C254 – Archaeology West

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Archaeological Excavation at Tottenham Court Road Station
Fieldwork Report for Evaluation, Northern Block Excavation and Southern Block Excavation. Event Code XRX10
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C O N T E N T S

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SUMMARY

A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street in Westminster, London. Initial evaluation works took place between June and July 2010 and subsequent excavations occurred during October and November 2010. Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) carried out the fieldwork on behalf of Crossrail as part of early works in the construction of a new Tottenham Court Road station (the Western Ticket Hall). The investigations retrieved redeposited Roman artefacts, but no related features or evidence of occupation. In addition the site revealed a sequence comprising early 17th Century quarrying activity, which was subsequently infilled and built over by the late 17th Century. On the western part of the site a late 17th Century brick building had been constructed and a second phase of rebuilding and modification was evident. The material assemblages reflect domestic activity with indications of small scale businesses in the vicinity. The 17th Century deposits and structures had been truncated by a sequence of 18th to 20th Century deposits and structures, relating to the Georgian western expansion of London and modern basementing and development.*

*Gifford were incorporated into Ramboll in 2011. Hereafter the contractor will be designated Oxford Archaeology Ramboll (OAR)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street in Westminster, London. Between June and November 2010 Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll (hereafter OAR) undertook an archaeological test pit evaluation exercise, and two subsequent excavations. The block of land was situated between Dean Street, Great Chapel Street, Diadem Court and the southern side of Oxford Street, Westminster, London WD1, 78845/35811 LSG (London Survey Grid); or TQ 2956 8131 (Ordnance Survey). The Tottenham Court Road element of Crossrail's scheme will comprise two platform tunnels of approximately 250m length between new station entrances at the corners of Dean Street (west) and Charing Cross Road (east) respectively. This report covers all the below ground archaeological works done on the site (with the exception of a series of watching briefs on surrounding streets which will be submitted as a separate report on completion).

1.1.2 Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigations (SSWSI) for the site(s) were produced by Arup, a framework design consultant to Crossrail (Addendum Document No's: C134-OVE-T1_RGN-N105_WS089-00004 Rev 3.0, C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 Rev 4.0 and original Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0, 12 May 10)). In response OAG produced two Archaeology Method Statements: C254-OXF-W-GMS-N105-50001 (OAG16188.R01) and C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002 (OAG16188.R06 Rev 2.0) which were approved by the Crossrail Project Archaeologist.

1.1.3 This report is a full Fieldwork Report in line with Section 8F of the Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (CR-PN_LWS_EN_SP_0001), produced following the completion of site works in order to disseminate the results of the investigations.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 This data is summarised from the Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA) undertaken for Tottenham Court Road (Document reference: CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001).

1.2.2 The works are divided into separate excavation areas (see Figure 1) – the Northern Block and the Southern Block, the boundary between the two being Fareham Street. The Northern Block, prior to demolition, consisted of a number of properties, including 91-101 Oxford St; 97-103 Dean Street; 1-8 Great Chapel Street; and 6-7 Fareham Street. The Southern Block comprised 2-4 Fareham Street; 93-96 Dean Street and 9-12 Great Chapel Street.

1.2.3 The present ground surface topography for the study area is relatively flat and even, varying little between 125.45 and 125.7m ATD. Information based on exploratory boreholes demonstrated that beneath made ground, which included the archaeological remains, the Lynch Hill river terrace deposits, ranged in depth from 4.3-4.9m (at 121.9m ATD). The terrace gravels, laid down over centuries of Thames river activity, overlie the London Clay (seen at 117.15m ATD).

1.2.4 The DDBA noted the presence of brickearth (Langley Silts) overlying Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravels in the general locality of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following outline is taken from the Specialist Technical Reports (STR): Assessment of Archaeology Impacts (Parts 1-6), prepared in support of the Environmental Statement (2005), the DDBA (CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001), and additional information from MOLA (formerly MoLAS) for the TCR WSI. MOLA provided an updated baseline, historic map information and data relating to the survival of deposits in the vicinity of the works.

1.3.2 The previous studies confirmed that the area was considered to have a high potential for remains relating to the post-medieval urbanisation known to have occurred throughout this area. Soho Square has been noted as the possible site of post-medieval brick kilns (GLSMR 083772). It was thought that these could have been present to some extent within the Crossrail worksite. At St Giles Pound, medieval and post-medieval gallows lay close to the worksite, at the junction of Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street. Other heritage resources which were identified included the remains of Falconberg House, built in the 1680s on the north-eastern corner of Soho Square, and demolished in 1924; its construction spread was identified in excavations at 11 Sutton Row (XRB92).

1.3.3 There was considered to be a moderate potential for the main Roman road from London to Silchester (Oxford Street/High Holborn) to be uncovered. This continued in use from the Saxon period onwards and passed close to the north of the Crossrail site (GLSMR 081172). It may have intersected another Roman road – that replicated by Tottenham Court Road/Charing Cross Road (GLSMR 081493). It was also a medieval and post-medieval highway (GLSMR 082050).

1.3.4 A moderate potential was suggested for deposits related to the medieval village of St Giles, which was focused around the High Street, particularly on the junction of Tottenham Court Road and St Giles High Street. The eastern edge of the worksite lies within the Archaeological Priority Area for the medieval and later village of St Giles designated by the London Borough of Camden. In addition Civil War defences may have existed within or close to the Crossrail worksite, possibly around Newman Street and its junction with Tottenham Court Road, probably on the north side of Oxford Street.

1.3.5 The map regression exercise undertaken for the DDBA highlights the rapidity with which the area went from a rural landscape with an emerging road network on the edge of the City of London in 1572 to the densely urbanised area apparent today. The part of London which later developed into Soho remained as farmland during the medieval period and then was taken by Henry VIII in 1536 for use as a Royal Park for the palace of Whitehall. In the last quarter of the 17th century the area was leased for development and by Morgan's map of 1682 much of Soho had been laid out.

1.3.6 Dean Street is first mentioned in an Act of Parliament of 1678 although development along it during the 17th century was initially slower than that along other comparable streets in the area. An extensive redevelopment took place from around 1734, when Fareham Street was constructed (renamed as such in 1950), and although little survives in the area from the 17th century there is a significant number of buildings surviving in Dean Street from the 1730s work.

1.3.7 Notable buildings demolished as part of the Crossrail development include 5a Great Chapel Street, listed building 94 Dean Street (List entry: 1290540) and 96 Dean Street, a public house – previously the Greenman and French Horn. This is known to have existed in the first half of the 18th century and it is still shown on an Ordnance Survey plan of 1870. By 1895-99 it had become the Bath House. These buildings were recorded prior to demolition and are reported under separate cover.

1.3.8 The records for Great Chapel Street from the Portland Estate (Sheppard 1966) show that the first buildings in the street appeared in the parish ratebooks in 1694, with two ratepayers noted in what was then called Chapel Court. By 1695 it was called Chapel Street, when six ratepayers are listed. This then progressed to 11 in 1696, 13 in 1697, 14 in 1703 and twenty in 1710. The presence of the nearby French chapel (see below) meant that many of the early occupants were French - 10 of the 15 ratepayers in 1707 had French names, but this appears to have lessened through the 1720s until by 1740 Great Chapel Street had only one or two French-named ratepayers.

1.3.9 An earlier plan, attached to Joseph Girle's licence to build in 1676 (*ibid*, Plate 8b), indicates the existence of a path or passageway between properties on the south side of Oxford Street, approximately on the line of Great Chapel Street. The street was built on the part of Soho Fields which by the early 1690s had come into the possession of Philip Harman (the son-in-law and executor of the original lessee, Girle).

1.3.10 Great Chapel Street was probably laid out contemporaneously with Diadem Court (formerly Crown Court) which linked it with Dean Street, and was integral with the development of Sheraton Street (formerly Little Chapel Street) on the separate Pulteney estate. The defining feature of that development would seem to have been the French chapel built in 1694 on the part of Sheraton Street immediately adjacent to the Soho Fields property. The mention of 'Chappell Street' in an earlier 1691 deed, quoted within a 1699 deed, strongly suggests that the chapel and street layouts were simultaneous. It would therefore seem that whoever was responsible for the alignment of the two streets, Great and Little Chapel Streets, conceived them as giving access to a chapel, as yet unbuilt, at the junction of the two estates.

1.3.11 Leases show a house at the northern corner of Great and Little Chapel Streets held by Richard and John Parker in 1695-96. The house was thought to have been built by joiner Edward Kitchener of St. Giles in the Fields.

1.3.12 The west side of Great Chapel Street was developed first, while the eastern side remained undeveloped. The character of the street in 1720 is indicated by Strype who describes how the passage northward out of Carlisle Street led *'into waste Ground betwixt Wardour-street and the Backside of Dean-street: Which Ground is designed to be built upon, there being a Street laid out, and some Houses built*.'. This eastern side was developed following the construction of Titchfield (now Fareham) Street in the early to mid 18th century. The name Titchfield Street first appeared in the parish ratebooks in 1739 when four new houses were occupied.

1.3.13 Crown Court (now Diadem Court) was part of a larger piece of ground leased in 1685 by Benjamin Hinton's assignees in bankruptcy to Job Bickerton and William Webb, carpenters, and Edward Roydon, turner, all of St. Anne's (Sheppard 1966, 148-49). They became indebted to Harman and by 1691 had assigned back to him the site of Crown Court. The court appears by name in a tax book of 1693. By this point there may have been properties there but they may have been untenanted and remained so for a number of years. The south-east corner house was built between 1703-06 and later became No. 92 Dean Street. The inhabitants of this street as represented by the leases were often associated with the building trade *e.g*. Edward Kitchener, a joiner; Henry Peat, a carpenter; Jonathan Graves, a painter; George Stagg, a mason, John Winter and William Franklin, carpenters and so on (*ibid*).

1.3.14 In the late 1730s most of the court was rebuilt under Portland building leases dated 18 March 1736-7.

1.4 Map Regression

1.4.1 A historic map regression exercise was undertaken as part of the DDBA for Tottenham Court Road. This is summarised below, although additional mapping was utilised during the excavation and subsequent post-excavation, namely Richard Horwood's map of 1792-99 and the OS 1896 1:2500 edition.

- Braun and Hogenburg's map of 1572 shows the area was already served by a major road network which connected London to outer regions and formed a main route to Tottenham Court.

- Fairthorne and Newcourt's map of 1658 shows how the main road to Tottenham is surrounded by fields while the study area shows cultivation and small blocks of land fronted by houses. Development is encroaching from the south and east of the study area.

- Morgan's map of 1682 demonstrates that land blocks are becoming sub-divided into smaller narrow units, and a number of houses are fronting the street of the study area. The road layout of Oxford St and Soho Square is established.

- By 1746, Rocque shows that the area has been extensively built up, with the alignment of Dean St, Fareham Street and Goslett Yard continuing to be visible.

- Horwood's map of 1792 shows part of Great Chapel Street occupied by industrial or business premises.
- Greenwood's map of 1824 shows that the area is now densely populated by a variety of buildings, ranging from private dwellings over shops and pubs to offices. Basements can be anticipated for many of these structures, although not yet completely clarified.

- The Ordnance Survey map of 1870 depicts a densely populated area. A Pickling Factory is situated between Soho Square and what will become the Astoria. Soho Bazaar is marked, on the north-west corner of the Square. The 1914 issue of the Ordnance Survey plan shows an even more densely built-up area.

- Later maps show St. Patrick's School on Great Chapel Street, which has been located there since 1888.

1.5 Conclusions of the desk top study

1.5.1 It was concluded by the desktop study that there was a moderate potential for the main Roman road from London to Silchester (Oxford Street/High Holborn), which continued in use from the Saxon period onwards and passed close to the north of the Crossrail site, to survive (GLSMR 081172). This may have intersected another Roman road – Tottenham Court Road/Charing Cross Road (GLSMR 081493).

1.5.2 In addition there was also considered to be a moderate potential for deposits relating to the medieval village of St Giles to survive. This village was focused around the High Street, particularly on the junction of Tottenham Court Road (TCR) and St Giles High Street. Civil War defences may exist within or close to the Crossrail worksite, possibly around Newman Street and its junction with TCR, probably on the north side of Oxford Street.

2. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The overall objectives of all the investigations 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.

2.1.2 As the works progressed the aims and objectives were revisited and adjusted as part of an iterative process. The aims identified for each stage and type of work are outlined below.

2.2 Tottenham Court Road Investigation Aims

2.2.1 The TCR SSWSIs (Addendum Document No's: C134-OVE-T1_RGN-N105_WS089-00004 Rev 3.0, C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 Rev 4.0 and original Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0, 12 May 10) contained a number of research and work objectives, and excavation and site specific aims. These were:

- To record the post-medieval development of central London, including evidence for the absorption of the rural landscape into the urban one through domestic and industrial structures;
- To chart how and why different parts of the Soho area of London developed as specialist producing areas, and understand the implications of this for the London area;
- To define, if possible, the western extent of St Giles village and its hinterland – what evidence survives, if any, of related structures, property/field boundaries or routeways;
- To verify and record the line of the Roman roads and surviving associated sequences; and
- To define levels of truncation in relation to adjacent past archaeological investigations and geotechnical works in order to provide a clear deposit model with which to inform further development works in the area.
- To refine the understanding of the post-medieval occupation of the site (as uncovered during the evaluation phase) and potentially to discover earlier features and deposits, which would be removed by the Western Ticket Hall construction works.
- To determine the nature/chronology of the 17th- to 19th-century urbanisation, particularly the nature of the structure identified in TP6).
- Conversely, the aim should determine whether or not natural deposits are truncated, and if truncated whether this indicates widespread quarrying for brickearth and/or gravel.
- To understand the nature of residual Roman material located during excavation of Trial Pit 8. The condition of the Roman artefactual material was considered to be very good, indicating that the material was possibly derived from a site close by. The detailed excavation phase aims to assess the area to determine whether natural ground potentially containing primary deposition information is located within the yellow area defined on Drawing C134-OVE-G-DDH-N105_1-00002.

- The detailed excavation area has been chosen for its proximity to TP8 and to an open area of court yard which historically has not been built on. It is hypothesised that any survival of natural gravels would be located in this area. Depths of natural gravel horizons have been extrapolated from Test pits in the northern block which located these horizons and adjacent excavations and are thought to be located between 121.5m and 122.1m ATD. Thus the shape has been chosen to follow this open courtyard space and to include TP8. The shape has also been constrained by the need to ensure the excavation is 4m in from the edge of the block to allow for battering and/or propping.

- To determine whether residual Roman artefacts found during the evaluation phase represent localised activity during this period, and whether there is any evidence for Roman period horizon to survive in this location.

3. INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGIES

3.1 Evaluation Methodology

3.1.1 In adherence to the SSWSIs nine test pits were set out by the Principal Contractor, McGee. All trenches had their concrete slabs cut out and removed by the Principal Contractor and then had modern slab preparation deposits removed by mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision. Hand excavation then commenced, using the methodologies dictated in the Archaeology Method Statement (C254-OXF-W-GMS-N105-50001 (OAG16188.R01)). The order in which the trenches were excavated was dictated by demolition sequencing. The locations and dimensions of the test pits / trenches are outlined below:

Test Pit / Trench	Address	Size
Northern Block		
1	basement areas of 91-101 Oxford St and 103 Dean St buildings	2m x 2m x 0.75m
2	basement areas of 91-101 Oxford St and 103 Dean St buildings	2m x 2m x 1.2m
3	basement area of 102 Dean St buildings	2m x 2m x 1.2m
4	basement area of 6-7 Great Chapel Street	2m x 2m x 1.2m
5	basement area of 95-97 Dean Street	2m x 2m x 1.2m
6	basement area of 3-4 Great Chapel	2m x 2m x 1.25m
Southern Block		
7	basement area of 96 Dean Street	2m x 2m x 1.3m
8	basement area of 9 Diadem Court	2m x 2m x 1.8m
9	basement area of 2-3 Fareham Street	2m x 2m x 1.2m

3.1.2 All trenches were excavated within the basements of existing properties. During the initial reporting of the evaluation, pottery was rapidly sorted in order to define key spot dates for contexts. These dates are contained in the Context Table. Contexts with clay tobacco pipe fragments were also identified in order to provide a *Terminus Post Quem* for these contexts. A further rapid survey indicated the pipes were relatively homogenous (late 17th-early 18th-century in date) and lacking in stamps, thereby only serving as a secondary tool to complement the pottery spot-dates).

3.2 Excavation Methodology

3.2.1 In adherence to the SSWSI Addendum the northern excavation area was undertaken first, the southern block following. The two areas (Fig.1) were set out in the space made available by the site's Principal Contractor. The concrete slab covering the excavation areas (the basement floors of the previous buildings) was removed by the Principal Contractor prior to archaeological presence on site. The debris from the demolition 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.

3.2.2 The machine stripping of the sites ceased at the point at which either the natural terrace gravels were encountered, at the extreme northern end, or at the level where the first significant archaeological deposits were encountered. The majority of the remaining excavation works took place using manual excavation methods.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 At the end of this process and after on-site consultation with the Project and Framework Design Archaeologists a further spate of controlled machining to remove the deposits which had been investigated and characterised occurred. This allowed the areas beneath to be exposed allowing the determination of any earlier features and deposits. These mostly consisted of post-medieval levelling/infill deposits and quarrying backfills.

3.2.5 The complex structural evidence and horizontal stratigraphy encountered in the course of reducing the excavation areas was manually investigated and recorded before excavation proceeded to the next level. All structures, deposits and finds were recorded and visually assessed for potential to contain environmental evidence or material for scientific analysis that would contribute to the investigation aims; - 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:

- Archaeology West – Contract No. C254, Archaeological Works at Tottenham Court Road, Archaeology Method Statement, Document No. C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002 (OAG16188.R06);
- Addendum to WSI: Detailed Excavation Phase, Northern Block, TCR West Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 (Rev. 4.0);

- Addendum to WSI: Detailed Excavation Phase, Southern Block, TCR West Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105_WS089-00004 (Rev 3.0);
- Tottenham Court Road Station. Site-Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI). Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0);
- Archaeology West – Contract No. C254, Archaeological Works at Tottenham Court Road, Archaeology Method Statement, Document No. C254-OXF-W-GMS-N105-50001 (OAG16188.R01);
- 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; and
- Museum of London Archaeology Service site recording manual (MOLA 1994).

3.3 Survey and Spatial Data Methodology

3.3.1 The aim of the survey and planning was to provide comprehensive cover of the investigation area. It provided scaled digital data of all required elements of the project and located them within London Survey Grid Standard and Ordnance Survey grid and height systems.

3.3.2 The methods utilised involved 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.

3.3.3 The full descriptions and locations of PGMs and OSBMs known to the Employer were supplied to OAR by the Project Archaeologist. 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 Survey Report (Document No. C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50005).

3.3.4 All necessary survey data has been maintained and the relevant information copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, retention has ensured that all core data is securely stored and backed up.

3.3.5 The relevant procedures set out in Crossrail document CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, in particular Sections 8C and 8E, were followed.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The results of the fieldwork are primarily summarised by investigation location and type (*i.e* test pits and excavation areas) but related features and remains are linked throughout. The evaluation contexts are integrated into the excavation phased summary where applicable.

4.1.2 Broad phasing has been ascribed to the deposits and structures encountered, and the results are presented below. Four broad phases of archaeological activity could be defined across the site. 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.

- Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology
- Phase 1: Early to Mid-17th century
- Phase 2: Late 17th century
- Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries
- Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.2 Evaluation

4.2.1 The nine evaluation test pits have previously been reported on in the Interim Report (C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50001 (OAG16188.R05)), and the results are fully described and discussed below.

4.3 Test Pit 1

4.3.1 TP1 measured 2m by 2m and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m (the top of natural being recorded at 121.37 m ATD).

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology:

4.3.2 At the base of the test pit a compact, clean, mid orange sandy gravel with moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint pebbles was revealed (114). This deposit was consistent with the recorded Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravels known in the area.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.3.3 Truncating the gravel was a concrete foundation (108) surmounted by a brick structure (107) constructed of machine-made red bricks bonded with a hard grey cement. This was cut by a drain that incorporated a cast iron pipe (105=113) and a second truncation for other concrete foundations. All of these were sealed by the makeup for, and the concrete itself, of the slab of the modern basement floor.

Plate 1: Test Pit 1, Looking north-west

4.4 Test Pit 2

4.4.1 TP2 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m (with the top of natural being recorded at 121.56 m ATD). A 0.40m depth of concrete floor slab sealed the trench.

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology

4.4.2 Natural gravel (220) was visible at the lowest point of the trench.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.4.3 A series of intercutting features proved to be of this date, a period when there were still open areas at the rear of properties, as shown on Rocque's and Horwood's plans of 1746 and 1792-99 respectively. The earlier features were possibly ditches (210 and 215), of which very little was seen within the confines of the test pit. The two may in fact be part of the same feature, if so representing an east-to-west aligned ditch. Such a ditch may be related to an early phase of building on the sites since it was approximately in line with the rear of properties along Oxford Street, namely No. 398 Oxford Street on Horwood's 1792-99 plan. Truncating this feature was a pit (217), which was in turn cut by another pit (207) and, finally in the sequence, a construction cut (204) for a brick structure (205). This circular structure (a well, a brick-lined pit, or a soakaway) was built from handmade, unfrogged bricks in a header bond. The structure was approximately 1.15m in diameter and survived to 6 courses of brickwork, having been largely removed by a modern intrusion (202, see below). This feature was probably located originally in the entrance to the courtyard of the Whitehorse Inn (shown and named on Rocque's map of 1746).

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.4.4 The western half of the trench was truncated by a large (at least 1.2m deep) east-to-west aligned feature (202). This was cut through the level of formation makeup for the concrete slab so is likely to represent removal of earlier walls or drains.

Plate 2: Test Pit 2, looking east. Probable robber trench (202) runs from left to right at the foreground of the test pit

4.5 Test Pit 3

4.5.1 TP3 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m (with the top of natural being recorded at 121.70m ATD). A 0.15m depth of concrete floor slab sealed the trench.

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology

4.5.2 At the base of this trench were very small areas of mid orange sandy gravel natural (317), probably truncated at this level.

Phase 1: Early to Mid-17th century

4.5.3 Three small 'pit' shaped features were partially visible (312, 314 and 316), and were heavily truncated by a later cut (310). All the cuts and infills were characteristic of gravel quarrying, the fills (311, 313 and 315) being a patchy mix of clays and gravels.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.5.4 The exact date of the pit (310) that cut the various quarry backfills is uncertain, although the estimated date of the feature is 17th to 18th century. The pit extended beyond the southern limit of excavation, and was lined with a 0.1m thick layer of brown clay (309) which had evidence of decayed timber residue on the innermost face. This clay and timber lining followed the square plan of the pit. The pit itself was filled with a brownish grey silty clay (308) that contained a few fragments of clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone. The lining suggests its function could have been a water tank, or for some form of processing such as tanning, dyeing *etc*. There was no evidence of cess within the fill material (308) and it seems likely that the fill was a deliberate backfill rather than being directly related to the use of the pit.

4.5.5 Sealing the pit was layer (307) which contained frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar flecks throughout. Overlying this was a layer (306) that sloped downward and thickened from west to east. This layer contained a high proportion of ash, soot and charcoal flecking. This was probably the remains of a dump of industrial waste, although it was not possible to determine if these processes were occurring in the vicinity or whether this material was being imported from elsewhere.

4.5.6 A discontinuous layer of compacted gravel with CBM and oyster shell inclusions (304 and 305) sealed layer 306, and may have been the remains of a metalled surface or a make-up layer. Above this were two other horizontally laid deposits (303 and 301), their fine texture and dark colouration suggestive of soil build up in an external environment. The position of this test pit coincides with the open yard shown on Horwood's 1792-99 mapping and Greenwood's 1830 map.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.5.7 The uppermost layer was the concrete basement slab of the pre-existing building.

Plate 3: Test Pit 3, Quarrying cut under excavation

4.6 Test Pit 4

4.6.1 TP4 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2m.

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology

4.6.2 At the base of the test pit a small area of compact, clean, mid orange sandy gravels with moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint pebbles (403) was encountered.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.6.3 Directly overlying the gravels was a 0.6-1.1m thick layer of demolition rubble (402) consisting of loosely packed bricks and crushed mortar. This presumably related to demolition preceding construction of the then extant building. Sealing this was a slab of concrete (401) within which had been laid a cast iron pipe. The uppermost layer was the concrete of the modern basement floor (400).

Plate 4: Test Pit 4, Brick-filled void beneath concrete slab

4.7 Test Pit 5

4.7.1 TP5 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m. The top of natural gravel was recorded at 0.40m below the surface of the concrete floor slab, but had been mostly removed by quarrying activity. The quarrying infill was truncated by a modern surface and the construction of the concrete slab.

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology

4.7.2 The natural gravel (533) was a compact, clean, mid orange sand consistent with the recorded Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravels.

Phase 1: Early to Mid-17th century

4.7.3 The later features consisted of two pits. Feature 520 was over 0.9m wide, 1.4m deep and had steep, fairly regular sides. This could indicate that the feature was not a quarry and could have been a pit dating to a later phase. The feature was thought to be the same as 523; the two parts were truncated by a modern pipe trench. There was a sequence of fills, which varied either side of the pipe (524, 527 and 518 on the northern side and 532, 519=525, 516, 517 and 509 to the south). The majority of the fills were dark-hued sandy silts with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. The exception to this was fill 516 which consisted of an undulating mid orange sandy gravel, derived from the local natural and clearly re-deposited.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.7.4 Overlying the natural gravel in the south-western corner of the trench was a layer of coarse grained orangey brown sandy gravel, visibly less clean than the underlying natural. This was a bedding layer for a brick structure built on top of it (529). This structure was composed of two highly truncated wall foundations at right-angles to each other. The foundations were two headers in width and only survived to a height of two brick courses. The bricks were hand-made and unfrogged, consistent with an 18th- to 19th-century date. Within the confines of the walls was a hard mortar, or possibly cement, layer which was either the remains of a floor or the bedding for a floor no longer present. Several bricks to the immediate east may also have been part of the structure but so little was preserved that their relationship was unclear.

4.7.5 Overlying the backfills of feature 520=523 was a layer, recorded as 509 to the south and 512 to the north. Similar overlying deposits (506 and 511) were rich in CBM and mortar fragments and flecks and were the result of demolition material being levelled out.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.7.6 These layers were truncated by a cut (504) for the insertion for a modern concrete encased cast iron pipe. This effectively bisected the trench east-to-west and was sealed by the modern concrete floor slab (500).

Plate 5: Test Pit 5, Quarrying activity

4.8 Test Pit 6

4.8.1 TP6 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.25m (with the lowest excavated level being recorded at 122.14m ATD).

Phase 1: Early to Mid-17th century

4.8.2 The earliest deposit visible at the base of the trench was a firm pale brown silty sand and gravel layer (633). This was initially interpreted as the natural geology but as the evaluation progressed and the later excavation took place, it became evident that this was not a natural deposit. This material was in fact a deliberately laid layer sealing the uppermost backfill of quarrying activity. The spatial constraints of the trench meant that the layer was not excavated and the underlying quarry backfills were not revealed. This deposit equates to layer 5163 in the excavation.

Phase 2: Late 17th century

4.8.3 Layer 633 also acted as a building platform for a brick structure on top of it. There was no confirmed evidence of a cut for this construction. Instead, there was a horizontal interface, with the wall appearing to be built as a free-standing structure with material backfilled and accumulated around it.

4.8.4 The brick structure comprised a north-to-south aligned wall (626) which returned westwards at the southern end of the trench, where it was recorded as 624. Both elements were keyed in and were of the same build. The wall was constructed on a single soldier foundation course and the wall survived to a maximum of five courses. The north-to-south stretch (626) was built in the style of a slightly irregular Flemish bond, whereas the east-to-west section (624) was built in an irregular English bond. The wall measured up to 0.36m wide and stood 0.55m high. The bricks were mid orangey red soft, handmade and unfrogged, and provisionally dated from a sample brick from floor 621 to the late 17th century. This dating is consistent with pottery from underlying make-up layers. The eastern face of the wall (624=626) appeared to be the exterior of the structure. The walls equated to structure 5009 in the subsequent excavation. The wall was sufficiently substantial to represent a building, although overall dimensions could not be fully ascertained during the evaluation work.

4.8.5 Within the confines of the structure a dark brown sandy silt loam up to 0.2m thick (632) and, outside, a probable counterpart deposit (620) were deposited. The layers contained frequent gravelly stone, small amounts of animal bone and brown glazed Frechen stoneware pottery, of *c.* 1525-1750 date and imported from Germany. These deposits may represent the deliberate deposition of material around the structure after its construction although it is possible that the two were not connected and that layer 620 was a makeup layer while 632 represented occupation activity.

4.8.6 Within the building there were a number of deposits (630, 629 and 628) which were difficult to interpret. Layer 630 may have been the fill of construction 'cut' 631, related to the building of brick walls 624=626, but the 'cut' was more likely to have been an interface or lens within the adjacent deposits. Layer 630 comprised extraneous broken brick rubble. Overlying this was a second dark layer (629), the origin of which was unclear and may also have been derived from a mixture of rubble and soils. Amongst the pottery was a Frechen stoneware pottery fragment, dated to around 1650, with a rosette roundel decoration, and a fragment of plain Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, both domestic in nature. A thin horizontal layer of crushed or powdery brick (628) abutted walls 624=626. This may have been a general spread of material resulting from the construction of the walls but is more likely to have represented a deliberately made floor surface. Above this was a 0.25m thick layer of blackish grey sandy silt (612) which had probably formed through occupation activity.

4.8.7 A second sub-phase was evident within the test pit, and this phasing was further clarified during the excavation work. A small wall (627) was constructed in parallel to 624 at what appeared to be the northern end of 626. This later wall abutted 626 and was built of two courses of soldier-bonded, hand-made unfrogged bricks. The bricks were very similar to those used in 624=626. Laid on top of layer 628 and abutting wall 627 was a second, later floor surface (621), with the wall and floor probably being relatively contemporary, certainly in use if not in construction. The floor was constructed of brick and measured 1.7m from north to south by 0.72m east-to-west. The bricks were laid in a horizontal bed, but the long axis was not at right angles to the original walls 624=626. The western side of the floor was truncated and it did not continue into the western trench section.

4.8.8 A later, poorly built wall (625) overlaid the north-to-south stretch of wall 626 and extended westwards over edging 627 and the accompanying floor 621. This wall stood to a height of three courses and had a noticeable overhanging offset to the west. The upper courses were in poor condition, and appeared to have been poorly built from half or partial bricks. The condition of this later wall makes its interpretation slightly problematic, although it was thought during excavation that it may have been a later improvised entrance way down to floor surface 621 or possibly a poorly-built repair.

4.8.9 A pit or posthole (613) cutting sealing layer 633 in the south-eastern corner of the trench was not traced in the excavation. It is possible that this was simply an undulation in the interface between the sealing layer 633 and the overlying layers. The 'fills' of the pit could be equated with layers seen in the excavation, with 623 probably being 5194 and 622 being the same as 5167. The upper fill (622), was overlain by the layer 618.

4.8.10 In the area external to the brick building there was a sequence of deposits that consisted of a succession of demolition and/or backfill deposits (620, 619, 618, 617, 616, 615, 614, 607 and 634). It was difficult to determine the exact nature and relationships of these layers in the confined space of the test pit. The subsequent excavation revealed that some of the layers thought to have been the same in opposing sections, were not in fact so. The small pottery assemblages from these deposits included English tin-glazed earthenware charger fragments and part of an ointment jar, and fragments of imported Frechen stoneware pottery. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from 607 contained three complete bowls. The overall date, from both sources, would appear to be around AD 1660 to 1700.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.8.11 The uppermost level of the external layer (634) was cut by a shallow gully or possibly a robber trench (605) which was aligned roughly north-to-south and had partially removed the top of wall 625. It clearly related to a phase of activity that post-dated the use of brick building 624=626 and similar later features were identified in the excavation. The gully was sealed by a fine textured dark deposit 636 which was interpreted as a garden soil and was truncated by feature 635.

4.8.12 Several small layers (609, 608 and 604) that were little more than spreads overlying the top of wall 625 were also truncated by the same feature (635) and the finds from these layers would appear to show that they were derived from a period not later than the mid 18th century. Feature 635 seemed to truncate the upper parts of the brick structure's later phase. The feature may indeed have been a pit but as it was concentrated on the northern side of the trench it is also possible that it was related to a later east-to-west wall construction. The later wall was recorded in the excavation as 5201, but was not evident in the test pit. The feature was filled by deposits 610 and 603, and was sealed by a mixture of garden soil and demolition material (602). These fills and layer 602 contained a finds assemblage of an earlier 17th- to 18th-century date which may have been residual within later backfills. Although feature 635 truncated part of the brick structure it was not responsible for the truncation of the east-to-west aligned stretch of wall 624 on the southern side of the excavation. Although not possible to determine at the time of excavation other subsequent work has shown that, elsewhere, this first phase of the building had been subject to either systematic robbing or some degree of dismantling (see section below).

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.8.13 These deposits were overlain by a modern make-up material (601) and the concrete basement floor slab (600).

Plate 6: Test Pit 6, Late 17th-century building

4.9 Test Pit 7

4.9.1 TP7 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.*1.3m (with the top of redeposited gravels being recorded at 122.18m ATD).

Phase 1: Early to Mid-17th century

4.9.2 Gravel (730), at the base of the trench, was interpreted as a natural deposit partially disturbed through exposure. However, it became apparent from the results of Test Pits 8 and 9 (and confirmed by the subsequent excavations) that it was in fact the upper fill of a backfilled quarry.

Phase 2: Late 17th century

4.9.3 A curvilinear gully (724) was impressed into the surface of the gravel and was infilled with a dark sandy silt (723) with occasional fragments of CBM and flint gravel pieces. This was interpreted as part of cart track rutted into the underlying deposit and equated with similar features seen in the southern excavation (5392 and 5394). Overlying and partly infilling the wheel rut was a dark layer (721).

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.9.4 A broad but shallow feature (720), interpreted as a ditch, was recorded to have been aligned north-to-south. It was 0.48m deep and had fills rich in soot and ash. One of these (717) contained pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to 1640-1710.. Above these were a small number of intact layers of accumulated debris probably commensurate with occupation in the area (711, 712 and 714). Pottery from 714 included fragments of a Red Border ware jug, a green-glazed Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware dish and sherds of a yellow-glazed version of the same fabric. These date to around 1620-1700.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.9.5 Truncating the upper layers was a construction cut (704) for Structures 702 and 703 which had been set on concrete foundations. These consisted of four courses of stepped yellow London Stock bricks. The two structures were set at right-angles to each other in the south and eastern sides of the trench and the foundation backfills contained residual pottery and clay tobacco pipe. The walls may have formed parts of the public house that was situated on the south-eastern corner of Fareham Street (previously Tichfield Street) and recorded as 96 Dean Street, which in the Post Office Directories of the era was called Bath House and was occupied by William Matthews in 1895 and Mrs Mary Ann Ashby in 1916.

Plate 7: Test Pit 7, showing cart track cut into redeposited gravel

4.10 Test Pit 8

4.10.1 TP8 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m, with a further 0.60m deep slot excavated in the central part of the trench. The base of the trench was recorded as 121.85 m ATD.

Phase 1: Early to Mid-17th century

4.10.2 At the base of the trench was a series of three deposits (832, 831 and 830). These were essentially mixed yellowish brown and grey silts and sandy gravels. None contained any artefactual remains. These deposits, seen at a height of 122.22m ATD, were characteristic of quarrying infill.

Phase 2: Late 17th century

4.10.3 Three linear features (821, 823 and 824) were seen to 'cut' the compacted upper surface of the quarry deposits. These were over 2.5m in length and extended beyond the excavated limits of the test pit. These features were the remains of cart track impressions (see photo below). Their depth varied from 0.1m to 0.28m, and displayed varying widths and their fills comprised compact dark sandy silts with occasional flint and CBM fragments. The overlying deposit (820) was remarkably similar and it is probable that the fills are part of the same material.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.10.4 Above the layer sealing the wheel ruts were a number of sequentially deposited layers (819, 817, 818, 816, 815, 814 and 813=810). Together these were no more than 0.4m thick and varied from relatively clean fine textured grey silts to mixed deposits with CBM fragments and gravel layers. In the case of 815 and 817 these were compacted layers with a high frequency of compacted gravel. Such deposits are often related to surfaces and but these deposits were not widespread and may simply have been levelled dumps and/or spreads. Layer 817 was concentrated on the northern side of the test pit and had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. Seven sherds of residual Roman pottery were retrieved from this layer and gave rise to the need to further investigate the origin of such remains. One fragment of post-medieval CBM and a piece of clay pipe were also found which hinted that the earlier material could be residual. The pottery and clay tobacco pipe from 813 and 814 suggested a late 17th- to 18th-century date for the depositing of these materials.

4.10.5 The last activity in this phase appeared to be the construction of a brick structure (833) of which only a small part lay within the limits of the trench. Four courses of hand-made unfrogged brickwork survived in what seemed to be English Bond, although with so little visible this may not have been wholly representative of the entire structure. The exact relationship was somewhat difficult to define but at the same level as the construction for the brick wall there appeared to be a second phase of narrow linear ruts (812) which could be evidence of wheeled vehicles bringing in building materials for construction. To the east of the wall there are three layers (809, 808 and 807) which abutted the wall and could have related to occupation of the building. At least one layer (809) probably related to the construction phase itself as it consisted almost entirely of crushed lime mortar. Collectively, from 807 and 808 there were 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipe that were dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries, possibly up to 1740.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.10.6 To the west of wall 833 there was a later intrusive cut (806) which was filled with building debris such as brick fragments and mortar flecking. This in turn was cut by the concrete foundations of the pre-existing building.

Plate 8: Test Pit 8 showing the cart track impressions in redeposited gravel

4.11 Test Pit 9

4.11.1 TP9 measured 2m by 2m in area and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m. Re-deposited gravels were revealed at the base of the trench at 121.96m ATD.

Phase 1: Early to mid-17th century

4.11.2 The only identified deposit attributed to this phase was a substantial banded and compact orange to mid brown clayey gravel (911). This deposit was seen at a relatively high level in this trench, less than 0.5m below the concrete slab level (122.86m ATD). The deposit formed the uppermost part of the quarry backfilling prevalent across the site and contained a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe which can be dated to AD 1660-1680.

Phase 2: Late 17th century

4.11.3 Two narrow north-west/south-east aligned features (908) cut the quarry fill. These parallel features were interpreted as wheel ruts. In the subsequent excavation their alignment corresponded to 5365 and 5367.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.11.4 A small, squared feature (910) was identified in the northern section of the test pit. This was probably a posthole but may have been a more extensive feature extending to the north. At the time of excavation it was unclear, but it is probable that the feature truncated the northern extent of the eastern wheel rut. Overlying the probable posthole was a sequence of layers (907, 906 and 905) which appeared to have accumulated over a period of time and had varied inclusions. Layer 905 was rich in charcoal and ash. The only dated material was clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to the 17th and 18th centuries.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.11.5 Truncating the upper layers was a construction cut (902) for a concrete foundation (904). This foundation would have been part of the *Bath House* public house that was situated on the south-eastern corner of Fareham Street.

Plate 9: Test Pit 9, excavated profile

4.12 Area Excavation – Northern Block

4.12.1 In total, the excavation measured 14.5m east-to-west by 15m north-to-south, equating to an area of approximately 225m2 (Fig. 2). Six broad phases of archaeological activity were defined. Summary results of the investigation are presented below, interim results having been presented in OAR report C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50002 (OAG16188.R11).

4.12.2 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 and may be refined in the light of evidence produced from detailed analysis of the dataset.

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology

4.12.3 This consisted of variable mid orange sands and gravels of the Lynch Hill terrace gravels. In the initial phase of the archaeological investigation a very small area of what transpired to be the natural gravels was seen at the extreme northern end of the excavation. The subsequent machine stripping of the remaining late post-medieval archaeological remains uncovered the natural material underneath. In addition to this the natural terrace gravels were seen beyond the southern limit of excavation during the removal of intrusive concrete foundations. At the northern end of the site the surviving height of naturally-formed deposits was recorded as 123.65m ATD.

4.12.4 There was an absence of any 'brickearth' deposits, named due to its use for making bricks, but more geologically known as the Langley Silts, and it is possible that quarrying had already removed early horizons across the site. There was therefore no evidence of an original soil profile or any associated prehistoric, Roman or medieval features.

Phase 1: Early to mid-17th century

4.12.5 The quarry pits of this phase were difficult to define since they had been partially obscured by the much later truncations of Victorian and modern features, namely 5005, 5038, 5038 and 5044. Where the quarrying was visible the interface was somewhat uneven and irregular (Plate 10), perhaps indicative of a continual, piecemeal extraction occurring in an open area over time rather than an organised and single-event activity. The main quarrying interface (5341, 5342 and 5329) was seen to occupy a roughly east-to-west aligned area across the northern part of the site, with a southern extent seen in the south-east corner. There were indications of other cuts/interfaces (5274), suggesting an open area with several active quarries.

Plate 10: Uneven nature of the quarrying in the northern block excavation, looking west

4.12.6 The backfills of the quarrying generally comprised orange sands and gravels mixed with pale brown clay and occasional sooty lenses (*e.g.* 5314). These deposits are characteristic of the surrounding natural and suggest that some of the material was being re-deposited. Within the backfill the presence of post-medieval finds was a relative rarity but the dateable elements found (context 5268) seem to indicate an early 17th-century date. This included a fragment of relatively high status, polychrome tin glaze tile, possibly Dutch in origin, and fragments of vessels that might be associated with tavern waste.

Phase 2: Late 17th century

4.12.7 On the western side of the site, the quarrying was sealed by a deliberate, widespread deposit of compacted clayey gravel, recorded as contexts 5162, 5110 and 5247, amongst others. Beneath this layer was evidence of wheel ruts (5343) which could be related either to the quarrying and its backfilling, or possibly the actual transport and compaction of the sealing gravel layer (Plate 11). Overlying the gravel layer was a thin horizon of black sooty trampled soil (5158) onto which the foundation course of the earliest brick building was constructed.

Plate 11: Evidence of wheel ruts in surfaces prior to the 17th-century structure pictured being constructed. Looking south-west

4.12.8 The remains of the brick building located in Test Pit 6 (624=626) were uncovered again (5009), and the expanded excavation area allowed the northern extent of its surviving remains to be identified (5217, Plate 12). There were two identifiable phases. The first was the construction of the main, weight-bearing walls (5009 and 5217), which were seen to be aligned north-to-south and returned westwards at the southern end, as seen in Test Pit 6 (624). This wall was constructed of handmade, unfrogged bricks. The coursing was somewhat arbitrary but appeared to be a mixture of English and Flemish Stretcher bonds and the wall rested on a single course of soldier-coursed foundation. The wall continued further north than the 5.75m seen in the excavation but at some point the northern end was apparently curtailed (cut 5136). Possibly at the same time inner partition walls (5016 and 5284=627) were erected, as seen from the east-to-west alignments and it with this later phase that the brick floor (5010=621) was associated.

Plate 12: Brick building dating to the 17th century, looking north

4.12.9 To the east of the building a sequence of layers appeared to be domestic waste. The finds assemblages, once fully examined, will provide a much better idea of the rate of accumulation and the timespan for these deposits and there is much scope in the presence of clay tobacco pipes and pottery sherds for this analysis to be conducted. The initial examination demonstrates that the assemblage is concentrated around a mid-17th- to very early 18th-century date. A fragment of distinctive pottery was found amongst the waste (context 5288, SF5016), east of 5009. This is from a Bellarmine jar (imported German Frechen stoneware) with a mask or face on it. Among the rest of the fragments were part of a possible Staffordshire butterpot and an English tin-glazed earthenware charger with a human figure representation. The majority of the other fragments are all related to domestic use and included dish fragments, a charger, cups, butterpots, jars, chafing dishes and the like.

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries

4.12.10 Rocque's map of 1746 and Horwood's map of 1792 show the central area of the excavation as being open and the unfinished character of the street in 1720 is indicated by the account of John Strype.

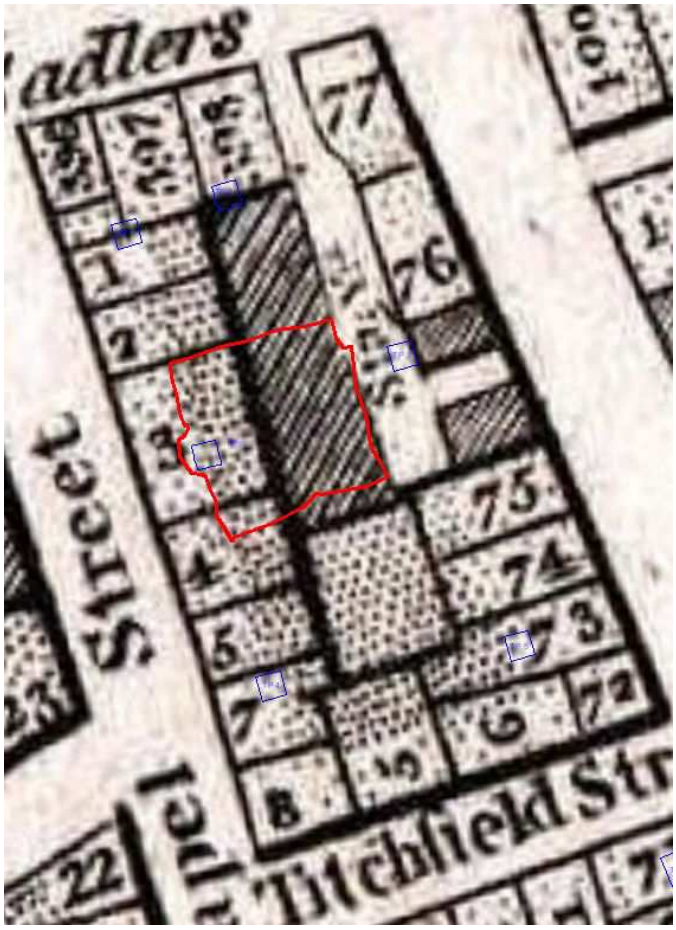

Plate 13: Northern site limit superimposed on Horwood's 1792-99 mapping

4.12.11 Archaeologically, there was evidence in the form of two structures (probably the remains of small outbuildings or cellars) of a second major phase of brick building, which appears to have dated to the mid- to late-18th century. Structure 5017 clearly truncated structure 5217. Both structures also appear to have been of two phases, with the eastern walls being later additions. It is more likely that these were cellars or privies since they were less than 2m square and by this point the ground level had seemingly risen through occupation. These cellars are on a different alignment to the earlier dwelling and indicate that there had been a wholesale demolition and rebuilding of at least one property on the western side of the site.

4.12.12 There was also a substantial wall (5201), aligned east-to-west, the position of which seems to correspond to one of the property lines seen as early as Horwood's detailed map of 1792 (Property No. 2). A similarly aligned wall to the north (5030) was not seen to be as substantial but, allowing for a variation in levels, it too may correspond to the northern property boundary on the same map (Plate 13). It is also possible that these walls may be of a later 19th-century date and full analysis should clarify this.

4.12.13 A brick-lined well (5286) was recorded to be over 1.6m deep and approximately 1.25m in diameter. It dated to the later part of this period.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.12.14 A series of walls belonging to buildings of this period were constructed of the distinctive yellow London Stock bricks (5005, 5038 and 5038, Plate 14). This phase of activity saw both the truncation of earlier features and the adaptation of earlier walls, namely 5201 which was incorporated into the newer buildings. The walls seen in the excavation correspond well with those shown on the 1896 and 1916 editions of the OS mapping, but suggest that there may be some subtle sub-phases. The corresponding Post Office directory for 1896 lists a dairy amongst the properties along Great Chapel Street, as does the 1915 edition. Although further work is required it is possible that the slate-lined walls of the 1895 walls could have been part of a cold storage room, as seen elsewhere in the area (Interim Statement for Targeted Watching Brief conducted on 12 Goslett Yard Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA).

Plate 14: General view of site, including later Victorian walls, looking south-west

4.13 Area Excavation – Southern Block

4.13.1 In total, the area exposed and recorded measured 18m east-to-west by 6.75m north-to-south, equating to an area of approximately 121.5m2 (Fig. 3). Five broad phases of archaeological activity could be defined and summary results of the investigation are presented below. Interim results are to be found in OAR report C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50003 (OAG16188.R12).

Phase 0: Natural Drift Geology

4.13.2 This consisted of variable mid orange sands and gravels (5390) of the Lynch Hill terrace. In the initial phase of the archaeological investigation a very small area of what transpired to be the natural gravels was seen at the extreme northern end. The subsequent machine stripping of the remaining late post-medieval archaeological remains uncovered the natural material underneath. In addition to this the natural terrace gravels were seen beyond the southern limit of excavation during the removal of intrusive concrete foundations. In the central part of the site the surviving height was recorded as 121.01m ATD, although it was evident in the sections at a slightly higher level of 121.26m ATD.

4.13.3 Again, there was an absence of any 'brickearth' deposits and no evidence of an original soil profile or any associated prehistoric, Roman or medieval features.

Phase 1: Early to mid-17th century

4.13.4 The quarry pits seen here were difficult to define as there were numerous intercutting cuts. Where the quarrying was visible the interface was somewhat uneven and irregular but there was some hints of regularity. This was most evident with cut 5376 which appeared to be essentially east-to-west aligned and cut 5379, which seemed to demonstrate a squared corner (Plate 15). Six quarry cuts / interfaces were visible (5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380 and 5418) and this perhaps supports the suggestion that the quarrying was of a more continual, piecemeal nature than having been undertaken in one swathe of activity (Plate 16).

Plate 15: Uneven nature of the quarrying, looking west

Plate 16: Clearly distinct quarry areas 5376 and 5377, looking east

4.13.5 The quarry backfills generally comprised orange sands and gravels mixed with pale brown clays (*e.g.* 5382), characteristic of the surrounding natural and indicating that some of the gravels were being re-deposited. There was no finds in this backfill, but the activity may be contemporary with the probable early 17th-century date for quarrying in the northern excavation. Tip-lines showed backfilling occurred from the eastern side.

Phase 2: Late 17th century

4.13.6 On the eastern side of the site the quarrying was sealed by a patchy deposit of dark grey compacted silt, (5423). Beneath this layer and impressed into the upper backfills of the quarrying was again evidence of numerous wheel ruts (*e.g.* 5365, 5367, 5392 and 5394, Plate 17). The ruts are consistent with those seen during the evaluation phase of work.

Plate 17: Evidence of wheel ruts in surfaces prior to construction of the brick wall in the background, looking south-east

4.13.7 Along the western limit of the wheel ruts was a ditch (5361) on the same north-west to south-east alignment. This was approximately 1.4m wide, 0.8m deep and extended beyond the limits of the excavation. There were several fills within it, the lower ones appearing consistent with displaced quarry backfill. The ditch was cut by later pit 5360 (Plate 18).

Plate 18: Pit 5460 cutting ditch 5361, looking south

Phase 3: 18th to mid-19th centuries:

4.13.8 Archaeologically, there was evidence of two features that may have their origins in this phase. The first was a pit (5360) which was partly timber-lined. The uppermost part had a brick kerb whereas the lower half had used a barrel/cask to stabilise the sides. The pit was 1.4m in diameter and 1.05m deep. It was seen to have truncated the earlier ditch 5361 and was backfilled with clayey deposits. There was some evidence of seepage of organic material. The upper fills were rich in pottery, bone, shell and a range of glass, metal and wooden objects. The assemblage included fragments of a complete Staffordshire iron-streaked earthenware cylindrical tankard with reeded upper and lower bands. There were also fragments of English tin-glazed earthenwares including a copy of a deep Chinese teabowl decorated with a pagoda scene, a complete pear-shaped jug and a Lambeth-style drug jar and other chargers. Among the Surrey/Hampshire white Border wares were various glazes and a variety of forms such as chamberpots and a conical dish. There was also part of a Westerwald stoneware tankard. The pit may have been used to treat animal hides or dispose of refuse or industrial waste (the upper part was infilled with probable pottery wasters).

4.13.9 The second feature attributed to this phase was a brick-lined well (cut 5399 - 5401), seen to be over 1.6m deep and measure approximately 1.25m in diameter. It was backfilled with a contemporary soil fill and a later poured concrete fill, used to consolidate the voids prior to the construction of a later wall (5402).

4.13.10 Both the pit and the well are located in what was until the 19th century an open courtyard area surrounded by properties (Plate 19). They may therefore date to the mid- to later 18th century. The pit may have represented some form of small-scale processing activity, later infilled, while the well was presumably a source of water.

Plate 19: Site limit superimposed on Horwood's 1792-99 mapping

4.13.11 Post-dating the wheel ruts were two brick structures (5396 and 5403). It was difficult to precisely date these because they had been heavily truncated and lay within a much abbreviated upper stratigraphical sequence. Both walls were made of red handmade bricks and wall 5396, seen in the southern section, was certainly part of a building. It is entirely possible that these structures could be mid- to late 18th-century in date as they corresponded to the positions of the rear of properties shown on Horwood's 1792-99 mapping; in particular the rear of No. 8 in the case of wall 5396. This does not mean the walls are not of a later date but that walls are known in these locations from this date.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

4.13.12 A small number of walls belonging to buildings of this period were constructed of the distinctive yellow London Stock bricks of the period, set on concrete foundations, namely walls 5402 and 5404.

4.14 Stratigraphic Results: Overview

4.14.1 Quantification: the site archive from the evaluation and excavations is quantified below, there being a total of 612 contexts. The majority of these originate from the evaluation and northern excavation with relatively few from the southern excavation. There was a multitude of different types of contextual information and most was well stratified and spatially located.

Investigation	Context Block	Deposits	Structures	Cuts	Groups	Total No. Of contexts
XRX10 evaluation	100-115; 200-220; 301-316; 400-403; 500-533; 600-636; 700-730; 800-833; 900-911	152	12	40	0	205 (1 void)
XRX10 excavation: north	5000-5343	266	23	40	1	343 (13 void)
XRX10 excavation: south	5360-5423	45	6	13	0	64

Table 1: Context Data for XRX10; evaluation and both excavations

5. ARTEFACTUAL / FINDS RESULTS

5.1.1 The overall finds assemblage from the evaluation and the two excavations have been considered as one and is moderate in size and 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 which could be gained from the finds assemblage was seen to be the dating of the contexts and an indication of any types of activity on the site. The most important classes for dating were the pottery and the clay tobacco pipes, which was then compared to the stratigraphic data and found to be consistent. The overall nature of the assemblage pointed to a wide-ranging domestic use.

Finds Class	No. of Contexts	No. of sherds / fragments	Total weight (g)
Pottery	111	1 329	32 619
Clay pipe	94	752	5 147
CBM - fragments	75	473	53 498
CBM - bricks	14	23	47 592

Finds Class	No. of Contexts	No. of sherds / fragments	Total weight (g)
Glass	30	107	2 376
Copper Alloy	11	27	138
Iron	34	62	1 270
Lead	3	4	44
Plaster	2	2	684
Industrial waste – coal, clinker	6	308	893
Slag	40	258	3 673
Animal bone	97	1 037	32 466
Worked bone	4	4	N/A
Shell	40	258	3673
Leather	4	9	144
Wood	6	11	3
Stone	2	5	5 356

Table 2: Total finds recovered from XRX10, evaluation and excavations

Site code	pottery	CBM	Clay pipe	glass	iron	Animal bone	shell	leather	wood	stone
XRX10	234	201	233	38	7	290	18	2	5	4

Quantification for the Evaluation works only

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 A total of 1,292 sherds of pottery weighing 31.914 kg were recovered (Appendix 2A). Apart from a small number of Roman sherds (identified by Paul Booth), and three or four medieval sherds, the assemblage is all of post-medieval date, and mainly dates to the 17th and early 18th 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 contexts (probably rubbish pits) contain complete reconstructable vessel profiles or near-complete profiles. The average sherd weight is 24.7g which reflects the large size of many of the sherds here.

5.2.2 All 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 (e.g. decoration *etc*). 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.

5.2.3 *Pottery Fabrics:* these were recorded in the comments field using the codes of the Museum of London (LAARC 2007). Sometimes the full name was also recorded. The types occurring here are listed, in roughly chronological order, together with the table of spot dates in Appendix 2A.

5.2.4 *Roman*: the earliest pottery recovered is represented by twelve sherds of Roman date which, through very worn, occur with no later pottery. Two of the sherds are from deposit 815 and ten are from deposit 817, including a very worn handle fragment from a Dressel 20 amphora, a decorated Samian bowl rim, and later greywares and colour-coated wares dating to the early to mid 3rd century. The latter context, however, also produced a small piece from the corner of a tile which appears to be a post-medieval peg tile, so it is probable that all the Roman material is redeposited.

5.2.5 *Medieval*: pottery of this date is limited to just four sherds which are all residual in 17th to 18th century contexts. These include a sherd from a 13th century London-type ware jug (LOND) with decoration in the highly decorated/North French style (5275) and a sherd of green-glazed Coarse Border ware (CBW) which probably dates to *c.* 1350-1500 (5133). Two small sherds of possibly Tudor Green ware (TUDG) date to *c.* 1375-1550 (5089, 5182).

5.2.6 *Post-medieval*: The bulk of the pottery from the site dates to the 17th and early 18th centuries, although there is one large context assemblage of later date. The commonest pottery types present (post-medieval red wares (PMR), the mostly green or yellow-glazed Border wares BORDG and BORDY plus some other types) have broad date ranges spanning the period *c.* 1550-1750 but the typology of the forms represented, plus their association with more closely datable wares, places the dating of nearly all contexts to after *c.* 1600. One fairly large assemblage, however, from deposit 5268 has been dated to *c.* 1575-1620. This produced several near-complete drinking jugs in green-glazed Border ware plus two possible candlesticks and two condiment dishes or 'salts' in BORDY fabric and red Border ware (RBOR). The character of this material suggests it might be derived from a tavern. Most of the 17th and early 18th century contexts produced diagnostic types of English tin-glazed wares (TGW), datable to after *c.* 1620, such as 'chargers' (wide dishes), or sherds of brown-glazed Border ware (BORDB), also datable after *c.* 1620. The range of 17th and early 18th century wares present is typical of London assemblages of this time. The presence of several sherds of Staffordshire butterpot (MPUR BUTP) is of some interest.

5.2.7 Deposit (5362, with cross-joins with 5363) dates to *c.* 1680-1710 on the basis of decorated TGW. These deposits were two sequential fills in a timber-lined pit in the southern block excavation. Deposit 5362 produced at least ten vessels, some nearly complete, including a TGW jug and cups with Chinese-style decoration, also a few tankards (WEST, STMO) and several chamberpots (BORDG, BORDY, PMR). These have potential for illustration or display. The character of the assemblage suggests a garderobe deposit either from a house or perhaps a tavern.

5.2.8 The largest, and one of the latest, context assemblages is from 5375, which is dated to *c.* 1810-1830 but contained much late 18th-century material. This produced 377 sherds of pottery including industrialised tablewares from the Staffordshire and Midlands potteries such as Creamware (CREA) and Pearlware with distinctive blue transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TPW). Several late PMR chamberpots in this context also suggest a possible garderobe deposit. Only a very few sherds from the site post-date *c* 1830. In general the range of pottery from this site is typical of many post-medieval domestic assemblages from London but its condition is generally good.

5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.3.1 The combined archaeological investigations produced a total of 752 pieces of clay tobacco pipe from 93 contexts weighing 5147g (Appendix 2B). These have been spot-dated and have been given a basic catalogue. The tobacco pipe assemblage, like the pottery, spans the 17th and early 18th centuries, with only a couple of contexts being dated to the 19th century. The pipe assemblage is as expected for a London assemblage of these eras.

5.3.2 In total there are 237 pieces of pipe bowl, 10 pieces of mouth and 505 stem pieces. The pipes are in a variable condition but, on the whole, are generally fairly fresh, with many complete or nearly complete bowls present and also many fairly long stem pieces. The maximum number of pipe fragments from any context is 84 (context 5022), followed by 57 fragments (context 717). Several other contexts have in excess of 20 fragments.

5.3.3 The longest piece of stem noted in the assemblage is 187mm long (context 717) and another pipe bowl has 100mm of stem still attached (611). The relative freshness of the assemblage suggests burial, possibly in rubbish pits, fairly soon after breakage and disposal, since tobacco pipes had a very short life expectancy and no recyclable value once broken. Most pipes, however fresh, are stained to varying degrees with a brown cess deposit typical of cess pits and some are also coated in a limey or sandy deposit.

5.3.4 Most of the pipe bowls can be reasonably closely paralleled with those published in Oswald's simplified national typology (Oswald 1975, fig. 3G-4G). Only a few contexts contained pipe bowls dated to as early as *c.* 1600-1640, or *c.* 1610-1640. Pipe bowls of the mid- to late-17th century appear to be particularly common (mainly *c.* 1660-1680 and *c*. 1680-1710), mostly with milled decoration around the rim.

5.3.5 Remarkably few pipe bowls bear makers' marks. Only two 17th-century bowls have markings stamped on the underside of their circular heels. One of these is illegible (5158) the other is a *c.* 1600-1640 bowl with 'IB' stamped within a circular field. The general lack of stamps is probably a reflection of the lack of pipe bowls dating to after *c.* 1700 when stamping (usually on the sides of spurs or prominent heels) became more general.

5.3.6 Only a couple of contexts have 19th-century pipes (concording well with the pottery dates). These include context 206 with a complete bowl with the maker's initials 'GS' on the heel and context 5375 with two marked pipe bowls of *c.* 1810-1830. One of the latter has a squared spur with the maker's initials 'IC', while the other pipe bowl has a damaged spur with only a trace of an initial on one side. The latter, however, has a complete bowl covered with moulded decoration, including male busts and a crown, commemorating the 'BILL OF RIGHTS/MAGNA CHARTA/etc/1810'. This design, celebrating naval reforms in 1810, was current on types of *c.* 1810-1830 and is exactly paralleled in other London assemblages (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, fig. 12.4). Aside from the latter no proper attempt has yet been made to parallel the few stamped pieces.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.4.1 A total of 473 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 101.090kg were recovered (Appendix 2C). This material currently fills nineteen half-sized museum boxes. Apart from a small assemblage of residual Roman brick and tile and a few pieces of residual medieval tile virtually all this material appears to be of post-medieval date, with the 17th and 18th centuries particularly well represented. Only one or two contexts contained material dating to as late as the 19th or 20th centuries, thus paralleling the pottery dating. The material was recorded following standard OA procedure and using templates established for other CBM assessments in southern England.

5.4.2 The CBM assemblage contains two distinct elements that reflect distinct methods of retrieval. There is a small collection of 23 complete, or near complete, post-medieval bricks. These total 26 fragments (weighing 47.592kg) and approximately half of these have small finds numbers and were sampled from standing structures (Appendix 2D). The bulk of the assemblage, in terms of fragment count, has been designated 'Mixed CBM' and been treated in rather less detail. This comprises 447 pieces weighing 53.498kg. Broad predictable functional categories of CBM were recorded by sherd count, per context. The categories included plain roof tile, brick fragments, floor tile and 'other' types of CBM.

5.4.3 The spot-dates assigned 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. CBM dates should therefore be used with caution and regarded as of secondary importance to dates based on pottery or clay tobacco pipes.

5.4.4 The CBM assemblage is generally in a fragmentary but fairly fresh condition, depending on the type of CBM in question. The predominant post-medieval roof tile assemblage is generally very fresh with many large fragments surviving but no complete examples. Bricks, being softer, as here, exhibit more wear and have often crumbled into many small lumps and scraps, apart from the sample of 23 complete bricks. The condition of other types is variable. The approximate date of the remains suggests that the handmade bricks will comprise examples of slop-moulded bricks, and also some possible pallet-moulded bricks.

5.4.5 The 'Mixed CBM' assemblage breaks down into two main components, the predominant class of which comprises flat roofing tile (298 pieces) and all other types of CBM (149 pieces). The other types comprise brick (79 pieces), floor tile (13 pieces) and 'other' or miscellaneous types of CBM (57 pieces) which here includes pantiles, tin-glazed wall tiles and any other unusual or unidentifiable types including residual Roman material.

5.4.6 The majority of context assemblages of 'Mixed CBM' have been spot-dated as 17th- to 19th-century, mainly by the presence of flat roof tile (peg tile) in a smooth red post-medieval type fabric which shows little or no development during this period and indeed up to the point where it was commonly replaced in London by Welsh roofing slate. However, most other indications derived from the ceramic evidence on this site (pottery, tobacco pipes and CBM) suggest that the roof tiles are likely to be mainly of 17th- and early 18th-century date. A few pieces of late-looking brick, however, are almost certainly of 19th- and even 20th-century date.

5.4.7 *Roman CBM:* These 30 fragments have been classified under the 'other' or miscellaneous CBM category but have also been individually quantified in the comments field. Up to 30 pieces of definite and probable Roman CBM have been identified - mostly from contexts in the 800 range. These are all probably residual in post-medieval contexts and most are fairly or very abraded. All but two pieces occur in orange-red fabrics. They include (in context order) pieces from contexts 814, 815 (8 pieces), 817 (9 pieces), 818, 819, 820, 825, 830, 5182 and 5368. Types present include pieces of flat roofing tile (tegula), curved roofing tile (imbrex) and brick. One piece of flat tile has traces of a curved 'signature' mark (817). Two smallish brick or tile fragments occur in a distinctive yellow fabric which may be from the Eccles kiln near Maidstone in Kent. Although probably dumped here in the post-medieval period, the quantity of Roman CBM suggests the presence of one or more Roman buildings somewhere in this area of present-day London, which lies well to the west of the Roman city wall.

5.4.8 *Flat roof tile:* These flat roof tiles are also known as peg tiles and there are 298 fragments. They are of typical rectangular shape and fairly crude manufacture with a pair of circular nail holes at one end. None preserves its complete dimensions but at least three examples have measurable widths (between 124-150 mm). These are mostly in a hard smooth orange-red sandy fabric but are not closely datable, although most probably date to the 17th and 18th centuries. A few examples in a slightly sandier fabric have square nail holes and may be of 18th- or 19th-century date. Two or three small pieces in much sandier fabrics with a greenish-brown glaze on the upper surface are probably of medieval date but are residual.

5.4.9 *Brick:* Most of the 23 complete or nearly complete bricks (present as 26 pieces) are of very similar appearance. These are likely to be of the same date, probably 17th century, and possibly from the same brick manufactory or the same general area. The majority are around 230mm long by 100mm wide by 60mm thick. Most are in a fairly soft red or purplish-red sandy fabric containing random flint grits and pebbles which can be very coarse. They are unfrogged, handmade and generally fairly crude in appearance which, along with their relative thinness, suggests an early post-medieval date. One or two pieces of thinner 'Tudor' brick were also recovered but these were very worn and either residual or reused as rubble. A few thicker reddish-yellow 'stock' bricks of as late a date as the 19th century were also recovered and one small piece from a dense granular 'modern' brick, probably of 20th-century date, was also recovered (context 5084).

5.4.10 *Floor or 'quarry' tiles:* These are all fragmentary (thirteen fragments) and fairly worn from lifetime usage. None preserves complete measurable dimensions apart from thickness, although some fairly large corner and edge pieces survive. Most examples are quite thick (24-41 mm) and occur in a soft sandy yellowish fabric. Most appear to be unglazed although this could have been worn off of some examples. The thickness and bevelled edges are similar in style to late medieval/early post-medieval Flemish (or Dutch) 'quarry' tiles but the absence of glaze from most suggests they are fully post-medieval and possibly English, although a Flemish origin cannot be ruled out. They are tentatively dated here to the 16th to 18th centuries. The thinnest example (5021; 24 mm thick), though very worn, has tiny traces of an all-over white slip over its upper surface under a green glaze. This makes it a likely candidate to be genuine Flemish import, possibly of 15th or 16th century date, although it is almost certain to be residual in the context. A couple of examples have blackened or scorched upper surfaces and may come from hearths.

5.4.11 *Other miscellaneous post-medieval CBM:* This mainly comprises red sandy pantiles (seventeen pieces). 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-19th century period. Five pieces of early post-medieval tin-glazed wall tiles, or possibly floor tiles, were also recovered from contexts 710, 814, 5001, 5067 and 5268. These are in a fine cream-coloured fabric and are generally quite thick (13-19mm.). One tile, from 5268, is about half complete (132mm wide). The polychrome painted designs on these tiles are only intelligible in one or two cases but they include a flower vase within a central lozenge (*e.g.* 5001), and part of a popular Renaissance-style mosaic scheme of interlocking geometric shapes including stars, elongated prisms and rectangles, derived from a well-known tile pavement in Herckenrode Abbey, Flanders. The style of these tiles suggests they are Dutch imports of the period *c.* 1575-1625 or very early English copies. They were probably quite old on disposal and to varying extents probably residual in their contexts. There are five other pieces of miscellaneous or unidentified CBM, mostly odd bits of post-medieval red tile. One piece however is from a 19th- or 20th-century yellow fireclay fireback or furnace lining (5109).

5.4.12 *Summary*: The CBM is mostly, apparently, of 17th- and 18th-century date and includes a high proportion of flat roof tile (peg tile) fragments plus a fairly large number of handmade red bricks (some complete). A smaller collection of other CBM types is also present, including a few early Dutch or Dutch-style tin-glazed wall tiles. The assemblage would appear to be fairly typical for an early post-medieval domestic property in this part of London. The collection of 30 worn Roman brick and tile fragments is unusual, however, particularly so far west of the city wall, and suggests the presence of a Roman building somewhere in the general area.

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 The glass was derived from 30 contexts and was exclusively hand-collected during the excavation. A total of 116 sherds of glass, comprising 70 sherds of vessel glass, 44 sherds of window glass, and 2 objects was recovered (Appendix 2F). The glass has been quantified and identified and, where possible, dated. The vast majority of the glass came from one deposit, 5375 in the southern block excavation (over 1kg). This particular group appears to be consistent with a public house or tavern.

5.5.2 The assemblage comprises 18th-century glass types, with some earlier 17th-century material, and with a little 19th-century material, and some limited modern glass. The dominance of bottle sherds and wine glasses amongst the vessel glass suggests that the glass assemblage does not represent day-to-day domestic use. The assemblage has some intrinsic interest and some analytical potential.

5.5.3 *Vessel Glass:* The vessel glass forms more than half the assemblage by sherd count, but the sherd numbers are inflated by the presence 30 sherds from a single badly smashed wine glass (206). The 70 sherds of vessel glass represent some 39 vessels, mainly bottles. There are 24 sherds from 23 wine bottles, three sherds from three different flasks, one pharmaceutical bottle and a bottle. There are five undiagnostic vessel sherds. Two of the flasks are mould-blown with ribbed bodies and are dated to the 17th or 18th century (5022 and 5375).

5.5.4 There are also 35 sherds from five wine glasses in the assemblage. Three of the glasses were recovered from deposit 5375. All three are glasses of early to mid 19th century date and include two glasses with bucket-shaped bowls and plain stems with a single knop. The third glass is represented by a foot and stem with single bladed knop. The smashed glass from deposit 206 also has a bucket-shaped bowl and plain stem with single bladed knop. Again it is of early to mid 19th century date. Finally, there is an inverted baluster from a 19th-century wine glass (808).

5.5.5 One further object requires mention. This is what appears to be a waster from a wine glass in the form of an unfinished and distorted 'cigar' baluster (306). If the identification is correct this represents the earliest piece of glass on the site and dates to the early to mid 17th century.

5.5.6 Much of the glass dates to the 18th century or later but there is some potentially earlier glass in the form of the two ribbed flasks (5022 and 5375) and the possible inverted 'cigar' baluster' for a wine glass (306). There is also a small quantity of 19th and 20th century glass. The wine bottle comprises predominantly thick-walled early bottles, although there are a few sherds from 19th and 20th century wine bottles.

5.5.7 *Window glass*: There are 44 sherds of window glass. Most appears to be broadly of post-medieval date, but not more closely datable. Post-medieval window is very difficult to date closely. There are sherds of modern glass from deposits 710, 5001, 5008, 5075, 5115, 5120 and 5282.

5.5.8 *Other glass*: There are pieces of two glass objects. One is a possible linen smoother (5164), the other appearing to be a flattened circular knob in dark green glass (5182), originally part of a larger object. Its precise purpose is not clear.

5.6 Metalwork

5.6.1 There are 61 metal objects (87 fragments), comprising:37 iron objects (53 fragments), 20 copper alloy objects (24 fragments), and 4 lead objects (4 fragments).

5.6.2 There are also four small pieces of unidentified iron and two pieces of slag or cinder. The latter are not further discussed. The metalwork has been quantified and identified and assigned to a functional category, and the data has been recorded.

5.6.3 The metalwork is widely distributed, with a number of contexts with only one or two metal finds. Only deposits 5075 and 5194 produced more than five finds each. None of the metalwork can be closely dated, with the exception of the Charles I farthing (5194), but most of the metalwork would not be out of place in a later post-medieval (*i.e*. 18th or 19th century) context. Overall the assemblage comprises a very limited range of finds, with little evidence for domestic occupation or even craft activity.

5.6.4 The metalwork includes three coins, comprising two illegible copper alloy coins or tokens and a farthing of Charles I (5194). The only item relating to transport is a horseshoe nail (5219). There are no tools. There is a copper alloy pan weight (5375) and eight personal items, comprising a near spherical hollow copper alloy button (5018), a small star-shaped copper alloy mount with six points (5023) and six dress pins with spherical heads (5194).

5.6.5 The only household items are a fragment of a tin can (502), two knife handles, one comprising an eroded bone on a whittle tang (5022) and the other consisting of poorly preserved mother of pearl-on-plate tang (5023). There is a hand rake or riddle for use with a boiler or range (5023) and also a fragment of lead window came (5147) and a flat strip hasp with a rolled over loop at one end (5069).

5.6.6 Aside from these few items, most of the metal comprises structural items (n = 2) nails (n = 22; n fragments 37), miscellaneous fragments of strip, plate, rod *etc* (n = 7, n fragments = 8), 8 objects (11 fragments) of uncertain function, and two pieces of melted lead waste and a piece of lead strip.

5.6.7 *Industrial residues*: material deemed to be industrial residue included coal, charcoal, clinker and slag. This was retrieved from eight contexts, all within the northern block excavation. A small amount of material was collected by hand but the greater proportion came from the processing of bulk samples. The deposits with the largest amounts were 5183 and 5194.

5.6.8 Present within the assemblage were cinder and fuel ash slag; waste derived from reactions between fuel and clay minerals, slag lumps, formed from the agglomeration of cinder, fuel ash, and iron oxides produced by the oxidisation of iron artefacts during forging, non-diagnostic slag, comprising silica-rich slag with no obvious diagnostic features and not readily attributable to any process and coal and charcoal, possibly for use as a fuel in the processes operating on the site. Material was recovered in small quantities, and is likely to reflect both disposal of rubbish and on-site activities such as the operation of heating systems on buildings, blacksmithing and repairs. Nowhere was the stratified material in close association with hearths or other furnace-type features. With no clear evidence of specialist activity there is more likelihood of the deposits being the accidental importation of residues from elsewhere.

5.7 Animal Bone

5.7.1 a moderate collection comprising a total of 1037 fragments of animal bone, weighing 32.466kg, and recovered from 97 contexts, was included within the assessment. The vast majority of the animal bone was retrieved by hand collection. The majority of contexts produced 0.2kg or less of animal bone. A number of deposits contained slightly larger amounts. These generally had between 0.5kg and 2kg, and included 717 and 810 from the evaluation phase; 5066, 5067, 5069, 5154, 5194, 5244, 5268 and 5288 from the northern block excavation and 5375 from the southern block excavation.

5.7.2 Cattle, pig and sheep are the most common species recovered from the excavations and the assemblage 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, and transported to the site live, to be subsequently slaughtered and, although some indications of husbandry practices may be evident, they may not be specific to the site. A smaller number of live animals may have been used on site but there were few articulated remains, since many would have had secondary uses once deceased. The animals would have been used for a range of uses - food, milk, traction, leather, wool, tools/handles and so on. A full analysis of sex, age, fusion states, tooth wear patterns and butchery should elucidate any discernible patterns within the phased assemblages.

5.7.3 The material is in a moderate state of preservation, with approximately half the anatomical part present and with some erosion to the surface, generally of a robust nature, although often fragmented. It is likely that a closer examination of the remains will highlight carcass treatment and butchery and may shed light on the preparation and consumption activities. Poor preservation resulting from taphonomic processes may provide a bias as larger mammals have higher bone density values than medium-sized or small mammals and may therefore be better represented in a fragment count (Lyman 1994, 246-7).

5.8 Shell

5.8.1 The shell retrieved from the work on site was derived from seven deposits from the evaluation and 33 contexts from the excavations. The shell material was retrieved through two methods - by hand collection of whole or nearly complete shells on site and from sieving the samples taken for environmental investigation. The shell was visually inspected on site for the most part. The vast majority of the shell came from four deposits (5183, 5194 and 5268 in the northern block excavation, and 5373 in the southern block excavation).

5.8.2 Deposit 5268 was the uppermost backfill of a quarry on the eastern side of the northern block excavation, and this deposit was also rich in pottery and clay tobacco pipe. It had 25 shells or shell fragments (combined weight 155g). Deposits 5183 and 5194 were both from what appeared to be an extensive, dark, possibly humic, layer that post-dated the quarry backfills but pre-dated, or was contemporary with, brick structures on the site. Deposit 5183 had 34 shells or shell fragments (combined weight 177g), and deposit 5194 had 28 shells or shell fragments (combined weight 149g). The final significant deposit was 5375, which was an apparently later layer overlying a timber-lined pit in the southern block excavation. This produced the largest volume of shells or shell fragments, at 92 (combined weight 2.188kg).

5.8.3 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. Other edible bivalves could include *M edulis*, the common mussel, and *C edule*, the common cockle. Both are edible, but equally both could live naturally in the tidal Thames estuary. Examples of *L littoralis*, the common winkle, also widely regarded as edible, may also be amongst the assemblage.

5.9 Leather

5.9.1 Nine fragments of leather were present. All were incomplete and seem to include elements such as footwear, other objects, waste leather and scrap leather. Leather species can be identified by hair follicle pattern, where possible, using low powered magnification. A basic record would include measurements in millimetres (mm), and weights in kilograms (kg); measurements do not make any allowance for shrinkage. Leather species can be identified by hair follicle pattern, where possible, using low powered magnification. Shoe / boot soles and repairs are likely to be of cattle hide.

5.10 Wood

5.10.1 A total of eleven pieces of woody material from six deposits were examined (Appendix 2G). None of the material was suitable for tree-ring study as it was not oak or beech, nor pine with enough annual rings (*c.* 45 or more are needed). The small assemblage of late post-medieval to early industrial period material can fairly be described as moderately important for the understanding of the site and could be of wider technical interest for the understanding of the early industrial age infrastructure of expanding London. The items of most interest are a wooden bowling ball that dates to the post-medieval period and an oak board / stave that was originally part of a cask and used to line a pit (5360) in the southern block excavations.

5.11 Stone

5.11.1 A total of five pieces of stone were retained during the excavation, of which four are worked, and these were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens (Appendix 2H).

5.11.2 Four pieces of worked stone were retained during the excavations; all are structural. Two fragments of a white marble floor tile (402) cannot be more closely identified without detailed scientific analysis as they are virtually indistinguishable in hand specimen. The source of the marble is likely to have been France or Italy.

5.11.3 A second floor tile of oolitic limestone, probably Bath stone, has been reused but was originally painted a pale brown colour (708).

5.11.4 A third item is an oblong block with one worn face suggesting it was used in flooring, although if that is the case, it is more likely to have been part of a metalled surface rather than an internal floor (710).

6. RESULTS IN RELATION TO INVESTIGATION AIMS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 At each stage of this project, aims were established as part of the framework of investigation. After the completion of each stage the aims were re-examined and the results checked to see whether the general and site specific objectives had been achieved. Although it is not intended to reiterate the detailed findings of this exercise, they are briefly outlined below. The specific elements can be found in the interim evaluation and excavation reports (Northern Block Excavation, C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50002 (OAG16188.R11) and Southern Block Excavation C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50003 (OAG16188.R12)).

6.1.2 The main aims of the work were;

- To recover data to address the following research objectives;
- To record the post-medieval development of central London, including evidence for the absorption of the rural landscape into the urban one through domestic and industrial structures.
- The presence of early to mid 17th century quarrying across much of the site clearly demonstrated the open and accessible nature of the area during this period, reinforcing that it lay at an interface between a truly rural landscape and the urban centre of London. The subsequent consolidation of the ground prior to the construction of brick structures in the late 17th century showed a methodological approach to reinstatement of the disturbed ground. The new buildings which appeared were of brick and formed part of the changes which followed the 1667 London Building Act, a direct, and tangible, consequence of the Great Fire of London in 1666.

6.1.3 The expansion of domestic properties during the 17th century and through into the 18th century was part of an increasing trend which mirrored the exponential expansion of the city's population. The site highlights a moment in time at the start of this era, even down to the wheel ruts of the carts and hand barrows that were used to infill the quarries and start the building works.

6.1.4 The possible tavern waste seen in the upper backfill of one of the quarried areas illustrates how public houses followed, or were part of, this domestic development. One such building is shown on the 1792 Horwood map at the north-west corner of the land block, fronting onto Oxford Street. This property (396 Oxford Street) remained a public house until at least 1841, when it is recorded as the Bird in the Hand, under the ownership of Richard Fairlam. In the 1882 Post Office Directory the same public house was held by Mrs Elizabeth Thompson and the change in the numbering along Oxford Street is noted, so that 396 becomes 101 Oxford Street.

- Charting how and why different parts of the Soho area of London developed as specialist producers, and understanding the implications of this for the London area.

6.1.5 One of the earliest trades in Soho was the production of bricks, with the area being known for this trade during the 1630s. The early quarrying might be associated with brick making, providing raw material for tempering them. Alternatively, the gravel may have been used for road construction, which would have been important with the early laying out of Soho Square. The documentary sources suggest that many of the earlier residents were associated with the building trade, perhaps to be expected in the expanding edges of the city.

6.1.6 The main evidence from the site essentially reflects domestic occupation, and was therefore limited in helping to develop an understanding of specialist production. The domestic aspect fits with the known earlier use of the area as a residential zone centred on Soho Square. The original intention had been to establish a wealthy and luxurious district, but this was not fulfilled and the documentary sources indicate instead an influx of immigrant populations. This could be visible in the variety and proportion of goods used and deposited on the site, perhaps reflecting a more cosmopolitan neighbourhood than other parts of London at this time.

- To define, if possible, the western extent of St Giles village and its hinterland – what evidence survived if any of related structures, property/field boundaries or routeways.

6.1.7 The work did not uncover evidence for earlier activity, and, notwithstanding the large degree of truncation arising from quarrying, there was nothing that could be related to the medieval village of St Giles, which lay at the junction of Tottenham Court Road and St Giles High Street. The area investigated clearly lay beyond the western limits of the village.

6.1.8 The presence of the brick structure in Trench 6 did demonstrate that there were definitely buildings of late 17th-century date on Great Chapel Street, thus confirming the previously unsubstantiated documentary evidence from leases and ratebooks of the period. This suggests that the street was probably laid out by this time and this supports the idea that the urban landscape was becoming established during this period, with key elements such as the French Chapel and the property boundaries between the Pulteney and the Portland Estates being set.

- To verify and record the line of the Roman roads and surviving associated sequences.

6.1.9 This aim could not be addressed because, although a few sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Trench 8 these were later identified as residual and could only indicate the potential for Roman remains to exist in the vicinity. Similarly, there were also over 20 fragments of tile from eight contexts in Trench 8. The subsequent excavation reinforced this finding, with further pieces being found in two contexts. The close spatial concentration of material from a sequence of deposits would appear to show that the source of material for the quarry infill is anomalous to those for the other quarry backfills. The findings do not, of course, preclude the possibility of *in situ* Roman remains in the vicinity of the site.

- To define levels of truncation in relation to adjacent past archaeological investigations and geotechnical works to provide a clear deposits model to inform further development works in the area.

6.1.10 The only previous works to have occurred in the immediate vicinity were the shallow watching brief trenches conducted by Wessex Archaeology immediately before the OAR work commenced. The works reported here provide ATD levels for the top of natural and clearly demonstrate the levels of truncation experienced since the 17th century.

- Determine the nature and chronology of 17th to 19th century urbanisation, particularly the nature of the structure identified in Test Pit 6.

6.1.11 The structure first seen in Trench 6 was re-excavated, and the initial conclusions of the evaluation were confirmed. The full analysis of the associated finds assemblages will give a clearer picture of the use of the premises, but it appears to be primarily domestic.

- Determine whether the natural deposits are truncated and, if truncated, whether this indicates widespread quarrying for brickearth and/or gravel.

6.1.12 The extensive evidence for quarrying that was seen, and which had truncated the natural Lynch Hill terrace gravels, has been dated to the early 17th century. The quarrying was sufficiently comprehensive that no evidence for the 'brickearth' Langley silts occurred anywhere on the two sites (although it is a possibility that these silts had never occurred geologically on the site). The gravels may have been quarried for road building. Similar patterns of earlier 17th-century quarrying are being or have been detected at other sites, such as 15-16 Bedford Street, Westminster, WC2 (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, Site code: BDO04), where the quarrying was thought to be associated with road construction around the newly built Covent Garden Piazza in 1631.

6.1.13 The excavations confirmed that there were no remains dating from the Roman or medieval periods which, given the close proximity of the Roman and later road thought to lie beneath Oxford Street, might have been expected. The discovery of such remains also became an expectation once Roman finds were recovered from the evaluation phase. Although this lack of evidence would seem to point to a genuine absence of such activity during these periods, another explanation is that the wholesale alteration of the landscape demonstrated by the excavations, and a part of the post-medieval expansion of London, had removed any such evidence.

7. ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS AND STATEMENT OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE EVIDENCE RECOVERED

7.1 Assessment criteria

7.1.1 The results of the evaluation and excavation have produced a body of data that can be gauged using the criteria for assessing national importance outlined in documents such as MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment) and DCMS Scheduling (Department for Culture, Media and Sport), PPS5 (and its predecessor, PPG16) and in accordance with section 8.F.7.of the Method Statement (CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001).

7.1.2 Assessing the results of the evaluation and excavations against the original expectations may be done by comparing the results against the previous baseline.

7.1.3 Historic Environment Record data (HER) from the GLSMR (Greater London Sites and Monuments Record), as derived from the DDBA (CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001), shows 34 known sites within 0.5km of Dean and Great Chapel Streets (TQ 295 813) and an additional number of Listed Buildings of various grades.

7.1.4 In the ADS ArchSearch site there are over 10,000 entries for post-medieval Westminster. Refining the search to post-medieval results within 2km of the grid co-ordinate TQ 295 813, centred on the site itself, produced 3,317 entries and for a 1km radius there are 1,568 entries (1,798 entries for all periods). These entries range from standing buildings of various functions to below-ground investigations.

7.1.5 A similar search of the English Heritage Pastscape site, conducted at the same time and using parameters as closely matched as possible (sites in the City of Westminster) produced 780 entries (1,276 entries for all periods), although the majority of these were standing buildings rather than below-ground archaeological remains.

7.2 Period

7.2.1 The results demonstrated a sequence of early post-medieval remains truncated by modern development. No provenance was found for the Roman pottery retrieved from the evaluation stage which seems to represent only redeposition of material in post medieval quarrying infill.

7.3 Relative completeness

7.3.1 None of the various elements of the site survived intact. All the features had suffered truncation from the construction of the sequence of later buildings, both vertically and horizontally. In particular, the early 20th-century foundations had affected the central part of the site. However, their construction cuts tended to be linear and thus some of the earlier features survived.

7.3.2 There were specific incidences of damage to archaeological remains by later construction works, such as the well in the southern block excavations (5401) which had had had concrete poured into an otherwise intact feature. The late 17th century brick building in the northern block excavation had been truncated to the west at the edge of the site limits but whether this was due to 17th and 18th century activity (robbing and alterations of this era were present), or later 19th and 20th century activity was unclear.

7.4 Condition

7.4.1 The surviving features, deposits and artefacts encountered were all in a reasonable state of preservation. All remains were incomplete (see above) but were not so fragmentary as to obscure their form and function. Brickwork was generally in good order, deposits were uncontaminated and a wide range of artefacts have been preserved as part of the archaeological record. In damper areas organic remains were recovered (*e.g.* shell, leather, wood) and inorganic items of ceramic, glass and metal were also present throughout.

7.5 Rarity

7.5.1 Evidence of Roman activity west of Roman London and alongside the Roman Road is rare. Features or evidence of activity associated with the Roman pottery found during the evaluation stage would therefore be of local importance.

7.5.2 The character of development along the line of the Tyburn (Oxford) Road and to the west of the city of London is not fully understood. Early mapping shows piecemeal occupation but is unreliable, generally being intended to illustrate the city rather than the suburbs. Similarly while much documentary evidence exists, it is often a product of the survival of archives of the larger estates and therefore geographically biased. There are few opportunities to investigate reasonable size areas which exhibit a full landuse sequence from farming, to the exploitation of mineral resources on the edge of urban expansion to the sequences of rural; and urban development. The investigation of this sequence of deposits is reasonably rare in this respect and of moderate/local significance.

7.6 Group value

7.6.1 The value of the site can be described as moderate. Firstly, the survival of a sequence of deposits and features charting the change from the open fringe of the city to the early occupation and division of land, as part of the Paultney and Portland estates, has merit. Secondly the remains encompass a block of land that has been fossilised and developed in the layout of London since around 1691. Thus, the remains are part of a small area that allows the interactions of individual properties, as part of a district in London, to be studied.

7.7 Stratigraphic data

7.7.1 The greatest potential for analysis lies in the confirmation of the phasing and dating of the sequence of structures and archaeological deposits revealed by the investigation. The stratigraphic data will also provide the framework within which other analysis can take place. Further analytical study of the stratigraphic record may elucidate a more detailed, chronological sequence of events relating to the development of the surrounding urban landscape, and aid understanding of the social and economic history of London as represented by the surviving structures on the site.

7.8 Documentary study

7.8.1 The significance of the fieldwork results is increased by the supporting primary documentary evidence available. A limited appraisal of these sources has been undertaken as part of earlier desk-based work, although this has by no means been exhaustive. Further detailed examination of the primary documentary evidence, particularly records relating to property ownership and use, probates, leases, bibliographic records and photographic material could provide significant additional information. Antiquarian and contemporary reports of life in London during the periods of occupation would provide an intriguing comparison to the results of the fieldwork and their interpretation.

7.9 Finds data

7.9.1 The moderate assemblage and variety of finds recovered from the works has a reasonable potential; their presence is important in terms of the archaeological record and as a record of the site for the future. The material culture has some limited potential to examine spatial and temporal distributions of produced goods, personal items, wholesale and retail/consumer issues and regional and global trade. It can reveal and confirm the hypothesised nature of the occupation on site and the range of activities that occurred there and can shed light on activities that relate to a wider sphere of influence. In addition the assemblage form the site has the potential to allow a comparison and link between the built heritage, the archaeological remains and the documentary record.

7.10 Primary Potential

7.10.1 If the results of these excavations are added to the body of knowledge generated by the Crossrail scheme they will contribute positively at all levels.

7.10.2 The findings have clear potential to answer the main research aims and can help determine the nature and chronology of 17th to 19th century urbanisation, particularly where the late 17th century brick-built structure is concerned. They can also provide evidence for the absorption of the London rural landscape into the urban one.

7.10.3 An important feature of urban excavations such as these is the potential they have to produce a relatively non-judgemental transect through the local urban landscape, its parameters defined by criteria other than prospecting for sites of enhanced archaeological potential. This probably produces a more representative landscape sample on which to draw conclusions regarding a wide number of questions, from the survival and visibility of ancient activity within the modern landscape, to a realistic assessment of the nature and density of settlement at any specific period in the past. Thus, whilst of only moderate archaeological value if considered alone, the cumulative value of the various sites investigated during the project can contribute significantly to one or more of the research themes, contributing especially to an understanding of the development of the modern landscape.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The excavations have identified a sequence of remains dating from the early 17th century to the late 20th century.

8.1.2 Early 17th century post-medieval quarrying was characterised by large features exhibiting a multitude of irregular cuts and fills. The quarrying had truncated the natural Lynch Hill terrace gravels across a large area. There was no evidence of 'brickearth' Langley Silts anywhere within the excavated areas, although the presence of redeposited brickearth in the fill of the quarry features might suggest these silts had been removed by human activity, presumably for the production of bricks and ceramics. The quarrying activity is not unexpected, and a common feature of the periphery of towns and cities.

8.1.3 The archaeological evidence appears to correspond with the early cartographic and documentary sources, thereby supplementing the documentary sources which indicate occupation of the site from the 1690s. Maps such as Fairthorne and Newcourt's (1643-7) and John Leakes survey of 1666 suggest some isolated buildings along this part of Oxford Street (Tyburn Road) and connecting roads, but these were never intended to be an accurate depiction of the outskirts of London.

8.1.4 There was some suggestion that the area within the centre of the plot may have remained open after the initial construction of buildings around the perimeter. The cartographic sources, principally Rocque and Horwood's more detailed map of 1792-99, both show the central area as developed. This may have simply been the method and practice of expansion in this part of London during the 18th century (and, indeed, elsewhere), with gradual encroachment on open back spaces.

8.1.5 The artefact assemblage confirmed the predominantly 17th to 18th century occupation on the site. Much of this related to domestic occupation but there were hints of business activities, such as taverns. There was a fairly consistent sequence or build-up of deposits from the 17th and 18th centuries, which then appear to have been truncated in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when the changes in buildings and ownership were at their greatest. Explanations for any hiatuses in the depositional sequence could include the wholesale alteration of the landscape as part of the later post-medieval expansion of London, with areas being levelled and foundations being dug deeper.

9. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1.1 The complete project archive includes paper context records and indices, permatrace drawings, both 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).

9.1.2 The digital data will be temporarily stored on the server at OA 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.

9.1.3 All dry and stable finds will be packaged according to the museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. Each box will have a compiled list of its contents and the boxes will in general contain only one type of material (*e.g*. bone or ceramic *etc*).

9.1.4 The recipient museum will be:

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

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No.	*Context Type*	*Category*	*Finds*
Evaluation	***Trench 1***		
100	deposit	foundation	
101	deposit	layer	
102	deposit	foundation	
103	deposit	layer	
104	deposit	drain	
105	cut	drain	
106	deposit	layer	
107	cut	wall	
108	deposit	foundation	
109	cut	foundation	
110	deposit	uncertain	
111	deposit	uncertain	
112	cut	uncertain	
113	cut	uncertain	
114	deposit	layer	
115	deposit	foundation	
Evaluation	***Trench 2***		
200	deposit	foundation	
201	deposit	foundation	
202	cut	robber trench	
203	deposit	robber trench	
204	cut	well	
205	structure	well	CBM
206	deposit	well	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, glass, shell
207	cut	pit	
208	deposit	pit	
209	deposit	pit	
210	cut	ditch	
211	deposit	ditch	
212	deposit	ditch	
213	deposit	ditch	
214	deposit	ditch	
215	cut	ditch	
216	deposit	ditch	
217	cut	pit	
218	deposit	well	
219	deposit	well	
220	deposit	layer	
Evaluation	***Trench 3***		
301	deposit	layer	
302	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
303	deposit	layer	
304	deposit	layer	Pot, CBM, bone
305	deposit	layer	CBM
306	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, glass, iron
307	deposit	layer	CBM, bone
308	deposit	pit	Clay pipe, CBM, bone
309	deposit	pit	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone
310	cut	pit	
311	deposit	pit	
312	cut	pit	
313	deposit	pit	
314	cut	pit	
315	deposit	pit	
316	cut	pit	
Evaluation	***Trench 4***		
400	deposit	foundation	
401	deposit	layer	
402	deposit	layer	Pot, CBM, iron, stone
403	deposit	layer	
Evaluation	***Trench 5***		
500	deposit	foundation	
501	deposit	layer	Bone, iron
502	deposit	drain	Bone, iron, wood
503	deposit	drain	
504	cut	drain	
505	deposit	drain	
506	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, glass, shell, iron
507	deposit	foundation	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, glass, shell,
508	cut	foundation	
509	deposit	quarry	
510	deposit	layer	
511	deposit	layer	
512	deposit	quarry	
513	cut	foundation	
514	deposit	foundation	
515	deposit	layer	
516	deposit	quarry	
517	deposit	quarry	
518	deposit	quarry	
519	deposit	quarry	Pot, CBM, bone
520	cut	quarry	
521	deposit	layer	
522	deposit	layer	
523	cut	pit	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
524	deposit	pit	Pot, shell
525	deposit	quarry	
526	cut	uncertain	
527	deposit	uncertain	
528	cut	wall	
529	structure	wall	CBM
530	deposit	layer	
531	deposit	layer	
532	deposit	quarry	
533	deposit	layer	
Evaluation	***Trench 6***		
600	deposit	foundation	
601	deposit	layer	
602	deposit	pit	Pot, clay pipe, bone
603	deposit	pit	Pot, clay pipe
604	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe
605	cut	ditch	
606	deposit	ditch	
607	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM
608	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
609	deposit	layer	
610	deposit	layer	Clay pipe
611	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe
612	deposit	posthole	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, shell, bone, iron
613	cut	posthole	
614	deposit	layer	
615	deposit	layer	
616	deposit	layer	CBM, bone, stone
617	deposit	layer	Pot, bone
618	deposit	layer	
619	deposit	layer	
620	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
621	deposit	floor	CBM
622	deposit	posthole	
623	deposit	posthole	
624	structure	wall	
625	structure	wall	
626	structure	wall	
627	structure	wall	
628	deposit	layer	
629	deposit	wall	Clay pipe, CBM, bone, shell
630	deposit	wall	
631	cut	wall	
632	deposit	layer	Pot, CBM, shell
633	deposit	layer	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
634	deposit	layer	
635	cut	pit	
636	deposit	layer	
Evaluation	***Trench 7***		
700	deposit	foundation	
701	deposit	foundation	
702	structure	wall	
703	structure	wall	
704	cut	wall	
705	deposit	foundation	
706	cut	foundation	
707	structure	foundation	
708	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, glass, stone
709	deposit	layer	Pot, plaster
710	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone, glass, leather, plaster, stone
711	deposit	layer	
712	deposit	layer	
713	deposit	layer	Pot, bone
714	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
715	deposit	ditch	
716	deposit	ditch	
717	deposit	ditch	Pot, clay pipe, bone, iron
718	cut	ditch	
719	deposit	ditch	
720	cut	ditch	
721	deposit	layer	
722	deposit	ditch	
723	deposit	ditch	
724	cut	ditch	
725	deposit	layer	
726	cut	drain	
727	deposit	drain	
728	deposit	wall	
729	deposit	wall	
730	deposit	layer	
Evaluation	***Trench 8***		
800	deposit	foundation	
801	deposit	layer	
802	structure	foundation	
803	cut	foundation	
804	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe
805	deposit	uncertain	
806	cut	uncertain	
807	deposit	layer	Clay pipe, bone

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
808	deposit	layer	Clay pipe, bone, glass
809	deposit	layer	
810	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
811	deposit	layer	Clay pipe
812	deposit	uncertain linear	
813	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, glass
814	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM
815	deposit	layer	Pot, CBM
816	deposit	layer	
817	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM
818	deposit	layer	CBM
819	deposit	layer	Pot, CBM
820	deposit	layer	Pot, CBM
821	cut	uncertain linear	
822	cut	uncertain linear	
823	cut	uncertain linear	
824	cut	uncertain linear	
825	deposit	uncertain linear	Pot, clay pipe, CBM
826	deposit	uncertain linear	
827	deposit	uncertain linear	
828	deposit	uncertain linear	
829	deposit	uncertain linear	
830	deposit	layer	CBM, bone
831	deposit	layer	CBM
832	deposit	layer	
833	structure	wall	
Evaluation	***Trench 9***		
900	deposit	foundation	
901	deposit	layer	
902	cut	foundation	
903	deposit	foundation	
904	structure	foundation	
905	deposit	layer	Clay pipe, CBM
906	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe
907	deposit	layer	
908	void		
909	cut	posthole	
910	deposit	posthole	
911	deposit	layer	Clay pipe, CBM
Excavation		***Northern Block***	
5000	deposit	foundation	
5001	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM
5002	deposit	floor	
5003	deposit	drain	
5004	cut	drain	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5005	structure	wall	
5006	deposit	cellar	
5007	structure	wall	
5008	deposit	layer	Bone, metal
5009	structure	wall	
5010	deposit	layer	
5011	deposit	layer	
5012	deposit	layer	
5013	deposit	layer	
5014	deposit	layer	
5015	deposit	layer	Pot
5016	structure	wall	
5017	structure	wall	
5018	deposit	cellar	Pot, clay pipe
5019	deposit	layer	Clay pipe, CBM
5020	void	-	
5021	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, shell
5022	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM
5023	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, metal
5024	void	-	
5025	void	-	
5026	deposit	Layer	
5027	structure	wall	Clay pipe
5028	group	well	Pot, bone, FE
5029	deposit	Layer	Clay pipe
5030	structure	wall	
5031	void	-	
5032	deposit	Layer	
5033	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe
5034	structure	Floor	
5035	void	-	
5036	deposit	Layer	
5037	structure	Foundation	
5038	structure	wall	
5039	deposit	Foundation	
5040	deposit	Layer	
5041	structure	wall	
5042	cut	wall	
5043	deposit	Layer	
5044	cut	Foundation	
5045	deposit	Foundation	
5046	structure	Foundation	
5047	deposit	Layer	
5048	deposit	Layer	
5049	deposit	Natural feature	
5050	deposit	Layer	
5051	deposit	Layer	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5052	deposit	Layer	
5053	deposit	Layer	
5054	cut	Foundation	
5055	deposit	Foundation	
5056	deposit	Layer	
5057	structure	Foundation	
5058	structure	wall	
5059	structure	Foundation	
5060	cut	wall	
5061	deposit	wall	
5062	deposit	Layer	
5063	deposit	Layer	
5064	deposit	Layer	
5065	deposit	Uncertain	CBM
5066	deposit	Layer	Bone
5067	deposit	Foundation trench	
5068	deposit	Layer	Clay pipe, bone
5069	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, glass, FE, wood, leather
5070	deposit	Layer	
5071	structure	Foundation	
5072	deposit	Foundation	
5073	void	-	
5074	deposit	Well	pot
5075	deposit	Well	
5076	cut	Wall	
5077	deposit	Wall	
5078	void	-	
5079	void	-	
5080	deposit	Cellar	
5081	deposit	Cellar	
5082	deposit	Cellar	bone
5083	cut	wall	
5084	deposit	wall	Pot, CBM
5085	deposit	wall	Clay pipe
5086	deposit	wall	
5087	void	-	
5088	cut	Foundation trench	
5089	deposit	Layer	Pot, bone
5090	deposit	Uncertain	
5091	cut	Uncertain	
5092	deposit	Layer	Pot, bone
5093	deposit	Layer	Pot, shell
5094	deposit	Uncertain	
5095	deposit	Layer	
5096	deposit	Layer	
5097	deposit	Layer	Pot

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5098	structure	wall	
5099	deposit	Layer	
5100	deposit	Cellar	CBM
5101	deposit	Cellar	
5102	deposit	wall	Pot, CBM, glass
5103	deposit	Layer	
5104	cut	wall	
5105	deposit	Layer	
5106	deposit	Layer	
5107	deposit	Foundation trench	
5108	deposit	Layer	
5109	deposit	Layer	
5110	deposit	Layer	
5111	deposit	Layer	
5112	cut	wall	
5113	deposit	wall	
5114	deposit	well	
5115	deposit	well	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone, shell,
5116	deposit	well	
5117	deposit	well	
5118	deposit	well	
5119	deposit	well	
5120	deposit	well	
5121	cut	well	
5122	deposit	well	Pot, clay pipe, bone, glass
5123	deposit	Layer	
5124	deposit	Layer	Pot, bone, cu alloy
5125	structure	wall	
5126	deposit	Layer	
5127	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe
5128	cut	Uncertain	
5129	deposit	Uncertain	
5130	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone
5131	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone, shell, coal
5132	deposit	Layer	CBM, Fe
5133	deposit	Layer	Pot, CBM, bone
5134	deposit	Layer	Pot, bone, shell
5135	deposit	Robber trench	Clay pipe, CBM
5136	cut	Robber trench	
5137	deposit	Layer	
5138	cut	Ditch	
5139	deposit	Ditch	
5140	deposit	Layer	
5141	deposit	Ditch	Pot
5142	cut	Ditch	
5143	deposit	Ditch	Pot, clay pipe

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5144	cut	Ditch	
5145	deposit	Pit	Pot, CBM
5146	cut	Pit	
5147	deposit	Foundation	Bone
5148	cut	Foundation	
5149	void	-	
5150	deposit	Layer	
5151	deposit	Layer	
5152	deposit	Layer	Pot
5153	void	Layer	Pot bone
5154	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
5155	deposit	Layer	
5156	deposit	Layer	
5157	deposit	Layer	Bone
5158	deposit	Layer	pot
5159	deposit	Layer	Pot, CBM, bone
5160	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
5161	deposit	Layer	
5162	deposit	Layer	
5163	deposit	Layer	
5164	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM
5165	deposit	Layer	
5166	deposit	Layer	
5167	deposit	Layer	
5168	deposit	Layer	
5169	deposit	Layer	Pot
5170	deposit	Layer	Pot, bone
5171	deposit	Layer	
5172	deposit	Layer	
5173	deposit	Layer	
5174	deposit	Layer	
5175	deposit	Layer	Pot
5176	void	-	
5177	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, shell
5178	deposit	Layer	
5179	deposit	Quarry	
5180	deposit	Quarry	
5181	deposit	Layer	
5182	deposit	Quarry	
5183	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, shell
5184	deposit	Layer	
5185	deposit	Layer	
5186	deposit	Layer	Clay pipe, bone
5187	deposit	Layer	
5188	cut	Quarry	
5189	cut	Uncertain	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5190	deposit	Uncertain	
5191	deposit	Uncertain	
5192	deposit	Uncertain	
5193	deposit	Uncertain	
5194	deposit	Layer	
5195	deposit	Layer	bone
5196	cut	wall	
5197	deposit	Layer	
5198	deposit	Layer	
5199	deposit	Layer	
5200	deposit	wall	
5201	structure	wall	
5202	cut	wall	
5203	deposit	wall	
5204	deposit	Layer	
5205	deposit	Layer	
5206	deposit	Layer	
5207	deposit	Layer	
5208	deposit	Layer	
5209	deposit	Layer	
5210	deposit	Layer	
5211	deposit	Layer	Pot
5212	deposit	Layer	
5213	deposit	Layer	
5214	deposit	Layer	
5215	deposit	Uncertain	
5216	cut	Uncertain	
5217	structure	wall	
5218	cut	wall	
5219	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
5220	deposit	Layer	
5221	deposit	Layer	
5222	deposit	Layer	
5223	deposit	Layer	
5224	deposit	Layer	
5225	deposit	Layer	
5226	deposit	Layer	
5227	deposit	Layer	
5228	deposit	Layer	
5229	deposit	Layer	
5230	deposit	Layer	
5231	deposit	Layer	
5232	deposit	Layer	
5233	void	-	
5234	void	-	
5235	deposit	Layer	
5236	deposit	Layer	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5237	deposit	Layer	
5238	deposit	Uncertain	
5239	deposit	Layer	
5240	deposit	Layer	
5241	deposit	Layer	
5243	deposit	Layer	
5244	deposit	Layer	Pot
5245	deposit	Layer	
5246	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone
5247	deposit	Layer	
5248	deposit	Foundation trench	
5249	cut	Foundation trench	
5250	deposit	Layer	
5251	deposit	Layer	
5252	deposit	Layer	
5253	deposit	Layer	
5254	deposit	Layer	
5255	deposit	Layer	
5256	deposit	Ditch	
5257	deposit	Ditch	
5258	deposit	Layer	
5259	deposit	Layer	
5260	deposit	Layer	
5261	deposit	Layer	
5262	deposit	Layer	
5263	deposit	Layer	
5264	deposit	Layer	
5265	deposit	Layer	
5266	deposit	Layer	
5267	deposit	Layer	Pot
5268	deposit	Layer	Pot
5269	cut	Posthole	
5270	cut	Posthole	
5271	deposit	Posthole	
5272	deposit	Posthole	
5273	deposit	Quarry	
5274	cut	Quarry	
5275	deposit	Quarry	Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone
5276	deposit	Pit	
5277	deposit	Layer	
5278	cut	Pit	
5279	deposit	Quarry	
5280	deposit	Quarry	
5281	deposit	Layer	
5282	deposit	Layer	
5283	deposit	Layer	
5284	structure	wall	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5285	deposit	well	Clay pipe, bone
5286	structure	well	
5287	deposit	Layer	Pot, bone
5288	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, CBM
5289	deposit	Layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone
5290	deposit	Pit	
5291	cut	Pit	
5292	deposit	Pit	
5293	deposit	Layer	
5294	deposit	Layer	
5295	deposit	Layer	
5296	deposit	wall	
5297	deposit	Layer	
5298	deposit	Demolition	
5299	cut	Demolition	
5300	cut	wall	
5301	structure	wall	
5302	deposit	Layer	
5303	deposit	Layer	
5304	deposit	Layer	
5305	deposit	Layer	
5306	cut	Uncertain	
5307	deposit	Uncertain	
5308	deposit	Uncertain	
5309	deposit	Uncertain	
5310	deposit	Layer	
5311	deposit	Layer	
5312	deposit	Quarry	
5313	deposit	Quarry	
5314	deposit	Quarry	
5315	deposit	Quarry	
5316	deposit	Layer	
5317	deposit	Quarry	
5318	deposit	Quarry	
5319	deposit	Layer	
5320	deposit	Quarry	
5321	deposit	Layer	
5322	deposit	Layer	
5323	deposit	Layer	
5324	deposit	Layer	
5325	deposit	Quarry	
5326	deposit	Layer	
5327	deposit	Quarry	
5328	deposit	Quarry	
5329	cut	Quarry	
5330	deposit	wall	Pot, clay pipe, bone, shell, cu alloy
5331	cut	Demolition	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5332	deposit	Layer	
5333	deposit	Quarry	
5334	deposit	Quarry	
5335	deposit	Posthole	
5336	deposit	Posthole	
5337	deposit	Posthole	
5338	deposit	Posthole	
5339	deposit	Posthole	
5340	cut	Uncertain	
5341	cut	Quarry	
5342	cut	Quarry	
5343-5359		Watching brief	
Excavation		***Southern Block***	
5360	cut	pit	
5361	cut	ditch	
5362	deposit	pit	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM, glass
5363	deposit	pit	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM, glass
5364	deposit	wheel rut	CBM
5365	cut	wheel rut	
5366	deposit	wheel rut	CBM
5367	cut	wheel rut	
5368	deposit	ditch	Clay pipe, CBM
5369	deposit	ditch	
5370	deposit	ditch	
5371	deposit	ditch	
5372	deposit	foundation	
5373	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM
5374	deposit	layer	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM, glass
5375	deposit	pit	Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM, glass,
5376	cut	quarry	
5377	cut	quarry	
5378	cut	quarry	
5379	cut	quarry	
5380	cut	quarry	
5381	deposit	quarry	Bone
5382	deposit	quarry	
5383	deposit	quarry	
5384	deposit	quarry	
5385	deposit	quarry	
5386	deposit	quarry	
5387	deposit	layer	
5388	deposit	quarry	
5389	deposit	pit	
5390	deposit	natural feature	
5391	deposit	wheel rut	
5392	cut	wheel rut	
5393	deposit	wheel rut	

Context No.	Context Type	Category	Finds
5394	cut	wheel rut	
5395	deposit	wheel rut	
5396	structure	wall	
5397	deposit	well	
5398	deposit	well	
5399	deposit	well	
5400	cut	well	
5401	structure	well	
5402	structure	wall	
5403	structure	wall	
5404	structure	foundation	
5405	deposit	layer	
5406	deposit	floor	
5407	deposit	foundation	
5408	deposit	layer	
5409	deposit	quarry	
5410	deposit	quarry	
5411	deposit	quarry	
5412	deposit	quarry	
5413	deposit	quarry	
5414	deposit	quarry	
5415	deposit	quarry	
5416	deposit	quarry	
5417	deposit	quarry	
5418	cut	quarry	
5419	structure	pit	Wood
5420	deposit	quarry	
5421	deposit	quarry	
5422	deposit	quarry	
5423	deposit	quarry	

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY SPOT DATES AND CATALOGUE

Fabric Types:

ROMAN: Miscellaneous Roman pottery, c AD 43-410.
LOND: Fine London-type ware (high medieval fabric), c 1140-1375.
CBW: Coarse Border ware, c1270-1500 but not common in London until c1350. Surrey/Hampshire border.
TUDG: Tudor Green ware, c 1375-1550. Surrey/Hampshire.
PMSRG: London area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze, c 1480-1650. Formerly Guy's Hospital ware.
FREC: Frechen stoneware, c 1525-1750. Import, Germany.
BORD: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, unglazed, c 1550-1700.
BORDG: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, green-glazed, c 1550-1700.
BORDY: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, yellow-glazed, c 1550-1700.
BORDO: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, olive-glazed, c 1550-1700.
BORDB: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, brown-glazed, c 1620-1700.
PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, c 1550-1900. Mainly local.
PMBL: Post-medieval black-glazed redware, c 1600-1900. Essex.
WEST: Westerwald stoneware, c 1590-1750. Import, Germany.
TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, c 1575-1825. London, Bristol etc.
METS: Metropolitan slipware, c 1615-1750. Essex.
MPUR BUTP: Midlands Purple ware butterpot, c 1620-1725.
CHPO: Chinese porcelain, c 1600-1900+ (mainly c 1725-1900). Import, China.
ENGS: English brown salt-glazed stoneware, c 1670-1900. London, Staffordshire, Bristol etc.
STMO: Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed earthenware, c 1680-1800.
STSL: Staffordshire-type combed slipware, c 1680-1900.
ENPO: English porcelain, c 1745-1925+.
CREA: Later Creamware, c 1770-1830. Staffordshire, Leeds, etc.
PEAR: Pearlware, c 1780-1830. Staffordshire etc.
PEAR TR: Transfer-printed Pearlware, c 1780-1830. Staffordshire etc.
TPW: Transfer-printed refined whitewares, c 1780-1900+. Staffordshire etc.
YELL: Yellow wares, c 1790-1900. Staffordshire, Derbyshire, etc.
BONE: Bone china, c 1794-1900+.
ENGS BRST: English stoneware with Bristol glaze, c 1835-1900+. Bristol, London, etc.

Context	Spot-date	No. of Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
Evaluation				
206	c1820-1840	32	1020	TPW, mostly CREA & PEAR , ENGS ginger beer bott
302	c1620-1750	2	31	TGW incl charger
304	c1680-1800?	2	22	Date on pan tile edge - extracted. PMR & FREC bellarmine bs with arms of Amsterdam & heraldic bearer c1625-50?
306	c1620-1700	9	106	Prob RBOR fine jar rim. TGW. PMBL mug base. FREC, PMR
309	c1550-1750	1	92	PMR worn ?bowl base
402	c1670-1700	1	88	Late-style BORDG chamberpot rim/ha
506	c1660-1700	20	411	WEST mug w blue & purple dec. BORDY fresh dish. TGW late charger. PMR. Fresh
509	c1660-1700	15	400	TGW incl plain white ointment pot profile & chamberpot bss. PMR chamberpot. FREC bellarmine base, Scraps BORDY, G
519	c1640-1700	1	32	PMR or RBOR pip w ext rim
524	c1550-1700	1	8	BORDY

Context	Spot-date	No. of Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
602	c1620-1660?	10	240	METS small dish profile, worn. TGW charger bs. BORDG jug frags E17C. BORDY. PMR, FREC
603	c1620-1700	2	24	TGW good qual white incl porringer handle
604	c1600-1750	1	43	Pad base TGW vase? Burnt
607	c1600-1700	16	87	Poss 1 vess. Plain TGW ointment jar - burnt?
608	c1600-1700	4	33	TGW, BORDY, G
611	c1550-1700	1	5	BORDG bs
612	c1600-1700	8	143	TGW incl bs E17C drug jar. BORDY strainer bs. FREC, PMR
617	c1650-1725	4	36	TGW 2-3 chargers incl late style dec
620	c1600-1750	7	45	Scrappy FREC, PMR
629	c1650-1700	3	22	FREC bellarmine bs w mid 17C rosette roundel, plain BORD - poss lid bs? PMR
632	c1650-1750?	4	77	PMR bowl w late-looking collared rim/glz. 2x worn Guys-type PMR w green glz
708	c1600-1750	8	415	PMR. 1 vess. Small tripod pipk in Woolwich Ferry-style fabric/form - ILLUS?
709	c1650-1750	1	335	PMR large stor jar rim w crowded thumbing on neck
710	c1680-1710	20	1113	TGW incl base chamberpot w 'chinaman among grasses' style dec. TGW plain ointment pots. LONS poss Fulham G&C jug w reeded neck. BORDY dish, BORDG porringer. PMR incl corner square drip pan. Fresh
710	c1680-1710	4	1056	SF700. 1 vess. Base PMR ?cistern - Woolwich Ferry-type fabric/form w slight sag base, trace perforation/bunghole lower down. Glz allover int.
714	c1620-1700	8	232	Red Border ware jug bs w brown-streaked glz. BORDG joining dish rims. BORDY
717	c1640-1700	12	817	TGW incl bs charger. BORDY mostly 1 large pip w ext rim. Base Staffs butterpot w int black glz, PMR
804	c1680-1720	3	135	Bs Nevers blue TGW ?mug w Chinaman dec. FREC, PMR
810	c1550-1650?	1	21	BORDG jug bs
813	17-18C	3	20	Scrappy TGW, PMR
814	c1660-1750	1	16	WEST mug rim w purple bands
815	ROMAN	2	16	Bs grey sandy w trace burnished line. Bs worn orange sandy. Seen by Paul Booth
817	E-M3C	10	313	ROMAN (Seen by Paul Booth). All fairly worn/scrappy -redeposited? Incl bs BB1, v worn handle frag Dressel 20 amphora, Samian Drag ?38 bowl rim. Greywares incl London barbotine, 1x colour coated rim. **NB 1x CBM - poss the corner of a post-med peg tile? Extracted**
819	ROMAN	1	4	Grey sandy ware bs (Seen by P Booth)
820	c1550-1750	1	5	FREC, worn bs
825	c1550-1750	1	9	FREC, worn bs
903	c1600-1750	3	23	PMBL, FREC. Scrappy
Excavation North				
5001	c1650-1750	1	21	TGW charger
5003	c1640-1700	4	86	Bs BORDB, BORDY, FREC
5011	c1550-1750	3	55	Poss c1600-1750? PMR, FREC
5015	c1550-1750	1	69	Poss c1600-1750? PMR bead jar rim
5018	c1650-1750	2	89	TGW charger - 1 vess
5019	c1550-1700	7	34	BORDY (chaf dish base?), 1x PMR - poss flowerpot (FP)?
5021	c1550-1700	2	8	BORDO, PMR almost BL

Context	Spot-date	No. of Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
5022	c1660-1725	35	667	TGW incl early proper flanged dish rim, also chargers. BORDB, BORDY, BORDG. TGW burnt ?apoth jar with '-AR- ' inscrip. PMR, FREC incl bellarmine
5023	c1650-1700	6	50	TGW drug jar rim, BORDY, BORDG, FREC
5027	c1680-1710	15	191	TGW Nevers blue glob cup rim. BORDG, FREC. Mostly TGW plain
5028	c1790-1830	13	124	PEARL incl small TP rim, CREA, TGW. PMR paint pot?
5029	c1835-1900+	3	67	Mod stoneware w Bristol glz (ENGS BRST). PMR incl Guys-type PMSRG
5033	c1625-1700	4	102	TGW incl charger bs, BORDG, PMR
5067	c1550-1900	1	5	PMR
5069	c1690-1725	40	611	Staffs slip-jewelled cup bs STSL. METS slipware dish bs. BORDY etc. discoloured TGW incl chargers. (pan tiles extracted). Fairly worn PMR
5074	c1690-1900	1	15	Worn PMR bs prob 17/18C. Date based on pan tiles (extracted)
5075	c1760-1830	1	1	CREA
5082	c1625-1750	1	14	TGW charger rim
5084	c1675-1750	9	704	PMR incl early flowerpot base & large pipkin. PMR small flat-based dish profile. Late TGW charger
5089	17C?	2	45	PMR jar rim w pre-fired perforation through rim. Small bs TUDG cup?
5092	c1615-1750	2	11	METS hemi bowl bs, BORDY
5093	c1650-1700	5	110	Staffs butterpot base w int black glz. FREC bellarmine. BORDY
5097	c1615-1700	1	10	METS closed form
5099	c1625-1700	4	23	BORDY, PMR & PMBL, FREC early 17C bellarmine w trace heraldic roundel
5102	19C	4	121	TPW, PMR, BORDY, TGW E17C drug jar bs w geometric dec
5115	c1750-1800?	4	227	PMR or late red Border ware jar/bowl base. 1x heavy jar base in brown iron-streak glazed buff ware - Staffs? Prob M-L18C? 1x TGW plain wall tile removed to CBM
5122	c1760-1830	2	7	CREA
5124	c1640-1700	4	42	BORDY incl ext lid-seat pipkin, PMR
5127	c1625-1700	8	53	Mostly TGW incl charger & black discoloured jar bss. BORDG
5130	c1600-1750	1	8	FREC bellarmine rim
5131	c1550-1700	7	121	1x BORDY, rest = PMR fresh, incl prob pipkin
5133	c1680-1800?	1	12	Date based on worn curved ?pan tile - extracted. 1x medieval green-glazed whiteware - prob CBW? 1350-1500?
5134	c1640-1700	19	396	TGW incl purple speckle charger & M17C charger. BORDB, Y tripod pip, G, PMBL
5141	c1640-1725	6	121	PMR - prob 1 tripod pip w ext lid-seat rim
5143	c1600-1700	3	40	BORDY, PMR
5145	c1600-1750	1	8	PMBL
5147	c1600-1700	2	20	poss E17C? FREC G&C jug bs c 1600, small TGW dish/charger footring
5152	c1620-1700	5	59	TGW incl charger bs, FREC, BORDO, PMR. Scrappy
5153	c1640-1700	6	157	TGW incl charger base w radial dec, plain white bss; bs Staffs butterpot, PMR
5154	c1640-1700	9	216	TGW incl M17C charger bs & plain white, BORDG, Y, PMR, PMBL
5157	c1620-1700	12	118	Scrap TGW charger. BORDY mostly. FREC, bs Staffs butterpot MPUR BUTP
5158	c1620-1700	6	60	BORDY mostly. PMR, bs Staffs butterpot
5159	c1575-1650?	1	12	TGW bs burnt/reduced ?drug jar w traces decoration, waisted form

Context	Spot-date	No. of Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
5160	c1575-1650?	8	147	2 vess. Profile RBOR/PMR carinated bowl w traces vert loop handle. FREC bellarmine base
5164	c1620-1650?	8	138	3x base frags (1 vess) Guys-type bowl w int green glz. TGW incl ealy charger bss. BORDY. PMR. Scrappy
5169	c1620-1700	2	30	TGW charger bss w Wan Li dec in blue M17C?
5170	c1620-1700	1	26	BORDB dish rim
5175	c1620-1700	7	252	BORDY incl chafing dish with crenellated rim & horiz loop handle, FREC, RBOR or PMR, 2x Guys-type redware worn bss 1 w int green glz
5177	c1620-1700	1	6	BORDB
5182	1600-1750	5	39	PMBL handle, FREC, scraps BORDG - 1 poss TUDG?
5183	c1650-1700	13	190	SIEVED <5002> TGW, BORDY, PMR
5183	c1650-1700	69	2547	Mostly 1 v large BORDY pipkin w ext lid-seat rim & tubular handle. TGW incl late Lambeth-style blue dash drug jars, 1 charger rim. PMBL mug, PMR. Large fresh sherds
5185	c1550-1700	1	4	BORDG
5187	c1550-1750	3	17	RBOR or PMR - 1 vess (bss) v scratched int
5187	c1550-1750	2	5	SIEVED <5001> PMR scraps
5192	c1620-1700	3	17	TGW incl ?early charger rim & drug jar rim plain white, PMBL
5194	c1620-1700	26	216	Scrappy: BORDB cups, BORDY, BORDG, PMR, FREC, 1x butterpot
5194	c1620-1700	13	33	SIEVED <5000> scraps as above incl PMBL
5195	c1550-1650?	2	30	1 vess FREC G&C jug neck
5211	c1600-1750	1	146	PMR stor jar w thumbing under rim. Worn
5219	c1620-1700	4	137	Staffs butterpot - large base frag w int black glz, TGW
5244	c1620-1700	7	53	TGW charger rim. PMR, FREC, BORDY
5246	c1620-1660?	4	36	TGW charger bs w poly dec, FREC, BORDY
5267	c1640-1700	3	133	BORDY frag pipkin rim, FREC M17C bellarmine bs w radial rosette/leaf roundel, PMR
5268	c1575-1620?	117	1513	BORDG fresh profiles & sherds 4-5 drinking jugs incl pulled lips; 1x v worn candlestick discoid flange (sooted); Rim from 1 other poss candlestick in BORDY. Also BORDY 'salt' lacking rim & prob RBOR hollow pedestal 'salt' base. Only 1-2 bss PMR/RBOR. No TGW. TAVERN DEBRIS?
5275	c1620-1750?	6	69	Bs RBOR/PMR. 4x bss oxid near-stoneware PMR like Staffs butterpot - but prob glob jar form. 1x resid medieval London-type ware (LOND) bs from highly dec/NFR-style jug w red & brown vert strips on wh slip c1200-1300
5287	c1640-1700	1	371	TGW complete charger footring w blue & ochre radial cross-like or flower-like motif in centre surr by concentric blue lines. V poorly fired/unfused dull matt glz, reddish fabric
5288	c1675-1750?	8	193	PMR fresh prob flowerpot rim/wall in thin v hard-fired oxid fab - wheelthrown, prob early. Bs poss Staffs butterpot? Rim/neck FREC late bellarmine w mask c1650-1700 (SF5016). Worn base frag TGW charger w human figure. PMR - v worn
5289	c1675-1750?	1	20	PMR late-looking collared jar rim - worn
5330	c1620-1700	5	19	Scrappy BORDY, BORDG, TGW
Excavation- South				

Context	Spot-date	No. of Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
5362	c1680-1710	67	4163	Fresh incl profiles - Min 10 vessels: ILLUS? Complete Staffs iron-streaked earthenware cylind tankard w reeded upper & lower bands. TGW incl copy Chinese deep teabowl w pagoda scene, complete pear-shaped jug profile w Chinese dec c 1680 (Chinaman/grasses style). Profile BORDG chamberpot - late 17C type flanged rim & deep conical ?dish w broad horiz flanged rim. Profile BORDY ch'pot w simpler rim. Profile TGW late Lambeth-style drug jar w central guilloche band & white ch'pot w simple evert rim. WEST tankard rim w lots purple dec & combed dec. PMR ch'pot base. RBOR porringer rim. **JOINS w 5363**
5363	c1680-1710	22	1123	JOINS 5362 above. BORDG ch'pot profile. TGW white ch'pot profile. Small bs from TGW late charger w TG both sides & blue dec
5373	c1675-1710?	17	333	TGW incl small footring base poss from Chinese-style teabowl copy? TGW ?jug or drug jar base w black reduced shiny glz - soil conditions? BORDG incl dish bs w sunburst stamp & ano w combing. PMR incl L17C-looking jar rims **[NB. Context also contains 1g frag of v modern grey plastic - prob = contamination]**
5374	c1600-1750	1	2	Bs burnt or black discoloured TGW, yellow fab - JOINS 5373?
5375	c1810-1830	377	7501	[Boxes P5-6] Lots TPW Pearlware dishes, egg cup etc - mostly Chinese-style but 1 or 2 dishes w European floral style c1810-20? Incl stamp underside 'WILD ROSE'. Blue feather-edge dish profile. Early Eng ?bone china. Late Chinese porcelain. Lots late Creamware dishes, chamberpot profiles etc. Few TGW dishes - worn. Yellow ware. Lots late PMR - chamberpot prob profiles, jars, PMBL ch'pot profile, few bowls. Generally large fresh sherds for all wares
TOTAL		**1292**	**31914**	

APPENDIX 3 CLAY PIPE SPOT DATES AND CATALOGUE

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
Evaluation							
206	19C	1	1	0	2	15	Complete bowl T13 with moulded initials on heel 'GS'. 19C stem with stem bore (SB) c2mm
302	c1660-1710?	3	2	0	5	28	Bowl heels - circular 17C, scrappy
306	c1630-1650	17	3	0	20	98	Complete bowls T5, waisted. Stems incl burnt. F fresh
308	17C	1	0	0	1	3	Short stem frag SB c3mm
309	c1600-1640	0	1	0	1	10	Complete early bowl T4 w heart-shaped heel flush w bowl
506	c1680-1710	4	5	0	9	74	1 complete bowl T8 with prominent large 17C-style circular heel - poss from, c1670-1700? Frags of 3 other similar heels . F fresh
509	c1660-1680	4	3	0	7	51	
602	c1660-1680	11	2	0	13	107	Complete T7 bowl, fresh. Broken T6 bowl. Cessy deps
603	c1680-1710	1	4	0	5	43	Complete T8/9 bowl - elongated barrel-shape. Cessy stems
604	17-E18C	1	0	0	1	5	Stem, fresh, SB c2.5mm
607	c1660-1680	3	4	0	7	59	3 complete bowls (1 split in half). T6 & spurred T17. Cessy
608	c1660-1680	5	4	0	9	59	Incl 2 complete bowls T6. F fresh
610	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	24	Complete bowl T8/9, large circ heel
611	c1660-1680	2	2	0	4	41	Complete fresh bowl small-sized T7 w 100mm stem attached. Frag 17C spurred T17/18
612	c1630-1650	5	16	1	22	119	Complete bowls. 2x T5 prob 1630-50, 2 spurred of similar form. 1 worn spur bowl poss E17C. Cessy deps
620	17C	3	0	0	3	6	Short stem frags SB c3mm
629	17-E18C	3	0	0	3	10	Stems, 1 w trace heel
708	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	21	Complete bowl T8, v cessy, large circ heel
710	17-E18C	3	0	0	3	27	Stems, SB c2.5mm. Coated in rusty/limey deposits
714	c1680-1710	9	11	1	21	255	Mostly complete & nearly complete bowls - 2 milled. 1 burnt or over-fired.1 stem c 90mm long w traces of milled line around stem
717	c1680-1710	38	18	1	57	577	Mostly complete bowls - some milled. Round or oval heels. Mostly Type 9 barrel-like but few Type 8 more defined/waisted with prominent round heel. 1 or 2 prob burnt. Long pieces of stem - max 187mm long. Mostly coated in brown cessy deposits
804	c1700-1740	2	3	0	5	60	Complete bowls. 1x T10 fresh/clean. 1x T9 w cessy deps.
807	c1690-1720	5	0	0	5	33	2 complete bowl (1 freshly broken - 4 pieces) approaching T10 (c1700-40) but more like Oxford Type C (Oswald 1984), large circ heels, cessy
808	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	11	Complete bowl T8, v cessy, large circ heel
810	c1680-1710	1	1	0	2	16	Complete bowl T8, v cessy, large circ heel
811	c1680-1710?	7	1	1	9	38	Bowl base lacking rim, Heeled-type prob 1680-1710? Otherwise 1660-1680? Fairl scrappy/cessy
813	c1660-1680	0	1	0	1	12	Lower part bowl T6. Worn & covered in cessy

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
							deps
814	c1680-1710	3	1	0	4	22	Lower part bowl prob T8. Cessy
817	17C	1	0	0	1	4	Small piece of chunky 17C stem. SB 3mm
825	17C	2	0	0	2	7	Scrappy stems
905	17-E18C	3	0	1	5	21	Stems, cessy
906	c1650-1700?	0	1	0	1	9	Worn stubby bowl heel prob T17?
911	c1660-1680	1	1	0	1	11	Complete bowl T7, f worn/cessy
Excavation North							
5001	17-E18C	8	0	0	8	43	Stems, max c80mm
5008	c1700-1740	5	2	0	7	52	2 complete bowls - 1 T10, 1 T8 latter burnt reddish
5011	c1640-1670	8	2	0	10	65	Mostly complete spurred T17, complete T5 c1640-60. Cessy stems
5015	17C	1	0	0	1	4	
5018	17-E18C	2	0	1	3	13	fresh
5019	17C	6	0	0	6	32	Stems SB c3mm
5021	17C	1	0	0	1	3	
5022	c1700-1740	58	26	0	84	598	1 complete bowl T10 1700-40. 3x c1680-1710. Lot of complete and damaged 17C bowls - mainly c1660-80, heeled and spurred. Lots stem frags mostly under 65mm. Rusty staining on many
5023	c1640-1670	8	2	0	10	80	Complete bowl T17, heel of another M17C. Stems cessy
5027	c1680-1710	2	2	0	4	30	1 complete (broken) bowl T8 sl worn, v cessy. 2x v clean stems
5029	17-E18C	2	0	0	2	10	Cessy
5030	17C	2	0	0	2	8	Worn
5031	17-E18C	4	0	0	4	28	Stems under 90mm
5032	c1640-1670	2	1	0	3	31	Complete T17, v stained/cessy
5033	c1680-1710	1	2	0	3	33	Broken T9 bowl & prob T7, cessy/worn
5053	17C	1	0	0	1	7	
5067	c1640-1670	0	1	0	1	10	Broken T17 bowl spur, cessy
5068	c1660-1680	1	1	0	2	7	Broken bowl base large circ heel
5069	c1660-1680	23	16	0	39	298	Many complete bowls T6, 7 & 17 - 1 lower part of heeled bowl more forward-leaning - poss c1680-1710? Some heavily coated in cessy-sandy deps
5081	18C?	1	0	0	1	8	Sieved sample 5003. Stem frag w narrow bore c2mm but thick stem, prob 18C. Covered in cessy deps
5082	L17-E18C	1	0	0	1	9	90mm stem. SB c2mm
5084	c1700-1740	5	2	2	9	94	2x complete T10 bowls - 1 fresh w 110mm stem attached, long stems. 2x mouth incl thick stubby 17C eg? Cessy
5085	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	17	Complete fresh T8 bowl
5092	17C	1	0	0	1	6	
5093	17C	7	1	0	8	25	Scrap of bowl - poss M17C. Stems under 50mm
5115	L18-19C	11	0	0	11	27	Narrow stems mostly SB c1.5mm. Cessy. 2x 17C
5122	19C	3	0	0	3	15	1x 19C stem, 2 17/18C, cessy
5127	c1640-1670	1	1	0	2	26	Complete bowl T17 fresh

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
5130	c1610-1640	0	1	0	1	10	Complete spurred T16 bowl, fresh
5131	c1640-1670	1	3	0	4	43	Complete T17 bowls
5134	c1630-1650	3	1	0	4	13	Burnt T5
5135	c1660-1680	0	1	0	1	21	Complete fresh large T7
5140	c1660-1680	1	1	0	2	20	Complete bowl T6, f fresh
5143	17C	1	0	0	1	9	Cessy
5147	17C	1	0	0	1	10	Cessy
5153	17C	5	0	0	5	22	Cessy
5154	c1680-1710	8	3	0	11	86	1 complete bowl T8 w circ heel. 2 other bowl bases w circ heels. Fairly cessy
5157	17C	1	0	0	1	3	
5158	E-M17C	0	1	0	1	1	Short piece stem w frag of oval heel bearing trace of a stamp underside - design uncert - sunken circ area w raised details incl a bar (poss part of a letter?) & small 3-leafed filler device. Stem bore 3mm
5160	c1660-1680	24	17	0	41	277	Many complete bowls T6, 7 & 17. A bit scrappy. Some heavily coated in cessy-sandy deps
5164	c1610-1640	0	1	0	1	7	Complete bowl profile - split. T16
5183	c1630-1650	8	7	0	15	109	6 complete bowls, mostly T5. Cessy but f fresh
5183	c1630-1650	9	3	1	13	50	From sieved samples 5002. Complete small bowl T5, complete stubby spurred bowl T16 c1610-40. All cessy. 1 burnt
5185	c1610-1640	6	3	0	9	42	2x complete bowls - early incl T16 & T4/5 c1600-40 latter with circ heel & maker's mark - sunken circ area with raised initial 'IB' poss w foliage to one side?. Fresh
5186	17C	1	0	0	1	4	
5192	17C	2	0	0	2	10	
5194	c1630-1650	22	7	0	29	112	5x complete bowls T5 & smaller, also spurred T16/17. Cessy/scrappy
5194	c1630-1650?	4	2	0	6	12	Sieved sample 5000. 2 bowl frags - prob T5? Scrappy
5219	17C	3	0	0	3	24	
5244	17C	2	0	0	2	18	Stem 70mm
5246	M17C?	3	2	0	5	23	2x frags circ heels, cessy
5267	17C	1	0	0	1	2	
5268	c1610-1640	10	1	1	12	35	Complete small spurred bowl T16. Cessy
5275	17C	4	1	0	5	19	Frag circ heel
5285	L17-E18C	3	0	0	3	12	
5288	c1660-1680	21	14	0	35	345	Mostly complete bowls, mostly T6-7, few T17. Stems under 100mm. Bit worn/cessy
5289	17C	1	0	0	1	5	
5330	c1680-1710	2	2	0	4	36	Complete bowl T8, v cessy
Excavation South							
5362	c1700-1740	8	3	0	11	106	3 complete bowls T10, long fresh stems, bit cessy
5363	17C	2	0	0	2	12	2 joining stems = 170mm, fresh
5373	c1680-1710	19	11	0	30	132	2x split but definite T9 plus frags few other bowls. Cessy
5374	17C	1	0	0	1	6	

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
5375	c1810-1840	24	4	0	28	56	Complete bowl prob T24 with moulded decoration 'BILL OF RIGHTS, MAGNA CHARTA, etc, 1810' with two male busts on either side of a crown - all on the back of the pipe (Atkinson & Oswald 1969, fig. 12.4) but lacking floral seams, broken spur w trace of initial. Another complete bowl same shape - fluted with swag frieze under rim & has squared spur with initial 'IC'. 2 other broken spurred bowls of this form - unmarked. Fresh stems up to 90mm, 1 copper-stained. 1x resid 17C stem frag
TOTAL		**505**	**237**	**10**	**752**	**5147**	

APPENDIX 4 CBM SPOT DATES AND FORMS

Context Number	Spot-date	Roof Tile	Brick	Floor Tile	Other	Total Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments
Evaluation								
304	17-19C	18	2			20	815	Mostly frags post-med red peg tile in smooth dense orange fabric
305	17-19C	1	1		1	3	295	Incl shapeless lump white chalk/limestone (196g)
306	17C?		9			9	863	Red brick frags
306	18-19C	2	6		1	9	2299	1x orange pantile frag with square nib. 1 large piece post-med pegtile. Scraps 17C brick
306	17-19C	24				24	1971	Fresh pegtile frags. Some with circular nail holes
307	17C?		2			2	2650	2 separate broken bricks. 1 end missing from both. Fresh red HM types as small found bricks
307	18-19C	7			1	8	1620	Fresh red pantile edge. Rest fresh pmed pegtile - large frags incl complete top 124mm wide, 14mm thick, 2 circ nailholes c15mm diam, positioned c50mm apart (centre-centre). All w pasty orange-red fabric
307	18-19C	10				10	1349	Pegtile frags as above. Incl complete lower width 150mm, 15mm thick. Large fresh frags. 1 other frag w complete width 150mm - v unusually has 2 incised or impressed parallel arcs - poss caused by a horseshoe?
308	18-19C	3	1		1	5	102	Pantile edge, pmed tile
309	17-19C	4	3	1		8	976	Pmed tile frags. Early brick scraps. 1x worn edge orange unglazed pmed quarry tile frag 35mm thick, worn upper surface w yellow clay pellet inclusions
506	17-19C	4				4	238	Frags pmed pegtile
509	18-19C	1			1	2	465	Fresh red pantile frag. Fresh pmed pegtile
509	18-19C	1			1	2	595	Fresh orange pantile end with squared nib. Fresh pmed pegtile
519	17-19C	3				3	227	Fresh pmed pegtile
607	17-19C	3				3	479	Fresh pmed pegtile
612	17-19C			1		1	209	Corner quarry tile in same fabric as 509. Sl bevelled sides, worn upper surface - unglazed. Set back from corner on top is a v definite nail- or pin-hole from manufacture in the Flemish style - poss Dutch/Flemish?
616	17-19C		1		1	2	42	Unusual rooftile edge - from angled tile w traces ash glaze. Poss a gutter or ridge tile? Scrap red brick
629	17-19C	1				1	19	Frag pmed pegtile
632	17-19C	2	3			5	64	Scraps
710	17-19C	2			1	3	427	Fresh frags pmed pegtile. 1x worn frag Anglo-Neth tin-glazed wall tile in cream fabric w blue , ochre & green dec - design uncertain c1575-1625?

Context Number	Spot-date	Roof Tile	Brick	Floor Tile	Other	Total Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments
814	17C?	7		1	4	12	1197	Worn frags pmed pegtiles & 1 small glazed frag medieval tile w grey core & greenish-br glz on top. 1x unglz dense orange ?Roman tile edge 37mm thick. 1x worn Flemish-style quarry tile edge 27mm w speck of glz under. 1x corner Anglo-Neth tin-glazed wall tile in cream fabric with symmetrical blue scrolls/floral dec in corner, 19mm thick, c1575-1625. 1x small frag worn ridge tile unglz. 1x odd flange - poss Roman??
815	17C?	6			8	14	1571	Worn frags pmed pegtile incl 1 w nail hole. Incl worn glazed med roof tile. Post-Rom tot wt (183g). Rest = worn Roman tile incl brick frags & worn flanges from 2 tegulae. 1x worn Roman cream ?Eccles tile
817	17C?	1	1		9	11	1850	Scrap pmed pegtile w nailhole, scrap early brick: pmed total wt (74g). Rest = Roman incl red brick frags incl corner, trace of arched signature on 1 frag, 1 large frag tegula w flange, 2-3 small frags imbrex
818	17C?	1	2		2	5	211	Scraps pmed pegtile & 17C brick. 2x worn Roman (176g) incl cream ?Eccles tile
819	17C?	5	2		2	9	1438	Scraps pmed pegtile & larger frag 17C brick. 2x worn Roman (653g) incl cream ?Eccles tile
820	17C?	3	1		2	6	1315	2x pmed pegtile, 1x prob med peg frag - grittier. 1x dense pmed brick frag 50mm thick - prob Tudor? 2x Roman (841g) incl brick frag & tegula flange
825	Roman				2	2	665	All Roman. Brick frag & tegula flange
830	Roman				1	1	55	Prob flat bit from tegula
831	16-18C?		5			5	66	Scraps soft red shapeless ?brick or fired clay
905	18-19C?		1			1	163	Edge frag soft red brick 80mm thick
911	17C?		3			3	1370	17C-type red brick end 105mm wide, 60mm thick. Scraps of 2 others incl cindery brick ?waster
Excavation North								
5001	17-19C	8				8	332	Frags pmed pegtile
5001	c1575-1625				1	1	143	Corner frag Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed wall or floor tile. Cream fabric, 16mm thick, shows part of flower vase motif within a lozenge with blue & white foliage in corners forming lozenges with adjacent tiles (Korf 1963 nos 159-65 & Canterbury parallel). Slightly worn
5011	16-18C?		1	1		2	246	Burnt frag quarry tile 41mm thick. Scrap brick
5019	17-19C	5				5	551	Fresh frags pmed pegtile
5021	17-19C	26		1		27	3152	Fresh frags pmed pegtile incl circ nailholes. 1x worn frag prob Flemish quarry tile with traces green glaze on white slip, 24mm thick. Some covered in mortary deposits allover
5022	17-18C	1		3		4	869	Fresh pmed pegtile. Frags from corner of ?Flemish quarry tile - 180+mm long x 30mm thick, worn surface - no evid of glaze

Context Number	Spot-date	Roof Tile	Brick	Floor Tile	Other	Total Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments
5034	17C?		18			18	663	Prob 1 burnt brick - red, early
5065	17-19C	3	5			8	616	Pmed tile frags. Early brick scraps
5066	18-19C?	1			1	2	519	1x frag pantile. 1x corner frag thicker pegtile with square nailhole
5067	c1575-1625				1	1	84	Corner Anglo-Neth tin-glazed wall tile 13mm thick, bevelled edges, polychrome 'Jacobean' design - symmetrical - uncertain
5084	20C	4	1			5	1080	Scrap from corner v modern orange brick. Fresh pmed pegtile - prob 18/19C? 1 complete width 150mm
5092	18-19C	1			1	2	279	Fresh red pantile frag. Fresh pegtile
5100	17-19C	2				2	600	2 large frags from separate pegile incl corner w 2 circ nailholes poss from a narrow tile? Fabric sl different - poss 18/19C?
5102	L19-20C	1			3	4	1079	1x frag yellow fireclay curved fireback or furnace lining - scorched int, clean ext with stamp '--64'. 2x fresh red pantile - prob 19C. 1x pegtile
5115	17-19C		4			4	304	Pmed pegtile frags in softer ?later fabric incl 1 w square nail hole
5130	17-19C	11	1	1		13	1892	Fresh frags pmed pegtile incl circ nailholes - set close together on 1 example. 1x large corner frag poss Flemish quarry tile 33mm thick, upper surf unglz - poss scorched black?
5131	17-19C	5				5	514	Fresh frags pmed pegtile
5132	17-19C	35			1	36	2813	Fresh frags pmed pegtile. 1 frag curved tile - poss ridge tile or pantile?
5133	17-19C	1	2			3	100	Pmed pegtile frag. Tiny scraps brick
5135	18-19C?				2	2	419	Fresh frags pantile
5145	17-19C	1				1	17	Pmed pegtile
5147	16-18C?			1		1	71	Prob flaked frag of quarry tile, unglz
5153	17-19C	1				1	155	Fresh corner frag pmed pegtile
5154	18-19C?	3			2	5	611	Fresh frags pmed pantile. 3x pegtile incl small frag poss med grittier tile w circ hole
5158	18-19C?				1	1	93	Prob pantile frag - v hard-fired
5159	18-19C?				2	2	181	Fresh pantile frags
5160	16-18C?			1		1	673	Edge frag ?Flemish quarry tile, unglz, worn
5162	16-17C?	1				1	70	Edge frag pegtile - unusually thick 18mm poss late med or 16C?
5177	17-19C	8				8	588	Fresh pmed pegtile frags
5179	17-18C?	4				4	1171	Brick end W100mm, T60mm prob 17C?
5182	17C?	1	1		1	3	679	17C-type red brick corner 60mm thick. Pmed pegtile. 1 worn scrap prob Roman 19mm thick (133g)
5183	17-19C	4	1			5	389	Frags pmed pegtile, scrap early brick
5183	17-19C					0	0	Sieved sample <5002>. (25 pieces/380g) Scraps brick, tile, stone, coal - discarded
5187	16-18C?			1		1	41	Quarry tile frag - burnt
5192	17-19C	1				1	47	Frag pmed pegtile
5194	18-19C					0	0	Sieved sample <5000>. (25 pieces/183g) Scraps pantile & brick - discarded

Context Number	Spot-date	Roof Tile	Brick	Floor Tile	Other	Total Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments
5239	17-19C	25				25	3197	Large fresh frags pmed pegtile - 1 complete width 142mm
5246	18-19C?	1	2	1		4	346	Pantile frags - 1 lump prob 17C brick (brick discarded)
5267	17-18C	1				1	69	Pmed pegtile
5268	17-19C	4			1	5	620	Pmed pegtile & approx half of an Anglo-Neth wall tile c1575-1625, 132mm square x 15mm thick, cream fabric with blue & yellow composite scheme in Jacobean style prob forming crosses and star of Davids in corner (?Herckenrode style)
5275	18-19C	2			1	3	289	Prob pantile frag, 2 pmed pegtile
5288	17-19C	3				3	263	Frags pmed pegtile
Excavation- South								
5362	17-19C	1				1	339	Long side/corner frag pmed pegtile - max length 250mm, crude nailhole
5366	17-19C	6				6	163	Prob 1 pegtile
5368	17-19C	18			1	19	1565	Fresh pmed pegtile. 2 frags prob med pegtile - 1 glazed. 1x thick (18mm) worn red tile - poss Roman? (185g)
TOTAL		**298**	**79**	**13**	**57**	**447**	**53498**	

APPENDIX 5 BRICK SPOT DATES AND CATALOGUE

Context Number	Small Find Number	Spot-date	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
Evaluation						
205	n/a	18/E19C?	n/a	105	63	Near-complete, missing 1 end. Buff-brown. Unfrogged. Handmade (HM). Fairly regular. Some creasing. Fairly sharp arises
205	n/a	E19C	220	100	65	Purplish red. Complete. HM. Fairly regular. Shallow early frog. Some creasing. Fairly sharp arises
206	n/a	17C?	n/a	100	55	Red. Unfrogged. Broken end of brick - worn. Handmade (HM). Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles.
402	n/a	E19C	228	100	63	Complete yellowish stock brick - prob yellow surface w purplish core. V slight frog on top. Regular. Large lump white lime mortar adhering
402	n/a	18/E19C?	230	98	63	Complete red brick - 1 end chipped. HM. Fairly regular. Fine fabric. Worn. Traces white mortar
529	n/a	18/E19C?	220	98	63	Complete purplish-red brick. Poss v shallow frog on top. HM. Fairly regular. Stock brick? Fresh. Large patch of v fine plaster-like cream mortar underside
529	n/a	18C?	210+	98	63	Complete purplish-red brick. Unfrogged. HM. Fairly regular. Stock brick? V creased. 1 end missing
621	n/a	17C?	230	110	60	Red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Upper surface clearly recessed along edges by box mould?
Excavation North						
5009	5013	17C?	228	110	60-65	Red. Unfrogged. Complete. Handmade (HM). Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles.
5010	5012	17C?	230	108	60	Red-brown. Unfrogged. Near-complete. Handmade (HM). V crude. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Larger face worn - poss used as paving brick?
5016	5005	17C?	210+	110	56	Red. Unfrogged. Broken - 1 end missing. Handmade (HM). Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles.
5017	5013	17C?	220	100	60-65	Purplish-red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Worn. Traces white lime mortar with charcoal
5030	5010	17C?	222	100	60	Red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Partly covered in white lime mortar
5034	5001	17C?	n/a	105	55	Red. Unfrogged. Broken - 1 complete end. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Scorched/burnt on 1 larger face - poss from a fireplace?
5041	5007	17C?	225	95	60	Purplish-red, over-fired with white calcareous speckles. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. V large flint pebbles. Prob worn

Context Number	Small Find Number	Spot-date	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
5098	5008	17C?	222	95	65	Red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Fresh. Traces of greyish ash glaze on 1 side
5145	n/a	17C?	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 separate broken bricks. Both red. Unfrogged. HM. Larger prob 17C about half complete - W108, T60. Creased. White mortar. Other frag v worn in finer red fabric with less flint. W100, T52 - poss Tudor? Latter coated in cessy brown deposit allover
5181	n/a	17C?	n/a	105	58	Purplish. 1 broken brick. Unfrogged. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. 1 end v burnt and vitrified post-firing - v cracked and and fragile
5201	5006	L17/18C?	220	105	65	Orange-red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Neater but still fairly crude. Thick white lime mortar with ash/charcoal.
5217	5011	17C?	230	104	60	Red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Diagonal stacking mark on side
5284	5014	17C?	228	110	60	Red. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles. Upper surface recessed along edges by box mould? (several other brick show this but not so clearly as this). Clean
Excavation South						
5363	n/a	17C?	230	105	60	Purplish-red with calcareous speckles. Unfrogged. Complete. HM. Creased. V Rough underside with vegetation marks. Random flint pebbles.

APPENDIX 6 GLASS ARTEFACTS AND SPOT DATES

Context Number	Vessel sherds	Window sherds	Object sherds	Date range (vessel glass only)	Total
206	30	1		C19th	31
306	1			Late C17th	1
509	2			undiagnostic	2
708	1			Early to mid C19th	1
710		1		undiagnostic	1
808	1			C19th	1
813	2			undiagnostic	2
5001		4		-	4
5008		1		-	1
5022	2			-	2
5023	1			Undiagnostic	1
5067		1		-	1
5069	2			Late C17th to mid C18th	2
5074		2		-	2
5075		11		-	11
5102	1			C19th to early C20th	1
5115		10		-	10
5122	2	3		C18th to C20th	5
5127	2			Undiagnostic	2
5133	1			Undiagnostic	1
5154	1			Late C17th to mid C18th	1
5160		1		-	1
5164			1	-	1
5182			1	-	1
5183		1		-	1
5194		2		-	2
5285		1		-	1
5330		1		-	1
5362		1		-	1
5375	21	3		C18th onwards	24
Total	**70**	**44**	**2**		**116**

APPENDIX 7 WOOD ARTEFACTS

Context Number	Comments
271	peaty roundwood fragment
5069	oak plank off-cut, radiused corners
5122	Softwood fragment whittled to make peg
5160	Softwood , pine probably peg fragment
5375	Turned Lignum Vitae Bowling Ball, worn
5419	Oak board fragment with oak nail, possibly originally a cask stave

APPENDIX 8 STONE ARTEFACTS

Context Number	Category	Size (mm)	Lithology	Comments
402	Probable floor tile (2 fragments)	>230 x >260 x 20 thick	White marble with some pale grey veins	In two fragments. One original edge with a small chamfer on top arris
708	Floor tile	125 wide x 26 thick	Fine grained oolitic limestone probably Bath stone	Fragment with two original edges. Painted with a pale brown paint, no pattern discernible. Has been reused as mortar is present on some broken edges
710	Worn block	240 length x 100 width x 45 thick	Purbeck limestone	Oblong block with three rounded edges and one flat tooled and worn surface. Structural although function isn't clear - the worn face suggest flooring

APPENDIX 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-planning-note-3/morpheprojectplanningnote3.pdf

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Client name: Crossrail Ltd
Site name: Tottenham Court Road Test Pits
Site code: XRX10
Grid reference: 78845/35811 **LSG**
Type of investigation: Evaluation / test pit
Date and duration of project: June-July 2010. 4 weeks maximum
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.

Client name: Crossrail Ltd
Site name: Tottenham Court Road Excavation, Western Ticket Hall, Northern Block Excavation
Site code: XRX10
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.

Client name: Crossrail Ltd
Site name: Tottenham Court Road, Western Ticket Hall, Southern Block Excavation
Site code: XRX10
Grid reference: 78845/35811 **LSG**
Type of investigation: Excavation
Date and duration of project: 1st – 5th November 2010. 1 week.
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.

APPENDIX 5 ARCHIVE QUANTIFICATION

Description	Evaluation	Excavation (North Block)	Excavation (South Block)	Totals
Contexts				
Context numbers used	100-115; 200-220; 301-316; 400-403; 500-533; 600-636; 700-730; 800-833; and 900-911	5000-5359	5360-5423	
Checklists	9	11	2	22
Number of void contexts	0	14	0	14
Context sheets	197	327	64	588
Additional sheets	2	63	9	74
Drawings				
Plan numbers used	varies	5000-5013	5015-5016	-
Checklists	9	1	(1)	10
A1 Permatrace	0	2	0	2
5mx5m Permatrace	105	10	4	119
Section numbers used	various	5500-5538	5539-5543	-
Checklists	9	2	(1)	11
A1 Permatrace	0	3	0	3
5mx5m Permatrace	15	27	9	51
Levels				
Checklists	5	0	0	5
Small finds				
Small find numbers used	700-701	5000-5016	-	18
Checklists	1	1	-	2
Environmental samples				
Environmental sample numbers used	1	5000-5003	-	4
Checklists	1	1	-	2
Photographs				
Film numbers used	1, 2, 3, 5	1-12	13-16	-
Black and White	4	6	2	12
Checklists	7	6	2	15
Colour Slide	3	6 (1 void)	2	10
Individual digital photographs	198	445	130	773
APPROX MB of digital data	200	280	25	505
Checklists	5	13	4	22
EDM Survey				
Survey Record Sheets	-	8	7	15
Rectified / Geo-reference photo survey sheets	-	5	1	6
APPROX MB of digital data	-	-	-	20 (combined)

APPENDIX 6 – SMR / HER / OASIS RECORD FORMS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England
OASIS ID: oxfordar1-84928

Project details

Project name: Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station Evaluation

Short description of the project: During June and July 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) conducted a test pit evaluation at the proposed Tottenham Court Road Western Ticket Hall in London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail in advance of demolition of a number of buildings and the planned construction of a Western Ticket Hall for Crossrail within the area. The evaluation revealed extensive quarrying of the site dating to the late 17th - early 18th centuries. In one Test Pit adjacent to Great Chapel Street a late 17th-century brick structure was revealed. Residual Roman pottery in a test pit to the north of Diadem Court may indicate Roman remains in the locality.

Project dates Start: 28-06-2010 End: 30-07-2010
Previous/future work Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes: XRX10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes: XRX10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project Field evaluation
Site status None
Current Land use Other 3 - Built over
Monument type NONE None
Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds POTTERY Roman
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 CAMDEN CAMDEN Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station, Evaluation
Study area 2470.00 Square metres
Site co-ordinates TQ 2956 8131 51.5153404926 -0.132602322456 51 30 55 N 000 07 57 W Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London
Physical Archive ID XRX10
Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	XRX10
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	XRX10
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 Tottenham Court Road Station
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Shelley, A
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

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England
OASIS ID: oxfordar1-84933

Project details

Project name: Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station Excavation

Short description of the project: During September and October 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) carried out a detailed archaeological excavation on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street, Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail on the site of the future Tottenham Court Road Western Ticket Hall. The excavation revealed 17th-century quarrying activity, which was subsequently infilled and built over and by the late 17th century on the western side of the site a brick building had been constructed. Associated with the 17th-century occupation were numerous deposits, which had then been truncated by later brick 18th- to 20th-century deposits and structures.

Project dates	Start: 27-09-2010 End: 08-10-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	XRX10 – Site code
Any associated project reference codes	XRX10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	METALWORK Uncertain
Significant Finds	SLATE Uncertain
Investigation type	'Part Excavation'

Prompt Schedules 9, 10 and 15 and the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) of the Crossrail Bill

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station, Excavation
Study area	225.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2956 8131 51.5153404926 -0.132602322456 51 30 55 N 000 07 57 W Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	XRX10
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	XRX10
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	XRX10
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 Excavation at Tottenham Court Road
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hughes, V
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

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England
OASIS ID: oxfordar1-86217

Project details

Project name Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station Excavation - Southern Block

Short description of the project During early November 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) carried out a detailed archaeological excavation on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street, Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail on the site of the future Tottenham Court Road (Western Ticket Hall: Southern Block). The excavation revealed probable 17th-century quarrying activity, which was subsequently infilled and had been built over by the late 19th century. There was evidence of probable 18th- or 19th-century wheel ruts on the same alignment as a ditch, which had been cut by a timber-lined pit. No evidence of Roman activity was found within the area excavation.

Project dates	Start: 01-11-2010 End: 05-11-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	XRX10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	XRX10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPES Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	METALWORK Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Uncertain
Significant Finds	WOOD Uncertain
Investigation type	'Part Excavation'

Prompt Schedules 9, 10 and 15 and the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) of the Crossrail Bill

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station Excavation – Southern Block
Study area	121.50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2957 8126 51.5148888098 -0.132476654116 51 30 53 N 000 07 56 W Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	XRX10
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Wood','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	XRX10

Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
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Project bibliography 1

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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 12 November 2010

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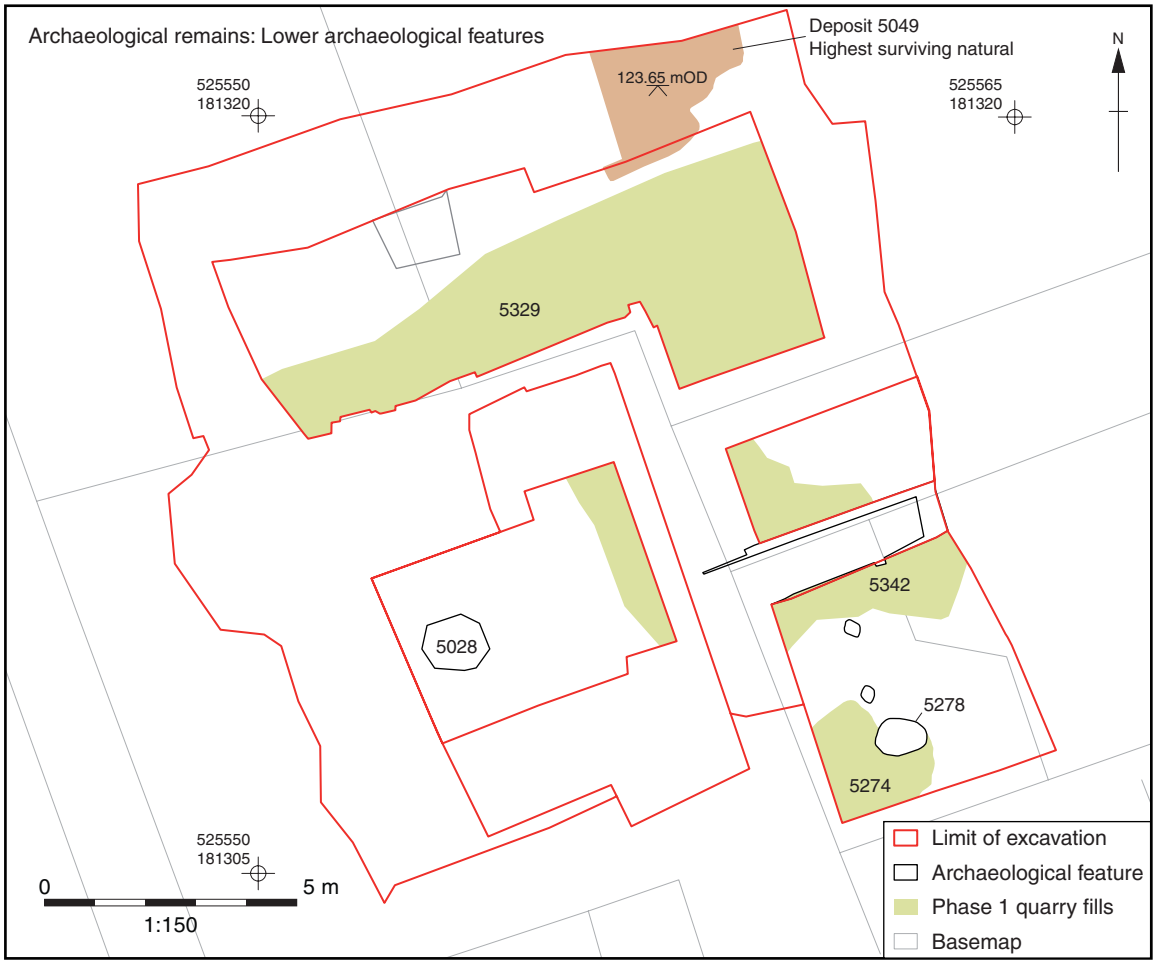
0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:500

Figure 1:
Site Location Plan



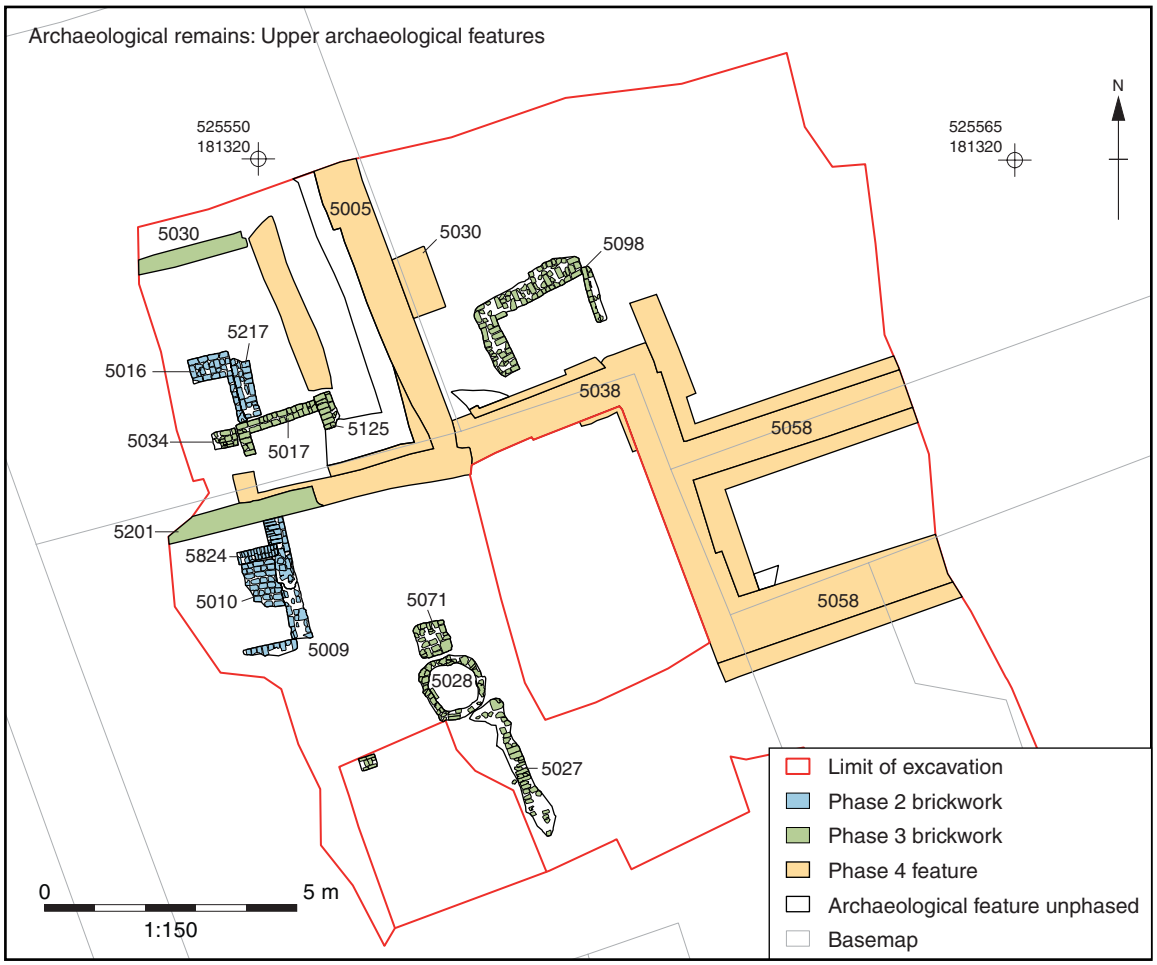


Figure 2: Archaeological remains: Northern block

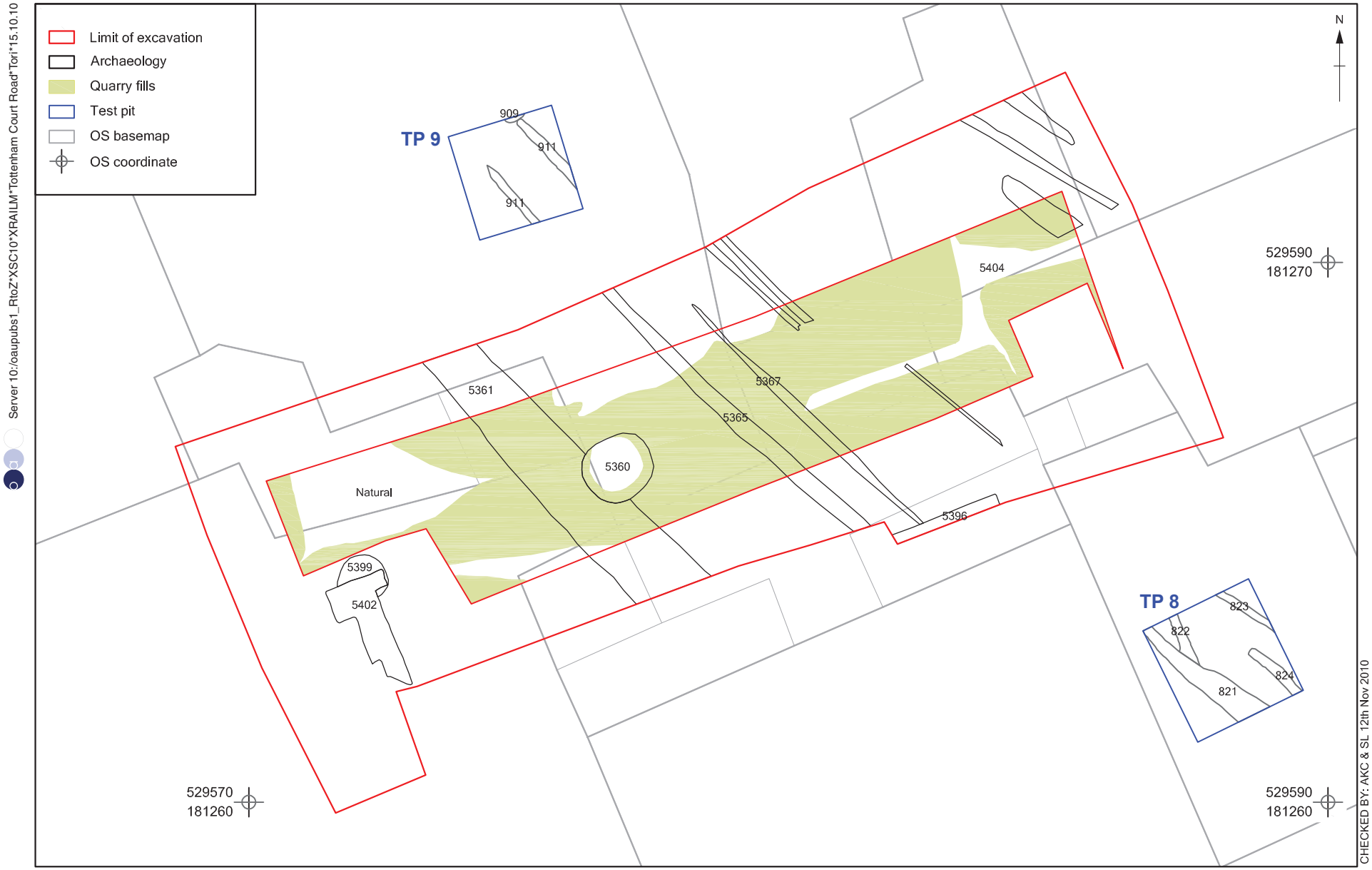


Figure 3: Archaeological remains uncovered

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