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Archaeology West - Contract No. C254
Archaeological Excavation at Bond Street Station
Interim Report

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SUMMARY

During September 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) undertook an archaeological excavation at 65 Davies Street, Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail in advance of construction of a Western Ticket Hall for Crossrail. The excavation revealed a channel infilled with alluvial deposits associated with the Tyburn River valley system and the remains of overlying late 18th- to 20th-century deposits and structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 During September 2010 Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) undertook an archaeological excavation within the block of land which previously housed 65 Davies Street, Westminster, London (site code XSC10) (Figure 1).

1.1.2 An addendum to the Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) for the site was produced by C132 Framework Design Consultant (WSP) (Document No: C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00014, Rev. 1.1). In response OAG produced an Archaeology Method Statement (OAG16188.R03, Document No. C254-PDP-W-GMS-C125-00001), which was approved by Crossrail Central PDP.

1.1.3 This report is an Interim Statement, rapidly produced following the completion of site works in order to quickly disseminate the outline results of the investigation. The detail of its contents are commensurate with the limited timeframe of its production. A full excavation report will be produced for the works in due course.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 This data is summarised from the Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA) undertaken for Bond Street Station (Document reference: CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001).

1.2.2 The ground surface topography for the study area reflects the infilled Tyburn River valley. A river valley once ran in a general north-to-south alignment towards the River Thames. The topographical trend is one of a slope downwards 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 or a tributary has eroded through the terrace gravels into the London Clay.

1.2.3 The River Tyburn has now been culverted along South Molton Lane. Information based on exploratory boreholes demonstrate that made ground across the study area is 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.

1.2.4 The Bond Street Station SSWSI contains a deposit survival model. This suggested that Tyburn alluvium would be encountered where it hadn't been truncated by basement and foundations.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The following outline is taken from the DDBA undertaken for this stage of the assessment (Document reference: CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001).

1.3.2 There is evidence that the locality of the Bond Street investigation area has been extensively occupied by various peoples throughout time. The River Tyburn formerly ran through the study area, and it is likely that the rich resources associated with this watercourse would have encouraged prehistoric peoples to settle and forage along its banks. A number of Palaeolithic axes have been located in the area surrounding the site to support this.

1.3.3 There have been suggestions of a Roman settlement located around Bond Street, 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. A settlement was located to the north, centred around the parish church of St John the Evangelist. Whilst the churchyard may have extended south below Oxford Street the area remained largely rural as evidenced in field ditches located near Wigmore Street and Tenterden Street. This settlement eventually declined and people moved north-west to the Marylebone area.

1.3.4 The area south of Oxford Street was known as Conduit Meadow from 1589 onwards. Conduit Street itself reflects the diversion of a rising spring in the 15th century and implies a low density of population. In 1926 the River Tyburn was diverted from near Oxford Street to the City via a number of conduits. This route is still visible in the street patterning around Bond Street.

1.3.5 The civil war defences constructed in 1642/3 and in existence until at least 1647 undoubtedly cross the line of the River Tyburn at some point between Oxford Street and Piccadilly Street. Although the presence of forts close to Wardour Street 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.

1.3.6 Urbanisation in the area gathered pace in the 17th century. In 1737 a new Tyburn Bridge was built to replace the medieval one, and it is likely that by this stage much of the river had been diverted into culverts. The street patterning surrounding the study area is Georgian, and rectilinear in form.

1.3.7 The school which occupied the western part of the current excavation site 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).

1.3.8 St Anselm's church was a replacement of the Hanover Chapel in Regent Street. It designed by the architects Eustace Balfour and Thackeray Turner and built by Walter Holt and Sons of Croydon. It was completed in 1896 but 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 replacement building covering the entire land plot until recent demolition was a seven storey office block designed by Howard Souster and Partners. The building was erected between 1948 and 1950 (Sheppard 1980).

1.3.9 The area to the immediate north of the Davies Street block has been defined as an Archaeological Priority Area, covering the predicted area of the Roman settlement, Tyburn River Crossing and settlement around the church of St John the Evangelist.

1.4 Map Regression

1.4.1 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 the area already developed and the Tyburn entering a conduit head in open fields north of the Tyburn Road (Oxford Street).

- The 1746 Roque map shows that the area of Bond Street has been extensively built up by this stage. Expansion occurred in a westward pattern from the Strand and Aldgate area, branching outwards. Both the Hanover Square site and Davies Street site have developments on them. These are likely to have shallow foundations.

- The 1824 Greenwood map indicates a building facing Hanover Square, and Brook St, with an open space at the rear of these buildings. The Davies Street area appears to be completely built on.

- The 1862 Stanford map shows the study area and marks the Hanover Square site as the location of the Oriental Club. The map clearly shows the street of Davies Mews and Haunch of Venison yard.

- The 1870 OS map shows the individual buildings and landmark features. The Hanover Square site shows the Oriental Club facing to the north now, and depicted several buildings in the site. There are two gardens to the rear of the buildings fronting onto Hanover Square. The Davies Street site shows a number of thin long buildings which front Robert Street to the north and Cock Yard to the south. South of Cock Yard there are several more private gardens.

- The 1889 Booth poverty map shows that the study area appears to be pink and light blue, indicating poor to fairly comfortably-off people lived here, with some red-coded inhabitants facing the streets.

- The later 1914 OS map depicts a number of the buildings which appear to have been redeveloped or extended to the rear in the Hanover Square site. Certainly redevelopment is the case for the Davies Yard site where there are now two main buildings with the eastern one being St Anselms Church. Cock Yard is later renamed after this church. There is a school on the corner of Gilbert Street and Cock Yard.

1.5 Conclusions of the desk top study

1.5.1 Generally, it was concluded within the desktop study that there was:

- low potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic remains from the Lynch Hill Terrace gravel in the area of the Hanover Square Box and eastern grout shafts (subject to a watching brief which will be reported on in subsequent OAG reports). Such features, if they survive, are

likely to be of low importance if they are re-deposited but possibly of high importance if they remain *in situ*;

- moderate potential for alluvium from the River Tyburn, which would have important environmental indicators in the area of the Davies Street block. This area is also located to the immediate south of an Archaeological Priority Area. This will have a moderate to high importance for environmental information; and

- 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). Trench monitoring carried out in these areas has indicated that archaeological features of limited significance, relating to this post-medieval urbanisation process, survive. These are likely to be of low to moderate importance.

1.6 Field works prior to the DDBA

1.6.1 An evaluation (site code XRB92) was undertaken by MOLAS in April-May 1992 on behalf of Crossrail and included test pits excavated between Soho Square and Charing Cross Road (TQ29748127). In St Anselm's Place (TQ28528099), 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).

1.7 Recent field works subsequent to the DDBA

1.7.1 A Test Pit Evaluation was undertaken at 65 Davies Street by Wessex Archaeology in May 2010 (site code CXF10). The TPE consisted of the excavation of two trial pits and the examination, recording and sampling of the archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits. The following pits were excavated (Figure 1):

- Test Pit 1: comprising a 4m x 4m x 2m deep test pit; and
- Test Pit 2: comprising a 4m x 4m x c. 2m deep test pit.

1.7.2 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.

1.7.3 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 TP3.

1.7.4 A second phase of Test Pit Evaluation was undertaken at 65 Davies Street by OAG in June-July 2010 (site code XSC10). These further test pits aimed to elucidate the original findings with regard to landscape development and change, particularly relating to the Tyburn River, the location of which required definition. The encountered archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits were fully recorded. The following test pits / trenches were excavated, (Figures 1 and 2):

- Test Pit OA 1 was set out as a southern extension to Wessex Archaeology Test Pit 1 (WATP1). The trench measured 12m x 4m.
- Test Pit OA 2 was set out between OA 1 and Wessex Test Pit 2 (WATP2). This measured 4m x 4m.

1.7.5 Test Pit OA 1 revealed two north-to-south aligned post-medieval brick structures, overlying dumped levelling deposits in the form of surface layers, dumping and subsequent levelling deposits. These overlaid a north-west to south-east aligned channel (1019) cut into the 'brickearth' natural (Langley silts) at 116.3m ATD. This equates to the alluvial material interpreted as London Clay in WATP1.

1.7.6 Test Pit OA 2 uncovered a post-medieval brick structure sealing a thicker sequence of dumped deposits that, in turn, overlay the brickearth at a level of 116.37m ATD.

1.7.7 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.

1.7.8 In conclusion, the topography of the area, the results of the Wessex Archaeology investigations, and those in Test Pit OA 1, together with the data from surrounding geotechnical investigations (see Desk-Based Assessment Document No. CD-SD-BOS-EN-SR-0001.Section 2.4 deposit survival) confirmed the presence of an infilled channel associated with Tyburn River valley below the Davies Street building.

1.8 Investigation Methodology

1.8.1 In adherence to the SSWSI Addendum an investigation area (see plan Fig.1) was set out in the space made available by the site's Principal Contractor, McGees, and as agreed at the pre-excavation co-ordination meeting (CRL1-PDP-C-MMI-C125_WS086-00001). The resulting overall area had maximum dimensions of 37m x 17m, forming an area of approximately 494m^2.

1.8.2 The concrete slab covering the excavation area (the basement floor of the previous building) was removed by the Principal Contractor using a 21 tonne mechanical excavator. The underlying modern overburden was then carefully removed in spits of no more than 0.2m using an 8 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket. The works were done under constant archaeological supervision. Initially, the westernmost 15m area was stripped and the work then progressed eastwards. This allowed the machines to continue to use the concrete slab as a stable ground surface for shifting spoil.

1.8.3 The machine stripping of the site ceased at the point at which either the natural brickearth was encountered, at the western end, or at the level where the first significant archaeological deposits were encountered. At this juncture the majority of the remaining excavation works took place using manual excavation methods. The exception to this was a further east-to- west aligned trench/sondage excavated at the southern side of the area to investigate the deeper underlying sequence, which went to an average depth of 116.13m ATD.

1.8.4 The surface of any exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned sufficiently for deposit/feature identification and planning. Sample hand excavation proceeded in order to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological remains but also to establish their relative depth and extent. Intrusive features of low archaeological significance such as drains and other modern truncations were removed by the Principal Contractor only where this could be done without damaging the underlying and adjacent archaeological remains. In areas where less disturbed sequences of deposits were encountered work was augmented with sondage excavation.

1.8.5 The complex structural evidence, and horizontal stratigraphy encountered in the course of reducing the excavation area, was manually investigated and recorded before excavation proceeded to the next level, which was the excavation of a trench aligned east to-west across the probable river channel. All structures, deposits and finds were recorded by OA/Gifford according to current best practice and accepted professional standards (see OA Fieldwork Manual 1992, Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual 1990), and as outlined in:

- Bond Street Station. Site-Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI). Document No: C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 (VER. 2.0, 17 Jun 10))
- C132, Bond Street Station: Addendum to WSI - Watching Brief and Detailed Excavation - Archaeology Excavation Phase, Davies Street Worksite.C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00014
- Archaeological Generic Written Scheme of Investigation, Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SY-00001, 7 July 2009 (AWSI)
- Archaeology Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (including Watching Brief), Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, 26 June 2009, (ASEM)
- 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 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;
- Museum of London Archaeology Service site recording manual (MOLA 1994); and

1.9 Aims

1.9.1 The main Bond Street Station SSWSI (Document No. C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 (VER. 2.0)) contained a number of research and work objectives, which are not repeated here.

1.9.2 The specific objectives of the excavation, as stated in the Bond Street Station WSI Addendum (Document No.C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00014) were to 'clarify the extent and survival of archaeological deposits which have to date been identified at the worksite, in particular those relating to the medieval/post-medieval and earlier deposits associated with a relict river channel, all of which would be removed by the station box construction'.

1.9.3 The overall objectives of the investigation were to establish the character, nature, date, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by the development.

1.10 Site -specific aims

1.10.1 Ensure that the minimum possible impact occurs to archaeologically sensitive resources during the process of removing the basement floor concrete slab through the maintenance of an archaeological watching brief.

1.10.2 Clarify the form, extent and condition of deposits within the archaeological excavation area which have been defined as being of late medieval/ early post-medieval date, and have not been characterised during previous evaluation

1.10.3 Investigate the location, form and orientation of the river channel identified during the previous evaluation.

1.11 Finds

1.11.1 Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, bone, slate and an iron object were retrieved from the test pits. These have not yet been processed and reported on for this interim report. The presence of clay tobacco pipe, where present, serves to give a TPQ (*terminus post quem*) for the deposits.

2. RESULTS

2.1 Area Excavation

2.1.1 In total, the site exposed and recorded measured 35m east-to-west by 17m north-to-south, equating to an area of approximately 475m^2, (Figure 2, Plate1). It must be highlighted here that the archaeological remains had been severely truncated by the modern foundations of the office block and this effectively produced islands of stratigraphical data (26% of the site area was affected by the concrete stanchions alone). Six broad phases of archaeological activity could be defined across the site. Summary results of the investigation are presented below.

2.1.2 Broad phasing has been ascribed to the deposits and structures encountered during the investigation, and the results are presented below in chronological order. This phasing is provisional as is appropriate for an assessment of the site, and may be refined in the light of evidence produced from detailed analysis of the dataset.

2.1.3 **Phase 0 Natural Drift Geology:** This is the earliest phase represented on site and consisted of the visible areas of a mid to pale brown silty clay with sandy inclusions, 3083. This deposit is known as 'brickearth', named due to its extraction for use in making bricks, but more geologically known as the Langley Silts. This deposit was seen clearly at the western end of the site where it was heavily truncated by the mid 20th-century construction at 65 Davies Street that became the Art College, until recent demolition. At this end of the site the surviving height of the brickearth varied from 117.29m to 117.52m ATD.

2.1.4 At the eastern end of the site the brickearth survived under a more intact sequence of deposits, but was also truncated by earlier 18th- to 19th-century structures. The surviving height of the brickearth varied from 116.97m at the highest known point towards the southern extents of the excavation; to 116.45m on the northern extents and to 116.1m ATD where it had been truncated. Between the two eastern and western sides of the site the brickearth deposit was not seen but was detected at the base of cored sequences.

2.1.5 **Phase 1 Fluvial Activity**: In the central part of the site where the brickearth was not visible, the edges of the channel / former watercourse were located. The excavation defined the eastern and western sides of this channel, the watercourse therefore appearing as a north-to-south aligned feature. At the lowest points encountered within the excavation works, the watercourse clearly cut and/or eroded into the brickearth deposit 3083. The lower portion of the channel and its infilling deposits are more fully described in the geoarchaeological section below where the earliest deposits were recorded from the cores taken from the auger holes (See section 2.2). The lowest deposit in the cores was seen to be a thick homogenous brownish grey silty clay, while at the top of this earlier sequence was a mid-blueish grey silty clay with some yellowish mottling (context 3171), typical of gleyed or waterlogged conditions.

2.1.6 The upper portion of the fills of the feature was more clearly seen, (Plate 2). The uppermost river edges had been affected by the later post-medieval and modern activity. The nature of the interfaces between the infilling deposits of the channel seem to be indicative of possible hiatuses in the depositional history. A good example was seen on the eastern side, where a possible pit (3165) that had cut the river edge was in turn truncated by later channel activity. The horizontal interface between the lower grey clay deposits and the upper darker sandier deposits infilling the river channel also appear to demonstrate a dramatic change in depositional environment. It may be the case that the nature of the overlying sediments has affected those beneath and this should be born in mind. The upper sequence shows a clear change from the grey clayey deposits (ie 3171), to the dark grey to black sandier deposits (3173). The uneven interface may be indicative either of the commencement of more deliberate infilling of a damp, waterlogged open area with natural depressions caused from water action or, possibly, from trample. Soil micromorphological analysis of the boundaries may provide a more certain interpretation

Plate 2: View of the section through the upper Tyburn river deposits, looking south-west

2.1.7 **Phase 1.1**: On the eastern side of the river channel, above uppermost clay deposit 3171, was a 0.6m depth of more sterile sandier deposits, 3174 and 3173, both of which contained slight laminations. These may represent the latter stages of more gradual infilling by waterlain sediments, characteristic of soil formations derived from accumulations of silt, dumped deposits and decayed organic material (leaves *etc*) effected by occasional flooding episodes and the associated disturbance of the soils. These layers were perhaps influenced by post-medieval cultural activity but they may be of slightly earlier date, the dark colouration being derived from nearby ash and soot and downward ingress of material through earlier deposits.

2.1.8 The excavation of several sondages was able to characterise these early deposits elsewhere on site. On the northern side of the site the upper dark grey silt (3174) almost certainly equated to deposits 3031, 3090, 3098, 3132 and 3139.

2.1.9 **Phase 2 Mid- to Late Eighteenth Century**: At the western side of the watercourse were deposits that suggested a definite disposal of material, either to infill the area or as a means of getting rid of waste. Towards the north-western part of site the remains of a probable intrusive feature (3133) were recorded. This was excavated into the surrounding brickearth and appeared to be a pit, highly truncated by the later concrete foundations. The partially preserved pit appeared to be post-medieval in date and had a sequence of twelve fills, all sloping downwards from west to east. The lowest fill, 3163, was a loose dark grey sandy deposit; overlying this was a fill rich in brick and CBM fragments (3143), and above this a sequence of fills varying from sandy to clayey, and mostly containing fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks. What remained of the cut itself showed that it was regular and squared in plan and was deeper towards the east.

2.1.10 In the trench excavated to greater depth in the area least disturbed by 20th-century foundations (along the southern side of site), the material used to infill the upper part of the river channel post-dated deposits 3174 and 3173.

2.1.11 A deposit seen on the western side in this trench (3187) was situated on the very edge of the channel. Although it was highly disturbed by a 20th-century lift shaft it was seen to contain a significant proportion of animal remains. These included articulated segments of several large mammals, probably horse. It is postulated that these remains were simply dumped along the side of the river at this time as a convenience. Overlying this was deposit 3183, which was highly mixed in nature and contained a significant amount of debris that included brick fragments. It directly overlay the uppermost clay deposit 3171, suggesting that there may have been some truncation of deposits in this area and infilling. Within it was a single wooden stake (SF3031) that had been driven into this deposit for structural or other purposes.

2.1.12 The sequence of deposits that subsequently formed (3056, 3055, 3054, 3175, 3059, 3089, 3060, 3062, 3176, 3177 *etc*) all contained a mixture of cultural material. These deposits are consistent with having being dumped into the area to level the ground or to dispose of waste. A good example of this was the retrieval of large horse pelvises and other assorted animal bones from deposit 3054. Although awaiting confirmation of the date of this deposit it is possible that it relates to the stables depicted along the southern side of the plot of land, on the late 18th-century mapping (Figure 3; Horwood 1792-99). Similar sequences were seen to the north, although these were located in isolated areas and could not be securely identified as the same contexts stratigraphically.

2.1.13 This period of activity was also represented by the insertion of a number of brick-built circular structures across the site. These appear to be wells, but could also be interpreted as soakaways, and may relate to the mid to late 18th century when the area in the central part of this land block is shown as remaining open. The wells, 3004, 3005, 3006 and 3044, vary in their depths but had similarities in their form and construction methods which suggest that they may be of a broadly similar date range. Wells 3004 and 3005 became inundated with groundwater very quickly during excavation and retained this water, structure 3006 also held water and this suggested that they were indeed wells rather than soakaways. Wells 3004 and 3005 were deeper than structures 3006 and 3044 and were made of handmade un-frogged red bricks laid in header courses, whilst wells 3006 and 3044 were of stretcher course construction. None had any indications of mortar bonding.

2.1.14 The stratigraphical sequencing of these structures was somewhat difficult to understand since they were all sealed by the makeup for the office block concrete slab and, in the cases of 3004, 3005 and 3006, were heavily truncated by the concrete stanchions (Plate 3). It was, however, possible to show that in the case of well 3006 this did in fact truncate a layer 3028 which was one of a sequence of layers overlying the infilled channel sequence.

2.1.15 Well 3004 truncated a layer of interleaved industrial residue and re-deposited brickearth, 3042, which appeared to slope downwards towards the north-east. This layer may have been part of the dumps of debris into the topographical channel, but unfortunately the vast majority of the layer had been truncated by the building foundations. The well was backfilled by two distinct fills, 3017 and 3018; with the lower one (3018) being more silty in nature than 3017, which appeared to have more demolition material within it.

2.1.16 Well 3044 at the eastern end of site had previously been identified in OAE Test Pit 2 as structure 2005. This brick structure was seen during the evaluation to truncate a sequence of dumped deposits, with only the base of this relationship still being present in the excavation.

Plate 3 View of Well 3005, looking south-west

2.1.17 Structure 3103 was a small section of wall and foundation seen at the northern edge of the excavation area. This was the remains of a more substantial wall that survived for a height of twelve courses. The wall was built of English bonded, handmade unfrogged red bricks with a pale yellowish buff-coloured mortar. The wall was founded on a wooden raft foundation (3105), which was seen (in a very restricted area) to be formed by two layers of cross-laid wooden planks. This particular form of foundation could be commensurate with a waterlogged ground surface beneath, or conditions that could imply that the wall was built while the area of the river channel was still open or at least damp. The depth of wall that survived suggested that this was an external weight bearing wall for a building and may be tentatively suggested to be one of the rear walls for a mid- to late 18th-century property fronting onto Chandler Street (present day Weighhouse Street) to the north.

2.1.18 After the construction of this wall a series of deposits was dumped or accumulated at a fairly rapid rate. Those deposited consisted of 3030, 3088 and 3089 on the southern side of the excavation, and 3138, 3137 and 3136 on the northern side of the excavation. Deposit 3030 was a layer of up to 0.6m thickness which contained a mixture of CBM, pottery and bone. It appeared to be a dumped layer over the darker siltier layer 3090 which was the uppermost infill deposit of the river channel at this point. It is tentatively suggested that deposits 3089 and 3138 were the same material dumped either side of the wall in order to level the ground up around the foundation. At the top of the sequence it was clear that brick structure 3007, to the immediate south of 3103, was a later phase of construction.

2.1.19 A similar sequence of deposits was seen below and pre-dating brick structure 3009. These deposits consisted of 3082, 3081, 3097, 3080 and 3036. These were dumps of extraneous material used to make up probably damp ground, and to level the area. The deposits varied slightly and included significant amounts of brick debris, limestone fragments and flecks of lime mortar. (These probably equate to OAE Test Pit contexts such as 1006, 1009 and 1011). Cut into the uppermost layer 3036 was the foundation and wall 3009.

2.1.20 **Phase 3 Later eighteenth to nineteenth century**: ***South-eastern complex sub-phase 3.1***: In the south-eastern corner of the site was a complex area of brick structures (Plate 4). A map regression of the St Anselm's building plans onto the archaeological remains has demonstrated that these are not part of this building. The precise date of the structures awaits examination of the finds assemblages and brick samples taken. However the colouration of the mortar of the earliest parts is suggested to be late 18th-/19th-century in date.

2.1.21 There were numerous alterations to the original structure but, in essence, there are three sub-phases to the area prior to truncation by St Anselm's foundations 3108, 3111 and 3112.

2.1.22 The earliest phase appeared to be the brick structure (3071), which was comprised of walls and vaulted voids that formed three parallel arched chambers with brick floors. The origin of this structure is postulated as being in the late 18th century, on the basis that the lime-rich buff-coloured mortar used to bond the brickwork was more common then. Certainly the later phases display a different mortar. The form of the structure and its subsequent use indicate that it was used for heating, and the hypothesis is that it could be part of a furnace system. The furnace may have been related to nearby premises, and maps of the late 18th century show stables in the vicinity. This structure could have been part of an iron foundry, blacksmiths or farriers.

Plate 4: General view of the industrial remains in the south-east corner of site, looking north

2.1.23 The most notable aspect of the structure is its alignment. The walls and surviving arches are not aligned north-to-south, but instead north-west to south-east, which does not seem to be in an accord with the land divisions and boundaries as laid out on the mapping. However, this serves to demonstrate that the limited documentary and cartographic sources are insufficient to reveal the full nature of the archaeological past on the site.

2.1.24 The original structure was at least 1m in height, with 10 to 13 courses of brickwork. The chambers, 3213, 3214 and 3216, were each approximately 0.49m wide, 1.87m in length and 0.89m high, with a brick floor that was continuous into an antechamber area to the south. On the northern side the brickwork adjoined the remains of a similarly built thick wall at right angles to the chambers and seemed to be the outer wall and back of the chambers. This could only be seen at the western end where there was greater survival. The level of this brick floor was 116.17m ATD, and the structure appears to have truncated the upper part of the brickearth and have been bedded onto a 0.12m thick deposit of mid grey sandy silt with fragments of stone, CBM and pebbles throughout.

2.1.25 ***South-eastern complex sub-phase 3.2:*** The next sub-phase saw the shortening of the chambers. The chambers were effectively blocked off at the rear, northern side and the structure re-modelled with an addition outer wall added and probably extended to the north to create a new room, 3070. It is probable that the southern wall (3204), to the west, was also added or altered at about the same time. This may account for the odd shape in plan and use of half bricks for some of its construction. Wall 3204 is almost certain to be a later structure or alteration since it did not protrude far enough to the north to relate to the original back wall component of 3071.

2.1.26 The front end of Structure 3071 was modified. A brick pillar 3114 was added in front of the easternmost-shared arch supporting wall, between chambers 3216 and 3214. The lower part of the chambers was blocked with four courses of stretchers with large ceramic tiles attached at the back. These same type of tiles were then used to produce a sloped front to the lower wall face adjoined the brick pillar and the tiled floor 3073. The floor was composed of a double layer of these ceramic tiles. The tiles measured 0.3m x 0.17m x 0.013m. The two layers had been laid down at the same time. The double layering may have been a precaution against damage and anticipated wear and tear. The level of the floor lay at 116.25m, which was 0.72m below the level of intact brickearth seen to the immediate west. The floor was disturbed along the eastern and southern sides by the later truncations from the drain and St Anselm's foundations.

2.1.27 Within the northern room the floor was of brick, but this was subsequently re-laid, with a north-west/south-east aligned drain (3196) running from the floor of room (3070) probably into the lower area defined by the arched structure 3071 to the south. The exact relationship of this drain to the activities in room 3071 was unclear and it could be seen as evidence that the structure 3071 had gone out of use by this point as it does not seem rational to have drainage into an area used for heating purposes.

2.1.28 The later brick floor was sealed by a slab flagstone floor, which either had an inspection area for the drain maintained (3113) and then blocked, or there was a later inserted and blocked feature here (3107), such as a machine-base foundation. The brick support in the north-western corner of 3070 appeared to be a later addition but was respected by the flag floor, indicating that it was present by that point. The flag floor lay at 116.85m and was 0.6m higher than the tiled floor (3073) to the south.

2.1.29 ***South-eastern complex sub-phase 3.3***: The latest sub-phase that could be detected was the superimposition of structure 3069 over elements of both 3070 and 3071. This was a stretch of wall which clearly re-used bricks from 3071 but had a later harder grey mortar and at the eastern end could be seen to be on a slightly different alignment to the wall of 3071. This may have represented the last re-modelling of the structure 3071 or may relate to construction above this level if 3071 had gone out of use and been backfilled by this point.

2.1.30 Structure 3071 was probably deliberately left after its last use and some of the material within it may have been backfill. Within the chambers were deposits of industrial residues and waste (3207, 3212, 3200 and 3199) that could be related to iron working. Several objects that could be crucibles or moulds were left within the fills. Overlying the tiled floor 3073 and filling the lower part of the antechamber to the south was a thick fine ash rich layer (3198), over which a more mixed deposit filled the upper part 3068. These deposits and the sooty residues on the internal brickwork of the chambers seem to confirm the use of the chambers for activities relating to heating. However, one of the puzzling issues is the lack of flues or chimneys, although these may simply not have survived later demolition exercises.

2.1.31 **Phase 4 Earlier Nineteenth Century**: Brick structures 3007 and 3008 were clearly of an identical construction, date and phase of activity. These were both fragments of an east-to-west aligned brick structure, truncated by the modern concrete stanchions. The structures formed a shallow brick foundation, of which only a maximum of four courses survived. The structure stepped outwards with each lower course forming a foundation. The bricks themselves appeared poorly made and had large inclusions of pebbles, and the hard grey mortar which bonded them also contained inclusions such as glass and CBM (ceramic building material) fragments. At the eastern end of 3008 the structure turned through ninety degrees and ran northwards beyond the limit of excavation. It is probable that this structure is the same as 1001 seen in OA Test Pit 1. Beyond 3007 to the west a cluster of bricks, 3091, was all that was left of another possible section of the same feature. At the western end of the excavation it was able to determine that 3007 was a later phase of a possible earlier structure 3103.

2.1.32 In the central part of the site was a small relatively undisturbed area of archaeological remains. These consisted of a sequence of layers (mentioned above see section 2.1.19), at the base of which was 3098 which was a dark silty sediment that equated to the nearby deposits 3031, 3090 and 3132, forming the uppermost river infill deposit.

2.1.33 A possible pit 3037 was cut into the surrounding deposits (3036) and was seen to extend beneath wall 3009. It may reflect the undulating nature of the area being infilled rather than being a deliberately dug pit. Its single fill (3026) contained a typical mixture of animal bone, pottery and brick fragments, similar to deposits such as 3176 to the south, which lay in a shallow depression not necessarily a cut.

2.1.34 Truncating the top layer (3036), and stratigraphically later than 3026, was a preserved stretch of east-to-west aligned wall 3009, to which had later been added a three-sided brick structure (3010). The earlier wall fragment 3009 was built of handmade unfrogged bricks, in an English bond, using a mid grey sandy lime mortar. Structure 3010 had been added to the northern side of 3009 and appeared to be an outhouse of some form; perhaps for storage or as a privy. No floor survived and the deposit backfilling the area (3025) appeared to be a deliberate fill of domestic and industrial material to fill the void.

2.1.35 **Phase 5 Later Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century**: This phase consists mainly of several segments of a north-to-south aligned wall, seen as 3024 in the north, 3027 further south and, on the southern side of site, as 3075. These fragments of walling appear to correspond with the position of the westernmost building wall of St Anselm's Church which was completed in about 1896 and demolished approximately half a century later. The walls are made of red and yellow hued stock bricks, machine made and for the most part in an English Garden bond fixed with a pale to mid grey sandy mortar. At the southern and northern ends below 3024 and 3075 a thick poured concrete foundation was observed beneath the brickwork.

2.1.36 The southern portion of the site showed that there were other building works which may also be part of St Anselm's church. Wall and foundation 3078 appeared to be a slightly later phase of construction to 3075, but there may not have been much of a gap as they are of a similar construction and materials; perhaps they indicate a slight variation in foundation requirements, maybe even during construction. Walling 3078 was seen to be of the same construction as structures 3108, 3111 and 3112 to the east. Structure 3108 was a pyramidal brick foundation, probably for an internal support, and truncated all the surrounding features. The construction cut (3110) was backfilled with a dirty re-deposited brickearth 3109. The eastern limit of excavation was defined by the north-to-south aligned wall 3111, which survived to over 11 courses in height. In the south-eastern corner of site the other associated wall 3112, was a similar east-to-west aligned wall which had a stepped foundation and was laid on a concrete foundation, the cut of which again truncated all the surrounding features.

2.1.37 **Phase 6 Mid- to Late Twentieth Century**: This period saw the construction of the seven storey office block between 1948 and 1950, and the foundations demonstrate the widespread use of concrete during that initial post-war era. The concrete stanchions, (3011=3064=3065), which were initially thought to be only 1.65m x 1.65m in area, were later proved to be significantly larger (2.85m x 2.85m), with larger again truncations associated with this. The foundations penetrated to a depth of 116.24m, and this meant that 26% of the uppermost area of the site had been affected by them. In addition to the square plan stanchions there was also a brick-built lift shaft (3023) which was sunk into the top part of the brickearth on the western side of site, and a concrete-encased drainage feature (3019) that ran east to west across much of the northern part of the site.

2.2 Geoarchaeological Investigation

2.2.1 The watercourse or palaeochannel was clearly visible as a feature that has been incised into the brickearth (Langley Silt) deposits. This incision has been infilled with deposits of two distinct characters, referred to as the upper and lower sequence in this document.

2.2.2 The upper sequence of the channel was carbon-rich, almost certainly post-medieval in date, with a distinct black colouring, (Plate 2). These deposits occurred above clay-dominated sediment deposits within a channel that was almost certainly 'boggy', and can be interpreted as deliberate infill deposits on wet marginal ground. The lower fill sequence consisted of clay and silt dominated sediments of a general green, grey, brown colour.

2.2.3 The lower sequence appeared very clean, with no distinct inclusions such as brick, charcoal, etc seen in the deposits, and homogeneous in sediment structure. Although it is impossible at present to date this lower sequence, the lack of structure within the deposit indicates a potential Pleistocene or early Holocene date. No palaeoenvironmental materials were visible during the coring of the sediments in the lower fill.

2.2.4 An OSL sample and a series of other samples were taken through the upper and lower palaeochannel sequences.

2.2.5 Recommendations:

a) A part of the lower sequence was exposed at the edge of the excavation and was sampled for OSL dating as it represents the earliest phase of the palaeochannel infilling. The resolution of the lower sequence as Pleistocene or Holocene is critical for the understanding of the palaeochannel.

b) If a Late Pleistocene or early Holocene date is returned for the basal deposits, limited pollen and diatom analysis should occur on one of the cores taken through the lower deposit sequence.

c) The upper fills were sampled for CPR analysis. These will be assessed to ascertain their potential and to see if they are related to the furnace activity on the site.

d) Limited analysis of the monolith samples from the upper fills will be undertaken to ascertain the depositional environment, through limited diatom/insect analysis.

2.3 Discussion and Interpretation

2.3.1 The results of the excavation have identified a series of structures dating from the late-18th century to the late 20th century. Further detailed dating of several structures is required before a full interpretation is possible. However, there appears to be a body of evidence that corresponds with the cartographic sources, principally Roque's map of 1746 and Horwood's more detailed map of 1792-99, (Figure 3), both of which show stables along the southern side of the plot of land, subsequently occupied by 65 Davies Street. There was some suggestion from the presence of the brick wells that the area within the plot of land may indeed have remained open after the initial construction of buildings around the perimeter. This may have simply been the method and practice of expansion in this part of London during the 18th century, or it may reflect the underlying topographical features.

2.3.2 In this instance the cause may have been the presence of channel of the pre-existing Tyburn River. The excavation revealed that the lower part of the channel may date to a much earlier period than the upper part, and that early post-medieval activity had perhaps influenced the form and character of the later periods of infilling. There was some evidence of post-medieval activity along the banks of the watercourse, but much of the area had been truncated by the later foundations of the mid 20th-century office block, rendering such interpretations difficult. The upper sediments of the channel seemed to be characteristic of slow-moving water within a low energy environment, which allowed the area to silt up. It is tentatively suggested that aside from modern truncation there may have been periods of higher energy environments in the intervening periods when erosion may have been more dominant. This could be one reason why there were no confirmed remains dating from the Roman and medieval periods within the channel which, given the close proximity of the Roman road thought to lie beneath Oxford Street, and the need to ford the Tyburn, might be expected to be a focus of activity. Other explanations for any hiatuses in the depositional sequence could be attributable to a more wholesale alteration of the landscape as part of the post-medieval expansion of London, with areas being levelled, terraced, subject to extraction and infilled. It does demonstrate that any future intrusive groundworks in the area should be carefully monitored to continue information gathering on the location and position of the Tyburn system.

3. RESULTS IN RELATION TO INVESTIGATION AIMS

3.1.1 Ensure that the minimum possible impact occurs upon archaeologically-sensitive resources during the process of removing the basement floor concrete slab through the maintenance of an archaeological watching brief;

This was undertaken during the initial stripping works in preparation for manual excavation.

3.1.2 Clarify the form, extent and condition of deposits within the archaeological excavation area which have been defined as being of late medieval/ early post-medieval date, and have not been characterised during previous evaluation;

The concrete features of the 20th-century office block truncated and sealed a range of features, including probable 19th-century building walls and associated deposits. There were tentative hints of several phases, with walls rebuilt or added to and some of the walls appearing to correspond to those of St Anselm's church. An earlier phase of activity seems to be represented by the partial remains of wells uncovered, which may date to the mid- to late 18th century. Until this can be confirmed by a study of the finds assemblages the dating is made on the basis of construction techniques and that, at this point, the area within the block of properties is shown on Horwood's 1792-1799 mapping as having buildings around the perimeter but that the central area was possibly open, rather than built on.

Within the intact upper deposits of the infilled river channel several large horse pelvis bones were recovered, indicating that the remains were being disposed of. The same late 18th-century map shows stables towards the southern side of the plot, which could be the source of these remains.

In the south-eastern corner of the site a complex set of brick-built structures were recorded, these clearly having been used for metalworking processes. Although the results await full

analysis it seems possible that the structures were part of the activity associated with the stables, such as an iron foundry, farrier's workshop or blacksmith. If this holds true it may be another facet of the presence of stables in the later 18th century, or a later addition in the 19th century. There was no confirmed evidence from the excavation of human occupation pre-dating the 18th century, although an earlier pit seen on the eastern side of the river is awaiting date confirmation.

3.1.3 Investigate the location, form and orientation of the channel identified during the previous evaluation.

At the western edge of the site the 'brickearth' Langley silts was uncovered and were also identified at the eastern side of site. Between these two areas there was an infilled area identified as a probable watercourse, the position of which strongly suggests that it may be the remains of the Tyburn River or one of it tributaries or former courses. The watercourse was seen to be approximately 14m wide and the later exposed upper fills were 0.8m thick. The underlying deposits were up to 1.5m thick, as detected in auger results (maximum intact depth estimated as 2.3m; base of channel at approximately 114.75m ATD). This topographical feature has become fossilised in the modern day topography of this part of London (see the profile of St Anselm's). Samples of the deposits infilling the channel have been taken for dating and environmental purposes, and the results of this work are pending. The final reclamation of the channel appears to date to the late 17th to 18th centuries.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3000	deposit	foundation					
3001	deposit	well					
3002	deposit	layer					
3003	deposit	pit					
3004	structure	well					
3005	structure	well					
3006	structure	well					
3007	structure	wall					
3008	structure	wall					
3009	structure	wall					
3010	structure	wall					
3011	structure	foundation					
3012	cut	foundation					
3013	deposit	foundation					
3014	cut	drain					
3015	deposit	wall					
3016	deposit	wall					
3017	deposit	well					
3018	deposit	well					
3019	deposit	drain					
3020	deposit	well					
3021	deposit	well					
3022	deposit	well					
3023	structure	lift					
3024	structure	wall					
3025	deposit	cellar					
3026	deposit	pit					
3027	structure	wall					
3028	deposit	layer					
3029	deposit	layer					
3030	deposit	layer					
3031	deposit	river channel					
3032	cut	well					
3033	deposit	well					
3034	cut	wall					
3035	cut	wall					
3036	deposit	layer					
3037	cut	pit					
3038	cut	well					
3039	deposit	well					
3040	deposit	well					
3041	deposit	well					

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3042	deposit	layer					
3043	deposit	layer					
3044	structure	well					
3045	deposit	layer					
3046	cut	well					
3047	deposit	well					
3048	deposit	layer					
3049	deposit	layer					
3050	deposit	layer					
3051	deposit	layer					
3052	deposit	layer					
3053	deposit	layer					
3054	deposit	river channel					
3055	deposit	layer					
3056	deposit	layer					
3057	deposit	foundation					
3058	deposit	layer					
3059	deposit	layer					
3060	deposit	layer					
3061	deposit	layer					
3062	deposit	layer					
3063	deposit	foundation					
3064	structure	foundation					
3065	structure	foundation					
3066	cut	foundation					
3067	deposit	cellar					
3068	deposit	cellar					
3069	structure	wall					
3070	structure	wall					
3071	structure	furnace					
3072	deposit	floor					
3073	deposit	floor					
3074	cut	wall					
3075	structure	wall					
3076	deposit	wall					
3077	cut	wall					
3078	structure	wall					
3079	deposit	wall					
3080	deposit	layer					
3081	deposit	layer					
3082	deposit	layer					
3083	deposit	natural					
3084	structure	foundation					
3085	cut	foundation					
3086	deposit	foundation					

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3087	deposit	foundation					
3088	deposit	layer					
3089	deposit	layer					
3090	deposit	river channel					
3091	structure	wall					
3092	deposit	wall					
3093	cut	wall					
3094	cut	wall					
3095	deposit	wall					
3096	deposit	wall					
3097	deposit	layer					
3098	deposit	river channel					
3099	deposit	layer					
3100	deposit	well					
3101	deposit	well					
3102	cut	well					
3103	structure	wall					
3104	cut	wall					
3105	deposit	wall					
3106	structure	foundation					
3107	deposit	floor					
3108	structure	foundation					
3109	deposit	foundation					
3110	cut	foundation					
3111	structure	wall					
3112	structure	wall					
3113	cut	uncertain					
3114	structure	wall					
3115	deposit	layer					
3116	deposit	layer					
3117	deposit	layer					
3118	deposit	layer					
3119	deposit	layer					
3120	deposit	layer					
3121	deposit	layer					
3122	deposit	layer					
3123	deposit	layer					
3124	deposit	layer					
3125	deposit	layer					
3126	deposit	layer					
3127	deposit	layer					
3128	deposit	layer					
3129	deposit	layer					
3130	deposit	layer					
3131	deposit	layer					

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3132	deposit	river channel					
3133	cut	pit					
3134	deposit	layer					
3135	cut	uncertain					
3136	deposit	layer					
3137	deposit	layer					
3138	deposit	layer					
3139	deposit	river channel					
3140	deposit	pit					
3141	deposit	pit					
3142	deposit	pit					
3143	deposit	pit					
3145	deposit	pit					
3146	deposit	pit					
3147	deposit	pit					
3148	deposit	pit					
3149	deposit	pit					
3150	deposit	layer					
3151	cut	uncertain					
3152	deposit	uncertain					
3153	deposit	layer					
3154	deposit	layer					
3155	deposit	layer					
3156	deposit	layer					
3157	deposit	wall					
3158	deposit	layer					
3159	deposit	wall					
3160	deposit	wall					
3161	cut	wall					
3162	deposit	worked					
3163	deposit	pit					
3164	deposit	well					
3165	cut	pit					
3166	deposit	pit					
3167	deposit	wall					
3168	cut	modern					
3169	deposit	modern					
3170	cut	river channel					
3171	deposit	river channel					
3172	deposit	river channel					
3173	deposit	river channel					
3174	deposit	river channel					
3175	deposit	layer					
3176	deposit	layer					
3177	deposit	layer					

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3178	cut	river channel					
3179	structure	foundation					
3180	cut	foundation					
3181	deposit	river channel					
3182	deposit	river channel					
3183	deposit	layer					
3184	deposit	layer					
3185	deposit	layer					
3186	deposit	layer					
3187	deposit	layer					
3188	deposit	layer					
3189	deposit	layer					
3190	deposit	layer					
3191	cut	lift					
3192	deposit	lift					
3193	deposit	river channel					
3194	cut	wall					
3195	deposit	wall					
3196	deposit	drain					
3197	deposit	floor					
3198	deposit	cellar					
3199	deposit	furnace					
3200	deposit	furnace					
3201	cut	river channel					
3202	deposit	river channel					
3203	deposit	floor					
3204	structure	wall					
3205	structure	wall					
3206	deposit	drain					
3207	deposit	furnace					
3208	deposit	layer					
3209	deposit	wall					
3210	structure	wall					
3211	structure	wall					
3212	deposit	furnace					
3213	structure	wall					
3214	structure	wall					
3215	structure	wall					
3216	structure	wall					
3217	structure	wall					
3218	structure	wall					
3219	deposit	uncertain					
3220	cut	wall					
3221	cut	uncertain					
3222	cut	foundation					

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3223	cut	wall					
3224	deposit	wall					
3225	deposit	wall					
3226	cut	wall					
3227	cut	wall					
3228	cut	wall					
3229	cut	wall					
3230	structure	wall					
3231	structure	wall					
3232	structure	wall					
3233	cut	drain					
3234	deposit	floor					
3235	structure	wall					
3236	deposit	layer					
3237	cut	furnace					
3238	deposit	layer					

APPENDIX 2 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL CORE DESCRIPTIONS

Depths are taken from an average height of 116.15m ATD, the height of the lowest part of the east-to-west aligned trench excavated across the exposed river channel. The table does not include the results of the three wide bore augered samples retained.

Core	*Height (m) OD*	*Depth*	*Description*
BH1		0 - 0.32m	Grey green silty clay
		0.32 - 0.5m	Light brown grey green silty clay
		0.5 - 0.76m	Brown grey silty clay
		0.76 - 0.9m	Orange brown clayey sand
		0.9 - 1.56m	Light brown silty clay, occasional small clasts
		1.56 - down	Sand
BH2		0 - 0.18m	Trench trample
		0.18 - 0.25m	Light brown grey silt, trace of clay
		0.25-0.86m	Light brown grey silty clay
		0.86 - 0.87m	Thin yellow grey medium sand, small gravel clasts, c. 0.05m
		0.87 - 1.38m	Light brown grey silty clay
		1.38 - 1.42m	Light brown clayey sand, occasional small clasts c. 0.05m
BH3		0 - 0.1m	Trench trample
		0.1 - 0.45m	Stiff brown grey silty clay
		0.45 - 0.46m	Grey silt, trace of sand
		0.46 - 0.6m	Stiff brown grey silty clay
		0.6 - 1.26m	Brown grey silty clay
		1.26 - 1.32m	Small clasts in brown grey silty clay matrix
		1.32m	Sand and gravel
BH4		0 - 0.3m	Grey green silty clay
		0.3 - 0.32m	Small clasts, c. 0.05m, in grey clay matrix
		0.32 - 0.6m	Grey green silty clay, trace of sand
		0.6 - 0.9m	Brickearth, orange grey silty clay, Fe streaks, distinct sand lenses
BH5		0 - 0.16m	Grey green silty clay
		0.16 - 0.85m	Grey brown silty clay, trace of sand
		0.85 - 0.90m	Small clasts, c. <0.01m, in clay matrix, clast supported
BH6		0 - 0.36m	Cultural deposits
		0.36 - 0.4m	Grey silt clay, trace of sand
		0.4 - 0.5m	Light brown clayey silt, trace of sand
		0.5 - 0.7m	Grey brown silty clay
		0.7m	Sand

BH7		0 - 0.2m	Grey brown silty clay
		0.2 - 0.40m	Brown silty clay, Fe mottling
		0.4 - 1.3m	Brown grey silty clay
		1.3m	Sand
BH320, in section [3503]		0 - 0.3m	Grey brown silty clay
		0.3 - 1.12m	Brown grey silty clay, small mortar inclusions
		1.12 -	Orange brown silty clay, Fe mottling, sand lenses, 'brickearth'

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Sheppard, FHW (ed)	1980	*Survey of London: volume 40: The Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair, Part 2 (The Buildings)* (1980), pp. 76-80 http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42109
Wessex Archaeology		65 Davies Street, Bond Street Station (Western Ticket Hall), Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation (PMI/C262/010, WA Document Number: 72215.06)

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Client name: Crossrail Ltd
Site name: Bond Street Station, Western Ticket Hall (W.T.H.) Excavation
Site code: XSC10
Grid reference: 78845/35811 **LSG**
Type of investigation: Excavation
Date and duration of project: 31st August – 17th September 2010. 3 weeks
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course.

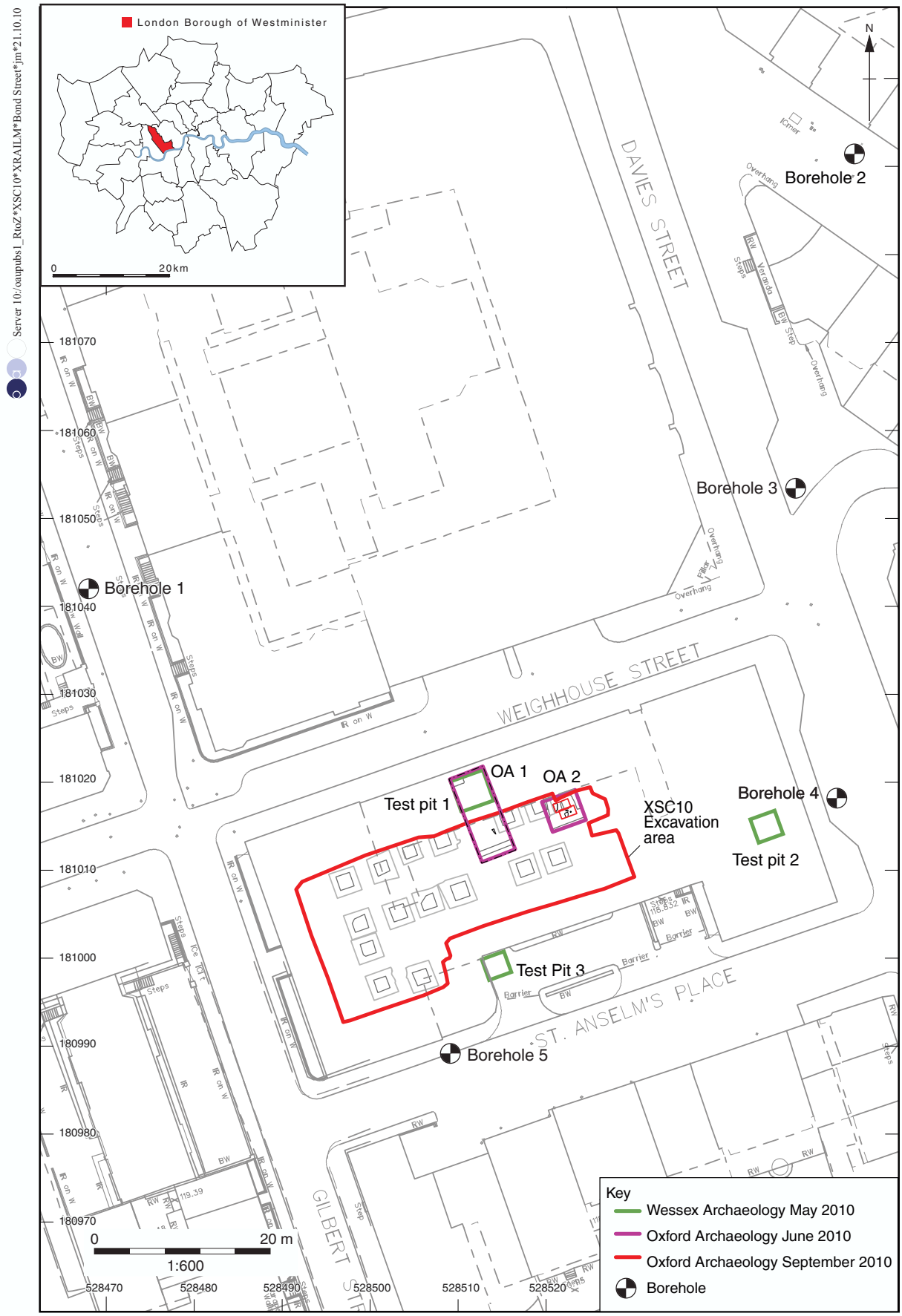

Figure 1: Site location

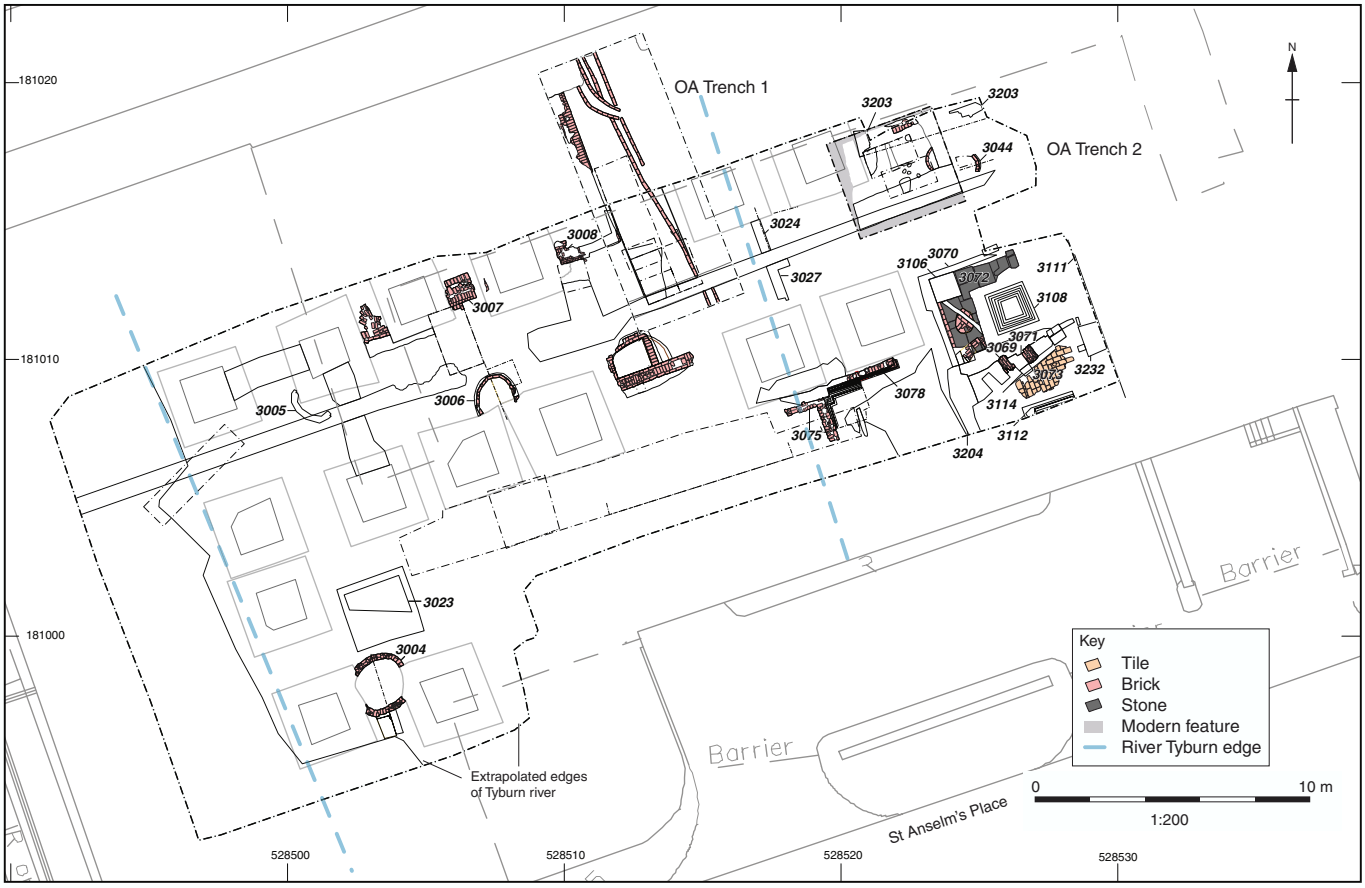

Figure 2: Overall site plan

Figure 3: Horwood's plan of 1792-1799 with the current site superimposed