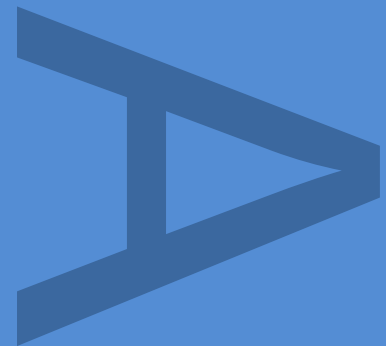


**AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF  
ON ZONE A (N) &  
ZONE A (S), KING'S  
CROSS CENTRAL,  
LONDON BOROUGH  
OF CAMDEN**

**KXU10**

**March 2014**



## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: ZONE A (N) & ZONE A (S), KING'S CROSS CENTRAL,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

Type of project: Watching brief

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON ZONE A (N) & ZONE A (S),  
KING'S CROSS CENTRAL, LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

**Site Code:** KXU10  
**National Grid Reference:** TQ 30235 83375  
**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Camden

**Written by:** Joanna Taylor

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**Report No:** R11654

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March 2014**

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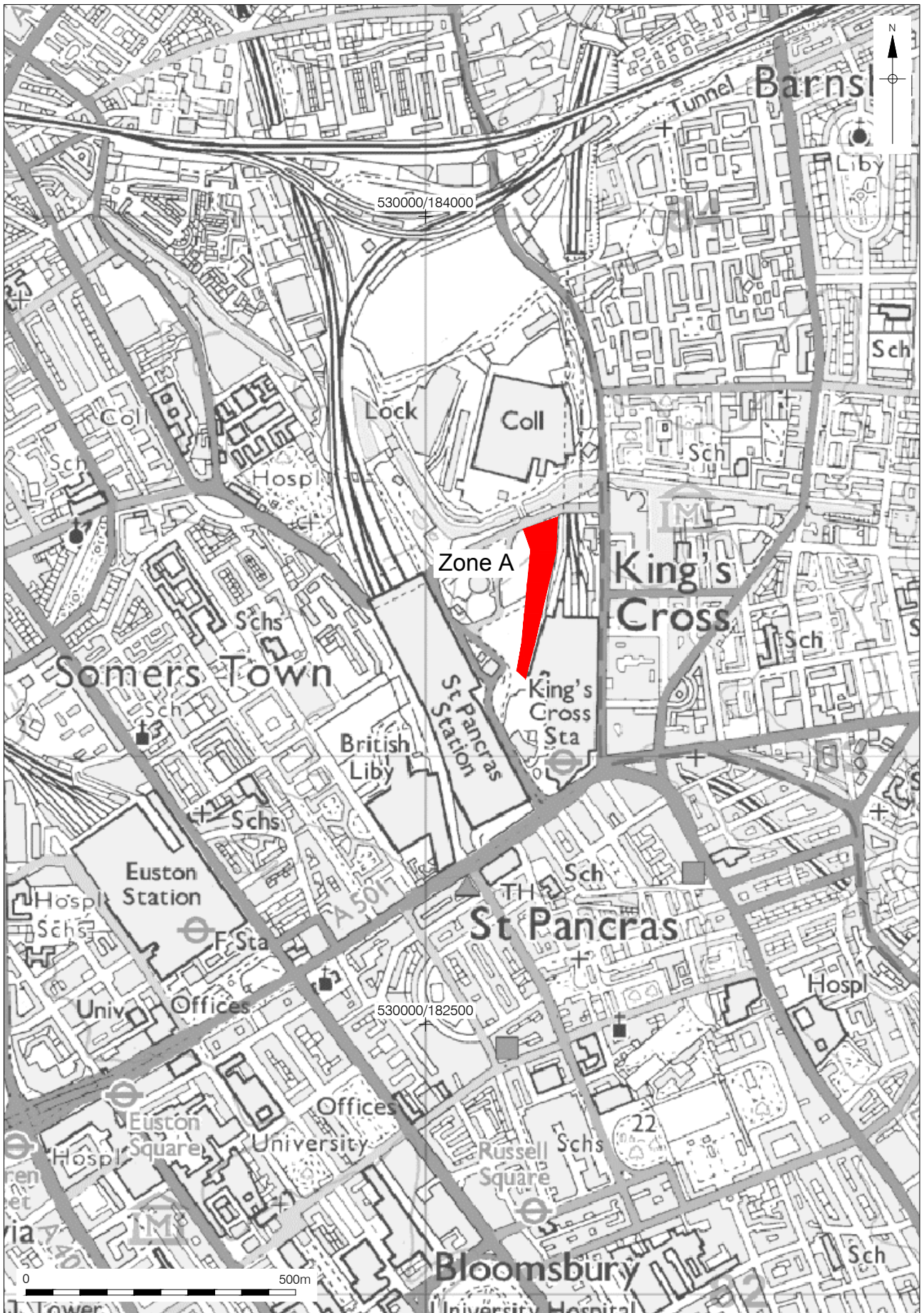
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# 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This assessment details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted on Zone A (N) and Zone A (S', King's Cross Central, London Borough of Camden (Figs. 1 & 2). A major regeneration development scheme has been proposed and is being progressed for the area of the former King's Cross Goods Yard in the vicinity of King's Cross and St Pancras Station, which is referred to in planning applications as 'King's Cross Central'. The archaeological work was commissioned by King's Cross Central General Partner Limited representing the original applicants for the King's Cross Central scheme.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations detailed in this document were centred at National Grid Reference TQ 30235 83375 and were conducted under the site code KXU10 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south of Goods Way, north of Battle Bridge Road, east of the Boulevard and west of the railway lines leading to King's Cross Station. This assessment report details the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted between July 2012 and December 2013. Archaeological work has previously been undertaken under the same site code, the results of which have been detailed in separate reports (Mazurkiewicz 2012; Mazurkiewicz & Hayward 2012; Bright 2012a; 2012b).
- 1.3 The archaeological watching brief recorded naturally deposited clay at c.15.50m OD, a level which may reflect a truncation interface rather than the topography of the natural horizon. The earliest archaeological activity identified on site comprised the remains of a Gasworks Retort House and Store/Smithy dated to the mid 19th century. No evidence for the east side of the Gasworks Basin was identified which appears to have been severely impacted by the construction of the railway sidings. A series of concrete and brick wall foundations documented further to the south represented part of the Culross Buildings and the Suburban Railway line, both constructed during the late 19th century. The earliest structural remains recorded in the northern part of the site related to the establishment and use of Goods Yard during the early 20th century and included the remains of a turntable, retaining wall, railway sidings, store, Mess Room, Coal Hopper and Water Points. The watching brief also found evidence to indicate that drainage was inserted along the southern edge of Goods Way at a later stage during the 20th century.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This assessment details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted on Zone A (N) and Zone A (S), King's Cross Central, London Borough of Camden (Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological work was commissioned by King's Cross Central General Partner Limited, representing the original applicants for the King's Cross Central scheme.
- 2.2 The archaeological investigations detailed in this document were centred at National Grid Reference TQ 30235 83375 and were conducted under the site code KXU10 (Fig. 2). Archaeological work has previously been undertaken under the same site code, the results of which have been detailed in separate reports (Mazurkiewicz 2012; Mazurkiewicz & Hayward 2012; Bright 2012a; 2012b).
- 2.3 This assessment details the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted between July 2012 and December 2013. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground reduction works and test pits, with the archaeological methodology designed to facilitate archaeological recording in a manner safe for site staff.
- 2.4 The archaeological work was managed by Charlotte Matthews and the watching brief was supervised by Tomasz Mazurkiewicz, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Kim Stabler, of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), monitored the work on behalf of the London Borough of Camden.
- 2.5 This document presents a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic record, finds and environmental data from the fieldwork. The completed archive will be deposited at London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code KXU10. The deposited archive will comprise artefactual material and written, drawn and photographic records.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:10,000 at A4



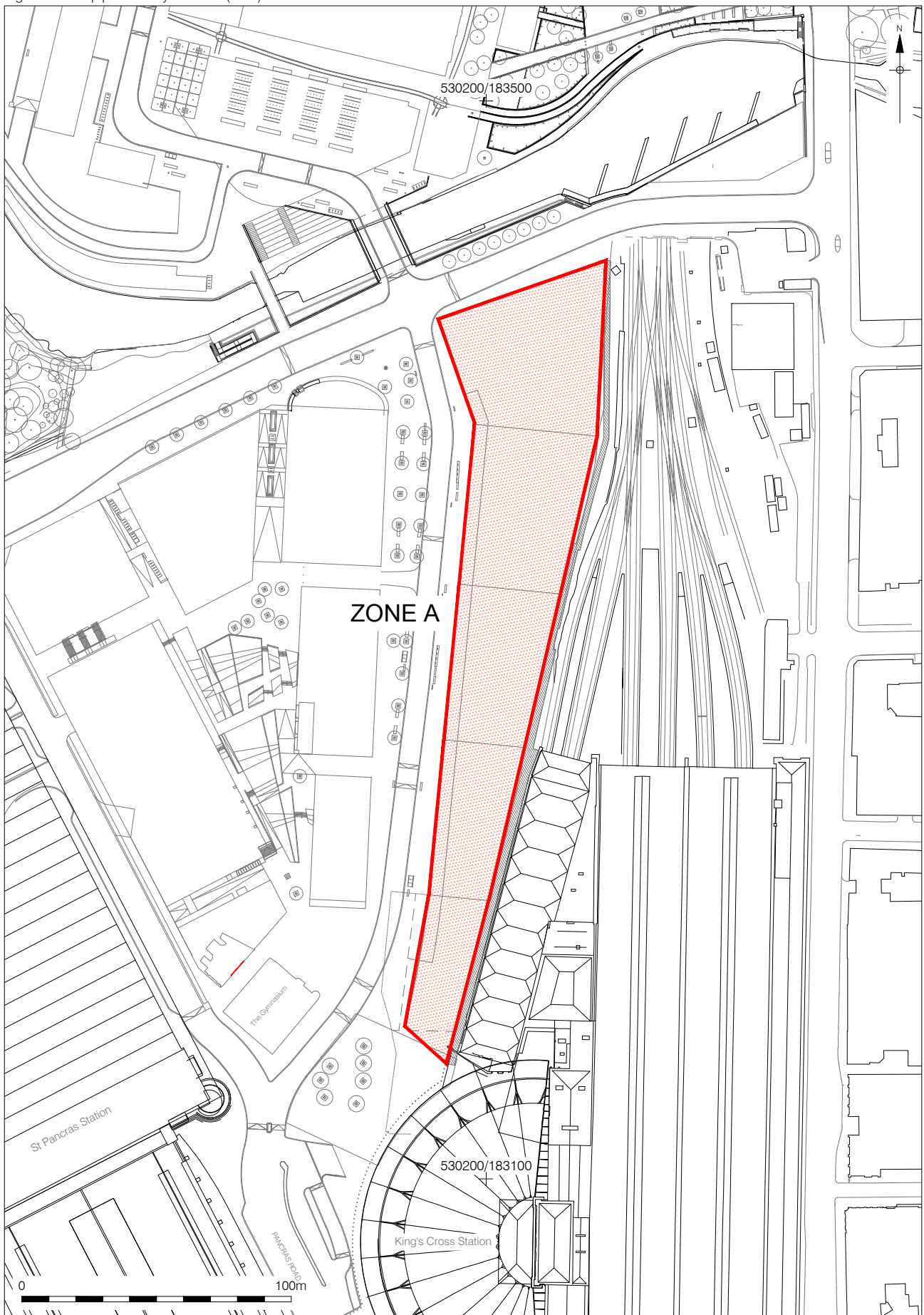


Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:2,000 at A4



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27th March 2012, and now supersedes the earlier Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

3.1.3 Additionally:

*141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to*

*record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

*214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*

*215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

## **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London:

### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

#### Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

#### Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve

their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

#### LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

London Borough of Camden Replacement UDP

The Development Plan framework is provided by the Camden Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) which states:

#### *B8 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS*

*A – SITES AND MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: WHEN CONSIDERING DEVELOPMENT CLOSE TO SITES AND MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND THEIR SETTINGS.*

*B – SITES AND MONUMENTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: THE COUNCIL WILL ONLY GRANT CONSENT FOR DEVELOPMENT WHERE ACCEPTABLE MEASURES ARE UNDERTAKEN TO PRESERVE REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND THEIR SETTINGS. DEVELOPERS SHOULD ADOPT MEASURES THAT ALLOW SUCH REMAINS TO BE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED IN SITU. WHERE THIS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED, NO DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL SATISFACTORY EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF THE REMAINS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT.*

3.2.2 Also of relevance is local policy KC11:

*KC11 - HERITAGE*

*THE COUNCIL WILL GRANT PLANNING PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE KING'S CROSS OPPORTUNITY AREA, WHICH SEEK TO ENSURE THAT:*

*A) PRESERVE LISTED BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES AND THEIR SETTING*

*B) PRESERVE OR ENHANCE BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND OTHER FEATURES OF CHARACTER AND HISTORIC INTEREST, AND THEIR SETTING, WITHIN THE CONSERVATION AREAS*

*C) PRESERVE THE REMAINS OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND THEIR SETTINGS.*

- 3.2.3 In accordance with the Camden Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) and local policy KC11, the Outline Planning Permission for the project (granted by Camden Council) stipulated that a programme of archaeological and built heritage recording was required. This is detailed in Outline Planning Permission Condition 56 (Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation), which states:

*No development shall take place in relation to each phase of the Development as notified under condition 21 until the applicant, their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on the site. The requirements of this condition are to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development and to minimize damage to them in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment, in accordance with the policies policy B8 of the London Borough of Camden Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006.*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:50,000 scale map of the area (Sheet 256 North London) indicates that the site is underlain by London Clay. This seals the Woolwich and Reading, and Thanet Formations, which sit above Upper Cretaceous Chalk (Matthews 2012).

4.1.2 A recent archaeological watching brief undertaken to the immediate west found that probable London Clay was present between 18.00m OD and 17.60m OD (Mazurkiewicz 2012).

4.1.3 Geotechnical investigations undertaken within Zone B indicated that the upper surface of the London Clay falls in a southwards direction from around +18.0m OD to around +16.0m OD (Bright 2012a).

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site was found to be generally flat prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief and was covered by a concrete surface. The concrete surface formed the modern ground level on site (Mazurkiewicz pers. comm.).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site has been compiled largely through reference to King's Cross Heritage Baseline Reports (Bussell & Tucker 2004a; 2004b; 2004c) and documentary research conducted by Guy Thompson of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Thompson 2014). Reference has also been made to previous archaeological reports conducted under the site code KXU10 (Mazurkiewicz 2012; Matthews 2012; Mazurkiewicz & Hayward 2012; Bright 2012a; 2012b).

### **5.2 Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval & early post-medieval**

5.2.1 The poorly drained geology of the area would have rendered the landscape unattractive for occupation during the prehistoric periods and it is unsurprising that there is an absence of prehistoric activity recorded within the vicinity of the site.

5.2.2 King's Cross lies approximately 2km north-west of Roman London (*Londinium*), within the hinterland of the Roman capital. Whilst a Roman road has been recorded along York Way and an iron urn and tombstones have been found near Wharfdale Road, little additional evidence of a Roman presence has been found in the general area. However, a recent archaeological watching brief conducted in Plot B3 under the site code KXU10 did retrieve a small quantity of Roman ceramic building material (Mazurkiewicz & Hayward 2011). Significantly, a large Roman brick fragment was contained within the assemblage and it has been concluded that the large fragment was 'unlikely to have been dumped far from (its) place of origin', with the implication being that a Roman structure existed in the vicinity. A north-south alignment of timber posts was recorded nearby, however this is thought to be post-medieval in date.

5.2.3 There is little evidence of Saxon activity in the area, however a possible Early/Mid Saxon settlement and a 6th or 7th century altar have been recorded near the Old St Pancras graveyard.

5.2.4 The site is recorded in the Domesday Survey (AD1086) as being located within the Ossulstone Hundred; with land to the west of York Way being in the Prebendal Manor of St Pancras. The former manorial and parish boundaries correspond with the present York Way, a portion of the King's Cross Central Site lay within the manor of Barnsbury, a property held by Hugh de Berners, for the Bishop of London.

5.2.5 London significantly altered from the late 15th century through to the mid 18th century, with its population quadrupling in size. Neighbourhoods around Islington, Shoreditch and Clerkenwell



came to be occupied by the poor, as the suburbs began to consume districts between the commercial areas and those beyond the city walls. A small pox and fever hospital was built in the late 18th - early 19th century on land which was later developed as the Great Northern Hotel. Elsewhere, the fields of the King's Cross area were utilised for quarrying and the manufacture of brick and tile, and the Regents Canal was constructed in 1820. A recent archaeological watching brief conducted at Plot B3 under the site code KXU10 (Mazurkiewicz & Hayward 2011) collected a small amount of 17th century pottery, indicating that some contemporary activity was taking place in the area around this date.

### **5.3 The 'Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company'**

- 5.3.1 The construction of Regent's Canal in 1820 facilitated commercial development of the area and a major gas manufacturing works was subsequently constructed to the south of Regent's Canal. The construction of the gasworks in this location is perhaps unsurprising given the ideal setting of a gasworks has been described as having 'ready access to sea, river, canal or railway' (Meade 1921, 10). The plant, known as the Imperial Gasworks, opened in 1824 and at the time was the largest of its kind in the world. The gasworks were built as the principal facility of the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company (IGLCC) and following an 1821 Act in Parliament 'to establish an additional Company for Lighting certain parts of the Metropolis and parts adjacent with Gas' (B/IMP/GLC/1). In 1822 the IGLCC purchased land from St Bartholomew's Hospital and the parish of St Pancras for the construction of the plant (B/IMP/GLC/1).
- 5.3.2 The gasworks were sited alongside the Regent's Canal and used coal initially delivered to the installation on the canal and later via a viaduct across the Regent's Canal from the Goods Yard. The gas was produced in large retort houses and was then stored in the gasholders on the site, which acted as reservoirs so that an adequate supply of gas was available when required.
- 5.3.3 Contracts for the construction of the main buildings, the first gasholder tanks and the first retort house were drawn up in 1823 (B/IMP/GLC/1). The first gasholder to be completed entered service on the 16th of October 1823, when it was filled with gas via the main from the Shoreditch works. In February 1824 a short branch of the canal subsequently known as the Gasworks Basin was completed which enabled barges to deposit cargoes of coal on a wharf adjacent to the retort house (LMA B/IMP/GLC/2).
- 5.3.4 In March 1825 a proposal to build a second retort house and six additional gasholders at the Pancras works was approved (LMA B/IMP/GLC/3) with further expansion of the gas works during the 1830s and early 1840s as a consequence of the increasing public demand for gas light. By 1849 a total of thirteen gas holders of four different dimensions existed on the site.

- 5.3.5 The Great Northern Railway arrived at King's Cross in 1850 and the IGLCC was quick to spot the commercial opportunities that this presented. The gas company subsequently tendered to provide lighting for the Great Northern at Maiden Lane, where construction of the King's Cross Goods Station and the Temporary Passenger Station were underway (LMA B/IMP/GLC/62). The success of the Great Northern Goods and Passenger Stations at King's Cross stimulated the local economy during the early 1850s and accelerated the rate at which new residential streets were laid out. The largest employers of adult males in the area were the newly-established Railway Company (8.6%) and the St Pancras Gasworks (6.45%).
- 5.3.6 In 1853 temporary retorts were added at St Pancras in order to manufacture the gas necessary to meet the IGLCCs anticipated demand and by 1854 it was apparent that demand for gas required further enlargement of holder capacity at the site. In early 1854 it was proposed to replace two of the original 50' diameter gasholders (nos. 2 and 3) with a single telescopic holder, 50' high when full, with a tank measuring 118' in diameter and 25' deep (LMA B/IMP/GLC/64). Construction of the new gasholder was beset by problems and a reduced capacity version was eventually completed in November 1854. A two-lift telescopic gasholder was also built at St Pancras in 1855, with further expansion of the facility being undertaken during the late 1850s and 1860s (LMA B/IMP/GLC/64). Following several decades of often fractious co-existence, the London's gas companies embarked upon a series of mergers in the 1870s.
- 5.3.7 The 1871 Ordnance Survey map shows that the northern part of the development zone was occupied by a number of Imperial Gas Works structures, including the gasworks 'Basin', 'Store Houses', 'Office' and the eastern part of the southern 'Retort House'. The 'Great Northern Railway' is shown to cross the southern part of the site on a north-east/south-west orientation, with a stretch of railway which was built in 1861/2 and which was known as the 'Hotel Curve'. The remainder of the land in the southern part of the development zone during the mid/late 19th century was occupied by terraced houses fronting Suffolk Street East, Northampton Street, Norfolk Street and Upper Edmund Street (Ordnance Survey 1871).
- 5.3.8 The Gas Light and Coke Co. (GLCC) acquired the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company in 1876 and by 1900 the works occupied 11 acres (4.6 hectares), of which more than half was devoted to gas storage. The Ordnance Survey of 1894-1896 shows the gasworks in its ultimate form (Ordnance Survey 1894-1896).
- 5.3.9 The 1894-1896 Ordnance Survey also indicates that the streets and terraced houses previously occupying the southern part of the site had been removed by this time and the train lines, platforms and a turntable of the 'King's Cross Station (Suburban)' had been constructed in their place. 'Battle Bridge Road' is recorded as crossing the central part of the site, whilst the eastern extent of the 'Culross Buildings' crossed the western site boundary. The Culross

Buildings were constructed in 1891 'to provide permanent accommodation for those displaced by the planned demolitions' (Thompson & Robertson 2010).

- 5.3.10 Recent archaeological work conducted within Zone B (Bright 2012a) found evidence of the 19th century gasworks, in particular a segment of a gasholder constructed in the 1830s, elements of the Retort House and the footings of the Purification Plant (mid 19th century) and the remains of Crushing House (mid-late 19th century). An archaeological watching brief in Zone B1 (Bright 2012b) recorded the remains of gasholders dating to c.1822-26 and gasholders dating to 1834-1849. The recent archaeological watching brief undertaken to the immediate west of the site in Zone A (Mazurkiewicz 2012) identified the remains of a number of 19th century walls which formed part of the Retort House and Store Houses.
- 5.3.11 In 1903 it was decided to not reconstruct the gas works "on modern principles" and instead the works were closed "as an experiment" in early 1904 (LMA B/GLCC/126; TNA RAIL 783/110). A skeleton workforce of 65 men was retained after this date, some involved in the manufacture of base stones for gas stoves in one of the disused retort houses (Everard 1949: 301). The 1916 Ordnance Survey shows that the earlier gasworks basin and office building remained at this time, however the store houses and retort houses had been removed by this date (Ordnance Survey 1916).

#### **5.4 The 'Great Northern Goods Yard'**

- 5.4.1 In 1908 the Great Northern expressed an interest in acquiring the former gas works site, which contained sufficient space to accommodate a new set of coal drops or an additional carriage shed (TNA RAIL 783/110). In 1910 the GLCC confirmed the sale of 5½ acres of the gasworks to the Great Northern and the majority of the former gasworks was in the possession of the railway company by April 1911 (TNA RAIL 783/110). The Ordnance Survey of 1916 shows that land located to the north of Battle Bridge Road was left as open and undeveloped ground at this time (Ordnance Survey 1916).
- 5.4.2 The acquisition of the disused gasworks allowed the Great Northern to create a new road to improve access to the Goods Yard from both Pancras and York Road and authorisation to proceed accordingly was granted by the Great Northern Act of 1913 (TNA RAIL 1189/1423; TNA RAIL 1189/1428). Preparatory work for 'Goods Way' had commenced by July 1919 (TNA RAIL 1189/1427) with the new road eventually completed in April 1921 (TNA RAIL 1189/1425). The road was built to the east of Somers Bridge over the footprint of the former northern Retort House along the south side of Regents Canal.

- 5.4.3 The archaeological watching brief conducted in Zone B1 documented activity associated with the demolition of part of the gasworks and the construction of the Meter House, the Culross Buildings and the Milk Platform (Bright 2012b).
- 5.4.4 The 1953 Ordnance Survey shows that Battle Bridge Road no longer crossed the site by the middle part of the 20th century and instead the southern and north-east parts of the site were occupied by train lines and platforms forming part of the 'King's Cross Station (Suburban)' line. The earlier gasworks basin had disappeared, new train lines and platforms had been constructed, the turntable located in the southern part of the site had been deleted and a large turntable had been constructed further to the north-east. To the west, a north-south orientated embankment had been created, an earthwork which remained extant until 2012. 'Culross Hall' is shown to be located astride the western site boundary at this date and a 'Coal Hopper' and two watering points are also annotated (Ordnance Survey 1953).
- 5.4.5 The 1963 Ordnance Survey shows little alteration to the site, however 'Tanks' are noted close to the western site boundary (Ordnance Survey, 1963). No modifications are indicated for the site during the 1970s (Ordnance Survey 1970-1975).
- 5.4.6 The Suburban railway station closed in March 1977 and by 1982/1983 most of the railway lines and sidings had been removed (Ordnance Survey 1982-1983). The Culross Buildings were demolished in 2008 as part of the King's Cross Central redevelopment scheme (Thompson & Robertson 2010).
- 5.4.7 The WSI compiled in advance of the archaeological watching brief identified the potential archaeological resources on site as (Matthews 2012):

<b>Area</b>	<b>Potential Industrial Remains</b>
<i>North-west corner</i>	<i>Archaeological watching brief during the construction of the Interim Service Road (ISR) in 2010 uncovered the C19th remains including walls of the Gasworks Basin, Store Houses and Retort Houses (Mazurkiewicz 2012). The construction of the ISR has removed most of these remains.</i>
<i>North-east corner</i>	<i>Large turntable (1926) shown on the 1933 LNER plan (Figures 11 to 15). 20th century sidings, stores and mess room shown on the 1933 LNER plan (Figure 12)</i>

<i>Southern part</i>	<i>Early C19th terraced houses (Figures 3 to 6); late C19th King's Cross Suburban Railway Station (Figures 7 to 15); late C19th railway lines and sidings; late C19th turntable (Figures 8 and 9).</i>
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## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 6.1 General

6.1.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2012). This document states:

*'For the Development Zone A, an Archaeological Watching Brief process was determined to be the appropriate mitigation measure, as identified within the Environmental Statement. This Written Scheme of Investigation sets out the strategy to ensure archaeological objectives are achieved to satisfy Condition 56 and implement the Environmental Statement.*

*The 'Archaeological Watching Brief(s)' will be applied to groundworks within Development Zone A, for example:*

1. *Trial pitting to visually inspect the shallow ground conditions and establish the precise location of obstructions buried in the ground.*
2. *Sinking of bore holes to provide design data in respect of deep ground conditions and foundation designs.*
3. *Site preparation including the removing of present ground surfaces, the removal of any surviving upstanding features and removal of obstructions in the way of proposed ground works.*
4. *Construction and forming of temporary works.*
5. *Cut and fill earthworks to new formation level including the treatment of any contaminated soils encountered.*
6. *Excavation for shallow and deep buried services.*
7. *Excavation of basements and sumps, pits and other small area excavations.*
8. *Piling including forming of pile caps and ground beams.*
9. *Hard and soft landscaping around the proposed buildings, where a large number of known and evaluated heritage features will be removed.*

*The locations of the archaeological works are generally wherever there are to be ground works.'*



- 6.1.2 Archaeological recording was undertaken (wherever possible) using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual (MoL 1994) and Pre-Construct Archaeology's Operation Manual I (Taylor & Brown 2009). Watching brief conditions frequently imposed limitations to what was possible in terms of on-site recording. This resulted in note-book records subsequently transcribed onto proforma recording sheets and measurements taken from the tops of trenches. Where possible a GPS was used for the planning and mapping of features.
- 6.1.3 The primary phase of post-excavation analysis has included checking of the site archive, with the compilation of a digital context register and digital stratigraphic site matrix and the detailed phasing and plotting of the recorded features.
- 6.1.4 The completed archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code KXU10. The deposited archive will comprise written, drawn and photographic records.

## **6.2 Aims and Objectives**

- 6.2.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief were specified as (Matthews 2012):

*'The Archaeological Watching Brief will collect and interpret data from the site-based groundworks of the redevelopment scheme. The archaeological objectives shall be related to:*

1. *Determining the character of the site and landscape.*
2. *The early 19th century remains of the Gasworks Basin, such as its base and east wall, if these still survive.*
3. *The early 19th century remains of the Gasworks, such as brick walls of the Store and Retort Houses, if these still survive.*
4. *The late 19th century alterations to the southern end of the site with the construction of the Suburban Railway Station, railway lines and the construction of the turntable at the south end of the site.*
5. *The early 20th century alterations to the northern end of the site with the construction of Goods Way, railway sidings and the turntable at the north end of the site.*

6. *Adding archaeological data to that obtained for CTRL and LUL development works that have been taking place for the last few years at King's Cross and St. Pancras.*
7. *The Archaeological Watching Briefs will also provide specialist advice to the Developer (Argent), the Engineer, and the Principal Engineering Contractor on made ground and historic engineering features during the site works, if and when discoveries are made*
8. *Updating Archaeological Watching Brief and local Excavation objectives (project design) from time to time, responding to findings and interpretation discussions between all concerned parties.*
9. *A post-excavation assessment report on the results of all the archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited south of the Regent's Canal is planned. This will incorporate the findings of the watching brief in Zone A. A draft assessment report will be issued within six months following the completion of all the site works. This assessment report will contain recommendations for post-excavation analysis leading to the publication of a monograph on all the archaeological investigation south of the Regent's Canal.*

*The watching brief/s and local excavations will follow both Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines and the methodologies set out in English Heritage (GLAAS) Guidance Papers. All archaeological works will be monitored by GLAAS on behalf of London Borough of Camden.*

*The watching brief in Zone A will be stopped with agreement of English Heritage (GLAAS) once natural geological deposits are reached.'*

## **7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The following section presents the assessment details of the phased archaeological sequence recorded during the watching brief undertaken at Zone A (N) and Zone A (S), King's Cross Central, London Borough of Camden. The phased archaeological sequence includes reference to each context identified during the watching brief. Specific details are described in detail within the text where appropriate and can further be found in 'Appendix 1 – Context Index'.

### **7.2 Phase 1**

7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded on site comprised a hard, mid greyish brown, clay layer ([1212] & [1235]) which was encountered at c.15.50m OD. No cultural material was found within this clay layer and it represents a naturally formed, geological deposit, i.e. London Clay. Extensive truncation had occurred on site during the 20th century and the ordnance datum height of the natural deposits reflects a truncation level rather than the surface topography of the natural horizon.

### **7.3 Phase 2 (Fig. 3)**

7.3.1 The earliest archaeological activity recorded during the watching brief was encountered in the central-west part of the site and comprised five NE/SW orientated brick walls [1244], [1245], [1246], [1247] and [1248]. These walls were constructed from red brick and extended beyond the western site boundary, which were part of the gasworks structures.

### **7.4 Phase 3 (Figs. 3)**

7.3.1 An east-west orientated concrete and crushed ceramic building material foundation [1231] was recorded further to the south within Zone A (S) which extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

7.3.2 A NE/SW orientated concrete foundation [1237], contained within construction cut [1238] and backfilled by [1240], was located further to the south. A similarly aligned red and yellow brick wall [1230] had been constructed on top of this concrete foundation. The brick wall had been built in English Bond, was set in a hard, sandy mortar and extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

7.3.3 Located c.12m further to the south-east was a parallel, NE/SW orientated concrete foundation [1243], contained within construction cut [1242] and backfilled with [1239] and [1241]. A

NE/SW orientated red and yellow brick wall [1223] stood on top of the concrete foundation and had been constructed in an English Bond, using a hard, dark grey, sand mortar. Six red and yellow brick stub walls ([1224], [1225], [1226], [1227], [1228] & [1229]) were present along the eastern face of the NE/SW orientated brick wall (Plate 1). These had also been constructed in English Bond, with a hard, dark grey sand mortar and it is probable that the NE/SW orientated brick wall and the stub walls represent a single building episode. A concrete foundation [1036] seen in section in the northern part of the site may also be associated with the development of the railway sidings undertaken during Phase 3. This foundation was encountered at 16.01m OD. All of these features are present either on the 1891 Goad plan or the 1894/96 OS plan or both.

- 7.3.4 The remaining contexts attributed to Phase 3 comprised a made-ground horizon ([1031, [1041], [1044], [1048], [1051], [1054], [1073], [1234] & [1236]). This made-ground was generally recorded as being a mid greyish brown, sandy clay layer which measured c.0.35m in thickness and is thought to have been deposited at the transition of the late 19th century to the early 20th century. The made-ground was encountered between 14.70m OD and 15.86m OD

#### **7.4 Phase 4a (Figs. 4)**

- 7.4.1 The earliest structural remains identified in the northern part of the site comprised the remains of a large concrete base pertaining to a rail turntable (Structure Number [1218]) measuring c.20m in diameter (Plate 2). The turntable base was located in the north-east corner of the site and had been constructed on a sandy clay bedding layer [1219] which was found at c.14.20m OD. The central concrete turntable cove ([1053], [1191] & [1193]) measured c. 3.29m (or 10.79 ft) in diameter, whilst the outer concrete turntable base ([1034], [1190], [1192] & [1194]) measured 21.5m (70.5 ft) in diameter at the outer edge and 19.2m (62.99 ft) on the inner edge. The outer element was encountered between 15.25m OD and 15.80m OD.
- 7.4.2 A north-south orientated concrete foundation [1214] was seen above the southern part of the turntable foundation at a level of 14.00m OD. Two north-south orientated red brick walls ([1195] & [1196]) were on top of the base and were encountered at 15.40m OD. An additional north-south orientated foundation [1075]/[1197] was located further to the south at a level of 14.80m OD, whilst a further concrete base was situated to the immediate west [1207] at 14.40m OD.
- 7.4.3 Concrete surfaces ([1040] & 1045]) were documented to the south-west of the turntable footings at a level of c.15.90m OD. The surfaces were overlain by a loose, dark greyish black, silty sandy ash layer ([1039], [1043], [1047] & [1050]) which is thought to represent an

accumulated deposit of industrial debris probably associated with the functioning of the railway yard. The material was encountered at c.16.30m OD.

- 7.4.4 A north-south orientated concrete foundation [1221] at 15.20m OD was recorded adjacent to the eastern edge of excavation, on top of which a series of red brick walls ([1199], [1200], [1201], [1202], [1203], [1204], [1205] & [1206]) had been constructed. The brick walls were found at c.15.50m OD and together formed the footprint of a linear structure (which may have been part of the store and mess building identified on the 1942 Goad plan and first present on the 1933 LNER plan), located adjacent to the eastern site boundary. A segment of drainage pipe [1198], was found at 15.52m OD and located to the immediate west, which may also be part of the same build.
- 7.4.5 A north-south orientated foundation [1209] at 15.33m OD and brick wall [1210] at 15.35m OD were found further to the south-west and represent part of a coal hopper identified as such at this location on the 1933 LNER plan.
- 7.4.6 Masonry was recorded within two isolated areas of excavation located adjacent to the northwest site boundary. These elements comprised concrete foundations ([1028], [1032], and red brick walling [1052] and [1249]), which would have formed part of the retaining wall built on the west side of the railway sidings and present on the 1933 LNER plan. These remains were encountered at 16.00m OD.
- 7.4.7 The remaining deposits attributed to Phase 4a comprised dumps and made-ground ([1037], [1217], [1220] & [1233]). The layers contained fragments of concrete and ceramic building material and are thought to have formed during the use of the site in the early/mid 20th century. The made-ground was encountered between 15.30m OD and 15.80m OD.

## **7.5 Phase 4b (Figs. 4)**

- 7.5.1 The Phase 4a structures appear to have been retained and remained in use during Phase 4b. North-south orientated sections of ceramic drainage pipe [1208], contained within construction cut [1211] and backfilled with [1213] and [1222], represent a modification to the retained structures. The ceramic drainage pipe was located at 14.80m OD and measured 0.30m in diameter.
- 7.5.2 A further concrete foundation element [1035] was present in the northern limit of excavation. This appears to have been part of a structure immediately north of the turntable present here and extant on the 1953 OS plan.
- 7.5.3 The remaining deposits attributed to Phase 4b comprised clayey, made-ground deposits ([1029], [1030], [1033], [1038], [1042], [1046], [1049], [1074], [1215], [1216] & [1232]) which

are thought to have formed during the middle part of the 20th century. The made-ground was at levels of between 15.38m OD and 16.70m OD.



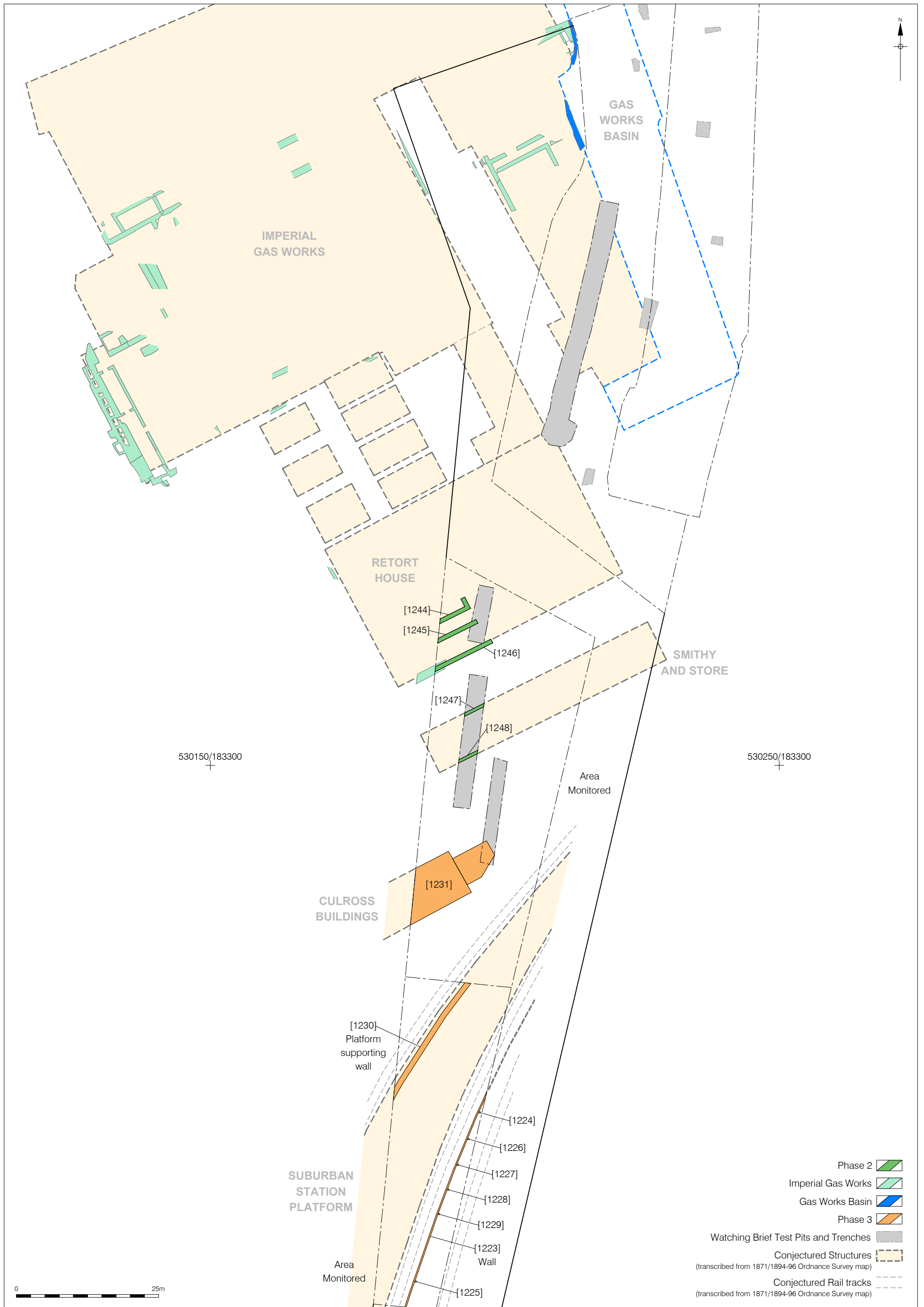


Figure 3  
Plan of Zone A showing Phases 2 and 3 and previously reported evidence of the Imperial Gasworks and Gasworks Basin  
1:625 at A3

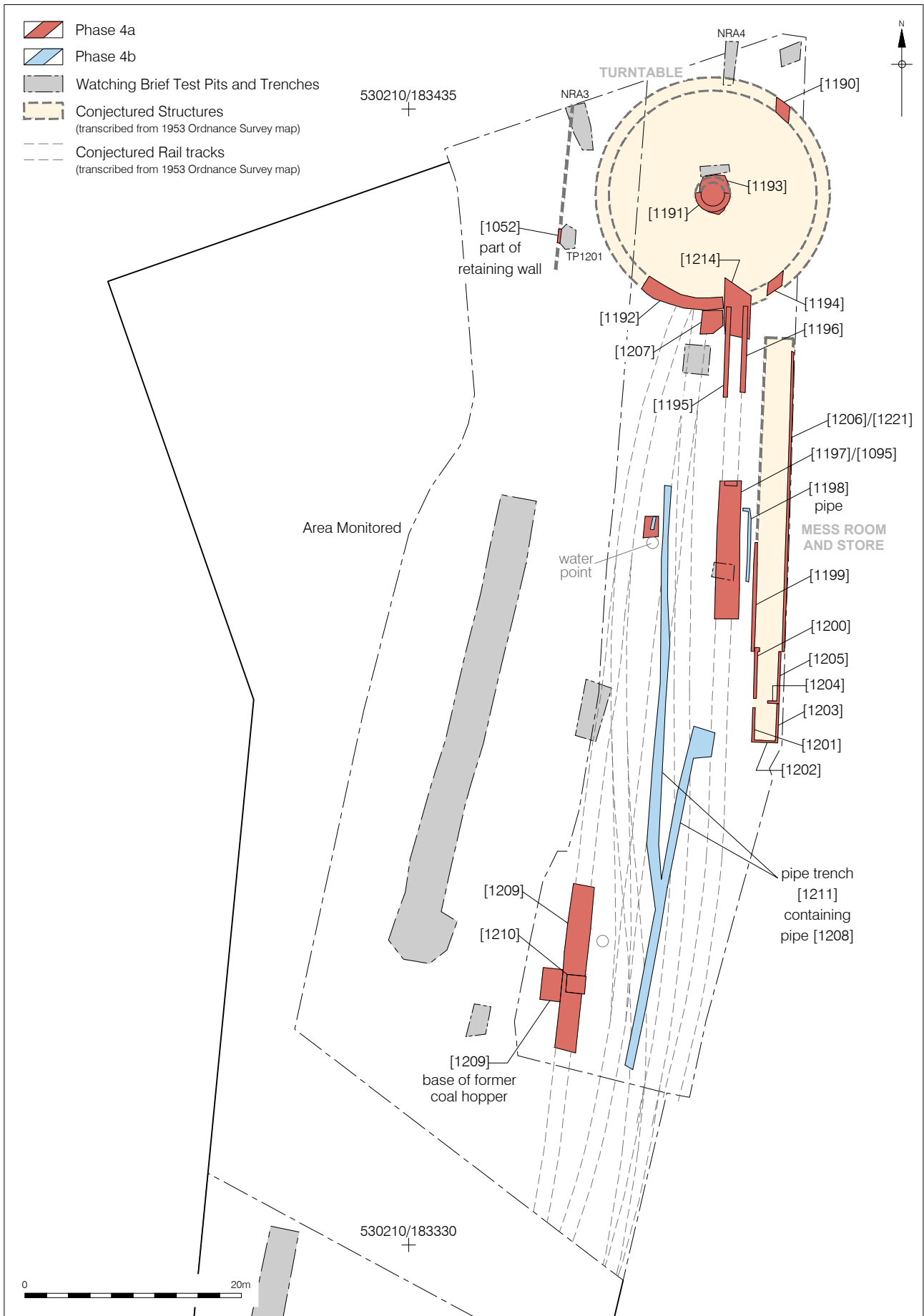


Figure 4  
Plan of Zone A North showing Phases 4a and 4b  
1:500 at A4

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Naturally deposited clay (Phase 1) was recorded at a level of c.15.50m OD, however it is probable that this height reflects a truncation plane rather than the surface topography of the natural horizon.
- 8.2 It was anticipated that archaeological remains pre-dating the late 19th century could be encountered during the archaeological watching brief, specifically the remains of the Gasworks Basin, Store and Retort Houses. The earliest archaeological activity identified on site comprised a number of brick walls located adjacent to the western site boundary (Phase 2) and an overlay with the Ordnance Survey of 1871 (Fig. 5) indicates that the walls formed part of two gasworks buildings. The northern three walls represented the external wall and two internal walls of a Retort House, whilst the southern two walls represented part of the northern and southern external walls of a store/smithy. The Gasworks buildings were constructed during the mid 19th century and the earliest cartographic record is Stanford's Map of 1862. Evidence for the west side of the Gasworks Basin had been recorded and reported on in earlier work (Mazurkiewicz 2012) but none remained along the north-western boundary of the watching brief area of sector A (N). Severe truncation resulting from the construction of the railway sidings appears to have removed all evidence for it here.
- 8.3 A series of concrete and brick wall foundations (Phase 3) were recorded further to the south in Zone A (S). An overlay of the walls with the Goad Insurance Survey of 1891 and Ordnance Survey of 1894-1896 (Figs. 6 & 7) indicates that the masonry represents part of the suburban railway line and the eastern extent of the Culross Buildings. The northernmost wall relating to the suburban railway represents a platform supporting wall defining the western edge of the platform, whilst the southern wall may represent a boundary wall defining an eastern limit or division. The southern boundary wall is not recorded on the Goad Insurance Survey of 1891 (Fig. 6), however it does appear on the Ordnance Survey of 1894-1896 (Fig. 7). The Culross Buildings were constructed in 1891-1892 and are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1894-1896 (Fig. 7).
- 8.4 The earliest structural remains within Zone A (N) comprised a large concrete footing for a rail turntable and a number of associated wall foundations which were associated with the railway sidings. In addition, a north-south orientated retaining wall was recorded to the west of the turntable, a north-south orientated concrete foundation and brick walls were documented to the east, whilst brick walls were also recorded further to the west (Phase 4a). The turntable and retaining wall are shown on the LNER map of 1933 and relate to the creation of the Goods Yard during the first half of the 20th century. The concrete foundations adjacent to the eastern site boundary represent the remains of a Store and Mess Rooms shown on the Goad

Insurance Survey of 1942. The masonry located to the west represents the remains of a Coal Hopper and Water Points which had been constructed by 1953. The turntable, railway sidings, retaining wall, store, Mess Rooms, Coal Hopper and Water Points are all present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1953 (Fig. 8).

8.5 The early/mid 20th century Goods Yard masonry remained extant throughout the latter part of the 20th century, with the expansion of the Store and Mess Room undertaken between 1953 and 1963. The remains of ceramic drainage piping were identified in the central part of the site, to the west of the Store and Mess Room. The drainage is thought to represent an addition to Goods Yard and Goods Way at a later stage of the 20th century.

#### 8.6 **Importance of Results**

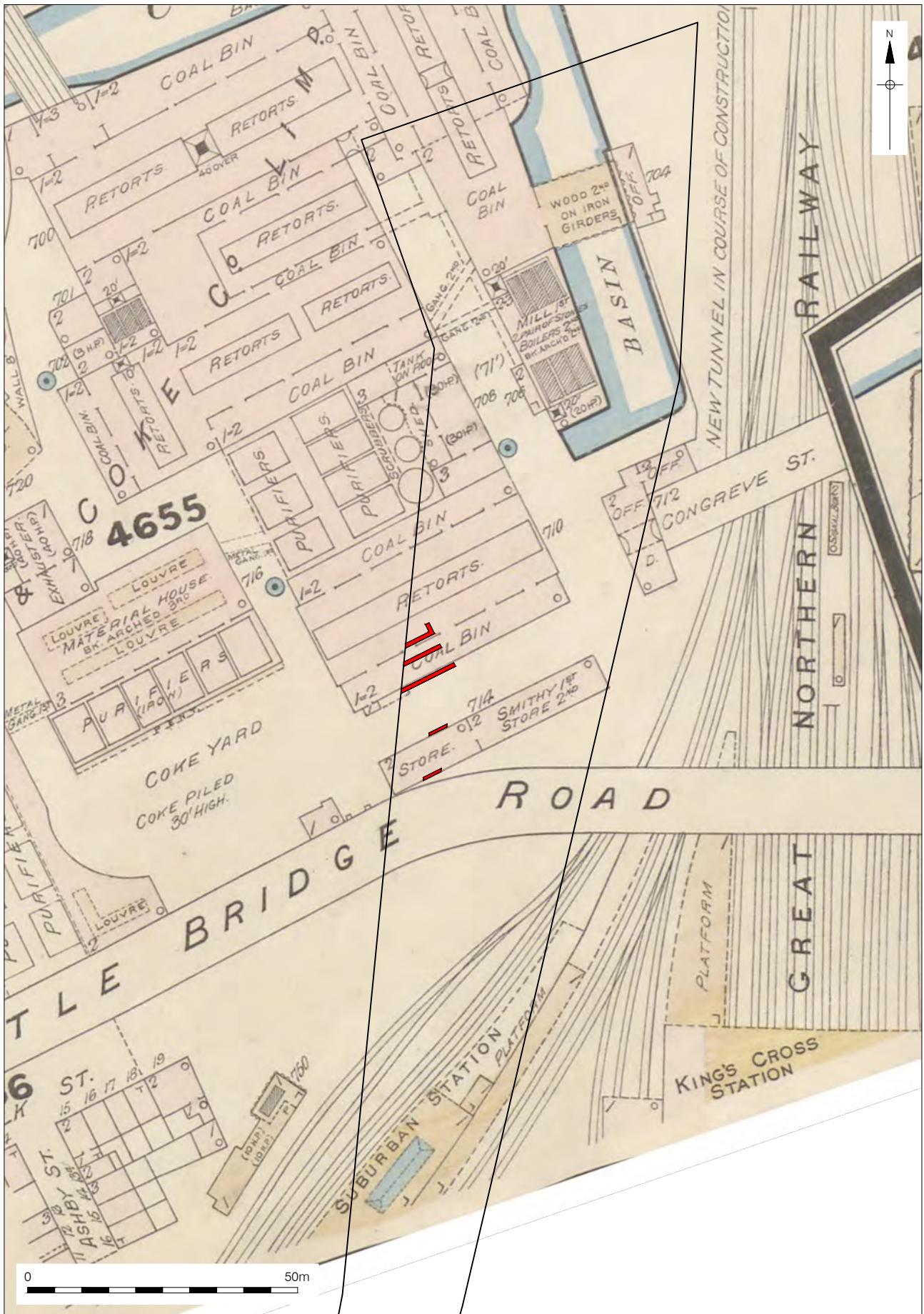
8.7 The results of the archaeological watching brief have contributed to an improved understanding of the historic character of the area, adding to the dataset which has been created during development works undertaken at King's Cross and St. Pancras over recent years. The exact locations of a variety of structural remains which were part of the former gasworks, and the railway sidings have been established and confirmed. It is recommended that the results detailed in this assessment report are incorporated into the future analysis and publication of archaeological archives generated in the archaeological standing building and documentary source investigations to the south of the Regent's Canal. It is anticipated that the publication will consist of a monograph forming part of projected PCAs Monograph Series on the King's Cross site.



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Figure 5  
 Phase 2 features overlain on 1871 Ordnance Survey map  
 1:1,000 at A4

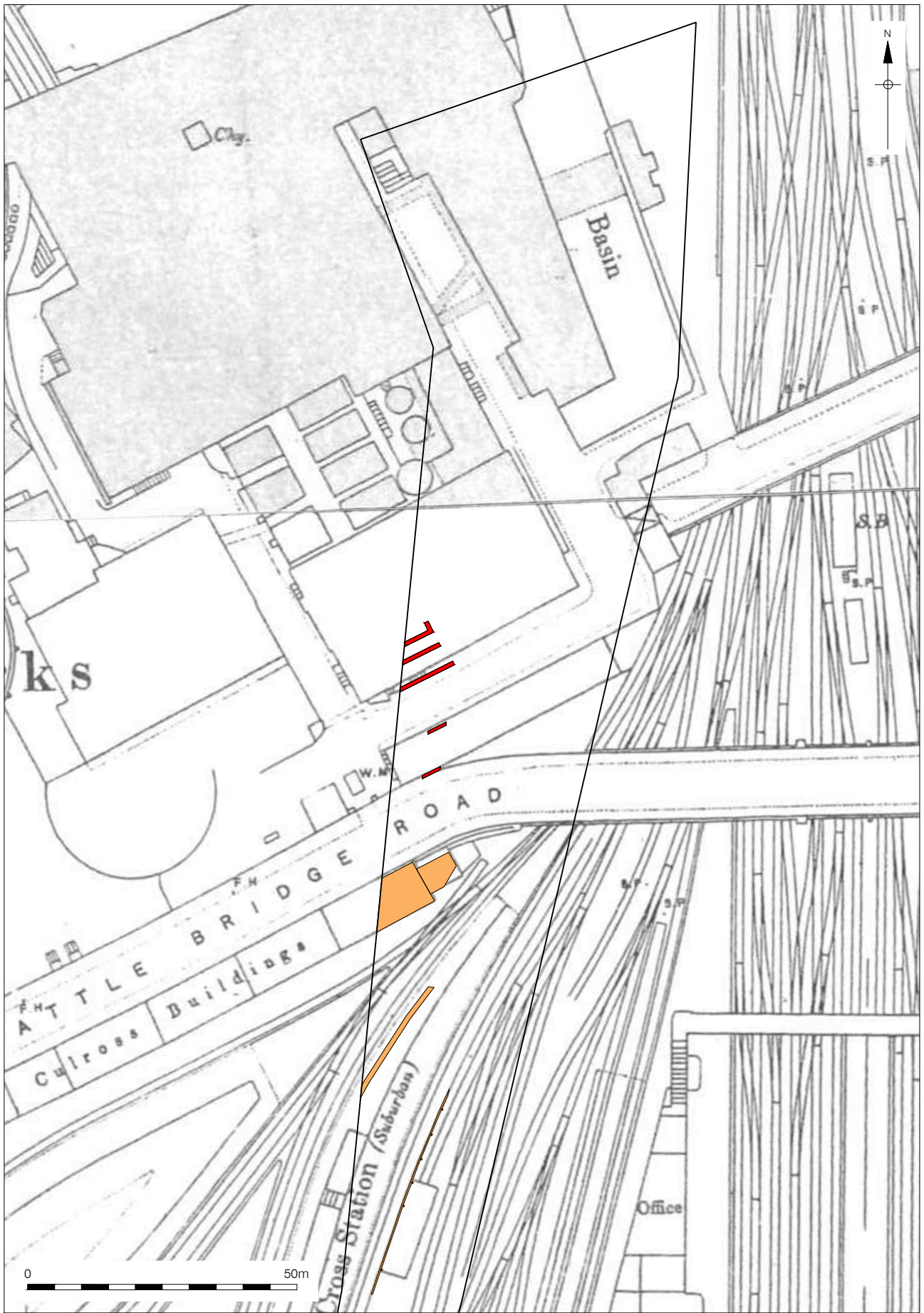




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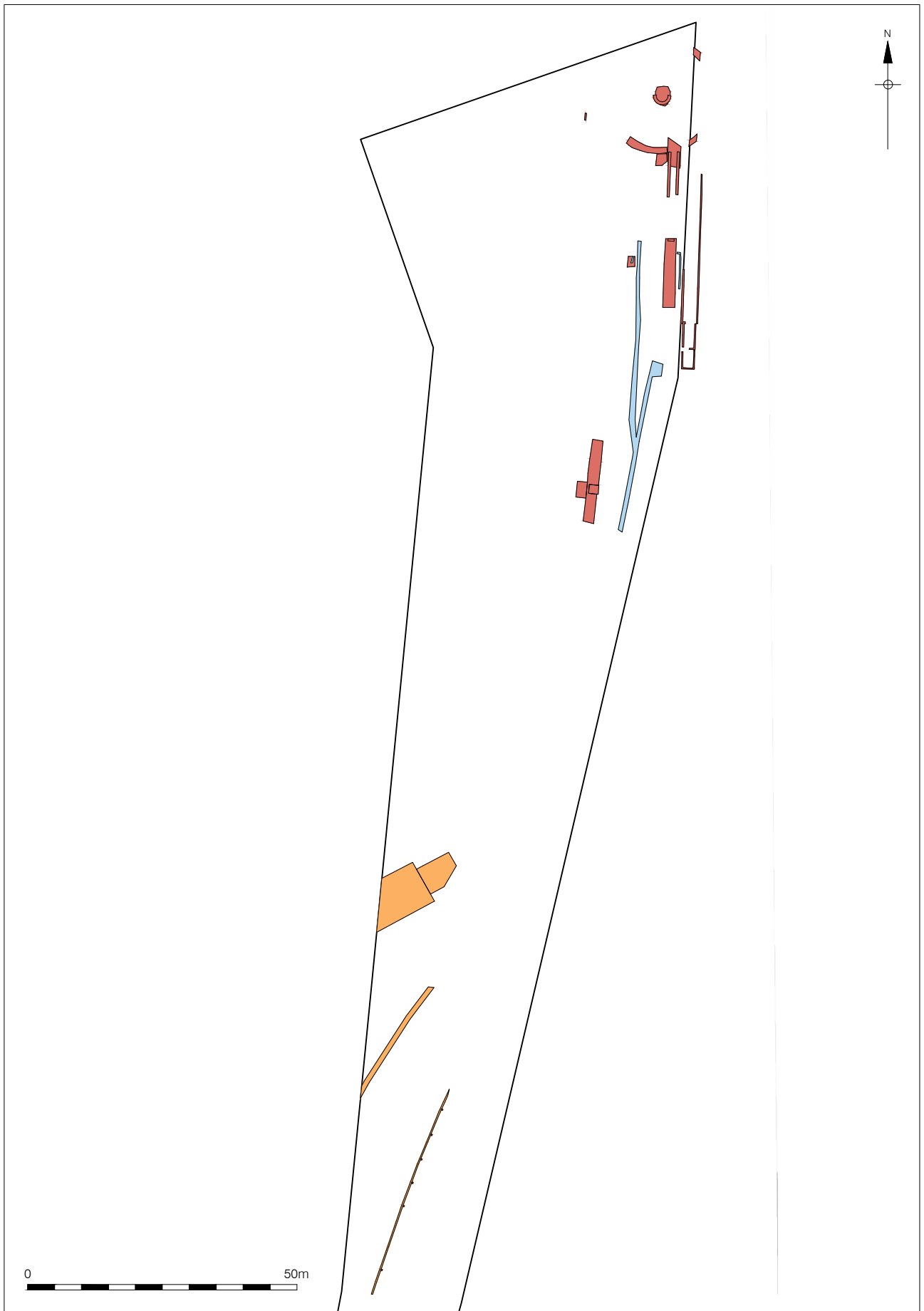
Figure 6  
 Phase 2 features overlain on 1891 Goad Fire Insurance Plan  
 1:1,000 at A4





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Figure 7  
 Phases 2 and 3 features overlain on 1894-96 Ordnance Survey map  
 1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 8  
Phases 3 and 4 features overlain on 1953 Ordnance Survey map  
1:1,000 at A4



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank King's Cross Central General Partner Limited for commissioning the archaeological works. In addition, thanks are given to Kim Stabler (GLASS) for monitoring and advising on the archaeological investigations throughout.
- 9.2 The author would also like to offer her gratitude to Tomasz Mazurkiewicz for supervising the archaeological investigations and also for conducting part of the post-excavation analysis. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Charlotte Matthews for her project management, Frank Meddens for his post-excavation management and Mark Roughley for the CAD work.

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## APPENDIX 1

## CONTEXT INDEX

Site	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Phase	Prov Date	NS	EW	Depth	High
KXU10	1028	Zone A - NRA3	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Gasworks basin wall	Red brick, light/mid grey yellow sand mortar	2	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1029	Zone A - NRA3	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - M20C	Loose, mid red grey, sand rubble silt clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	3.3	n/a	1.5	16.88
KXU10	1030	Zone A - NRA3	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - M20C	Loose, mid grey yellow, sand rubble clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	4.4	n/a	1	15.38
KXU10	1031	Zone A - NRA3	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - 19C	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	3.3	n/a	0.5	15.1
KXU10	1032	Zone A - NRA3	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Foundation-Gasworks basin	Concrete	2	Mid/Late 20th century	1.1	n/a	-	16
KXU10	1033	Zone A - NRA4	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - M20C	Loose, dark brown grey, sand silt clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	1	16.82
KXU10	1034	Zone A - NRA4	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.2	1.2	-	15.8
KXU10	1035	Zone A - NRA4	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Foundation-structure	Concrete	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	1.1	-	1.2	-
KXU10	1036	Zone A - NRA4	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	0.8	-	0.4	16.1
KXU10	1037	Zone A - NRA4	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Levelling	Compact, mid brown grey, sand clay rubble	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	0.3	1.2	-	15.8
KXU10	1038	Zone A - NRA5	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - M20C	Compact, mid grey, sand clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	2.5	0.4	16.39
KXU10	1039	Zone A - NRA5	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Industrial waste layer	Loose, dark grey black, silt sand ash charcoal	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	2.5	0.1	16.29
KXU10	1040	Zone A - NRA5	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Surface	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	2.5	0.3	15.91
KXU10	1041	Zone A - NRA5	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - 19th & 20thC	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	2.5	0.4	15.59
KXU10	1042	Zone A - TP1204	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - M20C	Loose, mid yellow grey, sand gravel	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	1.75	2.5	0.2	16.14
KXU10	1043	Zone A - TP1204	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Industrial waste layer	Loose, dark grey black, silt sand ash charcoal	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.75	2.5	0.1	15.96
KXU10	1044	Zone A - TP1204	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - 19th & 20thC	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	1.75	2.5	0.35	15.86
KXU10	1045	Zone A - TP1204	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Surface	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.75	2.5	0.35	15.86

KXU10	1046	Zone A - TP1204	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Made ground - 20C	Compact, mid brown grey, hardcore crush	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	2.45	0.45	16.45
KXU10	1047	Zone A - TP1203	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Industrial waste layer	Loose, dark grey black, silt sand ash charcoal	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	2.45	0.75	16
KXU10	1048	Zone A - TP1203	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Made ground - 19th & 20thC	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	2.45	0.6	15.25
KXU10	1049	Zone A - TP1202	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Made ground - 20C	Compact, mid brown grey, sand clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	2.7	2.5	0.5	16.01
KXU10	1050	Zone A - TP1202	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Industrial waste layer	Loose, dark grey black, silt sand ash charcoal	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	2.7	2.5	0.2	15.51
KXU10	1051	Zone A - TP1202	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Made ground - 19th & 20thC	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	2.7	2.5	0.4	15.3
KXU10	1052	Zone A - TP1201	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Retaining wall	Red brick, mid grey yellow mortar	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	16.65
KXU10	1053	Zone A - TP1201	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	0.5	15.55
KXU10	1054	Zone A - TP1201	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - 19th & 20thC	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	0.4	15.05
KXU10	1055-1072	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused
KXU10	1073	Zone A -WS1215	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - 19th & 20thC	Compact, mid grey brown, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	14.7
KXU10	1074	Zone A -WS1216	GPS	Sketch	Layer	Madeground - 20C	Compact, mid brown grey, silt sand rubble clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	0.7	15.5
KXU10	1075	Zone A -WS1216	GPS	Sketch	Masonry	Foundation	concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	-	16.2
KXU10	1076-1189	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused	Unused
KXU10	1190	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Turntable wing	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.5	1.25	-	15.25
KXU10	1191	Zone A	GPS	S1	Masonry	Turntable cove	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	2	2	-	-
KXU10	1192	Zone A	GPS	S1	Masonry	Turntable wing	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.2	7.5	-	15.2
KXU10	1193	Zone A	GPS	S1	Masonry	Turntable cove	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	2.5	2.5	-	13.72
KXU10	1194	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Turntable wing	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.3	1.5	-	14.38
KXU10	1195	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	8	0.4	-	15.4
KXU10	1196	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	8	0.4	-	15.4
KXU10	1197	Zone A	GPS	S2	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	12.7	2.3	-	14.8

KXU10	1198	Zone A	GPS	n/a	ceramic	ceramic pipe - E20C	drainage pipe	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	7.2	0.22	-	15.52
KXU10	1199	Zone A	GPS	S2	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	10	0.22	-	15.48
KXU10	1200	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	4.8	0.22	-	15.52
KXU10	1201	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	3	0.22	-	15.48
KXU10	1202	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	0.22	2.5	-	15.5
KXU10	1203	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	8.5	0.22	-	15.49
KXU10	1204	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	0.22	0.8	-	15.48
KXU10	1205	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	8.5	0.22	-	15.5
KXU10	1206	Zone A	GPS	S2	Masonry	Brick wall - E20C	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	27.8	0.22	-	15.52
KXU10	1207	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	2.25	2	-	14.4
KXU10	1208	Zone A	GPS	S2	Fill	Pipe within [1211]	Ceramic pipe	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	3	0.3	-	14.8
KXU10	1209	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	13	2.2	-	15.33
KXU10	1210	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall	Red brick, hard mid grey sand mortar	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	1.65	1.8	-	15.35
KXU10	1211	Zone A	GPS	S2	Cut	Construction cut for pipe [1208]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	30	0.6	-	15
KXU10	1212	Zone A	GPS	S1; S2	Layer	Natural clay	Hard, mid grey brown, clay	1	Natural	AS	AS	-	-
KXU10	1213	Zone A	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [1211]	Hard, mid brown grey, sand clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	30	0.6	-	15
KXU10	1214	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	5	2.5	-	14
KXU10	1215	Zone A	GPS	S1; S2	Layer	Made ground - M/L20C	Hard, mid/dark brown grey, sand clay, CBM & ash inclusions	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1216	Zone A	GPS	S1; S2	Layer	Made ground - M/L20C	Hard, mid/dark brown grey, sand clay, CBM & ash inclusions	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	16.8
KXU10	1217	Zone A	GPS	S1	Layer	Dump layer sealing [1217]	Hard, mid brown, clay	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	-	15.3

KXU10	1218	Zone A	GPS	S1	Masonry	Turntable Structure No.	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1219	Zone A	GPS	S1	Layer	Bedding layer for [1219]	Soft, dark grey, sand clay	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	-	14.2
KXU10	1220	Zone A	n/a	S1	Fill	Fill of turntable [1220]	Soft, dark grey, sandy ash	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	-	15.2
KXU10	1221	Zone A	GPS	S2	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete	4a	Early/Mid 20th century	-	-	-	15.2
KXU10	1222	Zone A	GPS	S2	Fill	Fill of pipe trench [1211]	Soft-hard, mid blue brown, sand clay	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	15.1
KXU10	1223	Zone A	GPS	S3	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1224	Zone A	GPS	S3	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1225	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1226	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1227	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1228	Missing	GPS	missing	missing	Suburban Platform Wall	missing	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	missing	missing	missing	missing
KXU10	1229	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1230	Zone A	GPS	S4	Masonry	Suburban Platform Wall	Red & yellow brick, dark grey hard sand mortar	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1231	Zone A	GPS	n/a	Masonry	Foundation for Culross Building	Concrete & CBM	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1232	Zone A	GPS	S3; S4	Layer	Made ground - E20C	Hard, mid/dark grey brown, sand clay, CBM & concrete inclusions	4b	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1233	Zone A	GPS	S3; S4	Layer	Made ground - E20C	Hard, mid/dark grey brown, sand clay, CBM & concrete inclusions	4a	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1234	Zone A	GPS	S3; S4	Layer	Demolition/Dump	Loose, mid yellow grey, CBM sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1235	Zone A	-	S3; S4	Layer	Natural clay	Hard, brownish grey, clay	1	Natural	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1236	Zone A	GPS	S4	-	-	Loose, dark grey, sand ash	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1237	Zone A	GPS	S4	Masonry	Foundation for platform walls	Concrete & CBM	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1238	Zone A	GPS	S4	Cut	Construction cut for [1230]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-



KXU10	1239	Zone A	GPS	S4	Fill	Fill of construction cut [1238]	Loose, dark grey, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1240	Zone A	n/a	S4	Fill	Fill of construction cut [1238]	Loose, dark grey, sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1241	Zone A	GPS	S3	Fill	Fill of construction cut [1242]	Loose, dark grey brown, silt sand clay	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1242	Zone A	GPS	S3	Cut	Construction cut for [1243]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1243	Zone A	GPS	S3	Masonry	Foundation for platform walls	Concrete & CBM	3	Late 19th/Early 20th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1244	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Retort House Wall	Red brick	2	Mid 19th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1245	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Retort House Wall	Red brick	2	Mid 19th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1246	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Retort House Wall	Red brick	2	Mid 19th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1247	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Retort House Wall	Red brick	2	Mid 19th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1248	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Retort House Wall	Red brick	2	Mid 19th century	-	-	-	-
KXU10	1249	Zone A	GPS	-	Masonry	Retaining wall	Red brick	4a	Mid/Late 20th century	-	-	-	-

**APPENDIX 2      SITE PHOTOS**



**plate 1** boundary wall.



**Plate 2** Concrete turntable base, central section.

## APPENDIX 3 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-171237

### Project details

Project name	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON ZONE A (N) and ZONE A (S), KING'S CROSS CENTRAL, LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN
Short description of the project	This assessment details the results and working methods an archaeological watching brief on 'Zone A (N)' and 'Zone A (S)', King's Cross Central, London Borough of Camden. A major regeneration development scheme has been proposed for the area of the former King's Cross Goods Yard in the vicinity of King's Cross and St Pancras Station, referred to as 'King's Cross Central'. The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground reduction works conducted between July and December 2013. Evidence of the 19th century gasworks and 20th century railway goods yard were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 13-07-2012 End: 20-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KXU10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	BRICK WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK WALLS Modern
Monument type	CONCRETE TURNTABLE Modern
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN ZONE A (N) and ZONE A (S), KING'S CROSS CENTRAL
Study area	9952 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 30235 83375 51.5337443953 -0.122115353779 51 32 01 N 000 07 19 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	Argent (King's Cross) Ltd
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Tomasz Mazurkiewicz
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	King's Cross Central General Partner Ltd

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### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON ZONE A (N) and ZONE A (S), KING'S CROSS CENTRAL, LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, J.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

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