ARCHIVE REPORTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FROM 1973

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An archive of the records of archaeological excavations undertaken in the City of London since late 1973 by the Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum of London (until June 1975, of the Guildhall Museum) has been set up in the Museum, under the supervision of the Head of Documentation, and is available for inspection by appointment. The purpose of this note is to put on record the available archive reports (termed ‘Level III reports’ in Principles of Publication in Rescue Archaeology (Department of the Environment, 1975)) on individual sites, since it is likely that the detailed publication of these sites by conventional means will take some time, and the economics of publication suggest that some of the smaller sites will remain at archive level for the foreseeable future.

For the sites listed below, archive reports are available as copies either in xerox form or in microfiche; the cost of copies in either form may be obtained from the Head of Documentation (Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN). The reports detailed here cover excavations of 1973–8, and deal for the most part with the structural aspects. Enquiries concerning the finds or environmental material should be directed to the Finds Research Officer and the Environmental Section of the DUA respectively. Certain sites (e.g. parts of the GPO Newgate Street site) excavated in this period have not yet reached archive level, and will be reported with later sites in a subsequent year.

For each of the sites a brief summary of the main results and a bibliography of interim statements and final publication is given. Overall summaries may be found in Hobley and Schofield (1977), Schofield and Dyson (1980) and Dyson and Schofield (1981). Researchers are advised to consult the published interim reports as a preliminary to consultation of the archive.

Each site is listed alphabetically by address, but is prefaced by the name by which it is generally known, in capitals.


ST. MILDRED’S CHURCH, Bread Street, 1973 (MIL 73), (M. Guterres). 1st-century building, mid or late Saxon hut, fragmentary foundations of medieval and Wren church. Published; Marsden, Dyson and Rhodes (1975).

9, BRIDEWELL PLACE, 1978 (BRI 78), (D. Gadd). Medieval pre-palace dumping, foundations of part of E range of main courtyard of Bridewell Palace (1515–23), E end of S
range and foundations of staircase. For interim, see Gadd and Thompson (1979); for publication, see Gadd and Dyson (1981).

WATLING COURT, 39–53 Cannon Street, 1978 (WAT 78), (D. Perring). 1st- and 2nd-century Roman buildings, late Saxon sunken structures, medieval foundations and well; medieval and post-medieval cesspits. For interim, see Perring (1981); for publication, see Perring and Roskams (forthcoming).

48–50 CANNON STREET, 1975 (CS 75), (A. Boddington). Roman drains, possible Saxon building, Saxon and medieval pits. For interim, see Boddington (1976). Published; Boddington (1979).

PLA Warehouses, CUTLER STREET (now Cutlers’ Gardens), 1978 (CUT 78), (S. O’Connor Thompson). Roman inhumations; medieval pond; 17th- and 18th-century buildings with a variety of industrial waste. For interim, see Armitage and O’Connor Thompson (forthcoming).

2–14 DUKE’S PLACE, 1977 (DUK 77), (J. Maloney). A section across the city defences, showing pre-wall Roman ?boundary, early 3rd-century wall, bank and ditch, medieval and later ditches; postern of adjacent Holy Trinity Priory and medieval foundations; late medieval strengthening to city wall. For interim, see Maloney (1979, 1980 and forthcoming (a) and (b)); Maloney and Harding (1979).


NEW FRESH WHARF, 2–8 Lower Thames Street, 1974–8. The excavations on this site were in three stages: New Fresh Wharf, 1974 (NFW 74) (G. Clewley); St. Magnus, 1975 (SM 75) (a trench to the W of the church, but not concerned with it) (J. Schofield); and Fresh Wharf 1978 (FRE 78) (L. Miller). The main findings were the early 3rd-century Roman quay, the Roman riverside wall, Saxon embankments, medieval and post-medieval buildings and reclamation; now brought together for archive as New Fresh Wharf (L. Miller and J. Schofield). For interim, see Schofield and Miller (1976), Miller (1977) and Schofield (1977); for publication, Miller and Schofield (forthcoming). For exotic seeds, see Wilcox (1977); dendrochronology, Morgan and Schofield (1978), and Hillam and Morgan (1981). There are archive reports on painted wall plaster by M. Rhodes and the mammalian and bird bones by P. Armitage and G. Carey from SM 75.


HARP LANE, 78–84 Lower Thames Street, 1974 (HL 74), (R. Jones and A. Boddington). Roman buildings, post-medieval cellars including medieval moulded stones. Archive includes separate report by R. Lea on moulded stones.

BILLINGSGATE BUILDINGS, 111 Lower Thames Street, 1974 (TR 74), (D. Jones). Terracing of late 1st- and early 2nd-century date; later piled foundations. Roman or Saxon pits, Saxo-Norman well. Published; Jones and Rhodes (1981). For a Roman mule jaw bone from this site, see Armitage and Chapman (1979).

10–14 MASONS AVENUE, (MAS 78), (P. Herbert). Roman drains.


CHRISTCHURCH GREYFRIARS, Newgate Street, 1976 (CHR 76), (P. Herbert). Early medieval buildings on site of Greyfriars church; medieval and Wren foundations of choir. For interim, see Herbert (1979).
GENERAL POST OFFICE HEADQUARTERS, 76–80 Newgate Street, 1975–9 (GPO 75).
This large site was excavated in several stages: late Saxon and medieval church of St.
Nicholas Shambles, post-Dissolution buildings, medieval graveyard (GPO 75) (A.
Thompson); 1st- and 2nd-century Roman suburban buildings (GPO 75) (S. Roskams); other
parts of the site (including the Saxon levels and early medieval buildings overlain by gardens
of the adjacent Greyfriars) are still being worked on. For interim on the church and
graveyard, see Thompson (1979); for publication, Thompson (forthcoming). For interim
on the Roman buildings, see Roskams (1980); for publication, see Perrin and Roskams
(forthcoming).

10 ST. SWITHIN’S LANE, 1975 (SL 75), (L. Miller). 1st and 2nd-century Roman buildings,
post-medieval building. For interim, see Hobley and Schofield (1977, 57).

ANGEL COURT, 30–35 Throgmorton Street, 1974 (ACW 1974), (M. Guterres and R.
Blurton). Small eastern branch of the Walbrook stream, Roman to medieval periods.
Published, Blurton and Rhodes (1977).

2–3 TRIG LANE, (TL 74), (M. Harrison; later G. Milne and C. Milne). Medieval revetments
and foreshore installations, c. 1290–c. 1480, with medieval and post-medieval buildings. For
interim, see Harrison (1975), Milne and Milne (1978, 1981); for publication, see Milne and
Milne (forthcoming). For general comments, see Milne (1979, 1981) and Milne and Milne
(1979). For a pair of medieval spectacles from this site, see Rhodes (forthcoming).

1 TUDOR STREET, 1978 (TUD 78), (A. Thompson). Early to late medieval course and edge
of river Fleet; foundations of long gallery of Bridewell Palace. For interim, see Gadd and
Thompson (1979); for publication, Gadd and Dyson (1981).

BAYNARD’S CASTLE, 5–15 Upper Thames Street, 1974 (MM 74), a small trench
immediately E of the Mermaid Theatre, (M. Millett). Fragment of the Roman riverside wall,
medieval surfaces of Thames Street and foundations. Published; in Hill, Millett and Blagg
(1980).

BAYNARD’S CASTLE, 5–15 Upper Thames Street, 1975 (BC 75), (C. Hill). 4th-century
Roman riverside wall, incorporating many sculptured stones; north wall and gate of
Baynard’s Castle; early medieval revetment. For interim, see Hill (1975), Hill and Blagg
(1977). Riverside wall published, see Hill, Millett and Blagg (1980). For interim on
Baynard’s Castle, see Hobley and Schofield (1977, 43–4). For dendrochronology, see also
Hillam and Morgan (1979).

SEAL HOUSE, 107–9 Upper Thames Street, 1974 (SH 74), (J. Schofield). Roman quay,
medieval revetments of c. 1140–c. 1220, medieval and post-medieval buildings from 12th
century; row of post-Fire houses. For interim, see Schofield (1975); for dendrochronology,

THAMES STREET TUNNEL, opposite 175–191 Upper Thames Street, 1978 (TST 78) (K.
Flude). Roman revetments, ?bank behind riverside wall.

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