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BOND STREET STATION
65 DAVIES STREET
BOND STREET STATION (WESTERN TICKET HALL)
Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation
PMI/C262/010

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Executive Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Crossrail to undertake an archaeological test pit evaluation in advance of development for the proposed Crossrail Bond Street Station at 65 Davies Street. The Site lies within the footprint of the Western Ticket Hall of the proposed new station and the development will see the demolition of the existing building at 65 Davies Street. The archaeological test pit evaluation was undertaken in advance of demolition and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 528520, 181009.

Two test pits were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the Site. Of particular interest was the potential for remains associated with the River Tyburn and Post-Medieval remains pre dating the existing building.

In addition to the excavations undertaken for archaeological purposes, within the basement of 65 Davies Street, a test pit was excavated outside the building by the Principal Contractors (McGee) for demolition purposes.

The evaluation revealed Post Medieval deposits in Test Pit 1 comprising a sequence of surface layers, dumping and subsequent levelling deposits. A northwest-southeast aligned wall and two parallel red brick drains, possibly dating to the 19th century were also revealed in Test Pit 1, and left *in-situ*. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered comprising of Post-Medieval pottery Ceramic Building Material (CBM), clay pipe, glass, metalwork bone and oyster shell. The pottery indicated a date range of the 17th to early 18th Century whilst the glass demonstrated later activity dating to the late 18th Century or later date for the deposits below the brick wall and drains. The natural London Clay was revealed at a height of 116.23m ATD.

No archaeological remains were revealed in Test Pit 2 and no artefacts were recovered. Test Pit 2 was located in the lower basement of the building and was excavated to a depth of 115.98m ATD revealing natural deposits overlain by re-deposited natural. No archaeological remains were observed during the excavation of Test Pit 3 and no artefacts were recovered. Test pit 3 was excavated to a depth of 115.68m ATD , revealing natural at 115.73m ATD.

The excavation of Test Pit 1 indicated the potential that archaeological remains could be preserved elsewhere within the footprint of the existing building at 65 Davies Street below single basement floor levels. The evidence suggests that such archaeological remains would mainly comprise of features and deposits dating to the Post-Medieval period. However, this is not to rule out that archaeology dating to earlier periods could be sealed below the Post-Medieval deposits.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 4th May and 7th May 2010.

65 DAVIES STREET

BOND STREET STATION (WESTERN TICKET HALL)

Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Crossrail and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Crossrail in this regard and for their assistance in facilitating the Site work. Wessex Archaeology is especially grateful to Ian Barnes of WSP, the consultant archaeologist for Crossrail and John Brown, of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for their advice and assistance. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank McGee for all their assistance on Site facilitating the archaeological fieldwork.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 4th May and the 7th May 2010 by Michelle Collings and Simon Cleggett. The environmental samples were processed by Nicola Mulhall and assessed by Dr Ruth Pelling. Identification of molluscs was provided by Sarah F. Wyles The illustrations were prepared by Liz James. The report was prepared by Michelle Collings and edited by Damian De Rosa.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Crossrail to undertake an archaeological test pit evaluation at 65 Davies Street centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 528520, 181009 as illustrated in Figure 1 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

1.1.2 The Site lies within the footprint of the Western Ticket Hall (WTH) of the proposed Crossrail Bond Street Station. The WTH will be located at street level at 65 Davies Street, linked to the underground platform tunnels by escalators and a lift. In order to build the proposed new ticket hall it is necessary to demolish the existing building on the Site, a seven story neo- Georgian office block occupying the whole block bounded by Davies Street to the east, St Anselm's Place to the south, Gilbert Street to the west and Weighhouse Street to the north. Mitigation measures in the form of preservation by record comprising an Archaeological Trial Pit Evaluation (TPE) in the basement of 65 Davis Street was deemed necessary prior to demolition.

1.1.3 The project background, construction details, research design, scope of work, programme and specification are detailed in full in the Bond Street Station Site Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI); (Document No. CR-SD-BOS-EN-00001) and should be referred to accordingly. The Site Specific WSI was prepared for the whole Bond Street Station scheme; including the WTH, outlining the archaeological requirements in advance of development. A Detailed Desk Based Assessment (DDBA) for the Bond Street Station Sites (Document no. CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001) informed the preparation of the Site Specific WSI.

1.1.4 A Method Statement (MS) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology for The Test Pit Evaluation at 65 Davies Street (WA 2010). The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) was consulted regarding the scope of the archaeological investigations and John Brown, GLAAS officer for the region visited the Site on the 30th March 2010. Following this, and discussion of the particular circumstance of the Site the methodology as detailed in the Site Specific WSI for the Bond Street Station scheme and the MS for 65 Davies Street was agreed. The MS detailed the particular scope of work for the evaluation and was prepared in accordance with best practice and submitted to the Crossrail Framework Design Consultant (FDC) for the Bond Street Station for approval prior to commencement of the fieldwork. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Site Specific WSI and the MS for 65 Davies Street.

1.1.5 The evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology over three days between the 5th May and the 7th May 2010.

1.2 Geology, Topography and Land use

1.2.1 The geological and topographical setting of the Site is detailed in the Site Specific WSI (Document No. CR-SD-BOS-EN-00001) with reference to the DDBA (Document no. CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001) and a watching brief of geotechnical ground investigations undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA) and is reproduced here in brief with due acknowledgement.

1.2.2 The ground surface topography of the Bond Street Station area reflects the in-filled Tyburn River valley. A river valley once ran in a general north to south alignment towards the River Thames and overall the ground tends to slope towards the south and the river. The river terrace deposits vary across the Site and are absent in places as a result of later natural and human activity. At 65 Davies Street the alluvium filled former valley of the Tyburn River has eroded through the terrace gravels into the London Clay.

1.2.3 Within the existing building at 65 Davies Street the single basemented area in which Test Pit 1 (**Figure 1**) was located has a ground level height of 117.86m Above Tunnel Datum (ATD). The double basemented area within which Test Pit 2 was located has a ground level height of 116.42m ATD.

1.2.4 The River Tyburn has now been culverted along South Molton Lane in close proximity to the east of Davies Street and considerable depths of made ground, 3.00m to 5.30m thick were recorded overlying Terrace Gravels.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background and the archaeological potential of the Bond Street Sites was presented in the Detailed Desk Based Assessment (DDBA) (Document no. CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001) and the Site Specific WSI (Document No. CR-SD-BOS-EN-00001) in full and both documents should be referred to accordingly. The archaeological background for 65 Davies Street is summarised here in brief with due acknowledgment.

2.1.2 The existing building at number 65 Davies Street is a seven storey neo-Georgian office block constructed in 1948 to 1950; which occupies the Site bounded by Davies Street, St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street and Weighhouse Street.

2.1.3 A church and vicarage was erected at St Anselm's Place in the late 19th Century, the vicarage was completed by the end of 1895 and the church was consecrated in February the following year in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. St Anselm's church and vicarage only had a short lifespan and was demolished in June 1939 (http://www.british –history.ac.uk).

2.1.4 A parish school, a branch of the Hanover Schools was built in 1889 to 1890 on the Site and was demolished together with the church in 1939. The school stood to the east of Gilbert Street, between St Anselm's Place and Weighhouse Street (http://www.british –history.ac.uk).

2.1.5 The Booth Poverty Map, indicating poverty levels in the late 19th Century, in 1898 to 1899 shows that the area of the Site was a middle class, well to do area to upper middle class to upper class, wealthy area.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

2.2.1 Crossrail works at the Bond Street worksites have the potential to disturb sub-surface archaeological remains.

2.2.2 The DDBA (Document no. CR-SD-BOS-EN-SR-00001) identified:

- A low potential for prehistoric remains
- A moderate to high potential for environment remains associated with the River Tyburn
- A moderate to high potential for Post Medieval dumping and ground build up across the Bond Street site, where not truncated by basements
- A low to moderate potential for evidence of Post Medieval urbanisation

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aim of the fieldwork was to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and in doing so to:

- Ascertain the general nature, depth and extent of any remains present
- Determine the depth of deposits, character, date, significance and condition of any remains
- Confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
- Examine the stratigraphic complexity of all archaeological deposits or features that might be affected by the proposed development
- Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits and the state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains present
- Establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

3.2 Site Specific Objectives

3.2.1 The Site specific research aims were identified in Section 4.1.1 of the Site Specific WSI (*CR-SD-BOS-EN-OT-00001*) and are summarised as follows:

- To record the landscape development (i.e. land construction) through assessment of the soil stratigraphy
- To define the location of the Tyburn River alignment, if present where it survives at 65 Davies Street
- To define levels of truncation in relation to past archaeological investigations and geotechnical works

4 Methodology

4.1 Scope of Work

4.1.1 A unique site code: **CXF10** was obtained from the London Archaeological Archives Resource Centre (LAARC) prior to commencing the fieldwork.

4.1.2 All work was undertaken in accordance with the MS (WA 2010) and the Site Specific WSI (*CR-SD-BOS-EN-OT-00001*) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IfA 2008). All works were also carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the GLASS Archaeological Guidance Papers (EH 2009) and other documentation as detailed in the MS (in section 1.1.3) (WA 2010).

4.1.3 A total of two test pits were excavated under archaeological conditions comprising of Test Pit 1 (**Figures 1** and **2**) measuring 4.00m by 3.40m and Test Pit 2 (**Figure 1**) measuring 2.90m by 2.90m. Both test pits were located within the basement of the existing building at 65 Davies Street as illustrated in **Figure 1**. Test pit 2 was positioned within the lower level basement.

4.1.4 In advance of finalising the MS the test pit locations were established during an on Site meeting on the 16th April 2010 between Ian Barnes of WSP, McGee's, the Principal Contractor (PC) undertaking demolition works and Wessex Archaeology. The test pits were to be excavated in locations proposed by Ian Barnes of WSP, to provide an archaeological transect across the building footprint and based on health and safety considerations and access. Subsequent to this the PC altered the location of Test Pit 1, placing it to the north west of its intended location (within the former loading bay) due to the risk of disturbing asbestos in overhead pipes and access route obstruction.

4.1.5 There were some slight alterations to the proposed test pit plan. Test pit 1 was proposed to be L-shaped and measuring 3.00m by 2.00m by 1.20m wide, excavated within a 4.00m footprint to allow for stepping, should excavation be required below 1.20m. However, following the initial excavation of Test Pit 1 a wall (**103**) and brick lined drains (**109**) and (**111**) were revealed in plan (**Figure 2** and **Plates 1** and **2**). These were left *in-situ* following on site consultation with Ian Barnes of WSP, leading to a smaller sondage measuring 2.30m by 1.30m being excavated as illustrated in **Figure 2** in order to investigate the underlying archaeological sequence and identify the top of natural where/if present.

4.1.6 Test Pit 2 was proposed to be 2.00m by 2.00m excavated within a 3.00m^2 footprint to allow for stepping, should excavation be required below 1.20m. However, following the initial excavation of the 3m^2 area it was not necessary to continue excavation below 0.44m due to the presence of natural deposits. A hand dug sondage measuring 0.50m by 0.50m was excavated to a depth of 0.78m below ground level (bgl) (**Plate 5**) to confirm the nature of the natural deposits.

4.1.7 In addition to the excavations undertaken for archaeological purposes within the basement of 65 Davies Street, Test Pit 3 was excavated outside the building by the Principal Contractors, McGee for demolition purposes (**Plate 6**). The test pit was observed and recorded by Wessex Archaeology.

4.2 Fieldwork Methodology

4.2.1 All test pit locations were marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of the work and the locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) by the PC to verify the absence of any live underground services. All necessary plant and attendance throughout the whole course of the work was provided by the PC. The PC started to break and remove the concrete/ hardcore overburden to form the test pits prior to the attendance and supervision of a WA archaeologists. Particular care was taken to ensure that archaeological deposits were not damaged through excessive use of machine excavation.

4.2.2 The last skim of concrete overburden was left in place and only removed by the PC under the direct supervision of the WA archaeologists to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first. When this level was established all further hand excavation was undertaken by the WA archaeologists.

4.2.3 The machine excavated arisings were separated and stored adjacent to the test pits and spoil heaps were routinely inspected for artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.

4.2.4 An appropriate sample was excavated from cut features and other archaeological remains of importance. The extent of sampling was determined by Wessex Archaeology in liaison with the FDC and included the sample excavation of a selected number of deposits (both layers and negative, cut features), recording of structural remains; drawn sections and profiles, and was aimed at recovering sufficient information to determine function, form, and date.

4.2.5 Care was taken not to compromise the integrity of any archaeological features or deposits that might be better excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 Full written, drawn and photographic records were made of each test pit, even where no archaeological remains were identified. All deposits and features were described and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Detailed test pit plans and sections were drawn on drawing film at a scale of 1:20. A representative section of each test pit was recorded at an appropriate scale (1:20) from ground surface to the top of the natural geology.

4.3.2 All principal strata and features were related to Ordnance Survey datum, based on an existing Site plan. The spot height of all principal features and levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.

4.3.3 A comprehensive photographic record of the fieldwork was maintained including all archaeological features as well as more general Site photographs using 35mm monochrome and colour film and digital format images.

4.3.4 Upon completion of the archaeological works, the test pits were left open for further inspection by Ian Barnes of WSP and John Brown, of GLAAS. Subsequent to which all backfilling and reinstatement will be undertaken by the PC, McGee.

4.4 Health and Safety

4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.4.2 All work was undertaken in accordance with and complied with the Health and Safety Policy of McGee's, the Principal Contractor (PC) including attendance at a Health and Safety Site induction provided by the PC prior the commencement of any archaeological fieldwork.

4.4.3 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Risk Assessment and this and a copy of their Health and Safety Policy was supplied to the Client and PC for approval before the commencement of the fieldwork.

4.4.4 The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all WA staff attending the Site and signed off to indicate such a briefing was received.

5 Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Two test pits were excavated for archaeological purposes positioned across the Site as illustrated in **Figure 1**. Test Pits 1 and 2 were both located within the basement of the existing building of 65 Davies Street revealing the concrete surface and underlying rubble layer overlying layers as summarised in **Appendix 1**. Test Pit 1 was situated within the basement, along the northwest wall adjacent to Weighhouse Street. Test Pit 2 was situated within the lower basement to the east of the building closest to Davies Street (**Figure 1**).

5.1.2 In addition to the two archaeological test pits a test pit (Test Pit 3) was excavated outside the building by the Principal Contractors, McGee for demolition purposes. This was located immediately outside the building on St Anselm's Place (**Figure 1**) revealing a made ground surface overlying layers as summarised in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 The soil sequence varied across the Site. Inside the building it comprised of a concrete slab (**100**) at 117.86m ATD and (**201**) at 116.42m ATD up to 0.24m thick underlain by a brick rubble layer (**101**) and (**202**) up to 0.26m deep. The rubble was underlain by archaeological layers and deposits in Test Pit 1 and by re-deposited natural in Test Pit 2.

5.2.2 The rubble layer (**101**) in Test Pit 1 (**Figure 2 and Plates 1-4**) was directly underlain by features and deposits including a wall (**103**) and two possible drains (**109**) and (**111**) (**Figure 2** and **Plates 1** and **2**). The machine dug sondage in Test Pit 1 revealed further underlying layers of Post Medieval date above natural (**129**) as illustrated in **Figure 2** and detailed in **Appendix 1**.

5.2.3 The rubble layer (**202**) in Test Pit 2 (**Plate 5**) was underlain by re-deposited natural of a yellowish light greyish brown clayey sand to sandy clay (**203**) overlying natural (**204**). The natural was observed at a minimum depth of 0.36m below ground level (bgl) at 116.06m ATD. The hand dug sondage (**Plate 5**) in Test Pit 2 revealed a change in the

composition of the natural deposit at a depth of 115.85m ATD. Between 115.85m ATD and 115.75m ATD it was a mottled fine sandy silt overlying a dark brown sandy silt with small gravel inclusions between 115.75m ATD and 115.64m ATD and below.

5.2.4 Test Pit 3 (**Plate 6**), with a ground level of 116.77m ATD, revealed three layers (**301**), (**302**) and (**303**) of made ground above probable natural (**304**). The made ground surface in Test Pit 3 was a 0.41m thick layer comprised of a blackish brown slightly silty sandy gravel to gravelly sand with lenses of re-deposited natural (301). This was underlain by a 0.25m thick layer of made ground which was a mid brown to blackish brown silty clay to clayey silt (**302**) overlying a 0.38m thick layer of made ground composed of a mixed brownish red and blackish brown clay with small pebble inclusions and flecks of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) (**303**) above probable natural (**304**).

5.2.5 The natural across the Site was a mottled yellowish grey to yellowish brown clay (Test Pit 1 and 3) to sandy clay to clayey sand (Test Pit 2) observed at a depth of 116.20m ATD in Test Pit 1, 116.06m ATD in Test Pit 2 and 115.73m ATD in Test Pit 3.

5.3 Archaeological Results

5.3.1 The Test Pit Evaluation revealed archaeological remains of Post Medieval date. There were no archaeological features or deposits within Test Pit 2 or Test Pit 3 with all the remains being recorded in Test Pit 1. It is possible that ground truncation as a result of double basementing for the construction of the existing building in the area of Test Pit 2 had impacted on the survival of any archaeological remains within this area of the Site.

5.3.2 In Test Pit 1 (**Figure 2** and **Plates 1** to **4**) rubble layer (**101**) was directly underlain by three features comprising of wall (**103**) and two possible brick lined drains (**109**) and (**111**) and four associated layers (**108**), (**113**), (**114**) and (**116**) (as detailed in **Appendix 1**). Layers (**113**) and (**108**) produced diagnostic fragments of green wine bottle of late 18th Century or later date.

5.3.3 Wall (**103**) (**Figure 2** and **Plates 1** and **2**) was located up against the western edge of Test Pit 1 and the full extent was not visible as it continued under the section. The wall (**103**) was comprised of red bricks with mortar bonding; mainly with one course surviving but up to three courses remained towards the northern extent. The wall was aligned roughly NNW-SSE, parallel to Gilbert Street. The wall was recorded in plan as illustrated in **Figure 2** and **Plates 1** and **2** and was left *in-situ* on the direction of the WSP Consultant Archaeologist.

5.3.4 Two brick drains, were recorded to the immediate east and running parallel to wall (**103**). Drain (**109**) was aligned NNW-SSE; it was brick lined with a brownish grey clay fill (**110**). Drain (**111**) was aligned NNW-SSE curving to the south; it was brick lined with a brownish grey clay fill (**112**). In plan drain (**111**) appeared to truncate drain (**109**) towards the southern visible extent within the test pit (**Figure 2** and **Plates 1** and **2**).

5.3.5 The machine dug sondage in Test Pit 1 (**Figure 2** and **Plates 3** and **4**) revealed the rubble layer (**101**) to be underlain by fourteen layers/ deposits, (**115**), (**118**), (**104**), (**105**), (**120**), (**106**), (**107**), (**119**), (**121**), (**122**), (**123**)=(**117**), (**124**), (**126**), (**127**) above natural (**129**) as summarised in **Appendix 1**. The layers are possibly associated with Post Medieval ground surfaces, dumping and successive intentional levelling deposits.

5.3.6 Gully feature (**128**) (**Figure 4**) was observed running northeast-southwest across the sondage (**Figure 4; Plate 4**). It was shallow and U shaped in profile and was filled by a blackish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal (**125**). The feature (**128**) cut compacted layer (**127**), possibly a surface layer or a levelling deposit and layer (**126**) and was overlain by a thin layer of dark black burnt material (**124**), most likely representing dumping. Gully (**128**) possibly served as a drainage feature and had been in-filled with waste material when it ceased to be used for its primary purpose.

5.3.7 The fieldwork only produced a very small assemblage of artefacts collected from Test Pit 1 comprising of Pottery, Ceramic Building Material (CBM), clay pipe, glass, metalwork, bone and oyster shell. All of the pottery recovered from the Site was of Post Medieval date with a date range within the 17th or early 18th Century. There were no sherds identified as factory-produced of mid 18th Century or later date suggesting that the layers recorded in the sondage in Test Pit 1 were formed over a relatively short timespan. Layer (**127**) which directly overlay natural (**129**) produced eight sherds of pottery and 3 pieces of CBM of Post Medieval date (**129**). Whilst gully (**128**), which cut (**127**), contained four sherds of Post Medieval pottery and 2 pieces of CBM including a green-glazed piece of floor tile (**125**).

6 Finds

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The watching brief produced a small quantity of finds, all demonstrably or probably of post-medieval date. These have been quantified by material type, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. All sherds are Post-Medieval; a limited range of wares is represented, comprising coarse redwares (PMR), German and English stonewares (FREC, ENGS), tinglazed earthenware (TGW) and Staffordshire slipwares (STSL, STMB). While the coarse redwares are not closely datable, the presence of the other wares suggests a relatively restricted timespan, and a date range within the 17th or early 18th century. The absence of factory-produced wares of mid 18th century date or later could narrow the range, although later glass from two contexts (see below) demonstrates at least some modern activity on the Site.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 This category includes fragments of brick (context **127**, none of identifiable form), floor tile (one example, green-glazed, context **125**) and possible pantile (context **125**). All are of post-medieval date.

6.4 Clay Pipe

6.4.1 Most of the clay pipe fragments are from plain stems. One stem with a bowl heels has a relief stamp on the sides, of the maker's initials: R/P (context **125**), while one stem/spur has a similar stamp, with the initials G/E (context **113**). The only datable bowl came from context **108**, and also carries the maker's initials in relief on the sides of the heel – [?E]/S; the bowl dates to *c.* 1640-60.

6.5 Glass

6.5.1 There is one fragment of window glass (context **113**); otherwise all of the glass is vessel glass. Eight fragments derive from green wine bottles, of which diagnostic fragments came from contexts **113** (base) and **108** (rims/necks), all of late 18th century date or later.

6.6 Metalwork

6.6.1 The metalwork comprises four iron nails, an iron rod or bolt, and a flat, D-shaped iron fitting; a copper alloy pin with a globular head; and a small piece of lead sheet. None of these are closely datable.

6.7 Other Finds

6.7.1 Other finds comprise small quantities of animal bone and oyster shell.

Table 1: Finds Quantification, totals by material type (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Metal
101	1/12		1/3		4/120		4 Fe
108	8/139		9/29	5/206	6/105		2 Fe
113	6/21		8/27	3/249		1/6	1 Pb
121					3/4		
125	11/96	2/383	6/28	2/1	4/38	5/137	1 Cu
127	4/119	3/294	1/3		8/113	2/25	
TOTALS	**30/387**	**5/677**	**25/90**	**10/456**	**25/380**	**8/168**	**6 Fe; 1 Pb; 1 Cu**

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron; Pb = lead

7 Environmental

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a dark, apparently organic rich, linear feature (**128**), aligned approximately north-east/south-west across Test Pit 1. The material in the deposit dates it to the post-medieval period. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains and charcoals in order to evaluate the potential for recovery of biological remains.

7.2 Charred plant remains including charcoal

7.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred and waterlogged remains quantified (**Table 2**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

7.2.2 The flot was fairly large (300ml) and contained a large amount of highly vitrified industrial residual as well as smaller quantities of coal. Charcoal formed a very minor component of the flot, with a few fragments only. Wood taxa provisionally identified included oak (*Quercus* sp.) a single fragment of a coniferous species and other, non-oak hardwood. No charred grain or chaff was noted in the sample.

Table 2 Plant remains and other ecofacts noted from Crossrail, 65 Davies Street (CXF10)

	Sample	1
	Context	125
	Feature	128
	Trench	TP1
	Sample volume (litres)	10
	Flot volume (ml)	300
Cultivated Plants		
Vitis vinifera	Grape	+
Ficus carica	Fig	+
cf. *Prunus* sp.	Large fruit stone frags.	+
Brassica sp.	Cabbage/turnip etc	+
Humulus lupulus	Hops	+
cf. *Ribes uva-crispa*	Gooseberry	+
Wild/Weed Species		
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup	+
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	Buttercup	+
Ranunculus sceleratus	Celery-leave Crowfoot	+
Chenopodium album	Fat Hen	+++
Stellaria media	Chickweed	++
Silene dioica	Red Champion	+
Urtica urens	Small Nettle	+
Sambucus nigra	Elder	+
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	+++
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolium	Persicaria/Red Shank	++
Rumex sp.	Docks	+
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistles	+
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile	+
Carex sp.	Sedges	+
Charcoal >4mm/>2mm (ml)		5/5
Coniferous wood	Pine/larch/yew etc.	+
Quercus sp.	Oak	+
Other		+
Non-Plant Remains		
Lymneae sp.	Pond snail	+
Industrial residue		+
Bone fragments		+
Indet. matted fibrous material		+

Key:
+++ = abundant; ++ = common; + = present

7.3 Waterlogged plant remains

7.3.1 A range of seeds noted in the flot were preserved by waterlogged preservation. Preliminary identifications of dominant taxa were conducted and are presented above (**Table 2**). Nomenclature and taxonomic order follow Stace (1997).

7.3.2 The waterlogged plant remains consisted largely of seeds and fruits, with occasional indeterminate twig wood. A range of edible species or species of economic significance were identified, as well as a range of weed species typical of damp, disturbed habitats. Edible species included both imported and native fruits such as grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus carica*), blackberry/bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and fragments of the stone of a large fruit (possibly *Prunus persicaria,* peach*)*. Seeds of a brassica species (Brassicaceae) may or may not derive from a cultivated species (cabbage, turnip, mustard etc). A single seed was provisionally identified as gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa*). In addition a small number of seeds of hops (*Humulus lupulus*) were noted. Hops is widely cultivated as a flavouring for the brewing industry, but also occurs as a native of hedgerows, scrub and fen-carr, and is a widely naturalised escapee.

7.3.3 Wild species present are dominated by common species of disturbed habitats including settlement sites but also arable fields and field margins such as knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), small nettle (*Urtica urens*), red champion (*Silene dioica*), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). A single seed of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) suggests some cereal processing waste may have entered the site, being a species closely associated with arable fields. Only a small number of seeds of plants of damp soils or pond edge habitats were noted which included sedges (*Carex* sp.), celery leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) and persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/ lapathifolium*). Drier grassland is suggested by bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).

7.3.4 The range of species, both economic and wild, would be consistent with domestic and possibly sewage waste, as well as the plants occurring in damp, disturbed settlement habitats. There is no evidence for open water in the feature, although conditions were clearly sufficiently damp to enable preservation of the material.

7.4 Insect remains

7.4.1 No insect remains were present in the flot.

7.5 Land and fresh/brackish water molluscs

7.5.1 No samples or sequences of samples were taken specifically for land snails. During assessment a small number of individuals of *Lymnaea* spp., consistent with wet conditions in the deposit.

7.6 Potential

7.6.1 There is no potential for further work on the sample, however the range of plant species and molluscs present are useful in terms of characterising the deposit. The level of identification used in the assessment is sufficient for archive report or incorporation in any final published report. Further more, the presence of waterlogged preservation at the Site has been highlighted and future excavation and sampling should take this into consideration.

8 Discussion

8.1.1 The Trial Pit Evaluation revealed evidence for Post Medieval activity in Test Pit 1 in the northwest of the Site, in close proximity to the junction of Gilbert Street and Weighhouse Street.

8.1.2 The archaeological remains revealed in Test Pit 1 comprising of wall (**103**) and two probable drains (**109**) and (**111**) most likely relate to fairly recent activity on the Site. These features were recorded and left *in-situ* to allow for more detailed investigation during any Stage 2 works required. However, layer (**113**) recorded in plan between wall (**103**) and drain (**111**) and layer (**108**) recorded to the east of drain (**109**) produced fragments of glass of late 18th Century or later date indicating the that the wall and drains along with the type of brick used are of a later most probably 19th century date.

8.1.3 A church and vicarage and a parish school were built on the Site in the late 19th Century, in 1895 and 1889 to 1890 respectively and demolished after a fairly short timespan in 1939, prior to the construction of the existing building in 1948 to 1950. It is likely that the remains recorded in Test Pit 1 and left in-situ are related to these buildings and are of a similar date.

8.1.4 The deposits and linear feature (**128**) recorded in the sondage in Test Pit 1 indicate Post-Medieval activity on the site pre-dating the 19th Century. It is likely that the deposits recorded represent former ground surfaces, dumping and subsequent intentional levelling. Feature (128) maybe a drainage/sewer gully which was in-filled with waste material after it ceased to be used for its original purpose. The dating evidence recovered suggests a fairly intense period of activity on the Site between the 17th to early 18th Century.

8.1.5 The excavation of Test Pit 2 and Test Pit 3 did not reveal any archaeological remains and no artefacts were recovered. Test Pit 2 was located within the lower double basement and it is likely that any archaeological remains within this area have been/were completely truncated by the construction of the existing building. The results in Test Pit 3 would also appear to indicate that no archaeological remains are present within this part of the Site, possibly as a direct result of the construction of the existing building and the removal and truncation of such evidence.

9 Conclusions

9.1.1 The evaluation revealed remains associated with Post-Medieval activity on the Site. The artefact assemblage recovered suggests a fairly intense period of use in the 17th to early 18th Century with later activity in the late 18th Century or after. The deposits and features revealed within Test Pit 1 indicate the potential that associated archaeological remains exist elsewhere within the Site, preserved under the existing floor surface particularly in close proximity to Test Pit 1 and where single basemented areas are present.

9.1.2 Any Stage 2 works required should allow for the further investigation of features recorded and left *in-situ* in Test Pit 1 if deemed necessary. Any such works should establish the extent of these features, the function and date and the relationship with the underlying layers recorded in the sondage excavated in Test Pit 1. It is likely that Post Medieval activity on the Site has had an impact on any earlier archaeological remains present, particularly those of a more ephemeral nature. However, the area investigated was fairly restricted and it cannot be taken as clear evidence of the absence of earlier archaeological remains surviving elsewhere within the immediate surrounding area and the wider vicinity of the Site.

9.1.3 There was evidence of ground truncation within Test Pit 2 and it is likely that the construction of the existing building had an impact on any archaeological remains

present within this area. The observation of Test Pit 3 excavated immediately adjacent to the south-eastern wall outside the building indicates ground truncation within the immediate perimeter of the existing building. However, as the areas investigated were fairly small and restricted this cannot be taken as clear evidence of the absence of archaeological remains of any date, in particular remains associated with the Tyburn River valley surviving elsewhere within the Site and immediate surrounding area.

10 Archive

10.1 Preparation and Deposition

10.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (*Walker 1990*)* and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with a suitable local Museum.

10.2 Archive

10.2.1 Following the fieldwork the archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone and Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report. The accompanying documentary records from the excavation have been compiled into a stable fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

10.2.2 The contents of the project archive, consists of the following (as further detailed in Appendix 2):

- 1 x A4 file containing the paper records and the drawings
- Digital data (site photographs, survey data, word and pdf files)

10.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at The Malthouse, The Oast, Weavering Street in Maidstone, Kent under the site code **CXF10**. The project archive on completion of all work will be deposited with the Museum of London. Deposition of the finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 The full copyright of the written and illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

10.4 Security Copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre

(NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon; a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum of London, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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Wessex Archaeology Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental remains and samples

Wessex Archaeology Guidelines for Archive Preparation

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated

'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface

CBM – ceramic building material

Test Pit 1	**Dimensions** 4.00m x 3.40m x 0.50 Machine dug sondage 2.26 x 1.25 x 1.66 **Basement floor level: 117.86m ATD**		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
100	Layer, Made Ground	Made Ground, Concrete Surface.	00.00-0.24m
101	Layer, Made Ground under (100)	Mixed Rubble layer underlying (100). Make-up layer. Mixed rubble predominantly comprised of red and yellow brick in a dark brown gravel matrix.	0.24-0.50m
102	Layer, Made Ground Same as (115)	Made Ground, Earlier Concrete Surface underlying (101). The remains of an earlier concrete surface, visible up against north and west edges of test pit.	0.47-0.56m Not excavated Test pit stepped to side of (102)/ (115)
103	Wall structure	Red brick wall footing under (101). Predominantly one course surviving but up to three courses visible in places	Not Excavated, left in-situ
104	Layer under (118)	Greyish brown silt layer up against eastern edge of area underlying (118)	0.52-0.66m
105	Layer under (104)	Compacted layer comprised of fragmented red brick up against eastern edge of area underlying (104). Only surviving in section, not visible in plan.	0.66-0.76m
106	Layer under (105)	Greyish brown silt layer up against eastern edge of area underlying (105)	0.71-0.78m
107	Layer under (106)	Pebble layer in a brownish grey gravely clay matrix underlying (106) possible surface or levelling deposit? Only fragmentary remains visible in plan.	0.76-1.00m
108	Layer under (101)	Dark brown silty clay deposit with frequent rubble in central area of test pit underlying (101)	Not excavated, deposit to immediate east of possible drain

			[109]-left in-situ
109	Cut	Cut of brick lined linear feature, possible drain/gully	Not excavated, left in-situ
110	Fill of [109]	Brick and clay fill of [109]	Not excavated, left in-situ
111	Cut	Cut of brick lined linear feature, possible drain/gully	Not excavated, left in-situ
112	Fill of [111]	Brick and clay fill of [111]	Not excavated, left in-situ
113	Layer under (101)	Greyish brown silty clay layer with frequent rubble up against west of area underlying (101)	Deposit between wall (103) and drain [111]. Not excavated, left in-situ
114	Layer under (101)	Deposit comprised of glazed tile up against northern edge of area underlying (101). Small spread of yellow glazed tile, possible remains of a larger spread.	Deposit to immediate east of drain [109]. Not excavated, left in-situ
115	Layer, Made Ground Same as (102)	Made Ground, Earlier Concrete Surface underlying (101). The remains of an earlier concrete surface, visible up against north and west edges of test pit	0.47-0.56m Not excavated Test pit stepped to side of (102)/ (115)
116	Layer under (101)	Greyish brown compact clay layer with frequent rubble inclusions, possible surface or levelling deposit? Underlying (101)	Deposit between wall (103) and drain [111]. Not excavated, left in-situ
117	Layer under (122) Same as (123)	Greyish brown coarse sandy gravel silt with small stones and flecks of charcoal under (122)	1.12-1.22m
118	Layer under (115)	Dark yellowish brown mixed coarse sandy gravel with small pebble inclusions and occasional flecks of chalk and rare flecks of CBM underlying (115). Possible levelling deposit to allow for construction of concrete surface (115=102).	0.46-0.55m
119	Layer under (107)	Slightly yellowish greyish brown coarse sandy silt with small stone inclusions and frequent flecks of chalk and occasional fragments of CBM underlying (107)	0.95-1.05m
120	Layer under(105)	Mottled greyish brown and orangey brown silty clay with flecks of	0.67-0.88m

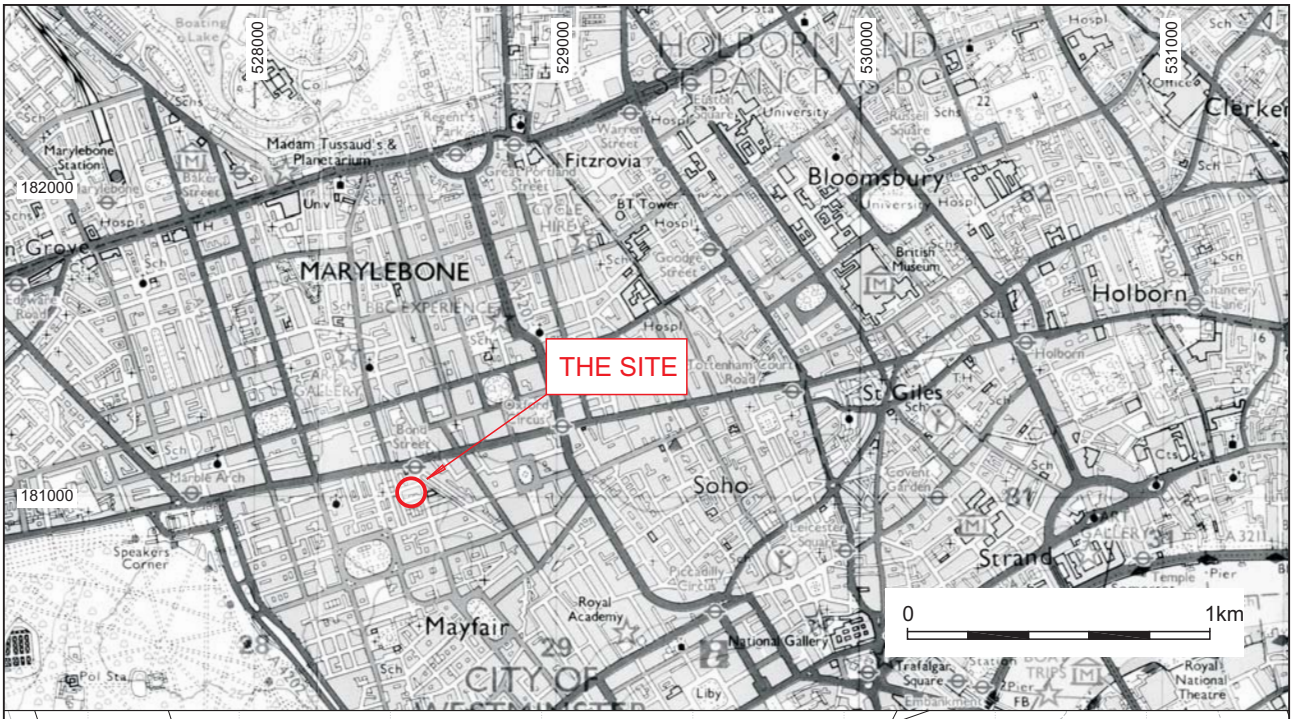
		charcoal and fragments of red brick underlying (105)	
121	Layer under (119)	Blackish brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles under (119)	1.03-1.09m
122	Layer	Orangey brown silty clay with frequent small pebbles under (121)	1.09-1.15m
123	Layer Same as (117)	Greyish brown coarse sandy gravel silt with small stones and flecks of charcoal under (122)	1.08-1.20m
124	Layer	Dark brownish black fine sandy silt burnt material under (123)	1.20-1.23m
125	Fill of [128]	Blackish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal filling linear [128] underlying (124)	1.25-1.55m
126	Layer under (124)	Slightly reddish grey sandy gravely silt with frequent CBM and occasional lenses of re-deposited natural underlying (124)	1.22-1.40m
127	Layer under (126)	Fragmented red brick compacted layer in a brownish red gravely silt matrix (126)	1.40-1.66m
128	Cut of Linear	Cut of shallow linear feature, filled by (125) cutting (127)	1.25-1.55m
129	Deposit	Natural	1.66m+

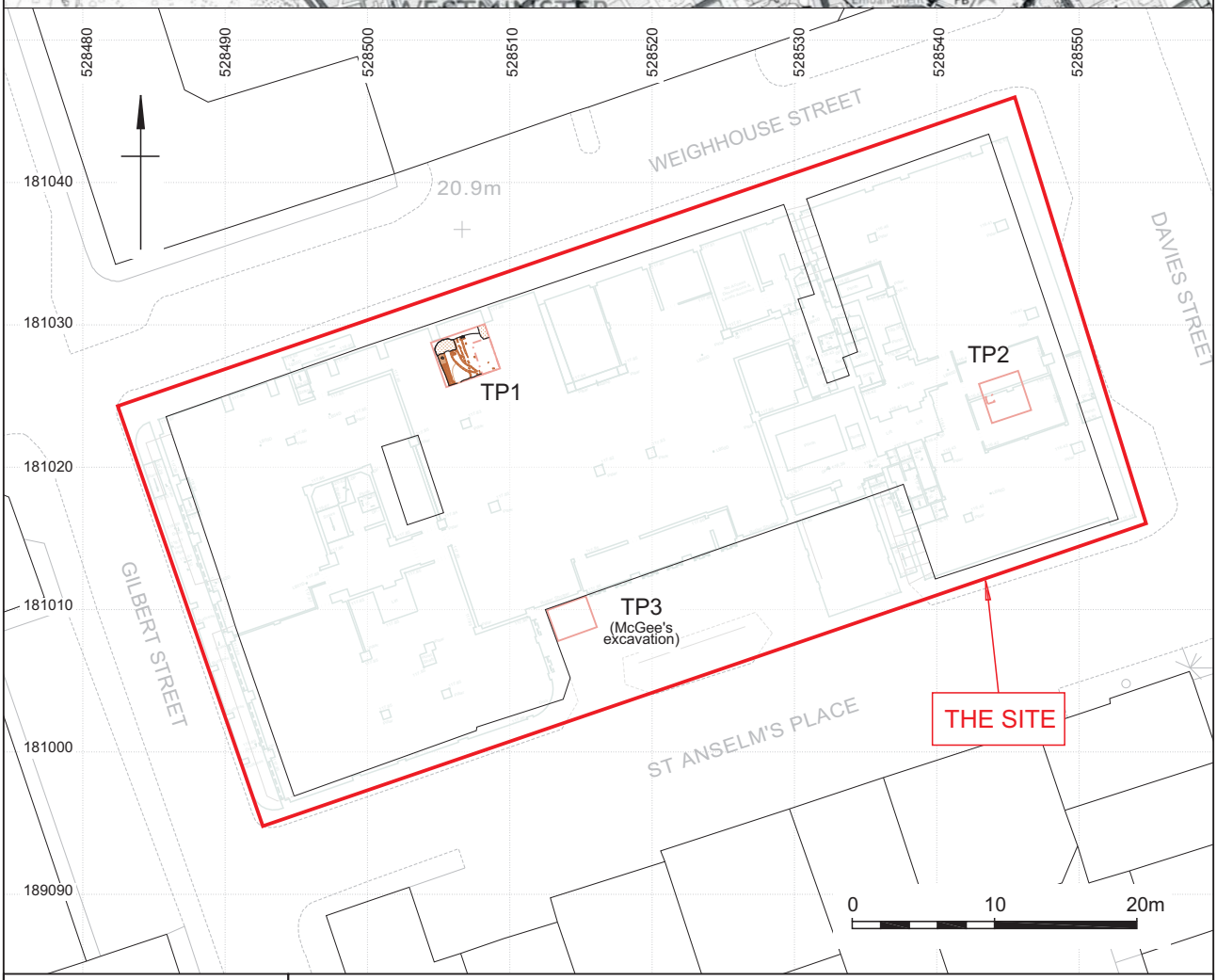
Test Pit 2	**Dimensions** (m): 2.90 x 2.90 x 0.44 Hand dug sondage 0.50 x0.50 x 0.78		
	Basement floor level: 116.42m ATD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
201	Layer, Made Ground	Made Ground, Concrete Surface	00.00-0.20m
202	Layer, Made Ground under (201)	Dark brown to blackish brown brick and rubble layer in coarse sandy gravel matrix	0.20m-0.39m
203	Layer underlying (202)	Mixed yellowish light greyish brown clayey sand to sandy clay. Re-deposited natural.	0.31m-0.44m
204	Natural	Mottled orangey brown and greyish brown clayey sand	0.36m+ Hand dug sondage excavated to a depth of 0.78m
No archaeological features recorded			
Test Pit	**Dimensions** (m): 2.90m x 2.30m x 1.09		

3	**Ground level**: c.116.77m ATD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
301	Layer, Made Ground	Made ground surface, Blackish brown slightly silty sandy gravel to gravely sand with lenses of re-deposited natural.	00-0.41
302	Layer, Made Ground under (301)	Mid brown to blackish brown silty clay to clayey silt	0.41-0.66
303	Layer underlying (302)	Mixed brownish red and blackish brown clay with small pebble inclusions and flecks of CBM	0.66-1.04
304	Natural?	Mottled orangey brown and greyish brown clay	1.04-1.09
No archaeological features recorded			

APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	11.1.1.1.1.1.1 Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	
1	A	Client Report	A4	
1	-	Project Specification	A4	15
1	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	9
1	B	Trial trench records	A4	7
1	B	Survey Data Index	A4	
1	B	Survey Data Print-out	A4	
1	B	Site Graphics	A4	2
1	B	Site Graphics	A3	1
1	D	Photographic Register	A4	11
1	D	CD-Rom – digital photo's	-	
1	E	Environmental Sample Register	A4	1
1	E	Environmental Sample Records	A4	2
2	-	B+W Negatives	35mm	4
2	-	Colour slides	35mm	4





Test pit

Wessex Archaeology

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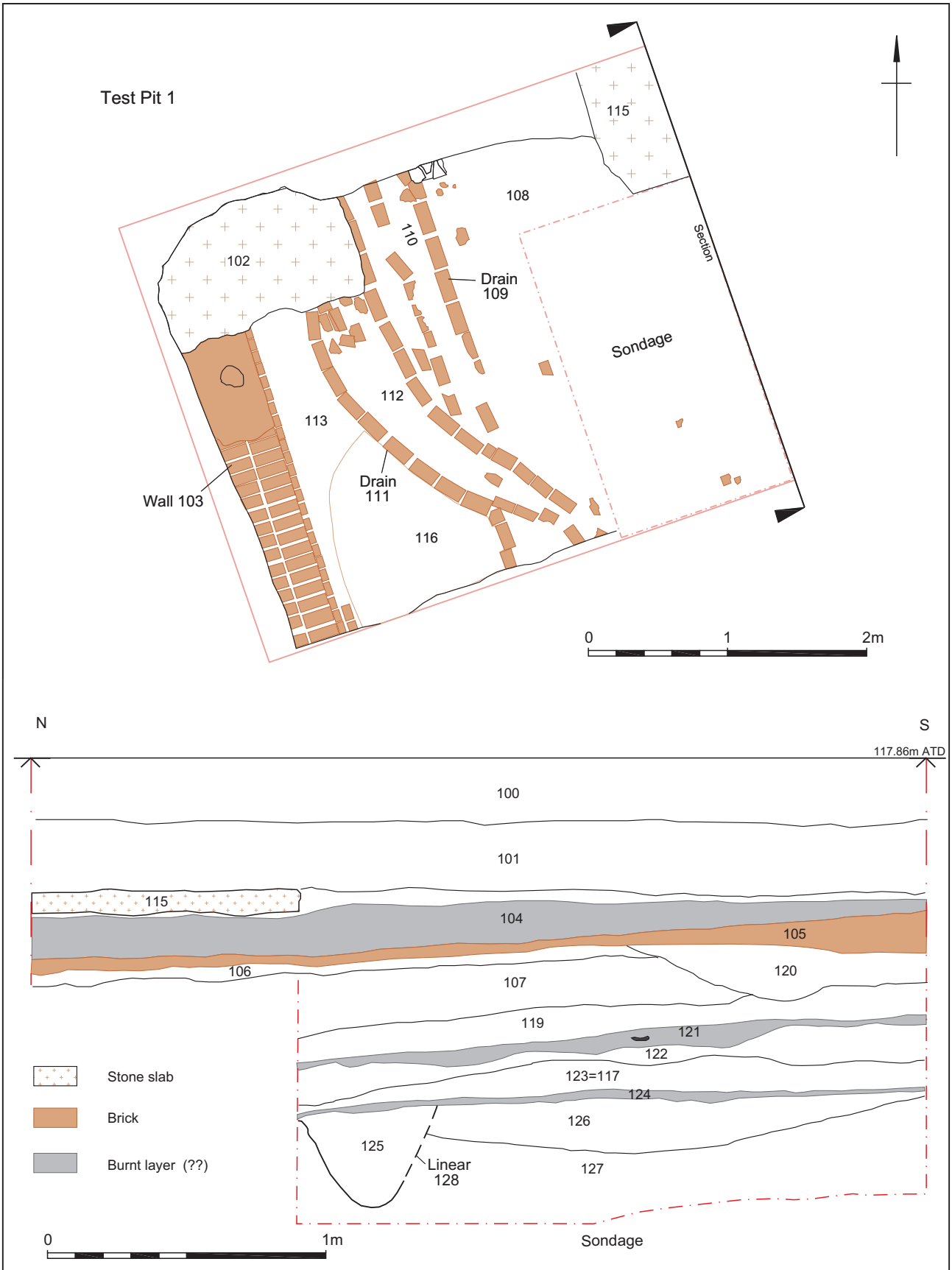
Site and test pit location

Figure 1



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Wessex Archaeology

Plan and section of Test pit 1

Figure 2

Plate 1: Test pit 1 viewed from the south-east showing wall 103 and drains 111 and 109

Plate 2: Test pit 1 viewed from the west

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Plate 3: Test pit 1 eastern section

Plate 4: Test pit 1 - Linear 128 in sondage

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Plate 5: Test pit 2 viewed from the south

Plate 6: Test pit 3 (McGee's excavation) from the west

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