



MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONSULTANT
WORKS PACKAGE 2

BOND STREET STATION
SITE SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DETAILED DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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Executive Summary

A Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA) has been carried out on the construction sites at Bond Street Station as part of the construction of Crossrail. The construction sites which have been assessed include:

- Western ticket Hall (Davies Street Box);
- Eastern Ticket Hall (Hanover Square Box); and
- Five grout shaft locations.

The report has found that there is a low to moderate likelihood of significant prehistoric features being located in any surviving alluvium associated with the Tyburn River and valley. This is particularly relevant for the Davies Street, Eastern Ticket Hall construction area. The report has found that there is likely to be greater truncation in the area of Hanover Square due to former construction activities for basementing and piling, and a low likelihood of survival for archaeological remains. Assessment of excavations carried out in the region determined a large number of post-medieval construction and dumping events.

Non-listed buildings which have been identified as being demolished will require further survey and assessment.

A trench evaluation has been recommended to be carried out prior to construction at the Davies Street, Western Ticket Hall. A targeted watching brief has been recommended for construction works associated with the Hanover Square Box, the works sites and the five grouting shafts.

1 Introduction

The Cross London Rail Line (Crossrail) is a major new transport link that has been developed to serve London and the south-east of England. The Scheme Design for Bond Street Station has been developed by MDC2. The details of the Scheme Design for Bond Street Station are presented in the following documents:

- Bond Street Station Scheme Design Report - Volume 3 – Civil, Structural & Tunnel Engineering Report. Document Number: CR-SD-PAD-CE-RT-00002
- Bond Street Station Construction Planning Report – Volume 2. Document Number: CR-DV-PAD-X-RT-00015

This detailed desk-based assessment (DDBA) addresses the construction areas for the Crossrail development at Bond Street Station of MDC2. The works at Bond Street Station comprise the eastern ticket hall located at 66 Davies Street, the western ticket hall at Hanover Square located at 18/19 Hanover Square, and 1a Tenterden Street, and five compensation grout shafts locations. The works will require advanced works and service diversion. There will be three worksites located within the Davies Mews roadway, Haunch of Venison Yard within the roadway, and the corner of Davies Street and South Molton Lane (see Drawing 1 for location of alignment and heritage-archaeological- information).

This DDBA comprises the second stage of a process in identifying the presence/absence, location, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains or built heritage features which may be affected by the construction of Crossrail. The first stage comprised a general desk-based assessment of high level data gathering and largely predictive analysis of archaeological potential. That work was presented in the Specialist Technical Reports (STR): Assessment of Archaeology Impacts (Part 1-6) which were produced in support of the Crossrail Environmental Statement (ES) (2005) and in subsequent addenda.

This second stage resulted from an additional programme of targeted research and review of documentation. This was required to further define the archaeological potential and site conditions. This DDBA describes the construction impact of Crossrail and its associated works on the archaeological and built heritage (non-listed) resource in support of the production of a site specific site location, proposes mitigation of potential impacts, and provides the scope for a WSI. The assessment has been undertaken for the latest scheme design for the site.

In compiling the detailed desk-based assessment the following assumptions have been made and limitations noted:

- The assessment is based on details as described in Scheme Design Report available at the time of compilation of this report;
- The assessment is based on site conditions as current at the time of compilation of the report;
- The results of geotechnical site investigation, including test pits (package 16) have yet to be completed. The results of this work may directly affect the conclusions of the DDBA.

- No archaeological field survey has been carried out within the site as part of the assessment. A site visit was made to understand the general layout and landform of the locality.

A series of documents are being prepared by CLRL in relation to the archaeological works. These are:

- Archaeology Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (14022008-44ES-P2Z1)
- Archaeology Project Design: Information Management Plan (in progress)
- Archaeology Procedure for Detailed Desk-based Assessment (in progress)
- Archaeology Procedure for non-Listed Built Heritage recording (in progress)
- Archaeology Consultation Strategy (in progress)

2 Topography and Geology

The ground surface topography for the study area reflects the infilled Tyburn River valley. There is an overall trending slope towards the south and the River Thames. The river terrace deposits vary across the site and are absent in places. At the Davies Street site the alluvium filled former valley of the Tyburn River has eroded through the terrace gravels into the London Clay. The River Tyburn has now been culverted along South Molton Lane. Information based on exploratory hole numbers B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, TP23, and TP24 demonstrate that Made Ground is between 3 to 5.3m thick at +118.3 to +122.1m TD and is underlain by Terrace Gravels varying between 0.0 to 3.5m thick at +115.05 to +117.90m ATD.

Heights are provided in metres Above Tunnel Datum (ATD), unless otherwise stated; where the reports referenced originally gave heights in Ordnance Datum, one hundred metres has been added to them for consistency.

At the Hanover Square site the superficial geology is the Lynch Hill Thames Terrace Gravels, however there has been extensive basementing work in the area of the box with natural gravels cut through and re-deposited. Based on exploratory borehole numbers B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12, and B1, Made Ground is likely to be encountered at between 0.65 to 4.35m, at +119.95 to +124.25m ATD thick in areas which are not basemented. The Terrace Gravels deposits will vary between 0.20 to 6.15 thick at +117.75 to +122.70m ATD.

Further geotechnical ground investigations are on-going (Package 16) for Crossrail including the route covered by MDC2 and thus the area relevant to the Bond Street Station construction sites. The ground investigation for the Bond Street Station area has not been finished at time of writing. However, as archaeological monitoring of these works are occurring concurrently a full understanding of the implications of this on surviving archaeology will become available and will require incorporation into the design of archaeological evaluation and mitigation works.

The results of the Package 16 ground investigation will help to determine the potential for encountering palaeo-environmental and organic remains in the Tyburn River alluvium at Davies Street. A review of archaeological monitoring results of Package 16 ground investigations for Bond Street so as to provide data which will contribute to the archaeological mitigation project design for the grout shafts. This will be particularly relevant for the depth and nature of the alluvium at BST23 (Davies Mews), and at BST16 if present (Haunch of Venison Yard). BST17P will also contribute toward the project design for the adjacent Hanover Square 'box'.

3 Aims and Objectives of Assessment

The aims and objectives of this detailed desk-based assessment are to:

- Determine the potential for, and survival of, archaeological resources within the area of Bond Street Station and associated construction sites, building on information provided during the Crossrail ES stage,
- Provide additional information relating to the archaeological impact of the scheme, based on current engineering design, interpretive site deposit modelling, and;
- Inform the subsequent phases and scope of mitigation planning, be they targeted trenching or various formats of watching brief under a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

3.1 Methodology

The methodology employed was to define what engineering design information existed and to target research on those areas which required it. This process firstly identified changes to the project since publication of the ES. Other associated works activities which have been considered in relation to this DDBA are enabling and utility works and systems and rolling stock works.

Updated baseline information was supplied to MDC2 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), acting as specialist archaeological advisors to CLRL during the Bill process. MoLAS supplied:

- Updated Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) information
- Updated information in relation to designations, e.g. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Local Authority Archaeological Priority Areas, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- Historic maps of the locality (thus enabling MDC2 to undertake a map regression exercise facilitating a better understanding of the phasing and use of the site);
- A review to archaeological excavations records held at the London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre (LAARC) to provide data on anticipated deposit heights to assist in ground modelling.

This new information was then compared to the Scheme Design engineering and construction information.

A visual site appraisal was made of publicly accessible areas to gain an understanding of the local topography and the construction impact.

Additional documentary sources consulted included:

- Historic building records
- Updated technical reports (i.e. latest Scheme Design Reports);

A review was undertaken of available geotechnical and geological data procured through recent site investigations such as the Package 16 site investigations on behalf of CLRL to confirm depths of superficial deposits and subsurface depths and thickness of potential archaeological deposits. This data was proposed to:

- Further understand the potential of the archaeological resource;
- Aid in understanding the degree of preservation/truncation of archaeological deposits;
- Determine the potential of the archaeological resource which had been detailed in previous reports (Archaeology Programming Assessment, November 2006 1E0318-G0E00-00006 rev. B MoLAS)

4 Results

A separate gazetteer for the recorded archaeological features is presented in Appendix 1. A gazetteer outlining the Archaeological evaluation sites used in the deposit model is located in Appendix 2. For archaeological records, the number, for example **MOL1313**, in the following text refers to the number allocated on the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR), in the Gazetteer. The sites are located in a map in Figure 2.

For the purposes of the baseline the following periods are used:

Table 1: Time Periods

Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	450,000 - 12,000BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,000BC
Bronze Age	2,000 - 700BC
Iron Age	700BC - AD43
Historic	
Romano-British	AD43 - 410
Early/Mid Saxon	AD410 - 850
Late Saxon/Early Medieval	AD850 - 1066
Medieval	AD1066 - 1485
Post-Medieval	AD1485 - 1750
Industrial	AD1750 - 1900
Modern	AD1900 - to Date

4.1 Chronological Summary

Prehistoric

The landscape of the study area during the prehistoric period would have been dominated by the valley of the River Tyburn which ran to the west of the study area. This would have provided a background for hunter gatherer activity and occupation during this time period. There is evidence that the locality of the Bond Street study area has been extensively occupied by various peoples over-time. The River Tyburn which formerly ran through the study area (see Figure 1) is likely that the rich resources associated with this water course 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.

Roman

The Roman city of *Londinium* lay approximately 6km to the east of the site. The city was served by a series of Roman roads, including the road *Via Trinobantia* (Oxford Street) which ran to the Roman town of Silchester.

There have been suggestions of a Roman settlement located around Bond Street, where Oxford Street crossed the Tyburn, probably via a bridge. This remained in use for years, and part of a medieval bridge has been recorded indicating a considerable time depth of use.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

A settlement (referred to as the Tyburn settlement) was located to the north centred on 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-westwards around Marylebone.

Post-Medieval

Land use changed dramatically in the post medieval period with economic factors during the Tudor period leading to a population explosion in London. 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.

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.

The area to the immediate north of the Davies Street Box is an Archaeological Priority Area, as this area covers the predicted area of the Roman settlement, Tyburn River Crossing and settlement around the church of St John the Evangelist.

Davies Street was so named after Mary Davies, who was married to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, and bought the London Estate into the Grosvenor family. The plots were ‘...developed principally as the return frontages of large building plots which faced on to the main east-west streets... Initially it was envisaged that good-class houses would be built along the street and most of the early agreements contained a long list of restricted uses, but by 1723 these had been reduced to only the most obnoxious trades such as brewing or tallow melting, and even stables and coach-houses were built on part of its frontage.’ (Victoria County History 1980 :68).

The houses were generally narrow fronted, with shallow plots occupied by tradespersons. Only Bourdon House (No. 2 formerly No.33), and No. 48 (formerly No. 56) were distinguished as being real houses of note, although Bourdon House has now become an Antique shop. Rebuildings took place in the 1780s, mainly to further trade.

Associated with the Davies Street Site is the former St Anselms Church, now demolished, which replaced the Hanover Chapel in Oxford Street. The Hanover Chapel (Regent Street) Bill of 1801 was passed and Eustace Balfour was appointed architect for the new building, who, together with Thackeray Turner were responsible for designing the form of the new chapel.

'The church, soon called St. Anselm's, was to occupy the corner with Robert (now Weighhouse) Street and to be linked with a vicarage next to the junction of Davies Street and Cock Yard (now St. Anselm's Place). The freehold of this site was presented to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in March 1893. After approval of the plans in 1894 the work was entrusted to Balfour and Turner's favourite builders, Walter Holt and Sons of Croydon, whose contract for church and vicarage was worth £20,000. By the end of 1895 the vicarage was finished, and on 15 February 1896 the church was consecrated in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Shortly afterwards the Hanover Chapel was demolished, its records and a few of its fittings being transferred to the new church.' (VCA 1980:77)

The building was described as having a principally Gothic exterior. The interior conformed to standard liturgical design, but departed from the Gothic theme. It was demolished, along with the Hanover Schools (three-storey brick buildings), in 1939, after the decline of the local population.

The Davies Street site is currently occupied by a seven storey neo-Georgian building. '...which occupies the whole island site bounded by Davies Street, St. Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street and Weighhouse Street. After St. Anselm's Church had been demolished in 1939 and the site sold back to the Duke of Westminster preparations were put in hand for rebuilding on this large plot to the designs of Howard, Souster and Partners, but the outbreak of war intervened and the building was not erected until 1948–50.' (VCA 1980:80) It formerly housed the British Council.

The November 2006 MoLAS Programming Assessment Report (1E0318-G0E00-00006 Rev. B) states that the area of Davies Street formed an alluvium-filled valley of the Tyburn which has been eroded through the Terrace Gravels. Archaeological deposits in this area have been predicted, based on previous fieldwork to extend down to c.4-6m below ground level (bgl). The Hanover Square area is predicted to have archaeological deposits removed by much of the existing basements. Surviving archaeology is predicted to be located at the deepest areas of natural terrace gravels.

The Hanover Square site was designed around a passion in German architecture and support of Germanic interests. It is reported in the Victoria County History of the area that the local newspaper of the time *The Weekly Medly*, in 1717 that:

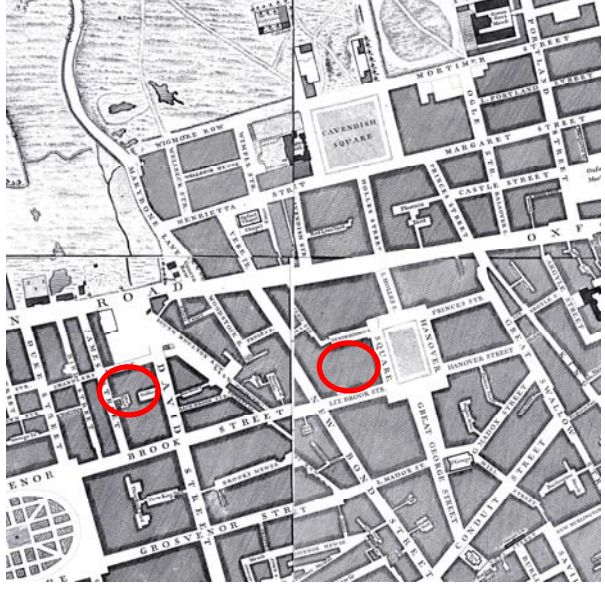
'Round about the new square, which is building near Oxford Road [now Oxford Street], there are so many other edifices that a whole magnificent city seems to be risen out of the ground, that one would wonder how it should find a new set of inhabitants. It is said it will be called by the name of Hanover Square. The chief persons that we hear of who are

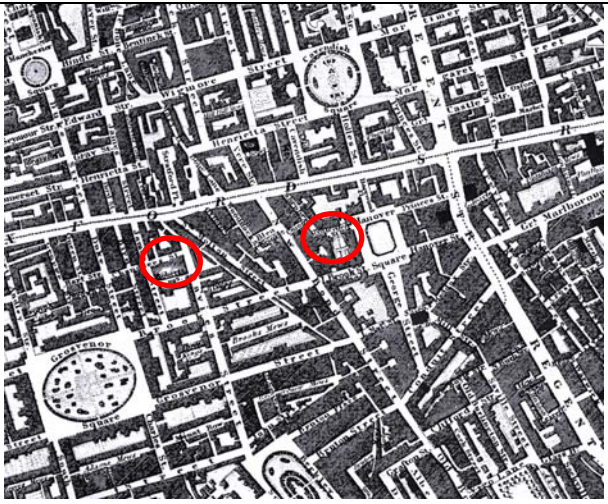


to inhabit that place when it is finished, having bought houses, are these following:—The Lord Cadogan, a general; also General Carpenter, General Wills, General Evans, General Pepper, the two General Stuarts, and several others whose names we have not been able to learn." It would appear, therefore, that its first tenants were mostly of the military order'. (VCA 1878:315).



The area was remarkable for its distinguished residents and formidable apartments. The east side of the square contained the Hanover Square Rooms, or Queen's Concert Rooms, where Sir John Gallini created a number of concert hall rooms, which King George II frequently attended. It was originally on land known as Mill Field after a mill which adjoined it. The area also housed the Arts Club at No. 17, whilst the Royal Academy of Music was located in Tenterden Street after being established in 1822.

The 2006 MoLAS Programming Assessment Report states that the western part of the site has a high potential for palaeo-environmental and organic remains in the Tyburn alluvium, and the potential to contain river management features such as timber revetments. As such there is a moderate potential for prehistoric remains within the alluvium and moderate potential for settlement remains dating from the Roman period through to the post-medieval. There is a lower potential for these features to be evidenced in the Hanover Square area.

4.2 Map Regression

MAP NAME	MAP DATE	MAP IMAGE	COMMENTS
Rocque Map	1746		<p>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. The Rocque map shows that both the Hanover Square site and Davies Street site have developments on them. These are likely to have shallow foundations. The line of the Tyburn north of Oxford Street is visible and the angle of South Molton Street indicates that the Tyburn continued along on this alignment.</p>

<p>Greenwood Map</p>	<p>1824</p>		<p>The 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.</p>
<p>Edward Stanford, Library map of London and its Suburbs</p>	<p>1862</p>		<p>This 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.</p> <p>The Davies Street area is as depicted in the earlier map.</p>
<p>Ordnance Survey (OS) Map</p>	<p>1870</p>		<p>The OS maps were the first National Military Survey of England to an accurate national standard.</p> <p>This 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.</p>

<p>Booth Poverty map</p>	<p>1889-99</p>		<p>This is a thematic map showing the poverty levels within the study area and provides interesting information on the social and therefore potential archaeological significance from this time period.</p> <p>The red signifies Middle Class, well-to-do, and the yellow, Upper Middle and Upper Class while the light blue, indicates poor (18s to 21s a week for a moderate family). Pink is Fairly comfortable and purple is mixed poor and comfortable. The study area appears to be pink and light blue indicating poor to fairly comfortable people lived here, with some red facing the streets.</p>
<p>Ordnance Survey Map</p>	<p>1914</p>		<p>A number of the buildings appear to have been re-developed 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.</p>

4.3 Truncation evidence/disturbance

4.3.1 Western Ticket hall –65 Davies Street



Figure 1. From Scheme design report CR-SD-BOS-CE-RT-00002, p17

This site is currently occupied by a single building indicated on OS mapping as being occupied by the British Council. The building is six storeys in height with an additional single storey basement level. The building houses an EDFE substation on its northern side. This substation is to be decommissioned prior to demolition of the existing building. Details of the building foundations are currently unknown although the West One Building on the site currently has underbeam bored pile foundations on the southern side of the building. Piles are 1.5m and 1.8m shaft diameter and founded at approximately +102mATD to +103mATD.

The depth of the basement is indicated to be that of a typical basement of 8ft (approximately 2.4m bgl), situated on a slab foundation. Foundations are likely to be located at or around 118.m ATD, indicating a 1-2m depth of potential archaeology below this.

4.3.2 Eastern Ticket Hall



Figure 2. From Scheme design report CR-SD-BOS-CE-RT-00002, p19

The Eastern Ticket Hall site is located on the site of 18/19 Hanover Square and 1a Tenterden Street. This site is currently occupied by three structures; six storey buildings at 18 & 19 Hanover Square and a six storey building at 1a Tenterden Street as shown in Figure 2, above. All three of these structures are understood to have a single storey basement. Full details of the foundations of the structures are currently unknown. An EDFE substation is present within 18 Hanover Square towards the eastern side of the northern façade which is to be decommissioned prior to demolition of the building. An EDFE substation is also present within 19 Hanover Square, adjacent to Dering Yard. This substation is to be relocated prior to demolition of the building.

The depth of the basement has not been determined fully although it is certain that they are at least as deep as that of a typical basement depth of 2.4m (8 feet). The basements at 19 Hanover Square are underpinned by column bases which would have likely caused truncation through to any existing archaeology. Number 18 Hanover Square is understood to sit on a thick slab of c.1 foot depth. Further details are required to fully understand the extent of truncation in this location.

4.3.3 Grout Shafts.

There are five grout shafts planned for the Bond Street site. These are shown below.



Figure 3. From Scheme design report CR-SD-BOS-CE-RT-00002, Drawing No. P20201-C1M06-G00-D-0004

Grout shaft 1 is located c. 25m from South Molton Lane within Davies Mews.

Grout shaft 2 is located to the northern end of Haunch of Venison Yard.

Grout shaft 3 is located within an open space to the rear of 67 New Bond Street

Grout shaft 4 is located near the confluence of Tenterden Street with Dering Street, within Tenterden Street.

Grout shaft 5 is located on the entrance to South Molton Lane from Davies Street.

These shafts are likely to be c.4.5m to 5m internal diameter (c.5 to 5.5. external). The grout shaft in Davies Mews and to the west of the site have potential to contain archaeological deposits below that of modern post-medieval truncation caused by services and other works. The grout shafts in Haunch of Venison Yard and Dering Yard may have limited potential to locate archaeology below the modern post-medieval truncation.

4.4 Discussion

Depending on the depth of surviving terrace gravels within the Hanover Square box and grout shaft locations, there is **low potential** for Palaeolithic remains from the Lynch Hill Terrace gravel which are probably redeposited. This will have a **low importance** if

redeposited and possibly **high importance** if significant in situ remains were present (though this likely to have a low probability).

There is **moderate potential** for alluvium from the River Tyburn which would have important environmental indicators in the area of the Davies Street Box. This area is also located to the immediate south of an Archaeological Priority Area for the Tyburn Settlement. There is a **moderate** potential for settlement and river management evidence dating from the Roman through to early post-medieval period in this area.

The three worksites are unlikely to require any detailed mitigation due to the limited nature of sub-surface ground works.

The station substructure for Davies Street is a single box to platform level constructed with diaphragm retaining wall. The box is four storeys deep, extending from ground level down to platform level. Due to the fact that the nature of truncation is not understood and yet the potential for significant archaeology is moderate, trench evaluation is recommended in this area as soon as the building is accessible.

The Hanover Square station substructure comprises a deep box constructed to platform level. Unlike the Hybrid Bill, the existing single storey basement of 18 & 19 Hanover Square is not being reused due to incompatible slab levels. A new basement is to be constructed to the north of the deep station box and above the eastbound running tunnel. The existing basement which extends to the east beyond the deep box structure is currently planned to be demolished and backfilled including significant basement vaults under the pavement and roadway of Hanover Square. A targeted watching brief is recommended for this area. A fabric survey should be undertaken to determine the nature of subterranean vaults purported to extend from beneath Hanover Square, particularly if these are to be impacted upon during construction.



Figure 4. Taken from Scheme Design Report CR-SD-BOS-CE-RT-00002, Drawing No. P20201-C1M06-G00-D-00007

5 Recommendations

These recommendations are based on review of previous assessments, engineering scheme design and an understanding of archaeological potential and truncation. The requirements for further evaluation have been assessed as regards the programming requirements. Critical Phase archaeological works are required to be undertaken prior to construction works, while Phase 1 works are to be undertaken during the enabling works process, while Phase 2 works are to be undertaken during the main construction works. Phase 3 works comprise post excavation/construction works such as analysis and publication.

5.1 Davies Street Box

Archaeological evaluation in this area is defined as being Phase 1 works. It is recommended that a Trial Trench Evaluation to determine the likely survival of archaeology below the basement to the London Clay. This should be situated so as to capture information about the River Tyburn.

A Trial Trench Evaluation (in advance of construction) is defined in the Specification for Site Specific Archaeology WSI as:

A targeted or sample-based mechanical or hand excavated trench (or test pit) based investigation to record the character and extent of archaeological remains identified through other non-intrusive or intrusive survey and to inform decision making on further mitigation works that may be appropriate.

5.2 Hanover Square Box and 3 work sites

Archaeological evaluation in this area is defined as being Phase 2 works. It is recommended that any evidence of the vaults mentioned to be located in the Pavement and roadway of Hanover Square should be documented photographically prior to demolition.

It is considered that given the anticipated extent of truncation of utilities, building foundations and basements, the moderate potential of the sites and the logistical constraints of the sites that TWBs are an appropriate response. A targeted watching brief is recommended in the construction of the Box. A Targeted Watching Brief (TWB) (concurrent with construction) is defined as:

A programme of observation, investigation and recording of archaeological remains during or alongside construction earthworks activities. TWB would be utilised in specific cases where the likely extent of the remains has been demonstrated, but where detailed investigation prior to the main construction programme is unfeasible due to safety or logistical considerations, or undesirable due to environmental or engineering constraints. Under TWB, as opposed to General Watching Brief (See below), the Contractors preferred method of working would be controlled as necessary to allow archaeological recording to take place to the required standard.

5.3 Compensation Grouting shafts

Archaeological evaluation in this area is defined as being Phase 2 works. All compensation grouting shafts will be subject to a targeted watching brief. A Targeted Watching Brief (TWB) (concurrent with construction) is defined as:

A programme of observation, investigation and recording of archaeological remains during or alongside construction earthworks activities. TWB would be utilised in specific cases where the likely extent of the remains has been demonstrated, but where detailed investigation prior to the main construction programme is unfeasible due to safety or logistical considerations, or undesirable due to environmental or engineering constraints. Under TWB, as opposed to General Watching Brief (See below), the Contractors preferred method of working would be controlled as necessary to allow archaeological recording to take place to the required standard.

5.4 Further Research

All the above works recommended should be subject to review as further information becomes in relation to the results of the Package 16 investigations, basement surveys and as the scheme design progresses and construction methodologies become available.

Survey work of the non-listed built environment is recommended.

6 References

[http://booth.lse.ac.uk/cgi-](http://booth.lse.ac.uk/cgi-bin/do.pl?sub=view_booth_and_barth&args=531000,180400,6,large,5)

[bin/do.pl?sub=view_booth_and_barth&args=531000,180400,6,large,5](http://booth.lse.ac.uk/cgi-bin/do.pl?sub=view_booth_and_barth&args=531000,180400,6,large,5) (Booth Poverty Map) Charles Booth Online Archive

<http://www.mappalondon.com/> For Edward Stanford map

CLRL 2005 *Specialist Technical Reports Assessment of Archaeology Impacts, Parts 1-6*

CLRL 2007 *Archaeology Procedure for Detailed Desk Based Assessment* final draft

MDC2 2007 *Bond Street Station Construction Volume 2* CD-DV-PAD-X-RT-00016

MDC2 2007 *Bond Street Station – Scheme Design Report, Vol.3 – Civil, Structural & Tunnel Engineering Report* CR-SD-BOS-CE-RT-00002

Museum of London Archaeology Service 2006 *Archaeology Programming Assessment* ref 1E0318-G0E00-00006 rev. B

Victoria County History 1980 *The Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair, Part 2 (The Buildings)* Survey of London: volume 40.

Victoria County History 1878 *'Hanover Square and neighbourhood'*, Old and New London: Volume 4.

Appendix 1

Drawing 1. Location of Heritage sites, including archaeological sites, and previous archaeological evaluation locations

Appendix 2

GREATER LONDON SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

GLSMR	Easting	Northing	Type	Date	Name/ Description/ Location
MLO943 37	528364	180977	Building	Modern	London Electricity Board Sub-Station
MLO961 41	529015	181250	Building	19th Century	Ventilation Standard on north island of Oxford Circus (Shaft & light post)
MLO104 03	528585	180724	Monument	Post Medieval	Mount Row- Battery, Siege work
MLO110 21	528624	181155	Monument	Roman	Inhumation located at the junction of Oxford Street
MLO111 54	528485	181115	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Bridge
MLO119 81	528534	181284	Monument	Medieval	Ditch and archaeological structure
MLO121 83	528505	181104	Monument	Roman	Bridge and piling associated with Roman water crossing
MLO125 00	528575	181155	Monument	Medieval	Church located at the Junction of Oxford Street
MLO129 47	528344	181115	Monument	Roman	400 Oxford Street, location of a Roman Coin Hoard
MLO129 56	528705	181204	Monument	Palaeolithic	Stone tools, including an axe located at Henrietta Place
MLO222 15	528705	181004	Monument	Roman	Ditch located at 1 Tenterden Street
MLO222 16	528705	181004	Monument	Post Medieval	A gravel pit and well located at 1 Tenterden Street
MLO251 49	528554	181374	Monument	Post Medieval	Post-med dumping event located at 36-48 Wigmore Street
MLO256 26	528905	181305	Monument	Palaeolithic	Axe located at John Princes Street
MLO283 0	528875	181155	Monument	Bronze Age	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age Palstave located at Harewood Place
MLO282 6	528505	181104	Monument	Palaeolithic	Axe located at west side of Oxford Street
MLO288 9	528605	181155	Monument	Early Medieval/Dark Age to 16th C	Settlement/village located at Junction of Oxford Street
MLO317 4	528405	181305	Monument	Roman	Findspot of a Roman tile at Wigmore Street
MLO364 50	528554	181255	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit head located at north east corner of junction with Marylebone Lane
MLO364 51	528534	181204	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit head located at Marylebone Lane
MLO364 52	528554	181115	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit head and water tank located at Oxford Street
MLO475 24	528515	181345	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit head located at Wigmore Street
MLO483 66	528536	181139	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cistern located at Stratford Place
MLO533	528505	181255	Monument	Medieval to Post	Conduit head located at Marylebone Lane

GLSMR	Easting	Northing	Type	Date	Name/ Description/ Location
53				Medieval	
MLO547 14	528225	181014	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit head located at North Audley Street
MLO666 34	528364	180845	Monument	Post Medieval	Quarry located at Grosvenor Sq (nr Franklin D Roosevelt memorial)
MLO670 17	528624	180804	Monument	Post Medieval	Structure located at 55 Grosvenor Street
MLO670 30	528525	181004	Monument	Post Medieval	Cellar at St Anslems Place
MLO670 31	528865	181065	Monument	Unknown	Quarry located at west side of Hanover Square
MLO681 53	528995	181004	Monument	Unknown	Arch evaluation did not locate evidence of human activity at Maddox Street
MLO709 11	528205	181204	Monument	Post Medieval	Tile kiln located at Orchard Street
MLO713 23	528488	181149	Monument	Post Medieval	Post-med dumping event located at Avon House
MLO713 24	528488	181149	Monument	Post Medieval	Quarry and pit located at Avon House
MLO722 46	528370	181235	Monument	Post Medieval	Quarry located at 5-6 Picton Place
MLO722 49	528754	181255	Monument	Post Medieval	Settlement evidence located at Holles Street
MLO755 15	528675	181405	Monument	Post Medieval	Flooring etc located at 42-48 Wigmore Street/2-3 Welbeck Way
MLO759 20	528967	180954	Monument	Unknown	Backlog report, 28-29 George Street and 40-44 Maddox Street
MLO980 76	528962	180959	Monument		Arch evaluation did not locate evidence of human activity at 28-29 George Street and 40-44 Maddox Street
MLO182 4	528405	181305	Monument	Palaeolithic	Findspot of an axe located at Wigmore Street
MLO200 0	529055	181274	Monument	Palaeolithic	Findspot of an axe located at 214 Oxford Street
MLO184 93	528544	181104	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit located at South Molton Street
MLO189 3	528654	181204	Monument	Palaeolithic	Findspot of an axe located at Vere Street
MLO593 10	528385	180804	Monument	Post Medieval	Garden at Grosvenor Square
MLO593 77	528284	181380	Monument	Post Medieval	Garden at Manchester Square
MLO629 60	528045	180835	Monument	Prehistoric	Stone tool found at 3-5 Woods Mews
MLO629 61	528045	180835	Monument	Post Medieval	Surface features located at 3-5 Woods Mews
MLO635 67	528405	181305	Monument	Unknown	Watercourse located at Wigmore Street
MLO637 65	528544	181354	Monument	Unknown	Quarry evidence located at 42-46 Wigmore Street
MLO637 66	528544	181354	Monument	Post Medieval	Wall located at 42-46 Wigmore Street

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MLO9095	528505	181204	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Banqueting House at Stratford Place
MLO9098	528525	181125	Monument	Post Medieval	Bridge located at Oxford Street
MLO70958	528505	181255	Monument	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Post M	Churchyard at Stratford Place
MLO71322	528488	181149	Monument	Roman	Roman Tile located at Avon House
MLO74611	528405	181094	Monument	Unknown	Arch evaluation did not locate evidence of human activity at 52-54 Marylebone High Street
MLO75055	528760	180949	Monument	Post Medieval	Water channel located at Horse Shoe Yard
MLO75056	528760	180949	Monument	Post Medieval	Post-med dumping event located at Horse Shoe Yard
MLO75057	528760	180949	Monument	Post Medieval	Wall, cesspit and drain located at Horse Shoe Yard
MLO52002	528550	181100	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Conduit located at Paddington
MLO58027	528720	181090	Monument	Unknown	Posthole located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58027	528730	181000	Monument	Unknown	Posthole located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58027	528720	181100	Monument	Unknown	Posthole located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58027	528740	181100	Monument	Unknown	Posthole located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58027	528730	181110	Monument	Unknown	Posthole located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58029	528740	181100	Monument	Post Medieval	Floor and wall located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58029	528720	181090	Monument	Post Medieval	Floor and wall located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58029	528720	181100	Monument	Post Medieval	Floor and wall located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58029	528730	181000	Monument	Post Medieval	Floor and wall located at 78-79 New Bond Street
MLO58029	528730	181110	Monument	Post Medieval	Floor and wall located at 78-79 New Bond Street