roman period*, CBA Res Rep 69 ('site 8').

### **GM123**

#### **St Augustine's church (Old Change or Watling Street), now St Paul's Choir School, New Change, EC4**

P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 32150 81110

SMR: 041336-7

Roman gravel metalling was observed. The N half of St Augustine's church (destroyed in the Second World War) was recorded; the S half remains in situ. The foundations of the medieval church, of chalk and yellow mortar, suggest a building 61ft long. The church was extended to the N, on foundations of chalk and white mortar; the extension measuring 59ft long and 16ft wide. This is presumably a N aisle, added on documentary grounds in the 1250s. The Wren tower has been restored and survives on the site, with three bays of the S wall, as part of the Cathedral Choir School. For a trench dug on the site in 1974, see SPS74 below. The site was refurbished in 1997 and walls of the church exposed.

ER number 1025; sitefile

EDN X, 32, 36

PRG, 763

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965-66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.1, 2-3, 11

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 94

#### **GM124**

##### **New Change, EC4**

Unknown, 1957

SMR: 044420

Marsden's 1981 summary notes 'a chalk-lined well was found' but there is no entry in PRG and no sitefile.

#### **GM125**

##### **Fresh Wharf, 1-6 Lower Thames Street, EC4**

F Cottrill, 1937

NGR: TQ 32880 80615

SMR: 04140901

The W part of a cutwater of the medieval London Bridge was recorded. The surviving top was 7ft 6in below the street, and it was founded on elm piles which started at 19ft below the street.

For later excavations on this site see GM126 and NFW74.

Sitefile

Schofield, J, & Dyson, T, in prep *Medieval waterfront tenements*

#### **GM126**

##### **New Fresh Wharf, 1-6 Lower Thames Street, EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1950

NGR: TQ 32927 80612

SMR: 041427-9

Deep silt deposits covered the whole site, and within this was a timber revetment 68ft N of the present river frontage, 18ft below street level. It comprised large square oak piles standing vertically, their sharpened bases packed with rubble in which were a few sherds of 15th c pottery. Many sherds of similar date were found in the surrounding silt at this depth, and it seems likely that the structure was a quay. A chalk sewer had been cut through the revetment, and it extended to within at least 10ft of the present waterfront. It measured 2ft by 3ft 6in internally, and in it were many objects dating from the early 17th to the early 18th c.

For observation of the northern cutwaters of the medieval London Bridge on this site in 1935, see GM125 above; for excavation of the whole site in 1974–8, see NFW74 below.

EN II, 7  
PRG, 933

Schofield, J, & Dyson, T, in prep *Medieval waterfront tenements*

**GM127**  
**Cripplegate, Bastion 12, EC2**  
? R Merrifield, 1953

NGR: TQ 32301 81671  
SMR: 040480

Sitefile, containing only two photographs of the bastion in 1953 (a note on the back of one reads: 'the lady in the photograph became Mrs Merrifield').

**GM128**  
**6–9 Newgate Street, EC4**  
P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 31867 81362  
SMR: 044364

Piling operations on the site disclosed black silt along the E side on the Warwick Lane frontage, and the foreman reported that black silt was found in the SW corner. The former deposit must have been part of the W arm of the stream discovered on the site of the Paternoster Square development to the E in 1961.

EDN X, 33

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965–66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.1, 1–2

**GM129**  
**Westminster Bank, 21 Lombard Street (site of St Nicholas Acon church, Nicholas Lane), EC4**  
P Marsden 1963–4

NGR: TQ 32825 80985  
SMR: 041422–3

In the centre of the site were fragmentary traces of the E-W Roman road which originally went past the S frontage of the forum. It overlay natural brickearth. A deposit of burnt daub and clay about a foot thick was cut into by square postholes and overlaid by dark earth. The site was partly occupied in the late Saxon and medieval period by the church of St Nicholas Acon.

Excavations revealed late Saxon pits, postholes and a ragstone wall 2ft 3in thick retaining the W side of a hollow, probably of the 11th c, containing debris and white-painted plaster. One pit containing a coin of the second quarter of the 11th c was overlaid by a foundation of the church, which originally comprised a nave and square chancel on foundations of chalk and gravel about 4ft thick. Later a S aisle and a square chamber (suggested by Marsden to be a tower, but more likely to be a vestry [JS]) at the NE corner were added, on foundations of mortared chalk. The addition of the S aisle, when the existing S wall was replaced by two piers on foundations of mortared chalk, may have been at the same time as a lengthening of the nave from 46ft to about 59ft long.

Finds include many floor tiles. Some of the church walls survive beneath the modern courtyard.

A typescript history (c 1957) in the sitefile of one of the banks on the site mentions that in 1909 a fragment of fresco, said to have been found during one of several reconstructions of bank buildings on the site of St Nicholas in the 19th or early 20th c, was given by the London and County Bank to the parish of St Edmund (which had incorporated that of St Nicholas after the Fire). This fragment is now in the parish room of St

Edmund, and shows a life-sized head of a saint, probably St Dominic, in a black habit placing his finger on his lips. Dr Sharon Cather of the Courtauld Institute of Art examined the piece in 1995 and concluded it was probably a 19th c production (details in Schofield 1994).

EDN IX, 20, 26–7, 32–5, 54, 70; sitefile

ER numbers 866, 870, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 945, 946

PRG, 931

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 21.3, 208, 219–20

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 123

### **GM130**

#### **Shelley House, 3 Noble Street (formerly 1), EC2**

P Marsden, 1959

SMR: 040033, 040036, 041266, 049999

NGR: TQ 32269 81499

A small portion of a ragstone wall, over 9in thick, was found running approximately N-S. On the E side was a yellow clay containing many pieces of Roman wall plaster surrounding and overlaying the wall. About 23ft E of this wall was an area of gravel metalling, up to 6in thick. Two sherds of the 2nd c were found above it at the S end; cutting into the gravel was a 12th c pit. The metalling, believed to be of Roman date, may have formed part of the surface of the Cripplegate Roman fort, probably a courtyard rather than a road.

A medieval chalk cesspit 4ft wide and more than 4ft long was found at the N end of the site. The surviving top lay 3ft 10in below the basement and below this it was 5ft deep. It contained a 2-inch solid layer of mussel shells and below this many oyster shells and a few clams (pottery is part of ER 480, which also includes general workmen's finds).

This site was also excavated by W F Grimes (site WFG20) in 1957; and again by MoLAS in 1996 (site NST94).

ER numbers 480, 481, 587A, 587B, 594

EDN V, 59–60; sitefile

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 20, 1961, 221

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 30

### **GM131**

#### **Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey / Warwick Square, EC4**

P Marsden, 1966–9

NGR: TQ 31814 81304

SMR: 040437–42, 040465, 041223–5, 041890–4

Excavation in 1966 exposed two Roman burials and the corner of a Roman stone building (Fig \*GM131). Part of the adjacent Roman and medieval city wall, the bank, and a Roman internal turret were also recorded; the medieval bank overlay a small intramural roadway of ragstone chippings (Fig GM131 turret?\*). Finds from the turret included pottery and forged coins which gave a *terminus ante quem* of 220–5 for the building of the Roman defences.

Two medieval defensive ditches were found beyond the wall, the earlier V-shaped in section, and probably of the 12th or 13th c; the later extended at least 62ft from the wall, and its base was 19ft 6in below the Roman wall plinth. Its final filling dated to the 16th c, and this was overlaid by brick walls and wood pile foundations. A large 13th c internal earth bank, so far unique in London, was found against the wall.

Between the city wall and Warwick Lane three phases of large stone buildings and many pits of the 12th and 13th c were recorded. The plan of the first 13th c building was fragmentary, but it included a room 12ft wide

and 33ft long; foundations were of chalk and gravel, and one surviving wall of ragstone. This was rebuilt into a range with two rooms, one a cellar 15ft by 29ft with white painted walls and an entrance at the S end; occupation debris and the demolition fill of the cellar contained pottery of the second half of the 13th c. A third building with foundations of ragstone and chalk overlay the second period structure. It was evidently part of the medieval house also recorded in 1880; a large hall 19ft 7in wide and 57ft long, with a small external chamber, possibly a garderobe, at the W end. This latest phase may have been the town house of the earls of Warwick.

This excavation was assisted by a grant of £3000 by the Corporation (Central Criminal Court Committee), arranged by Mr Jeff Moulden.

ER numbers 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237A, 1237B, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250

EDN X, 55, 59–61, 68, 71–3; sitefile (2 folders)

PRG 439, 443

*Medieval Archaeol*, 11, 1967, 295–6

Armitage P, 1979, The mammalian remains from the Roman and medieval levels, Animal Bone Report (AML Report 2805)

Marsden, P, 1969 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1966–8, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.2, 2–10

Merrifield, R, 1983 *London City of the Romans*, 162–3

### **GM132**

#### **Hillgate House, 27–34 Old Bailey, 50–62 Ludgate Hill, EC4**

P Marsden, 1959

NGR: TQ 31735 81233

SMR: 041228

A chalk and ragstone wall 3ft 6in thick was found at the S end of this site, and in spite of its thickness appeared to be part of a cesspit. The external courses of another chalk-lined structure was found on the E side of the site adjacent to Seacoal Lane and may have been part of another cesspit. No dating evidence was found in either case. A section at the SW corner of the site revealed evidence of a stream, presumably an unknown tributary of the Fleet river to the W.

ER numbers 529, 554

EDN VI, 17, 30

Sitefile includes a drawn section across the tributary of the Fleet

PRG, 437

### **GM133**

#### **33–34 Old Jewry (Price Waterhouse) / Frederick's Place, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1949

NGR: TQ 32552 81212

SMR: 040675, 040679–81, 041506, 041524–8

In a small excavation, approximately 12ft W of the building line of Old Jewry, the gravel metalling of a Roman road or courtyard was recorded at a depth of 6ft 2in below modern basement level. The camber suggested that it might be part of an E-W road.

Cut into the street was a late Saxon or early medieval structure; two timbers formed a corner foundation of a sunken building. The depth of the beams was about 7ft 8in below modern basement floor, and about 1ft 6in cut into the Roman street. Rubbish pits of the 12th and 13th c had also been cut into the street. Medieval chalk foundations perhaps over 3ft thick were found at the S end of the site adjacent to Frederick's Place. Near the centre of the site was a medieval cellar over 20ft long N-S and 8ft 6in wide internally; it had ragstone walls of

unknown thickness. The latest structures included a brick-lined well 3ft 3in in diameter containing objects of the late 18th c and a chalk-walled cesspit or well probably 5ft x 4ft containing early 18th c objects. The site overlay the former St Olave's graveyard, and at the NE corner was found a 'medieval grave lined with Roman tiles' containing a human skeleton.

ER numbers 217, 219, 248  
EDN I, 12, 19; sitefile  
PRG, 1045

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 154

#### **GM134**

##### **27–32 Old Jewry (Bank of Sydney), EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1953

NGR: TQ 32560 81240  
SMR: 040676–8

Trial holes revealed a wall foundation of ragstone and tiles running roughly N-S approximately a right-angles to St Olave's church, in the SW corner of the site. The foundation trench had been cut into a refuse deposit of the early 2nd c at the S edge of the site, and into a refuse pit of Flavian date. Roman pits were also observed in other cuttings on the site, for instance against Old Jewry. Traces of human burials were noted, no doubt associated with the church of St Olave to the S.

ER numbers 70, 72, 73, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 247  
EDN I, 12, 16–20; II, 27–30  
PRG, 1046

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 153

#### **GM135**

##### **160 Queen Victoria Street (Printing House Square, site of former *Times* offices), EC4**

P Marsden, 1960

NGR: TQ 31745 80990  
SMR: 040029, 040039, 041196

In the N of the site, a natural stream bed was found cutting into waterlaid gravels. The bottom of the bed was filled with a black mud which had a maximum thickness of 1ft.

Two walls of ragstone and fragments of Roman brick were found on the N edge of Printing House Lane. There was no evidence of date, but the E-W wall lay beneath two later stone walls, presumably medieval. This wall was battered on its S face, which was covered with yellow cement  $\frac{3}{4}$ in thick. Lying against it were two horizontal timbers, one above the other. The wall was 5ft 4in thick at one point, but at least 7ft thick at the E end; this thickness may have been the start of another N-S wall. To the SW were wooden piles in black gravelly mud.

A number of medieval walls were recorded during the watching brief. One was built over the earlier stream bed, and two, as noted, were on top of the presumed Roman masonry structure. An E-W wall and a well of post-medieval date were found to contain many moulded stones. The well, though built of brick, contained fragments of tracery from a notable medieval window. The medieval walls and moulded stones probably come from the Blackfriars friary which stood on the site.

An evaluation of the site in 1994 by W McCann suggests (i) that the 'Roman' wall, lying outside the city wall, may have been built to stand river erosion; (ii) it has similarities to monumental foundations further E; (iii) the medieval walls coincide with the position of St Anne's Chapel within the Blackfriars (as mapped by Clapham).

See also GM164, observations of 1935 on the site of the *Times* offices.

ER numbers 652, 659, 662, 664, 671  
EDN VII, 25–36; sitefile  
PRG, 310

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 20, 1961, 222–3

### GM136

#### **Paternoster Square Development (including 10–14 Newgate Street and 61–70 St Paul's Churchyard), EC4**

P Marsden, 1961–2

NGR: TQ 32053 81298

SMR: 040004–7, 040010–17, 040024, 040034

This large site was watched during development by both GM (P Marsden) and Professor Grimes (WFG26–9). Following Merrifield's 1965 gazetteer, the summary here is in a number of sections (gazetteer 3–6, 9–17, 20, further conflated here).

Newgate Street, S side, E of Warwick Lane, 1961: the S edge of the main Roman E-W road, about 8 1/2ft S of the building frontage, and a possible ditch. To the S of the probable road-edge, gravel layers extended for at least 17ft. A culvert of Roman bricks on the W side of an ancient watercourse (see next), towards which it ran (Merrifield 1965, gazetteer 3–4; not W of the Lane as in titles to both gazetteer entries).

Newgate Street, 10–13, 1962: a layer of Roman gravel seen in section below the old building frontage, immediately above natural brickearth; also probably a trace of the main Roman road (gazetteer, 5).

Newgate Street, S side, 1961: a portion of a Roman building, with a ragstone wall running N-S towards an E-W wall. To the W was a floor of brick tiles through which an open drain ran to the W. Above this were two more floors. To the S was another N-S wall, a pavement of small tiles set in *opus signinum*, another brick drain, and traces of a pottery kiln with sherds of the late 1st c (gazetteer, 6; for the kiln and pottery, Marsden 1969).

Paternoster Square, approximately 190ft E of Warwick Lane, and behind nos. 14–29 Newgate Street, 1961: a mass of gravel metalling indicated a Roman N-S road; a drainage gully adjoined it on the E side. It was not possible to ascertain the road's width (gazetteer, 9–10).

Newgate Street, W of Ivy Lane, opposite Greyfriars' Passage, 1961: a possible fragment of the N-S road was observed, but not enough to help significantly with the road's alignment (gazetteer, 11).

Newgate Street, S side, N of Paternoster Row, 1961: the course of an ancient stream was recorded running N-S. Its bed was defined by a band of black mud. Its E limit coincided with the boundary between the wards of Farringdon Within and Castle Baynard in the central and S parts of the site. In the N part towards Newgate it curved from the NE, and another branch apparently joined it from the NW, probably following approximately the boundary at the N end of Castle Baynard ward (gazetteer, 12).

Ave Maria Lane, E side, 1962: a continuation of the stream just mentioned was observed here; the W edge was 63ft E of the old building line, 105ft N of the junction of Ave Maria Lane and Ludgate Hill (gazetteer, 13).

Newgate Street, S side, opposite Roman Bath Street [now lost, beneath British Telecom Headquarters on N side of street], 1961: wooden piles may represent the edge of the main Roman road beneath Newgate Street, which was otherwise not seen (gazetteer, 14).

Newgate Street, 48, W of St Paul's Underground Station, 1961: a thick deposit of gravel was observed in section, 18–20ft S of the building line. It may have been part of the E-W Roman road beneath Newgate or of the N-S road seen to the S (see gazetteer 17 below) (gazetteer, 15).

Newgate Street/Paternoster Row, W of Panyer Alley, 1961: gravels resembling road metalling seemed to form a N-S Roman road running in the direction of Aldersgate. Metalling was found further E, but this would make a N-S road 40ft wide. The latter may have been a courtyard (gazetteer, 16–17).

Paternoster Row, E of Canon Alley, 1961: a Roman pavement of coarse red tesserae under the N frontage of Paternoster Row was recorded. There were no signs of associated walls (gazetteer, 20).

Post-Roman: pending further work, the PRG entry is given here. It summarises all the sites without dividing them. Many chalk walls, presumably of medieval date, were seen but could not be recorded because of the rapid method of excavation. Two undercrofts were noted: one near the E end of Paternoster Row was recorded by Professor Grimes (not mentioned in Grimes 1968), and the other, near the middle of the E half of the site, by P Marsden. The latter measured 16ft wide and more than 24ft long. It was built of ragstone with a facing of greenish sandstone with traces of mouldings and an arch. Seventeenth c pottery and clay pipes from its brick rubble fill may be debris of the Great Fire. At the E end of the site, close to St Paul's Underground Station, was

a ragstone foundation with hard yellowish-white mortar. This overlay a rubbish pit containing Saxon and early medieval pottery. At the NW corner of the site a medieval or later barrel-well was noted.

Though no archaeological evidence for post-Roman use of the N-S stream was noted, its correspondence with the ward boundaries suggests that it was open in early medieval times.

For later observations on the site, see PAT90 below.

ER numbers 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 730, 731, 732, 735, 743, 745, 751, 751F, 760, 787, 776, 777, 773, 789, 788, 791, 985, 986  
EDN VIII, 7, 9–18, 26–8, 30, 36–7, 45, 47–8, 52, 59, 61, 71–2; IX, 1; X, 24.  
PRG, 440

Grimes, W F, 1968 *The excavation of the Roman and medieval City of London*, 148–9

Marsden, P, 1963 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1961, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21.1, 75–6

Marsden, P, 1969 The Roman pottery industry of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.2, 39–44

### **GM137**

**Upper Thames Street / St Peter's Hill (site of St Peter Paul's Wharf church), EC4**  
(unknown, 1961)

NGR: TQ 32356 81530  
SMR: 041384

Workmen clearing the churchyard to a depth of 10ft below street level uncovered chalk walls up to 2ft deep. A sketchplan indicates that the walls formed the NE corner of the church, with two other fragments forming a chamber attached to the N wall at the corner.

Further details of the church have been excavated here or nearby since 1961. Excavation of the site of 223–225 Upper Thames Street in 1981 recorded the foundations of the W end of the church (PET81, below). A separate watching brief associated with the building of the City of London Boys' School to the S in 1984 recorded details of the S and W walls, early graves, and traces of the post-1666 graveyard (TIG84, below).

ER number 694  
EDN VIII, 2, 5  
PRG, 821

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 127–8

### **GM138**

**Pilgrim Street (sewer works west end), EC4**  
Q Waddington, 1925–6

NGR: TQ 31670 81125  
SMR: 040420

Excavation in Pilgrim Street, just E of Waithman Street, exposed the inner or S face of the medieval city wall, and penetrated it. The wall extended beneath the pavement on the N side of Pilgrim Street, about 2ft below the pavement, and a pit dug to a depth of 10ft failed to reach its base. The wall was faced with squared stones, the core being of Kentish rag or similar stone. Another fragment was noted 60ft to the W, beneath the railway arch which crosses Pilgrim Street. This wall seemed to form an angle turning S. The core here was less homogenous, containing a mixture of flint, chalk and ragstone, as well as two small yellow bricks each measuring 6in x 3in x 1½in.

For work in the street in 1988, see PWB88 below.

EN I, 19.1  
PRG, 441

**GM139****32–33 Lombard Street / Plough Court (Bank of New York), EC4**

P Marsden, 1955–6

NGR: TQ 32944 80935

SMR: 040963–9, 041436–8

Postholes of Claudian date were found in many parts of the site. There were also traces of foundations of a later 1st c ragstone building, its alignment approximately that of Plough Court, except in the SE corner of the site where a wall of a similar character ran NW-SE. The walls were about 2ft thick, and there may have been an entrance from the W. This building was succeeded by a much smaller building on a different alignment, approximately that of the forum, apparently before the end of the 1st c. There were also traces of brick walls and an *opus signinum* floor of a building apparently destroyed in the Hadrianic fire.

A bone comb probably of Saxon date was found in a small pit at the W side of the site. Two lengths of medieval chalk foundations, 2ft thick and aligned parallel with Plough Court, were recorded. A human skeleton was found in the NW corner of the site, apparently of post-Roman date.

The comb, now in P Marsden's private collection, is a rare example of a handled Saxon comb from the City; it is of a type common in the middle Saxon period, but also known in the late Saxon (Riddler 1990, 13–14).

PRG, 940

Marsden, P, 1968 Some discoveries in the City of London, 1954–59, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 22.1, 36

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 289

Riddler, I, 1990 Saxon handled combs from London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 41, 9–20

**GM140****33–35 Poultry, EC2**

F Cottrill, 1936

NGR: TQ 32604 81147

SMR: 040718, 041542

A number of oak piles were found in the SW corner of the site. They stood in black mud which probably indicated the position of a tributary of the Walbrook. Nearby was a square timber-lined well, from the bottom of which came a sestertius of Commodus. The Roman features from this site have been published and discussed (Wilmott 1991).

Part of a chalk-lined well, presumably of medieval date, was found near the NW corner of the site. Its position and dimensions are not recorded, but its lining rested on a circle of wood.

Sitefile

*J Roman Stud*, 27, 1937, 241

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 177

Wilmott, T, 1991 *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley, City of London, 1927–1960*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 49–50

**GM141****6–8 Princes Street, EC2**

P Marsden, 1970

NGR: TQ 32641 81196

SMR: 041531

Several walls of chalk, ragstone and mortar were noted on the W side of the site. One was 1.2m thick, another was more than 1.5m thick, and a third had a face of knapped flint.

Sitefile; includes a log of four boreholes  
PRG, 1048

#### **GM142**

**Aldermay House, 10–15 Queen Street, 61–62 Watling Street, EC4**

E Rutter, 1960

NGR: TQ 32490 81060

SMR: 040582, 041350

Seven Roman wells were recorded on this site. They were of two types, square wells with sides formed of boxes of planks, and round barrel wells. On the N edge of the site adjacent to Well Court was a hollow filled with black peat-like mud, resembling a pond or streambed. It may have determined the boundaries between Cheap and Cordwainer wards as it flowed E to the Walbrook.

Two medieval and two post-medieval wells were also recorded. The medieval wells were formed from barrels, 0.76m and 0.61m in diameter, and lay on the E side of the site. Both contained 13th c pottery, but one also contained 14th c pottery. One of the two post-medieval wells was 1.4m in diameter and had brick, chalk and wood in its lining. The other was chalk-lined, and although it contained 18th c pottery, the chalk lining suggests it was constructed in the medieval period. It was 0.99m in diameter.

ER numbers 585, 586, 589A, 589B, 590, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 602A, 602B, 603, 604, 605, 606, 606A, 607, 608, 612, 616, 618, 624, 626, 642, 643, 644, 645, 647

EDN VI, 50, 54, 56–62; VII, 4–6, 9, 10, 22–4; sitefile

PRG, 772

Marsden, P, 1961 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1960, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 20.4, 220

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer, 89

Wilmott, T, 1982 Excavations at Queen Street, City of London, 1953 and 1960, and timber-lined wells in London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 33, 21–2

#### **GM143**

**Queen Victoria Street / Poultry (Bank Underground Station), EC4**

Unknown, 1959–60

NGR: TQ 32700 81111

SMR: 040732

During tunnelling excavations for the Travelator at the Bank Underground Station, black Walbrook mud containing metal antiquities and pottery of the early Roman period was encountered, as well as substantial wooden piles and horizontal timbers. The piles were closely set in rows running not quite at right angles with the kerb line of Queen Victoria Street. These presumably were to support the foundations of Roman buildings immediately to the W of the Walbrook, and were situated to the N of the mosaic pavement found when Queen Victoria Street was constructed in 1869. Both sites have now been published and discussed in their Roman setting in the Walbrook valley (Wilmott 1991).

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 20, 1961, 221

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 190, quoting 'Information from Engineer's plan, British Railways'

Wilmott, T, 1991 *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley, City of London, 1927–1960*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 44–7

**GM144****40–66 Queen Victoria Street, 82 Queen Street (formerly Bank of London and South America), EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1953–4

NGR: TQ 32480 81050

SMR: 040585, 041349

Fourteen Roman timber-lined wells were found during builders' excavations. They were both square and round, the former having the upper portion supported by a box-like frame of oak planks, and the latter by a barrel-like structure. In a square well near the N edge of the site, filled before the end of the 1st c, were found a wooden ladder, a pair of leather trunks, a wooden spoon and a wooden dipper. The Roman levels from this site have now been published (Wilmott 1982).

Three medieval barrel-lined wells were also recorded; they were 0.61m, 0.76m and 1.02m in diameter. Pottery dated them respectively to the 13th, late 13th or 14th and 15th c. There was also a chalk-lined well 2.67m in diameter in which was found pottery of the late 14th c. Three post-medieval wells were also found. One had a brick lower lining overlaid by a barrel and chalk blocks, and was 1.14m in diameter. Another was chalk-lined, 0.99m in diameter, and although it contained pottery of the 18th c it was probably of earlier date. The third was lined with brick and wood, and was 1.02m in diameter. This contained objects of the early 17th c, and burnt debris believed to be of the Great Fire.

ER numbers 78, 79, 80, 81A, 81B, 81C, 81D, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 90, 91, 92, 92B, 92C, 93, 93B, 93C, 93D, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 120A, 121, 122, 125, 232, 254, 254A, 254B, 255

EDN I, 25–32, 38–54, 78, 80, 84; II, 66

PRG, 771

*J Roman Stud*, 45, 1955, 138–9

Armitage, P, &amp; West, B, nd, The mammalian remains from the two Roman wells, Queen Street, 1954, Animal Bone Report

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 91Wilmott, T, 1982 Excavations at Queen Street, City of London, 1953 and 1960, and timber-lined wells in London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 33, 1–78**GM145****Guildhall, EC2**

P Marsden, 1968

NGR: TQ 32484 81386

SMR: 041301, 04130101

In 1232–46 *Gildhalla* can be placed in the parish of St Lawrence Jewry, and deeds of the later 13th c fix it on or about the present site. The earliest comprehensive remains date to the late 13th c, but at two places works preceding this phase have been noted. In the N wall of the W crypt a pilaster of the crypt blocked a recess with a carefully-prepared white plaster surface, suggesting that the crypt was a modification of an earlier stone building, at least along its N side. The lower of two different wall fragments below the 15th c porch to the SE, of ragstone on a mortared ragstone foundation, is also probably of a building two phases before the 15th c. This wall had a dressed rag face on the W, 1.2m below the floor-level of the 15th c porch. Together these two fragments suggest a stone building preceded the late 13th c rebuilding, but there is no further indication of date. Excavations of 1988 and 1993 beneath and E of Guildhall Yard uncovered a Roman amphitheatre and 11th c or 12th c timber buildings above it (GAG87 below).

The surviving W undercroft, now much restored, is of three aisles five bays long, the eastmost bays truncated by the W wall of the later E undercroft. The windows of the W undercroft in their present form probably date from alterations in the late 15th c, and the vaulting alone can be dated, though only roughly to 1200–1340. Documentary evidence would suggest dates of either the 1280s, since work on the adjacent chapel began in the 1290s, or 1333–5, when repairs are recorded; the closest architectural analogy, an undercroft of c 1290 at Peshurst Place, Kent, suggests the former date (Barron 1974).

Archaeological observation in 1968 recorded a length of walling, of ragstone and bands of knapped flint, beneath the W wall of the 15th c porch which may be part of this wing; the use of knapped flint in this way would suggest a date in the 14th c (Marsden 1981).

Guildhall was rebuilt in 1411–30 by John Croxton, mason, whose previous work is not known. Work on the roof was in progress in 1418, and in 1423 Richard Whittington left money to pave the hall with Purbeck marble; construction may have been finished by 1430. Croxton inserted buttresses in the W undercroft (necessary support for the new unaisled hall if the previous hall had been aisled), cut off the E-most bay of the undercroft and built a new E undercroft of three aisles, four bays long (summary from Schofield 1995).

The GM records include photographs (eg Fig \*GM145), but no finds or EDN references.

Barron, C, 1974 *The medieval Guildhall of London*

Marsden, P, 1981 The pre-1411 Guildhall of London, *London Archaeol* 4, 115–20

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 125

Schofield, J, 1995 *Medieval London houses*, 14–19

#### **GM146**

##### **Bastion 19, General Post Office Yard, Giltspur Street, EC1**

P Norman and F Reader, 1908–9

NGR: TQ 31850 81440

SMR: 040412, 041896, 040449, 041900; SAM GM26U

During rebuilding work in 1908–9 P Norman and F Reader recorded parts of the city wall and three bastions, now numbered B17 to B19. Some photographs are in the GM collection.

Bastion 19 was preserved in a chamber beneath the Yard. It was resurveyed and some trial work conducted into the surviving deposits by MoLAS in 1992 (KEB92).

PRG, 419–21

Norman, P, & Reader, F, 1912 Further discoveries relating to Roman London, 1906–13, *Archaeologia*, 63, 277–344

#### **GM147**

##### **Sugarloaf Court, Garlick Hill, EC4**

E Rutter, 1959

NGR: TQ 32340 80870

SMR: 041386

The SW part of a medieval undercroft was recorded in 1959; it extended under Sugar Loaf Court (it was on the S side). It measured more than 13ft by more than 10ft, and was parallel to the Court. On the S wall was the springer for a vault. The chalk walls were faced with blocks on the inside and were rough outside, showing that the undercroft was originally below ground level. The W wall was 2ft thick and the S wall 3ft thick.

Two samples were submitted for geological analysis to the Geological Survey. The first, from a wall, was similar to chert from the Lower Greensand, Hythe Beds at Godstone, Surrey; the second, from a vault springer, was similar to calcareous sandstone from Reigate, Surrey.

This undercroft is almost certainly the one recorded in 1982 (SLO82, see below).

EDN V, 30a, 31–31a

PRG, 823

#### **GM148**

##### **39 Threadneedle Street (site of St Martin Outwich church), EC2**

Unknown, 1927

NGR: TQ 33045 81235

SMR: 04181101

An entry in the diary of the Librarian for September 21, 1927, reads: 'Inspected excavation in Threadneedle Street on site of St Martin Outwich, opened up by the P.H.D. [Public Health Department] for sewerage work. Large quantity of skulls and bones built in behind the foundation of a medieval wall, with a superstructure in red brick of much later date.' These must have been from vaults as the churchyard was separate.

Notes on Excavations in the City, 1924–1939, 15.1  
PRG, 1335

#### **GM149**

##### **1–4 Threadneedle Street, EC2**

P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 32900 81185  
SMR: 041535; see also 41534

Fragments of a Roman building were exposed at the SE corner of the site. A portion of the foundation of a wall 2ft thick and aligned approximately E-W was constructed of flints and buff mortar, with three courses of tiles at the top. On the S side was a floor of white mortar and small fragments of brick. Another fragment of wall was later exposed in a section further E. On the N side of this part was a hypocaust.

Marsden, P, 1968 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1965–66, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.1, 10–11

#### **GM150**

##### **8 Old Bailey, EC4**

Unknown (? P Norman), 1900

NGR: TQ 31780 81230  
SMR: 040436

A fragment of the Roman city wall was found at the rear of 8 Old Bailey in 1900, standing 8ft high, with the top 18in below pavement level.

Norman, P, & Reader, F, 1912 Further discoveries relating to Roman London, 1906–13, *Archaeologia*, 63, 295

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W59

#### **GM151**

##### **Upper Thames Street (sewer on north side between Queen Street and Dowgate Hill), EC4**

E Rutter, 1958–9

NGR: TQ 32527 80821  
SMR: 040900–1

The bed of the Walbrook stream was seen in section in a sewer trench N of Upper Thames Street, about 130ft W of Dowgate Hill. The stream was 20–21ft wide, with the W bank marked by vertical wooden piles about 2ft apart, and the E bank by two large horizontal timbers placed one above the other. The streambed lay at a depth of 22–25ft below modern street level, but the bottom was not reached. Pottery was 1st c to 3rd c in date.

Traces of an E-W foundation of chalk, with a mixture of mortar and earth, were also recorded beneath what is now (1994) the N carriageway of Upper Thames Street between Little College Hill and Dowgate Hill. The foundation was at least 7ft wide, and was traced for a length of more than 40ft. It was presumably of medieval date.

A barrel-well (also recorded as of wickerwork) was seen in the NE corner of the junction between Dowgate and Thames Street. The wattle was set into grey clay containing bones, shells and tile fragments.

ER numbers 389, 412, 413A, 413B, 414, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 428, 582, 583, 584, 588, 601  
EDN IV, 63; V, 1–3, 5, 8–11, 56

PRG, 937

*J Roman Stud.*, 49, 1959, 125

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 260–1

**GM152 (=BC72)**

**Baynard House, Queen Victoria Street (Upper Thames Street, site of second Baynard's Castle), EC4**

P Marsden, 1972–3

NGR: TQ 31930 80840

SMR: 041200–4

Excavations here in 1972 found the foundations of the 15th c and Tudor Baynard's Castle, overlying earlier tenements and the East Watergate, a dock-like public watergate. This is the second Baynard's Castle; the earlier, Norman castle lay on a separate site 100m to the north, within what was later the precinct of the Blackfriars. It seems likely that the name of this castle lingered on after it was destroyed c 1275, and transferred to the nearby waterfront area; and a prominent waterfront town-house, rebuilt 1428, then took the name up again. This is the second Castle, the present site.

Saxon and early medieval river deposits were recorded W of the castle, S of the Roman riverside city wall (the wall lay below and along the S edge of medieval Thames Street, and was reused as a foundation by the N wall of the late medieval house and castle). Reclamation began in the 13th c when the river bed was deepened in front of a revetment containing reused parts of timber buildings. A timber-lined dock may have existed at this stage, to be replaced during the 14th c by a stone-lined dock basin; an area to the W was reclaimed to form an open dockside service area. Part of a medieval stone building, originally with an arcaded open front, opened onto the service area.

The N wall of the dock was formed by using an earlier timber structure, and the E wall was a pre-existing stone wall. The W wall was formed by reclaiming an area of foreshore within a stone wall. The dump behind this wall can be dated by jettons to the 1330s or later. Other finds include a pewter ampulla of late 13th c date and two lead tokens of Rigold type D2–4. The dock was backfilled in the last quarter of the 14th c. There were many finds in these two major dumps, both pottery and objects such as textiles, knives, shears, and scabbards. These have been mostly catalogued in the various *Medieval finds from London* volumes (see bibliography below). There was also evidence of the working of amber, probably into beads (Mead 1977; Fig \*GM152).

The castle, built entirely on reclaimed land, had foundations of chalk, ragstone and mortar. The original shape was trapezoidal, with four wings built around a courtyard. It was extensively modified by Henry VII, who refaced the river frontage with a series of five projecting towers between the two pre-existing multi-angular S corner towers. The N side of the castle lay on Thames Street, and excavations of 1972 and 1975 (BC75) found the entrance and a chamber on the E side of it. The SE tower was subsequently re-excavated in 1981: BYD81, below. In about 1550 the castle was enlarged to the W with three new wings of brick, faced with stone along the waterfront.

Though excavated by P Marsden for Guildhall Museum before the creation of the Department of Urban Archaeology in December 1973, this site was subsequently given the sitecode BC72. This code is used in several publications, particularly on medieval finds, which have analysed and published groups from the site.

The site archive also includes notes on sections of medieval alleys S of Thames Street, E of Baynard's Castle, recorded by J Haslam in 1972–3.

ER group 1356; most of the finds are stored under the sitecode BC72. Many of the individual finds have been accessioned by MoL. Site notes and drawings in MoL archive.

PRG, 311–12

*London Archaeol.*, 1, 1972, 315–16

Bramwell, D, 1974 *The Bird Bones*, Archive Report

Clark, J (ed), 1995 *The medieval horse and its equipment*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 5 [medieval horseshoes and horse equipment]

Cowgill, J, de Neergaard, M, & Griffiths, N, 1987 *Knives and scabbards*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 1

- Crosby, D D B, & Mitchell, J G, 1987 Potassium-argon determinations of some London medieval honestones, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 159–64
- Crowfoot, E, Pritchard, F, & Staniland, K, 1992 *Textiles and clothing*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 4
- Egan, G, in prep *The medieval household*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 6
- Egan, G, & Moir, D, in prep Post-medieval finds c 1450 - c 1700: a selection from the City of London sites 1972–82
- Egan, G, & Pritchard, F, 1991, *Dress accessories c 1150 - c 1450*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 3
- Grew, F, & de Neergaard, M, 1988 *Shoes and pattens*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 2
- Mead, V K, 1977 Evidence for the manufacture of amber beads in London in the 14th-15th century, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 28, 211–14
- Pringle, S, 1990 Baynard's Castle, Building Materials Appraisal
- Pritchard, F, 1990 Missing threads from medieval textiles in north west Europe, in *Archaeological Textiles*, Occ Pap 10, 15–17, United Kingdom Institute of Conservation
- Spencer, B, in prep *Pilgrim souvenirs and secular badges*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 7
- Thornton, J H, 1976 The leather (AML Report)
- Vince A, nd, The dating of the three main finds groups, Dating Report

**GM153****25 Upper Thames Street (Fur Trade House), EC4**

P Marsden, 1969

NGR: TQ 32300 80875

SMR: 041387

A large group of 17th c objects was recovered from a brick-lined cesspit on the N side of the E caldarium of the Huggin Hill Roman baths. The cesspit had been damaged by recent activities on the site, and its dimensions are uncertain.

EDN XI, 37 (no ER group)

PRG, 824

**GM154****Central Criminal Court, Newgate Street, EC4**

Unknown (?P Norman), 1903

NGR: TQ 31797 81296

SMR: 040444

Photographs of excavations which uncovered the Roman and medieval Newgate, and parts of the adjacent medieval and post-medieval prison, in 1903. They are filed under two headings, Newgate and Newgate Prison. The latter group are said to be from the LAMAS slide collection.

Norman, P, 1904 Roman and later remains found during the excavations on the site of Newgate Prison, 1903–1904, *Archaeologia*, 59, 125–42

**GM155****61 Queen Street / Upper Thames Street (site of St Martin Vintry church), EC4**

I Noël Hume and E Rutter, 1956–7

NGR: TQ 32452 80843

SMR: 041385

Roman levels: a Roman pier was found resting on a sleeper wall running E-W which consisted of three courses of ragstone capped by a double course of tiles. Over the top was a layer of pink *opus signinum*. The pier was constructed of Roman tiles, some whole and others broken, set in yellowish mortar. The sides were covered with a layer of *opus signinum* covered with plaster. A concave moulding at the top was painted red. A few sherds of the late 1st or early 2nd c came from the loose filling around the pier. Several other walls were seen in builders' trenches in the N part of the site.

Post-Roman levels: foundations of the church of St Martin Vintry were recorded. Walls were generally of mortared ragstone and chalk. The church had a nave about 21ft wide, with N and S aisles. The N wall was not recorded, but the aisle was probably about 12ft wide; the S aisle was about 15ft wide. The foundations of the tower were located at the W end of the S aisle, suggesting a tower about 24ft square. Immediately N of the tower, within the W end of the nave, may have been a separate room. The E end was not recorded. Debris of the Great Fire was found overlying the church foundations at a depth of 6ft below street level. The remains of a path were found running along the N boundary of the graveyard and opening into Queen Street (so says report in EDN IV, 43: but Queen Street was built after the church was destroyed in the Great Fire, so presumably 'running up to and under Queen Street' is more likely). The site was excavated again in 1985 when the 1957 building was demolished: see QUN85, below.

Finds in 1956–7 included a complete London delftware plate of c 1680 inverted over the abdomen of a male skeleton in a coffin (the plate now in display in MoL; photograph in Noël Hume 1974, 170).

ER numbers 378, 380, 382

EDN IV, 43, 46–8, 51–2

Cohen, N, 1995 The birth of church archaeology in London, *London Archaeol*, 7, 315–20

Noël Hume, I, 1974 *All the best rubbish*, 169–70

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 116

### **GM156**

#### **Walbrook Wharf, Upper Thames Street (Public Cleansing Depot), EC4**

E Rutter and P Marsden, 1959–60

NGR: TQ 32615 80975

SMR: 041097–1100, 041424–6

Roman river gravels formed two distinct layers. The lower consisted of lenses of large pebbles and pottery of the 1st and 2nd c, evidently dumped from boats. It included a considerable amount of samian, including over 200 potters' stamps. The upper gravel consisted of smaller pebbles and was more muddy, suggesting sluggish water. This contained pottery of the 3rd and 4th c in smaller quantities.

A late Saxon waterfront was found between 20ft 6in and 54ft S of the N frontage of the site. It comprised a raft of logs in a clay bank 4ft thick, aligned with the river. A sherd of late Saxon pottery was found under the bank, while above was a great amount of pottery of the 10th to 13th c. Much of this was imported red-painted ware, Pingsdorf and other German types. The clay bank thinned out to the S of the logs. At 150ft S of Thames Street a clay layer contained a concentration of pottery of the 10th to 13th c, and may have marked the shoreline. This pottery was also largely imports, including red-painted, Paffrath and yellow-glazed wares, perhaps a cargo broken in transit.

The embankment is presumably part of the port of Dowgate recorded as belonging to the men of Rouen in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The large quantity of German pottery probably reflects the proximity of the Steelyard site immediate to the E, where the Germans were established by the 12th c.

A timber revetment of upright posts and horizontal planks supported by raking struts was found 250ft S of Thames Street, and is earlier than 15th c pottery associated with it. The medieval bed of the Walbrook was also found, with possible traces of a revetment about 19ft 6in W of Dowgate Dock. Various ragstone and chalk foundations were also recorded, some built on piles.

ER numbers 430, 432, 433, 438, 456, 466, 472, 477, 486, 490, 491, 491A, 491B, 497, 501, 502, 503, 507, 508, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 534, 535, 536, 538, 540, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 571, 574, 579, 580  
EDN V, 17, 18–21, 24, 48, 51, 54–6, 58, 63, 65; VI, 1, 4, 6, 8, 11–14, 16, 19–20, 23–7, 29–31, 34–40, 42–3, 45, 47, 51  
PRG, 932

Cowgill, J, de Neergaard, M, & Griffiths, N, 1987 *Knives and scabbards*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 1

Crowfoot, E, Pritchard, F, & Staniland, K, 1992 *Textiles and clothing*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 4

Grew, F, & de Neergaard, M, 1988 *Shoes and pattens*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 2

Merrifield, R, *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 260–2

Vince, A, 1985 Saxon and medieval pottery in London: a review, *Medieval Archaeol*, 29, 25–93 [Saxon pottery]

### **GM157**

#### **Bucklersbury House, 11–20 Walbrook, EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1954–5

NGR: TQ 32534 81046

SMR: 040870–83

Excavations on this large site (also known as Temple House) were undertaken both by I Noël Hume for GM and by Professor Grimes for RMLEC in 1954–5. This is the site of the Walbrook mithraeum, which first became evident in 1952 (site WFG44/45). The GM site has now been published (Wilmott 1991) and publication of the mithraeum excavations is advanced (Shepherd in prep). Only a brief outline of the Roman deposits will therefore be given here. Very few post-Roman features were recorded.

The entire width of the Walbrook stream in the Roman period was traced from N to S through the Bucklersbury House site (Fig \*GM157). From the earliest phase of Roman occupation the stream was enclosed or canalised between timber-revetted banks. On the E side of the stream lay the mithraeum, walls and floors of several scattered Roman buildings, and wells; at the S end of the site the Roman road along Cannon Street to the E was seen in section, with a timber platform on its S side. The expected bridge across the Walbrook for this road was not seen, but in the general position of the stream crossing were revetments. The temple was built in c 240–50. One well and a pit (both unplanned) produced 3rd/4th c pottery. Wilmott (1991) suggested that the large amount of Roman metalwork found in the silts of the Walbrook stream at this point (and elsewhere) was the result of normal rubbish-dumping from all over the city; Merrifield (1995) contests that it may instead have been a ritual practice.

The account by Wilmott (1991) shows some features not plotted by Merrifield (1965).

A few post-Roman features were noted: a 13th c pit (ER 238), clay pipes (ER 234) and a 13th or 14th c mortar (ER 263).

ER numbers 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220, 222, 233, 234, 235, 235B, 235C, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 249A, 249B, 250, 251, 253, 287, 259A, 259B, 259C, 259D, 261, 263, 267, 268, 268A, 268B, 268C, 268D, 268E, 268F, 268G, 268H, 268K, 268L, 291, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 304, 305

Greep, S, 1981 A model sword from Bucklersbury House, London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 32, 103–6

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 246–7, 249–53

Merrifield, R, 1995 Roman metalwork from the Walbrook - rubbish, ritual or redundancy?, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 46, 27–44

Shepherd, J, in prep *The temple of Mithras in London: excavations by W F Grimes and A Williams at the Walbrook*

Wilmott, T, 1991 *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley, City of London, 1927–1960*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 18–33

### GM158

#### St Swithin's House, 30–37 Walbrook, EC4

I Noël Hume, 1949–50 (Fig \*GM158)

NGR: TQ 32632 81005

SMR: 040902–4, 040906–8, 040910–11, 041400–2

The mortar-covered skirting moulding and wall plaster of two walls forming the angle of a room were found in approximate with the modern street of Walbrook. The *opus signinum* rested on a wooden 'builder's raft'. The remains of a timber partition wall were also found; associated pottery suggested a date late in the 1st c.

Walls of ragstone blocks interspersed with courses of bonding-tiles were observed, standing in one corner to a height of 3ft; evidently a Roman building on the approximate alignment of modern Walbrook street. The *opus signinum* floor overlay a sherd of samian of Antonine date. From the building a square wooden gutter ran towards the Walbrook. A little to the N was a square timber-lined well, 10ft in depth. The bottom was lined with chalk rubble, in which was a sestertius of Postumus (AD 259–68), probably deposited during construction of the well.

Approximately midway between Walbrook and St Swithin's Lane were the remains of a wattle and daub hut with a clay floor, on which lay pottery of the early 2nd c. It had apparently been destroyed by fire, probably the Hadrianic fire.

The ragstone foundations of a fairly large house with remains of coarse red tesserae laid on *opus signinum* were revealed in small portions at the E end of the St Swithin's House site, on approximately the same alignment as the lower part of St Swithin's Lane. The house seemed to have been destroyed by fire, and quantities of burnt wattle and ash lay on the floor. It may have been burnt in the Hadrianic fire, as pottery of the late 1st and early 2nd c seemed to be associated with it.

Many Roman pits were recorded summarily, but only two in detail. Of these, Feature 55 was a pit filled with debris of Boudican date (Noël Hume & Noël Hume 1954; Wilmott 1991).

Parts of several medieval buildings were also noted. Along the Walbrook frontage was a large structure with chalk walls about 4ft 6in thick; its overall dimensions were 75ft N-S by 65ft E-W. along the frontage to St Swithin's Lane were chalk foundations about 4ft wide associated with a crushed chalk floor. At the E end of St Stephen Walbrook were chalk foundations only 3ft wide, which adjoined the E wall of the church.

The Roman levels have now been published and discussed (Wilmott 1991).

PRG, 907

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 263–6

Noël Hume, I, & Noël Hume, A, 1954 *Discoveries in Walbrook, 1949–50* (GM booklet)

Wilmott, T, 1991 *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley, City of London, 1927–1960*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 34–43

### GM159

#### 10 Warwick Square, EC4

Q Waddington, 1925

NGR: TQ 31857 81274

SMR: 040439

A massive stone wall of medieval character was found on the W boundary of this site. There are no further details.

EN I, 26

PRG, 442

**GM160****Gateway House, 1 Watling Street (including the site of St John Evangelist church), EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1954

NGR: TQ 32263 81054

SMR: 040536-52, 041351-5

The Roman levels from this site have now been published (Shepherd 1986), and only a summary will be given here; but see note below about Roman artefacts.

Three main periods of development were recorded. Period I (Neronian/Flavian) was represented only by pits, which included evidence of glass-working. In Period II (Flavian to Hadrianic) substantial buildings with mortar and *opus signinum* floors were recorded, similar to those excavated immediately to the E in 1978 (see below, WAT78). They were destroyed in the Hadrianic fire. There followed, at an unknown date, the construction of larger buildings (Period III) which might represent a single structure. Rooms were decorated with plain red and decorated mosaics and one room at least had a hypocaust. A 4th c pit cut through the floor of one room and dark earth accumulated on parts of the site. In the N of both this site and of Watling Court to the E, the constant adherence to an E-W alignment suggests a road or thoroughfare outside the areas examined. This would be along the medieval Watling Street at this point.

The site of the church of St John Evangelist, in the NW corner of the site, was also investigated. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The earliest church appeared to have a small nave 27ft by 17ft internally, and a chancel about 10ft 3in wide and probably of the same length. A further wall of the first period was traced running S at right angles to the nave and half way along it, for about 6ft. The foundations included ragstone and reused Roman building material laid in gravel, and were 3ft 6in - 4ft wide. The ragstone and mortar walls above, recorded on the N side at junction of nave and chancel, were rendered, and 2ft 9in wide. The excavator dated this first phase to possibly the 11th c. In the 13th or 14th c, apparently in two distinctly different phases, all three walls of the nave were rebuilt on the original alignment; and the chancel was widened by having new foundations laid alongside and outside the old on the N and S sides. This included a protruberance which may be the base of a buttress on the S side. Within the church were recorded several burials, in coffins and chalk-lined graves; and to the S, the E end of a brick and chalk vault containing 18th c coffins, a relic of the post-Fire period when the church site was used as a graveyard. Glazed and decorated floor tiles were found in and around the church.

A number of other medieval foundations were recorded, including a small cellar measuring 12ft by 6ft. This had walls of chalk 2ft thick, and contained stratified rubbish from the early 16th to the 17th c, overlaid by a burnt deposit 2in thick of the mid 17th c (? the Great Fire). Eleven cesspits were found, containing pottery of the 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th c. Two wells were also noted, one containing pottery of the 16th or 17th c. Extensive traces of burnt debris, believed to be from the Fire of 1666, were found in various cesspits.

The finds from the site were numerous, and apart from a group of Roman glass-working waste (Shepherd 1986, 141-3), and articles on the 16th and 17th c glass (Noël Hume \*\*\*), they have not been studied or published.

An evaluation of the site was carried out in 1996 when Gateway House was demolished: MoLAS, sitecode CAO96. Roman pits and parts of the medieval Friday Street were recorded, along with traces of medieval and post-medieval buildings on Friday Street and Watling Street.

ER numbers 182, 184, 191, 191A, 191B, 207, 207A, 207B, 207C, 207D, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 160, 161, 161A, 161B, 162, 163, 164, 166, 166A, 166B, 166C, 166D, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 188, 189, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133A, 133B, 134, 135, 136, 137, 205, 205A; the medieval tiles are MoL Acc nos. 21516-24.

EDN I, 85-92, 100; II, 5-15, 20, 22-7, 34, 44-6; sitefile. For a concordance between ER numbers and the context numbers used by Shepherd (1986), see MoL archive under this site.

PRG, 773-4

Cohen, N, 1995 The birth of church archaeology in London, *London Archaeol*, 7, 315-20

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 68-80

Noël Hume, I, 19\*\* articles on glass in *Connoisseur\*\**

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 106-8

Shepherd, J, 1986 The Roman features at Gateway House and Watling House, City of London (1954), *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 37, 127–44

**GM161**  
**67–69 Watling Street, EC4**  
 P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32408 81063  
 SMR: 040581

A small excavation at the rear of this building revealed the remains of a tessellated pavement, much disturbed and broken. It lay 65ft–75ft behind the frontage of Watling Street.

EDN VII, 40; sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 88

**GM162**  
**4–9 Wood Street (Mitre Court), EC2**  
 I Noël Hume, 1953

NGR: TQ 32218 81270  
 SMR: 041347–8

A trial hole revealed N-S and E-W walls of ragstone, believed to be of medieval date.

Immediately beneath the modern basement was a cesspit (construction materials not recorded) 5ft by 5ft 6in, containing objects of the first half of the 18th c. It was set in the middle of a long E-W wine cellar, which terminated in a bricked-up doorway originally connecting with existing wine cellars in Mitre Court. The pit was apparently in the passage between wine bins on either side.

ER numbers 67, 74, 77, 86  
 EDN I, 8–9, 20–4  
 PRG, 770

**GM163**  
**St Dunstan's Hill / 84 Lower Thames Street, EC3**  
 P Marsden, 1967

NGR: TQ 33150 80675  
 SMR: 044365, 044434

A small temple-like building was recorded, alongside a N-S Roman street. It formed a single room with an entrance on the E side; on its walls were traces of red lines on a pink background speckled with red splashes. It seemed to be contemporary with the Billingsgate bath-house, immediately to the E.

ER numbers 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262; sitefile

Marsden, P, 1980 *Roman London*, 155

**GM164**  
**160 Queen Victoria Street (south-east corner; site of *Times* offices), EC4**  
 F Cottrill, 1935

See GM135, observations on the same site during redevelopment in 1960. There is no immediately available documentation on work in 1935.

**GM165****Shoe Lane, open space at rear of 2 Charterhouse Street / 10 Holborn Viaduct, EC1**

Unknown, 1954

NGR: TQ 31503 81610

SMR: 040242

A Roman cremation was found. Bones were contained in the lower half of a decorated grey ware olla set in natural clay. A chalk cesspit produced a group of artefacts of the first quarter of the 18thc: glass and clay tobacco pipes (ER140).

ER numbers 123, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 157A, 157B, 158; MoL 21450, 21471; GM Acc nos. 21454–63

**GM166****6–12, 15, 16–45 Cheapside (Bank of England) / New Change, EC4**

E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 32183 61163

SMR: 041359

(nos. 6–10 were to the W of Old Change, the other numbers to the E. nos. 6–10 are now beneath the E carriageway of New Change as it meets Cheapside).

A rectangular chalk-lined cesspit was found to the S of the main entrance of the Bank of England building, in the E half of the new E carriageway of New Change. An apparently brick-lined pit was also seen, and the finds recovered by workmen.

For excavations to the rear of 16–45 Cheapside, formerly Friday Street, opposite 5, in 1925, see GM64.

ER numbers 384, 390; one almost complete late 13th c green-glazed jug is GM Acc no. 20737.

EDN IV, 53, 63–4, 69 ('New Change')

PRG, 777

**GM167****Barber Surgeons' Hall Gardens (formerly Windsor Court, Monkwell Street), Wood Street, EC2**

unknown date

NGR: TQ 32300 81600

SMR: 044366

The sitefile contains one plan, a ground plan of the estate belonging to the Barbers' Company; it is on paper, dated 1818. There is also a finds group, ER257.

ER number 257

**GM168****Old Change House, 4–6 Cannon Street, EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1955–6

NGR: TQ 32160 80990

SMR: 044367

This is part of a larger site, summarised in Merrifield 1965 as follows:

Q Victoria Street, W of St Nicholas Cole Abbey church, 1961 (gazetteer 102): a continuation of a wall seen in 1845 (gazetteer 101) was seen in section 80ft W of the W wall of St Nicholas church. It was 4ft thick; the surviving N edge, cut away by later work, was 32ft 4in S of the S edge of the Knightbridge Street wall noted in gazetteer 96. The two walls were very similar in construction.

ER numbers 276, 277, 279

EDN III 38–40, 46; sitefile

Merrifield, R, *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 101–2

### **GM169**

**22–25 Farringdon Street (Amalgamated Press site), EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1955

NGR: TQ 31629 81345

SMR: 044368–9

A brick-walled late 17th c cellar had been turned into a domestic refuse pit c 1720–30 and then filled with rubble to street level. It lay in the SE area of the site directly against the walls of the railway viaduct. ER288 combines all material from the initial cellar filling: Delft, stoneware, pipes and coarse pottery. In the NE corner of the cellar was a brick-lined cesspit 5ft 6in by 3ft 6in by 2ft 6in at a depth of 8ft below street level. The pit retained its refuse chute at the NW corner, in which a complete pitcher (ER 289A) had become wedged. It contained a quantity of pottery and bottles of 1680–1780 (ER 289B).

ER numbers 288, 289A, 289B

EDN III, 47–8

### **GM170**

**City Institute of Marine Engineers War Memorial, 56–59 Fenchurch Street, EC3**

P Marsden, 1956

NGR: TQ 33340 80940

SMR: 044370

ER 372 is a group of 1st c pottery found in a rubbish pit dug into natural at the S side of the site.

ER number 372

EDN IV, 40

Marsden, P, 1974, Two pit groups in the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 25, 282–4

### **GM171**

**8–18 Cannon Street (rear of Bracken House; *Financial Times* site), EC4**

GM staff on site excavated by W F Grimes, 1955

NGR: TQ 32190 80980

SMR: 040597–9

Some watching evidently took place by GM staff on the site which was excavated by Professor Grimes (site WFG35); the visits by GM staff were in August 1955.

The builders' excavations were in strips around the four sides of the *Financial Times* site. Two walls are noted; one of stone running E-W for some distance, lying N of St Nicholas Cole Abbey church; and a continuation of this wall, in brick, running for a short distance E into the site. The stone wall was composed of limestone, well-bonded. Only the core remained, the facing stones being absent. The brick wall was joined onto the E end of the stone wall. The stone wall was equated with that found in Friday Street (RCHM *Roman London*, 120).

A small knee-brooch of early 2nd c type was found by 'W.F.Rector and myself' (? I Noël Hume, but in 1996 he had no recollection of this) in close association with the Roman wall (ER 365). On a separate visit, pottery found in excavation of the same wall at the SE corner of the site produced pottery of unspecified date (ER 376).

ER numbers 365, 376

EDN IV, 31–3, 42; sitefile

### **GM172**

**50 Mark Lane, EC3**

E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 33327 80758

SMR: 041839

A stone undercroft was recorded about 60ft to the E of Mark Lane, measuring 24ft N-S and 15ft 6in E-W internally. The walls survived up to 6ft high. They were 2ft wide on the N and E sides and 2ft 6in wide on the W. The interior facing was of dressed chalk and the core of chalk and flint. In the middle of the E and W walls, dividing the structure into two bays, were semicircular attached shafts of limestone with moulded bases with hollow chamfers, and in the four corners were round engaged limestone shafts. All these rested on foundations of tightly packed flint and sandstone. Several fragments of chamfered sandstone ribs and a moulded abacus were found in later walls, and may have been parts of the vault reused. A layer of chalk chippings indicated the construction level, and above this was a floor surface of gravel with finds of Roman, 13th- and 15th c date. Traces of decayed wood at a higher level possibly indicate a subsequent planked floor. From the architectural evidence the undercroft was built in the mid 13th c, and was in use, on archaeological grounds, until the Great Fire.

A chalk-lined well was found towards the NW corner of the site, and on the N side a thick layer of burnt debris, containing pottery of the early 17th c.

ER numbers 391, 392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398

GM Acc nos. 21155–60 (pieces of the ribs and imposts)

EDN IV, 64–8; sitefile

PRG, 1401

*Medieval Archaeol*, 2, 1958, 178–82

#### **GM173 (=GM109)**

**London Wall (Route 11) between Coleman Street and Basinghall Street, EC2**

E Rutter, 1957

This is a duplicate number for GM109, and should be discontinued.

#### **GM174**

**11–13 Crosswall / Vine Street, EC3**

E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 33615 80960

SMR: 044372

On 3 October 1957 a tombstone, with a Greek inscription beneath figures in relief, having been found on this site by workmen, was collected by GM staff. It was allegedly found approximately 18in below the old cellar floor. Some 17th c material was seen during subsequent building works. The sitefile contains a letter from Jocelyn Toynbee, of January 1958, suggesting that the stone is a Greek stele and similar to one of the late 4th or early 3rd c BC in Italy. It had been reinscribed by one Ti.Claudius, probably before it was taken from an east Mediterranean place to Britain.

ER numbers 401 (the tombstone), 402

EDN IV, 73–5; sitefile

#### **GM175**

**Cannon Street Station (south-west corner by Upper Thames Street), EC4**

E Rutter, 1959

NGR: TQ 32555 80780

SMR: 044373

A trench 'in a cellar just off Dowgate Hill' in August 1959 revealed horizontal Roman timber beams, four or five high. One of three site plans in the sitefile shows the trench or inspection pit near the junction of Dowgate Hill and Upper Thames Street. The beams ran N-S in the E side of the pit. This site was excavated again in 1988 (LYD88, below).

Sitefile contains: borehole logs for the site; and 4 photographs of the trench (a shuttered rectangular hole); and photographs and negatives of a Roman hairpin, ER 531.

Note: Roman timbers probably from the surface of a wharf were seen in the same year in a hole dug in the pavement on the S side of Upper Thames Street, under the arch of the bridge. One timber was recorded *in situ*, 24ft below the street; plan and section in EDN VI, 28.

ER numbers 531, 532  
EDN VI, 18

#### **GM176**

##### **20 Cannon Street (Wates site), EC4**

Unknown, 1959

NGR: TQ 32555 81587  
SMR: 044432

A builder's trench cut through a 13th c rubbish pit. A few pieces of pottery were recovered, but the upper portion of a jug had to be left in the section to avoid undercutting. On a second visit to the site a month later, a limited number of sherds was recovered from a rubbish pit cut into the gravel ballast at the S (Queen Victoria Street) end of the site. Animal bones and a human skull were also found. The pit appeared to be about 5ft in diameter and surviving 6ft deep.

ER numbers 539, 570  
EDN VI, 24, 41

#### **GM177**

##### **Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall Street, EC2**

P Marsden, 1960

NGR: TQ 32564 81413  
SMR: 044374

Three unstratified finds (a stoneware jug base, a 17th c clay pipe and an iron knife) were collected by 'Messrs Marsden and Chaplin'.

ER number 581  
EDN VI, 48

#### **GM178**

##### **Mansion House Underground Station, Queen Victoria Street, EC4**

Unknown, 1960

NGR: TQ 32560 80965  
SMR: 044375

A rim sherd of a sagging base cooking pot was recovered by workmen from black fill in a trial hole. It could have come from a rubbish pit but the hole was too small to give any indication of a pit's area.

For observations on the site in 1989, see MHS89 below.

ER number 614  
EDN VII, 4

#### **GM179**

##### **Barber-Surgeons' Hall and Lee House (Cripplegate corner), Monkwell Square, EC2**

Unknown, 1960

NGR: TQ 32285 81640  
SMR: 044444

No summary is available for this site; it is adjacent to Bastions 13 and 14. The ER groups attributed to the site contain Roman pottery dating from the Flavian period to the 4th c.

ER numbers 654, 655, 656, 657, 658A, 658B  
EDN VII, 29, 32

### **GM180**

**Swan Lane car park, 95–103 Upper Thames Street (Dyers' Hall Wharf), EC4**  
Unknown, 1961

NGR: TQ 32720 80680  
SMR: 044376

In clearance of the rubble-filled site and two N-Slanes which ran across it, a section of the W of the two (Dyers' Hall Wharf) was exposed next to Upper Thames Street. Twelve layers are briefly described in the Excavation Day Notebook, but no drawing appears to survive. Two photographs are pasted into the Notebook, but the negative numbers are not known. One of them shows Dyers' Hall Wharf, the other George Alley.

This is the site of the DUA excavation SWA81 in 1981 (before and during demolition of the multi-storey carpark constructed in 1961); see below under that code.

ER numbers 687, 688, 769  
EDN VII, 54–6; VIII, 55

### **GM181 (=GM302)**

**Blackfriars' Underpass (Blackfriars Wreck 2), EC4**  
P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 32050 80803  
SMR: 041388

The wreck of a 17th c boat (known as 'Blackfriars Wreck 2') was found in the bed of the river off Paul's Stairs. It was flat-bottomed, and clinker built, the overlapping planks held by iron rivets. The planks were of oak, and the keel of elm. The vessel was roughly 14m long and perhaps 3m broad, and was carrying a cargo of bricks. Pottery, clay pipes and wine-glass stems suggest that the sinking was around the time of, and possibly after, the Great Fire of 1666.

ER numbers 800, 801, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 868, 871, 901, 902, 850, 798  
EDN IX, 4, 8, 13, 15, 25, 27–8, 35; sitefile  
PRG, 825

Marsden, P, 1971 A seventeenth-century boat found in London, *Post-Medieval Archaeol* 5, 88–98

Marsden, P, 1996, *Ships of the port of London: twelfth to seventeenth centuries AD*, 145–79

### **GM182**

**Blackfriars' Underpass, Puddle Dock (Cofferdam 1: Roman ship), EC4**  
P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 31690 80820  
SMR: 040030

A large part of a Roman ship was discovered in 1962 (Fig \*GM182). It sank in about AD150 while carrying a cargo of building stone quarried near Maidstone (Kent), though *Teredo* infestation showed that mostly it sailed at sea. It was constructed in a Romano-Celtic shipbuilding tradition, and its flat bottom made it ideally suited to being beached on tidal shores. It could carry up to 50 tonnes of cargo.

Marsden, P, 1967 *A Roman ship from Blackfriars*, Guildhall Museum

Marsden, P, 1994, *Ships of the port of London: first to the eleventh centuries AD*, 33–96

**GM183**

**Blackfriars' Bridge (road) (Cofferdam 4: Blackfriars Wreck 4), EC4**

P Marsden, 1970

NGR: TQ 32074 80795

SMR: 041390

A second wreck ('Blackfriars 4') was found a few metres E of Blackfriars ship 3. It was a clinker-built vessel, probably of the 15th c, with a cargo of Kentish ragstone. Only a few details were recorded, as the wreck was exposed by a mechanical grab.

ER numbers 802, 812

PRG, 826, 827

Marsden, P, 1996, *Ships of the port of London: twelfth to seventeenth centuries AD*, 105–6

**GM184:** a duplicate of GM35, and the summaries are there.

**GM185**

**97–101 Cannon Street (Gallagher Ltd), EC4**

Unknown, 1964

NGR: TQ 32635 80940

SMR: 044377

ER 987 is a group of unstratified finds from excavation for a lift shaft on this site. There is no documentation as to their date.

ER number 987

EDN X, 24

**GM186**

**Playground, Portsoken Street (south side), E1**

P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 33545 80930

SMR: 044423

Sitefile has correspondence between GM and the GLC about the possibility of GM digging trenches across this site to locate the expected Roman cemetery. There are four ER groups, but the results are otherwise not known.

ER numbers 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113

Sitefile

**GM187**

**Suffolk House, 154–156 Upper Thames Street (Suffolk Lane), EC4**

P Marsden, 1969

NGR: TQ 32700 80780

SMR: 044424, 044445

Two finds groups were recovered from this site, with the location 'between Suffolk Lane and Ducksfoot Lane and north of Upper Thames Street'.

The first group (ER 1318) is the contents of a brick-lined cesspit near the NW corner of the site: a considerable quantity of pottery and glass, toys, glass bottles, probably from the site of the Merchant Taylors' School, and dated to the early 18th c.

The second group (ER 1319) is a fragment of Roman mosaic found *in situ* on the site. Mostly destroyed by the mechanical excavator, it had tesserae in red, white, yellow and black, and had a guilloche border.

This site was excavated again by MoLAS during redevelopment in 1994–6: sitecode SUF94.

ER numbers 1318, 1319

EDN VI, 33

#### **GM188**

**2–3 New London Street, 34–35 Crutched Friars, EC3**

H Chapman, 1973

NGR: TQ 33385 80890

SMR: 044378

A cesspit group was recovered from this site. It was excavated from the side of a narrow trench dug to insert a diaphragm wall. It consisted of pipes, Delft, Tudor-Green bowls and Surrey ware, and glass; mid 17th c.

A second cesspit group was recovered apparently six months later (ER 1359); this was dated 1840–50.

ER numbers 1357, 1359

EDN XI, 47–8

#### **GM189**

**Mermaid Theatre, Upper Thames Street (Puddle Dock), EC4**

E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 31825 80940

SMR: 04350201

A N-S trench was cut in the NW corner of the site, 66ft x 6ft, but it was abandoned 'owing to the presence of very thick concrete rafts which were continuing at a depth of 2–3ft' (note in sitefile). This site was excavated again as the Mermaid Theatre site in 1979 (THE79, see below).

Sitefile

#### **GM190**

**8 Great Swan Alley (Cophall Close) / Cophall Avenue, EC2**

P Marsden, 1961

NGR: TQ 32760 81403

SMR: 040644, 040646

Excavations revealed black Walbrook mud. Two pottery groups were recovered, from two layers of black silt separated by a brown peaty layer.

ER numbers 779, 780, 781, 782, 785

EDN VIII, 64–5, 67

#### **GM191 (=CASS72)**

**20–30 Aldgate, EC3**

H Chapman, 1972

NGR: TQ 33500 81170

SMR: 042100

Evidence of 1st c military occupation (a V-shaped ditch and two, possibly three timber buildings) was overlaid by Flavian/early 2nd c buildings on different alignments. Evidence for the later Roman period was sparse. There were also medieval and post-medieval pits, some brick-lined.

ER number 1358; the site records and all other finds are stored under CASS72

Armitage P, 1979, The mammalian remains from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval refuse pits, Animal Bone Report (AML Report 2804)

Chapman, H, & Johnson, T, 1973, Excavations at Aldgate and Bush Lane House in the City of London, 1972, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 24, 1–73

#### **GM192**

##### **14–20 St Mary Axe (Baltic Exchange Co), EC3**

I Noël Hume, 1952–3

NGR: TQ 33297 81259

SMR: 044379–80

The recording was only at no. 18. Three trial pits along the front, middle and back of the N wall were recorded, and a short length of wall along the middle of the S side. The trial hole midway along the N side exposed the E face of a substantial chalk wall and a deposit of decayed wood, containing a 13th c sherd and a length of plaited human hair. The hole at the back of the N wall produced burnt bronze-smelting waste and sherds of the late 15th c. The third hole at the front of the site on the N side produced 18th c material, but was backfilled before it could be examined. A large charnel pit of uncertain date was also observed.

The site was excavated by MoLAS in 1995–6 (sitecode BAX95), and extensive remains of several periods recorded.

ER numbers 63, 63B, 63C, 64, 65, 66, 165

#### **GM193 (=GM74)**

##### **Winchester House, 74–77 London Wall, EC2**

P Marsden, 1963

NGR: TQ 32960 81450

SMR: 040653

A length of a Walbrook tributary was seen, cut into natural gravel; it flowed from NE to SW, with a slight bend in its course on the site. The first few feet of deposit were grey silt (pre-Roman), above which was a dark grey sandy silt deposit which contained pottery ER 810.

This is the same site as GM74, but the finds are noted under GM193.

ER number 810

EDN IX, 7; sitefile

Marsden, P, 1967 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1963–4, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 21, 208–9

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 145

#### **GM194**

##### **Milton Court, 1–13 Moor Lane (Public Services Building), EC2**

NGR: TQ 32516 81870

SMR: 044384

ER number 811 is a group of pottery given in 1963 by Mr Holder the Clerk of works on this site, from the NE corner of the new Public Services Building, under (sic) Moor Lane, at the boundary of the City and Finsbury.

ER number 811  
EDN IX, 7

**GM195**  
**City of London unstratified finds from various sites**

This number relates to unstratified finds from several sites in the City, brought together in 1963.

ER number 863  
EDN IX, 17

**GM196**  
**24–30 St Swithin's Lane (London Assurance), EC4**  
I Noël Hume, 1953

NGR: TQ 32740 80970  
SMR: 044385–6

A pit was observed in a trial hole, 15ft below cellar level, about 20ft E of St Swithin's Lane, in a corner of the site. Roman pottery probably came from the pit; medieval material was also recovered, but from workmen, not by archaeologists.

ER numbers 75, 76, 170  
EDN 1, 24

**GM197**  
**?66–75 Aldermanbury, EC2**  
W F Grimes, 1953

NGR: TQ 32400 81400

This group is evidently a mixture of elements from observation of a Grimes site (WFG14), and correspondence about GM4 and GM13.

ER number 101

**GM198**  
**Barclay's Bank, [?Old] Broad Street, EC2**  
(Unknown, c 1953)

NGR: TQ 3300 8133  
SMR: 044387–8

A group of Roman pottery, perhaps of 2nd c date, were recovered by workmen from a pit or well, boarded at the base. Finds included sherds of amphorae, 'metallic-surfaced poppyhead beaker', a large vessel of similar ware, and other fragments.

It is not known what address in [presumably Old] Broad Street is meant here, though it could possibly be traced through Barclay's records. The NGR is therefore approximate, being placed in the middle of the street.

ER number 230  
EDN 2, 65

**GM199**  
**St Mary le Bow church, Cheapside, EC4**  
R Merrifield, 1955

NGR: TQ 32382 81154  
SMR: 041303

The site file contains two photographs of an early 13th c column base taken by Ralph Merrifield in 1955. The lower part is now kept in the vestibule of the church. A note by D Keene in the file, June 1983, records that Mr Pickett, one of the architects associated with Lawrence King in the post-War restoration of the church recalls that the stones were found in the crypt near the opening between the central compartment and the S aisle. This cannot have been their original position, but it is possible that they originally supported a pier in the arcade separating the nave from the S aisle in the church above. They would thus be evidence for an otherwise unrecorded period of major building in the church. For further discoveries in 1959, see GM223.

ER number 271 is a group of 17th c finds from 'a cellar W of the tower' - evidently the medieval undercroft excavated by Grimes on the same site, WFG39.

ER number 271  
EDN III, 32-3

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 118-19

#### **GM200**

##### **St Lawrence Jewry church, Gresham Street, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1952, 1954 and ? E Rutter, 1955

NGR: TQ 32471 81311  
SMR: 200707, 20070701

This entry covers several post-War pieces of recording at the church.

(i) GM photos: of steps found on the S side of the church, 1952, which may be of the pre-Fire church or for a vault in the Wren church, later sealed up;

(ii) in 1954, a list of coffin plates from the 'great vault' beneath the church was made; they were of 18th- and 19th c date (EDN II, 67-8).

(iii) in 1955 a carved stone from a tomb or lintel was found reused in the core of the wall of the Wren church, at the SE corner, at the junction of wall with roof. The top of the E wall also appeared to have a number of late medieval and 16th c flooring tiles reused as a bonding course; three examples were recovered and retained (ER number 273; EDN III, 34).

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 118-19

#### **GM201**

##### **Falcon Street (north turret of fort), EC2**

Unknown, 1955

NGR: TQ 3226 8157  
SMR: 044389

EDN has note 'From Falcon Street. Found by a Mr Banks digging near the West gate, north turret of the Fort. Two 18th c chamber pots - 1 complete and sherds of two other 18th c vessels. All glazed.'

ER number 366  
EDN IV, 34

#### **GM202**

##### **36-38 Botolph Lane, EC3**

E Harris, 1959

NGR: TQ 33030 80755  
SMR: 044390

A selection of 16th c tumbler ware (glass), 17th c drug pots and bottles, coarseware, delft and 18th c pipes were found on the site of Turban House, and sent in by the site owners, Field & Co, for identification; note in EDN says 'to be returned to them' but there is an ER group.

ER number 459  
EDN V, 48

**GM203**  
**20–21 Lawrence Lane, EC2**  
P Marsden, 1965

NGR: TQ 32434 81273  
SMR: 044391

On this site the natural subsoil was pebbly brickearth about 4ft thick which overlay the natural gravel. A Roman jug neck of the 1st c was recovered.

ER number 948  
EDN IX, 70

**GM204**  
**Gutter Lane (south of Saddlers' Hall), EC2**  
Unknown, 1959

NGR: TQ 30250 81245  
SMR: 044392

A 17th c jug and a pipkin were found by workmen constructing a sewer pipe in Gutter Lane, just S of Saddlers' Hall.

ER number 578  
EDN VI, 46

**GM205**  
**St John Zachary Gardens, Gresham Street, EC2**  
Unknown, 1960

NGR: TQ 32221 61408  
SMR: 044425

One small brass coffin-plate was recovered from a coffin lid lying in the easternmost of the three vaults partially cleared by the road widening scheme (? of Gresham Street). The inscription (transcribed in EDN VI, 55) is of a Henry Drax, and the date is apparently 1682.

The sitefile contains a list of coffin-plates found during clearance of the vaults. Twenty plates are described, dating from 1759 to 1833.

EDN VI, 55; sitefile  
ER number 591 (the first brass plate)

**GM206**  
**Thames foreshore at Billingsgate, EC3**  
Unknown, 1960

NGR: 33030 80600

SMR: 044433, 04443301

This number covers two ER groups:

1. A mixed group of pottery, metalwork, and coins recovered from mudlarking on material dredged up during the alterations to the quay and wharf alongside Billingsgate Fish Market. The note does not say which side of the Market; it is possibly the extension of the wharf on the W side (the area which became Billingsgate Lorry Park, the site of the DUA excavation BIG82 in 1982): ER 593.
2. The handle and upper part of the blade of a sword of c 1600, found in 1961 about 20ft S of the middle of the market in the bed of the Thames at a depth of about 3ft-4ft (ER 672: GM 23885).

ER numbers 593, 672  
EDN VI, 56

**GM207**  
**Thames foreshore**  
Unknown, 1963

A note in the EDN says 'ER 872: part of Noël Hume collection of objects from bed of the Thames. For find spots see list within box.'

ER number 872  
EDN IX, 27

**GM208 (=GM91)**  
**Lambeth Hill east road scheme (now west), EC4**  
P Marsden, 1960

This site is the same as GM91, and should be combined with it.

**GM209 (=GM11)**  
**1-3 St Alphage Highwalk, EC2**  
P Marsden, 1960

NGR: TQ 32471 81616  
SMR: 040486

Sitefile contains only five photographs of the city wall at both St Alphage Highwalk (4) and at Trinity Place (1), c 1960. This is the same as GM11, and should be added to it.

ER number 663

**GM210**  
**9-11 Bush Lane, EC4**  
P Marsden, 1960-1

NGR: TQ 32650 80840  
SMR: 040930-7

This site, recorded under difficult conditions (Fig \*GM210), is part of the site of large Roman buildings interpreted by the excavator as the Roman governor's palace, and now published (Marsden 1975); but later commentators have questioned this interpretation.

During the Flavian period the hillside was terraced in three levels for the construction of a large complex of buildings arranged around an ornamental garden court and an elongated central pool. The N wing fronted onto Roman Cannon Street, and possibly included a monumental entrance which might have incorporated the stone

known as London stone. The W wing survives in part beneath Cannon Street railway station, and timber waterfront structures lie underneath Thames Street at the foot of the terrace.

ER numbers 673, 674, 679, 680, 681, 686, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 695, 722, 723, 724, 725, 727, 729, 733, 758, 792  
EDN VI, 34

Sitefile includes one sheet of sketch sections from St Swithun's site (Grimes), being excavated at the same time (WFG48).

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 20, 1961, 220–1

Marsden, P, 1975 Excavation of a Roman palace site in London, 1961–1972, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 26, 1–102

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 273

### **GM211**

#### **Dowgate Hill House, Upper Thames Street / Little College Lane, EC4**

E Rutter, 1959

NGR: TQ 32317 81052

SMR: 044393

At the corner of Thames Street and Little College Lane, workmen dug a small trial hole. Fragments of Pingsdorf ware were thrown out of a layer of black mud, at a depth of about 15ft.

ER number 562

EDN VI, 33

### **GM212**

#### **St Alban's church, Wood Street, EC2**

W F Grimes and P Marsden, 1962

NGR: TQ 32346 81462

SMR: 04004503

In April 1962 the cemetery against and outside of the N wall of the church, then being excavated by Grimes (WFG22) produced five lead coffin plates of the first half of the 19th c, which were transcribed - the transcriptions are in both EDN and the sitefile. In May 1962 a further three were found, and they are transcribed in EDN.

EDN VIII, 69–70, 82; sitefile

### **GM213**

#### **Watling House, 12–16 Watling Street, 31–37 Cannon Street, EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1954

NGR: TQ 32304 81074 (slightly E of ref for GM160)

SMR: 040554–70

This site has been paired in publication of the Roman levels with the adjacent Gateway House site (GM160).

The earliest identifiable remains on both sites were a small number of Neronian period pits, followed by Flavian buildings. In a further period two buildings were constructed on the Watling House site; both had floors either of mosaics or *opus signinum*, and at least five rooms could be identified. These buildings were damaged and probably destroyed in the Hadrianic Fire. Post-Hadrianic structures, one on a slightly different alignment, were also summarily recorded, as was the presence of dark earth on the Watling House site (Shepherd 1986). This sequence mirrors that on the Watling Court site (WAT78), dug by the DUA in 1978 immediately to the E of Watling House.

The Roman finds from this site have not been published, except for a group of glass working waste from Watling House (ER 181): Shepherd 1986, 141–2.

Post-Roman features and finds recorded included incomplete vessels of Siegburg and Cologne stonewares, clay pipes, two brick-walled cesspits, a fragment of E-W ragstone wall, a chalk-lined cesspit, and a rectangular ragstone cesspit or cellar divided in the 15th c by a chalk partition. This cesspit was recorded in the slit trench for the E retaining wall of the new building; and was probably within the grounds of *La Rouge Sale*, a prominent tenement, whose grounds to the E were explored on the Watling Court (WAT78) site (Schofield *et al* 1990). The Watling House cesspit seems to have lain at the S end of the medieval court of the house, and therefore probably under the main range.

ER numbers 183, 185, 185A, 185B, 185C, 185D, 185E, 186, 190, 190A, 190B, 190C, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 203B, 204, 221, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 187, 208A, 208B, 209, 210, 272  
EDN II, 16–27, 34, 44  
PRG, 785

Schofield, J, Allen, P, & Taylor, C, 1990 Medieval buildings and property development in the area of Cheapside, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 41, 39–238

Shepherd, J D, 1986 The Roman features at Gateway House and Watling House, Watling Street, City of London (1954), *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 37, 127–44

#### **GM214**

##### **10–12 Cooper's Row (site of Barber's Warehouse), EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 33580 80840  
SMR: 041916, 041976–8

In 1935 F Cottrill made observations of the inner side of the city wall within the bonded warehouse on its W side. These are descriptive only, and do not record any intervention in the fabric.

Sitefile  
See GM44 for later observations

#### **GM215**

##### **Cripplegate Buildings (now Roman House), Wood Street, EC2**

A Oswald, 1947

NGR: TQ 32410 81650  
SMR: 044394–7

Sitefile contains a photocopy of both sides of a N-S section across the city ditch at Cripplegate Buildings (*ie* immediately N of medieval Cripplegate, on the E side). The main strata recorded are of the ditch around 1600; there is also a well of *c* 1720–60 in section, and the north side of the ditch includes a timber revetment and 'Saxo-Norman floor levels'. These sketches are by A Oswald, and are of a trench dug by Grimes, sitecode WFG18.

Sitefile

#### **GM216**

##### **Guildhall, EC2**

I Noël Hume, 1954–5

NGR: TQ 33180 80680  
SMR: 040216

Sitefile contains photographs of the bomb-damaged cellars on the N side of Guildhall, one interpretation plan and a photographic reproduction of a pencil view by H Hodge, 1882–3, of the site during a previous demolition to make the New Council Chamber of Guildhall. Some medieval features are evident in the photographs, including doors, fragments of windows, and foundation arches.

Some observations were made on site by I Noël Hume: a large brick cesspit containing a quantity of china, porcelain and clay pipes; a pit containing late 1st early 2nd c pottery and a fragment of human cranium; another pit of similar date formed at its base by boards; an 'osier basket' pit (like the wicker-lined early medieval pits) N of the W end of Guildhall; a chalk-lined well containing late 15th and 16th c pottery; and a pit-group of bottles of 1660–70.

For other work around Guildhall, see GM77 and GM145; for excavation in 1987–9 to the east of Guildhall Yard and beneath the yard itself, see GAG87, GUY88.

EDN II, 34, 39, 46–7, 60–1, 64  
ER numbers 199, 202, 206, 211, 223, 224, 229  
Sitefile  
PRG, 711  
See also GM77

**GM217**  
**7–8 (formerly 3–8) King Street, EC2**  
G Dunning and G Home, ?1926–7

NGR: TQ 32485 81238  
SMR: 040074

Seven or eight Roman occupation levels, none apparently later than the reign of Trajan, were found between 14ft and 18ft below the surface. On the original gravel surface were fragments of pre-Flavian samian, including a stamp of Murranus, coarse pottery and the stumps of bushes. There was evidence of two fires, one above the earliest occupation level and one over the fourth. A small stream apparently flowed ESE in the S part of the site.

Sitefile

Summary from Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 50, where source is given as RCHM *Roman London*, 123 and an article by G Home in *Morning Post*, 27 January 1927; the site is there numbered only '7 King Street'. Presumably this was the site to which Dunning's notes refer.

**GM218**  
**67 Lombard Street / Birchin Lane, EC3**  
G Dunning, 1929

NGR: TQ 32850 81040  
SMR: 040194

Roman levels were found intact below the basement over the greater part of the site, but structures were disappointingly meagre. One wall was found on the E side of the site, parallel to Birchin Lane, the E face 11ft from the modern frontage. It was exposed for a length of about 10ft but only to a height of 2ft 6in; it was 3ft 9in wide and built of Kentish rag set in hard yellow mortar. Pottery nearby indicated a 1st c date for the wall.

Sitefile

Not in Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*

**GM219**  
**11 Ironmonger Lane, EC2**  
I Noël Hume and A Oswald, 1949

NGR: TQ 32532 81244 ; 32546 81243  
SMR: 040670–1 (Roman features), 041473–8 (medieval features)

Recording was undertaken on this site both by I Noël Hume and A Oswald.

During builders' excavation, a tessellated pavement with a geometrical pattern and traces of three ragstone walls were found. Pottery of the mid 2nd c was found in rammed gravel beneath the pavement. Further W on the site, however, were traces of another tessellated pavement on the same level, and this overlay a pink floor dated by an underlying pit of the first half of the 3rd c. The building is therefore probably of the later 3rd c. Near the SW corner of the site, black silt containing late Roman pottery was found in an underpinning hole, apparently indicating the presence of a stream. A portion of the first pavement was preserved in situ in the basement of the new buildings.

Post-Roman: Aligned N-S on the ? boundary was a 'massive' chalk wall at least 2ft wide which had been used as a foundation for later brick walls. At the S, running E-W, was a 20ft length of wall about 4ft wide with pointed foundation arches of chalk. It appeared to turn S at the W end, and beneath it were human burials. In the centre of the site were two parallel chalk walls aligned NE-SW, probably parts of the same building. To the E was a 40ft length of wall about 3ft 3in wide with a short length of a smaller wall, 1ft 6in wide, to the W; the date of these was early 14th c. Medieval pits were also recorded. The wall on arched foundations may have been attached to the church of St Martin Pomary.

Strata on this site have been recorded a further two times: during refurbishment of the *in-situ* mosaic (BOA83) and during redevelopment in 1995 (MoLAS, sitecode IRL95); see below for the BOA83 recording.

EDN III, 1; sitefile  
PRG, 1010

Dawe, D, & Oswald, A, 1952 *11 Ironmonger Lane*

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 151

Shepherd, J D, 1987 The pre-urban and Roman topography in the King Street and Cheapside areas of the City of London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 38, 11–58

#### **GM220**

##### **Ironmonger Lane or St Olave's Court (sewer trench), EC2**

F Cottrill, 1932

NGR: TQ 32530 81225; 32526 81230  
SMR: 040217 ('pottery assemblage'); 041491

In June 1932 a sewer tunnel along St Olave's Court was observed on several visits. The floor of the tunnel was about 16ft below street-level. In the N face, some courses of undressed chalk blocks and modern brick above were seen. At the W end, for 2–3ft above the floor, a black deposit, and in it a horizontal layer of white material, 1–2in thick; from the deposit, probably below the white layer, came part of an amphora neck. In subsequent days 3 worked stones, perhaps from the church of St Martin Pomary, were found; one may have gone to Guildhall. Roman pottery including samian was also found. In a hole connected with the sewer, dug in the E pavement of Ironmonger Lane, a N-S chalk wall with brick above was observed. This also may have been part of the church or its curtilage.

Sitefile

PRG, 1024; Librarian's Monthly Report, October 1932

#### **GM221 (=GM321)**

##### **10–12 Little Trinity Lane, EC4**

G Dunning, 1929

NGR: TQ 32260 80900  
SMR: 040623

A ragstone wall with courses of tiles, 5ft thick, with its base in London Clay at a depth of 15½ft below the modern surface, was observed running E-W from Huggin Hill across the site for over 36ft. Ten feet to the S of this was a 2ft wall parallel with it, and there were traces of other walls at right angles. The two E-W walls rose almost to the surface where they passed under Huggin Hill, and the larger was pierced with an arched culvert of voussoir tiles. About 40ft to the N was another Roman ragstone wall parallel with these, underlying the S wall of Painter-Stainers' Hall, and over 20ft long. Its W end abutted against a wall built entirely of large tiles set in mortar containing crushed tile. These foundations were at a considerably higher level than the two walls found

further S and must have belonged to another building. Merrifield suggested that the S building formed part of the Huggin Hill bath-house, found to the W of the Hill in 1964 (GM240).

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 121

#### **GM222**

##### **Wallside Monkwell Square (formerly 63–64 Wood Street), EC2**

F Cottrill, 1932

NGR: TQ 32372 81533

SMR: 041255

A square chalk-walled structure, probably a cesspit, was recorded at the SW corner of this site. It was roughly built, bonded with buff mortar, cut through natural brickearth into gravel, with walls about 1ft 3½in wide surviving to a height of 3ft. The structure measured 6ft 6in E-W and 6ft 10in N-S. Finds illustrated in the records appear to be of late 13th to early 14th c date.

PRG, 614

#### **GM223**

##### **St Mary le Bow church, Cheapside, EC4**

Unknown 1934, and E Rutter & R Merrifield, 1959

NGR: TQ 32390 81140

SMR: 041303

A spiral stair in the NW corner of the 11th c crypt had been noted in 1934. After War damage, during restoration in 1959, this stair was uncovered. The top of the remaining portion of the stair lay 3ft 6in below the floor level and Wren's church wall lay centrally across it (*ie* had disregarded it). The newel posts have two carvings of interlace designs; these are still extant. The sitefile contains only photographs of the uncovering of the stair and close-ups of the carvings.

See also GM199.

EDN V, 39; sitefile

PRG, 727; *City Press*, 5 October 1934, 13

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 118–19

#### **GM224**

##### **39 St Andrew's Hill, EC4**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 31813 80971

SMR: 041198

During rebuilding works parts of a medieval wall aligned N–S, about 4ft wide and of chalk, ragstone and flint with stone facing and pieces of moulded stone was noted. The wall is presumed to be part of Blackfriars, but this site is to the E of the friary precinct, on the site of the King's or Great Wardrobe.

Sitefile

PRG, 402

Librarian's Monthly Report, October 1935

#### **GM225**

##### **53 Cornhill, EC3**

Unknown (probably F Cottrill), 1937

NGR: TQ 32989 81114  
SMR: 044398

This site lay at the W end of Corbet Court. Two pieces of walling were observed. The first was near the E side of the site, near the SE corner. It was of rag rubble with yellow sandy mortar, including chalk and Roman brick, and ran NE-SW. Against the E face and under it was black soil. A height of 1ft 9in was observed; it was disturbed above this. The top was 13ft 6in below pavement level. Similar walling appeared in section at right angles to and against the S wall of the site, about 13ft from the SW corner. This may be a W part of the same structure. A few days later a second wall was observed more to the N. These fragments were thought to be of post-Roman date.

Sitefile (summary taken from notes in sitefile)

#### **GM226**

##### **2 Moorgate (Founders' Court), EC2**

G Dunning, 1927, 1930

NGR: TQ 32680 81300  
SMR: 040685-92

W of Founders' Court was found the base of a wall of chalk and flint rubble, about 4¼ft thick, running approximately NS, with a pink cement floor on either side, 13½ft below the modern pavement. A second pink pavement capped the wall 7in above the first. There were indications of the brick pillars of a hypocaust on the W side of the wall. About the middle of the site the wall appeared to turn to the W, and the line of this return wall was continued to the E by a double row of piles. The foundations of the building had been laid in the black sludge, and other groups of piles were found to the N and W.

At the NE corner of the Court a tessellated pavement was found at a depth of 19ft 8in. It consisted of a border 3½ft wide of red tesserae, with a fragment of the edge of a pattern in smaller black tesserae at the SE corner of the excavation. At the W edge the red border came to a well-defined end, indicating the former presence of a wall running approximately NS, but inclined slightly more towards the NE than the modern building line. A deposit described as alluvial, sealed by the floor, contained pottery of the 1st and early 2nd c with burnt animal bones and oyster shells. The pre-Antonine date of the pottery from this layer was confirmed by further finds in 1930. Fragments of the mosaic were preserved in the London Museum (A.30.157).

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 156-7

RCHM 1928, *London III: Roman London*, 130-2

#### **GM227**

##### **L.E.B. Ludgate main substation (?Seacoal House), Seacoal Lane, EC4**

Unknown, 1952

NGR: TQ 31711 81246  
SMR: 044427

A computer file allocates ER53 and ER54 to this site, but there is no other documentation. The notes on the contents of ER groups (on cards in MoL) describe ER53 as material from a pit, including a buckle, tiles and 15th c sherds; and ER54 as material from a second pit containing cockle shell, iron bars and 15th c sherds.

ER numbers 53, 54

#### **GM228**

##### **?Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street, EC2**

Unknown, 1953

Several finds were recovered 'from a pit of the first 30 years of the 17th c, in a cellar at Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street' (GM Accession Register, nos. 21340-8); pottery and clay tobacco pipes.

The site of 31–45 Gresham Street (Garrard House), adjacent to the site of the medieval and present Haberdashers' Hall, was excavated by MoLAS in 1996: sitecode GAH95. It is possible that some features were in the Hall grounds.

ER number 59

#### **GM229**

**Brook's Wharf (south end of Stew Lane), Upper Thames Street, EC4**

Unknown, 1953

A computer file allocates ER59A to this site, but there is no other documentation.

?ER number 59A

#### **GM230**

**Mincing Lane, EC3**

Unknown, ?1955

In EDN II, 86 is a note 'ER 256. K.40. Mincing Lane' (the words 'Windsor Court' have been crossed out, and they are the title of the following group 257). The previous entry is dated 16 February 1955. There is no other documentation.

ER number 256

EDN II, 86

#### **GM231**

**Windsor Court (RMLEC site WFG3; now gardens south of Barber Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell Square), EC2**

Unknown, 1955

NGR: TQ 32270 81600

A computer file assigns ER 41 to this site. This is presumably an error, and the number GM231 is not known to have any significance. Professor Grimes was digging on this site in 1955 (site WFG3).

? ER number 41

#### **GM232**

**?7–17 Jewry Street (almost directly opposite Roman Wall House), EC3**

I Noël Hume, 1955

NGR: TQ 33545 81045

SMR: 044329

Workmen dug up animal skulls (not collected), 17th c sherds and glass.

EDN IV, 27

ER number 362

#### **GM233**

**General Steam Navigation Company, Lower Thames Street, EC3**

E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 3338 8061 (approximately)

SMR: 044428–9

In April 1957 pile-driving on the site of the General Steam Navigation Company in Lower Thames Street 'next to the Tower' produced workmen's finds of a Delft drug cup containing pipes and various sherds from a brick

sewer visible in a pile hole in the centre-east of the site. Medieval sherds and miscellaneous finds were perhaps from the same hole. The drug jar and one pipe were accessioned as GM 20574 and 20573. A second visit in June 1957 produced a group of knives, a spear and other finds (ER 395).

ER numbers 385, 395  
EDN IV, 58, 62, 67

#### **GM234**

**Addle Street, Aldermanbury (?1 Aldermanbury Square), EC2**

E Rutter, 1957

NGR: TQ 32420 81480  
SMR: 044400

A group of pottery including a paint pot, of possible 18th c date, was brought in by Mr J A Buttery of the Corporation Surveyor's Department, from a site noted as 'Addle St/Aldermanbury', which is taken to be 1 Aldermanbury Square. The site was visited and there was then nothing to see, but the foreman handed over a considerable quantity of 17th- and 18th c pottery found earlier.

ER numbers 387, 388  
EDN IV, 61, 63

#### **GM235**

**Red Bull Yard, All Hallows Lane, Upper Thames Street (?Mondial House), EC4**

N Cook, 1957

NGR: TQ 32660 80710  
SMR: 044401-2

A trial hole by builders produced a group of pottery, bone and leather fragments which was brought to GM. The hole in 'All Hallows Lane' was beneath the roadway, and exposed a 'vaulted' cellar, but water filled and obscured the hole.

ER number 403  
EDN IV, 76-7

#### **GM236**

**Philip Lane (?Royex House Aldermanbury Square), EC2**

Unknown, 1960

NGR: TQ 32400 81502  
SMR: 044430

A small group of 13th and 14th c pottery was recovered from a builder's trench immediately W of Philip Lane (W of Brewers' Hall) and S of Route 11 (now London Wall).

ER number 609

#### **GM237**

**Bush Lane (sewer at south end), EC4**

P Marsden, 1964

NGR: TQ 32624 80786  
SMR: 040940

Several Roman walls of ragstone with double and triple courses of bonding tiles were encountered during tunnelling for a sewer. They mostly stood more than 6½ft high, and the only foundation reached consisted of rows of timber piles. From N to S, the remains comprised (i) three sides of a room in which was a brick construction like a drain; (ii) two walls with a facing of *opus signinum*, apparently curving and possibly part of

an apse; (iii) several more walls, one of which had a construction of bricks and cement resembling a hypocaust against it. No dating material was found.

ER numbers 867, 895, 896

Marsden, P, 1975 The excavation of a Roman palace site in London, 1961–72, *Trans Londn Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 26, 47–9

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 277

### **GM238**

#### **Fleet Lane (corner with Seacoal Lane), EC4**

I Noël Hume, 1955

NGR: TQ 31715 81300

SMR: 044403

A lead cylinder, completely sealed, was found in a brick pier at the corner of Fleet Lane and Seacoal Lane about 4ft below present ground level by workmen. It contained a glass tube with a heavy stopper, sealed by wax and intact. The contents of this tube or bottle were a sixpence of 1874; a charter recording the laying of the foundation stone for Messrs Cattell, Petter & Galpin on 1 January 1874; a Literary Year Book Catalogue and Illustrated Catalogue of the above firm for 1874; copies of the *Echo* newspaper for 1 January and 2 January 1874; and of *The Daily News* for 1 January 1874.

EDN IV, 28 (sketch of cylinder and description of contents)

ER number 363

### **GM239**

#### **Huggin Hill (east side, Bath-house site II), EC4**

P Marsden, 1969

NGR: TQ 32276 80875

SMR: 041387

The SMR entry 041387, which cites GM239, is for a brick cesspit of uncertain dimensions with 17th c pottery in its lower fills and a Victorian coin in the upper fill. This cesspit was cut into the E caldarium of the Roman baths, and the site address is given as 'Fur Trade House, Huggin Hill East Corn[er]'. This code (GM239) should therefore be used for this cesspit only, not for any feature from the bath-house below (see GM240). Features of the bath-house were found on both sites (both sides of Huggin Hill), but it is suggested here that records of the bath-house be kept together under GM240.

ER number 1330

EDN XI, 37

PRG, 824

### **GM240**

#### **Huggin Hill (Roman Bath-house), EC4**

P Marsden, 1964 and 1969

NGR: TQ 32260 80900

SMR: 040623

In 1964 it was confirmed that a large Roman bath-house complex lay on both sides of Huggin Hill at its S end; in that year the apsidal wall of a caldarium and other features were uncovered W of the lane (Figs \*\*GM240 2). Further observations followed during construction work in 1969.

The baths were initially constructed not earlier than the Flavian period, and were extended to the E after the end of the 1st c. At a date possibly in the latter half of the second c the baths were systematically demolished. Thereafter at least two Roman buildings were constructed on the site; no satisfactory dating evidence for them was recovered (Marsden 1976).

In 1987–9 the building erected on the site W of Huggin Hill in 1969 was itself the site of further excavations by the DUA (sitecode DMT87, below). Extensive evidence of the bath-house was recovered. The intended publication of the later and wider DMT87 excavations will include a review of the earlier discoveries.

Post-Roman: the site is probably that known as *Hwaetmundes Stan* in the late 9th c; a Roman stone building (so far unidentified archaeologically) may have been still standing (Dyson 1978).

A medieval cellar or undercroft about 19ft wide was found immediately W of and alongside Huggin Hill in 1964. Its W wall was 1ft 9in wide, and constructed of ragstone and broken Roman tiles presumably from the baths beneath. W of it was a medieval well lined with squared chalk blocks and rubble, 2ft 10in in diameter internally, cut through the N wall of the Roman baths. Between the cellar and the well were two other walls of ragstone and thin medieval tiles, about 1ft 6in wide.

ER numbers 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426

EDN IX, 45–53, 55–6, 68–80; XI, 50–2 (brief context notes for ER groups 1372 to 1433); sitefile PRG, 819

Dyson, T, 1978 Two Saxon land grants for Queenhithe, in Bird, J, Chapman, H, & Clark, J (eds), *Collectanea Londiniensia...*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 2, 200–15

Marsden, P, 1976 Two Roman public baths in London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 27, 1–30

#### **GM241**

**Leadenhall Street / St Mary Axe (Commercial Union and P&O site), EC3**

Unknown, 1964

NGR: TQ 33207 81185

No records traceable.

#### **GM242**

**23–27 Houndsditch (site of Bastion 7), EC3**

Unknown, 1949

NGR: TQ 33460 81270

SMR: 041948

Engravings of mid 18th c date show a polygonal, or possibly rectangular, tower, probably of stone, built on top of a semicircular bastion with four regularly-spaced triple bonding courses of tile. This may be a partly schematic representation of the Roman and medieval fabric of the bastion; tile courses were recorded by Woodward in 1711 when the total height of the bastion was 26ft.

A small portion of the N side of the bastion was seen during building excavations on the site of 23–27 Houndsditch (south end, near Duke's Place) in 1949. It contained a reused piece of worked limestone, probably a portion of a coping stone. The rest of the bastion had evidently been removed by this date.

PRG, 1316

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer B7

RCHM 1928, *London III: Roman London*, 100, pl 28

#### **GM243**

**Bartholomew Lane, EC2**

G Dunning, 1932

NGR: TQ 3280 8123

SMR: 044404-5

The sitefile contains a single sheet of notes about the finding of a cannon in a hole at the SE corner of the site, with a sketch drawing of the cannon; and a separate drawing of what appears to be a Roman altar, 2ft 6in high, but otherwise not described. The location of this site in Bartholomew Lane is uncertain.

Sitefile

**GM244**

**Bartholomew Close, Little Britain, EC1**

F Cottrill, 1934

No records or finds traceable.

**GM245**

**St Mary Aldermanbury church, Aldermanbury, EC2**

Unknown, 1967-8

NGR: TQ 32412 81443

SMR: 04131401-3

The RMLEC excavations on this site in April 1968 (site WFG22A) were visited and photographs taken; in addition some recording of Wren-period and later features took place.

A sketch-plan of brick vaults in the Wren church is in EDN. Nineteenth c coffin-plates were recorded from vaults at the NE corner of the church, one a short distance to the W in the N aisle, in the S aisle near the SE corner of the church, and from the Hog family vault at the W end of the nave abutting the tower. The sketch plan includes outlines of a burial pit under the nave containing 'Wren's excess bones from the rebuilding', a charnel house at the SE corner of the church, and an unopened vault running N-S from the SW corner of the church (*ie* outside the S wall).

Three photographs of the RMLEC excavations on the site include one of the 'pre-1666 Fire floor tiles of church *in situ* in chancel.'

EDN XI, 13-14

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 117

**GM246**

**28-30 Cornhill, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1934

No records traceable.

**GM247**

**Roman Wall House, Crutched Friars, EC3**

Unknown, ?1905

NGR: TQ 33570 81005

SMR: 041964

The GM photograph archive includes seven photographs of the preserved section of Roman city wall, presumably from its exposure on the site in 1905.

RCHM 1928, *London III: Roman London*, 85

**GM248****King William Street / Fish Street Hill (Regis House), EC3**

G Dunning, 1930

NGR: TQ 32885 80725

SMR: 041012-4

Timber structures, believed to be part of wharf, and similar to those found on both sides of Miles Lane a short distance to the W, were exposed in pits dug down to the gravel. There were massive oak baulks 18in square, some 20ft long, running EW. In some cases other timbers joined with these at right angles. To the S were camp-sheathing and piles. There was a mass of oyster shells filling the spaces between the timbers, and this contained samian of a date later than AD100. Spread over the S part of the site was a layer about 8ft thick of burnt debris containing pottery. It appeared to be a dump, overlying the timbers, from a wide area occupied by wattle and daub huts, destroyed in the great fire of AD 120-130.

Two walls, 2ft thick and 20ft apart, built of solid Roman brick with chalk foundations were found on the landward side of the timber embankment. They may have been part of a warehouse or shed adjoining the embankment. Between the walls was found a moulded column base, not in situ.

In 1994 the building erected in 1929, Regis House, was demolished. For further excavations on the site, see MoLAS archive, site KWS94.

*J Roman Stud*, 19 (1929), 200; 21 (1931), 239

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 308-9

**GM249****King William Street (junction with Cannon Street opposite 116-126), EC4**

F Cottrill, 1935

No records traceable.

**GM250****40 Mitre Street, EC3**

1898; and P Marsden, 1967

NGR: TQ 33465 81146

SMR: 04169201004

During demolition work in 1898, a medieval pointed arch was discovered on the S side of Mitre Street, which bisects the length of the site of the church within Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate. The arch was re-exposed in 1967 and noted by Marsden. The arch formed part of the S wall of a house fronting onto Mitre Street. The site was excavated in 1984 (LEA84, see below) and the arch was restored during redevelopment; it is now in the foyer of the building on the site.

PRG, 1312; *Daily Graphic*, 13 January 1898, 13

Marsden, P, 1969 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1966-8, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 22.2, 20

Schofield, J, & Lea, R, in prep *Holy Trinity Priory Aldgate*

**GM251****37 Ludgate Hill, EC4**

P Marsden, 1969

NGR: TQ 31790 81155

SMR: 040430

Cutting into brickearth were several Roman pits and a foundation. This was of flints, freshly minded from chalk, set in sticky puddled clay. It was either the foundation of the Roman city wall or part of the S tower of

the Roman gate of Ludgate (fragments of edges observed suggested it was the SE part). No continuation of the foundation was seen, reinforcing the suggestion that it was part of the gate and not the wall.

The E boundary of the site included a ragstone wall in yellow mortar which extended below the basement floor and up to 4m above the ground floor, a height of 7m. About half way along the boundary wall was seen, at basement level, the edge of a relieving arch.

This is suggested to be the E wall of the S tower of the rebuilt Ludgate of 1586 (Marsden 1970); or the E wall of the prison attached to Ludgate in 1435 (C Harding in PRG, 427). The prison and gate were surveyed by Leybourn in 1676 (CLRO, Leybourn's Survey); presumably the prison block was rebuilt after the Fire, but the E wall could be pre-Fire. The wall had also been described by Henry Hodge in 1889, during building works (drawings in GL, 373/LUD).

PRG, 427

Marsden, P, 1970 Archaeological finds in the City of London, 1966–9, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 22.3, 8–9

### **GM252**

#### **3–6 Lothbury, EC2**

G Dunning, 1930

NGR: TQ 32692 81283

SMR: 040696

In the Royal Bank of Canada on the site of no. 6 in 1965, were preserved two fragments of tessellated pavement which had been found on the site in 1931–2 (sic). The Bank also possesses some iron tools and a bronze ligula, which, from their condition, came from the floodsilt which lay beneath a similar pavement on the adjacent site in Founders' Court.

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 160

### **GM253**

#### **London Wall (opposite 108–115), EC2**

G Dunning, 1930

NGR: TQ 31750 81540

SMR: 044406

A tunnel for telephone cables was cut through the Roman wall which was exposed for a length of more than 105ft immediately E of the junction of London Wall and Moorgate. It was of Kentish ragstone in yellowish-white mortar, faced with squared stones, and with three courses of red bonding-tiles passing right through the core. There was a single course of tiles at 4ft below street level, a double course at 6½ft, and a triple course at 10ft. The plinth and foundations were not uncovered.

Sitefile

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W34

### **GM254**

#### **Blossoms Inn Yard, EC2**

G Dunning, 1930

NGR: TQ 32425 81236

SMR: 044407

In 1930 much Roman pottery was found on the site, ranging in date from the Claudian period to the 4th c, but no structures were detected. The sitefile also contains a one-page typewritten list of objects returned to the site owners, from Roman to 16th c in date. Excavations on the same site by Professor Grimes in 1955 revealed traces of Roman buildings and internal floors (site WFG41).

The sitefile contains two packets of small b/w photos, which are of a Roman mosaic fragment, a wooden ?box or base of a timber-lined well and a half-sectioned chalk-lined well, both features probably recorded in this site in 1954 (GM20). One fragment of mosaic has a guilloche pattern and may be that uncovered on the Sun Alliance site S of Blossoms Inn in 1954. The packets are marked 'Blossoms Inn extension'.

An evaluation by MoLAS in 1995 produced some further observations: sitecode BLO95.

Grimes, W F, 1968 *The excavation of the Roman and medieval City of London*, 135–7

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 44

### **GM255**

#### **69–73 Cannon Street, EC4**

G Dunning, 1933

NGR: TQ 32470 80950

SMR: 040134

Four photographs in the GM archive show sections of strata; there are no other notes.

GM photos 249–30 to 251–30, 559–30

### **GM256**

#### **Temple of Mithras, Walbrook, EC4**

W F Grimes, 1952–4

NGR: TQ 31600 80995

SMR: 040871

During excavations by Professor W F Grimes (site WFG44/45), a basilican temple was found. It had a rounded apse at the W end, a central nave and two side aisles separated from the nave by sleeper walls, bearing settings for seven columns on either side. At the W end within the apse was a raised sanctuary, and at the E end was a narthex with a double door; the narthex could not be excavated as it lay near and under Walbrook street. A succession of floors of beaten earth and gravel had been laid because of flooding from the adjacent Walbrook. The last but one of these, dated by coin evidence to the reign of Constantine, overlay carefully buried marble sculptures of Mithras and other deities. The temple was built, probably as part of an adjacent private house, around AD 240–250. It was modified several times before being converted for use by the followers of another pagan cult, perhaps Bacchus, during the first decades of the 4thc; and fell into disuse towards the end of the 4th c.

Sitefile contains photographs of the sculptures (including one apparently on site), press cuttings, correspondence and a typed draft of a report on the smallfinds from the Grimes excavation called Cutting C (J Bird, not dated).

Grimes, W F, 1968 *The excavation of the Roman and medieval City of London*, 92–117

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 248

Shepherd, J, in prep *The temple of Mithras in London: excavations by W F Grimes and A Williams at the Walbrook*

### **GM257**

#### **Bank of England, Princes Street, EC2**

F Cottrill, 1933–4

NGR: TQ 32720 81240

SMR: 040705–11

When development of the Bank of England began in 1926, the Society of Antiquaries began a rota system for site watching. Several archaeologists were involved: J P Bushe-Fox, A G K Hayter, P Normam, O F Parker, F

Reader, Q Waddington, R E M and Mrs T V Wheeler. Their notes, and articles written at the time by G Dunning who conducted recording in 1929, have been brought together by Wilmott (1991).

This entry also covers several excavations on the site in 1933–4, mostly if not all conducted by Frank Cottrill. The parts are distinguished here by their numbers in Merrifield's gazetteer. For some of the discoveries and finds from 1926, see also RCHM 1928, 21–3 (Iron Age pedestal urns), 106–7 (structures).

Excavations revealed the stream bed of the Walbrook running through the site NE/SW. Traces of piling were recorded lying in wet mud, with Roman pots; and two boards standing 4ft–5ft apart with their tops 15ft below floor level (168).

An oak water-pipe was found in the NE part of the site, south of the E entrance on Lothbury, lying approximately NE/SW (170).

A square tessellated pavement with a circular round panel, borders in meander and guilloche, and leaf ornaments in the spandrels, was found in 1933 at a depth of 20ft or more below modern street level. Pottery beneath it was of the early 2nd c, and the pavement is therefore of this date or later. About 60ft to the S, and 8ft higher, was another paved area with plain tesserae only. In 1934 a second patterned mosaic was found to the SE of the first, also at a depth of 20ft or so. The decorated portion is 4½ft square, with floral ornaments in squares and a guilloche border, surrounded by plain red tesserae. It also overlay pottery of the early 2nd c. Both mosaics have been restored, and the first, larger pavement is now preserved in the basement of the Bank, while the second is set in the floor of the Bank's Cupola Museum (171). Wilmott (1991, 51–6) dates the second mosaic to the Antonine period (ibid, 146). To the S and E of the tessellated pavements were a number of Roman wells (172).

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 168, 170–2

Wilmott, T, 1991 *Excavations in the middle Walbrook valley, City of London, 1927–1960*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Spec Pap 13, 51–6, 146

#### **GM258**

##### **Temple House, Queen Victoria Street, EC4**

E Harris, 1959

? Is this the same as GM31, Temple Court; there I have taken the Merrifield summary from 'Temple House, Cannon Street' which should perhaps be here\*\*\*

SMR: 40885–91

NGR: TQ 32520 80990

258?

SMR: 41536–7

NGR: TQ 32479 81026

[to sort out]\*\*

#### **GM259**

##### **Noble Street (west side), EC2**

J Clark, 1972

NGR: TQ 32237 81536

SMR: 044408

A stretch of brick wall on the line of the city wall between Plaisterers' Hall and Noble Street was demolished to a level four courses above the visible Roman stonework on the E side, to open the view from the E window of the new hall (which is at basement level). Professor Grimes and J Clark (GM) supervised the work. The city wall was double. The E wall contained a great deal of reused stone in its lowest 1.5m; one tall narrow fragment of the original medieval wall (1.6m x 0.6m and 1.3m thick) survived in situ where the remains of an E-W brick wall met the N-S wall, but underpinned by brickwork. This could not be preserved and was demolished. It had a face of roughly squared and coursed Kentish ragstone, the core of random rubble, with a number of chalk blocks in the interior.

EDN XI, 47

**GM260****GPO site (Mondial House) Upper Thames Street, EC4**

P Marsden, 1969

NGR: TQ 32660 80710

Sitefile contains an engineer's siteplan, and a plan with twelve borehole logs of the site. There are no records of any archaeological work here in 1969. For work possibly on this site earlier, in 1957, see GM235.

**GM261****129–130 Upper Thames Street, EC4**

G Dunning, 1931

NGR: TQ 31830 60715

SMR: 044409

Sitefile contains sketches and rough notes, not brought together; apparently observations of piles, which fits with the Roman topography known in the area of the site.

See Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 306, which is the site to the N in Miles Lane, observed 1921 by F Lambert (but not in the GM site series as there are no records) and excavated again in 1979 as ILA79 (see below).

**GM262****St Mary Le Bow church, Cheapside, EC2**

E Underwood, 1932

NGR: TQ 32388 81124

SMR: 041273

Surveying by E Underwood for GM in 1932 in the crypt of St Mary le Bow revealed, in the SE corner, a 'substantial' wall running along the S wall of the Wren church and S of the line of the Norman church (which stops short of the S wall as rebuilt by Wren, compare the plans of crypt and present church). The wall was 3ft 6in wide and turned to the S 4ft 6in W of the SE corner of the church. The wall was about 14ft high with its top about 2ft below pavement level. Its recorded length was 16ft. Underwood's coloured elevation, plan and sections are on a sheet in the sitefile. The structure appears to be the corner of a medieval or at least pre-Fire building adjacent to the church at its SE corner, with one wall running S along Bow Lane.

Librarian's Monthly Report, March 1932

PRG, 703

Schofield, J, 1994 Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City of London: a review, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 45, 118–19

**GM263****St Stephen Walbrook church, Walbrook, EC4**

Unknown, 1960s or 1970s

NGR: TQ 32650 81025

SMR: 041403

Sitefile contains two drawings on drawing film of what appear to be the sides of trial holes in the church: 'inside profile of church wall directly south of pillar' and 'foundations beneath 3rd columns (S wall), looking north'; and a plan of the church showing positions of three boreholes. This is undated but refers to the church architect of the 1960s and 1970s, Stephen Potter.

**GM264**

**Bastion 14, Barber Surgeons' Hall Gardens / 150 London Wall, EC2**

Unknown, 1947

NGR: TQ 32262 81582

SMR: 040476

The site of Bastion 14, next to the Museum, was excavated by Grimes in 1947 (sites WFG3–4) and is now preserved. Sitefile contains two photographs of Bastion 14, and a dyeline plan of the intended setting, post-War.

Grimes, W F, 1968 *The excavation of the Roman and medieval City of London*, 64–5, 68–71

**General note:** there are intermittent gaps in the numbering of GM sites from 265 to 304 inclusive. These gaps arose during the compilation of the site records in 1980–4, and have no significance. The process of allocation of a site number to previously uncatalogued site records was continued by the present editor, starting at GM305.

**GM266****Daily News site, 22 Bouverie Street, EC4**

Q Waddington, 1924

NGR: TQ 31400 81000

SMR: 044410

The site, bounded by Bouverie Street, Tudor Street, Magpie Alley (to the N) and Glasshouse Alley (to the E), lay on the site of the gardens of the Carmelite Whitefriars. Sixteenth c stoneware, a candlestick, and 17th and 18th c glass and pottery were recovered. During post-War redevelopment the two alleys have disappeared, and the site now forms part of nos.16–22 Bouverie Street.

EN I, 5 (contains press cuttings including two photographs from the *Daily News*, 13 Nov 1924)

**GM268****4–6 Lime Street (Lloyd's), EC3**

Q Waddington, 1925

NGR: TQ 33130 81070

SMR: 040805

Clearance of this large site for the new Lloyd's building left a flat surface 18ft below street level. Excavations below this depth revealed, it seemed, that the previous buildings on the site had removed much of the archaeological evidence. A Roman chamber was then discovered in the NW part of the site with its floor at a depth of 19ft 6in below the level of Leadenhall Street. A line of rubble, Roman pottery and tiles was noted at a depth of 17ft in the face of the W side of the excavation. This could be traced for many yards, and seemed to be the remains of a Roman pathway. On the E side of the site, against Lime Street, a wide trench had been dug down to a depth of 40ft, and 'a large bone of some antediluvian monster has been found in the blue clay' (EN I, 8).

This site was excavated again in 1978, within the standing building, prior to the construction of the present Lloyd's building: see LLO78, below.

EN I, 8

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 224

RCHM, 1928 *London III: Roman London*, 128

**GM276****42 Lombard Street, EC4**

Q Waddington and W Martin, 1925

NGR: TQ 32970 80981

SMR: 041397

Building works monitored here revealed a medieval stone well on the E side of the site, the Gracechurch Street frontage, with an internal diameter of about 3ft 6in.

EN I, 22  
PRG, 905

*Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* v (1925), opp p 322

### **GM280**

**50 Fleet Street (rear) (Serjeants' Inn), EC4**

Unknown, c 1950

NGR: TQ 31328 81125  
SMR: 041182

Building works revealed an E-W wall foundation about five courses high, constructed of ragstone and reused Roman building material. The foundation trench cut natural gravels and had been lined with clay, fragments of broken tile and *opus signinum*.

EN II, \*\* get pageref  
PRG, 107

### **GM287**

**205 Upper Thames Street / Lambeth Hill, EC4**

Q Waddington, 1924

NGR: TQ 32220 80870  
SMR: 040613

Sewer works revealed two parallel E-W rag walls. The S wall has been equated with the 'river wall' running along Knightrider Street in 1841. The walls were 15ft apart and about 14ft below the surface. The N wall was 8ft thick and the other 5ft thick, battered on both sides and possibly rendered with clay.

EN I, 3.1–3.3; *Times*, 18 June 1925

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 115

### **GM288**

**58–60 Houndsditch / Camomile Street, EC3**

Unknown, 1926

NGR: TQ 33313 81387  
SMR: 041935

Part of the city wall forming the rear (S) of 58–60 Houndsditch and dividing it from the graveyard of St Martin Outwich was recorded by P Norman and F W Reader in 1905, again in 1926, and in 1989 by the DUA (sitecode HSD89). In 1926 the bottom of the plinth was seen 8ft 4in below street level. The fragment of wall stood in 1905 to a height of 14ft 6in above the base of the plinth. The site records for 1926 have not been located.

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer W25

Norman, P, & Reader, F, 1906 Recent discoveries in connexion with Roman London, *Archaeologia*, 60, 187

### **GM292**

**77 Leadenhall Street, EC3**

Q Waddington, 1924–5

NGR: TQ 33443 81200  
SMR: 04169201009

A deposit of lumps of chalk, which probably formed the foundation of some part of the monastic buildings of Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate, was found in a small excavation in the basement at about 14ft below street level.

EN I, 8  
PRG, 1352

RCHM 1928, *London III: Roman London*, 128

Schofield, J, & Lea, R, in prep *Holy Trinity Priory Aldgate*

**GM293**  
**Gracechurch Street (east of St Peter Cornhill church), EC3**  
Unknown, 1922

NGR: TQ 33030 81100  
SMR: 040793

During excavations for telephone wires Roman walls were found under the roadway opposite the N portion of St Peter Cornhill church.

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 217

**GM294**  
**Gracechurch Street (shaft), EC3**  
P Marsden, 1978

NGR: TQ 32990 80995  
SMR: 044431

A shaft on the E side of Gracechurch Street and 8m S of Ship Tavern Passage was monitored. There are no further details available. See also 'Gracechurch Street tunnel' (GST77, below), supervised by P Marsden at this time.

EDN XI, 71

**GM295 (=GM100)**  
**54 Lombard Street (Barclay's Bank), EC4**

This is the same site as GM100, and the number GM295 should be discontinued.

**GM296 (=GM102)**  
**Lombard Street (south of All Hallows Lombard Street church), EC3**  
F Cottrill, 1933

This seems to be the same as GM102, and the number GM296 should be discontinued.

**GM297**  
**22–23 Lime Street, 160–170 Fenchurch Street (Barclay's Bank) (site of St Dionis Backchurch church), EC3**  
B Philp, 1968–9

During 1969–9 both P Marsden and B Philp recorded deposits on this site, at the SE corner of successive Roman fora. The sitecode GM297 should be used for the records of B Philp's observations. The chief features were traces of a gravel metalling, perhaps an E-W street, overlaid by burnt debris, probably from the Boudican

fire of AD 60. Subsequently the E wing of the second forum was built across the site and there was evidence for at least three or four superimposed floors in its outer portico (from the summary in Marsden 1987).

The site records and finds are in MoL.

Marsden, P, 1987 *The Roman forum site in London: discoveries before 1985*, 90–2

Philp, B, 1977 The forum of Roman London: excavations of 1968–9, *Britannia*, 8, 1–64

**GM298**

**5–8 Birchin Lane, EC3**

F Cottrill, 1935

NGR: TQ 32880 81070

No records traceable.

**GM299 (=GM28)**

**25–29 Camomile Street, EC3**

E Rutter, 1958

This is a duplicate entry for GM28, and should be discontinued.

**GM301 (=GM19)**

**Blackfriars Riverside Wall, Wreck 3, EC4**

P Marsden, 1970

This is a duplicate entry for GM19, and should be discontinued.

**GM302 (=GM181)**

**Blackfriars Riverside Wall, Wreck 2, EC4**

P Marsden, 1970

This is a duplicate entry for GM181, and should be discontinued.

**GM303**

**Fetter Lane (adjoining Neville's Court), now 15–17 New Fetter Lane, EC1**

H S Gordon, 1921

NGR: TQ 3132 8134

SMR: 044703–6

A set of annotated black and white photographs indicate that the site, bordered on its S side by the 'Moravian Church', contained between 11ft and 12½ft of humic deposits, the skeleton of a horse about 5ft down and a brick cellar. Finds included Roman coins, pottery and glass; oyster shells were also seen.

Neville's Court, before the last War, was in the area of nos. 15–17 New Fetter Lane, on the E side of the Lane opposite the Public Record Office. The first OS map of 1875 shows the site of the Moravian Church.

**GM305**

**Aldersgate Street / London Wall (Museum of London rotunda), EC2**

J Haslam, 1972

NGR: TQ 32147 81536

SMR 041242–5

In the excavation for what is now the rotunda forming the roundabout at the junction of Aldersgate Street and London Wall (and part of the site of the Museum of London), J Haslam noted a section across Roman and post-Roman Aldersgate, immediately N of the Roman and medieval gate; and medieval buildings on both sides of the road (Fig \*GM305).

ER numbers 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370; 1371 is a group of clay pipes and early 19th c jugs from a circular well on the site, given in by workmen (EDN XI, 49).

PRG, 601

Haslam, J, 1973 The excavation of a section across Aldersgate Street, City of London, 1972, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 24, 74–84

### **GM306**

#### **Carter Lane, EC4**

Unknown, pre-1939

In the GM photographic archive are three photographs of the base of a medieval double-column pillar.

GM photos: 603–30, 686–30 to 687–30

### **GM307**

#### **St Paul's Cathedral, north of north portico, EC4**

P Marsden, 1970

NGR: TQ 32020 81180

SMR: 044411

A medieval well was recorded N of the north portico of the Cathedral. This was capped and left untouched by the architect at the request of P Marsden, and is still to be seen inside the west gate to the Churchyard on the north of the cathedral.

EDN XI, note in unnumbered pages towards rear

ER number 1685

### **GM308**

#### **Cripplegate and city wall nearby, EC2**

1947–66

In the GM photographic archive are 32 photographs of trenches near Cripplegate and of the wall and bastions nearby, at various times in the period 1947–66. They possibly include pictures of RMLEC excavations.

### **GM309**

#### **Cross Lane (S of Cannon Street), EC4**

Unknown, 1945

In the GM photographic archive is one photograph 'showing post-medieval cellars' on a cleared basement site.

### **GM310**

#### **Falcon Street, EC2**

Unknown photographer, 1957

In the GM photographic archive are photographs of the RMLEC excavation (WFG5) at Falcon Street in 1957.

**GM311**  
**20–23 Fenchurch Street, EC3**  
 P Marsden, 1964

NGR: TQ 33080 80905  
 SMR: 041065, 044432

Excavations on this site revealed two sections. Section 'B' was exposed beneath the old cellar floor 3ft 3in S of the old N frontage. It showed 5ft of hard dirty gravel metalling through the middle of which was a horizontal layer of yellow clay containing a few scattered lumps of burnt clay, between 2in and 3in thick. This gravel is on the line of the Roman road running E-W beneath Fenchurch Street. The road probably lay over natural, 17ft 4in below street level. A fragment of Roman wall which seemed to be the E face of a N-S wall was found near the E boundary of the site, 51ft 10in S of the corner, 10ft 1in inside the Rood Lane boundary.

EDN IX, 18–19; no finds

**GM312**  
**Fenchurch Street, EC3**  
 before 1927

In the GM photographic archive are two pictures of 'an aurochs bone split to obtain marrow'. The bone has a 1927 accession number, hard to read.

GM photos: 109–30, 110–30

**GM313**  
**Fetter Lane, EC4**  
 1896

In the GM photographic archive are two pictures of two complete Roman pots, 'found 1896, photographed 1930'.

GM photos: 111–30, 112–30

**GM314**  
**Cannon Street (Financial Times site), EC4**  
 Unknown photographer, 1955

In the GM photographic archive are 17 pictures of the site under excavation by Professor Grimes (site WFG35).

GM photos: 2610–50 to 2626–50

**GM315**  
**12–16 Finsbury Circus, EC2**  
 Unknown, 1920

NGR: TQ 32900 81680  
 SMR: 044412

In the GM photographic archive is a photograph of two Roman pots. The annotated negative envelope reads 'finds in the gravel.' In the GM Accessions Register are many Roman and medieval objects recovered from works at this address in 1920, as well as a Neolithic stone axe (GM Acc Nos 10560–7, 10926–59).

The building now numbered 12–15, River Plate House, was the site of an excavation within the standing building in 1987: see RIV87 below.

GM photo: 132–30

**GM316****Fore Street, EC2**

Unknown photographer, 1954

In the GM photographic archive are two photographs of a section through the 17th c city ditch. This may be the excavation by Grimes, WFG17.

GM photos: 443–50, 444–50

**GM317****'Fort' and 'Fort West Gate' excavations, Cripplegate, EC2**

Unknown photographer, c 1955

In the GM photographic archive are several photographs showing details of the excavation by Professor Grimes of the W gate of the Cripplegate fort, and other excavations in the Cripplegate fort area (the individual sites not located).

**GM318****'GPO' (site of Post Office of 1825), St Martin's le Grand, EC2**

F Lambert, 1913–14; and observations of 1925

NGR: TQ 32160 81310

SMR: 044413

In 1913–14 contractors dug out, to basement level, an immense area between St Martin's le Grand, Foster Lane, Gresham Street and Cheapside. P Norman was successful in obtaining funds for archaeological recording from the Goldsmiths' Company and from the Court of Common Council of the Corporation, and F Lambert recorded the contents of many Roman pits dug into the gravel (Fig \*GM318), a well and traces of a footpath. Traces of a 'wattle-and-daub house' were also found in the SW of the site.

In the GM photographic archive are three photographs of the site.

In 1925, in the centre of the E of the site, a group of Roman rubbish pits were observed; one produced a base of an Iron Age pedestal urn (RCHM 1928, 21, Fig 2 no.1); another two base fragments came from the SE corner of the same site (Fig 2 no. 2).

GM photos: 567–30, 623–30, 631–30

Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, 8, gazetteer 35

**GM319****Leadenhall Street, EC3**

unknown date(s)

In the GM photographic archive are pictures of a complete Roman beaker and a ?lamp with the head of Selena or Iris.

GM photos 119–30, 120–30

**GM320****Lime Street, EC3**

Unknown, 1945–7

In the GM photographic archive are three pictures, one of a site, two of Roman lamps.

GM photos: 512–30, 1–40, 54–40

**GM321 (=GM221)****10–12 Little Trinity Lane, EC4**

Unknown (?G Dunning), 1929–30

NGR: TQ 32300 80900

SMR: 04062301

In the GM photographic archive are four photographs showing Roman strata and walls. These are presumably part of the observations on the site by Gerald Dunning (see GM221). This duplication of numbers was noticed only in a late stage of compiling this volume, and the separate SMR numbers have been retained. The GM321 number should not be used.

GM photos: 555–30, 575–30, 586–30, 606–30

**GM322****6 Lloyd's Row, St John's Street, EC1**

Unknown recorder and date

NGR: TQ 31500 82750

SMR: 044414

In the GM photographic archive is one photograph showing a cylindrical structure of flints resembling a well, possibly medieval, apparently within a small space delimited by brick walls. \*To add: sentence from BS

GM photo: 401–30

**GM323****Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, EC2**

Unknown recorder and date, probably post-War

NGR: TQ 32505 81180

SMR: 044415

In the GM archive are photographs of a Flemish 16th c statue of the dead Christ, thought to have been originally in the pre-Fire Mercers' chapel. There are also said to be some finds from this site, but no records have been located for this guide.

GM photos: 1017–50 to 1022–50, 2417–50 to 2421–50

**GM324****Miles Lane, EC4**

Unknown, 1926–7

In the GM photographic archive are three pictures of a piece of daub with wattle impressions, and a stoneware pot (?18th c) found at the same time, presented or shown to GM in 1930.

GM photos: 107–30, 493–30, 43–40

**GM325****Nicholas Lane, EC4**

Unknown, c 1926

In the GM photographic archive is a picture of a fragment of a decorated samian bowl 'from the Ed.Yates collection', said to come from Nicholas Lane about 1926.

GM photo: 689–30

**GM326****7 Leadenhall Market, EC3**

Q Waddington, 1924

NGR: TQ 33055 81058

SMR: 044416

An attempt to drill a hole from a floor of the basement of this small building on the N side of the W avenue of Leadenhall Market having failed, a hole 5ft by 3ft 6in was excavated with pneumatic road-breakers.

For a depth of 11ft 6in this shaft had to be made through Roman masonry 'of the hardest description', a concrete of Kentish ragstone. This was evidently the wall seen by Hodge in 1881-2. The masonry was homogenous throughout, with no traces of tiles. The basement lay at 15ft 4in below street level, and the Roman wall reached 27ft below street level. The upper part of the Roman structure had been made use of as the back wall of the present building. The soil beneath the Roman wall was gravel.

EN I, 7

This observation appears not to have been reported for itself, but for the setting see RCHM 1928, *London III: Roman London*, 127 and Merrifield, R, 1965 *The Roman city of London*, gazetteer 220

**GM327****2-5 Fenchurch Buildings, and W side of Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, EC3**

Q Waddington, 1924-5

NGR: TQ 33365 81060

SMR: 044417

The site of nos. 2-5 was excavated down to the natural soil, here a 'red' gravel, and later in 1924 a little further excavation took place under the roadway. Among objects found were fragments of Delftware drug jars, a small glass bottle of the 18th c, a portion of Roman quern, a clay 'net-sinker' and a bronze coin of Carausius.

The 'West side' of Fenchurch Buildings was excavated by builders in January 1925. Considerable remains of Roman pottery covering the whole Roman period were unearthed, along with stoneware and a number of Delftware jars.

EN I, 9

**GM328****26-27 Paternoster Square, EC4**

Q Waddington, 1925

NGR: TQ 31960 81250

SMR: 044418-19

This site was excavated by builders to a depth of 20ft below street level. Made earth extended down to a depth of 15ft, and below that was brickearth. The gravel below this began to appear in one spot at the 20ft level.

No foundations of any early buildings were found, but the W portion of the site contained a Roman rubbish pit extending down to the full depth of the excavation. It appeared to be of late 1st c date as it contained fragments of samian stamps of this period and vessels type 29 and Ritterling type 12, with fragments of an amphora of 'Graeco-Italian pointed form'. A fragment of medieval pitcher was also recovered.

EN I, 14

RCHM 1928, *London III: Roman London*, 135

**GM329****28-30 Gracechurch Street, EC4**

Unknown, 1928

NGR: TQ 32940 80945  
SMR: 041410

In MoL library is a set of drawings on a single sheet entitled 'A mediaeval vaulted chamber' with this address, dated 1928. There are some notes on the sheet, which includes a plan, section and elevation of the E end. A rectangular undercroft measuring 12ft 11in E-W by 7ft N-S lay about 19ft below Gracechurch Street. The vault was at least 6ft 9in high, but the original floor could not be determined. The walls and vault were constructed of 'hard white chalk' and the vault was of a four-centred form without ribs. At the E end, nearest to Gracechurch Street, a rectangular cavity with a low-arched head formed a light well up to the modern surface. The position of this undercroft within the modern property is not known, though the plan shows it was entered by a modern stair from the W.

GM files, box P8

Schofield, J, 1995 *Medieval London houses*, 187 and Fig 222