



RAMBOLL

Crossrail Archaeology Framework

# C254 Archaeology West Site Code - XSC 10

## Bond Street Excavation - Archaeological Fieldwork Report CRL Document Number: C254-OXF-T1-RGN-CRG03-50271rev2

Contract MDL reference CXX.XXX

### 1. Contractor Document Submittal History:

Revision:	Date:	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1.0	08/01/2016	[REDACTED]			Acceptance
2.0	18/04/2016				Acceptance

### 2a. Stakeholder Review Required? YES NO

Stakeholder-submission require LU  RFL  Purpose of submission: For no-objection   
 NR  LO  For information   
 DLR  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

This document has been reviewed by the following individual for coordination, compliance, integration and acceptance and is acceptable for transmission to the above stakeholder for the above stated purpose.

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### 2b. Review by Stakeholder (if required):

Stakeholder Organisation	Job Title	Name	Signature	Date	Acceptance
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### 3. Acceptance by Crossrail:

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Plate 2: View of the section through the upper Tyburn river deposits

Plate 3: Well 3005

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



## Summary

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

*The edges of the channel / former watercourse were located. The excavation defined the eastern and western sides of this channel, the watercourse therefore appearing as a north-to-south aligned feature.*

*On the eastern side deposits represent the latter stages of more gradual infilling by waterlain sediments, characteristic of soil formations derived from accumulations of silt, dumped deposits and decayed organic material effected by occasional flooding episodes and the associated disturbance of the soils. At the western side of the watercourse were deposits that suggested a definite disposal of material, either to infill the area or as a means of getting rid of waste. A good example of this was the retrieval of large horse pelvises and other assorted animal bones from deposit 3054. Pottery from the deposit gives an 18th century and it is possible that it relates to the stables depicted along the southern side of the plot of land, in the late 18th-century mapping.*

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

*Brick built soak-aways and well were also seen on site, as were the remains of a brick structure in the south-east. This was comprised of walls and vaulted voids that formed three parallel arched chambers with brick floors. The feature had been heated and there was fuel and metal waste. The probable furnace may have been related to nearby premises, and maps of the late 18th century show stables in the vicinity. This structure could have been part of an iron foundry, blacksmiths or farriers.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 During September 2010 Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (now Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll UK (OAR) undertook an archaeological excavation within the block of land which previously housed 65 Davies Street, Westminster, London (site code XSC10) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 An addendum to the Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) for the site was produced by C132 Framework Design Consultant (WSP) (Document No: C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00014, Rev. 1.1). In response OAG produced an Archaeology Method Statement (OAG16188.R03, Document No. C254-PDP-W-GMS-C125-00001), which was approved by Crossrail Central PDP.
- 1.1.3 Following excavation an interim report was produced (C254-OXF-W-RGN-C125\_OD009-50001) which summarised the findings of the excavation ahead of the full processing and analysis of artefacts and ecofacts retrieved from the site. This report is an updated version of the interim report including the finds and environmental work.

### 1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 This data is summarised from the Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA) undertaken for Bond Street Station (Document reference: CR-XRL-T1-RGN-CRG03-50001).
- 1.2.2 The ground surface topography for the study area reflects the infilled Tyburn River valley. A river valley once ran in a general north-to-south alignment towards the River Thames. The ground generally slopes down towards the river at the southern end of site but there are also slopes in from the east and west sides, where the river edges lay. The river terrace deposits, laid down over centuries of Thames river activity, vary across the site and are absent in places due to later natural and human activities. At the Davies Street site the alluvium-filled former valley of the Tyburn River or a tributary has eroded through the terrace gravels into the London Clay.
- 1.2.3 The River Tyburn has now been culverted along South Molton Lane. Information based on exploratory boreholes (see Appendix 2) demonstrated that made ground across the study area is between 3m to 5.3m thick at 118.3m to 122.1m ATD and is underlain by Terrace Gravels, varying between 0.0m to 3.5m thick at 115.05m to 117.90m ATD.
- 1.2.4 The Bond Street Station SSWSI contains a deposit survival model. This suggested that Tyburn alluvium would be encountered where it hadn't been truncated by basement and foundations.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Background

- 2.1.1 The following outline is taken from the DDBA undertaken for this stage of the assessment (Document reference: CR-XRL-T1-RGN-CRG03-50001).
- 2.1.2 There is evidence that the locality of the Bond Street investigation area has been extensively occupied by various peoples throughout time. The River Tyburn formerly ran through the study area, and it is likely that the rich resources associated with this watercourse would have encouraged prehistoric peoples to settle and forage along its banks. A number of Palaeolithic axes have been located in the area surrounding the site to support this.



- 2.1.3 There have been suggestions of a Roman settlement located around Bond Street, where Oxford Street crossed the Tyburn, probably via a bridge. This crossing remained in use for years, and part of a medieval bridge has been recorded. A settlement was located to the north, centred around the parish church of St John the Evangelist. Whilst the churchyard may have extended south below Oxford Street the area remained largely rural as evidenced in field ditches located near Wigmore Street and Tenterden Street. This settlement eventually declined and people moved north-west to the Marylebone area.
- 2.1.4 The area south of Oxford Street was known as Conduit Meadow from 1589 onwards. Conduit Street itself reflects the diversion of a rising spring in the 15th century and implies a low density of population. In 1926 the River Tyburn was diverted from near Oxford Street to the City via a number of conduits. This route is still visible in the street patterning around Bond Street.
- 2.1.5 The civil war defences constructed in 1642/3 and in existence until at least 1647 undoubtedly cross the line of the River Tyburn at some point between Oxford Street and Piccadilly Street. Although the presence of forts close to Wardour Street linked with a possible fort at Mount Row (to the south of the site) is likely, the location of the line of earthworks between these can only be speculative.
- 2.1.6 Urbanisation in the area gathered pace in the 17th century. In 1737 a new Tyburn Bridge was built to replace the medieval one, and it is likely that by this stage much of the river had been diverted into culverts. The street patterning surrounding the study area is Georgian, and rectilinear in form.
- 2.1.7 The school which occupied the western part of the current excavation site was built as the Hanover Branch School and opened in 1889. The architect was W.D. Caroe. The building was a three-storey brick-built structure with a bellcote, chimneys and the master's house on the corner. This was demolished in 1939, together with the adjacent church (Sheppard 1980).
- 2.1.8 St Anselm's church was a replacement of the Hanover Chapel in Regent Street. It designed by the architects Eustace Balfour and Thackeray Turner and built by Walter Holt and Sons of Croydon. It was completed in 1896 but demolished in 1939. The exterior was built of stock bricks with Portland Stone dressings. The interior was constructed using Robin Hood stone from the Forest of Dean, with whitewashed plastered walls, glass windows, wooden and marble flooring and a range of wood species used for fixtures and fittings. Some of the materials were re-used in the building of a subsequent St Anselm's in Ventnor Avenue, Belmont. The replacement building covering the entire land plot until recent demolition was a seven storey office block designed by Howard Souster and Partners. The building was erected between 1948 and 1950 (Sheppard 1980).
- 2.1.9 The area to the immediate north of the Davies Street block has been defined as an Archaeological Priority Area, covering the predicted area of the Roman settlement, Tyburn River Crossing and settlement around the church of St John the Evangelist.





## 2.2 Map Regression

- 2.2.1 A historic map regression exercise was undertaken as part of the DDBA for Bond Street. This is summarised below.
- 2.2.2 Mordern and Lea's map of 1690 shows the area already developed and the Tyburn entering a conduit head in open fields north of the Tyburn Road (Oxford Street).
- 2.2.3 The 1746 Roque map shows that the area of Bond Street has been extensively built up by this stage. Expansion occurred in a westward pattern from the Strand and Aldgate area, branching outwards. Both the Hanover Square site and Davies Street site have developments on them. These are likely to have shallow foundations.
- 2.2.4 The 1824 Greenwood map indicates a building facing Hanover Square, and Brook St, with an open space at the rear of these buildings. The Davies Street area appears to be completely built on.
- 2.2.5 The 1862 Stanford map shows the study area and marks the Hanover Square site as the location of the Oriental Club. The map clearly shows the street of Davies Mews and Haunch of Venison yard.
- 2.2.6 The 1870 OS map shows the individual buildings and landmark features. The Hanover Square site shows the Oriental Club facing to the north now, and depicted several buildings in the site. There are two gardens to the rear of the buildings fronting onto Hanover Square. The Davies Street site shows a number of thin long buildings which front Robert Street to the north and Cock Yard to the south. South of Cock Yard there are several more private gardens.
- 2.2.7 The 1889 Booth poverty map shows that the study area appears to be pink and light blue, indicating poor to fairly comfortably-off people lived here, with some 'red-coded' middle-class inhabitants facing the streets.
- 2.2.8 The later 1914 OS map depicts a number of the buildings which appear to have been redeveloped or extended to the rear in the Hanover Square site. Certainly redevelopment is the case for the Davies Yard site where there are now two main buildings with the eastern one being St Anselms Church. Cock Yard is later renamed after this church. There is a school on the corner of Gilbert Street and Cock Yard.

## 2.3 Conclusions of the desk top study

- 2.3.1 Generally, it was concluded within the desktop study that there was:
- Low potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic remains from the Lynch Hill Terrace gravel in the area of the Hanover Square Box and eastern grout shafts (subject to a watching brief which will be reported on in subsequent OAG reports). Such features, if they survive, are likely to be of low importance if they are re-deposited but possibly of high importance if they remain in situ;
  - Moderate potential for alluvium from the River Tyburn, which would have important environmental indicators in the area of the Davies Street block. This area is also located to the immediate south of an Archaeological Priority Area. This will have a moderate to high importance for environmental information; and
  - Moderate to high likelihood of locating post-medieval remains associated with localised dumping and ground build-up across the Bond Street site (where new build basements have not truncated these deposits). Trench monitoring carried out in these areas has



indicated that archaeological features of limited significance, relating to this post-medieval urbanisation process, survive. These are likely to be of low to moderate importance.

## 2.4 Field works prior to the DDBA

- 2.4.1 An evaluation (site code XRB92) was undertaken by MOLAS in April-May 1992 on behalf of Crossrail and included test pits excavated between Soho Square and Charing Cross Road (TQ29748127). In St Anselm's Place (TQ28528099), natural brickearth was overlain by a peg tile surface apparently associated with a brick wall; a backfilled post-medieval cellar was also located (London Archaeologist Round-up 1992).

## 2.5 Recent field works subsequent to the DDBA

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

- Test Pit 1: comprising a 4m x 4m x 2m deep test pit; and
- Test Pit 2: comprising a 4m x 4m x c. 2m deep test pit,
- Test Pit 3: comprising a 4m x 4m x c. 2m deep test pit.

- 2.5.2 Wessex Test Pit 1 revealed post-medieval deposits in the form of surface layers, dumping and subsequent levelling deposits. A north-west to south-east aligned wall and two parallel red brick drains, thought to date to the 19th century, were also revealed. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered. These included post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork, bone and oyster shell. The pottery was of 17th- to early 18th-century date, whilst the glass demonstrated later activity dating to the late 18th century or later date for the deposits below the brick wall and drains. The report recorded 'Natural' London Clay at 116.23 m ATD.

- 2.5.3 No archaeological remains or artefacts were revealed in Wessex Test Pit 2. Additional observations were possible on a third test pit (Wessex Test Pit 3), which was excavated by the demolition contractor as part of their works. No archaeological features or artefacts were noted in TP3.

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

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





- 2.5.5 Test Pit OA 1 revealed two north-to-south aligned post-medieval brick structures, overlying dumped levelling deposits in the form of surface layers, dumping and subsequent levelling deposits. These overlaid a north-west to south-east aligned channel (1019) cut into the 'brickearth' natural (Langley silts) at 116.3m ATD. This equates to the alluvial material interpreted as London Clay in WATP1.
- 2.5.6 Test Pit OA 2 uncovered a post-medieval brick structure sealing a thicker sequence of dumped deposits that, in turn, overlay the brickearth at a level of 116.37m ATD.
- 2.5.7 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered. These included post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork, bone and oyster shell. The pottery was of 17th- to early 18th-century date, whilst the glass demonstrated later activity dating to the late 18th century or later.
- 2.5.8 In conclusion, the topography of the area, the results of the Wessex Archaeology investigations, and those in Test Pit OA 1, together with the data from surrounding geotechnical investigations (see Desk-Based Assessment Document No. CR-XRL-T1-RGN-CRG03-50001. Section 2.4 deposit survival) confirmed the presence of an infilled channel associated with Tyburn River valley below the Davies Street building.

### **3. INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Methods**

- 3.1.1 In adherence to the SSWSI Addendum an investigation area (see plan Fig.1) was set out in the space made available by the site's Principal Contractor, McGee, and as agreed at the pre-excavation co-ordination meeting (Minutes of meeting - CRL1-PDP-C-MMI-C125\_WS086-00001). The resulting overall area had maximum dimensions of 37m x 17m, forming an area of approximately 494m<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.1.2 The concrete slab covering the excavation area (the basement floor of the previous building) was removed by the Principal Contractor using a 21 tonne mechanical excavator. The underlying modern overburden was then carefully removed in spits of no more than 0.2m using an 8 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket. The works were done under constant archaeological supervision. Initially, the westernmost 15m wide area was stripped and the work then progressed eastwards. This allowed the machines to continue to use the concrete slab as a stable ground surface for shifting spoil.
- 3.1.3 The machine stripping of the site ceased at the point at which either the natural brickearth was encountered, at the western end, or at the level where the first significant archaeological deposits were encountered. At this juncture the majority of the remaining excavation works took place using manual excavation methods. The exception to this was a further east-to-west aligned trench/sondage excavated at the southern side of the area to investigate the deeper underlying sequence, which went to an average depth of 116.13m ATD.
- 3.1.4 The surface of any exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned sufficiently for deposit/feature identification and planning. Sample hand excavation proceeded in order to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological remains but also to establish their relative depth and extent. Intrusive features of low archaeological significance such as drains and other modern truncations were removed by the Principal Contractor only where this could be done without damaging the underlying and adjacent archaeological remains. In areas where less disturbed sequences of deposits were encountered work was augmented with sondage excavation.



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

- Bond Street Station. Site-Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI). Document No: C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 (VER. 2.0, 17 Jun 10))
- C132, Bond Street Station: Addendum to WSI - Watching Brief and Detailed Excavation - Archaeology Excavation Phase, Davies Street Worksite.C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00014
- Archaeological Generic Written Scheme of Investigation, Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SY-00001, 7 July 2009 (AWSI) (now revised as CR-XRL-T1-GST-CR001-00003 2012);
- Archaeology Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (including Watching Brief), Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, 26 June 2009, (ASEM) (now revised as Document No: CRL1-XRL-T1-RSP-CRG03-50001, Nov 2012);
- Works Information (Volume 1 - General), Document No: CR-SD-PRW-X-RT-00151, 5 June 2009 (WIV1)
- Works Information (Volume 2 - Particular), Document No: CR-SD-PRW-X-ITT-00001, 13 July 2009 (WIV2)
- Crossrail standards and specifications;
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation, 2008 (revised); (now: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation, 2014);
- .Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, 2008 (revised); (now: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, 2014);
- Museum of London collections and archive policies and guidance;
- English Heritage – Geoarchaeology, 2007; (now revised as Historic England 2015);
- English Heritage - Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists, 2003; (now superseded by a range of documents published by Historic England);
- GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers 1999; (now revised as Historic England, Guidelines);
- for Archaeological Projects in Greater London 2015);
- Corporation of London archaeology guidance – Planning Advice Note 3, 2004;
- Museum of London Archaeology Service site recording manual (MOLA 1994).



### 3.2 Aims

- 3.2.1 The main Bond Street Station SSWSI (Document No. C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00009 (VER. 2.0)) contained a number of research and work objectives, which are not repeated here.
- 3.2.2 The specific objectives of the excavation, as stated in the Bond Street Station WSI Addendum (Document No.C132-WSP-T1-RGN-C125-00014) were to 'clarify the extent and survival of archaeological deposits which have to date been identified at the worksite, in particular those relating to the medieval/post-medieval and earlier deposits associated with a relict river channel, all of which would be removed by the station box construction'.
- 3.2.3 The overall objectives of the investigation were to establish the character, nature, date, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by the development.

### 3.3 Site-specific aims

- Ensure that the minimum possible impact occurs to archaeologically sensitive resources during the process of removing the basement floor concrete slab through the maintenance of an archaeological watching brief.
- Clarify the form, extent and condition of deposits within the archaeological excavation area which have been defined as being of late medieval/ early post-medieval date, and have not been characterised during previous evaluation
- Investigate the location, form and orientation of the river channel identified during the previous evaluation.

### 3.4 Finds

- 3.4.1 Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, bone, slate and an iron object were retrieved from the test pits. These are reported on below.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 Area Excavation

- 4.1.1 In total, the site exposed and recorded measured 35m east-to-west by 17m north-to-south, equating to an area of approximately 475m<sup>2</sup>, (Figure 2, Plate1). It must be highlighted here that the archaeological remains had been severely truncated by the modern foundations of the office block and this effectively produced islands of stratigraphical data (26% of the site area was affected by the concrete stanchions alone). Six broad phases of archaeological activity could be defined across the site. Summary results of the investigation are presented below.
- 4.1.2 Broad phasing has been ascribed to the deposits and structures encountered during the investigation, and the results are presented below in chronological order.
- 4.1.3 **Phase 0 Natural Drift Geology:** This is the earliest phase represented on site and consisted of the visible areas of a mid to pale brown silty clay with sandy inclusions, (3083). This deposit is known as 'brickearth', named due to its extraction for use in making bricks, but more geologically known as the Langley Silts. This deposit was seen clearly at the western end of the site where it was heavily truncated by the mid 20th-century construction at 65 Davies Street that became the Art College, until recent demolition. At this end of the site the surviving height of the brickearth varied from 117.29m to 117.52m ATD.



- 4.1.4 At the eastern end of the site the brickearth survived under a more intact sequence of deposits, but was also truncated by earlier 18th- to 19th-century structures. The surviving height of the brickearth varied from 116.97m at the highest known point towards the southern extents of the excavation; to 116.45m on the northern extents and to 116.1m ATD where it had been truncated. Between the two eastern and western sides of the site the brickearth deposit was not seen but was detected at the base of cored sequences.
- 4.1.5 **Phase 1 Fluvial Activity:** In the central part of the site where the brickearth was not visible, the edges of the channel / former watercourse were located. The excavation defined the eastern and western sides of this channel, the watercourse therefore appearing as a north-to-south aligned feature. At the lowest points encountered within the excavation works, the watercourse clearly cut and/or eroded into the brickearth deposit (3083). The lower portion of the channel and its infilling deposits are more fully described in the geoarchaeological section below where the earliest deposits were recorded from the cores taken from the auger holes (See section 2.2). The lowest deposit in the cores was seen to be a thick homogenous brownish grey silty clay, while at the top of this earlier sequence was a mid-bluish grey silty clay with some yellowish mottling (context 3171), typical of gleyed or waterlogged conditions.
- 4.1.6 The upper portion of the fills of the feature was more clearly seen, (Plate 2). The uppermost river edges had been affected by the later post-medieval and modern activity. The nature of the interfaces between the infilling deposits of the channel seem to be indicative of possible hiatuses in the depositional history. A good example was seen on the eastern side, where a possible pit (3165) that had cut the river edge was in turn truncated by later channel activity. The horizontal interface between the lower grey clay deposits and the upper darker sandier deposits infilling the river channel also appear to demonstrate a dramatic change in depositional environment. It may be the case that the nature of the overlying sediments has affected those beneath and this should be born in mind. The upper sequence shows a clear change from the grey clayey deposits (i.e. 3171), to the dark grey to black sandier deposits (3173). The uneven interface may be indicative either of the commencement of more deliberate infilling of a damp, waterlogged open area with natural depressions caused from water action or, possibly, from trample. Soil micromorphological analysis of the boundaries may provide a more certain interpretation



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





- 4.1.7 **Phase 1.1:** On the eastern side of the river channel, above uppermost clay deposit (3171), was a 0.6m depth of more sterile sandier deposits, (3174 and 3173), both of which contained slight laminations. These may represent the latter stages of more gradual infilling by waterlain sediments, characteristic of soil formations derived from accumulations of silt, dumped deposits and decayed organic material (leaves etc) effected by occasional flooding episodes and the associated disturbance of the soils. These layers were influenced by post-medieval cultural activity but they may be of slightly earlier date, the dark colouration being derived from nearby ash and soot and downward ingress of material through earlier deposits. The deposits were sampled and analysis revealed that they contained fragments of animal bone, CBM, wood/straw, seed and metal fragments.
- 4.1.8 The excavation of several sondages was able to characterise these early deposits elsewhere on site. On the northern side of the site the upper dark grey silt (3174) almost certainly equated to deposits (3031, 3090, 3098, 3132 and 3139).
- 4.1.9 **Phase 2, mid to Late Eighteenth Century:** At the western side of the watercourse were deposits that suggested a definite disposal of material, either to infill the area or as a means of getting rid of waste. Towards the north-western part of site the remains of a probable intrusive feature (3133) were recorded. This was excavated into the surrounding brickearth and appeared to be a pit, highly truncated by the later concrete foundations. The partially preserved pit appeared to be post-medieval in date and had a sequence of twelve fills, all sloping downwards from west to east. The lowest fill, (3163), was a loose dark grey sandy deposit; overlying this was a fill rich in brick and CBM fragments (3143) with pottery dated to c. 1650-1750, and above this a sequence of fills varying from sandy to clayey, and mostly containing fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks. What remained of the cut itself showed that it was regular and squared in plan and was deeper towards the east.
- 4.1.10 In the trench excavated to greater depth in the area least disturbed by 20th-century foundations (along the southern side of site), the material used to infill the upper part of the river channel post-dated deposits (3174 and 3173).
- 4.1.11 A deposit seen on the western side in this trench (3187) was situated on the very edge of the channel. Although it was highly disturbed by a 20th-century lift shaft it was seen to contain a significant proportion of animal remains. These included articulated segments of several large mammals, probably horse. It is likely that these remains were simply dumped along the side of the river at this time as a convenience. Overlying this was deposit (3183), which was highly mixed in nature and contained a significant amount of debris that included brick fragments. It directly overlay the uppermost clay deposit (3171), suggesting that there may have been some truncation of deposits in this area and infilling. Within it was a single wooden stake (SF3031) that had been driven into this deposit for structural or other purposes.
- 4.1.12 The sequence of deposits that subsequently formed (3056, 3055, 3054, 3175, 3059, 3089, 3060, 3062, 3176, 3177 etc) all contained a mixture of cultural material. These deposits are consistent with having being dumped into the area to level the ground or to dispose of waste. The datable finds show a range from the 17th to the 19th centuries indicating both the mixed nature and duration of dumping and waste disposal. A good example of this was the retrieval of large horse pelvises and other assorted animal bones from deposit (3054). Pottery from the deposit gives an 18th century date and it is possible that it relates to the stables depicted along the southern side of the plot of land, in the late 18th-century mapping (Figure 3; Horwood 1792-99). Similar sequences were seen to the north, although these were located in isolated areas and could not be securely identified as the same contexts stratigraphically.





- 4.1.13 This period of activity was also represented by the insertion of a number of brick-built circular structures across the site. These appear to be wells, but could also be interpreted as soakaways, and may relate to the mid to late 18th century when the area in the central part of this land block is shown as remaining open. The wells, (3004, 3005, 3006 and 3044), vary in their depths but had similarities in their form and construction methods which suggest that they may be of a broadly similar date range. Wells (3004) and (3005) became inundated with groundwater very quickly during excavation and retained this water, structure (3006) also held water and this suggested that they were indeed wells rather than soakaways. Wells (3004) and 3005 were deeper than structures (3006) and (3044) and were made of handmade un-frogged red bricks laid in header courses, whilst wells (3006) and (3044) were of stretcher course construction. None had any indications of mortar bonding.
- 4.1.14 The stratigraphical sequencing of these structures was somewhat difficult to understand since they were all sealed by the makeup for the office block concrete slab and, in the cases of (3004, 3005 and 3006), were heavily truncated by the concrete stanchions (Plate 3). It was, however, possible to record well (3006) was cut through layer (3028) which was one of a sequence of layers overlying the infilled channel sequence. The pottery and clay pipe from this layer provided a date range of 1710-1760.
- 4.1.15 An environmental sample (S3000 - context 3022) from the fills of well (3005) was rich in uncharred seeds, from a variety of plants including blackberry/raspberry, elderberry and fig. Fish remains were also relatively abundant in this sample including bones from small herring/sprat, mackerel, eel and small flatfish. The pottery and clay pipe dated it to 1730-1800.
- 4.1.16 Well 3004 truncated a layer of interleaved industrial residue and re-deposited brickearth, (3042), which appeared to slope downwards towards the north-east. This layer may have been part of the dumps of debris into the topographical channel, but unfortunately the vast majority of the layer had been truncated by the building foundations. The well was backfilled by two distinct fills, (3017) and (3018) which contained century pottery, glass, CBM and oyster shells. The lower fill (3018) was siltier in nature and dated to c. 1720-1780, than (3017), which appeared to have more demolition material within it and dated to c. 1750-1825.
- 4.1.17 Well (3044) at the eastern end of site had previously been identified in OAE Test Pit 2 as structure (2005). This brick structure was seen during the evaluation to truncate a sequence of dumped deposits, with only the base of this relationship still being present in the excavation.



*Plate 3 View of Well 3005, looking south-west*



- 4.1.18 Structure (3103) was a small section of wall and foundation seen at the northern edge of the excavation area. This was the remains of a more substantial wall that survived for a height of twelve courses. The wall was built of English bonded, handmade unfrosted red bricks with a pale yellowish buff-coloured mortar. The wall was founded on a wooden raft foundation (3105), which was seen (in a very restricted area) to be formed by two layers of cross-laid wooden planks. This particular form of foundation could be commensurate with a waterlogged ground surface beneath, or conditions that could imply that the wall was built while the area of the river channel was still open or at least damp. The depth of wall that survived suggested that this was an external weight bearing wall for a building and may be tentatively suggested to be one of the rear walls for a mid- to late 18th-century property fronting onto Chandler Street (present day Weighhouse Street) to the north.
- 4.1.19 After the construction of this wall a series of deposits was dumped or accumulated at a fairly rapid rate. Those deposited consisted of (3030, 3088 and 3089) on the southern side of the excavation, and (3138, 3137 and 3136) on the northern side of the excavation. Deposit (3030) was a layer of up to 0.6m thickness which contained a mixture of CBM, pottery dated to 1720 - 1760 and bone. It appeared to be a dumped layer over the darker siltier layer (3090) which was the uppermost infill deposit of the river channel at this point. It is tentatively suggested that deposits (3089) and (3138) were the same material dumped either side of the wall in order to level the ground up around the foundation. At the top of the sequence it was clear that brick structure (3007), to the immediate south of (3103), was a later phase of construction.
- 4.1.20 A similar sequence of deposits was seen below and pre-dating brick structure (3009). These deposits consisted of (3082, 3081, 3097, 3080 and 3036). These were dumps of extraneous material used to make up probably damp ground, and to level the area. The deposits varied slightly and included significant amounts of brick debris, limestone fragments and flecks of lime mortar. (These probably equate to OAE Test Pit contexts such as 1006, 1009 and 1011). Cut into the uppermost layer (3036), which was dated to 1700 – 1760, was the foundation and wall (3009).
- 4.1.21 **Phase 3 Later eighteenth to nineteenth century:** In the south-eastern corner of the site was a complex area of brick structures (Plate 4). A map regression of the St Anselm's building plans onto the archaeological remains has demonstrated that these are not part of this building. The precise date of the structures awaits examination of the finds assemblages and brick samples taken. However the colouration of the mortar of the earliest parts is suggested to be late 18th-/19th-century in date.
- 4.1.22 There were numerous alterations to the original structure but, in essence, there are three sub-phases to the area prior to truncation by St Anselm's foundations (3108, 3111 and 3112).
- 4.1.23 **South-eastern complex sub-phase 3.1:** The earliest phase appeared to be the brick structure (3071), which was comprised of walls and vaulted voids that formed three parallel arched chambers with brick floors. The origin of this structure is postulated as being in the late 18th century, on the basis that the lime-rich buff-coloured mortar used to bond the brickwork was more common then. Certainly the later phases display a different mortar. The form of the structure and its subsequent use indicate that it was used for heating, and the hypothesis is that it could be part of a furnace system. The furnace may have been related to nearby premises, and maps of the late 18th century show stables in the vicinity. This structure could have been part of an iron foundry, blacksmiths or farriers.



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





- 4.1.24 The most notable aspect of the structure is its alignment. The walls and surviving arches are not aligned north-to-south, but instead north-west to south-east, which does not seem to be in an accord with the land divisions and boundaries as laid out on the mapping. However, this serves to demonstrate that the limited documentary and cartographic sources are insufficient to reveal the full nature of the archaeological past on the site.
- 4.1.25 The original structure was at least 1m in height, with 10 to 13 courses of brickwork. The chambers, (3213, 3214 and 3216), were each approximately 0.49m wide, 1.87m in length and 0.89m high, with a brick floor that was continuous into an antechamber area to the south. On the northern side the brickwork adjoined the remains of a similarly built thick wall at right angles to the chambers and seemed to be the outer wall and back of the chambers. This could only be seen at the western end where there was greater survival. The level of this brick floor was 116.17m ATD, and the structure appears to have truncated the upper part of the brickearth and have been bedded onto a 0.12m thick deposit of mid grey sandy silt with fragments of stone, CBM and pebbles throughout.
- 4.1.26 **South-eastern complex sub-phase 3.2:** The next sub-phase saw the shortening of the chambers. The chambers were effectively blocked off at the rear, northern side and the structure re-modelled with an addition outer wall added and probably extended to the north to create a new room, (3070). It is probable that the southern wall (3204), to the west, was also added or altered at about the same time. This may account for the odd shape in plan and use of half bricks for some of its construction. Wall (3204) is almost certain to be a later structure or alteration since it did not protrude far enough to the north to relate to the original back wall component of (3071).
- 4.1.27 The front end of Structure (3071) was modified. A brick pillar (3114) was added in front of the easternmost-shared arch supporting wall, between chambers (3216) and (3214). The lower part of the chambers was blocked with four courses of stretchers with large ceramic tiles attached at the back. These same type of tiles were then used to produce a sloped front to the lower wall face adjoined the brick pillar and the tiled floor (3073). The floor was composed of a double layer of these ceramic tiles. The tiles measured 0.3m x 0.17m x 0.013m. The two layers had been laid down at the same time. The double layering may have been a precaution against damage and anticipated wear and tear. The level of the floor lay at 116.25m, which was 0.72m below the level of intact brickearth seen to the immediate west. The floor was disturbed along the eastern and southern sides by the later truncations from the drain and St Anselm's foundations.
- 4.1.28 Within the northern room the floor was of brick, but this was subsequently re-laid, with a north-west/south-east aligned drain (3196) running from the floor of room (3070) probably into the lower area defined by the arched structure (3071) to the south. The exact relationship of this drain to the activities in room (3071) was unclear and it could be seen as evidence that the structure (3071) had gone out of use by this point as it does not seem rational to have drainage into an area used for heating purposes.
- 4.1.29 The later brick floor was sealed by a slab flagstone floor, which either had an inspection area for the drain maintained (3113) and then blocked, or there was a later inserted and blocked feature here (3107), such as a machine-base foundation. The brick support in the north-western corner of 3070 appeared to be a later addition but was respected by the flag floor, indicating that it was present by that point. The flag floor lay at 116.85m and was 0.6m higher than the tiled floor (3073) to the south.



- 4.1.30 **South-eastern complex sub-phase 3.3:** The latest sub-phase that could be detected was the superimposition of structure (3069) over elements of both (3070) and (3071). This was a stretch of wall which clearly re-used bricks from (3071) but had a later harder grey mortar and at the eastern end could be seen to be on a slightly different alignment to the wall of (3071). This may have represented the last re-modelling of the structure (3071) or may relate to construction above this level if (3071) had gone out of use and been backfilled by this point.
- 4.1.31 Structure (3071) was probably deliberately left after its last use and some of the material within it may have been backfill. Within the chambers were deposits of industrial residues and waste (3207, 3212, 3200 and 3199) that could be related to 19th-early 20th century iron working. Pottery from (3207) dated to 1780 – 1830 and the pottery from (3199) was of a later date 1820 – 1900. Several objects that could be crucibles or moulds were left within the fills. Overlying the tiled floor (3073) and filling the lower part of the antechamber to the south was a thick fine ash rich layer (3198), over which a more mixed deposit filled the upper part (3068). This deposit had pottery dated to 1880-1925. These deposits and the sooty residues on the internal brickwork of the chambers seem to confirm the use of the chambers for activities relating to heating. However, one of the puzzling issues is the lack of flues or chimneys, although these may simply not have survived later demolition exercises.
- 4.1.32 **Phase 4 Earlier Nineteenth Century:** Brick structures (3007) and (3008) were clearly of an identical construction, date and phase of activity. These were both fragments of an east-to-west aligned brick structure, truncated by the modern concrete stanchions. The structures formed a shallow brick foundation, of which only a maximum of four courses survived. The structure stepped outwards with each lower course forming a foundation. The bricks themselves appeared poorly made and had large inclusions of pebbles, and the hard grey mortar which bonded them also contained inclusions such as glass and CBM (ceramic building material) fragments. At the eastern end of (3008) the structure turned through ninety degrees and ran northwards beyond the limit of excavation. It is probable that this structure is the same as (1001) seen in OA Test Pit 1. Beyond (3007) to the west a cluster of bricks, (3091), was all that was left of another possible section of the same feature. At the western end of the excavation it was able to determine that (3007) was a later phase of a possible earlier structure (3103).
- 4.1.33 In the central part of the site was a small relatively undisturbed area of archaeological remains. These consisted of a sequence of layers (mentioned above see section 2.1.19), at the base of which was (3098) which was a dark silty sediment that equated to the nearby deposits (3031), (3090) and (3132), forming the uppermost river infill deposit.
- 4.1.34 A possible pit (3037) was cut into the surrounding deposits (3036) and was seen to extend beneath wall (3009). It may reflect the undulating nature of the area being infilled rather than being a deliberately dug pit. Its single fill (3026) contained a typical mixture of animal bone, pottery dated to 1740 – 1800 and brick fragments, similar to deposits such as (3176) to the south, which lay in a shallow depression not necessarily a cut.
- 4.1.35 Truncating the top layer (3036), and stratigraphically later than (3026), was a preserved stretch of east-to-west aligned wall (3009), to which had later been added a three-sided brick structure (3010). The earlier wall fragment (3009) was built of handmade unfrosted bricks, in an English bond, using a mid grey sandy lime mortar. Structure (3010) had been added to the northern side of (3009) and appeared to be an outhouse of some form; perhaps for storage or as a privy. No floor survived and the deposit backfilling the area (3025) appeared to be a deliberate fill of domestic and industrial material to fill the void. The pottery from (3025) was dated to 1800 – 1830.





- 4.1.36 **Phase 5 Later Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century:** This phase consists mainly of several segments of a north-to-south aligned wall, seen as (3024) in the north, (3027) further south and, on the southern side of site, as (3075). These fragments of walling appear to correspond with the position of the westernmost building wall of St Anselm's Church which was completed in about 1896 and demolished approximately half a century later. The walls are made of red and yellow hued stock bricks, machine made and for the most part in an English Garden bond fixed with a pale to mid grey sandy mortar. At the southern and northern ends below (3024) and (3075) a thick poured concrete foundation was observed beneath the brickwork.
- 4.1.37 The southern portion of the site showed that there were other building works which may also be part of St Anselm's church. Wall and foundation (3078) appeared to be a slightly later phase of construction to (3075), but there may not have been much of a gap as they are of a similar construction and materials; perhaps they indicate a slight variation in foundation requirements, maybe even during construction. Walling (3078) was seen to be of the same construction as structures (3108, 3111 and 3112) to the east. Structure (3108) was a pyramidal brick foundation, probably for an internal support, and truncated all the surrounding features. The construction cut (3110) was backfilled with a dirty re-deposited brickearth (3109). The eastern limit of excavation was defined by the north-to-south aligned wall (3111), which survived to over 11 courses in height. In the south-eastern corner of site the other associated wall (3112), was a similar east-to-west aligned wall which had a stepped foundation and was laid on a concrete foundation, the cut of which again truncated all the surrounding features.
- 4.1.38 **Phase 6 mid- to Late Twentieth Century:** This period saw the construction of the seven storey office block between 1948 and 1950, and the foundations demonstrate the widespread use of concrete during that initial post-war era. The concrete stanchions, (3011=3064=3065), which were initially thought to be only 1.65m x 1.65m in area, were later proved to be significantly larger (2.85m x 2.85m), with larger again truncations associated with this. The foundations penetrated to a depth of 116.24m, and this meant that 26% of the uppermost area of the site had been affected by them. In addition to the square plan stanchions there was also a brick-built lift shaft (3023) which was sunk into the top part of the brickearth on the western side of site, and a concrete-encased drainage feature (3019) that ran east to west across much of the northern part of the site.



## 4.2 Geoarchaeological Investigation

- 4.2.1 The watercourse or palaeochannel was clearly visible as a feature that has been incised into the brickearth (Langley Silt) deposits. This incision has been infilled with deposits of two distinct characters, referred to as the upper and lower sequence in this document.
- 4.2.2 The upper sequence of the channel was carbon-rich and post-medieval in date, with a distinct black colouring, (Plate 2). These deposits occurred above clay-dominated sediment deposits within a channel that was almost certainly 'boggy', and can be interpreted as deliberate infill deposits on wet marginal ground. The lower fill sequence consisted of clay and silt dominated sediments of a general green, grey, brown colour.
- 4.2.3 The lower sequence appeared very clean, with no distinct inclusions such as brick, charcoal, etc. seen in the deposits, and homogeneous in sediment structure. Although it is impossible at present to date this lower sequence, the lack of structure within the deposit indicates a potential Pleistocene or early Holocene date. No palaeoenvironmental materials were visible during the coring of the sediments in the lower fill.
- 4.2.4 Column and bulk samples were taken through the upper and lower palaeochannel sequences.
- 4.2.5 Analysis of the upper samples showed the presence of material concordant with a stables block (dung and straw) the report is included in the appendices.
- 4.2.6 Analysis of the lower sequences proved negative for the presence of diatoms. A mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century date was suggested by a C14 date from material at the interface between sterile and dumped deposits (see appendices). This date is concordant with the encroaching development of London in this area.



## 5. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

### 5.1 Summary Discussion

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

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

### 5.2 Results in relation to investigation aims

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

5.2.1 This was undertaken during the initial stripping works in preparation for manual excavation. The excavation area was defined and due to archaeological monitoring and supervision no additional truncation was caused to archaeological deposits by the slab removal process in the proposed excavation area.

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



- 5.2.2 The concrete features of the 20th-century office block truncated and sealed a range of features, including probable 19th-century building walls and associated deposits. There were tentative hints of several phases, with walls rebuilt or added to and some of the walls appearing to correspond to those of St Anselm's church. An earlier phase of activity seems to be represented by the partial remains of wells uncovered, which the pottery dated to the mid- to late 18th century. The initial dating was made on the basis of construction techniques and historic mapping. At this point Horwood's 1792-1799 mapping depicts buildings around the perimeter of a central open area. The archaeological remains and dated finds concur with this evidence
- 5.2.3 Within the intact upper deposits of the infilled river channel several large horse pelvis bones were recovered, indicating that the remains were being disposed of. The same late 18th-century map shows stables towards the southern side of the plot, which could be the source of these remains.
- 5.2.4 In the south-eastern corner of the site a complex set of brick-built structures were recorded, these clearly having been used for metalworking processes. The results of samples taken showed the presence of slag lumps, cinder and fuel ash slag (waste derived from reactions between fuel and clay minerals), non-diagnostic slag comprising silica-rich slag with no obvious diagnostic features, and coal and charcoal, possibly for use as a fuel. The environmental samples also produced small quantities of hammerscale from contexts (3022) and (3166) await full analysis it seems possible that the structures were part of the activity associated with the stables, such as an iron foundry, farrier's workshop or blacksmith. The complex may be another facet of the presence of stables in the later 18th century, or a later addition in the 19th century. There was no confirmed evidence from the excavation of human occupation pre-dating the 18th century,
- Investigate the location, form and orientation of the channel identified during the previous evaluation.
- 5.2.5 At the western edge of the site the 'brickearth' Langley silts was uncovered and were also identified at the eastern side of site. Between these two areas there was an infilled area identified as a probable watercourse, the position of which strongly suggests that it may be the remains of the Tyburn River or one of its tributaries or former courses. The watercourse was seen to be approximately 14m wide and the later exposed upper fills were 0.8m thick. The underlying deposits were up to 1.5m thick, as detected in auger results (maximum intact depth estimated as 2.3m; base of channel at approximately 114.75m ATD). This topographical feature has become fossilised in the modern day topography of this part of London (see the profile of St Anselm's). Samples of the deposits infilling the channel were taken for dating and environmental purposes. The results demonstrated waterlogged remains such as laminated wood fragments, straw, insects and plant seeds. Several of the species are consistent with damp grassland and there were suggestions of dung or stabling waste. The final reclamation of the channel appears to date to the late 17th to 18th centuries.



## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3000	deposit	foundation					
3001	deposit	Well/soakaway fill				Pottery, CBM, Oyster shell. Worked bone animal bone	Late 18th to 19th century
3002	deposit	layer				Pottery, CBM, Glass	18th-19th century
3003	deposit	Pit fill				Pottery, CBM, Claypipe, animal bone	18th century
3004	structure	well					
3005	structure	well					
3006	structure	well					
3007	structure	wall					
3008	structure	wall					
3009	structure	wall					
3010	structure	wall					
3011	structure	foundation					
3012	cut	foundation					
3013	deposit	foundation					
3014	cut	drain					
3015	deposit	wall				Pottery, CBM	18th century
3016	deposit	wall				Pottery	18th century
3017	deposit	well				Pottery, CBM, Glass, oyster shell, animal bone	18th century
3018	deposit	well				Pottery, CBM, Glass, oyster shell, animal bone	18th century
3019	deposit	drain					
3020	deposit	well				Pottery, CBM, glass, animal bone	18th century



Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
3021	deposit	well				Pottery, CBM	18th Century
3022	deposit	Well/drain/soa kaway				Pottery, glass CBM, hammerscale Fishbone, animal bone	Late 18th century-early 19th century
3023	structure	lift					
3024	structure	wall					
3025	deposit	cellar				Pottery, CBM, Glass, Shell, animal bone	19th century
3026	deposit	pit				Pottery, CBM, Shell, animal bone	18th-early 19th century
3027	structure	wall					
3028	deposit	layer				Pottery, glass, slag, shell, animal bone	18th century
3029	deposit	layer				Pottery, glass, slag, shell, animal bone	18th century
3030	deposit	layer				Pottery, glass, metal objects, shell, worked wood, leather animal bone	18th century
3031	deposit	river channel					
3032	cut	well					
3033	deposit	well					
3034	cut	wall					
3035	cut	wall					
3036	deposit	layer				Pottery	18th century
3037	cut	pit					
3038	cut	well					
3039	deposit	well					
3040	deposit	well					
3041	deposit	well					
3042	deposit	layer					





Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3043	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, CBM, animal bone	18th century
3044	structure	well					
3045	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, metal objects, animal bone	18th century
3046	cut	well					
3047	deposit	well					
3048	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, CBM, leather, animal bone	Late 17th-18th century
3049	deposit	layer					
3050	deposit	layer					
3051	deposit	layer					
3052	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, shell, animal bone	18th-19th century
3053	deposit	layer					
3054	deposit	river channel				Pottery, claypipe, CBM, shell, glass, worked wood, animal bone	18th century
3055	deposit	layer				Pottery, CBM, glass, animal bone	Early 19th century
3056	deposit	layer					
3057	deposit	foundation					
3058	deposit	layer					
3059	deposit	layer				Pottery, CBM, Glass, animal bone	18th-19th century
3060	deposit	layer					
3061	deposit	layer					
3062	deposit	layer					
3063	deposit	foundation					
3064	structure	foundation					
3065	structure	foundation					
3066	cut	foundation					



Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
3067	deposit	cellar					
3068	deposit	cellar				Pottery, claypipe, CBM, glass, metal, slag, animal bone	19th century
3069	structure	wall					
3070	structure	wall					
3071	structure	furnace					
3072	deposit	floor					
3073	deposit	floor					
3074	cut	wall					
3075	structure	wall					
3076	deposit	wall				Pottery, claypipe, metal. slag, shell animal bone	18th century
3077	cut	wall					
3078	structure	wall					
3079	deposit	wall					
3080	deposit	layer					
3081	deposit	layer					
3082	deposit	layer					
3083	deposit	natural feature					
3084	structure	foundation					
3085	cut	foundation					
3086	deposit	foundation					
3087	deposit	foundation					
3088	deposit	layer					
3089	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, glass, leather	17th century
3090	deposit	river channel				animal bone	
3091	structure	wall					
3092	deposit	wall					
3093	cut	wall					
3094	cut	wall					
3095	deposit	wall					
3096	deposit	wall				Pottery, glass	18th century
3097	deposit	layer					
3098	deposit	river channel				Pottery, glass, metal, slag, fish bone, leather	Late 17th-18th century
3099	deposit	layer					



Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
3100	deposit	well					
3101	deposit	well				Pottery, claypipe	18th century
3102	cut	well					
3103	structure	wall					
3104	cut	wall					
3105	deposit	wall					
3106	structure	foundation					
3107	deposit	floor					
3108	structure	foundation					
3109	deposit	foundation					
3110	cut	foundation					
3111	structure	wall					
3112	structure	wall					
3113	cut	uncertain					
3114	structure	wall					
3115	deposit	layer					
3116	deposit	layer					
3117	deposit	layer				Pottery	17th-18th century
3118	deposit	layer					
3119	deposit	layer				Pottery	17th-18th century
3120	deposit	layer					
3121	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe	17th-18th century
3122	deposit	layer					
3123	deposit	layer					
3124	deposit	layer					
3125	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, glass, metal, slag, oyster, shell animal bone	18th-19th century
3126	deposit	layer					
3127	deposit	layer				Pottery	17th-18th century
3128	deposit	layer					
3129	deposit	layer					
3130	deposit	layer				animal bone	
3131	deposit	layer					
3132	deposit	river channel					
3133	cut	pit					
3134	deposit	layer				animal bone	
3135	cut	uncertain					



Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
3136	deposit	layer					
3137	deposit	layer					
3138	deposit	layer					
3139	deposit	river channel					
3140	deposit	pit					
3141	deposit	pit					
3142	deposit	pit					
3143	deposit	pit				Pottery	Late 17th-18th century
3145	deposit	pit					
3146	deposit	pit					
3147	deposit	pit					
3148	deposit	pit					
3149	deposit	pit					
3150	deposit	layer				animal bone	
3151	cut	uncertain					
3152	deposit	uncertain					
3153	deposit	layer					
3154	deposit	layer					
3155	deposit	layer				Pottery, claypipe, animal bone	18th century
3156	deposit	layer					
3157	deposit	wall				Pottery	17th-18th century
3158	deposit	layer					
3159	deposit	wall					
3160	deposit	wall					
3161	cut	wall					
3162	deposit	worked timber					
3163	deposit	pit					
3164	deposit	well					
3165	cut	pit					
3166	deposit	pit				Pottery. CBM, metal, slag, animal bone	Late 17th-Late 18th century
3167	deposit	wall					
3168	cut	modern					
3169	deposit	modern					
3170	cut	river channel					
3171	deposit	river channel					
3172	deposit	river channel					
3173	deposit	river channel				animal bone	
3174	deposit	river channel				animal bone	
3175	deposit	layer				animal bone	



Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3176	deposit	layer				animal bone	
3177	deposit	layer					
3178	cut	river channel					
3179	structure	foundation					
3180	cut	foundation					
3181	deposit	river channel					
3182	deposit	river channel					
3183	deposit	layer					
3184	deposit	layer					
3185	deposit	layer					
3186	deposit	layer					
3187	deposit	layer				animal bone	
3188	deposit	layer					
3189	deposit	layer					
3190	deposit	layer					
3191	cut	lift					
3192	deposit	lift					
3193	deposit	river channel				animal bone	
3194	cut	wall					
3195	deposit	wall					
3196	deposit	drain					
3197	deposit	floor					
3198	deposit	cellar					
3199	deposit	furnace				Pottery, slag	19th-early 20th century
3200	deposit	furnace				Pottery	19th-early 20th century
3201	cut	river channel					
3202	deposit	river channel					
3203	deposit	floor					
3204	structure	wall					
3205	structure	wall					
3206	deposit	drain					
3207	deposit	furnace				Pottery, CBM, glass	18th-19th century
3208	deposit	layer					
3209	deposit	wall					
3210	structure	wall					
3211	structure	wall					
3212	deposit	furnace					
3213	structure	wall					
3214	structure	wall					
3215	structure	wall					
3216	structure	wall					



Context No.	Context type	Category	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3217	structure	wall					
3218	structure	wall					
3219	deposit	uncertain					
3220	cut	wall					
3221	cut	uncertain					
3222	cut	foundation					
3223	cut	wall					
3224	deposit	wall					
3225	deposit	wall					
3226	cut	wall					
3227	cut	wall					
3228	cut	wall					
3229	cut	wall					
3230	structure	wall					
3231	structure	wall					
3232	structure	wall					
3233	cut	drain					
3234	deposit	floor					
3235	structure	wall					
3236	deposit	layer					
3237	cut	furnace					
3238	deposit	layer					





## APPENDIX 2 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL CORE DESCRIPTIONS

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

Core	Height (m) OD	Depth	Description
BH1		0 - 0.32m	Grey green silty clay
		0.32 - 0.5m	Light brown grey green silty clay
		0.5 - 0.76m	Brown grey silty clay
		0.76 - 0.9m	Orange brown clayey sand
		0.9 - 1.56m	Light brown silty clay, occasional small clasts
		1.56 - down	Sand
BH2		0 - 0.18m	Trench trample
		0.18 - 0.25m	Light brown grey silt, trace of clay
		0.25-0.86m	Light brown grey silty clay
		0.86 - 0.87m	Thin yellow grey medium sand, small gravel clasts, c. 0.05m
		0.87 - 1.38m	Light brown grey silty clay
		1.38 - 1.42m	Light brown clayey sand, occasional small clasts c. 0.05m
BH3		0 - 0.1m	Trench trample
		0.1 - 0.45m	Stiff brown grey silty clay
		0.45 - 0.46m	Grey silt, trace of sand
		0.46 - 0.6m	Stiff brown grey silty clay
		0.6 - 1.26m	Brown grey silty clay
		1.26 - 1.32m	Small clasts in brown grey silty clay matrix
		1.32m	Sand and gravel
BH4		0 - 0.3m	Grey green silty clay
		0.3 - 0.32m	Small clasts, c. 0.05m, in grey clay matrix
		0.32 - 0.6m	Grey green silty clay, trace of sand
		0.6 - 0.9m	Brickearth, orange grey silty clay, Fe streaks, distinct sand lenses
BH5		0 - 0.16m	Grey green silty clay
		0.16 - 0.85m	Grey brown silty clay, trace of sand
		0.85 - 0.90m	Small clasts, c. <0.01m, in clay matrix, clast supported
BH6		0 - 0.36m	Cultural deposits
		0.36 - 0.4m	Grey silt clay, trace of sand
		0.4 - 0.5m	Light brown clayey silt, trace of sand
		0.5 - 0.7m	Grey brown silty clay
		0.7m	Sand
BH7		0 - 0.2m	Grey brown silty clay
		0.2 - 0.40m	Brown silty clay, Fe mottling
		0.4 - 1.3m	Brown grey silty clay
		1.3m	Sand
BH320, in		0 - 0.3m	Grey brown silty clay



section [3503]		0.3 - 1.12m	Brown grey silty clay, small mortar inclusions
		1.12 -	Orange brown silty clay, Fe mottling, sand lenses, 'brickearth'

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## APPENDIX 4 FINDS REPORTS

### Pottery

By John Cotter

#### Introduction

A total of 787 sherds of pottery weighing 27.787 kg was recovered. All of this is of post-medieval date, and mainly dates to the 18th and 19th centuries. The character of the material is entirely domestic. In general the pottery is in a fragmentary but fairly fresh condition with many large fresh sherds present. A few contexts (probably rubbish pits and garderobes) contain complete reconstructable vessel profiles or near-complete profiles. Some of the higher context numbers however contain only a few small worn sherds. The average sherd weight is 36.8 g. which reflects the large size of many of the sherds here.

#### Methodology

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

#### Pottery Fabrics

These were recorded in the comments field using the codes of the Museum of London (LAARC 2007). Sometimes the full name was also recorded. The types occurring here are listed below in roughly chronological order.

SIEG: Siegburg stoneware, c 1500-1630. Import, Germany.  
BORDG: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, green-glazed, c 1550-1700.  
BORDY: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, yellow-glazed, c 1550-1700.  
BORDO: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, olive-glazed, c 1550-1700.  
OLIV: Spanish olive jar, c 1550-1750.  
RBOR: Surrey/Hampshire red Border ware, c 1550-1900.  
PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, c 1550-1900. Mainly local.  
WEST: Westerwald stoneware, c 1590-1750. Import, Germany.  
TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, c 1575-1825. London, Bristol etc.  
STRE: Staffordshire-type redware, c 1600-1800.  
MPUR BUTP: Midlands Purple ware butterpot, c 1620-1725.  
CHPO: Chinese porcelain, c 1600-1900+ (mainly c 1725-1900). Import, China.  
ENGS: English brown salt-glazed stoneware, c 1670-1900. London, Staffordshire, Bristol etc.  
LONS: London stoneware, c 1670-1900.  
STMO: Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed earthenware, c 1680-1800.  
STSL: Staffordshire-type combed slipware, c 1680-1900.  
NOTS: Nottingham stoneware, c 1700-1800.  
REST: Red stoneware, c 1730-1780.  
ENPO: English porcelain, c 1745-1925+.



SWSL: Staffordshire-type white dipped stoneware, c 1710-1760.  
SWSG: Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware, c 1720-1780.  
STGR: Staffordshire-type glazed redware (Astbury-type), c 1720-1750.  
STSG: Staffordshire-type red slipped ware with sgraffito decoration, c 1720-1760.  
CREA: Later Creamware, c 1770-1830. Staffordshire, Leeds, etc.  
PEAR: Pearlware, c 1780-1830. Staffordshire etc.  
PEAR TR: Transfer-printed Pearlware, c 1780-1830. Staffordshire etc.  
TPW: Transfer-printed refined whitewares, c 1780-1900+. Staffordshire etc.

## Summary

All the pottery is of post-medieval date. The earliest piece recovered is a sherd from the moulded base of a pale grey Siegburg stoneware tankard from Germany which dates to c 1575-1620. This has traces of decoration including an inscription. The context however is of 18th-century date (2006). Wares dating to the later 16th and the first half of the 17th century are generally rare and in many cases probably residual. Most of the pottery would appear to date from the late 17th and the 18th century in particular.

The commonest pottery type here is the post-medieval redwares or red earthenwares (PMR). Most of these are typical of London products of the later 17th and 18th centuries including those produced at Woolwich - mostly large bowls and dishes and deep conical bowls and storage jars with pair of horizontal or arched lug handles. Also handled cooking pots or pipkins, and jugs.

There are several fairly large context groups dating from the 18th century. These contain complete or reconstructable vessel profiles including a high proportion of decorative tablewares and chamberpots in tin-glazed earthenware (TGW) and other wares. Some of these assemblages have the character of garderobe or latrine groups. A high proportion of these contexts also produced high quality dishes, teabowls and other forms in Chinese porcelain (CHPO) suggesting their owners were relatively well off.

Possible garderobe groups of the first half of the 18th century include Context (3030) with a small number of complete or near-complete vessels including a tall near-complete London brown stoneware tankard (LONS) with a crowned 'WR' excise mark for William III (these were used throughout the 18th century). A separate tankard rim from the same context is part-inscribed with the name 'Tiller-' who was probably the owner and possibly even the owner of a local tavern (this would need to be researched). The bases of two conical Staffordshire butter pots (MPUR BUTP) in this context are also of interest and some pieces of high-quality Chinese or Japanese 'Imari'-style porcelain.

There are several other possible garderobe groups of the late 18th or early 19th century dated by the presence of mass-produced Staffordshire-type creamwares and whitewares. The largest of these is from Context (3022) which produced 120 sherds of pottery dated to c 1780-1800. This included a complete highly decorated Creamware teapot with lid and a complete miniature chamberpot in tin-glazed earthenware. It also included a rare lobe-handled dish or porringer in Staffordshire white stoneware (SWSG, c 1720-1780) with unusual moulded decoration including the royal arms of France and possibly Great Britain, and also a sherd from a sugar mould (PMR). Another large but more fragmentary assemblage of 190 sherds came from Context (3001, Structure 3006) which has a closing date of c 1810-1830. Most of the sherds of late TGW dishes here have a brown/cessy staining suggestive of a garderobe group. Notable items in this group include a Staffordshire-type glazed redware sugarbowl (STGR) of c 1720-1750 with the Hanoverian arms embossed in white slip.



As at the Tottenham Court Road site (XR10), only a very few sherds from the Bond Street site appear to post-date c 1830. These include a pair of unusual brown salt-glazed stoneware 'stoppers' or plugs (Ctxs 3199 and 3200) which probably come from Victorian brown stoneware drainpipes in the same material and perhaps should be regarded therefore as ceramic building material rather than vessel pottery. Ultimately some of the more interesting and complete items from this site would be worth illustrating and publishing. In general the range of pottery from the site is typical of many post-medieval domestic assemblages from London but the condition is generally good.

### Pottery Catalogue

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments/notes
3001	c1810-1830	190	3267	From structure 3006. Few sherds transfer-printed Pearlware, PEAR TR, w Euro & Chinese designs. Lot late PMR/RBOR. TGW incl M-L18C dishes - mostly stained brown/cessy. Whieldon/Astbury-type redware sugarbowl w Hanoverian arms in white slip. CHPO. CREA. Staffs white stoneware SWSG.
3002	c1700-1825	2	189	Footring CHPO teabowl w fake Chinese mark. Base large PMR jar
3003	c1710-1760	11	147	SWSL Staffs white-dipped stoneware mug handle. TGW ointment jar. WEST jug bs. PMR. CHPO dish rim - poss Swattow?
3015	c1720-1780	7	119	SWSG small saucers. BORDG chamberpot base. PMR
3016	c1720-1780	1	10	SWSG small saucer
3017	c1750-1825?	7	164	Structure 3004. CHPO small mug bs w late dec. late-looking PMR. Scrap TGW
3018	c1720-1780	39	920	Poss c1720-1760? TGW late plates/dishes, blue tint chamberpot - profile. Frags TGW late drug jar. RBOR conical bowl profile. Staffs white stoneware saucers etc. NOTTS, CHPO. Staffs combed slipware porringer/cup rim. PMR
3020	c1730-1760?	29	1556	Fragmentary profile late TGW plate/dish - prob JOINS 3001 - Chinese 'mimosa' pattern, prob Vauxhall potteries mid 18C (Britton 1986, pl.138). Bs Staffs white stone c1720-80. Profile BORDY small dish (di 180mm). Profile ?RBOR chamberpot w mottled brown glaze. Profile PMR bowl/pan & v large PMR pipkin handle
3021	18C	1	51	Structure 3006. Staffs black-glz red coarseware, thin-walled w int glz - poss related to butterpot fabric?



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments/notes
3022	c1780-1800?	115	3844	(Boxes P2-3) PMR & Creamware chamberpots. Pearlware teabowl - Chinese dec. Early eg of S Yorks-type kitchen redware with int white slip & iron-streaked glz - teabowl? Profile 18C English porcelain sugarbowl (3 sherds) w blue Chinese dec & crescent mark underside. CHPO dishes & saucer w European polychrome enamelling. Staffs wh stoneware porringer profile with trilobe handle & moulded dec on latter & arms of France & ?Britain ext. profile small staffs combed slipware PM dish.Bs PMR sugar mould w int white slip. Red stoneware teapot. Rim Engine-turned Creamware w brown slip dec - poss c1790+
3022	c1780-1800?	1	369	Complete miniature chamberpot-like jar in white TGW. Heavily brown-stained glaze. Handle missing & rim chipped. Ht 85mm, rim diam 113mm
3022	c1780-1800?	2	262	SF3032. Complete Creamware teapot (minus handle) plus ill-fitting lid - possibly re-used from another teapot? Height without lid 117mm, with lid c 138mm. Rim diam 58mm. Fluted barrel-shaped body on footring. Handle springers dec w moulded roses/peonies, spout w moulded foliage. lid chipped and handle damaged - top covered in fine milling resembling basketry. Lid handle springing dec w holly- or bryony-like flower & spiky leaves. PHOTO (Exhib/display potential)
3022	c1780-1800?	2	15	Sieved sample <3000> Pearlware dish rim w blue feather-edge - c1780-1830. TGW
3025	c1800-1830	48	1528	Broken profile Pearlware teapot w blue transfer print dec of thatched English cottage etc. Base LONS flagon, Pearl ware teabowl. Profile (v broken) WEST small chamberpot w Nassau lions. Staffs-type STM?char dish. TGW. Wh stoneware
3026	c1740-1800	5	65	Bs Astbury-type glazed fine redware. Bss Staffs combed slip dish. RBOR candlestick neck & tray
3028	c1710-1760	10	403	Staffs white-dipped stone tankard base - prob JOINS 3029. TGW dishes. STM, PMR, RBOR, BORDG ch'pot handle - or Wealden?
3029	c1740-1760	45	1728	Small bs Astbury-type fine redware. Several sherds/near-profile tankard SWSL Staffs white-dipped stoneware w iron-dipped rim c1710-60 (see 3028). CHPO. Large rimsherd Staffs black-glz redware storage jar w scar of arched lug handle - quasi butterpot but glz int & ext. TGW, PMR, BORDG, STM





Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments/notes
3030	c1720-1760	35	1882	Box 4. 1x Staffs white stoneware small ?tankard base. 1x rim London brown stoneware tankard w 'WR' excise mark & freehand inscrip - prob a name '-- Tiller[--]' - not same as tankard profile below. Most of a CHPO blue & white dish with L17/E18C radial floral design. Frags of tall Imari-style CHPO cup w gilding. London 18C PMR & TGW - some reduced from soil conditions. 2x conical vessel bases w black int glaze - poss Staffs butter pots (MPUR BUTP) - 1 poss w incised mark on base (?D). 2 other Staffs black-glz vessels. 1x small worn sherd unglz Spanish olive jar (OLIV) w metamorphic incls & abund mica. Large fresh sherds mostly
3030	c1720-1760	3	753	Profile near-complete London stoneware iron-dipped tankard 167mm tall. Complete base & handle. Crowned WR excise mark c1700-1800. ILLUS/PHOTO?
3030	c1720-1760	1	1287	Profile deep large conical bowl c165mm tall in London redware with complete horizontal handle and moulded/heavily beaded rim. Trace of horiz line grooved dec. int brown glz. Cessy deposits on one edge. ILLUS?
3036	c1700-1760	5	59	TGW dish rim w early Georgian interlace. Bs Staffs combed slipware press-moulded dish. PMR. WEST vessel base floor. All scrappy
3043	c1720-1780	21	267	Scrappy. Incl Staffs white stoneware. TGW dishes & drug jar base. LONS. PMR. CHPO
3045	c1680-1780	9	33	Scrappy. Incl TGW. PMR. CHPO. WEST
3048	c1680-1780	12	819	Profiles 2x PMR dishes in frags. CHPO cup rim. TGW dish rim - stained. Base tankard in Staffs-type pale brown earthenware with dark brown or black glz int/ext
3052	c1675-1800	27	2882	PMR London red earthenware. Mainly 2 vessels incl profile (recons) deep conical bowl w horiz handle and moulded rim. Also v heavily potted jug body/base. Frags 1-2 other vess. Lots of fresh breaks
3054	c1720-1780	11	929	Complete miniature pear-shaped ?toy coffee pot in Staffs white stoneware with detached frag of hexagonal section spout; handle & lid missing (just poss a John Dwight product c 1710?) Ht 77mm, rim diam 36mm. Base Staffs slip small pot w sgraffito dec. Rim Staffs combed slip dish. CHPO. Mostly PMR incl dish profile & prob side of 'brining' trough. Bs strainer
3055	c1675-1800	3	366	PMR London red earthenware bss & base
3059	c1790-1830	25	1379	Rim Pearlware dish w Chinese blue transfer print. Mostly 18C incl CHPO, TGW incl late drug jar base. Bs early SWSG. Mostly London PMR incl shallow dish profile & arched handle w thumbing on top



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments/notes
3068	c1880-1925?	1	508	Complete cylindrical brown stoneware ginger beer bottle with late-looking 'BATEY' stamp near base and other details
3076	c1700-1780	14	280	Mostly scrappy. Bs London stoneware tankard (LONS). Rim LONS jug w bold horiz ribbing c1680-1730ish. Worn TGW. PMR. BORDY. Bilobe handle frag prob Staffs stoneware - cream fab
3089	c1675-1800	2	28	Bs TGW dish poss 18C, bs PMR
3096	c1720-1780	2	62	Base SWSG ?jug. Burnt 18C TGW dish rim
3098	c1650-1750?	1	26	Scrap TGW dish, yell fabric
3101	c1770-1800?	3	65	CREA dish rim - prob L18C. LONS tankard bs. Profile CHPO dish - lightly carved dec
3117	c1600-1750	1	5	Bs WEST
3119	c1650-1750?	2	4	Bss white TGW incl yell fabric
3121	c1650-1750?	1	5	Rim TGW dish w blue scrolling
3125	c1720-1780	18	42	Sieved sample <3001> TGW incl bss w blue sponged dec. LONS. Butterpot bs. PMR
3127	c1620-1750	1	8	Bs TGW charger w yellow floral spray - 18C?
3143	c1650-1750?	4	22	Burnt TGW evert jar rim - poss 18C? Burnt ?PMR rim or possibly Roman?? Scraps BORDG, BORDO
3155	c1650-1750?	2	165	Rim TGW bowl w blue dec & yell fabric. Bs PMR from large jar/bowl w trace arched horiz handle - prob 18C?
3157	c1680-1780	1	33	Base late TGW drug jar w blue banding
3166	c1680-1780	1	2	Bs late TGW ?drug jar w blue banding. Sieved sample <3009>
3199	c1820-1900	1	432	SF3033. Complete brown salt-glazed stoneware stopper probably from a drainpipe. Diam of head 85mm. Length c91mm
3200	c1820-1900	1	225	SF3034. Complete brown salt-glazed stoneware stopper probably from a drainpipe. Less chunky than in 3199. Diam of head 80mm. Length c72mm. V thin glaze or gloss. Traces of blackish ?sewage deposit on apex
3207	c1780-1830	11	293	All coated in rusty/cessy deposits. Bs Engine-turned Pearlware. Rims from 3-4 red terracotta flowerpots
Total		756	27787	



## Clay-pipe

By John Cotter

### Introduction and methodology

The excavation produced a total of 145 pieces of clay pipe weighing 747 g. from 28 contexts. These have been spot-dated and a given a basic catalogue. The catalogue records, per context, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The comments field has been expanded in this instance to include additional information on parallels and any other observations worthy of note. The pipe assemblage (like most of the pottery) spans the 18th and first half of the 19th century.

### Summary of the assemblage

In total there are 23 pieces of pipe bowl, 3 pieces of mouth and 107 stem pieces. The pipes are mostly in a fresh condition with nine complete or nearly complete bowls present and also many fairly long stem pieces. The longest piece of stem noted is 190mm. long (3130, two joining), with others of 150 mm. (3001) and 125 mm. (3101). The relative freshness of the assemblage suggests burial, possibly in rubbish pits, fairly soon after breakage and disposal. Most pipes, however fresh, are stained to varying degrees with a brown cassy deposit typical of cess pits. The maximum number of pipe fragments from any context is 24 (Context 3001).

Most of the pipe bowls can be reasonably closely paralleled with those published in Oswald's simplified national typology (Oswald 1975, fig. 3G-4G) and with other assemblages from London (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). There are no definite examples of early or mid 17th-century pipe bowls present and the earliest bowls present, which date their contexts, are three bowls of c 1680-1710 (3076 and 3156). One of these is worn and possibly residual (3156). The other two (3076) are bowl bases lacking their rims but appear to be of c 1680-1710 type. One of these however has an early example of the maker's initials ('NM') on either side of the heel, which might suggest a date after c 1700. A provisional attempt has been made to identify the several maker's marks present on the heels of a few pipe bowls in this assemblage - their presence a reflection of the mainly 18th-19th century dating of the assemblage. Full details of these identifications are given in the attached catalogue.

A few pieces are highly decorated including, unusually, two separate stem pieces which probably both date to the first half of the 18th century. One of these has milled bands in the Dutch style (3076) and the other, though relatively short, has a very decorative classical or baroque style of rouletting with ovolos and palmette friezes (3003). The latter should be properly researched and published. Two pipe bowls of c 1760-1800 are also highly decorated. One of these (3001) is decorated with the star and garter emblem of the Order of the Garter (a reference to a local pub name perhaps?). The other (3018) is decorated with a crowned thistle emblem. One plain pipe bowl, with makers' initials dates to c 1820-1840 (3001) and another burnt bowl (encased in cinders) is of about this date too (3068). The most unusual item in the assemblage is a fragment from the corner of a dark reddish-brown brick of 17th- or 18th-century date with a 70 mm. length of pipe stem firmly embedded in the fabric (and causing it to eventually split). The pipe stem itself probably dates to the late 17th or 18th century but, like the brick, is not closely datable. This was probably the result of an accident or carelessness in the brickyard and, while not unique, is still an object of some intrinsic interest.

Broadly speaking, the pipes are what one might have expected from a London assemblage of the 18th-19th centuries. The bowl types suggest a possible dating emphasis of c 1750-1840.



Clay Pipe Catalogue

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
3001	c1820-1840	18	3	3	24	135	SF3006. 3 complete bowls. 2x T13 (c1780-1820) or T14 (c1820-1840) 1 has mould line on base so prob 1820+ but also has 'GE' initials on squared spur (poss George Edwards, Wood Street, Bethnal Green 1809-11). The other, of identical form, has 'E/H - G' initials (poss Ed Gardiner, Gt Windmill Street, 1823-36). 110mm stem attached to one of latter bowls. 1 prob earlier bowl with unmarked spur T23 c1760-1800 - highly dec with stylized tulip on front & crowned Star & garter logo on back - lettering faint. Fresh stems up to 150mm long
3003	L17/E18C	3	1	0	4	25	Broken bowl heel - prob c1680-1710. Short stem frag of similar date, or early 18C(?) with v delicate, elegant rouletted decorated band around stem incl frieze of ovolos within diagonal milled band & frieze of palmettes springing from band (ILLUS/parallel)
3018	c1760-1800	5	1	0	6	37	Near-complete bowl minus rim, T23. V prominent spur marked 'IM' (the I is blundered and uncertain). Highly dec bowl with crowned thistle on back and damaged floral emblem on front. Fresh but cassy
3022	c1730-1780	0	1	0	1	11	Complete bowl T12 minus chip from rim. Unmarked narrow heel
3028	c1730-1780	0	1	0	1	10	Bowl base prob T12 or T10?
3029	L17/18C	1	0	0	1	6	
3030	L18/19C	1	0	0	1	3	
3043	c1700-1740?	8	2	0	10	48	Scrappy/cassy. 2 bowl bases prob T10 - 1 with small rosettes on either side of spur in place of initials
3045	17/E18C	4	0	0	4	18	Cassy, 1 poss burnt
3048	17/E18C	1	0	0	1	6	
3052	18/19C	1	0	0	1	4	
3054	c1700-1740	4	2	0	6	47	Complete bowl prob T10 with 'WR' maker's mark on heel sides - poss William Ryder c 1717 (A&O, 214). Other heel similar



Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds	Total Weight (g)	Comments
3068	M19C	0	1	0	1	17	Near-complete bowl, burnt and encased in purplish ashy deposit
3076	c1680-1710	13	3	0	16	77	2x bowl bases w circ heels - v prob T9. 1 has early marking of maker's initials on either side of the heel 'NM' - the N is reversed - poss Nathaniel Moore, recorded 1668 (A&O 1969, 213). Also short piece of stem with multiple milled lines/bands of dec. Mainly scrappy/cessy
3087	17/18C	1	0	0	1	7	Clay pipe stem inside brick fragment. 70mm length of pipe stem embedded in corner of a dark red-brown brick (tot wt 148g). Stem fired to purplish-brown near-stoneware. Stem bore c2mm. End of pipe would have been just c5mm from corner/end of brick. Brick thickness c68mm - slightly worn. Max length of brick frag c94mm. Pipe stem poss 17/E18C but not diagnostic enough. PHOTO?
3089	17C	1	0	0	1	4	
3090	c1730-1780	1	1	0	2	29	Complete bowl T12 or poss T10? Unmarked prom circ heel. Rim poss battered - poss pre c1740?
3098	L17/18C	2	0	0	2	14	Fairly scrappy
3101	c1730-1780	2	1	0	3	30	Complete bowl T12 w short circ heel and wire-cut rim, 55mm stem still attached. Separate 125mm stem poss from same pipe
3121	L17/18C	1	0	0	1	7	
3125	L17/E18C	1	0	0	1	6	
3125	c1730-1780	13	3	0	16	39	Sieved Samples <3001>. Burnt bowl rim. Scrap another bowl. Scrappy/cessy
3130	L17/E18C	2	0	0	2	23	Fresh joining stems 190mm long
3155	c1700-1740	1	1	0	2	19	Bowl profile prob T10 with battered rim (pre-1740). Circ heel with concentric arching wire-marks underside. Bit scrappy
3156	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	15	Worn bowl T9
3187	L17/18C	1	0	0	1	9	
Total		107	23	3	133	747	



## CBM

By John Cotter

### Introduction

A total of 184 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 115.542 kg were recovered. This material currently fills 20 half-sized museum boxes. All this material appears to be of post-medieval date with the 18th and 19th centuries particularly well represented. Only one or two contexts contained material as late as the late 19th-20th century - in common with the pottery dating. The material was recorded following standard OA procedure and using templates established for other CBM assessments in southern England.

### Methodology

The CBM assemblage here contains two distinct elements which reflect two distinct methods of retrieval. There is a collection of 37 complete (or nearly complete) post-medieval bricks (totalling 37 pieces, 80.066 kg.). Most of these have small finds numbers and were evidently sampled from standing structures. These have been catalogued in detail on an Excel Spreadsheet (see 'Complete bricks catalogue'). The latter records details including context number, small find number, approximate date, number of pieces and weight per brick and the length, width and thickness of each brick. A comments field describes other attributes such as colour, fabric and condition etc. Besides complete bricks, sampled from structures, a few other complete bricks were recovered from excavated contexts along with the 'Mixed CBM' but were not assigned small finds numbers. For convenience and to avoid re-handling at a later date these were also included in the complete bricks catalogue (see below). Similarly, one or two items labelled (along with the others) as 'brick samples' proved not to be bricks in the normal sense but related types of CBM. The latter were therefore recorded as 'Mixed CBM'.

The bulk of the assemblage, in terms of fragment count, has been designated 'Mixed CBM' and been treated in rather less detail. This comprises 109 pieces weighing 35.476 kg. and was catalogued on an Excel spreadsheet at an 'intermediate' level of detail - somewhere between a basic catalogue (i.e. recording just sherd counts and weight per context) and a detailed catalogue (recording all the types of CBM and their dimensions, per context). By this system broad predictable functional categories of CBM were recorded by sherd count per context (i.e. plain roof tile, brick fragments, floor tile and 'other' types of CBM). A whole weight was recorded for each context but not for each type. This gives a more detailed snapshot of the composition of the assemblage than a basic catalogue but it falls short of the detail found in a detailed catalogue. Measurable dimensions were recorded (in the comments field) for many of the more complete or unusual pieces and an approximate spot-date was assigned to the latest material in each context. Spot-dates assigned are based on the character of the material itself and are of necessity quite broad due to the highly conservative nature and regional variation of this class of building material. CBM dates should therefore be used with caution and regarded as of secondary importance to dates based on pottery or clay pipes. Several bags of mostly very small, crushed and featureless scraps of CBM (including coal and mortar) were recovered as a by-product of environmental sampling and sieving. These were briefly scanned, approximately dated and noted in the comments of the 'Mixed CBM' catalogue but their quantification has been excluded from the totals above which relate only to 'hand excavated' material. This sieved material totalled 177 pieces (2.247 g.). After recording the sieved material was discarded.





## Character and condition of the assemblage

Aside from the 37 complete brick samples the CBM assemblage is generally in a fragmentary but fairly fresh condition depending on the type of CBM in question. The predominant material in the 'Mixed' assemblage is brick fragments and these are mostly very fragmentary. The condition of other types is variable. Post-medieval flat roof tile or 'peg' tile is quite common but mostly very fragmentary. Pantile is also quite common and some large fragments of these have survived - though no complete or nearly-complete examples. A single smallish hip tile is the only complete item of roofing material present. The 'Mixed CBM' assemblage breaks down into three main components the predominant class of which comprises brick fragments (38 pieces) followed by flat roofing tile (28 pieces) and 'other' or miscellaneous types of CBM (41 pieces) which here includes pantiles, tin-glazed wall tiles and any other unusual or unidentifiable types. The majority of context assemblages of 'Mixed CBM' have been spot-dated as 18th or 19th century mainly by the presence of pieces of pantile or flat roof tile (peg tile) in a smooth red post-medieval looking fabric which shows little or no development during this period - up to the point where they were commonly replaced in London by Welsh roofing slate during the 19th century. A few pieces (bricks included) could be as early as the late 17th century but there is little in the way of diagnostic evidence to prove this. Most, if not all of the assemblage, has therefore been dated from the 18th century onwards. Individual types or classes of CBM are briefly described below (for more detailed descriptions see the two attached spot-dates spreadsheets).

### Flat roof tile: 28 pieces

Also known as peg tile. These are of typical rectangular shape and fairly crude manufacture with a pair of circular nail holes at one end. The assemblage here is mostly very fragmentary and unremarkable. A few very late-looking regular pieces could be as late as c 1875-1925 (3068). Another possibly early 20th-century item (context 3073) - apparently a complete peg tile or flat roof tile - preserves its complete dimensions but only because it appears to have been bonded to another tile with a strong grey mortar and used as a floor tile as it is heavily worn from use on its exposed side. It is also unusual in that there is no evidence of suspension holes.

### Brick: 37 complete bricks plus 38 pieces

As mentioned above, some of the plain handmade un-frogged red bricks could possibly be as early as the late 17th century but the general character of most of the complete bricks suggests a later date is more likely. The presence of a shallow frog in several examples indicates an early 19th-century date for these. Many of the un-frogged bricks have an almost identical size and hard purplish-red appearance to the frogged bricks suggesting they may be of similar date - or perhaps a little earlier - and mostly perhaps from the same general source. Many could be described as 'Stock' bricks - which were produced in north Kent from the late 18th century onwards and sent in their millions to London and its growing suburbs. The majority of complete bricks are around 220-30 mm. long x 110 mm. wide x 60 mm. thick. Most are in a hard purplish-red sandy fabric with yellowish surface patches and contain random flint grits and pebbles which can be very coarse. They appear to have been made in a mould rather than hand-formed. One or two yellow bricks also occur including a possible Stourbridge firebrick of 19th-century date. Mostly however they are ordinary house bricks. Three? mid 19th-century Stock bricks with shallow frogs have the same (or similar) weakly stamped maker's mark - possibly 'HSI' - although this not clear on any example (3069, 3071, 3213) although it does confirm that some of the bricks come from the same manufactory. More unusual items include a pair of identical curved red architectural bricks (3198) and a complete but warped small Dutch 'clinkard' or paving brick of the 17th or 18th century (3003 and another fragment in 3017). No bricks clearly later than c 1850/75 were noted.

**Floor or 'quarry' tiles: 2 pieces**

A single worn scrap from a red 'quarry' tile was noted in context (2006). This might be of Flemish origin and 17th/18th-century date. The only other floor tile was a small complete square tile in a dense black fabric similar to those found in Victorian churches and civic buildings (context 3068).

**'Other' or 'miscellaneous' CBM: 41 pieces**

This mainly comprises red sandy pantile fragments. These specialised curved roofing tiles were introduced to England from Holland in the late 17th century but the fragmentary examples here have been dated to the 18th-19th century. These include a few black-glazed pieces possibly of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. There is a single complete smallish hip tile (from a roof corner) in a red post-medieval fabric (3017) and there is one small piece of plain white tin-glazed wall tile of 18th-century date (3043). The most unusual items recovered (both from 3068) are two large refractory 'slabs' in yellowish Stourbridge fireclay. These are broken and of uncertain original form and function but seem to have been either slab-shaped with a rounded end/top or possibly oval or circular. Both are intensely scorched from use and both seem to be worn on the edges (like a grindstone). One example has a smallish perforation and both bear a fragmentary marker's stamp - legible on the larger perforated example as HICKMAN STOURBRIDGE - a known producer of firebricks in the late 19th century. The objects may be from a furnace or some sort of industrial hearth. Another unusual category here - not strictly CBM - are 10 pieces of thick broken slab- or tile-like asphalt or Tarmac (context 3017), which probably date to the (?) early 20th century. These could have been used as roofing or flooring material.

**Summary**

The CBM appears to be almost exclusively of 18th- and 19th-century date and includes a high proportion of both complete and fragmentary house bricks. A smaller collection of other CBM types is also present including roofing materials (pantile, pegtile) and parts of a possible furnace structure in late 19th-century Stourbridge fireclay. A small number of early 20th-century items are also present including roof tile and some pieces of asphalt or Tarmac. The assemblage suggests a mixed domestic/industrial use for the site.

*CBM Catalogue*

Context	SF	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
3003	n/a	17-18C	1	629	155	60-77	29-36	Complete except for chipped corner. Dutch 'clanked' - probably a waster - overfired near-stoneware, pale greenish-grey core w pale grey surfaces. Twisted or severely warped. DO NOT DISCARD
3004	3009	L17-18C?	1	2117	225	100	62	Complete. Unfrogged. Purplish-red w yellowish surface patches. Rough. Creased, brittle. Slightly deformed/squashed. Few v coarse flint inclusions





Context	SF	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
3005	3022	L17-18C?	1	1799	212	99	67	Complete. Unfrogged. Purplish-red w yellowish surface patches. Rough, esp underside. Creased, very brittle. Several v coarse flint & chalk inclusions. Now in 2 halves (found whole)
3006	3008	L17-18C?	1	1872	214	100	63	Complete. Unfrogged. Purplish-red w yellowish surface patches. Rough, esp underside. Creased, very brittle. Several v coarse flint & chalk inclusions. Now in 2 halves (found whole). Fairly identical to 2 bricks above. Poss scorched on one end
3007	3016	18-E19C?	1	2300	223	110	70	Complete. Unfrogged. Purplish-red w yellowish surface patches. Rough, esp underside. Creased, very brittle. Several v coarse flint & chalk inclusions. Fairly identical to 3 bricks above but thicker. Some grey mortar adhering
3008	3015	E19C	1	2374	218	103	65	Complete with shallow frog. Poss Stock brick? Purplish-red with yellowish surfaces. Fairly crude. Traces of whitewash on 1 end. Heavily encrusted on sides w grey mortar
3009	3011	18-E19C?	1	2084	220	102	65	Complete. Unfrogged. Orange. Fairly well finished w sharp arrises & fairly smooth surfaces. Contains fine and v coarse flint inclusions
3010	3012	18-E19C?	1	2016	210	100	50-60	Complete. Unfrogged. Hard, dense. Purplish-red w yellowish surfaces. Poss Stock brick? Uneven thickness - tapering from 1 end to other. Fairly crude. Some coarse flint inclusions visible
3029	3014	18-E19C?	1	2222	215	95	60	Complete. Unfrogged. Hard, dense. Purplish-red w yellowish surfaces. Poss Stock brick? Slightly warped. Traces white mortar on side & thick lump of coarse grey mortar on top - re-used?
3044	3010	E19C	1	1626	190+	108	67	Incomplete. Lacking one end. Broad shallow frog. Fairly soft friable orange-red brick. Fairly crude. Some flint



Context	SF	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
3044	3010	18-E19C?	1	1628	220	101	60	Complete length but extensively worn/chipped especially on one of larger faces along edges but dimensions still survive in places. Soft orange-brown, fairly pale. Unfrogged. Might be L17/18C but mainly because of softness/damage [2 bricks with same SF number]
3068	3038	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Mixed CBM catalogue. Industrial curved 'bricks' or objects
3069	3042	M19C?	1	2539	225	104	65	Complete shallow frogged ?stock brick. Hard purplish-red w yellowish surfs. Thick grey mortar underside. Stamped letters inside frog but hard to decipher under thick film of cement, poss 'H SI & Co'? Or 'H&I Co'? Poss scorched/cindery at one end (see 3071 & 3213)
3070	3039	19C	1	2257	225	100	65	Complete unfrogged ?stock brick. Hard purplish-red w yellowish surfs in places. Fairly sharp arrises. One edge worn - poss paving brick or entrance brick?
3071	3041	M-L19C	1	2459	235	105	65	Complete shallow frogged ?stock brick. Hard purplish-red w yellowish patches. Thick white mortar underside. Poss with stamped letters inside frog but too faint - v similar to (3069) above
3072	n/a	18C	1	2112	237	103	62	Label says 'Brick sample below (3072)'. Complete. Unfrogged soft red brick with damaged edges. Fairly crude
3073	3025	18C	1	2027	213	66	63	Complete unfrogged soft reddish-brown with yellowish surfaces. Unusually narrow. Poss warped? Very creased on 1 side. Heavily encrusted in pinkish-brown mortar containing coal or charcoal flecks
3073	3045	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Mixed CBM catalogue. 'Floor tile' made from bonded pegtile
3075	3023	19C	1	1936	228	105	64	Near-complete unfrogged light yellow ?Stock brick with one corner prob deliberately cut off at c 45 degree angle. Relatively fine fabric. Traces white mortar. Slightly sooted/weathered on one side



Context	SF	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
3075	3024	19C	1	2083	240+	110	65	Near-complete with square shallow frog. One end damaged or possibly crudely chamfered. Prob stock brick w purplish-red fabric & yellowish surfaces. Typical Victorian house brick
3075	3026	18-E19C	1	2139	216	90	65	Complete unfrogged hard purplish-brown with yellowish patches. Unusually narrow. Possibly warped? Heavily encrusted in pinkish-brown mortar containing coal or charcoal flecks & brick dust. Similar to (3073)
3078	3028	E19C?	1	3043	210	105	63	Complete unfrogged undamaged pale yellow stock brick. Hard. Unusually heavy (partly from mortar). Regular. Traces of original white lime mortar overlain on all sides by thick areas of coarse light pinkish-brown mortar containing small glass frags and brick dust. Prob re-used
3078	3030	E19C?	1	2289	221	105	65	Complete unfrogged ?stock brick. Pale yellow surfaces on orange core. Traces white mortar. Neat, regular. Poss traces sooting on one side
3078	3027	E19C?	1	2128	215	100	62	Complete unfrogged ?stock brick. Hard purplish-red w yellowish surfaces. Regular but possibly warped laterally. Sl overfired. Large patch pinkish lime mortar
3078	3029	E19C?	1	2213	220	100	62	Complete unfrogged ?stock brick. Hard purplish-red w yellowish surfaces. Regular but sl warped. Traces white mortar on face overlain with thick pinkish-grey mortar which also covers sides - possibly re-used?
3103	3017	18-E19C	1	2774	216	102	60	Complete unfrogged. Soft red with some coarse flint. Sharp arrisis. Heavily encrusted with gritty white lime mortar
3103	3018	18-E19C	1	843	100+	98	60	Brick end. Soft red unfrogged as above. Large incl of animal bone in fabric. Encrusted in same mortar
3106	3047	M19C?	1	2590	230	110	67	Complete, with fairly shallow frog - possibly M19C? Hard red fabric with yellowish surfaces, straight arrises, regular. Patches of white lime mortar. At one edge the end of a piece of



Context	SF	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
								clay tobacco pipe inclusion can be seen protruding - stem bore c 1.5mm - looks 19C
3107	3013	19C	1	2875	225	110	63	Complete unfroged coarse yellow Stourbridge-type fire brick. Near regular but darkened and prob scorched on one face, mortar traces on opp face
3107	3043	E19C	1	2575	235	110	65	Complete ?stock brick with shallow frog. Hard purplish-red w yellowish patches. Regular. Patches white lime mortar
3196	3044	E19C	1	2729	220	105	70	Complete ?stock brick with shallow frog. Hard purplish-red w yellowish patches. Regular. Large patches white lime mortar
3198	3036	18-19C	1	1782	205	93	60	Complete neatly made fine red curved ?architectural brick - possibly from a door or window arch? 1 ?outer face covered with thin whitewash over which are small patches of black ?paint or pitch or thick soot - extends across one end but mainly confined to outer face. Outer diam c 520mm
3198	3037	18-19C	1	1681	200	90	58	Complete neatly made fine red curved ?architectural brick as above 1 ?outer face covered with thin whitewash over which are large patches of black ?paint or pitch or thick soot - extends across one end but mainly confined to outer face. Outer diam c 520mm. Outer curved edge more worn than above
3203	3035	E19C	1	2616	230	110	65	Complete ?stock brick with shallow rectangular frog with a small dimple or dot at each end of frog. Hard purplish-red w yellowish patches. Regular. Patches white lime mortar
3204	3040	E19C	1	2445	242	105	65-70	Complete ?stock brick poss with v shallow frog made by 3 light finger impressions? Hard purplish fabric with flint and ashy voids. Surfaces mostly yellowish. Diagonal side skintling. Scraped vertical back (as most of these E19C types above).



Context	SF	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
								Slight deformation prob during firing. No evid of mortar
3209	3049	E19C	1	2775	235	110	70	Complete stock brick with v shallow rectangular frog. Hard purplish fabric with flint and ashy voids. Surfaces mostly yellowish. Regular. Underside covered with thick white lime mortar
3213	3048	M19C?	1	2313	225	105	65	Complete stock brick with shallow rectangular frog containing 3-4 faintly impressed letters or numbers - poss 'HSI' with a large dot before and after inscrip - but too faint to be certain. Same as in (3069) above. Hard purplish fabric with flint and ashy voids. Surfaces with yellowish patches. Regular. Traces white lime mortar. Traces of sooting on sides. label says 'Furnace floor'. KEEP!
Total			37	80066				

*CBM (mixed) Catalogue*

Context	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Total fragment count	Weight (g)	Comments
3052	18-19C				2	2	788	Fresh red pantile
3054	18-19C	1			5	6	1292	Fresh red pantile incl curved corner/end. 1x pmed pegtile corner
3055	E19C		3			3	2644	End yellow stock brick w shallow frog, worn. 2x large frags red brick - 1 prob 17C, worn
3018	18-E19C	2	4		6	12	1922	Structure 3004. Fresh red pantile incl curved corner/end. Pmed pegtile corner. Red brick frags incl complete end - prob 18C - 1 burnt or waster?
3020	18-19C				1	1	325	Worn yellowish pantile frag - encrusted in cassy/limey deps (ex-pot)
3021	18-19C	2			1	3	364	Fresh pantile frag (ex pot). Structure 3006
3022	L18-19C	1			3	4	1385	Fresh red pantile incl 2 side pieces covered in black glaze. 1 v large side/end piece unglz



Context	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Total fragment count	Weight (g)	Comments
								brownish-yell fabric
3022	L18-19C	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3000> (21 sh/261g). Scraps mostly brick, pegtile. Discarded
3025	18-19C	2				2	237	Pmed peg w nailholes
3030	18-19C	1			2	3	165	Fresh red pantile. Pmed peg scrap. (Ex-pot)
3043	18-E19C	4			1	5	173	Frag pmed peg. 1x sh plain white tin-glazed tile w yellow fabric (ex-pot)
3068	L19C				2	2	8761	SF3038 'Large curved brick' 75-80mm thick. 2 frags poss from 2 separate large ?disc-shaped object(s). Scorched but dense heavy yellowish coarse refractory firebrick fabric - with sandwich of scorching seen in broken section. Largest frag with off-centre hole bored through 40mm diam (pre-firing) & rough edge as though used for grinding: lightly stamped letters (each 13-15mm high) ' - HICKMA[N] / STOURBR[IDGE] near centre; outer diam c 440mm near top - not circular - poss tombstone-shaped? Other sl smaller frag w diam of c400mm & sl different scorched sandwich core. Edges less worn; nr centre deep stamp w raised letters c13mm high, fragmentary, illeg but lower line poss begins '& Co '. Reddish scorching on both objects plus patches ash glaze. Prob industrial use - furnace backs etc? Box 11
3001	18-19C	2			2	4	178	Structure 3006.Red pantile frags. pmed pegtile (ex-pot)
3002	18-19C	1				1	131	pmed peg
3003	18-E19C				2	2	264	Fresh red pantile. See brick catalogue



Context	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Total fragment count	Weight (g)	Comments
3017	c1900+	2	21		10	33	8567	8x slab-like lumps of tarmac/asphalt (1943g) 22mm thick & with a tile-like edge. 2x Pantile. Brick frags - worn incl stock brick w shallow frog, also red & purplish prob 18C brick & 1x corner frag Dutch clinkard 38mm thick x 48mm wide but heavily worn on 1 side from use as an edge-on paving brick (KEEP).Pmed peg incl large fresh side frag 14mm thick
3017	18-19C				1	1	228	Fresh red pmed hip-tile. Upper end c80mm wide x 14m thick with single circular nailhole (ex-pot)
3059	18-19C				1	1	469	Large fresh curved corner/side red pantile
3068	c1875-1925+	3		1		4	782	Floortile - small square 39mm x 12mm thick black basalt ware tile typical of Victorian church floors etc, machine-made w relief lettering on back 'MH & Co/ 82B'. 3x v late-looking red pmed pegtile - 1 bedded in grey mortar
3073	19-E20C	1				1	3017	SF3045 Labels says 'Tile floor' clearly heavily worn from use but more like a 'blind' rectangular pegtile - 1 complete bonded to another broken tile underneath. Complete eg 280 x 165/70 x 15mm thick. Fairly soft red fabric (more like brick) but shape is that of flat pegtile but no evidence of nailholes. Bonded underside with thick grey mortar. broken tile underneath also 15mm thick, overall thickness 46mm.
3125	18-E19C?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3001> (25 sh/766g). Scraps mostly brick, few pegtile. 1x quarry tiles - unglz, some coal. Discarded
3134	18-E19C?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3002> (100sh/1090g). Small scraps





Context	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Total fragment count	Weight (g)	Comments
								mostly brick, few pegtile. Discarded
3166	18-E19C?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3009> (10sh/86g). Small scraps mostly brick, few pegtile, some coal. Discarded
3173	18-E19C?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3011> (6sh/19g). Small scraps mostly brick, few pegtile. Discarded
3174	18-E19C?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3010> (8sh/11g). Small scraps mostly brick, few pegtile. Discarded
3175	18-E19C?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sieved sample <3015> (8sh/14g). Small scraps mostly brick, few pegtile. Coal & mortar. Discarded
3187	18-E19C		1			1	254	Brick edge. Purplish-red. Crude. 60mm thick
3207	18-E19C				1	1	542	Fresh red pantile corner
Total		28	38	2	41	109	35476	



## Glass

By Ian R. Scott

### Introduction

There are 108 sherds of glass, comprising 77 sherds of vessel glass, 24 sherds of window glass, a single length of glass tube, and six small undiagnostic sherds. The glass has been quantified and identified and where possible dated, and the data has been fully recorded onto a database.

### Glass Catalogue

Context	Vessel	Window	Tube	Undiagnostic	Total
1005		1			1
2008	1				1
3001	9	3			12
3002	1				1
3017	2				2
3018	8	7			15
3020	1				1
3022	21	7		2	30
3025	1				1
3028		1			1
3029	6	1			7
3030	15				15
3054	2				2
3055	2				2
3068	2		1		3
3089	1				1
3096	2	2			4
3098	1				1
3125	1	1			2
3171		1			1
3174				4	4
3207	1				1
Total	77	24	1	6	108

### The Assemblage

#### Vessel glass

The vessel glass forms the bulk of the assemblage and comprises for the most part bottles. There are 36 sherds of wine bottle, four sherds of possible wine bottle, 10 sherds of pharmaceutical bottles, six sherds from bottles of indeterminate type and five sherds from case bottles. There are 16 sherds that cannot be identified to vessel type. The absence of domestic vessels, glass or bowls is notable.



*Glass Vessel Catalogue*

Vessel Type	Total
wine bottle	36
? wine bottle	4
pharmaceutical bottle	10
bottle	6
case bottle	5
uncertain/ undiagnostic	16
Total	77

The glass all probably dates to the 18th century or later. The wine bottles comprise predominantly thick walled early bottles. The pharmaceutical bottles and the case bottles are all of 18th-century date. There is some later glass, including some small pieces of more recent date.

*Dated Glass Catalogue*

Context	late 17 C to mid 18 C	late 17 C to late 18 C	early mid 18 C	mid 18 C	18 C	?18 C	18 C	18 C	19 C	mid 19 C early 20 C	modern	Undiagnostic	Total
2008											1		1
3001					4				1		3	1	9
3002					1								1
3017					1							1	2
3018				4		4							8
3020											1		1
3022				1	4		2				3	11	21
3025			1										1
3029	1			1	1						2	1	6
3030	1		2		11							1	15
3054				2									2
3055					1							1	2
3068									2				2
3089						1							1
3096				1	1								2
3098		1											1
3125												1	1
3207								1					1
Total	2	1	3	9	24	5	2	2	2	2	10	17	77

**Window glass**

There are 24 sherds of window glass. Most appears to be broadly of post-medieval date, but not more closely datable. There are a few sherds of modern glass from context 3001 (19th-century soakaway fill).



## Other glass

There is a length of colourless glass tube broken at one end and fire polished at the other from 19th- to 20th-century dumping (context 3068). It is 124 mm long and has a diameter of 14 mm. It is associated with 2 sherds of a moulded embossed cylindrical bottle of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date. There are 2 broad parallel white stripes encased in the metal, which form a narrow clear strip. It was probably part of pressure gauge.

## Discussion

The glass is spread through a limited number of contexts, many of which only produced a few sherds. There are a number of contexts which produced small concentrations of glass. Context 3001 (19th-century soakaway fill) produced nine sherds of vessel glass and three of window glass. The material included 18th-century pharmaceutical bottles, late 18th- to early 19th-century bottle glass and possible 19th-century wine bottle and window glass. Context 3018 (18th-century dumping) produced eight sherds of vessel glass of 18th-century date and seven sherds of post medieval window glass.

Context 3022 (18th-century soakaway fill) produced 21 sherds of vessel glass ranging from part of an octagonal case bottle of 18th-century date, and late 18th- or early 19th-century wine bottles to three sherds of modern wine bottle. There were also some undiagnostic sherds of vessel glass and finally 7 sherds of post medieval window glass.

The final context with a concentration of glass was in dump 3030 over the river channel, which produced 15 sherds of vessel glass, comprising 1 undiagnostic free blown sherd, the base of cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle and 13 sherds from six 18th-century wine bottles.

## Conclusions

Overall the assemblage comprises 18th-century glass types, with a little 19th-century material, and some limited modern glass. The dominance of bottle sherds amongst the vessel glass suggests that the glass assemblage does not represent simple domestic use. The assemblage has limited intrinsic interest or analytical potential.



## Metal

By Ian R. Scott

### Introduction

There are 57 metal objects (68 fragments), comprising 33 iron objects (40 fragments), 20 copper alloy objects (25 fragments), three non-ferrous objects (three fragments) and one lead object (one fragment).

The metalwork has been quantified and identified and assigned to a functional category, and the data has been recorded onto a database.

### The Assemblage

The metalwork comprises a very limited range of material. There are no tools, or items relating to transport. There are five personal items comprising one copper alloy button from a late 17th- to early 18th-century animal bone dump (context 3187) and five dress pins from Tyburn River channel deposits (contexts 3173-3174 & 3177) and from dumped material over the infill channel (context 3175). Household items include parts of sheet iron bucket with wire reinforced rim from an 18th- to 19th-century dump (context 3030), a length of non-ferrous pipe, possibly a length of gas pipe, and a copper alloy bracket from 19th- and 20th-century dumping (context 3068), and a furniture tack from the 18th-century fill (context 3076) of a construction cut.

### Metal Catalogue

Context		Personal	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Waste	Totals
3001	Count					6	3		9
	Fragt					6	3		9
3017	Count				1				1
	Fragt				1				1
3018	Count				1				1
	Fragt				1				1
3022	Count					1	1	2	4
	Fragt					1	1	2	4
3030	Count		1						1
	Fragt		2						2
3045	Count						1		1
	Fragt						1		1
3068	Count		2	3		4	8		17
	Fragt		2	3		8	10		23
3076	Count		1			1			2
	Fragt		2			1			3
3098	Count			1					1
	Fragt			1					1
3125	Count				3				3
	Fragt				5				5
3128	Count					1			1
	Fragt					1			1
3166	Count				1				1



Context		Personal	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Waste	Totals
	Fragt				1				1
3173	Count	1							1
	Fragt	1							1
3174	Count	2			2	3	1		8
	Fragt	2			3	3	1		9
3175	Count	1			2		1		4
	Fragt	1			2		1		4
3177	Count	1							1
	Fragt	1							1
3187	Count	1							1
	Fragt	1							1
Total	Count	6	4	5	10	17	16	2	60
Total	Fragt	6	6	5	13	21	20	2	73

Other finds comprise structural items (n = 5; n fragments = 5) and nails (n = 10; n fragments = 13), several miscellaneous pieces (n = 17; n fragments = 21).

Potentially more interesting are some of the unidentified finds ('Query'). In addition to a number of copper alloy discs n = 4; contexts 3001, 3045 & 3068), unidentified fragments of plate and wire (contexts 1012, 3022 and 3174), there are 8 cast iron objects all from 19th- or 20th-century dumping (context 3068). The best preserved examples are almost but not exactly hemispherical and hollow cast, with holes at their apex. On some examples the holes have a low moulded collar. The function of these castings is unclear, but possibly they are the remains of cast iron pressure vessels and perhaps used in an industrial process. They are approximately 120 mm in diameter.

## Discussion

The metalwork is widely distributed with a number of contexts with only one or two metal finds. Only contexts 3068 (n = 17; n fragments = 23) and context 3001 (n = 9; n fragments 9) produced more than five finds each. Context 3068 contained the cast iron hemispherical objects, the length of possible gas pipe and a large iron bolt. Context 3001 produce miscellaneous fragments of iron (n = 5), 2 copper alloy discs, and an unidentified copper alloy fragment.

None of the metalwork can be closely dated, although the cast iron (context 3068) would fit best in a 19th-century context. Otherwise none of the metalwork would be out of place in a later post-medieval (i.e. 18th- or 19th-century) context.

## Conclusions

Overall the assemblage comprises a very limited range of finds, with little evidence for domestic occupation or even craft activity. The small collection of cast iron objects from context 3068 would perhaps repay further investigation to identify their function. Apart from these objects the assemblage has limited intrinsic interest and limited analytical potential.





## Slag, Clinker and Coal

By Ian Scott

### Introduction

A total of 618 fragments of slag (3960g) and 13 fragments of coal (29) were recovered from the hand-collected finds and from the environmental samples. In addition a further 2 boxes of unsorted residues containing slag/clinker/coal have been retained for analysis by the specialist.

The majority of the material was recovered from contexts associated with oven/hearths dating to the 18th century. The area where these features are located show up on Roques map of 1746 as a stable yard and it is possible that there were ovens/hearths or even a blacksmiths forge present in this complex. The remaining smaller quantities of slag come from back filling and dumps of domestic waste in the dried up river channel of the Tyburn.

### Slag, Clinker and Coal Catalogue

Context	Sample No	No of Objects	Weight (g)	Material	Context info
3022	3000	6	21	Slag	Well/drain/soakaway infill 18thC
3022	+ unsorted residues	18	25	Slag	
3028		1	159	Slag	Rubbish dump 18thC
3068		4	1048	Slag	oven/furnace room infill 19thC
3068		1	420	Slag	
3076		3	171	Slag	Wall construction cut fill
3098	3003 + unsorted residues	3	3	Slag	River channel deposit 17th-18thC
3125	3001 + unsorted residues	25	91	Slag	levelling layer 18thC
3134	3002 + unsorted residues	4	5	Slag	levelling layer
3166	3009 + unsorted residues	20	18	Slag	pit fill 17th-18thC
3171	3012	1	1	Slag	River channel fill
3171		1	4	Coal	
3173	3011 + unsorted residues	2	3	Coal	River channel fill
3173		6	3	Slag	
3174	3010 + unsorted residues	3	2	Slag	River channel fill
3175	3015 + unsorted residues	6	21	Coal	dumped material in dried up Tyburn
3175		9	6	Slag	



3193	3014	14	1	Slag	River channel fill
3193		4	1	Coal	
3199	3004 + unsorted residues	500	1986	Slag	Furnace deposit. Fill of brick oven/furnace 19thC

Present within the assemblage are slag lumps, cinder and fuel ash slag (waste derived from reactions between fuel and clay minerals), non-diagnostic slag comprising silica-rich slag with no obvious diagnostic features, and coal and charcoal, possibly for use as a fuel. The environmental samples also produced small quantities of hammerscale from contexts 3022 and 3166.

## Small Finds

By Ian R. Scott

### Introduction

There are just five non-metallic finds from the Bond Street excavation. These include two bone or ivory objects and a wooden object from the 19th-century fill 3001 of a soakaway. One object is a squat cylindrical bone object with male screw thread at one end and female screw thread at the other end where it is partly roughly hollowed out. It is unclear what function it served. The second object from context 3001 is an ivory domino. A third object is part of a lathe turned wooden cup (SF 3004). Although less than half the object survives the fragment preserves the complete profile of cup.

The other two small finds are from an 18th-century soakaway fill (context 3022) and comprise five tiny fragments of printed card and part of an ivory fan. Three fragments of the printed card refit and a few printed words can be identified: 'your | which | w. . .'. The other two fragments have slightly thicker printed border. The fan is probably ivory and the slats are all broken off although all are present and still fixed together. The outer slats are thicker and shaped. The fan could be 18th-century in date.

### Small Finds Catalogue

Context	Identification					Totals
	printed card	wooden cup	domino	fan	bone object	
3001		1	1		1	3
3022	1			1		2
Totals	1	1	1	1	1	5

Although the non-metallic small finds are limited in number, some at least have intrinsic interest, for example the fan and the lather turned wooden cup. The assemblage as a whole requires no further work.



## Stone, Flint

By Geraldine Crann

### Introduction

A total of 12 pieces of stone were retained during the excavation of which four are worked and these were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens.

Eleven fragments of slate roofing were retrieved (1.2kg). These did not retain any original features, such as nail holes, but seem certain to have been used for roofing. A thick block of slate (3054) has one cut edge but is of unknown function; it is possibly raw material.

A total of eight pieces of flint were retained, three were hand collected and five were from sieved soil samples. Only one fragment was potentially worked. The burnt unworked flint is of low potential and requires no further work. Having been recorded it may be discarded.

### Flint Catalogue

Catalogue	SF / sample	Context	Number	Weight (g)	Comment
1	-	3059	1	8	Irregular waste, possibly natural
2	<3010>	3174	1	1	Natural
3	<3011>	3173	2	5	Natural
4	<3012>	3171	1	1	sieved chip
5	-	3028	1	23	Burnt unworked
6	<3001>	3125	5	28	burnt unworked
7	<3009>	3166	1	17	burnt unworked
8	-	3175	1	11	burnt unworked

### Stone Catalogue

Context Number	Category	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)	Lithology	Comments
3015	Roof Slate fragment	1	93	Slate	Part of a roof tile, original size indeterminate, no characteristics
3020	Roof Slate fragment	2	199	Slate	Part of a roof tile, original size indeterminate, no characteristics
3054	Roof Slate fragment	3	352	Slate	Part of a roof tile, original size indeterminate, no characteristics
3001	Roof Slate fragment	3	369	Slate	Part of a roof tile, original size indeterminate, no characteristics
3022	Roof Slate fragment	1	30	Slate	Part of a roof tile, original size indeterminate, no characteristics
3030	Roof Slate fragment	1	118	Slate	Part of a roof tile, original size indeterminate, no characteristics
3054	Worked stone	1	365	Slate	Thick chunk of slate with one cut edge. Raw material: 84 x 79 x 26mm



## Animal Bone

By Lena Strid

### Introduction

The animal bone assemblage from Bond Street (XCS10) consists of a total of 533 fragments, dated to the post-medieval period. A total of 49 bones (9.2%) came from sieved soil samples. Almost all of the sieved bones were small fragments unidentifiable to species.

A full record of the assemblage, documented in a Microsoft Access database, can be found with the site archive.

### Methodology

The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology using a comparative skeletal reference collection in addition to standard osteological identification manuals. For each context, the number of identifiable bones per species were noted, as well as the number of bones and teeth that would yield useful data for ageing, sexing and measurements. The general condition of the bones was graded as good, moderate and poor.

### Overview of the assemblage

The bone condition was over all very good, suggesting that the bones were deposited rapidly, with little access for scavengers.

The assemblage is dominated by bones from horse and sheep/goat. The horse bones mainly come from contexts 3150 and 3187, the former containing a fragmented horse skull and the latter a semi-articulate horse burial. Excluding these remains, the number of speciable bones is very low. Other species present include cattle, pig, domestic fowl, turkey (?), dog, cat and corvid. The distribution of skeletal elements from livestock indicates a mix of household and butchery waste.

Data on ageing, sexing and animal size are very limited, but could provide useful data for a study of animal utilisation in post-medieval London, if combined with contemporary assemblages.

#### *Animal Bone Species Identification Catalogue*

Species	Post-med
Cattle	18
Sheep/goat	52
Pig	5
Horse	232
Dog	5
Cat	5
Domestic fowl	2
Turkey?	1
Corvid	1
Indeterminate	212
Total	533
Weight (g)	23970



*Animal Bone: number of mandibles and bones in the assemblage providing data on ageing, sexing and animal size*

Ageable mandibles	5
Ageable bones	56
Sexable bones	2
Measureable bones	18

## Environmental Samples

By Rebecca Nicholson

Eleven bulk samples, of 4L-30L, were processed by water flotation using a standard siraf-style flotation tank with flots retained to 0.25µm and residues retained to 500µm. Both flots and residues were dried in a heated room and the latter were sorted for bones and artefacts down to 2mm. The samples came from layers and feature fills of 17th to 19th century date and from the undated river channel fills. Flots were rapidly scanned to determine the levels of survival of charred and uncharred organic remains (Table 1).

The flots mainly comprised clinker and coal (Table 1) but sample 3000, from well-fill 3022, was rich in uncharred seeds, from a variety of plants including blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.) and fig (*Ficus carica*). Fish remains were also relatively abundant in this sample including bones from small herring/sprat (*Clupeidae*), mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and small flatfish. The deposit had been described as 'cessy' in the field and the sample is consistent with a garderobe fill. A 1L sub-sample was also processed from this sample (method as below). The flot from 19th century furnace deposit 3199 included clinker and slag associated with metalworking but did not include significant identifiable charcoal and only very rare and distorted charred seeds/grain. Sample 3009, from pit fill 3166 (17th-18th century) was mainly composed of clinker.

Eight samples each of 1L were processed by hand flotation (washover technique), using only water. Most of these were sub-samples taken from samples already processed for the recovery of charred remains and are not considered further at this stage, since the components of the sample can be established from the scan of the larger, dried, flot. One small sample comprised clearly anaerobically preserved organic material and this (sample 3013 from river channel fill 3060) was processed only for the recovery of waterlogged remains. This flot was rapidly scanned to determine the level of survival of waterlogged remains (Table 1) and proved to comprise mainly laminated wood fragments and straw together with a few seeds including buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), grass (*Poaceae*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and bur marigold (*Bidens* sp.) daisy family as well as insect remains. This deposit is consistent with damp grassland possibly with a component of dung or stabling waste. The latter could be associated with the stables shown on Roque's map of 1746.



## Bulk Samples

Sample No	Context	Feature Type	Floated Volume	Processing Comments	Flot weight	Scan results
3000	3022	'cessy' well fill	4	Moist olive brown sandy clay (50/50%). Slightly sticky, soft. Rich in uncharred seeds and wood. Finds rich. 8L retained	103g	Flot very rich in uncharred seeds - Rubus/Sambucus/Ficus etc). Also fishbone - sprat/flatfish/mackerel/eel etc and bird bone. Clinker/coal and very occasional clinkered grain/seed. Residues contain mineralised seeds (various fruits) and small bones, particularly small fish bones.
3001	3125	deposit	22	Moist light olive brown coarse sandy clay. Soft, slightly sticky and plastic. <1% rounded flint pebbles. Finds rich - CBM ~15%, pot, bone, clinker, clay pipe, glass, iron, etc.	85g	Flot mainly composed of coal/clinker. Very occasional clinkered grain
3002	3134	Layer	6	Moist light yellowish brown silty clay. 70% CBM inclusions. Some charcoal.	28g	Small flot composed of clinker/coal and CBM frags.
3003	3098	River channel deposit; dark silt	20	Moist very dark greyish brown sandy silt. Coarse inclusions ~1% flint pebbles. Finds rich incl. Leather. 9L retained	130g	Flot composed of clinker and desiccated wood/straw frags. Very occasional uncharred seed and highly clinkered seed/grain
3004	3199	Furnace fill	9	<5% dark grey silty sand. 95% consists of industrial waste - slag, fuel ash, clinker, furnace lining etc. Large flot but very little CPR - mostly floaty fuel ash and clinker.	167g	Flot composed of fuel ash/clinker with metalworking residue. Very occasional vitrified grain.
3009	3166	Pit fill	20	Hard, frozen 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay. Plastic when thawed. Large flot - CPR still in 10-4 &	165g	Flot composed of clinker; highly vitrified/ Occ charred plant material but not identifiable.



Sample No	Context	Feature Type	Floated Volume	Processing Comments	Flot weight	Scan results
				4-2 as not floating well. Pot, bone and shell present. Pot - post med.		
3010	3174	River channel fill; sandy	19	Moist 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy silt. CPR & WPR in flot. Shell, CBM, leather and fish bone present. C 5-10% flint pebbles.	314g	Flot composed of clinker and coal with occasional CBM frags and straw/wood. Also fish scale and uncharred hazelnut shell and occasional uncharred seeds. Rare charred/clinkered seed. Residues include rare bone frags.
3011	3173	River channel fill; sandy	19	Moist 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand with black patches. Distinct odour.	192g	Very similar to <3009> and <3010>; clinker/coal and wood/straw with occasional uncharred and charred seed. Also twisted fibre (?hair).
3012	3171	River channel fill; blue/grey silty clay	19	Moist compacted 2.5Y 3/3 light olive brown sandy clay. Few inclusions. Small flot and residue.	2g	Tiny flot composed of clinker/coal and occasional uncharred seeds and straw/wood frags.
3014	3193	River channel fill	28	Moist reddish yellow sandy clay. Moderately compact but can be broken. <1% flint pebbles. 9L retained	12g	Clinker and coal with occasional charcoal and possible clinkered seed
3015	3175	River channel fill; ?dumped material	30	Moist very dark brown sandy silt. Loose. <5% flint pebbles. Finds rich including leather. 9L retained	247g	Flot comprises clinker and coal with dried out uncharred seeds (several types), wood and straw frags. Possibly occasional highly clinkered seed.
3013	306	River channel fill; ?dumped material	1	Moist very dark brown organic sandy silt. Almost peat like. In clods, easily breakable. Very rich flot with abundant seeds etc. 8L retained for insects	n/a	Flot is silty and requires re-sieving. It is mainly composed of degraded wood and straw with occasional seeds (including Ranunculus, Carex, Asteraceae) and insect remains.

Table 1. Scan results





## Monoliths

Four undisturbed monoliths and six core samples (from three auger holes) were retrieved from the Bond Street excavations (Tables 1 and 2). The samples were taken from the fills of a channel thought to correspond with the historical course of the river Tyburn. The monoliths sampled the upper fills from an open section, whereas the cores sampled the lower sequence below the base of excavation along the line of the section.

Field records from seven preliminary auger probe holes (Table 3) provide additional stratigraphic data for the lower sequence which were reported upon in the interim report.

Table 1: List of monolith samples from section 3518

Sample number	Sample type	Contexts
3005	Monolith	3166, 3193, 3083
3006	Monolith	3174, 3173, 3171
3007	Monolith	3002, 3177, 3174
3008	Monolith	3176, 3061, 3060, 3189, 3175

Table 2: List of core samples from large diameter auger holes

Borehole	Core depth	N (project grid)	E (project grid)	Elevation (ATD)
1	0.05-0.90	78848.2313	35805.4594	115.94
1	0.90-1.50	78848.2313	35805.4594	115.09
2	0.00-0.90	78850.6677	35805.9988	115.99
2	0.90-1.30	78850.6677	35805.9988	115.09
3	0.00-0.85	78845.747	35804.809	116.13
3	0.85-1.40	78845.747	35804.809	115.28

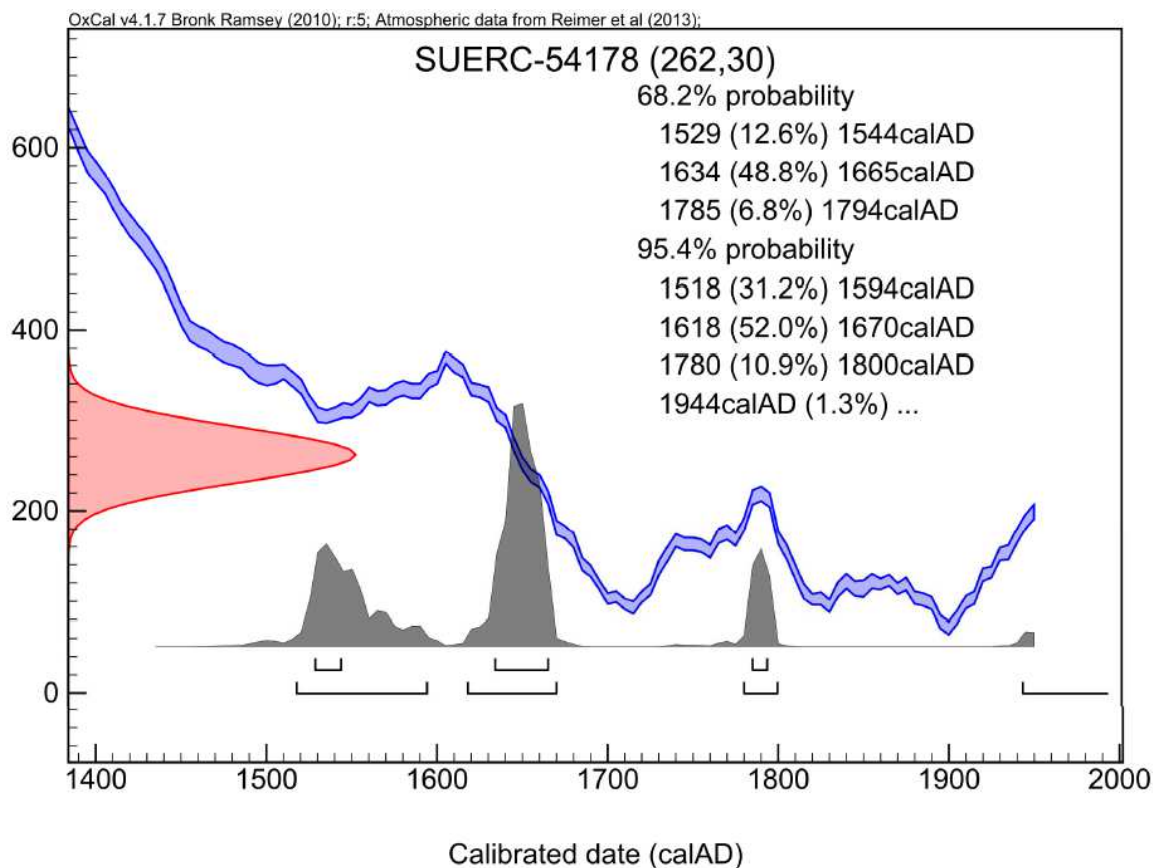
Table 3: List of small diameter auger probe holes with stratigraphic data

Auger hole	Temp no.	N (project grid)	E (project grid)	Elevation (ATD)
AH300	7	78851.3	35806.33	115.955
AH302	1	78849.35	35805.81	155.99
AH304	2	78847.46	35805.44	116.045
AH306	3	78845.62	35804.8	116.109
AH308	4	78843.52	35804.36	115.955
AH310	5	78841.58	35803.91	115.914
AH314	6	78839.72	35803.13	116.03

Preliminary examination of the monoliths suggests much of the upper sequence represents dumps or backfill of 'dark earth' soil material with cultural material indicating a post-medieval date for deposition, confirmed by C14 dating see below. There was no indication from the soil matrix or structure this was concurrent with natural alluvial/silting episodes.



The basal context in <3006> (3171) appeared to represent an alluvial clay deposit. This context was sampled for waterlogged plant remains, diatoms and ostracods. Plant remains and cladocera were carbon dated which suggested a mid to Late 17<sup>th</sup> century date for the horizon.



The sample proved negative for the presence of diatoms (see report below)

The cores from the large diameter auger holes contained a very homogenous sequence of oxidised minerogenic clay silts. The nature of the deposits indicated very low potential for the preservation of organic remains and it is unlikely they contain suitable material for radiocarbon dating. No OSL samples were retrieved from the sequence associated with the auger holes. In the absence of dating it is considered further work in terms of palaeoenvironmental work will be of limited value.

## Diatoms

By Nigel Cameron

Two samples from monolith samples taken from alluvial deposits at a site at Bond Street Station, London (XSC10) have been prepared for diatom analysis. The samples were taken from late (post-medieval) fills (Radiocarbon Age 262 ± 30 BP, determined from waterlogged plant remains and cladocera) of the River Tyburn.



The purpose of carrying out diatom analysis on these samples is to reconstruct water quality and investigate the nature of the aquatic environment. The main question relevant to diatom analysis is whether the Tyburn was estuarine or entirely freshwater at this date (Rebecca Nicholson pers. comm.)

Diatom preparation followed standard techniques (Battarbee et al. 2001). Two coverslips were made from each sample and fixed on a slide in Naphrax for diatom microscopy. A large area of the coverslips was scanned for diatoms at magnifications of x400 and x1000 under phase contrast illumination.

### **Results & Discussion**

The results of a diatom evaluation are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of diatom evaluation results for two samples from XSC10 <3006>

Sample Number	Diatoms	Diatom numbers	Quality of preservation	Diversity	Assemblage type	Potential for % count
0.47-0.48m	absent	-	-	-	-	none
0.54-0.55m	absent	-	-	-	-	none

Diatoms were absent from both samples prepared from the alluvial deposits in the monolith. The absence of diatoms reflects unfavourable conditions for diatom silica preservation (Flower 1993, Ryves et al. 2001). The absence of their remains from these samples can be attributed to taphonomic processes. This may be the result of diatom silica dissolution and breakage caused by factors such as high sediment alkalinity, the under-saturation of sediment pore water with dissolved silica, cycles of prolonged drying and rehydration, or physical damage to diatom valves from abrasion.

It is not therefore possible to comment on the water quality or other aspects of the aquatic environment based on diatom remains and it is not possible to carry out diatom analysis of the samples.

### **References**

Battarbee, R.W., Jones, V.J., Flower, R.J., Cameron, N.G., Bennion, H.B., Carvalho, L. & Juggins, S. 2001. Diatoms. In (J.P. Smol and H.J.B. Birks eds.), *Tracking Environmental Change Using Lake Sediments Volume 3: Terrestrial, Algal, and Siliceous Indicators*, 155-202. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Flower, R.J. 1993. Diatom preservation: experiments and observations on dissolution and breakage in modern and fossil material. *Hydrobiologia* 269/270: 473-484.

Ryves, D. B., Juggins, S., Fritz, S. C. & Battarbee, R. W. 2001. Experimental diatom dissolution and the quantification of microfossil preservation in sediments. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 172, 99-113



## Fish Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

### Introduction

Fish remains were recovered exclusively from the residues of sieved soil samples, which have been sorted down to 4mm at the time of this assessment. Residues <4mm have been scanned and the presence of fish remains noted. Fish bones are also present in some unsorted flots.

Fish identifications are given in the table below. The only sample to contain significant quantities of bones is sample 3000, an 18th century well fill possibly including faecal waste. This sample includes bones from small gadids including cod (*Gadus morhua*) as well as eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) and not further identified right-eyed flatfish (*Pleuronectidae*). The bones are in good condition. The retained residues and flot from this sample also include smaller fish remains and warrant sorting. Sample 3015, a dumped deposit within the Tyburn river channel, included a small right-eyed flatfish vertebra. Seventeenth-eighteenth century channel fill 3098 (sample 3003) included bones from whiting (*Merluccius merluccius*) and right-eyed flatfish.

The fish identified in these samples are all likely to have been caught fairly locally, in the lower reaches of the Thames estuary or around the coast. They would all have been available in the local markets and are typical of assemblages of this date from London (eg at Central St Giles, Pipe 2011).

### Fish Bone Catalogue

Context	Sample	Phase	Context Type	Number	Bone	Side	Condition	Fish Size	Species	Comments
5075				1	frag				Unidentified	
3098	3003	17-18th century	River channel fill	1	caudal vertebra		good	small	Whiting	
3098	3003	17-18th century	River channel fill	1	precaudal vertebra		good	small	Whiting	
3098	3003	17-18th century	River channel fill	1	caudal vertebra		good	small	Right-eyed flatfish	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	pharyngeal bone		good	medium	Right-eyed flatfish	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	2	preopercular		fair	medium	Right-eyed flatfish	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	cleithum		good	small/ medium	Right-eyed flatfish	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	precaudal vertebra		good	small	Gadid	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	caudal vertebra		good		Mackerel	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	cleithum	right	good	medium	Plaice	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	premaxilla	left	good	small	Cod	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	caudal vertebra		good	small	Gadid	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	premaxilla		good		Mackerel	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	vertebra		good		Eel	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	cleithum	right	fair	small/ medium	Right-eyed flatfish	



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**C254-OXF-T1-RGN-CRG03-50271**

Context	Sample	Phase	Context Type	Number	Bone	Side	Condition	Fish Size	Species	Comments
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	subopercular		good	medium	Gadid	fragment
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	caudal vertebra		good	medium	Right-eyed flatfish	
3022	3000	18th century	well fill	1	opercular		fair	small/ medium	Gadid	
3015	3175	undated	dump material in channel	1	caudal vertebra		fair	medium	Right-eyed flatfish	



## Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

### Introduction

The shell assemblage from Bond Street comprises 50 shells weighing 1.758kg, all from native oyster *Ostrea edulis* with the exception of single mussel *Mytilus edulis* and cockle *Cerastoderm edule* valves. Most of the shells were hand collected on site. Most shells are in good or fair condition, with few shells showing evidence of parasitic infestation. Several oyster valves have opening notches at the edge. One oyster valve, from context 3125 (sample 3001) has a square hole cut out of the middle. Perforated oyster shells are known from sites of various periods (for example from Saxon deposits on the Isle of Thanet, Kent, Nicholson forthcoming), but their function is unknown. Oysters were harvested in huge quantities from the Thames Estuary and coasts around Kent and Essex in the 17th-19th centuries and prior to about 1850 were cheap and eaten by everyone but the very poorest (Drummond and Wilbraham 1994, 309).

### Shell Catalogue

Context	Sample Number	Number of shells	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
3076		9	199	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 right and 1 left valve: fair condition, one measurable
3018		1	6	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 right valve fragment
3052		3	62	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 right and 1 left valve: opening notch: good condition; blistering
3025		2	25	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 right and 1 left valve: opening notch: good condition; one measurable
3029		1	29	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Incomplete left valve with smaller oyster growing on it
3001		8	233	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 left and 7 right valves; good condition; occ irregular growth; no parasites; measurable
3030		2	273	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 left and 1 right valve (? Pair); large; good condition; measurable
3029		2	50	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 left and 1 right valve (? Pair); good condition; measurable
3026		2	114	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2 left valves; good condition; 1 measurable
3056		1	181	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 large left valve; good condition; measurable
3017		2	101	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2 left valves; one t thick/heavy with boreholes (sponge); fair condition; not measurable
3028		3	170	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2 left valves; good condition; 1 has poss opening notch and purple colouration; 1 has sooting externally; 1 right valve, good condition; all valves measurable
3054		4	161	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 left and 3 right valves; good condition; 3 measurable; left valve has smaller



Context	Sample Number	Number of shells	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
					oysters growing on it
3028		2	7	Cerastoderm a edulis	1 right and 1 left valve
3125	3001	2	45	Ostrea edulis	2 valves; fair condition, incomplete
3174	3010	1	15	Ostrea edulis	1 right valve; small, god condition; several charred shell fragments
3125	3001	1	80	Ostrea edulis	1 left valve; good condition, worked, square hole through the middle of the valve
3173	3011	1	4	Mytilus edulis	1 valve; also tiny indet shell fragments, probably oyster
3134	3002	1	2	Indeterminat e	2 fragments, probably oyster
3009	3009	1	1	Indeterminat e	2 fragments, probably oyster and mussel
3175	3015	1	3	Ostrea edulis	1 fragment of left valve; also 5 small indet shell fragments, probably oyster
Total		50	1758		





## Wood

By Damian Goodburn

### Introduction

The site was over the in-filled Tyburn channel which accounts for the waterlogging that preserved the woodwork. The in-filling is believed to have taken place in the later 17th to early 18th centuries. The materials and woodworking techniques evidenced also suggest a post-medieval to early industrial age date bracket. Elm log pipes for example have been found in 16th to later 19th century contexts in London.

A total of 17 pieces of woody material, were examined derived from 14 separate items all of which are briefly listed below. Nine items warrant varying degrees of detailed recording on timber sheets, with six requiring drawing. None of the material was suitable for tree-ring study as it was not oak or beech nor pine with enough annual rings (c.45 +). The seems little point in carrying out microscopic SP ID work either for this small assemblage where the key items can be visually identified at the macro level (see below).

### Wood Catalogue

Context	Item Number	Description
3030	1	Twig frag 18mm diam 1 shallow cut mark
3030	2	Broken softwood chip
3030	3	Circular sawn elm plank disc 165mm diam 25mm thick, pierced many c. 4mm holes remains of cylindrical brush back? (retained)
3054	N/A	Softwood wood chip abraded
3062	N/A	Pine pole hewn on 2 faces, made into stake L 0.72m, Diam 80mm prob reused scaffold pole as from C16th in London
3105	N/A	45mm thick softwood, Pine? Sawn plank sample from raft foundation
Total	6	

The small assemblage of material of late post-medieval to early industrial period date can fairly be described as moderately important for the understanding of the site. A small number (3030 No. 3; 3062) may be of wider technical interest for the understanding of early industrial age infrastructure of expanding London. The composite elm and iron pipe fittings and possible pipe cleaning brush may just be of interest to the Science Museum, or Kew Bridge Steam Museum which covers water pumping and already was several elm water pipes ditto the Museum of London. However, the condition and date of the material must make this it border line for conservation



## Leather

By Leigh Allen

A small quantity of leather was recovered from the site comprising mostly miscellaneous strips and scraps but also a complete shoe sole with some of the upper still present. The material was all recovered from 17th-18th century dumping layers.

### *Leather Catalogue*

Context	Sample No	No of Objects	Object	context info
3030	3021	1	shoe	Dump over river channel
3048		1	strip	modern
3054		1	strip	18thC levelling
3089		1	sheet	18thC levelling
3098	3003	2	scraps	17th-18thC river channel
3174	3010	1	small scrap	River channel fill
3175		1	sheet	dumped material in dried up
3175	3015	2	strip	Tyburn



## **APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**

Client name: Crossrail Ltd

Site name: Bond Street Station, Western Ticket Hall (W.T.H.) Excavation

Site code: XSC10

Grid reference: 78845/35811 LSG

Type of investigation: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 31st August – 17th September 2010. 3 weeks

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



## APPENDIX 6: SMR / HER / OASIS RECORD FORMS

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: oxfordar1-236584**

### Project details

Project name	Bond Street Station, Western Ticket Hall (W.T.H.) Excavation, London
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological investigations were undertaken by Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll UK (OAR), in the vicinity of the new Crossrail Bond Street Station. The excavation revealed the infilled channel of the River Tyburn which was overlain by the remnants of 18th-20th century structures, ncluding a possible 18th century stables, St Anselm's School, St Anselm's Church and 65 Davies Street which was demolished ahead of construction for Crossrail
Project dates	Start: 31-08-2010 End: 17-09-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	XSC10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	XSC10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	STRUCTURES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Environmental Minimum Requirements for the Crossrail Bill

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER MARYLEBONE ST JOHNS WOOD AND MAYFAIR Bond Street Station, Western Ticket Hall
Study area	620 Square metres
Site coordinates	528515 181007 528515 00 00 N 181007 00 00 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll (OAR)
Project brief originator	Crossrail
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll (OAR)
Project director/manager	R. Brown
Project supervisor	Oxford Archaeology
Type of sponsor/funding body	Crossrail

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	XSC10
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	XSC10
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	XSC10
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bond Street Station, Western Ticket Hall
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Evans, G.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Crossrail
Place of issue or publication	Oxford
Description	Client report
Entered by	Susan Rawlings ( <a href="mailto:susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk">susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk</a> )
Entered on	6 January 2016

# OASIS:

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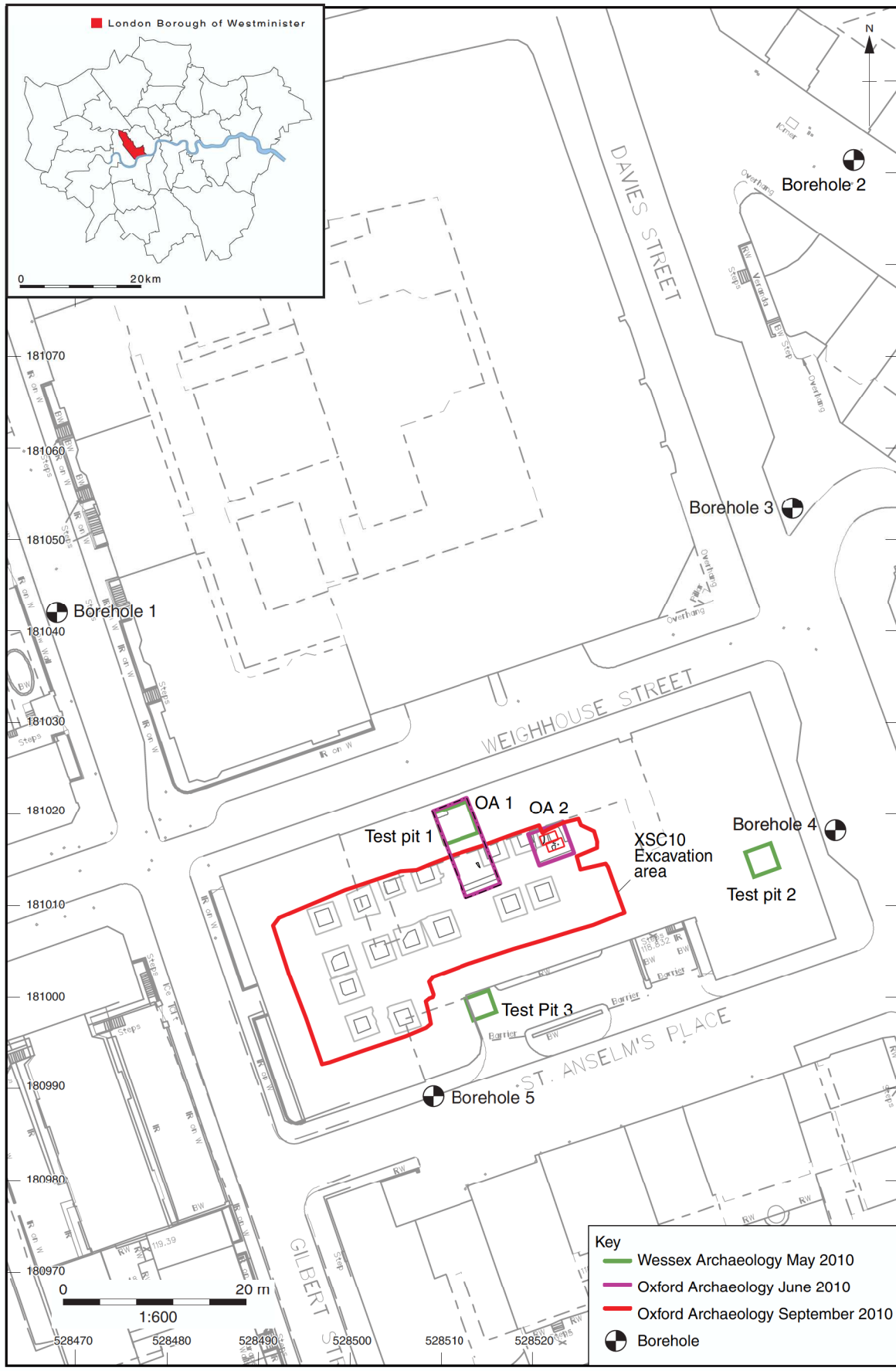


Figure 1: Site location

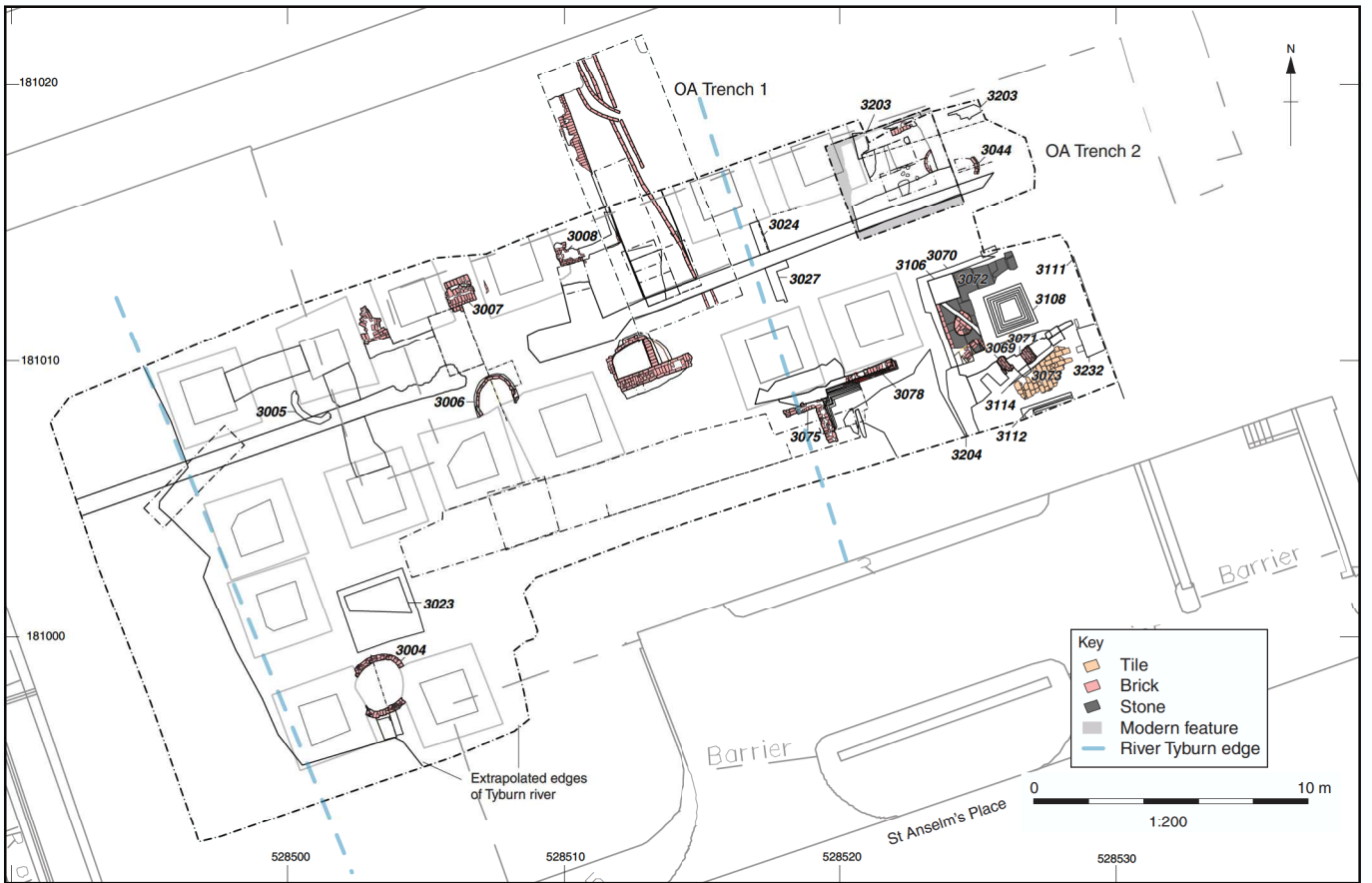


Figure 2: Overall site plan



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