



C254 Archaeology West Archaeological Evaluation at Bond Street Station Fieldwork Report

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Non-technical summary

In June and July of 2010, Oxford Archaeology, in partnership with Ramboll, carried out an archaeological evaluation at 65 Davies Street in Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail in advance of the demolition of the building and subsequent construction of a Western Ticket Hall for the new railway. The evaluation revealed a channel infilled with alluvial deposits which were associated with the Tyburn River valley system and late 16th- to 17th-century and 18th- to 20th-century deposits and structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Between June and July 2010 Oxford Archaeology, in partnership with Ramboll (hereafter OAR) undertook an archaeological evaluation within a block of land which at that time housed 65 Davies Street, Westminster, London W1K 5DA (National Grid Reference TQ 295 813, Figure 1). The work consisted of evaluation by trial trenching and followed the preparation of a detailed desk-based assessment (DDBA) and preliminary trial trenching which was done by others. All exercises formed works undertaken in advance of construction of Crossrail, in this case the Western Ticket Hall for Bond Street Station.
- 1.1.2 The work reported here was undertaken to the requirements of Crossrail's Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) for the site (C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 Ver 2.0) and as detailed in OAR's approved Archaeology Method Statement (OAG16188.R03, Document No. C254-PDP-W-GMS-C125-00001).
- 1.1.3 This report is a complete Fieldwork Report produced in line with Section 8F of the Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (CR-PN_LWS_EN_SP_0001).

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The overall framework within which archaeological work is undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) for Crossrail (CR/HB/EMR/0001) (5th draft July 2008). The requirements being progressed follow the principles of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on archaeology and planning (1990). Accordingly, the nominated undertaker or any contractors are required to implement certain control measures in relation to archaeology before construction work begins.
- 2.1.2 The strategy for archaeological works has been set out in The Crossrail Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (CR-PN-LWS-EN-SY-00001). This Generic WSI presents the strategy for archaeology design, evaluation, mitigation, analysis, dissemination and archive deposition that will be adopted for the design and construction of Crossrail. The Generic WSI provides a general statement of objectives, standards and structure for the planning and implementation of archaeological works (Feb 08, version 1.0 section 3).
- 2.1.3 A Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) was produced by Crossrail for the site (C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 Rev 2.0). The practical methods of realising the requirements of the SSWSI were set out in OAR's approved Archaeology Method Statement (OAG16188.R03, Document No. C254-PDP-W-GMS-C125-00001).

3. PREVIOUS WORK(S) RELEVANT TO ARCHAEOLOGY OF SITE

3.1 Archaeological background

- 3.1.1 The following outline is drawn from the DDBA for the site (document CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001).
- 3.1.2 There is evidence that the locality of the Bond Street investigation area has been extensively occupied by various peoples throughout time. At various points in its history the Tyburn is likely to have supported the rich resources to have encouraged prehistoric peoples to settle and forage along its banks. A number of Palaeolithic axe finds in the area surrounding the site support this supposition.
- 3.1.3 There are suggestions of a Roman settlement located around Bond Street at the point where Oxford Street crossed the Tyburn, probably via a bridge. This crossing remained in use for years, and part of a medieval bridge has been recorded. During the medieval period a settlement, centred around the parish church of St John the Evangelist, grew up to the north of the site. Whilst the churchyard may have extended south below Oxford Street the area remained largely rural throughout this period, as evidenced by field ditches located near Wigmore and Tenterden streets. This settlement eventually declined and people moved north-west to the Marylebone area.
- 3.1.4 By 1589 the area south of Oxford Street was known as Conduit Meadow. Conduit Street itself reflects the diversion of a rising spring in the 15th century and implies a low density of population. The civil war defences constructed in 1642/3 and in existence until at least 1647 undoubtedly crossed the line of the River Tyburn at some point between Oxford Street and Piccadilly Street. Although the presence of forts close to Wardour Street and linked with a possible fort at Mount Row (to the south of the site) is likely, the location of the line of earthworks between these can only be speculative.
- 3.1.5 Urbanisation in the area gathered pace during the 17th century. In 1737 a new bridge was built to replace the medieval Tyburn Bridge, and it is likely that by this stage much of the river had been diverted into culverts. The street patterning surrounding the site is largely Georgian, and rectilinear in form.
- 3.1.6 Between 1818 and 1833 the central area of the block bounded by Davies Street, Brook Street, Duke Street, and Oxford Street was the scene of considerable redevelopment of the Mayfair estate (Sheppard 1980, 92-93). There had been developments throughout the area early 1720s, according to documentary leases, but in 1822, when these leases expired, an agreement between Earl Grosvenor and Seth Smith saw a large scale redevelopment of the area. This area included most of Weighhouse Street from Davies Street nearly to Duke Street, most of Gilbert Street, and much of the east side of Binney Street. The properties were to be substantial brick houses of four square storeys with as many 'as will completely occupy and fill up' the street frontages (*ibid*) being built. The original development encompassed sixty-three new houses with shops, as well as a warehouse, stables and coach-houses and a dissenting chapel.
- 3.1.7 The school which occupied the western part of Davies Street block was built as the Hanover Branch School and opened in 1889. The architect was W.D. Caroe. The building was a three-storey brick-built structure with a bellcote, chimneys and the master's house on the corner. This was demolished in 1939, together with the adjacent church (Sheppard 1980).

- 3.1.8 St Anselm's Church was a replacement of the Hanover Chapel in Regent Street. It was designed by the architects Eustace Balfour and Thackeray Turner and built by Walter Holt and Sons of Croydon. It was completed in 1896 and demolished in 1939. The exterior was built of stock bricks with Portland Stone dressings. The interior was constructed using Robin Hood stone from the Forest of Dean, with whitewashed plastered walls, glass windows, wooden and marble flooring and a range of wood species used for fixtures and fittings. Some of the materials were re-used in the building of a subsequent St Anselm's in Ventnor Avenue, Belmont. The building which covered the entire Davies Street until demolition in 2010 was a seven storey office block designed by Howard Souster and Partners. The building was erected between 1948 and 1950 (Sheppard 1980).
- 3.1.9 In 1926 the remaining stretches of the River Tyburn were diverted via a number of conduits. This route is still visible in the street patterning around Bond Street, particularly South Molton Street.
- 3.1.10 Bond Street station was opened on 24 September 1900 by the Central London Railway. The original station was designed by Harry Bell Measures and had a unglazed terracotta facade. In 1924 the station was redesigned with the first of Charles Holden's Portland stone frontages. The rebuilding was completed in 1927, replacing the entrance by Harry Measures. Despite this alteration it continued to serve only the one underground railway until construction work on the Jubilee Line began, at which time the station was extended to link the new line and the Central Line, and provide a new booking hall. The use of steel 'umbrella' decking to carry road traffic while new sub-surface booking halls were built had become familiar during the progress of the Victoria Line works at Oxford Circus in the 1960s. In 1972 Oxford Street received its second construction of this type so that the work of converting the station to handle the additional Jubilee Line traffic could be carried out. When the Jubilee Line opened in May 1979 reconstruction was complete. The station could be entered from three points: a subway entrance on the north side of Oxford Street on the corner of James Street, a subway entrance built into a building on the south side of Oxford Street, and via escalators from the 'West One' shopping centre which was constructed next to it at the same time. The interior decor of the station incorporated extensive use of plastics and tiling, but some features, such as the passimeters, were relics from the 1960s. The Central Line platforms were given a facelift in 1982. London Transport architects chose a 'wrapping paper' motif, with the station name silk-screened onto tiles laid in panels and bands.
- 3.1.11 Generally, it was concluded within the DDBA that there was a low potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic remains, a moderate potential for alluvium from the River Tyburn, which could contain important environmental indicators, and a moderate to high likelihood of locating post-medieval remains associated with localised dumping and ground build-up across the Bond Street site (where new build basements have not truncated these deposits).

3.2 Map Regression

- 3.2.1 A historic map regression exercise was undertaken as part of the DDBA for Bond Street. This is summarised below.
- Mordern and Lea's map of 1690 shows an area already developed and the Tyburn entering a conduit head in open fields north of the Tyburn Road (Oxford Street).
 - The 1746 Rocque map shows that this area of Bond Street had been extensively built up by this stage. Expansion occurred in a westward pattern from the Strand and Aldgate area, branching outwards. The Davies Street site is similarly developed.

- The 1824 Greenwood map indicates that the Davies Street area was completely built on.
- The 1862 Stanford map clearly shows the street of Davies Mews and Haunch of Venison yard.
- The 1870 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows individual buildings and landmark features. The Davies Street site is shown to house a number of long thin buildings fronting Robert Street to the north and Cock Yard to the south. South of Cock Yard there are several private gardens.
- The 1889 Booth poverty map shows that the study area as pink and light blue, indicating poor to fairly comfortably-off people lived here, with some red-coded inhabitants facing the streets.
- The 1914 OS map shows that there are now two main buildings, with the eastern one being St Anselm's Church. Cock Yard is later renamed after this church. There is a school on the corner of Gilbert Street and Cock Yard.

3.3 Previous archaeological fieldwork

- 3.3.1 An evaluation undertaken by MOLAS in April and May 1992 on behalf of Crossrail included the excavation of test pits between Soho Square and Charing Cross Road (TQ 2974 8127). In St Anselm's Place (TQ 2852 8099), natural brickearth was overlain by a peg tile surface apparently associated with a brick wall; a backfilled post-medieval cellar was also located (London Archaeologist Round-up 1992).
- 3.3.2 A Test Pit Evaluation (TPE) was undertaken at 65 Davies Street by Wessex Archaeology in May 2010, again on behalf of Crossrail (document WA 72215.06). The TPE consisted of the excavation of two trial pits and the examination, recording and sampling of the archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits found therein. The following pits were excavated (Figure 1):
- Wessex Archaeology Test Pit 1: comprising a 4m x 4m x 2m deep test pit; and
 - Wessex Archaeology Test Pit 2: comprising a 4m x 4m x c. 2m deep test pit.
- 3.3.3 Wessex Test Pit 1 revealed post-medieval deposits in the form of surface layers, dumping and subsequent levelling deposits. A north-west to south-east aligned wall and two parallel red brick drains, thought to date to the 19th century, were also revealed. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered. These included post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork, bone and oyster shell. The pottery was of 17th- to early 18th-century date, whilst the glass demonstrated later activity dating to the late 18th century or later date for the deposits below the brick wall and drains. The report recorded 'Natural' London Clay at 116.23 m ATD.
- 3.3.4 No archaeological remains or artefacts were revealed in Wessex Test Pit 2. Additional observations were possible on a third test pit (Wessex Test Pit 3), which was excavated by the demolition contractor as part of their works. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted in this test pit.

4. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF SITE

- 4.1.1 The works detailed in this report were undertaken within the basement of 65 Davies Street in Westminster, London (postcode W1K 5DA, National Grid Reference TQ 295 813). This block was contained by Davies Street, Weighhouse Street, Gilbert Street and St Anselm's Place.
- 4.1.2 The area to the immediate north of the Davies Street block has been defined as an Archaeological Priority Area, which covers the predicted area of Roman settlement, the Tyburn River crossing and medieval settlement around the church of St John the Evangelist.
- 4.1.3 The ground surface topography for the study area reflects the infilled Tyburn River valley, which is located in a general north-to-south alignment culminating at the river Thames. There is a corresponding slope towards the south and the river. The river terrace deposits, laid down over centuries of Thames river activity, vary across the site and are absent in places due to later natural and human activities. At the Davies Street site the alluvium-filled former valley of the Tyburn River has eroded through the terrace gravels into the London Clay.
- 4.1.4 The River Tyburn is now culverted along South Molton Lane. Information based on exploratory boreholes demonstrated that made ground across the study area was between 3m to 5.3m thick at 118.3m to 122.1m ATD and is underlain by Terrace Gravels, varying between 0.0m to 3.5m thick at 115.05m to 117.90m ATD.
- 4.1.5 A previous Bond Street Station SSWSI (Document No: CR-SD-BOS-EN-OT-00001 (VER. 7.0, 24 NOV 09)) contained a deposit survival model (Table 1). This suggested that Tyburn alluvium might be encountered where it hadn't been truncated by basements and foundations.

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND AIMS

- 5.1.1 The overall objectives of the investigations reported here were to establish the character, nature, date, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by Crossrail's proposed development of the site.
- 5.1.2 As the works progressed the aims and objectives were adjusted as part of an iterative process. The aims identified for each stage and type of work is outlined below.
- To record the immediate landscape's development through assessment of the soil stratigraphy;
 - To define if possible the location of the Tyburn River alignment, where it survived;
 - To define levels of landscape change arising either from environmental and climatic factors or human actions; and
 - To define levels of truncation in order if possible to develop a clear deposit model to inform further development works in the area.
- 5.1.3 Trench-specific aims were to:
- Provide additional information on brick-built features identified by Wessex Archaeology's work and tentatively dated to the late 19th century (Trench OAE1);
 - Provide additional information on the earliest level of archaeological deposits identified in WATP1 (tentatively identified as Tudor);
 - Provide information on the potential for the survival of deposits dating to periods earlier than the Tudor period; and

- Characterise the potential archaeological deposits in the eastern half of the central basement area, relating the change in deposit survival from WATP1 (in the single basement) to WATP3 (in the double basement area) (Trench OAE2).

6. METHODOLOGY OF SITE-BASED AND OFF-SITE WORK

6.1 Evaluation Methodology

- 6.1.1 In adherence to the SSWSI an investigation area (OAE1, see plan Fig.1) was set out as a southern extension to Wessex Archaeology Test Pit 1 (WATP1). The trench measured 12m x 4m. Trench OAE2 was set out between OAE1 and Wessex Test Pit 2 (WATP2). This measured 4m x 4m.
- 6.1.2 The concrete slab covering both trenches was cut, broken out and removed by the Principal Contractor for the Davies Street demolitions (McGee). Modern slab preparation deposits were then removed by mechanical excavation under close archaeological supervision in spits no greater than 0.20m - 0.50m in depth.
- 6.1.3 The exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned for the purpose of deposit/feature identification and planning. Sample hand excavation was then undertaken in order to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological remains, and also to establish their relative depth and extent. Intrusive features of low archaeological significance such as service runs and other modern truncations were removed by the Principal Contractor to reveal 'free-sections' through earlier sequences.
- 6.1.4 All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on context record *pro-formas*. In addition, a general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology in each trench was maintained.
- 6.1.5 A plan (with north arrow) to indicate the location of the trenches and the site grids was drawn at a scale of 1:1250. Detailed plans were normally drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans were accurately tied to the site grid.
- 6.1.6 Sections were drawn to record the stratigraphy revealed and to accepted archaeological, geoarchaeological and geological standards. At least one full trench profile from slab level to the base of the excavation was also drawn. All section positions were marked on the relevant plans.
- 6.1.7 A Harris matrix was compiled and fully checked during the course of the site work.
- 6.1.8 A full digital, black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record of the work was made.
- 6.1.9 Trench OAE1 was excavated to a depth of 1m below existing slab level. A further sondage was excavated to the centre of the trench to 2m below existing slab level in order to investigate the deeper underlying sequence. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.56m below existing slab level and attained the upper level of natural deposits.
- 6.1.10 All structures, deposits and finds were recorded by OAR according to current best practice and accepted professional standards (see Oxford Archaeology's Fieldwork Manual 1992 and the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual 1994), and as outlined in:
- Bond Street Station SSWSI (Document C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 Ver. 2.0, 17 Jun 10)

- Archaeological Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (AWSI), Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SY-00001, 7 July 2009
- Archaeology Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (including Watching Brief) (ASEM), Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, 26 June 2009
- Works Information (Volume 1 - General), Document No: CR-SD-PRW-X-RT-00151, 5 June 2009 (WIV1)
- Works Information (Volume 2 - Particular), Document No: CR-SD-PRW-X-ITT-00001, 13 July 2009 (WIV2)
- Crossrail standards and specifications;
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2008 (revised);
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation, 2008 (revised);
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, 2008 (revised);
- Museum of London collections and archive policies and guidance;
- English Heritage, *Geoarchaeology*, 2007;
- English Heritage, *Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*, 2003;
- GLAAS, Archaeological Guidance Papers 1999;
- Corporation of London archaeology guidance – Planning Advice Note 3, 2004; and
- Museum of London Archaeology Service site recording manual (MOLA 1994).

6.2 Survey and Spatial Data Methodology

- 6.2.1 The setting out of trenches by OAR was not a requirement of the works, and setting out data is not therefore presented in this report. However, post-excavation survey was undertaken. This provided scaled digital data located within London Survey Grid Standard and Ordnance Survey grid and height systems. The methods used included closed traverses of data to transfer information from PGMs to temporary GMs, 3D survey of the site limits, features and drawing points; and the use of georectification for rapid recording of specific structures. The relevant procedures set out in Crossrail document CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, in particular Sections 8C and 8E, were followed.
- 6.2.2 All heights were recorded using ATD (Above Tunnel Datum). Survey work was conducted using a Leica TCRP 1205 Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey with an angle measurement accuracy of 5" and a distance accuracy of 2mm + 2ppm with prism. Full details are to be found in the Interim Survey Report (C254-OXF-W-RGN-C125-50001).
- 6.2.3 All necessary survey data has been maintained and the relevant information was copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, all core data is securely stored and backed up.

7. RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

7.1 Results introduction

7.1.1 Broad phasing has been ascribed to the deposits and structures encountered during the investigation, and the results are presented below in chronological order. Six broad phases of archaeological activity have been defined, together with several sub-phases.

- Phase 0 Natural Drift Geology
- Phase 1 Fluvial Activity
- *Sub-phase 1.1 Later fluvial/human interface*
- Phase 2 Mid- to late 18th century
- Phase 3 Later 18th to 19th century
- *Sub-phase 3.1 South-eastern complex*
- Phase 4 Early 19th century
- Phase 5 Later 19th to early 20th century
- Phase 6 Mid- to late 20th century

7.1.2 This phasing is provisional, and may later be refined in the light of evidence produced from detailed analysis of the dataset.

7.1.3 The results are described by trench.

7.2 Trench extension OAE1

7.2.1 ***Phase 1 Fluvial Activity:*** At the base of a small sondage at the southern end of the trench (lying at 116.3 m ATD) was a pale grey silty deposit (context 1018), characteristic of alluvial material. This was presumed to overlie the 'brickearth' natural formed from Langley silts and equated to the alluvial material interpreted as London Clay in WATP1. No finds were retrieved but a single vertical line of black organic material (1017) at the top interface of context 1018 may have represented a completely degraded wooden stake.



Plate 1: Trench OAE1 sondage section showing alluvial fill at the base of the trench and brickearth channel edge to the east (left) of the trench. Drainage ditch 1019 is visible in section to the west (right) of the photo. Looking south

- 7.2.2 Deposit 1018 was overlain by a 0.30m deep band of mixed materials (contexts 1016 and 1015) which displayed thin interleaved deposits characteristic of soil formations derived from accumulations of silt, dumped deposits and decayed organic material worked by occasional flooding episodes and the associated disturbance of the soils. These three deposits (1018, 1016 and 1015) were interpreted as being part of the depositional sequence of a river.
- 7.2.3 **Phase 1.1:** Phase 1 deposits were cut by an approximately north-to-south aligned feature (1019), of which only the western edge was seen. This was filled at the base with a sandy deposit (1014) overlaid by silty-sand deposits (1012), from which two sherds of pottery dated to the 17th to 19th centuries were recovered, and deposit 1013. The cut could be part of a ditch or, given its position; it might be part of activities related to the river; perhaps an erosion event, extraction or, much less likely, some form of dredging.
- 7.2.4 The uppermost fill (1012) was overlain by deposit 1011, which was in turn overlain by deposit 1010. Both comprised grey silty clays and may have formed through dumping or by a more gradual accumulation.
- 7.2.5 **Phase 2 Mid- to late 18th century.** Overlying these layers was a deposit likely to have been formed by dumping. This contained large quantities of crushed brick and limestone fragments, indicative of construction waste or demolition (1009). This was, in turn, overlaid by a 0.30m thick layer of mixed, dump deposits (1006) which was recorded throughout the trench.

- 7.2.6 **Phase 3 Later 18th to 19th century:** Stratigraphically above layer 1006, and apparently cut into it, was a wall (1001). This was seen as a north-to-south aligned brick foundation surviving to depths of between 0.40m and 0.90m below the slab level. The wall was revealed in the east-facing section of the trench and survived to a height of five courses. It did not extend through the southern part of the trench, and later excavation work (reported elsewhere) showed that this was due to the wall returning westwards at that point. The foundation was almost certainly the eastern elevation of a building which once fronted Weighhouse Street.
- 7.2.7 In addition to the brick wall two drains located to the east appeared to have respected the alignment of the wall, and were probably external to it. The first drain (1002) was aligned in a north-to-south direction and was constructed of brick drain. It extended along the length of the trench and consisted of parallel red brick walls. It was itself cut by a second, similar, curved section of brick drain (1003), the fill of which was, by finds evidence, of mid to late 19th-century date. Both were cut by a 20th-century concrete stanchion.

7.3 Trench OAE2

- 7.3.1 **Phase 0 Natural Drift Geology:** At the base of the trench a compact pale yellowish brown to buff coloured, slightly sandy clay was recorded (2013, Phase 0). This was determined as a surviving deposit of brickearth and was later identified as context 3083 in the excavation works that followed (and are reported separately).
- 7.3.2 **Phase 2 Mid- to late 18th century:** A possible post-hole (2014) cut the brickearth in the north-eastern corner of the trench and what were at the time supposed to be plough scars were also visible. However, subsequent excavation suggested that these were more likely to have resulted from activity such as wheeled transport and dumped material being impressed downward into the soft brickearth.
- 7.3.3 The brickearth was overlain by a 0.8m thick sequence of dumped deposits (2016, 2011=2012, and 2006). The earliest of these layers, 2016, appeared to be a dump of crushed and fragmentary ceramic building material (CBM) - the uppermost context, 2006, contained a fragment of brick dated to the late 16th to 17th centuries. This does not, however, provide a secure date for the deposit since the remainder of the finds included pottery and clay tobacco pipe dated to the period 1700-1900.
- 7.3.4 Deposit 2006 was post-dated by by a brick surface (2004) and a well (2005, Phase 2). The brick surface contained bricks dated to the 18th to early 19th centuries or possibly earlier but which may have been reused. The brick well/soakaway was 1m in diameter and survived to at least six courses in depth. Its backfill (2008) contained a finds assemblage that included glass, pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM. The material can be broadly dated to the 17th to 19th centuries, none being particularly diagnostic, and it is more likely to be representative of the 18th century. The majority of the well was seen and recorded in the evaluation stage (reported here), with only a small arc remaining to be excavated during the subsequent excavation (3044).



Plate 2: Trench OAE2. The section shows brick surface 2004, underlying deposits and brickearth (2013) at the base of the trench. Looking north

7.3.5 **Phase 5 Later 19th to early 20th century:** Overlying deposits (2003, 2002 and 2001) comprised modern makeup and levelling materials. An east-to-west aligned pipe trench (2009) was recorded at the southern end of the trench and lay directly below the concrete slab (2000).

7.4 Stratigraphic, artefactual and finds results

7.4.1 The site archive from the evaluation phase reported here contains a total of 36 contexts (Table 1).

Investigation	Context Block	Deposits	Structures	Cuts	Total No. Of contexts
XSC10 evaluation	1001-1019; 2000-2016	27	5	4	36

Context information for XSC10 evaluation

7.4.2 The major constraints on the evaluation work, and thus the integrity of the stratigraphical record, were twofold. The first constraint was the very tight timeframe within which the work had to be completed, a programme dictated by the sequence of demolition being undertaken to the Davies Street block by the Principal Contractor. The other constraint lay in the 'window' nature of the works. This effectively produced islands of stratigraphical data: only a partial view was therefore achieved.

7.4.3 The finds assemblage from the evaluation was varied in composition (Table 2). A brief assessment of each class of artefact and environmental evidence is provided in the following sections. The essential information to be gained the finds assemblage was regarded as being the date of its component parts and any indications that might be gleaned on the types of activity which may have occurred on the site. The most important classes of finds for dating purposes were the pottery and the clay tobacco pipes, which were compared to the stratigraphic data and found to be consistent. The overall nature of the assemblage pointed to a domestic use.

Finds Class	No. of Contexts	No. of sherds / fragments	Total weight (g)
Pottery	4	22	289
Clay pipe	3	23	101
CBM - fragments	2	8	625
(CBM – bricks, parts of)	4	10	4368
Glass	2	2	13
Iron	2	5	333
Animal bone	4	34	526
Shell	2	16	719

Total finds recovered from XSC10 (evaluation)

7.5 Pottery

7.5.1 A total of 22 sherds of pottery weighing 289g was recovered (Appendix 2A). All of this is of post-medieval date, and mainly dates to the 18th and 19th centuries. The character of the material is entirely domestic. In general the pottery is in a fragmentary but fairly fresh condition, with many large fresh sherds present. A few deposits, probably forming rubbish pits and garderobes, contained complete reconstructable vessel profiles or near-complete profiles. Some of the higher context numbers, however, contain only a few small, worn sherds. The average sherd weight is 13g, which reflects the small size of many of the sherds here.

7.5.2 All of the pottery was examined and spot-dated. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls *etc*) and any other attributes worthy of note (*eg* decoration). Individual pottery fabrics were not quantified at this stage, although a rough idea of the frequency of individual types is given below for the commonest or rarest types.

7.5.3 The pottery fabrics were recorded in the comments field using the codes developed by the Museum of London (LAARC 2007). The types occurring at this site are listed below in roughly chronological order.

PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, c 1550-1900. Mainly local.

TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, c 1575-1825. London, Bristol *etc*.

CHPO: Chinese porcelain, c. 1600-1900+ (mainly c. 1725-1900). Import from China.

LONS: London stoneware, c. 1670-1900

CREA: Later Creamware, c. 1770-1830. Staffordshire, Leeds *etc*.

TPW: Transfer-printed refined whitewares, c. 1780-1900+. Staffordshire *etc*.

SIEG: Siegburg stoneware, c. 1500-1630. Import from Germany.

- 7.5.4 All the pottery is of post-medieval date. The earliest piece recovered is a sherd from the moulded base of a pale grey Siegburg stoneware tankard from Germany which dates to c. 1575-1620. This has traces of decoration including an inscription. The context is, however, of 18th-century date (2006). Wares dating to the later 16th and the first half of the 17th century are generally rare and in many cases probably residual. Most of the pottery would appear to date from the late 17th and 18th centuries.
- 7.5.5 The commonest pottery type in this assemblage is the post-medieval redwares or red earthenwares (PMR). Most of these are typical of London products of the later 17th and 18th centuries including those produced at Woolwich - mostly large bowls and dishes and deep conical bowls and storage jars with pairs of horizontal or arched lug handles, as well as handled cooking pots or pipkins and jugs.
- 7.5.6 There are several pieces of decorative tablewares and chamberpots in tin-glazed earthenware (TGW) and other wares. Some contexts also produced high quality dishes, teabowls and other forms in Chinese porcelain (CHPO), suggesting their owners were relatively well off.
- 7.5.7 There are several other fabrics included in the small assemblage such as mass-produced Staffordshire-type creamwares and whitewares, as well as London stoneware (LONS).

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
1005	c.1830-1860	5	101	TPW teacup profile - earlyish. Pearl dish profile. PMR, CREA
1012	17th- to 19th-century	2	20	Scrappy PMR bss incl strainer
2006	c. 1700-1780	14	163	Scrappy, LONS tankard bs, TGW, CHPO, PMR. Moulded base from late Siegburg stoneware tankard (schnelle) c. 1575-1620 with trace of inscription
2008	17th- to 19th-century	1	5	Small bs PMR, possibly 18th-century

Pottery spot dates

7.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 7.6.1 The evaluation work produced a total of 23 pieces of clay tobacco pipe weighing 101g from 3 contexts (1005, 2006 and 2008, Appendix 2B). These have been spot-dated and a given a basic catalogue. The pipe assemblage, like the pottery, spans the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries, and the pipes are as expected for a London assemblage of these eras.
- 7.6.2 In total there are twenty-two stem pieces and one piece of a pipe bowl. The pipes are mostly in variable conditions, with the stem fragments from 1005 being fresh and stained with a brown cassy deposit typical of cess pits. The relative freshness of the assemblage suggests burial fairly soon after breakage and disposal.
- 7.6.3 Broadly speaking, the pipes are what one might have expected from a London assemblage of the 18th and 19th centuries. The one bowl present suggested a possible dating emphasis of c. 1700-50.

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
1005	19th century	9	0	0	9	29	Fresh stems. Cessy
2006	c.1700-1750?	12	1	0	13	65	Bowl base with broad circular heel. Stems 18th-century
2008	Late 17th- to 18th-century	1	0	0	1	7	Fairly worn
Total		22	1	0	23	101	

Clay Pipe spot dates

7.7 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 7.7.1 A total of eighteen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 4.9kg were recovered. The material was recorded by using standard Oxford Archaeology procedures and templates established for other CBM assessments in southern England.
- 7.7.2 Broad, predictable, functional categories of CBM were recorded by sherd count per context (*ie* plain roof tile, brick fragments, floor tile and 'other' types of CBM). A whole weight was recorded for each context but not for each type. This gives a more detailed snapshot of the composition of the assemblage than a basic catalogue, but it falls short of the detail found in a detailed catalogue. Measurable dimensions were recorded (in the comments field) for many of the more complete or unusual pieces, and an approximate spot-date was assigned to the latest material in each context. Spot-dates are based on the character of the material itself and are of necessity quite broad due to the highly conservative nature and regional variation of this class of building material.
- 7.7.3 Aside from the complete brick samples the CBM assemblage is generally in a fragmentary but fairly fresh condition. Post-medieval flat roof tile or 'peg' tile is quite common but mostly very fragmentary. Pantile is also quite common and some large fragments of these have survived – there were no complete or nearly-complete examples. A single, smallish hip tile is the only complete item of roofing material present.
- 7.7.4 The majority of context assemblages of 'mixed CBM' have been spot-dated as 18th- or 19th-century in date, mainly by the presence of pieces of pantile or flat roof tile (peg tile) in a smooth red post-medieval looking fabric which shows little or no development during this period - up to the point where they were commonly replaced in London by Welsh roofing slate during the 19th century. A few pieces (bricks included) could be as early as the late 17th century, but there is little in the way of diagnostic evidence to prove this. Most, if not all of the assemblage, has therefore been dated from the 18th century onwards.
- 7.7.5 Flat roof tile (also known as peg tile) are of typical rectangular shape and fairly crude manufacture with a pair of circular nail holes at one end. The assemblage here is mostly very fragmentary and unremarkable.

- 7.7.6 Some of the plain handmade un-frogged red bricks could possibly be as early as the late 17th century but the general character of most of the complete bricks suggests a later date is more likely. The presence of a shallow frog in several examples indicates an early 19th-century date for these. Many of the un-frogged bricks have an almost identical size and hard purplish-red appearance to the frogged bricks suggesting they may be of similar date - or perhaps a little earlier - and mostly perhaps from the same general source. Many could be described as 'Stock' bricks - which were produced in north Kent from the late 18th century onwards and sent in their millions to London and its growing suburbs. The majority of complete bricks are around 220-230mm long x 110mm wide x 60mm thick. Most are in a hard purplish-red sandy fabric with yellowish surface patches and contain random flint grits and pebbles which can be very coarse. They appear to have been made in a mould rather than hand-formed. One or two yellow bricks also occur, including a possible Stourbridge firebrick of 19th-century date. Mostly, however, they are ordinary house bricks. No bricks clearly later than c. 1850-75 were noted.
- 7.7.7 A single worn scrap from a red 'quarry' tile was noted in context 2006. This might be of Flemish origin, and of 17th- or 18th-century date.
- 7.7.8 'Other' or 'miscellaneous' CBM mainly comprises red sandy pantile fragments. These specialised curved roofing tiles were introduced to England from Holland in the late 17th century but the fragmentary examples here have been dated to the 18th or 19th centuries.
- 7.7.9 The CBM appears to be almost exclusively of 18th- and 19th-century date and includes house bricks and roofing materials (pantile, pegtile). The assemblage suggests a mixed domestic use for the site.

Context	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Total sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments
2004	18th- to early 19th-century?		1			1	1956	Complete. Red. Unfrogged. Purplish-red w white speckles. Fairly crude. Thick whitewash on one of the sides; 216mm x 100mm x 63mm
2006	18th- to early 19th-century	5	2	1	1	9	1100	Corner fragment unfrogged yell stock brick. Pmed ped. Worn frag red quarry tile - poss Flemish? Scrap pantile
2008	Late 18th- to 19th-century	1	6			7	1263	Fresh corner frag stock brick 65mm thick. Scraps others. pmed peg
2016	18th-century?		1			1	625	Worn red brick width 100mm x 60mm

CBM spot dates

7.8 Glass

- 7.8.1 There are two sherds of glass (Appendix 2D). This has been quantified and identified and, where possible, dated, and the data has been recorded. The assemblage comprises 18th- to 20th-century glass types and has limited intrinsic interest or analytical potential.
- 7.8.2 There is also one fragment of vessel glass which dates to the 18th century or later, and one sherd of window glass of post-medieval date.

Context Number	Vessel Sherds	Window Sherds	Date range (vessel glass only)	Total
1005		1		1
2008	1		modern	1
Total	1	1		2

Glass Artefacts and spot dates

7.9 Metalwork

- 7.9.1 There are only five iron fragments, from two contexts, and weighing 333g in total. The metalwork has been quantified and identified and assigned to a functional category, and the data has been recorded.
- 7.9.2 None of the metalwork can be closely dated, although the cast iron (3068) would fit best in a 19th-century context. Otherwise, none of the metalwork would be out of place in a later post-medieval (*ie* 18th- or 19th-century) context. The metalwork shows little evidence for domestic occupation or craft activity and there are no tools, or items relating to transport.

7.10 Animal Bone

- 7.10.1 A small collection comprising a total of 34 fragments of animal bone, weighing 526kg and recovered from four contexts, was included within the assessment. The animal bone was retrieved by hand collection. No programme of sieving was employed on the site for the purpose of the recovery of animal bone and other small finds. The vast majority of the bone came from context 2006, which held approximately 289g of material.
- 7.10.2 Cattle, pig and sheep are the most common species represented by the assemblage and the range includes domestic mammals (such as sheep/goat, horse *etc*), birds and fish. The species represented may well have originally been bred outside the limits of the site, if not the main part of London itself, and transported to the site. The animals and their products would have been used for a range of uses such as food, milk, traction, leather, wool, worked bone for tools/handles and so forth.
- 7.10.3 The material, as retrieved from site, is in a moderate state of preservation, with approximately half the anatomical part present and with some erosion to the surface. It is generally of a robust nature, although often fragmented.

7.11 Shell

- 7.11.1 The shell was derived from two contexts, and comprises sixteen fragments with a total weight of 719kg. The shell material was retrieved through hand collection of whole or nearly complete shells. The vast majority of the assemblage came from deposit 1012, which held approximately 0.6kg of material.
- 7.11.2 The contexts from which the shells originated are likely to date to between the late 18th and late 19th centuries.
- 7.11.3 The brief inspection of the assemblage suggests it is likely to mostly comprise native oyster shells (*O edulis*), which represent a small amount of food debris rather than natural examples living in the environs. This is an edible variety, but equally could live naturally in estuarine or riverine environments.

7.12 Archaeological Context Inventory

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Finds	Date
Evaluation Trench 1						
1001	Structure	Wall	>0.5	>0.21		
1002	Structure	Drain	0.4	>0.06		
1003	Structure	Drain	0.46	>0.06		
1004	Fill	Drain 1002	0.4	>0.06		
1005	Fill	Drain 1003	0.46	>0.06	Clay tobacco pipe, pottery, bone, iron object	
1006	Deposit	Layer	>3	0.32	Bone, slate, pottery	
1007	Deposit	Concrete slab	>4	0.2		
1008	Deposit	Rubble make up	>4	0.28		
1009	Deposit	Make-up layer	>4	0.3		
1010	Deposit	Make-up layer	>4	0.22		
1011	Deposit	Make-up layer	>4	0.14		
1012	Fill	Alluvial silt	Unknown	0.26	Bone, shell, pottery, slate, iron object	
1013	Fill	Alluvial silt	Unknown	0.09		
1014	Fill	Alluvial sand	Unknown	0.21		
1015	Deposit	Dumped layer mixed with alluvial silt	Unknown	>0.3		
1016	Deposit	Dump mixed with alluvial silt	Unknown	>0.33		
1017	Fill	Post	0.1	>0.09		
1018	Deposit	Alluvial silt	unknown	unexcavat		
1019	Cut	Channel	unknown	unknown		
Evaluation Trench 2						
2000	Deposit	Concrete slab	>4	0.16		
2001	Deposit	Sandstone rubble	>4	0.2		
2002	Deposit	Concrete	>4	0.04		
2003	Deposit	Rubble and silt	>4	0.2		
2004	Structure	Brick surface	>1	0.07	CBM/brick	late 16th early 17th
2005	Structure	Brick soakaway / well	1m diameter	>0.5		
2006	Deposit	Make-up layer	>3	0.42	CBM, bone, pottery, clay tobacco pipe	
2007	Cut	Cut for 2005	1m diameter	>0.5		
2008	Fill	Construction cut fill for 2007	0.1	>0.5	CBM, bone, clay tobacco pipe, glass, pottery, shell	
2009	Cut	Cut of sewer trench	1	1		
2010	Fill	Fill of sewer trench	1	1		

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	 Finds	Date
2011	Deposit	Compact soil dump	0.4	0.15		
2012	Deposit	Dump deposit	>1.4	0.15		
2013	Deposit	Brickearth	>1.4	>0.3		
2014	Cut	Posthole	>0.12	0.06		
2015	Fill	Fill of 2014	>0.12	0.06		
2016	Deposit	Crushed brick dump	>0.7	>0.04	CBM/brick	Brick late 16th early 17th centuries

8. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS AGAINST ORIGINAL EXPECTATIONS AND REVIEW OF EVALUATION STRATEGY

- 8.1.1 The results of the evaluation confirmed the (moderate) potential identified by DBA work for the presence of alluvial deposits associated with the River Tyburn.
- 8.1.2 The strategy of evaluation was spatially constrained by the basement location of the works, however despite this the work identified the orientation, general location and levels of alluvial deposits.

9. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

- 9.1.1 The revealed archaeology and more extensive remains likely to be present on site have the potential to inform on the following research themes as correlated with the Objectives and Research Aim references set out in 'A Research framework for London Archaeology 2002'.

Theme	Reference
London's Rivers	TL2 TL3
The development of West London	L2, TD1

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATE MITIGATION STRATEGY

- 10.1.1 The results of the Wessex Archaeology investigations and those from Test Pit OAE1, together with the general topography of the area (Plate 3) and data from surrounding geotechnical investigations confirmed the presence below the Davies Street building of an infilled channel associated with the Tyburn River valley. This has been visually represented in cross-sections of the site (Figs 2 and 3 - sections are located on Figure 1).
- 10.1.2 The main alluvial infills of the channel observed in Trench OAE1 appeared sterile and were undated. However, the final reclamation of the channel was deemed stratigraphically to have taken place in the late 16th or early 17th centuries.
- 10.1.3 There was no evidence of human occupation of the site before the Tudor period.
- 10.1.4 The brick-built features recorded during the evaluation were largely interconnecting north-to-south aligned drain runs utilising (and that possibly survived due to) the lower contours of the infilled channel below the Davies Street building. Other brick structures related to post-medieval or early modern development of the area. Generally, these structures dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

10.1.5 The value of the site can be described as moderate to high. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, the survival of a sequence of deposits and features charting the change from a river course to an occupied plot of land has merit above either of the two elements in isolation. Secondly, the remains recorded lay within a complete block of land within London, one fossilised in the layout of the city since at least 1742. The remains, therefore, hold the potential to allow characterisation of the interactions between individual properties, and the social and economic history of this part of London.



Plate 3: View from Gilbert Street looking east along St Anselm's Place: the topographic slope down towards the infilled channel revealed in Trench OAE1 is clearly apparent

11. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION PROPOSALS

11.1.1 The appropriate mediums and form for the publication and dissemination of the data and information arising from archaeological works carried out on behalf of Crossrail is currently being discussed between Crossrail, Archaeological Contractors, GLAAS and English Heritage.

12. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

12.1.1 The project archive includes paper context records and indices, permatrace drawings, black and white and colour photographs, digital plans and photographs, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues. A full list is given in Appendix 5. These will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990).

12.1.2 The digital data will be temporarily stored on the server at Oxford Archaeology South which is backed up on a daily basis. For long term storage of the digital data CDs/DVDs will be used and will include the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each disk will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata as provenance.

12.1.3 All dry and stable finds will be packaged according to the relevant museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes. Each box will have a compiled list of its contents and the boxes will in general contain only one type of material..

12.1.4 The recipient museum will be the:

Museum of London Archaeology
Mortimer Wheeler House
46 Eagle Wharf Road
London N1 7ED
tel: 020 7410 2200
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk>

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology, in partnership with Ramboll, thank Crossrail for commissioning the project and Ian Barnes of WSP and Jay Carver of Crossrail for their help in organising the work. McGee are acknowledged for their site-work support. The evaluation work was undertaken by Vicky Skipper, Steve Teague and Dave Jamieson.

This report was compiled by Vix Hughes. Individual contributors included John Cotter (post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material), Geraldine Crann (bone and shell) and Ian Scott (metalwork and glass). The drawings produced by Georgina Slater, Julia Collins and Hannah Kennedy. The report was edited by Andy Shelley who, together with Richard Brown, was responsible for project management.

15. OASIS DATA

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-84915

Project details

Project name: Crossrail, Bond Street Evaluation
Short description of the project: In June-July 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) carried out a field evaluation at 65 Davies Street, Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail in advance of the demolition of the building and subsequent construction of a Western Ticket Hall within the area. The evaluation revealed a channel infilled with alluvial deposits associated with the Tyburn River valley system as well as Late 16th-17th century and 18th- to 20th-century deposits and structures.

Project dates Start: 28-06-2010 End: 02-07-2010
Previous/future work Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes XSC 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes XSC 10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project Field evaluation
Current Land use Other 3 - Built over
Monument type NONE None
Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds IRON OBJECT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques 'Test Pits'
Development type Rail links/railway-related infrastructure (including Channel Tunnel)
Prompt Schedules 9, 10 and 15 and the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) of the Crossrail Bill
Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Crossrail, Bond Street Evaluation
Study area 225.00 Square metres
Site co-ordinates TQ 2852 8101 51.5128822205 -0.147693185377 51 30 46 N 000 08 51 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Oxford Archaeology/Gifford
Project brief originator Crossrail
Project design originator Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager R. Brown
Project supervisor V. Hughes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London
Physical Archive ID XSC10
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Metal', 'other'
Digital Archive recipient Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID XSC10

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient Museum of London
Paper Archive ID XSC10
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan',' Report', 'Section','
Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report
Title Archaeological Works at Bond Street Station
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brown, R
Date 2010
Issuer or publisher Crossrail
Place of issue or publication unknown
Description Client report

Entered by Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on 29 October 2010

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: /d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

16. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Client name: Crossrail

Site name: Bond Street Test Pits

Site code: XSC10

Grid reference: 78845/35811 **LSG**

Type of investigation: evaluation / test pit

Date and duration of project: 28th June 2010. One week

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course.

17. ARCHIVE DATA

Contexts

Context numbers used: 1000-1019, 2000-2016
Checklists: 2
Number of void contexts: 0
Context sheets: 36
Additional sheets: 0

Plans

Plan numbers used: 1000-1001, 2000-2002
Checklists: 1
A1 permatrace: 0
5mx5m permatrace: 7

Sections

Section numbers used: 1000-1001, 2000
Checklists: 1
A1 permatrace: 0
5mx5m permatrace: 4

Levels

Checklists: 2

Photographs

Film numbers used: 3-4
Black and White: 1
Checklists: 1
Colour: 1
Checklists: 1

Individual digital photographs: 29
Approx size of data 43.5Mb
Checklists: 1

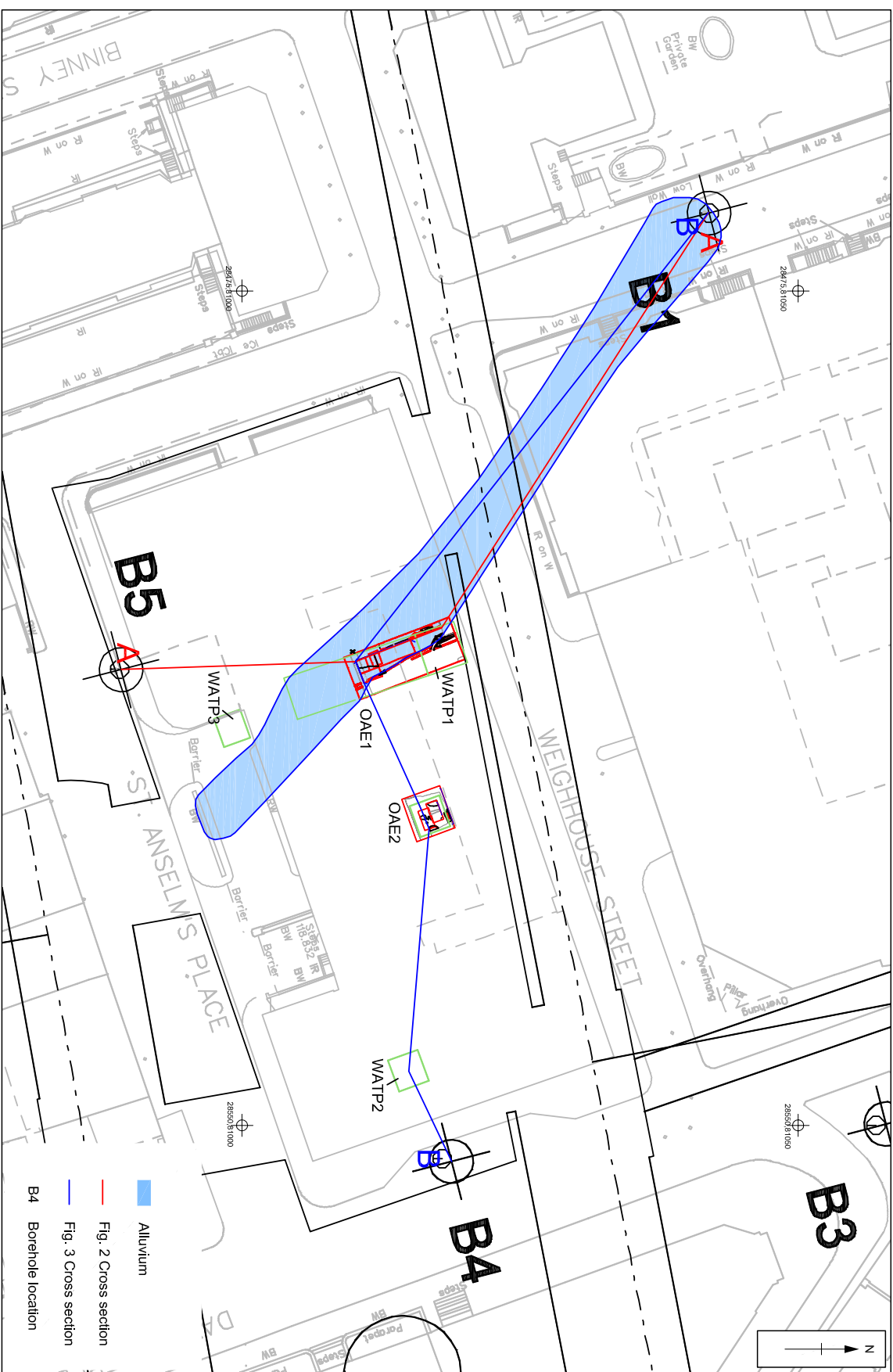
Additional

Daily Journal Sheets: 5
Working Matrix: 1 sheets A4 permatrace

Folders

1 x contexts and checklists, all other indices, drawings

1 x project administration, copies of SSWSI, reports, interim results, daily journal, health and safety



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CHECKED BY:

Figure 1 Site Location, evaluation trenches and borehole data

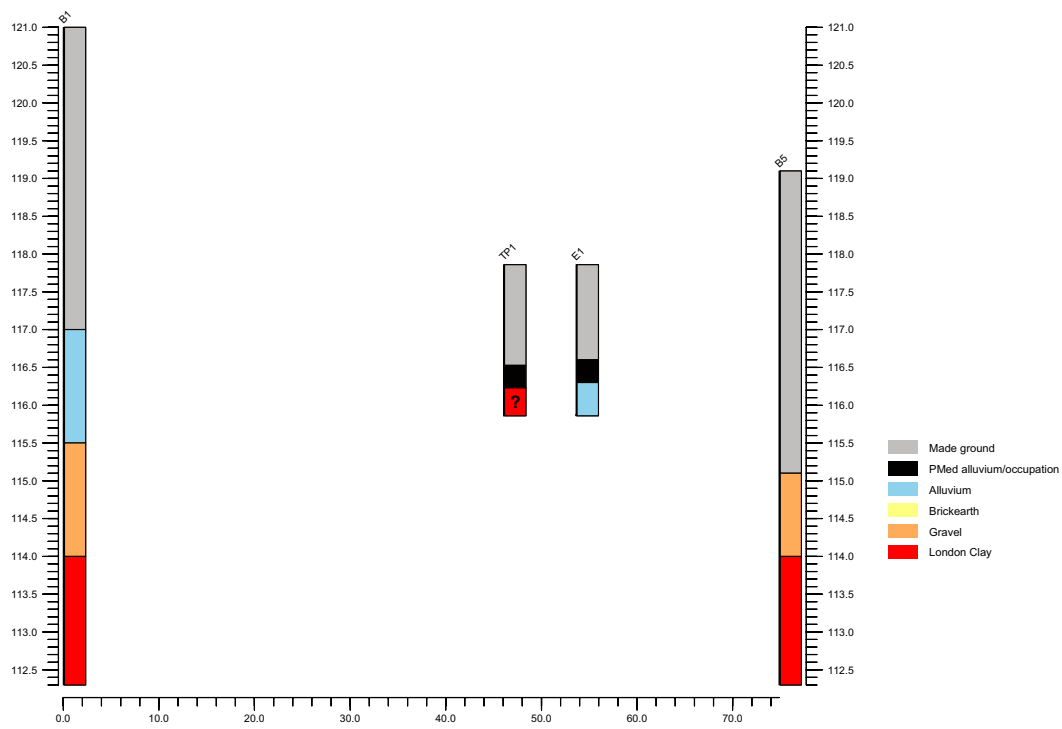


Figure 2: Cross section A - A

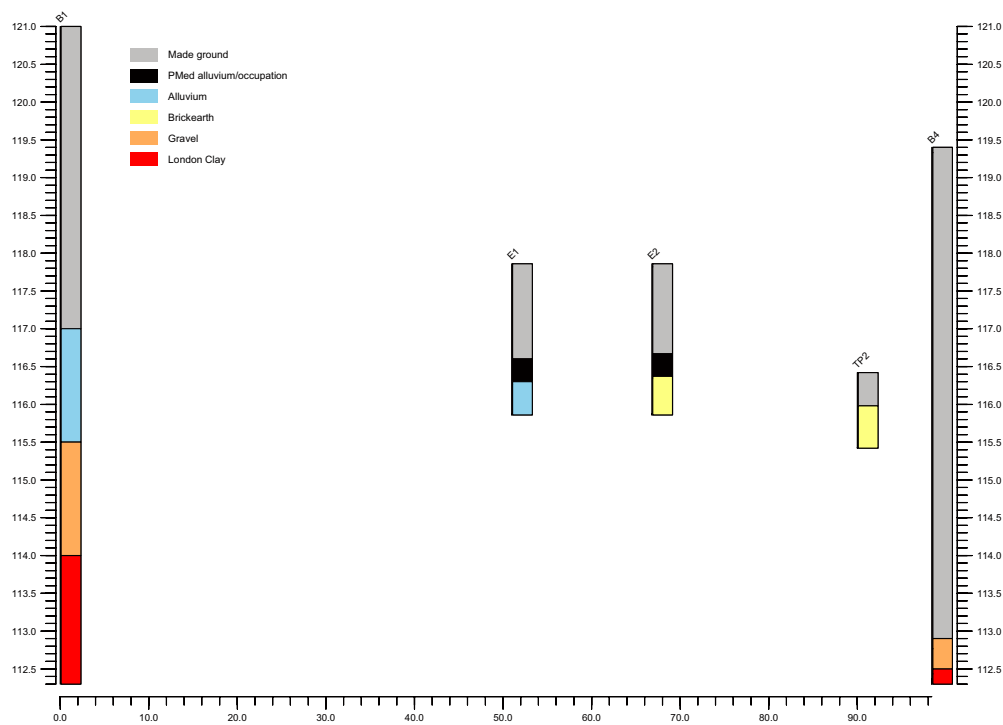


Figure 3: Cross section B - B