



**Basement Vault of the Oriental Club
Stratford House
Stratford Place
London WC1**

City of Westminster

National Grid Reference: 528505 181218

Project Manager: [REDACTED]

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24 September 2014



**Basement Vault of the Oriental Club
Stratford House
Stratford Place
London WC1**

Site Code SFJ10
NGR 528505 181218
OASIS reference molas1-190103

Report on a standing building survey

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Summary

A standing building survey was carried out by MOLA at the vaulted chamber, within the basement of the Oriental Club, Stratford House, Stratford Place, in the City of Westminster. The survey was commissioned by Bond Street Station Upgrade Joint Venture (BSSUJV) on behalf of London Underground to record the structure and advance the understanding of it.

The structure recorded belongs to the development of Stratford Place and Stratford House (the Oriental Club), built c 1774 on the site of an earlier banqueting house owned by the Corporation of London. It lies within the Stratford Place Conservation area as designated by the City of Westminster.

In appearance the structure is a Beehive shaped brick vault, which lies at the southern end of a brick vaulted passage, which extends south from the basement of the Stratford House below the open area and carriageway of Stratford Place.

The proposed development of Bond Street Station upgrade relating to the brick vaults and Beehive structure are required prior to the excavation of shafts for the grouting of the surrounding substrata. The concrete floor slab of the structure and the passage are to be broken out and the lower part of the Beehive structure revealed (completed) and to be assessed for its stability. Two steel frames will be constructed to give structural support to the structure.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 Stratford House lies at the north end of Stratford Place, which runs north from Oxford Street. The circular 'Beehive' shaped structure, called the 'Beehive' hereafter, is located at the southern end of a basement level brick vaulted passage, called the 'Barrel Vault' hereafter, which extends south from the basement of Stratford House below the open area and carriageway of Stratford Place. The centre of the site lies at approximately NGR 528505 181218.
- 1.1.2 Stratford House is home to the Oriental Club and is a Grade I Listed Building and it lies within the Stratford Place Conservation Area as designated by Westminster City Council. The Beehive structure is brick built and bell or beehive shaped in profile whilst the Barrel Vault is linear in plan.
- 1.1.3 Stratford House was constructed in 1771-73 by Richard Edwin for the Honourable Edward Stratford, later the second Earl of Aldborough. The upper part of the dome of the structure appears to have been altered or it has slipped, appearing to form a plug or cap.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The works relating to the basement vaults of Stratford House fall under the terms of the heritage Deed for Resettlement affecting Listed Buildings (Cotton, 2012). Crossrail Information paper D12 provides guidance on how the effects of settlement on a building may be mitigated and outlines the requirements for building damage assessments.
- 1.2.2 The proposed scheme concerns the brick built Barrel Vault and the Beehive structure. They are part of the basement of 11 Stratford Place and, as such, they are deemed to fall within the curtilage of the Grade I listed building. Stratford Place itself is a small conservation area possibly settled in Roman times. Stratford Place is also within the Tyburn Settlement Area, an Area of Special Archaeological Priority which covers the area of the Roman settlement, Tyburn River Crossing and settlement around the church of St John the Evangelist which was the original parish church (demolished c1400) that preceded St Mary le Bone.

1.3 The listing description of the building

- 1.3.1 IoE Number: 428308
Location: STRATFORD HOUSE, THE ORIENTAL CLUB, 11 STRATFORD PLACE W1 MARYLEBONE, CITY OF WESTMINSTER, GREATER LONDON
Photographer: Mr Richard M. Brown FRICS
Date Photographed: 16 February 2002
Date listed: 10 September 1954
Date of last amendment: 10 September 1954
Grade I.
- 1.3.2 TQ 2881 SE CITY OF WESTMINSTER STRATFORD PLACE W1 56/85 55/2 No 11 (Stratford House; 10.9.54 the Oriental Club) GV I Town mansion. 1771-73 by Richard Edwin for the Honourable Edward Stratford, later the second Earl of Aldborough. Portland stone ashlar, slate roof. A design very close in style to that of the Adam Brothers at this date. Three storeys, originally of 5 bays with 3 bay

pedimented centre break and 2 bay single storey wings, the latter heightened to 3 storeys in 1890 and 1908. Rusticated ground floor with vermiculated rustication and voussoirs to semicircular arched windows and doorway linked by impost string. First floor has tall windows in shallow architraves with paterae friezes and shallow pediments segmental flanking centre. Square architraved second floor windows. Plinth, first floor plat band and moulded second floor string course. Moulded cornice, the original centre block with frieze and balustraded parapet with urns. The centre-piece of 3 bays has a giant engaged Ionic portico above ground floor supporting bucrania and festoon frieze surmounted by pediment with sculpted tympanum. All windows retain glazing bar sashes. Very fine interior; the hall stone and black marble paved, arcaded walls with Wedgwood plaques in frieze, Louis XVI style staircase inserted by Lord Derby after 1908; the bar (original dining room) with ceiling and frieze in Adam manner; the drawing room (Lord Aldborough's ballroom) with plaster ceiling of similar type but with painted panels by Biagio Rebecca; the small drawing room with barrel vaulted ceiling, the roundels also painted by Biagio Rebecca; the Library of 1902 in Adam style and the ladies drawing room with reset French Louis XV boiseries for Lord Derby; late C18 large room with apsidal end screened by Corinthian columns to rear first floor; exceptional quality original mahogany doors and door furniture and very fine statuary marble chimney pieces original to Lord Aldborough's occupation of the house etc. East wing with ballroom added 1909 by G H Jenkins and Sir Charles Allom. The Antique Collector; Geoffrey Evans; December 1971

1.4 Scope of the survey

- 1.4.1 The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned from MOLA by Bond Street Station Upgrade Joint Venture (BSSUJV) on behalf of London Underground to comply with the planning consent. The work was carried out in accordance with a Method Statement (MOLA 2012). This report presents the results of the survey of the building carried out on the site in two phases September 2012 and July-August 2014.
- 1.4.2 The scope of the archaeological work was set out in detail in the Method Statement, which was previously issued by MOLA (MOLA 2012). This document refers in general terms to generic specifications and advice published by English Heritage, the Institute for Field Archaeologists or other professional guidance; the record required for this particular survey of the building corresponds generally in depth of investigation and degree of detail to 'Level 3' of English Heritage specifications in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006) and equivalent guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2008). The results of the building survey are reported, within the terms of the relevant standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2008).
- 1.4.3 This report presents the results of two phases of work, namely the Standing Building Survey (SBR) of the beehive structure and the vault (Phase 1) and SBR of the features revealed after the removal of the concrete floor surface (Phase 2). The results of any further work on the site, for example, a watching brief on the removal of the floor surface in the Barrel Vault and SBR of any features that might be revealed during any further interventions can be appended to this report.
- 1.4.4 The plans produced in this report exist in AutoCAD and can therefore be reproduced to any size and scale as required. They are produced here in convenient and rational scales in order to be presented on A4 or A3 sheets and conform to the EH guidelines for the presentation of historic building survey in cad (English Heritage

2005).

1.5 Research Aims and Method of work

- 1.5.1 The research aims of this archaeological work were defined in full in the Method Statement (MOLA 2012). In summary the archaeological work had the following five main components:
- 1.5.1.1. To enable a physical record of the structure to be created using site drawings and photographs, prior to any accidental loss or damage caused as a result of the proposed works, with the aim of elucidating its use and structural history, and record and analyse the resulting evidence for this history using applicable archaeological methods.
 - 1.5.1.2. To monitor the removal of the concrete floor slabs and the exposure of the lower levels of the structure in order to enable the investigation of its function and in particular any connection between it and the earlier conduit network known to survive below Stratford Place.
 - 1.5.1.3. To undertake an appropriate level of documentary archive research to help explain the function of the structure, its history and any changes to its fabric.
 - 1.5.1.4. To report on the findings of the site work in a suitable form, using illustrations and photographs within 6–8 weeks of commissioning of the report.
 - 1.5.1.5. To archive the results of the field work and the subsequent report in a suitable form and to an acceptable standard and submit them to an appropriate archive facility, agreed between MOLA and BSSUJV (generally MOLA projects are archived within the Museum of London Archives at LAARC, unless otherwise requested)

1.6 Survey Methodology

- 1.6.1 The full and detailed description of the survey methodology was given in the Method Statement (MOLA 2012). The on-site physical investigation of the Beehive structure and the brick vault undertaken by MOLA was therefore comprised of two phases of work. MOLA Built Heritage Team completed the initial recording in September 2012 prior to BSSUJV, the Principal Contractor gaining possession of the site. The project made use of existing architectural drawings supplied by BSSUJV.
- 1.6.2 In the second phase, MOLA built heritage team recorded the features revealed after the removal of the concrete floor surface. According to the Method Statement a watching brief on the removal of the concrete floor slabs by the principal contractor in the Beehive structure and the vaulted passage was agreed. However due to health and safety reasons BSSUJV could not give access MOLA to monitor the removal of the floor surface inside the Beehive. The floor surface inside the brick vault was not removed at this time.
- 1.6.3 Existing information on the history of the building (in particular Cotton, 2012) was consulted by MOLA during the course of the project, however further documentary archive research was carried out for the purposes of the survey and report. This report also conforms to the specifications laid out in the English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006) and states the publication recommendations (if any) and archive procedures.

1.7 Documentary research

1.7.1 Various historic documents have been consulted from the London Metropolitan and Westminster Archives in order to understand the history and development of Stratford House and Stratford Place.

1.7.2 Documents consulted in Westminster Archives:

Reference/ Location	Description of the item	Date
Ashbridge Collection - 145.4 City of London Estate	Hanway John surveyor, plan of the city of London estate showing conduit heads and Marylebone pound	1732
	A plan of the lord mayor's banqueting house bridge with enlargement proposed	1736
	Peacock J. surveyor, plan of the city of London estate, showing banqueting house and conduits	1772
	The conduit mead, the property belonging to the city of London	1794
	Shepherd Thomas Hosmer, the Lord Major Banqueting House as it appeared in 1686	
Ashbridge Collection - 160/OXF	Oxford street and entrance into Stratford place, London Ackerman R, colored aquatint	1813
Box 1315 - 9	Drainage plans of 11 Stratford Place submitted to the Borough of Marylebone, April 1956, approved April 1958	
Box 1314 – 9	Drainage plans of 11 Stratford Place submitted to the Borough of Marylebone, approved June 1948	
Box 1655 vol 1 page 30	Drainage plans of 11 Stratford Place submitted to the Borough of Marylebone, approved November 1909	Only the eastern cellar is drawn, the other two are either ignored or their entrance drawn only
T138 (13)	Photograph, there's nothing in the middle of the square	1936
T 138 (11)	Photograph, there's a manhole in the middle of the square	No date but possibly 1940s,
T138 (5)	Article baking or boiling apples	1804, it says that the house was built for the earl of Aldborough but now occupied by the duke of St Albans
T 138 (6)	Basement plan, July 1960	

1.7.3 Documents consulted in London Metropolitan Archives:

Reference	Description	Date
LMA/4452/07/03/001	History of Stratford House: includes ms notes by Sir Shane Leslie, facsimile of chapter from London Topographical Record, newspaper articles, proof of evidence for building order for Stratford Place, letter from D M Forrest re donation of papers	
MR/B/C/1778/097	Surveyor's affidavit confirming that a building erected and built in Stratford place in the parish of Saint Marylebone, belonging to the Right Honourable Earl Paulet, meets the requirements of the Building Act	May 1778
LMA/4059/C/011	R.P.Davies Esq and Mr.George Newman to Mr.J.J.Dawson. Assignment of 2 leasehold messuages and premises being No.11 and 12 Stratford Place, Camden Town 26th March 1850	1850
COL/CCS/PL/02/363	Plans of the Conduit Mead Estate	1785
COL/PLD/PL/01/0758	Conduit Mead Estate: Passages owned by the City	January 1915
COL/SVD/PL/01/1714	Plans of 1896 for alterations	
COL/CCS/PL/02/519/B	Conduit Mead Estate: Further copies of COL/CLS/PL/02/411, certified by Geo Dance 21 Oct 1768. Endorsed as 'Mr Dance's copy'	1694
COL/CCS/PL/02/119	Conduit Mead Estate: Oxford Street & 'Marybone Lane' corner [being the Estate of the Earl of Aldborough], Plan	18th c.
COL/CCS/PL/02/262	Conduit Mead Estate, [Stratford Place] & Oxford Road: 'Front elevation of the houses in the street & square' and 'elevation of south entrance next Oxford Road'	1772
SC/GL/PR/M/STR/p5388782/A	Drawing of Stratford place, see Collage 17430	
COL/SVD/PL/05/1196	Conduit Mead	3 June 1736
COL/SVD/PL/05/1197	Conduit Mead	18th c.
COL/SVD/PL/05/1198	Plan of the City aqueduct from Marylebone Gardens to Stratford Place	1777
COL/SVD/PL/05/1199	Conduit Mead	Jun 1777
COL/SVD/PL/05/1204	Conduit Mead	18th c.

Reference	Description	Date
COL/CC/CLC/02/012	Minutes: CORPORATION OF LONDON	10 Mar 1762 - 1770 Oct 17
COL/CC/CLC/02/013	Minutes: CORPORATION OF LONDON	14 Nov 1770 - 1779 Jan 27
COL/CC/01/02/003	CORPORATION OF LONDON	1694-1799
CLA/008/EM/04/002	'An Examination of the Conduct of several Comptrollers of the City of London In relation to the City's Estate, call'd Conduit Mead, now New Bond - Street, & c. wherein the Reasoning of those Officers to induce the City to let new Leases thereof now, being	1743
CLA/008/EM/04/017	Rentals. Comptrollers rentals of the City's Estate at Conduit Mead, 1766 and 1768, containing description of premises, tenants names, date of lease, Fine, Term, Renewable Fine, and particulars of renewals up to 1782	1766-1768
COL/CCS/PL/02/066	Conduit Mead Estate: 'Plan of the Pipes, Drains & Conduits in Oxford Road, the Banqueting House Ground etc'	1772
COL/AC/16/754	Surveyor's City Lands Plan No 1279. 1/2 part Bond Street (Conduit Mead).	

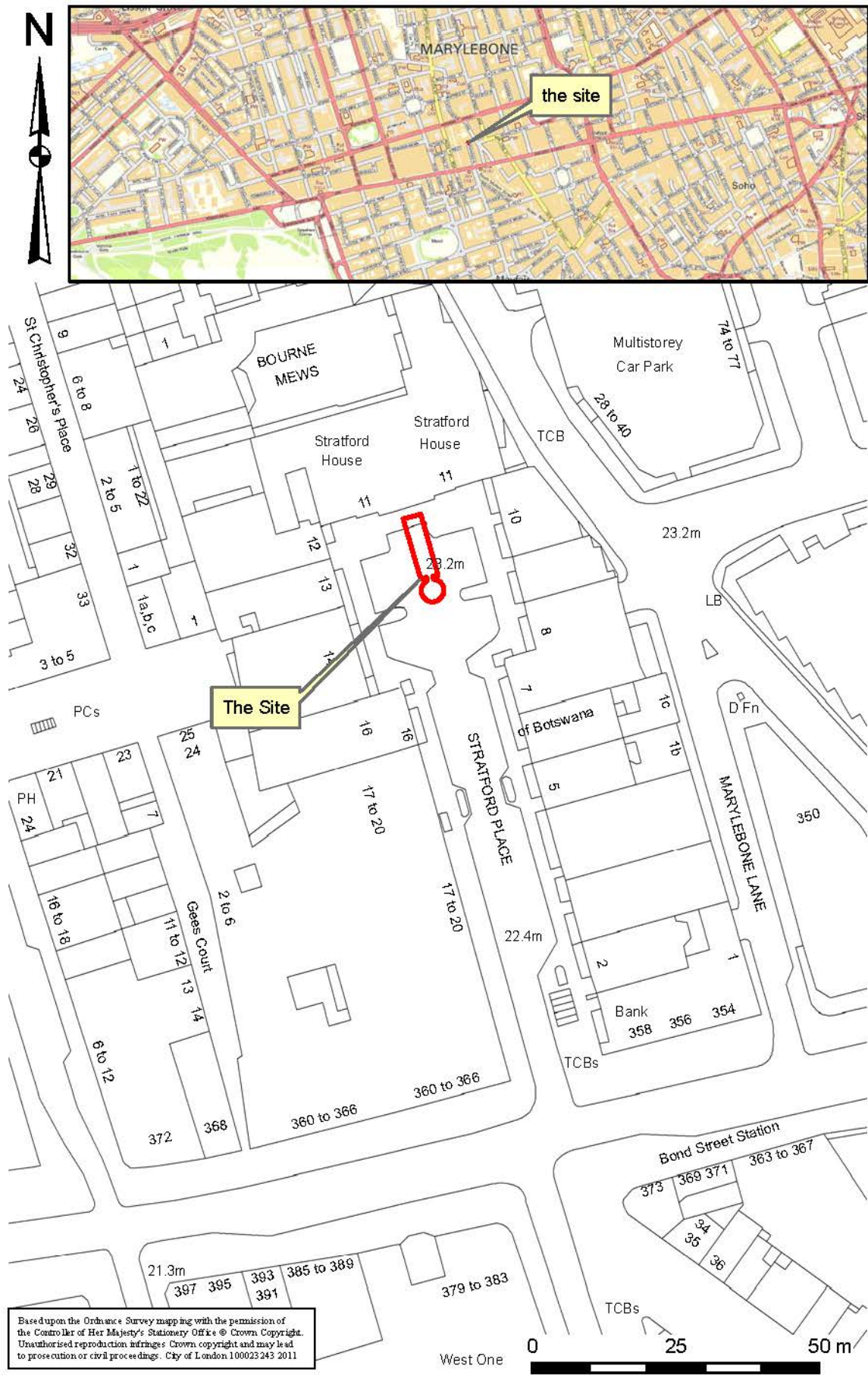


Fig 1 Site Location

2 Historical background of the site

2.1 Stratford Place

- 2.1.1 The history of the construction of Stratford Place begins in June 1771 with a petition by Edward Stratford to the Court of Common Council of the City of London (Bolton 1916) for the lease of a vacant piece of land in their ownership on the north side of Oxford Road commonly known as the “Lord Mayor’s banqueting ground”. The original contract was signed on 20th November 1771 while the lease was dated 12 May 1772.
- 2.1.2 Stratford Place was laid out around 1774 (Smith, 1833, Mitton, 2009) forming a cul-de-sac opening on Tiburn Road (now Oxford Street) on the land bought by the Edward Stratford (later became the Earl of Aldborough) through a lease from the City of London Corporation. It was designed by Richard Edwin in 1771-1773 (Colvin 1995) and the funding was acquired through his wife Barbara Herbert of Great Glemham’s possessions (Bolton, 1916).
- 2.1.3 . In the 13th century the River Tyburn was a vital water supply for London and this land was leased to the Corporation of the City of London in 1236 to bring water from the river to the City (City of Westminster 2007), at the request of King Henry III (1207-1272), from Gilbert de Sandford who owned the fields and its springs around Tyburn village (mentioned in the Domesday Book). It was known as Conduit Mead, named after the conduit (Smith, 1833) of Henry VIII (Cotton 2012). This piece of land was occupied by a Banqueting House, constructed in 1553 (City of Westminster 2007) for the City of London’s Lord Mayor to be entertained during his early visit to the Tyburn conduit. Tyburn ran in a cast iron conduit just outside the future site of Baker Street Station, from where it continues on to Marylebone crossing Oxford Street near Stratford Place (Cotton 2012).
- 2.1.4 These great conduits became and remained a major source of fresh water for the city for almost four hundred years until the early 17th century when Hugh Myddleton’s New River Company was formed in 1619. He constructed a canal to carry culinary water to London from the Hertfordshire springs of Chadwell and Amwell, a distance of nearly 60 kilometres. The Banqueting House gradually fell into disrepair and was finally demolished in 1737 (City of Westminster 2007). John Rocque’s map of 1746 (Fig 2) shows the land as meadowland with no sign of the banqueting house. The land remained undeveloped until the construction of Stratford Place began in the 1770s.

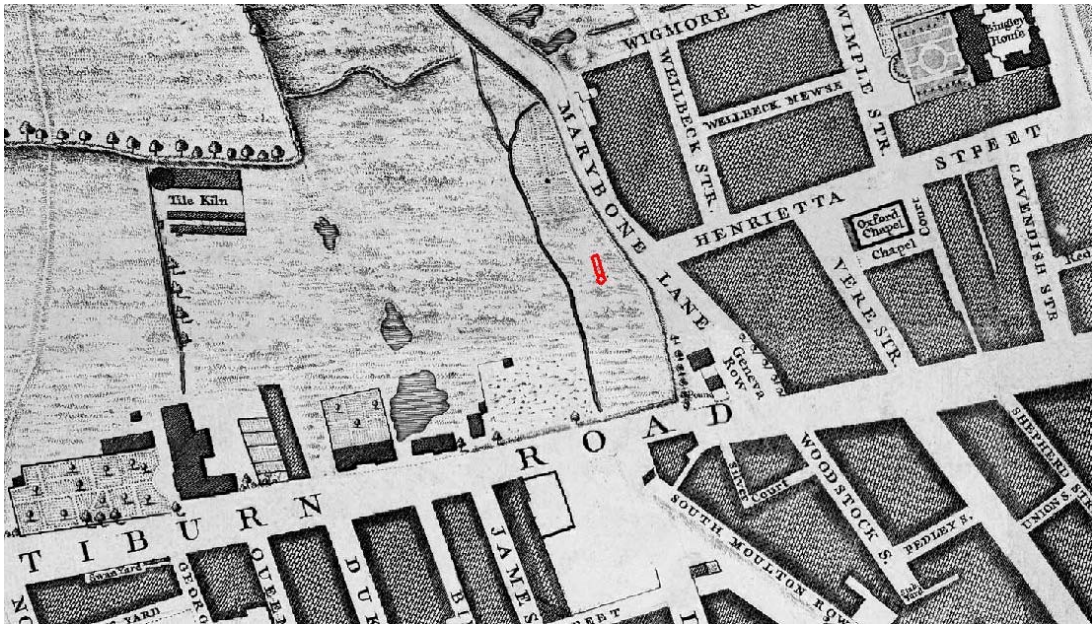


Fig 2 Location of the site in John Rocque's Map of 1746

- 2.1.5 In Stratford's lease he specified that the substantial dwellings, including a residence for himself, were to be built of brick and stone. During construction there were changes to the layout of the street, the number of buildings and the architectural details, which Stratford defended after an inspection by the Committee, saying that the works were in fact superior to the plans submitted. Stratford Place consisted of two opposing uniform rows of terraces to the south, fronting the Road to Oxford (Oxford Street), with four Ionic pilasters. This southern aspect also had two porters' lodges topped with stone lions, with gates between them forming the entrance into Stratford Place (Fig 3).
- 2.1.6 Upon entering through the gates seven houses on either side formed the outer terraces, with gardens at the rear (Fig 4). These buildings were predominantly of three storeys plus a basement with a fourth attic storey and mansard roof behind a balustrade. A palatial aspect was given to these facades by the slight projection and slight increase in height of the central houses on both sides, both topped with a triangular pediment and four ionic pilasters on the façade. Further to this the ground floor facades of the houses of the two outer terraces were stuccoed, giving a podium level to the buildings, with brick facades to the floors above, with sill and impost bands.
- 2.1.7 By the end of 18th century the vicinity of Stratford Place was completely built up (Fig 5). Wigmore Street has been established to the north, along with blocks of terraces between Orchard, Somerset Duke and James Streets. The terraces of Barrette Court (later St. Christopher's Place) and Jeess Court (Gees Court) have also been laid out .

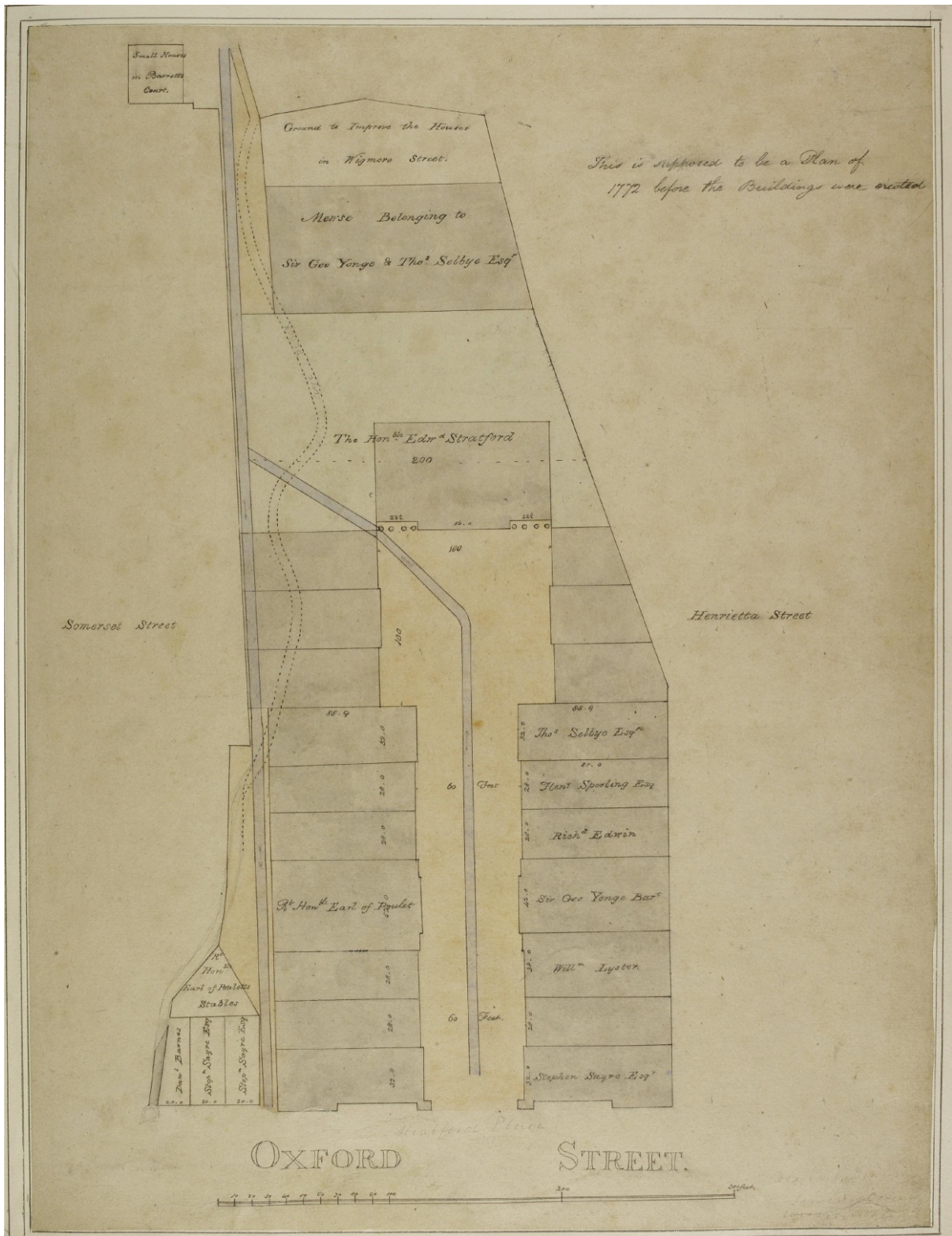


Fig 3 The proposed layout of Stratford Place c 1772 (London Underground Limited)

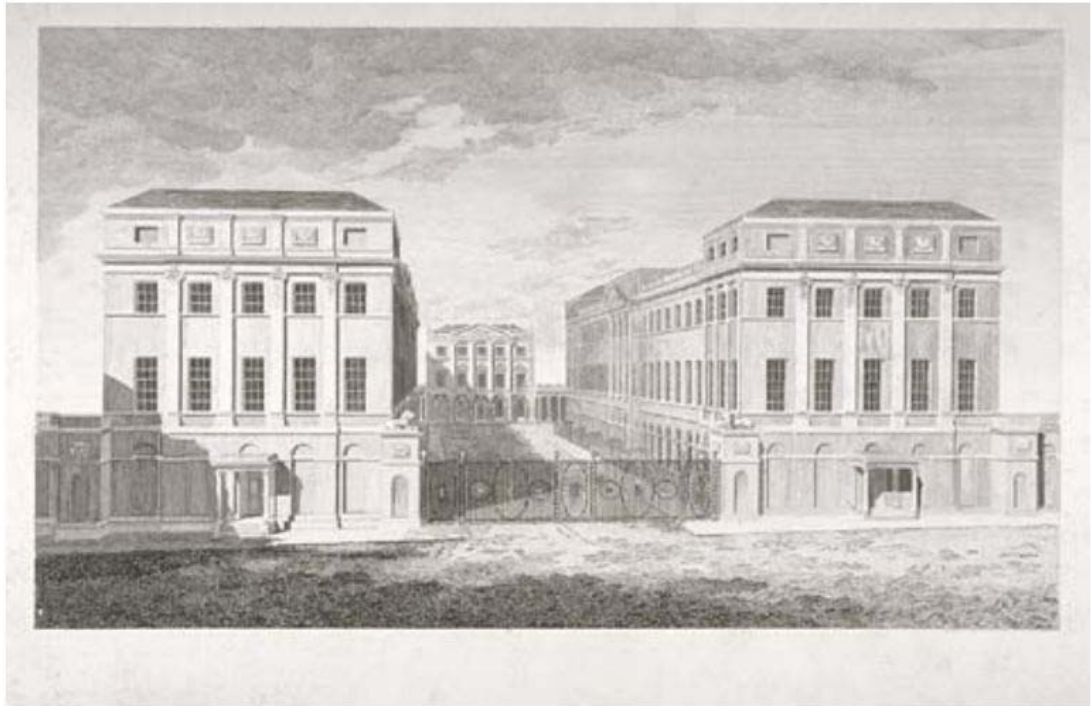


Fig 4 Stratford Place c. 1815 © Guildhall Library (City of Westminster 2007)

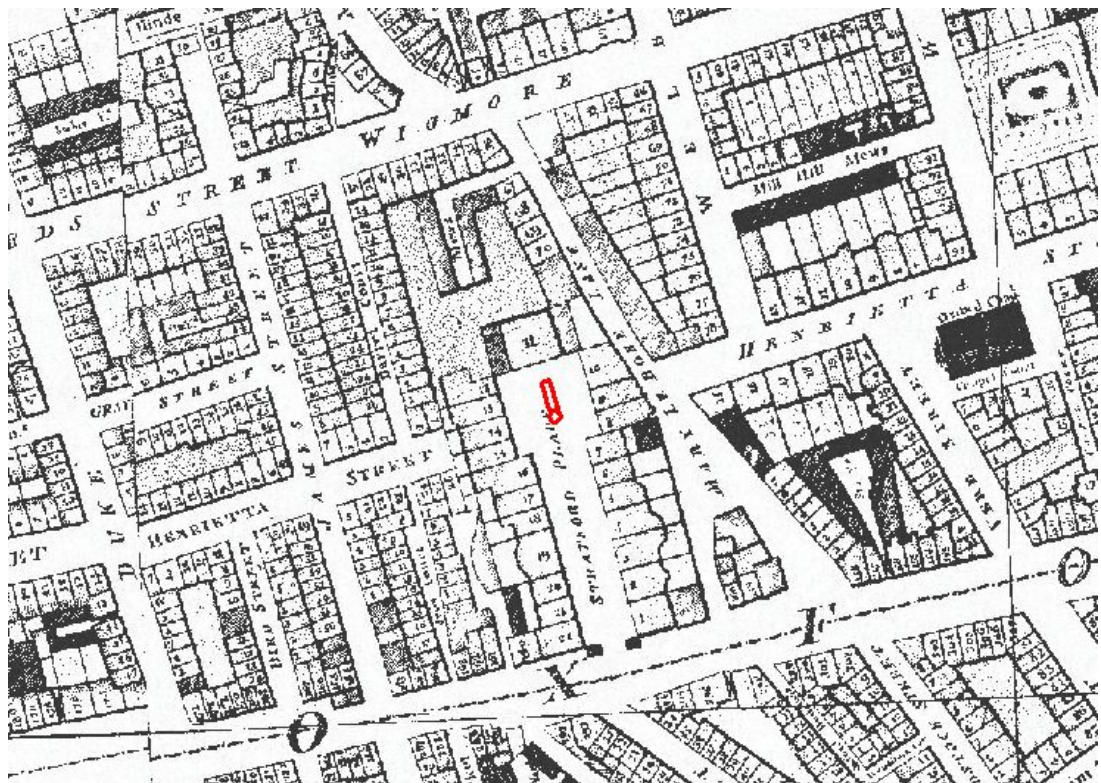


Fig 5 Location of the site in Horwood's map, 1799

2.2 Stratford House

- 2.2.1 A small square was formed on the north side of Stratford Place by the three buildings on the east and west sides being set back, with Stratford House on the north side (originally known as Aldborough House, later Derby House). Stratford House was an elegant building, built in neo-classical style composed by ornate stones. The mansion was initially flanked by two uniform rows of houses along the east and west sides of Stratford Place. The facades of the houses on the western and eastern sides of the square were completely stuccoed, though the impost and sill bands of the outer terraces continued, until the design changed on the façade of Stratford House.
- 2.2.2 Stratford House was constructed in 1771-73 by Richard Edwin for the Honourable Edward Stratford, later the second Earl of Aldborough. The Earl of Aldborough only finished Stratford House in 1788 when he married for the second time following the death of Barbara. His new wife, came with a dowry of £50000 which led him to change his location of residence, to let Stratford House on lease and build another town residence for themselves adjacent to Stratford House (Smith, 1833).
- 2.2.3 Stratford House was originally five bays wide with a single story colonnade on either side. The building was faced in stone; rusticated at ground floor level with a central entrance. Four Ionic columns rose in the centre, topped with a pediment including sculpted figures and a freeze of garlands, whilst a balustrade with urns and two more stone lions ran across the top of the façade. The design of Stratford place is often attributed to the Adam brothers, though this is unsupported. No sketch or drawing relating to this structure is known to exist in the Soane Museum, in the great mass of the Adam drawings (Bolton 1916). Instead the architect is likely to have been Richard Edwin, a pupil of Matthew Brettingham, who wrote two letters on Stratford's behalf, attended a meeting of the City Committee about the development and is identified as a tenant on the 1772 plan (Fig 5) occupying the 5th house on the eastern side of Stratford Place.
- 2.2.4 Following the death of the Earl himself in January 1801 the house was occupied by His Grace the Duke of St Alban's, His Highness Prince Esterhazy, and other persons of distinction. The Lieut.-General Strode erected in the centre of the square a 20 feet high pillar with pedestal in Corinthian style in 1799 to commemorate the naval victories of Britain under His Majesty George III, whose statue surmounted the pillar. The foundation of this pillar having given way, the whole structure was taken down about 1805 (Smith, 1833).
- 2.2.5 Until 1832 the house was owned by the Wingfield Stratford's who inherited it from Edward's will (Stratford 1988). The original single-storey east and west wings of the building were heightened to three storeys in 1890s. Mr Murray Guthrie, the then owner of Stratford House installed new plumbing throughout the building. Lord Derby bought the house in 1908; he inserted a Louis XVI style staircase. In 1909 an east wing with a ballroom was added by G.H. Jenkins and Sir Charles Allom (English Heritage 2007). The present occupier of Stratford House, The Oriental Club purchased the site in 1960 and converted it to its present form.

3 Analytical description of the structure

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The 'Beehive' and the 'Barrel Vault', subject to the current SBR, are both constructed of load bearing brick walls. They are located beneath the northern end of the Stratford Place square and extended to the south of the actual footprint of Stratford House. These two structures are internally connected to the House. The Barrel Vault is accessed from a sub-pavement passage under the southern end of the House. The Vault in turn gives access to the Beehive to its south (Fig 7).

3.2 The Beehive

- 3.2.1 The Beehive is a circular brick built structure with a vaulted/arched ceiling. The internal diameter of the structure is 3.884m (12 feet 9 inches). The vertical side wall is 1.40 to 1.43m (4 feet 7 inches to 4 feet 8 inches) high from its modern concrete screed floor surface. The vaulted ceiling or dome of the structure springs from the highest point of the vertical wall. The brick wall of the Beehive is approximately 0.49m (1 foot 7 inches) thick (according to the LU supplied architectural drawings) without a possible later added skin to its exterior. Including this skin the thickness measured on the jamb of the opening is 0.572m (1 foot 10¹/₂ inches) (Fig 7).
- 3.2.2 The central part of the dome of the structure appears to be altered and about 1 meter (3 feet) radius in the centre of the ceiling is formed with a slightly dropped plug or cap (Fig 6). Internal height of the ceiling measuring from the floor surface to the soffit of the centre of this plug is 2.49m (8 feet 2 inches). However a conjectural height of the vault, if carried on according to the sides, would give a height of 2.75m (9 feet) in the centre (Fig 9). The brickwork and the mortar of the plug appeared to be later than the rest of the structure (Fig 10). Apparently the made surface above the dome is very thin (about 0.33m) according to the supplied architectural drawings (Fig 9).



Fig 6 The Beehive dome with its dropping plug or cap, looking south.

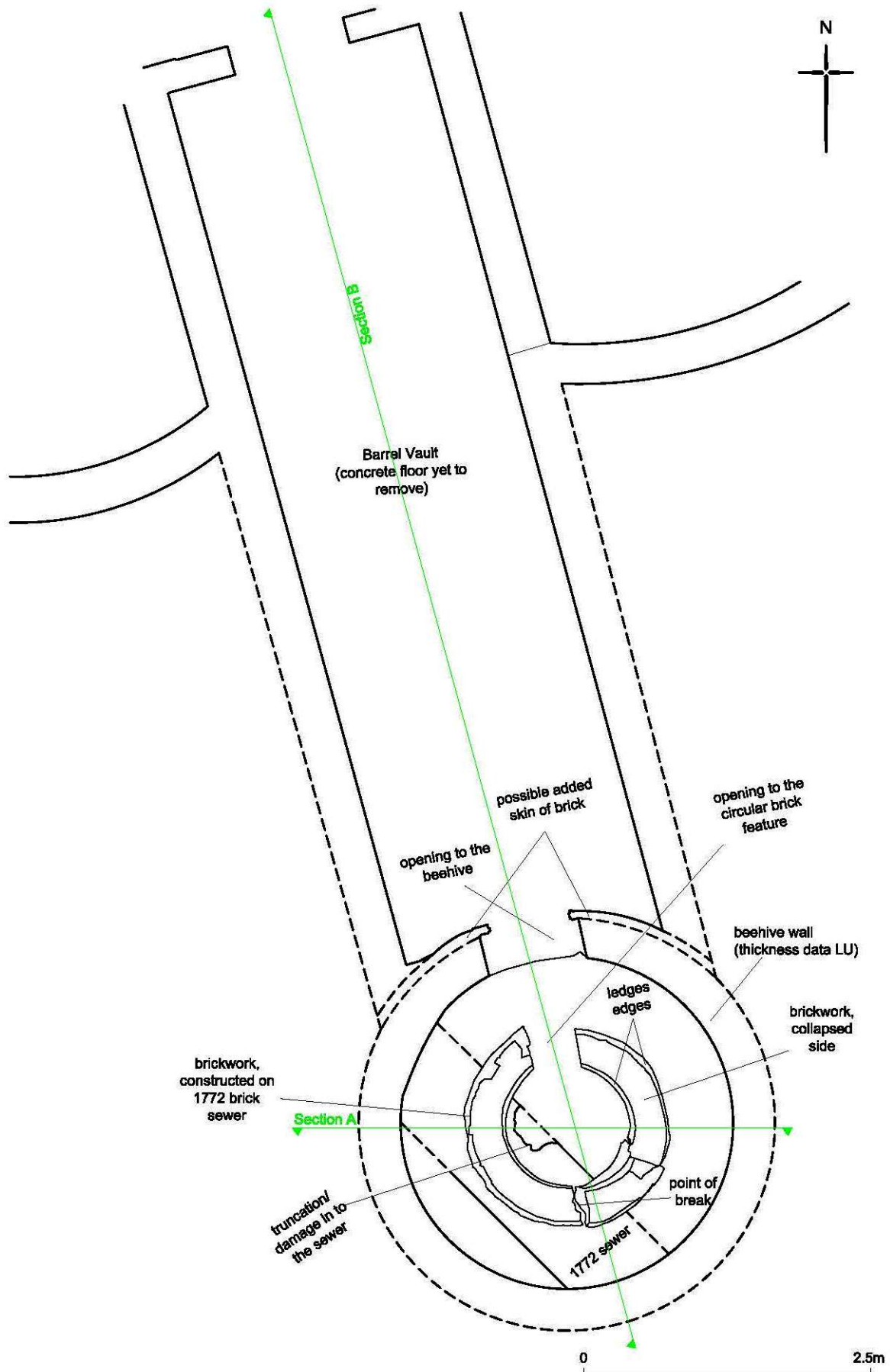
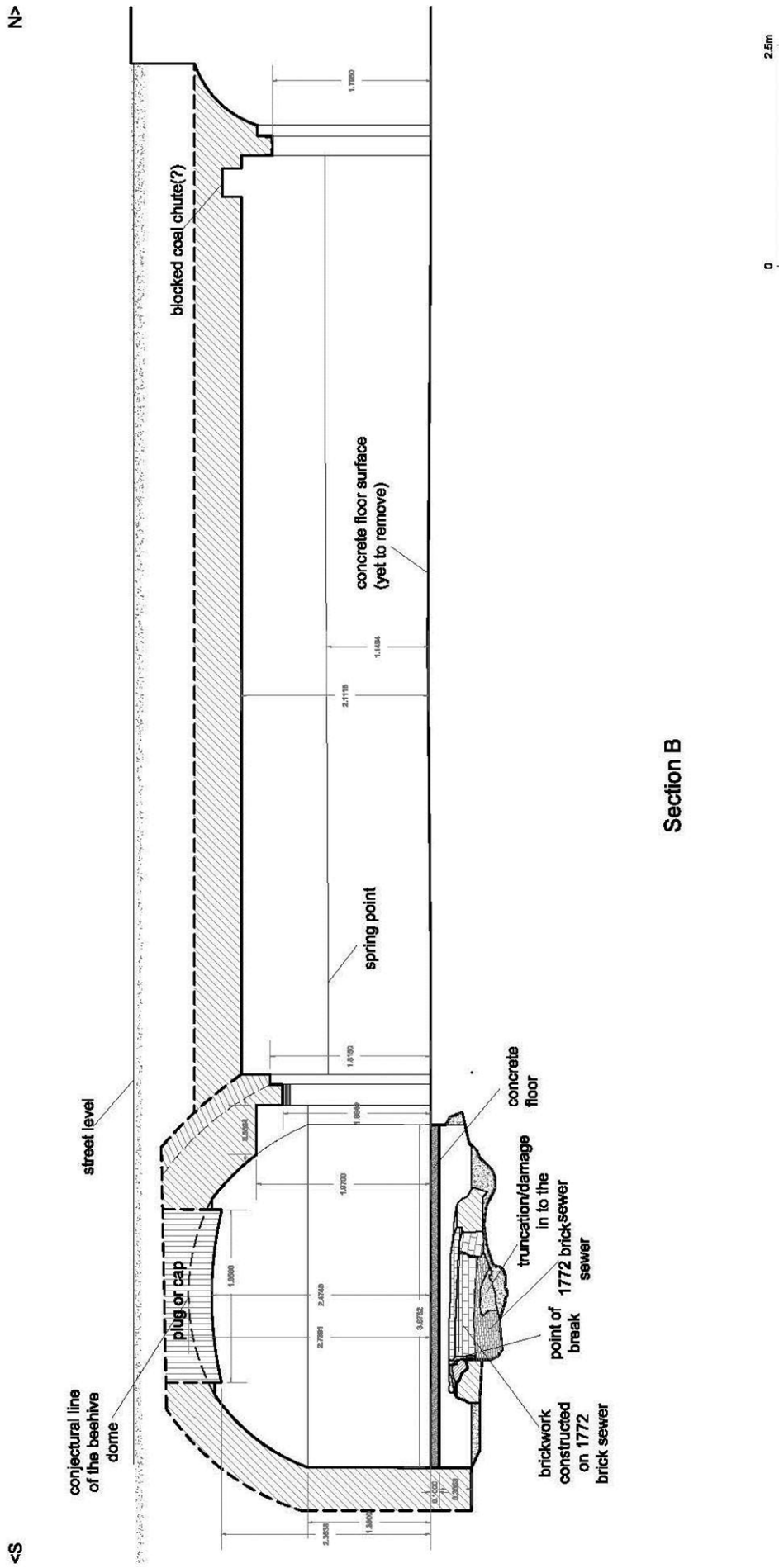


Fig 7 Plan of the Beehive and the Barrel Vault (wall thickness data provided by LU)



Section B

Fig 8 Longitudinal section through the Beehive and the Barrel Vault (looking west)

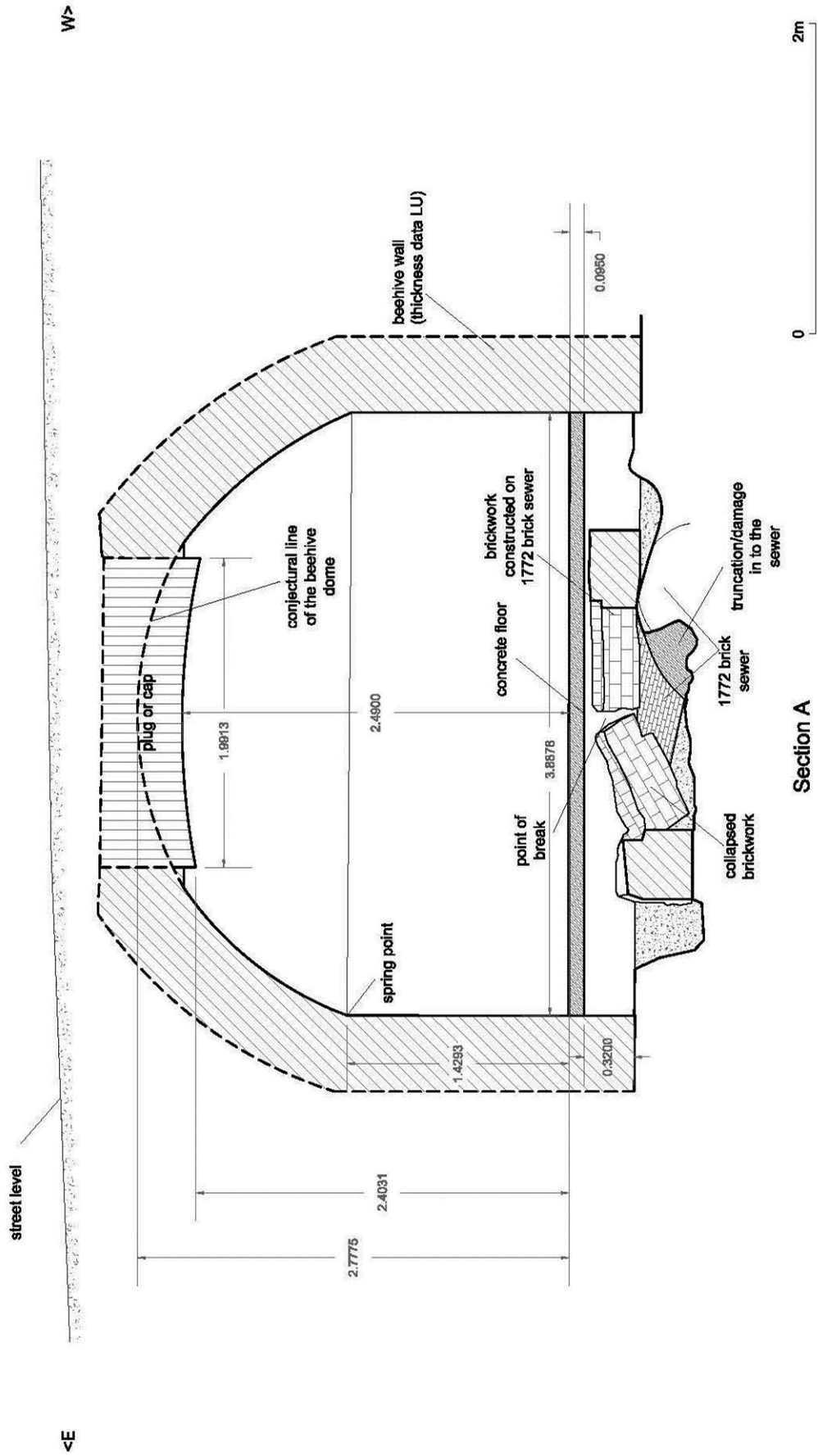


Fig 9 Cross section through the Beehive (looking south)



Fig 10 Circular plug or cap of the Beehive dome, looking up.

- 3.2.3 The Beehive is accessed by a low segmental arched opening into its wall to the north at the southern end of the Barrel Vault (Fig 11). The opening did not have a door at the time of the survey, but rebated brickwork and metal fixtures in the wall suggest that there was originally a door to control access to the Beehive chamber. Internally the opening has a semi-circular arched head, however from the exterior of the original wall it has a low segmental arched lintel dropped from the semi-circular arch. The external segmental arch is recessed into the possible later added outer skin of the Beehive.
- 3.2.4 The north-west wall of the Beehive chamber has a small opening in the wall to the west of the door (Fig 12 & Fig 13). This could be a possible inspection chamber or a ventilation window. This little opening has a stone lintel in the middle of the wall thickness and has traces of burning or scorching. Perhaps it was a squint that was also used as a candle niche.



Fig 11 Access doorway to the Beehive, looking south



Fig 12 Doorway of the Beehive, view from inside, looking north.



Fig 13 Small opening in the wall of the Beehive, looking north-west

- 3.2.5 The concrete floor surface in the Beehive was removed and a circular brick built feature of 2.40m (7 feet 10¹/₂ inches) diameter was revealed (Fig 14). This circular brick wall is 0.44-0.45m (1 foot 5¹/₂ inches) wide, 0.26-0.30m (10 inches to 1 foot) tall with an internal diameter of c. 1.38m (4feet 6¹/₂ inches). It has a 0.55m (1 foot 9¹/₂ inches) wide opening to the north roughly aligned with the access doorway of the Beehive. The top layer of the wall has a reduced width to give ledge/lip on either edge. Presumably this was for a capping stone slab to fit on. However the internal face of the Beehive wall does not have such ledge/lip projected inside.
- 3.2.6 The west side of the circular brick wall is constructed directly over a brickbuilt sewer dated to 1772 and remained intact (Fig 15), whilst the eastern side has collapsed due to the lack of any stable base and possible movement of the subsurface. The collapsed side of the wall is broken in two points on either side (Fig 15-Fig 17).
- 3.2.7 Inside the circular brick feature a truncation or damaged area in the brick built sewer was observed. However the truncated or damaged area does not lead in to the sewer which is live. It was not possible to determine whether it was a purpose built truncation to connect the structure to the already extant drainage or just accidental or age related damage.



Fig 14 Circular brick feature exposed after the concrete floor of the Beehive was removed, looking south



Fig 15 Circular brick wall constructed on 1772 brick built sewer, looking west



Fig 16 circular brick wall constructed on the 1772 sewer, west side of the wall collapsed (looking south)



Fig 17 Northern break point of the collapse side of the wall, looking north-west

3.3 The Barrel Vault

- 3.3.1 The Barrel Vault gives access to the Beehive. It is linear on plan with a width of 3.015m (9 feet 10¹/₂ inches) and 10.94m (36 feet) in length. It has a vaulted/arched ceiling with a maximum height 2.110m (6 feet 11 inches). The vaulted ceiling springs from the vertical side walls of the structure. The height of the vertical walls is 1.149m (3 feet 9 inches) measuring from the concrete floor surface to the springing point (Fig 8). The side walls and the vaulted ceiling are constructed of typical imperial bricks (BTL: 110x65x225mm – 4¹/₄x2¹/₂x9 inches) thicker than the usual Elizabethan or early Georgian bricks. These are laid in English Bond. The walls of the Barrel Vault are approximately 0.52m (1 foot 7¹/₂ inches) thick (LU supplied drawing).
- 3.3.2 The Barrel Vault is accessed by an opening in the north wall of another vaulted passage that also gives access to two further vaults either side of this vault. The jambs of the opening bears evidences of a doorway fixed into the walls and has flat lintel arch supported by two 'L' shaped metal plates (Fig 19).
- 3.3.3 The vaulted ceiling has a 12 inch (0.32m) diameter circular hole next to the access doorway but capped with brick courses after a 8 inch (210mm) depth. This could possibly be a coal chute (Fig 21).
- 3.3.4 The concrete floor surface inside the Barrel Vault was not as part of the present phase of works. Exposure of the lower level of this vault could also provide further information about the form and use of these structures. Removal of the floor surface has not been scheduled yet, however, any archaeological findings and information revealed beneath the floor surface can be appended to this report.



Fig 18 Interior of the Barrel Vault (looking south)



Fig 19 Access door to the Barrel Vault, internal view (looking north)



Fig 20 Iron plate lintel and jamb of the doorway to the Barrel Vault (looking east)



Fig 21 Circular opening in the vault (Coal chute?), looking up.

3.4 Analytical discussion

- 3.4.1 Between these two sub-terranean vaulted structures the Beehive was much interesting and various possible functions have been considered for the use of the Beehive, including a conduit, a spring well head, a cistern or an ice well. It is possible that the structure had been constructed for one purpose and then altered/adopted for different functionalities. This could also mean that the structure predates the 1770s development on the site.
- 3.4.2 Some structural features suggest that the Beehive and the Barrel Vault could be of separate builds. First of all the internal joints of these two structures are not keyed in to each other. The Barrel Vault abuts the external face of a possibly later added skin on the original external face of the Beehive. Secondly the Barrel Vault and the Beehive are not aligned properly. The heights of the ceilings and the springing points of these two features are also very different. However, the period from 1770–90 was one of general expansion in the size of London (Cruikshank and Wyld, 1990), with speculators, builders and entrepreneurs rapidly constructing terraced housing, of varying sophistication for both the rich and powerful and the more lowly. Indeed this rapid expansion in house building resulted in the Building Act of 1774 which ensured sound construction methods and stringent fire precautions were adhered to for all grades of houses built (Cranfield, 2001). Cutting corners during construction was common, not least to avoid the Brick Tax introduced 1784 and the extended Window Tax introduced in 1776. Party and rear walls were often built by the less skilled apprentices, whilst experienced brick layers faced them with visible and neater brick built skins, often failing to bond them together. Due to the desire for speedy construction and the speculative element involved in the building of terraced houses, properties were sometimes designed, built and sold as empty shells, with the interior of the house being designed by the owner, to suit their own needs and tastes.



Fig 22 The eastern wall of the Barrel Vault abuts the Beehive exterior (looking south-east)

- 3.4.3 There are two flanking vaults either side of this vault which share either side walls of this vault forming the access to the Beehive. Although they have same width as this vault, they are less than half its length. Below-pavement vaults (for services, storage and mainly coal) and accessed through light-wells at the front of house is a typical feature of Georgian houses. This Barrel Vault projects out almost 11 meters into the centre of a once private gated courtyard. However the length of the subject vault is certainly unusual and appears as if it is customized to lead up to an already existing structure (the Beehive).
- 3.4.4 The early history of the site (section 2) records a substantial water system on the site constructed in the 13th century which continued to function as a very important conduit system until the early 18th century. A pre 1737 survey drawing by George Dance, a surveyor to the Corporation shows the location of the former cisterns and conduits on the site (Fig 23). The Tyburn or 'Aye Brook' river ran on the west side of the site.



Fig 23 A pre 1737 plan of the site (London Metropolitan Archive)



Fig 24 Current site plan superimposed on a pre 1737 plan of the site

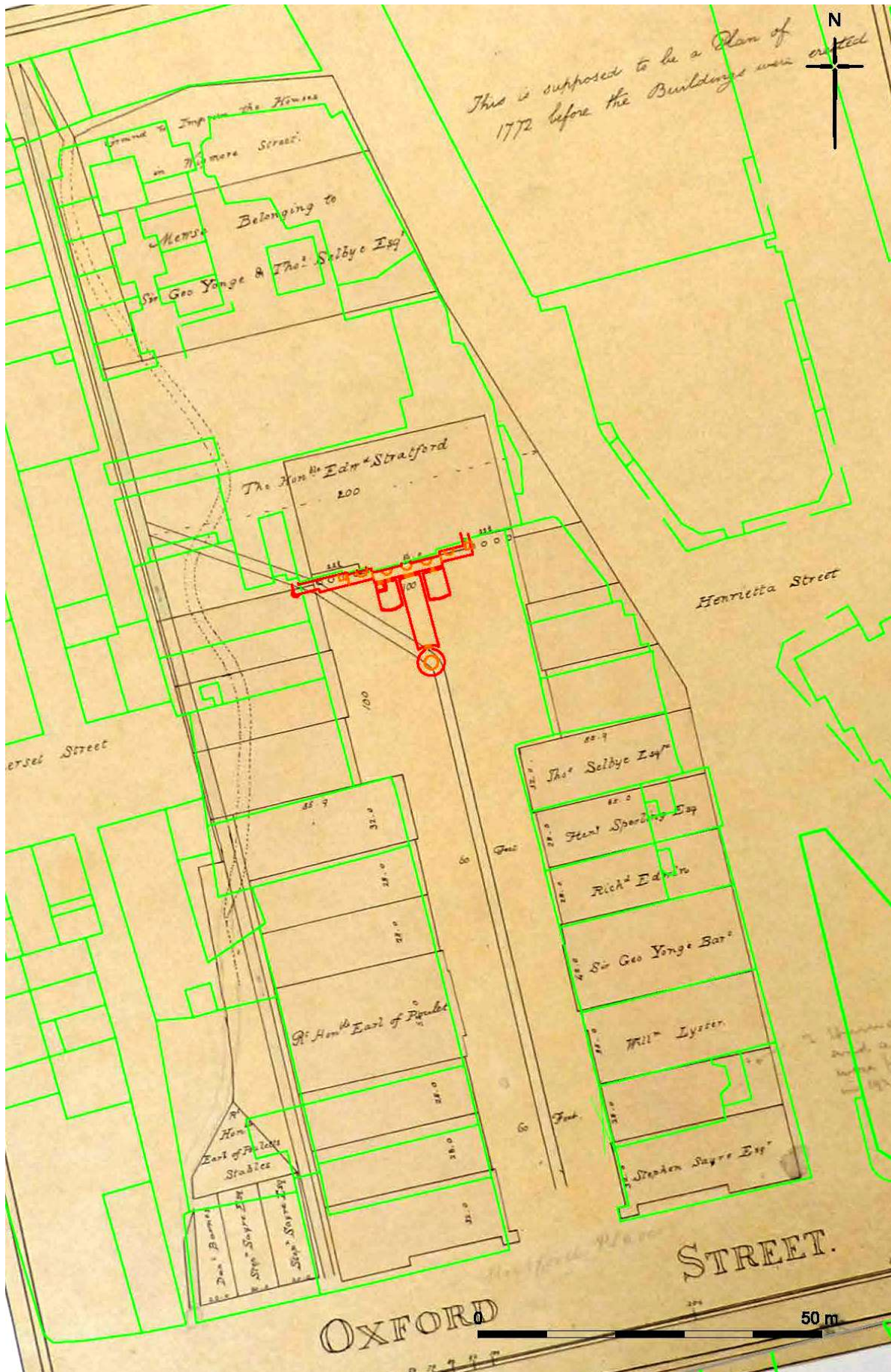


Fig 25 Current site plan on a 1772 plan of the site



Fig 26 A post 1737 plan to re-route the conduits and create an aqueduct passing along Marylebone Lane

- 3.4.5 A present plan of the site has been superimposed onto the 1737 plan (Fig 24) to check whether the Beehive structure is located on any of the cisterns and conduits on the pre 1737 survey plan. The superimposed composite plan (Fig 24) does not locate the Beehive on any of the cisterns and conduits. However, the route of the conduit is believed to have been altered by an order of the City in 1738 a year after the Banqueting House was demolished (Cotton 2012) (Fig 26). And also the accuracy of the survey drawings in early 18th century is not expected to be absolutely dependable.
- 3.4.6 John Rocque's map of 1746 doesn't show any of the cisterns and conduits on the site (Fig 2). The brickwork of the Beehive also appears to be later than the Elizabethan or early Georgian bricks. The demolition of the Banqueting House from the site in 1737 and re-routing of the conduit in 1738 may also have lead to the abandonment of the earlier cisterns and conduits. The route of the conduit shown on the re-routing plan (Fig 26) runs on the same route to the 1772 sewer. So there is a possibility for the Beehive and the revealed brick structure under its floor to be related to the re-routed conduit system constructed after the Banqueting House was demolished in 1736.
- 3.4.7 The circular brickwork revealed under the floor surface of the Beehive has a clear opening roughly aligned with the Barrel Vault (Fig 7 Fig 27). The floor surface of the Barrel Vault is yet to be removed. It will be possible to investigate any structures buried in this area if the Vault floor is ever removed. It could enable the investigation of the function of these structures and in particular any connection between it and that earlier conduit network known to survive below Stratford Place.



Fig 27 Plan view of the revealed brick structure in the Beehive.

- 3.4.8 Rivers and streams running into the Thames acted as common sewers in medieval London and the Tyburn River acted for the central part of London. In 17th century parts of this natural sewer system were lined and covered and culverted to form closed sewers. In late 18th century rich peoples' houses were being connected directly to the sewers (Kennedy & Sandars 1884). It is expected that Edward Stratford's grand plan for Stratford Place in 1770s were constructed with a sewer that connected to a greater sewer system.
- 3.4.9 A Survey plan by L Hanway Junr for the widening of the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House Bridge and the Banqueting House. It also shows the route of the Ay Brook and its diversion under the road into the 'Sewer receiving Ay Brook', and 'ancient sewers' running eastwards beside the road on the west side of the bridge (Fig 28).
- 3.4.10 Evidences of any such drainage system under the Barrel Vault leading towards the Beehive, where the 1772 sewer pipe was accessible, could give further information in order to understand the construction date and functions of the structures.



Fig 28 A plan of the lord mayor's banqueting house bridge with enlargement proposed (Westminster Archives)

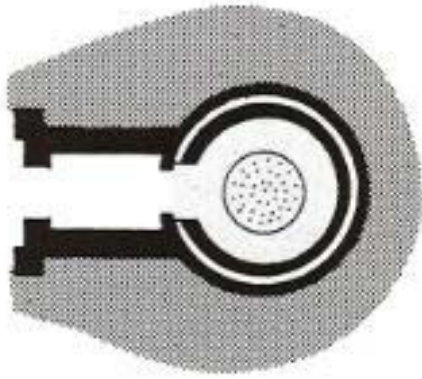


Fig 29 Plan of an icehouse to be built at Military College in 1815 with a perforated stone over the sump

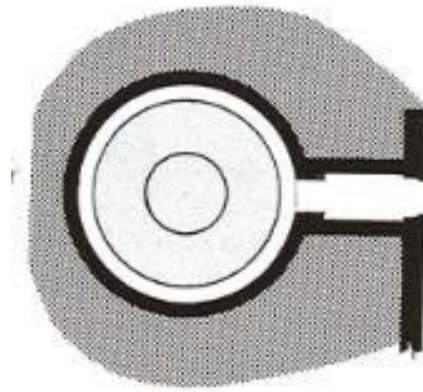


Fig 30 Plan of the Tapeley icehouse chamber in Devon.



Fig 31 Plan of the Beehive

- 3.4.12 It is possible that the Beehive structure was constructed or adapted to function as an Ice Well. Until refrigeration was available wealthy English people used to built Ice Houses and Ice Wells to keep food and beverage cold. Many Ice Houses are known from the beginning of the 17th century, and especially after the Civil War, associated with wealthy English households. Early 17th century British Ice Houses were built mainly to provide ice for preparing deserts and cooling wines (Buxbaum 1992). Later in the 18th century Ice Houses became very popular in Europe for preserving food and beverage and also as a symbol of wealth.
- 3.4.13 The majority of the ice house structures were comprised of four distinct elements; an entrance, a passage a chamber and drain, and a vault (Buxbaum 1992). The current Beehive has all four of these elements. The removal of the floor surface revealed the 1772 sewer and an internal structures appropriate for the drainage of an ice house.
- 3.4.14 The extra length of the vaulted passage leading to the Beehive is unusual to be a general service vault in Georgian houses but could actually be more effective in

providing better insulation and protection to an ice chamber. The Barrow Hill ice house at Gwynedd had a 10.9 meters (c 36 feet) long passage (Buxbaum 1992), almost the same length to the Barrel Vault leading to the Beehive. No evidence of an additional door was observed which was often a general practice to tighten the insulation of the ice house.

3.4.15 The circular brick structure revealed under the floor could function as a 'sump' of an ice well. The ledge on the circular brick wall, as mentioned in section 3.2.5, (Fig 15) could also function for a perforated stone slab to rest on. Water produced from melted ice could drain through the perforations in the stone slab to the sump to drain in to the sewer. However, there was no other evidence e.g. sediment, of a sump or a perforated stone cover was observed.

3.4.16 It is not possible through this SBR to draw a certain conclusion to the origins of the Beehive and the Barrel Vault. However, according to Erica Cotton:

Whatever the origins of the beehive, there are two photographs in the London Metropolitan Archive of Stratford House in 1941 which show a small square brick structure with a concrete plinth and flat roof located at the centre of the north end of Stratford Place, apparently immediately above the 'beehive'. One of these photos shows the devastation caused to Nos 13 and 14 during the Blitz. The obvious explanation of the brick structure is that it was built as a war-time protected escape route from the basement of No 11. The 'plug' of the beehive may therefore post-date 1945. (Cotton 2012).

4 Conclusion, publication and archiving

- 4.1.1 The aims of the standing building recording and analysis works defined in the Method Statement (MOLA 2012) partially complete with the production of this report the SBR requirement relating to the building. Recording of any archaeological features if revealed beneath the remaining floor surface in the Barrel Vault can be appended to this report. During the survey its subject areas of the Listed building on the site were recorded in their present condition by means of photography, measured sketches and with the use of existing scale drawings supplied by the client.
- 4.1.2 In view of the potential of the material it is suggested that a summary on the results of the Standing Building Recording project, possibly including figures or photographs, should appear in the annual round up of the London Archaeologist or a similar and appropriate academic journal.
- 4.1.3 If the result of the survey are considered of great importance by the curator or the local authority and further publication of the results is required, a separate agreement regarding fees will be sought between MOLA and the client.
- 4.1.4 The site archive of original records will be deposited in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (MOLA 2012) in the Museum of London's London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre within 12 months of the completion of this report.
- 4.1.5 Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 MOLA retains the copyright to this document, and grants the client and their agents a licence to use the original text and illustrations in connection with redevelopment of the site. Copyright in other material rests with the existing copyright holder. Modern Ordnance Survey maps remain Crown copyright and are reproduced in this document under licence.
- 4.1.6 Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation or more information about the nature of the present buildings may require changes to all or parts of the document.
- 4.1.7 It is anticipated that the uppermost course of brickwork of the below ground possible sump structure will need to be removed in order to relay the floor. Although this will impact on the historic fabric, this structure has already been damaged, and its form will be retained, including the lip for the presumed cover. The impact of this work is therefore likely to have minimal impact on the survival and understanding of the remaining structure.

5 Acknowledgements

- 5.1.1 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) wishes to thank the client Bond Street Station Upgrade Joint Venture (BSSUJV) for commissioning this report. In addition MOLA wishes to thank [REDACTED] for arranging site access and the all the staff at BSSUJV for their help during the survey. The author is grateful to BSSUJV and [REDACTED] for providing architectural survey drawings of the structures. Special thanks to [REDACTED] of MOLA for their help in the research.

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7 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-190103

Project details

Project name	Basement Vault of the Oriental Club Stratford House Stratford Place London N1
Short description of the project	A standing building survey was carried out by MOLA at the vaulted chamber, within the basement of the Oriental Club, Stratford House, Stratford Place, in the City of Westminster. The survey was commissioned by Bond Street Station Upgrade Joint Venture (BSSUJV) on behalf of London Underground to record and advance the understanding of the structure. The structure recorded belongs to the development of Stratford Place and Stratford House (the Oriental Club), built c 1774 on the site of an earlier banqueting house owned by the Corporation of London. It lies within the Stratford Place Conservation area as designated by the City of Westminster. In appearance the structure is a Beehive shaped brick vault, which lies at the southern end of a brick vaulted passage, which extends south from the basement of the Stratford House below the open area and carriageway of Stratford Place. The proposed development of Bond Street Station upgrade relating to the brick vaults and Beehive structure are required prior to the excavation of shafts for the grouting of the surrounding substrata. The concrete floor slab of the structure and the passage to be broken out and the lower part of the Beehive structure revealed (completed) and to be assessed for its stability. Two steel frames will be constructed to give structural support to the structure.
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2012 End: 08-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SFJ10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	BASEMENT VAULT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Basement Vault of the Oriental Club Stratford House Stratford Place London WC1
Postcode	W1C 1ES
Study area	45.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2850 8121 51.5146843332 -0.147908355346 51 30 52 N 000 08 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
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Project brief originator	London Underground
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	██████████
Project supervisor	██████████
Type of sponsor/funding body	London Underground
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bond Street Station Upgrade Joint Venture (BSSUJV)

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SFJ10
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Digital Archive notes	The site archive of original records will be deposited in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (MOLA 2012) in the Museum of London's London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre within 12 months of the end of the survey.
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SFJ10
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	The site archive of original records will be deposited in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (MOLA 2012) in the Museum of London's London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre within 12 months of the end of the survey.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Basement Vault of the Oriental Club Stratford House Stratford Place London WC1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	██████████
Other bibliographic details	SFJ10
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
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Entered by

[REDACTED]

Entered on

15 September 2014

8 Appendix 1

8.1 List of archaeological photographs [SFJ10]

Image/ Archive No.	Description	Direction of view
055614001	INTERNAL VIEW OF THE BEEHIVE AFTER REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	S
055614002	INTERNAL VIEW OF THE BEEHIVE AFTER REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	S
055614003	CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	E
055614004	CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	W
055614005	CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	S
055614006	INTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER	W
055614007	INTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER	W
055614008	INTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER, ONE SIDE COLLAPSED	S
055614009	INTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE BASE OF THE BEEHIVE WALL EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE FLOOR SURFACE	S
055614010	CRACK FROM WHERE ONE SIDE OF THE EXPOSED CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER, COLLAPSED	
055614011	CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	S
055614012	CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	S
055614013	CIRCULAR BRICK FEATURE BUILT ON 1772 BRICK SEWER EXPOSED AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR SURFACE	NE
055614014	BRICK BUILT SLIGHTLY DOMED CEILING OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL	
055614015	BRICK BUILT SLIGHTLY DOMED CEILING OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL	

Image/ Archive No.	Description	Direction of view
055614016	CIRCULAR CEILING OF THE BEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL AND A CIRCULAR COURSE OF BRICKS LAID FLAT.	S
055614017	CIRCULAR CEILING OF THE BEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL AND A CIRCULAR COURSE OF BRICKS LAID FLAT.	SE
055614018	CIRCULAR CEILING OF THE BEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL AND A CIRCULAR COURSE OF BRICKS LAID FLAT.	S
055614019	CIRCULAR CEILING OF THE BEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL AND A CIRCULAR COURSE OF BRICKS LAID FLAT.	SW
055614020	CIRCULAR CEILING OF THE BEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL AND A CIRCULAR COURSE OF BRICKS LAID FLAT.	
055614021	CIRCULAR CEILING OF THE BEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL AND A CIRCULAR COURSE OF BRICKS LAID FLAT.	
055614022	CLOSE VIEW OF THE JOINT OF THE CEILING AND THE VOULTED WALL	
055614023	BRICK BUILT SLIGHTLY DOMED CEILING OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE PROJECTING INSIDE THE CHAMBER FROM THE VOULTED WALL	
055614024	DOORWAY TO THE APPROACH TUNNEL FROM THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER	N
055614025	THE SMALL PURPOSE BUILT HOLE IN THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE TO THE NORTH	NW
055614026	THE SMALL PURPOSE BUILT HOLE IN THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE TO THE NORTH, JOINT OF THE EXTRAL LAYER OF BRICKS TO ITS ORIGINAL EXTERIOR IS VISIBLE.	NW
055614027	THE SMALL PURPOSE BUILT HOLE IN THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE TO THE NORTH, JOINT OF THE EXTRAL LAYER OF BRICKS TO ITS ORIGINAL EXTERIOR IS VISIBLE.	NW
055614028	JOINT OF THE EXTRAL LAYER OF BRICKS TO ITS ORIGINAL EXTERIOR AND THE BRICK COURSING OF THE VOULTED WALL.	NW
055614029	THE SMALL PURPOSE BUILT HOLE IN THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE TO THE NORTH, JOINT OF THE EXTRAL LAYER OF BRICKS TO ITS ORIGINAL EXTERIOR IS VISIBLE.	N
055614030	THE SMALL PURPOSE BUILT HOLE IN THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE TO THE NORTH, JOINT OF THE EXTRAL LAYER OF BRICKS TO ITS ORIGINAL EXTERIOR IS VISIBLE.	N
055614031	JOINT OF THE EXTRAL LAYER OF BRICKS TO ITS ORIGINAL EXTERIOR AND THE BRICK COURSING OF THE VOULTED WALL.	NW

Image/ Archive No.	Description	Direction of view
055614032	ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE ABOVE THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCH LINTEL RESTING ON THE SECONDARY EXTERNAL LAYER	NW
055614033	ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE ABOVE THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCH LINTEL RESTING ON THE SECONDARY EXTERNAL LAYER	NW
055614034	ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE ABOVE THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCH LINTEL JOINED BY SIMPLY BUTTING THEM TOGETHER.	NW
055614035	DOOR WAY TO THE APPROACH TUNNEL FROM THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER, SHOWING THE ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE, SEGMENTAL BRICK ARCH AND DOOR JAMB.	NW
055614036	DOOR WAY TO THE APPROACH TUNNEL FROM THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER, SHOWING THE ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE, SEGMENTAL BRICK ARCH AND DOOR JAMB.	NW
055614037	ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE ABOVE THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCH LINTEL JOINED BY SIMPLY BUTTING THEM TOGETHER.	NE
055614038	DOOR WAY TO THE APPROACH TUNNEL FROM THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER, SHOWING THE ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE, SEGMENTAL BRICK ARCH AND DOOR JAMB.	NE
055614039	BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND EXTERNAL LAYER OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER, VISIBLE IN THE DOOR OPENINGS	NE
055614040	BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND EXTERNAL LAYER OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER, VISIBLE IN THE DOOR OPENINGS AND THE ARCHES ABOVE	NE
055614041	ROUNDED ARCH INSIDE ABOVE THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCH LINTEL JOINED BY SIMPLY BUTTING THEM TOGETHER.	NE
055614042	CEILING AND DOMED WALL OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE, VIEW FROM THE DOORWAY	S
055614043	CEILING AND DOMED WALL OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE, VIEW FROM THE APPROACH TUNNEL	S
055614044	DOORWAY TO THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE FROM THE APPROACH TUNNEL	SE
055614045	DOORWAY TO THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE AND THE BUTT JOINT OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL TO THE MOST EXTERNAL LAYER OF THE BEEHIVE.	SW
055614046	SMALL PURPOSE BUILT HOLE IN THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE AND THE BUTT JOINT OF THE VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL.	SW
055614047	THE DOOR OPENING IN THE EXTERNAL MOST LAYER OF THE BEEHIVE AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCHED LINTEL OVER THE DOORWAY.	SE

Image/ Archive No.	Description	Direction of view
055614048	THE DOOR OPENING IN THE EXTERNAL MOST LAYER OF THE BEEHIVE AND THE SEGMENTAL ARCHED LINTEL OVER THE DOORWAY.	SW
055614049	THE SEGMENTAL ARCHED DOOR OPENING AND THE LINTEL ABOVE THE DOORWAY.	S
055614050	STONE SLAB/LINTEL ABOVE HE PURPOSE BUILT HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE	SW
055614051	SCORCH MARK UNDER THE STONE SLAB/LINTEL ABOVE HE PURPOSE BUILT HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE	SW
055614052	SCORCH MARK UNDER THE STONE SLAB/LINTEL ABOVE HE PURPOSE BUILT HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE	SW
055614053	SCORCH MARK UNDER THE STONE SLAB/LINTEL ABOVE HE PURPOSE BUILT HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE	SW
055614054	SCORCH MARK UNDER THE STONE SLAB/LINTEL ABOVE HE PURPOSE BUILT HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF THE BEEHIVE	SW
055614055	THE EAST WALL OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL BUTTED AGAINST THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE.	SE
055614056	THE WEST WALL OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL BUTTED AGAINST THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE.	SW
055614057	THE WEST WALL OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL BUTTED AGAINST THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE.	SW
055614058	INSIDE THE VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL, LOOKING NORTH	N
055614059	INSIDE THE VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL, LOOKING NORTH	N
055614060	VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL VIEWING THROUGH THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER.	N
055614061	VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL VIEWING THROUGH THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER.	N
055614062	VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL VIEWING THROUGH THE DOORWAY OF THE BEEHIVE CHAMBER.	N
055614063	INSIDE VIEW OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	N
055614064	INSIDE VIEW OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	N
055614065	INSIDE VIEW OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL	N

Image/ Archive No.	Description	Direction of view
	FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	
055614066	THE INSIDE OPENING OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL AND THE METAL SUPPORTING FOR THE LINTEL.	NW
055614067	THE INSIDE OPENING OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL AND THE METAL SUPPORTING FOR THE LINTEL.	NE
055614068	METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL OVER THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	W
055614069	METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL OVER THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	W
055614070	METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL OVER THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	W
055614071	METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614072	METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614073	METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614074	INSIDE OF THE VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL LOOKING THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE TO THE SOUTH	S
055614075	INSIDE OF THE VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL LOOKING THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE TO THE SOUTH	S
055614076	INSIDE OF THE VOULTED APPROACH TUNNEL LOOKING THE BEEHIVE STRUCTURE TO THE SOUTH	S
055614077	SEGMENTAL ARCH, SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614078	SEGMENTAL ARCH, SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614079	SEGMENTAL ARCH AND METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E

Image/ Archive No.	Description	Direction of view
055614080	SEGMENTAL ARCH AND METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614081	SEGMENTAL ARCH AND METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614082	SEGMENTAL ARCH AND METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL AND SIGN OF AN EARLIER DOOR FRAME IN THE OPENING SURFACE OF THE DOORWAY TO THE VOULTED TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	E
055614083	COLE CHUTE HOLE IN THE VOULTED CEILING OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL	
055614084	COLE CHUTE HOLE IN THE VOULTED CEILING OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL	
055614085	COLE CHUTE HOLE IN THE VOULTED CEILING OF THE APPROACH TUNNEL AND THE METAL SUPPORTINGS FOR THE LINTEL OF THE DOORWAY TO THE TUNNEL FROM THE BASEMENT OF 11 STRATFORD PLACE.	