

**BUILT HERITAGE
RECORDING DURING THE
DEMOLITION OF THE
BOUNDARY WALL
BETWEEN NOS 1 AND 1A
MONTAGUE PLACE IN
CONNECTION WITH THE
WORLD CONSERVATION
AND EXHIBITION CENTRE,
BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON
BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

SITE CODE: MPB09

PCA REPORT NO. R11862

OCTOBER 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Built Heritage Recording during the demolition of the Boundary Wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place in connection with the World Conservation and Exhibition Centre, British Museum, London Borough of Camden

Site Code: MPB09

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October 2014

PCA Report No. R11862

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DEMOLITION OF THE BOUNDARY WALL
BETWEEN NOS 1 AND 1A MONTAGUE PLACE
IN CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD
CONSERVATION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE,
BRITISH MUSEUM,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN,

BUILT HERITAGE RECORDING

Quality Control

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	Report Number	R11862

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the British Museum to undertake built heritage recording during the demolition of a boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place, British Museum, London, London Borough of Camden, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 29924 81760. Although the boundary wall, Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place are not Listed Buildings, they lie within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. The recording was required by the Local Planning Authority (Camden) in connection with the proposed International Conservation and Exhibition Centre at the British Museum. The proposed development comprises the demolition of a number of buildings as well as an electrical substation, sheds and temporary accommodation, and the construction of a new purpose built research, storage and exhibition facility. The proposal includes the demolition of the boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place to enable access from Montague Place directly into the proposed development site. It will become the principal logistical access for objects being transported to or from the Museum, allowing specialist secure parking, loading and unloading of valuable artefacts and works of art.
- 1.2 The boundary wall was recorded in advance of demolition by Pre-Construct Archaeology in August 2009 (Hayhurst, 2009). During its demolition in November 2010 a number of brick vaults were discovered on the north side of the wall and Pre-Construct Archaeology recorded them in accordance with Level 3, as defined in English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- 1.3 The demolition of the brick boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place uncovered seven brick arched vaults supporting the pavement above. Although each vault had a curved rear (north) wall they do not appear to have been used for storage for example for coal. Each vault appears to have been filled with fine earth and rubble just before the boundary wall, immediately to the south, was built. The brick, tile and slate fragments within the fill of the vaults suggest that the vaults were filled in the late 18th to mid 19th century. It appears that the raised road along Montague Place was constructed in 1800 to 1802 when the houses along this road were constructed. The road was raised to enable the houses to have a basement floor with a lightwell in front and vaults for storing coal on the other side of the lightwell under the pavement and road along Montague Place. Larger vaults for coal storage had been constructed at 1 and 2 Montague Place. The boundary wall was the north garden wall for No. 10 Bedford Square and appears to have been built when the houses along Montague Place were built in the early years of the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the British Museum to undertake built heritage recording during the demolition of a boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place, British Museum, London, London Borough of Camden, centred on NGR 529924 181760 (**Figures 1 and 2**). Although the boundary wall, Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place are not Listed Buildings, they lie within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. The recording was required by the Local Planning Authority (Camden) in connection with the proposed World Conservation and Exhibition Centre at the British Museum. The proposed development comprises the demolition of a number of buildings as well as an electrical substation, sheds and temporary accommodation, and the construction of a new purpose built research, storage and exhibition facility. The proposal includes the demolition of the boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place to enable access from Montague Place directly into the proposed development site. It will become the principal logistical access for objects being transported to or from the Museum, allowing specialist secure parking, loading and unloading of valuable artefacts and works of art.
- 2.1.2 The boundary wall was recorded in advance of demolition by Pre-Construct Archaeology in August 2009 (Hayhurst, 2009), in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2009), which had been approved in advance of the work by Kim Stabler, English Heritage London Archaeological Advisor (North-West). During its demolition in November 2010 a number of brick vaults were discovered on the north side of the wall and the British Museum asked Pre-Construct Archaeology back to make a record of them. The vaults were recorded broadly in accordance with Level 3, as defined in English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

2.2 Site Location

- 2.2.1 The boundary wall lies near the west end of Montague Place in Bloomsbury, in the London Borough of Camden. The wall lies on the south side of the street to the west of No.1 Montague Place and to the east of No. 1A Montague Place and to the north of the buildings of the British Museum (**Figures 1 and 2**). During the demolition of the boundary wall the vaults were uncovered on the north side of the wall.

3 METHODS

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The aim of the built heritage recording was to make a Level 3 record (English Heritage 2006) of the vaults which were uncovered during the demolition of the boundary wall. The recording was to include a photographic survey, a plan, elevation and section drawings and a description of materials used in their construction.

3.2 Documentary Research

- 3.2.1 Readily available sources, such as Purcell Miller Tritton LLP 2009, and documentary research collated during Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited's building recording of the Bindery and 1 and 2 Montague Place (Gould, 2009) were used and no further documentary research was carried out.

3.3 On-Site Recording

- 3.3.1 The on-site recording was carried out on 5th November 2010 by two archaeologists. An elevation, plan and section of the vaults were drawn using a tape measure and a Disto, a hand held laser distance meter.
- 3.3.2 The demolition of the wall was photographed using a high quality digital camera. A selection of the digital images is presented within this report (**Plates 1 to 18**). A register of all photographs taken on site is included in the archive.

3.4 Brick Fabric Analysis

- 3.4.1 A number of bricks were taken during the watching brief from the boundary wall, the ceiling of one of the vaults and from the fill of Vault 1 in order to date them. The bricks were analysed using the system of ceramic building material classification used in archaeological work in Greater London. Each fabric number (e.g. fabric 3032 and 3034) specifies the composition, form, approximate method of manufacture and date range of the material. The results of the brick analysis are included in the report. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of the Museum of London and Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 3.4.2 The material was assessed in order to identify, in hand specimen and sample (under binocular microscope), the types of brick and mortar used in the construction of the wall and vaults. A small fresh fabric surface was exposed by making a fresh break in each example using a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long-arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

3.5 Project Archive

- 3.5.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code MPB09. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report, drawings and photographs) will be lodged with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3.6 Guidance

- 3.6.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*
 - British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group (1986) *Code of Practice*
 - British Standards Institution (1998) *Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)*
 - English Heritage (2000) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD*
 - English Heritage (Clark K) (2001) *Informed Conservation: Understanding Historic Buildings and Their landscapes for Conservation*
 - English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
 - English Heritage, London Region (2014) *Greater London Archaeology Service:*

Standards for Archaeological Work

- IfA (1996, revised 2001 and 2008) *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The British Museum first opened to the public in 1759 in Montague House, on the site of the current museum building. Montague House was demolished in the 1840s to make way for larger premises for the British Museum. This building was listed as a Grade I Listed Building in 1951.
- 4.2 The Bedford Estate developed the land to the west (Bedford Square), east (Montague Street and Russell Square) and the north (Montague Place) of the boundary walls of Montague House in the late 18th/early 19th century. The rear garden of No. 10 Bedford Square extended eastwards to meet the end of the Montague Place Terrace, Nos 1 to 17. The street boundary wall has survived and is the subject of this report. There was a door opening into the garden at the east end adjacent to No. 1 Montague Place, which is now blocked.
- 4.3 No. 10 Bedford Square was listed as a Grade I Listed Building in 1951. It was built between 1777 and 1780 and is shown on the 1792-1799 Horwood plan of London (**Figure 3**). It was designed by Thomas Leverton and built by William Scott for Samuel Lyde, brother of Sir Lionel Lyde, who was a wealthy city tobacco merchant and director of the Bank of England.
- 4.4 No. 1 Montague Place was built as part of a terrace in 1800 to 1802 and is shown on the 1894-96 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 4**). Nos 1 and 2 Montague Place were demolished and replaced by the extant buildings in mock Georgian style in 1971. No. 1A Montague Place, a mews-type dwelling, is not shown on the 1894-96 Ordnance Survey map but is shown on the 1911 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) as is the small length of wall connecting the boundary wall with No. 1A.
- 4.5 By 1894, the freeholds of the properties surrounding the Museum had been purchased from the Bedford Estate. The westward development of the Museum site for the construction of the Duveen Gallery in 1936-38 necessitated the purchase of the rear gardens of the Bedford Square properties which were thereby considerably shortened. The 1938 Ordnance Survey map shows the shortened rear gardens of the Nos 1 to 5 Bedford Square (**Figure 5**).
- 4.6 The west boundary of the Museum site was rebuilt during the early 1980s; the new boundary is shown on the 1996 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 6**). By this time the gardens of Nos 6 to 9 Bedford Square had been shortened and the west boundary had been extended northwards as far as No. 1A Montague Place. The 1996 map shows that by this time an electrical sub-station had been built on the former garden between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place. It is thought to have been built in the 1980s (Purcell Miller Tritton LLP 2009, 60-61), perhaps in the late 1980s since it is not shown on the 1987 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated). It replaced a long narrow east-west extension to No. 1A Montague Place; this earlier extension is shown on the 1951, 1957, 1965, 1968, 1977, 1979 and 1987 Ordnance Survey maps (not illustrated).

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 In order to avoid lengthy description, site north (actual north-west) has been used in this report.
- 5.2 The boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place was built as the street side wall for the garden of No. 10 Bedford Square (Hayhurst, 2009). Its north elevation faced Montague Place (**Plate 1**) and its south elevation faced the British Museum complex (**Plate 2**). The ground level on the south (former garden) side of the wall was considerably lower than on the north (street) side. The boundary wall was straight (**Figures 7a** and **7b**). Its north elevation was constructed of a mixture of yellow stock and red brick laid in Flemish bond (**Plate 1**). The mortar is predominantly original and is mid yellowish brown in colour with small gravel inclusions.
- 5.3 The upper part of the south elevation of the boundary wall was constructed in a mixture of yellow stock and red brick laid in English bond with light yellowish brown mortar which does not contain any inclusions. The wall was supported by four buttresses (**Figures 7a, 7b** and **8**). These were capped with concrete slabs and the base of each buttress was encased in a large late 20th century concrete block. The lower half of the wall and the buttresses had been rendered in cement with a chamfered top. Stripping of some of this render revealed that the boundary wall was constructed of red brick in English bond and that it did not contain any blocked openings into the vaults (**Figure 8; Plates 3 to 5**).
- 5.4 The demolition of the boundary wall revealed seven brick vaults to the north of the boundary wall with room for two more at the west end (**Figures 7a** and **8; Plates 3 to 18**). The vaults appeared to abut the north elevation of the boundary wall beneath pavement level although the boundary wall did not peel away cleanly suggesting that the wall and the vaults were built at the same time. The vaults were constructed of red and yellow sandy bricks. Each vault had a vaulted ceiling and curved back wall. The side walls and arch of the vaults were one brick thick (100mm). Above the vault and below the pavement was compacted rubble and earth. Compacted earth formed the floor of the vaults. The vaults were filled with dry fine earth with occasional to common fragments of brick rubble, slate and mortar. One of the slates in the fill was a large Westmorland or West Highland slate with pyrite crystals. This is an unusual roofing material in London and is usually associated with 19th century roofing materials in northern and western England.
- 5.5 The red bricks in the boundary wall and vaults have a characteristic yellow sand face and were in fabric 3032 which dates from the late 17th to early 19th century. An unfrogged poor quality brick from the boundary wall had a standard size (221 x 103 x 56mm). Although the bricks in the vaulted ceiling were larger (280 x 100 x 63mm), they were in the same fabric as those in the boundary wall. The bricks in the boundary wall and vaults appear to be late 18th /early 19th century in date.
- 5.6 Bricks analysed from the fill of the vaults included three red bricks in fabric 3032 which date from the late 17th to early 19th century, Mortar adhering to these bricks included a white mortar of late 17th to early 19th century date overlain by a late 18th to mid 19th century sandy cement. Another red brick in the fill was in fabric 3046 of 17th to mid 18th century date. Two paving bricks in fabric 3047 were also found in the fill of the vaults. These were manufactured after 1690.
- 5.7 The brick, tile and slate suggest that the vaults were filled in the late 18th to mid 19th century. Residual earlier material may relate to Montague House, such as its garden wall.
- 5.8 No evidence was found to suggest that the vaults behind the boundary wall had been used for coal storage although larger vaults for coal storage had been constructed at Nos 1 and 2 Montague Place (**Figure 7a**).

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The demolition of the brick boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place uncovered seven brick arched vaults supporting the pavement above. Although each vault had a curved rear (north) wall they do not appear to have been used for storage for example for coal. Each vault appears to have been filled with fine earth and rubble just before the boundary wall, immediately to the south, was built. The brick, tile and slate fragments within the fill of the vaults suggest that the vaults were filled in the late 18th to mid 19th century. It appears that the raised road along Montague Place was constructed in 1800 to 1802 when the houses along this road were constructed. The road was raised to enable the houses to have a basement floor with a lightwell in front and vaults for storing coal on the other side of the lightwell under the pavement and road along Montague Place. Larger vaults for coal storage had been constructed at Nos 1 and 2 Montague Place. The boundary wall was the north garden wall for No. 10 Bedford Square and appears to have been built when the houses along Montague Place were built in the early years of the 19th century.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is grateful to the British Museum for commissioning for the project.
- 7.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. Amanda Hayhurst and Aidan Turner undertook the on-site recording. Kevin Hayward carried out the fabric analysis. Amanda Hayhurst wrote this report and Amanda and Mark Roughley produced the illustrations.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gould, M. 2009 *Historic Building Recording of the Bindery and 1-2 Montague Place, British Museum North West Development Project, London Borough of Camden* Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Client Report

Hayhurst, A. 2009 *Building Recording of the Boundary Wall between No.s 1 and 1A Montague Place, International Conservation and Exhibition Centre, British Museum, London Borough of Camden* Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Client Report

Purcell Miller Tritton LLP 2008 *British Museum: Conservation Plan*

Purcell Miller Tritton LLP 2009 *British Museum: North West Development: Environmental Statement – Volume 3: Built Heritage Assessment*

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-190550

Project details

Project name	Recording during demolition of Boundary Wall, British Museum
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by the British Museum to undertake built heritage recording during the demolition of a boundary wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place, British Museum, London, London Borough of Camden, centred on OS NGR TQ 29924 81760. The boundary wall is not listed and lies within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. The recording was carried out in connection with the World Conservation and Exhibition Centre development at the British Museum, which includes the demolition of the boundary wall. During the demolition of the boundary wall in November 2010, a number of brick vaults were discovered immediately behind it. PCA recorded them in accordance with English Heritage Level 3. Seven brick arched vaults were uncovered supporting the pavement above. The vaults did not appear to have been used for storage. Each vault had been filled with earth and rubble before the boundary wall was built. Late 18th to mid 19th century brick, tile and slate fragments were found in the fill of the vaults. The raised road along Montague Place appears to have been constructed in 1800 to 1802 when the houses along this road were constructed. The raised road enabled the houses to have coal storage vaults under the road. Coal vaults had been constructed at 1 and 2 Montague Place. The boundary wall was the north garden wall for No. 10 Bedford Square and appears to have been built when the houses along Montague Place were built in the early years of the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2010 End: 05-11-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MPB09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 6 - Land boundary
Monument type	VAULT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey","Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN Demolition of Boundary Wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place, British Museum, London Borough of Camden
Postcode	WC1E 7JW

Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29924 81760 51.5193011641 -0.12719293764 51 31 09 N 000 07 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Amanda Hayhurst
Type of sponsor/funding body	British Museum
Name of sponsor/funding body	British Museum

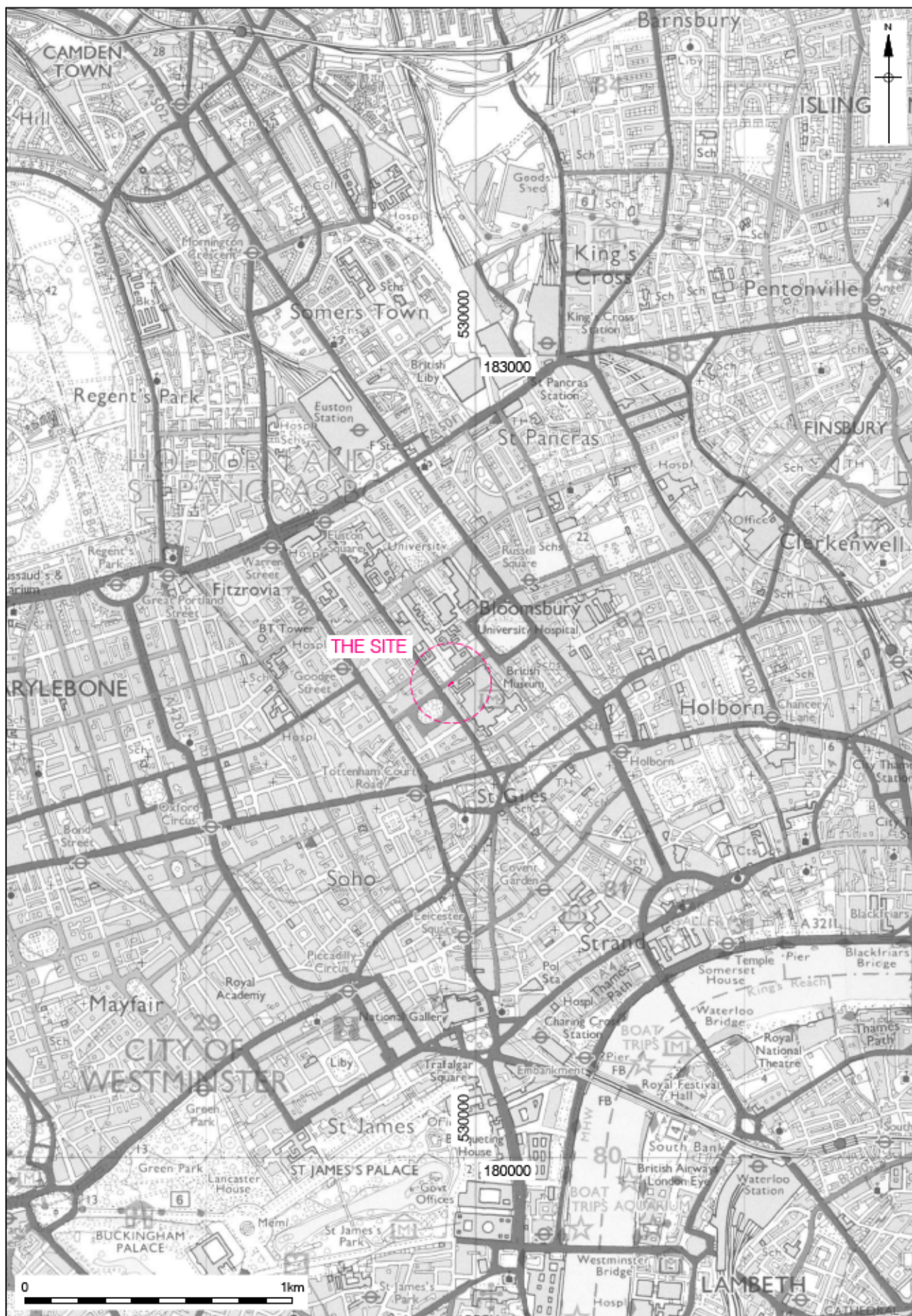
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	MPB09
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital available	Media "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper recipient	Archive LAARC
Paper Archive ID	MPB09
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper available	Media "Drawing","Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Built Heritage Recording during the demolition of the Boundary Wall between Nos 1 and 1A Montague Place in connection with the World Conservation and Exhibition Centre, British Museum, London Borough

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayhurst, A.
Other bibliographic details	R11862
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 report
Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	19 September 2014

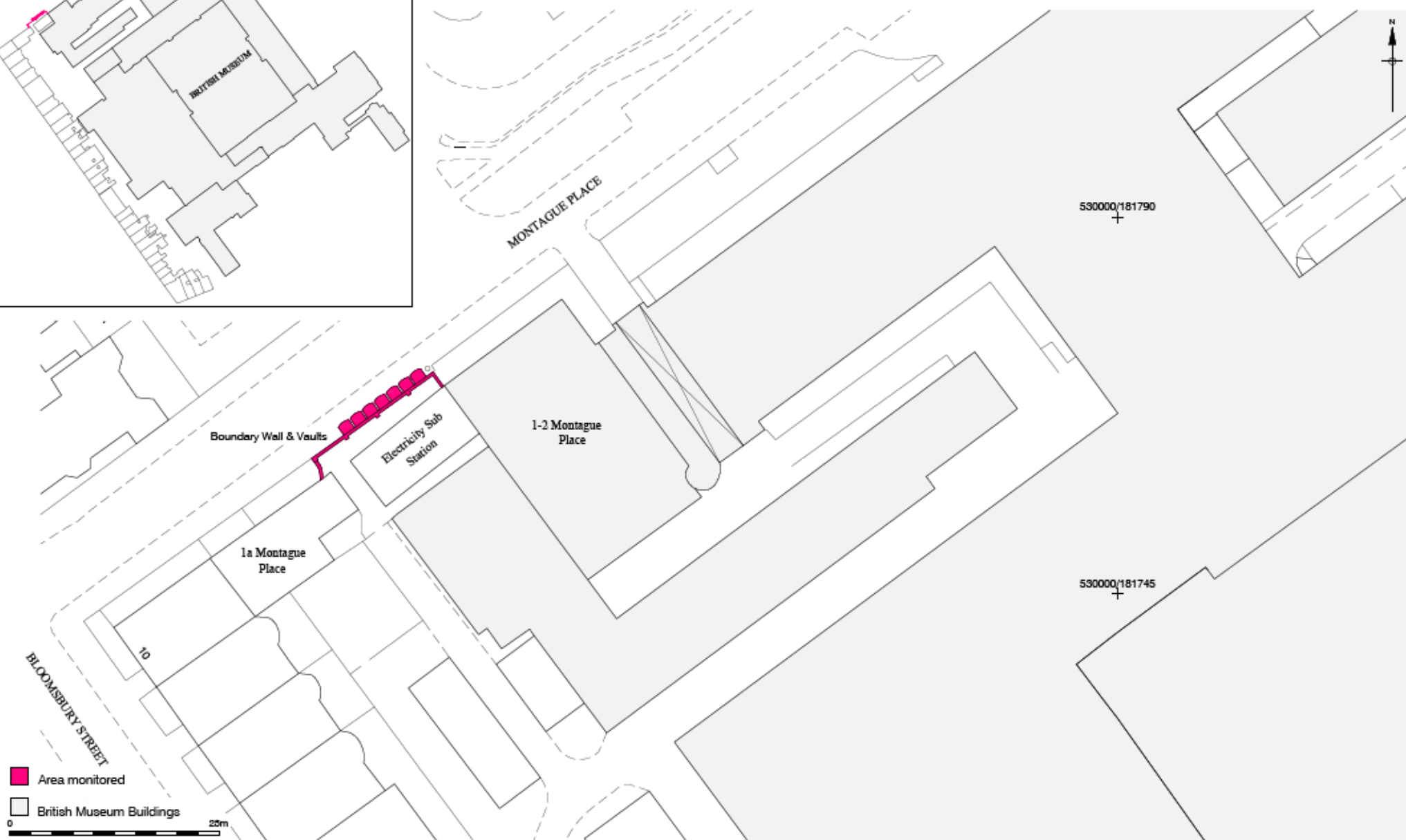
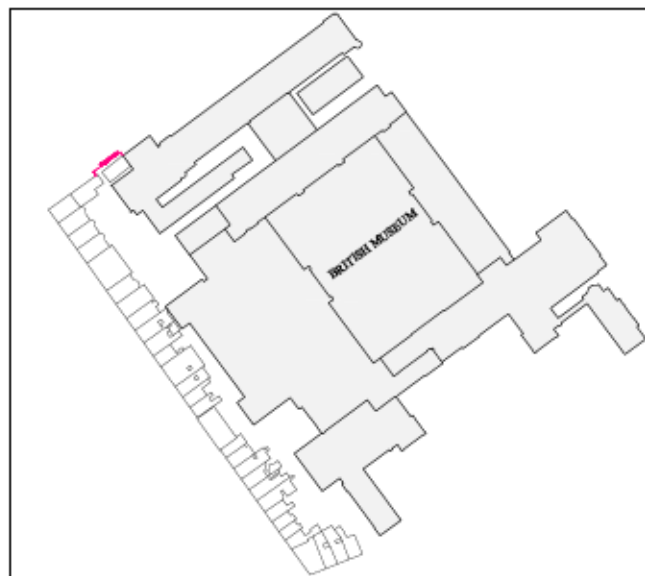


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08/10/14 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:625 at A4

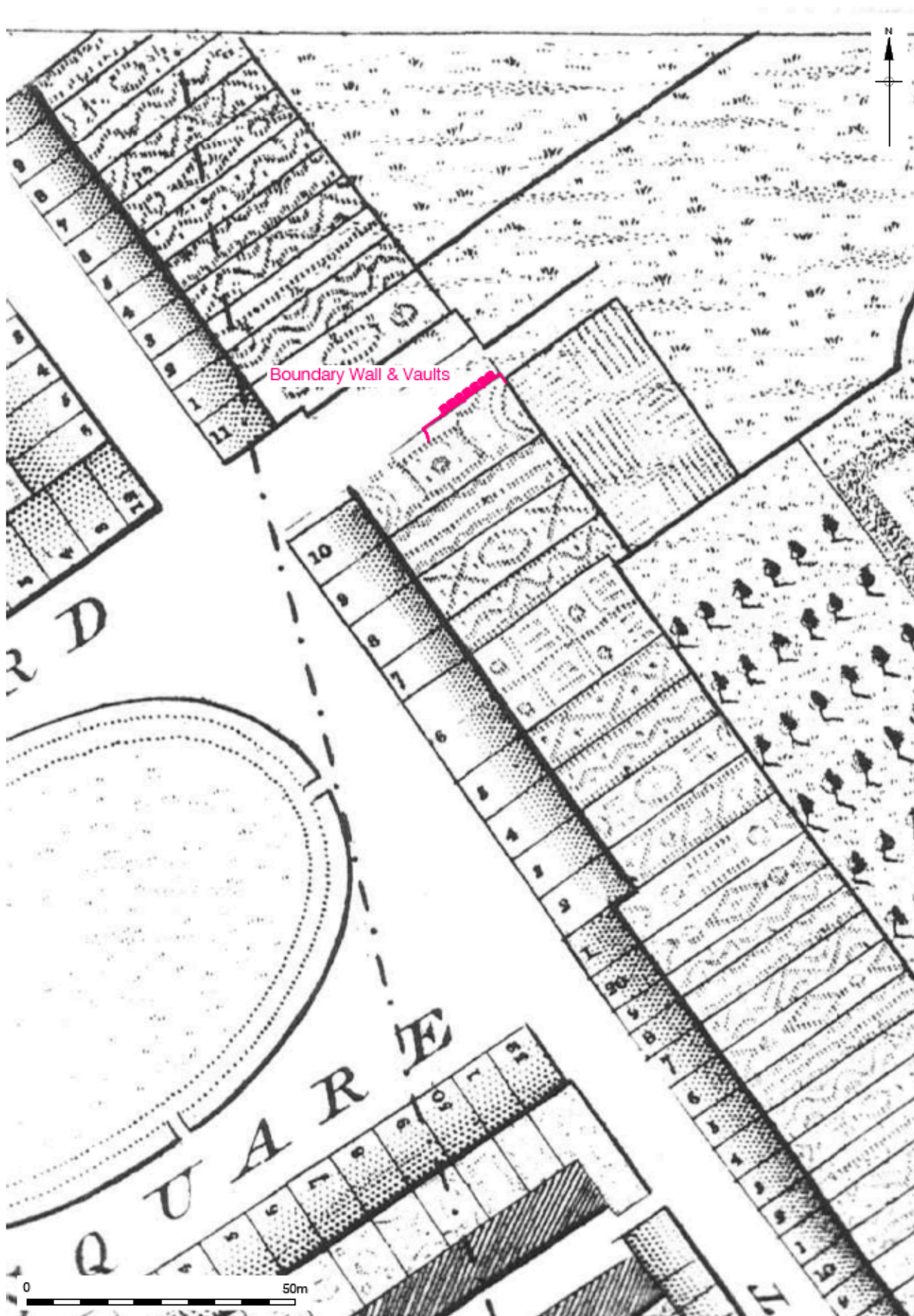
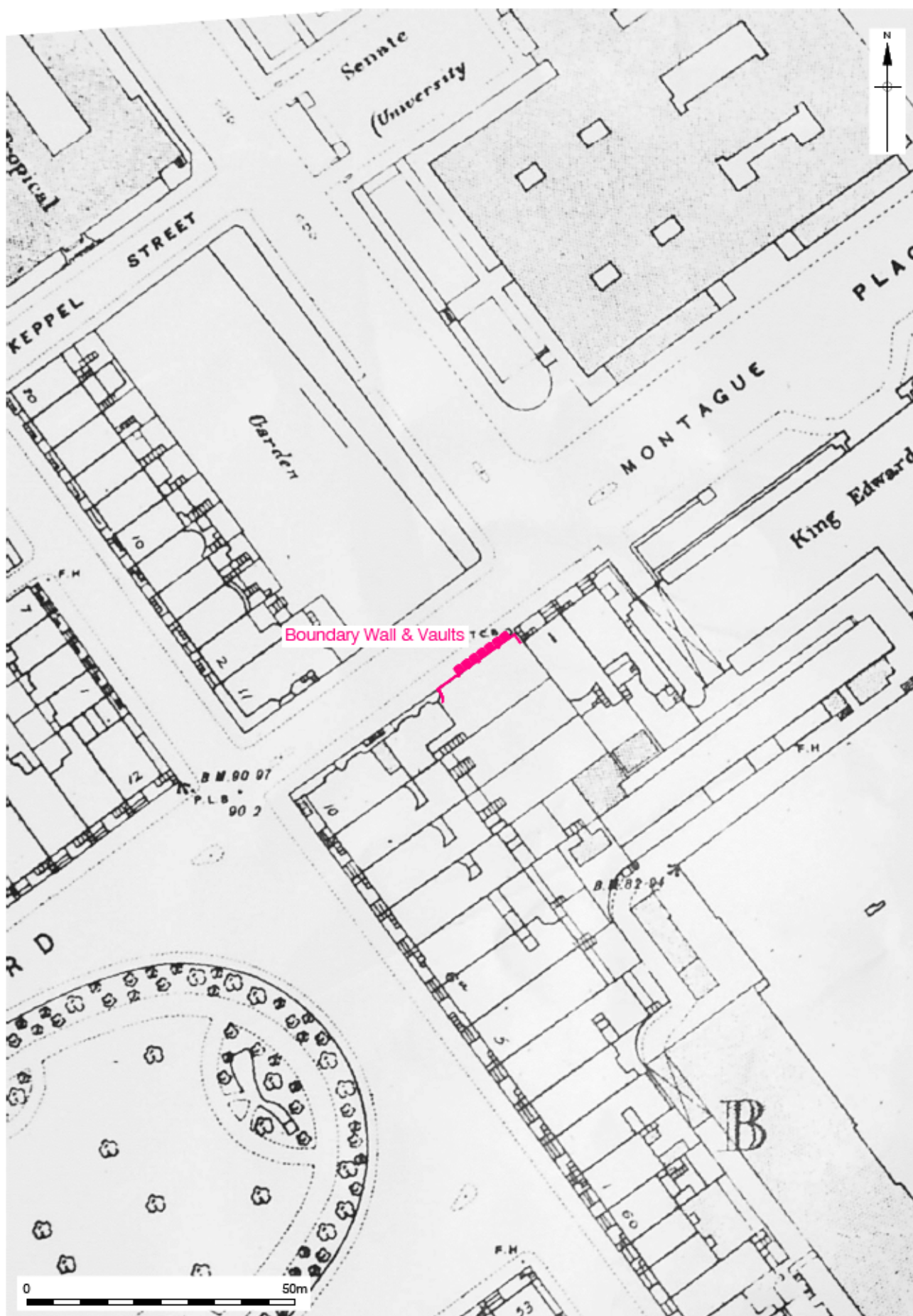


Figure 3
Horwood, 1792-99
1:1,000 at A4



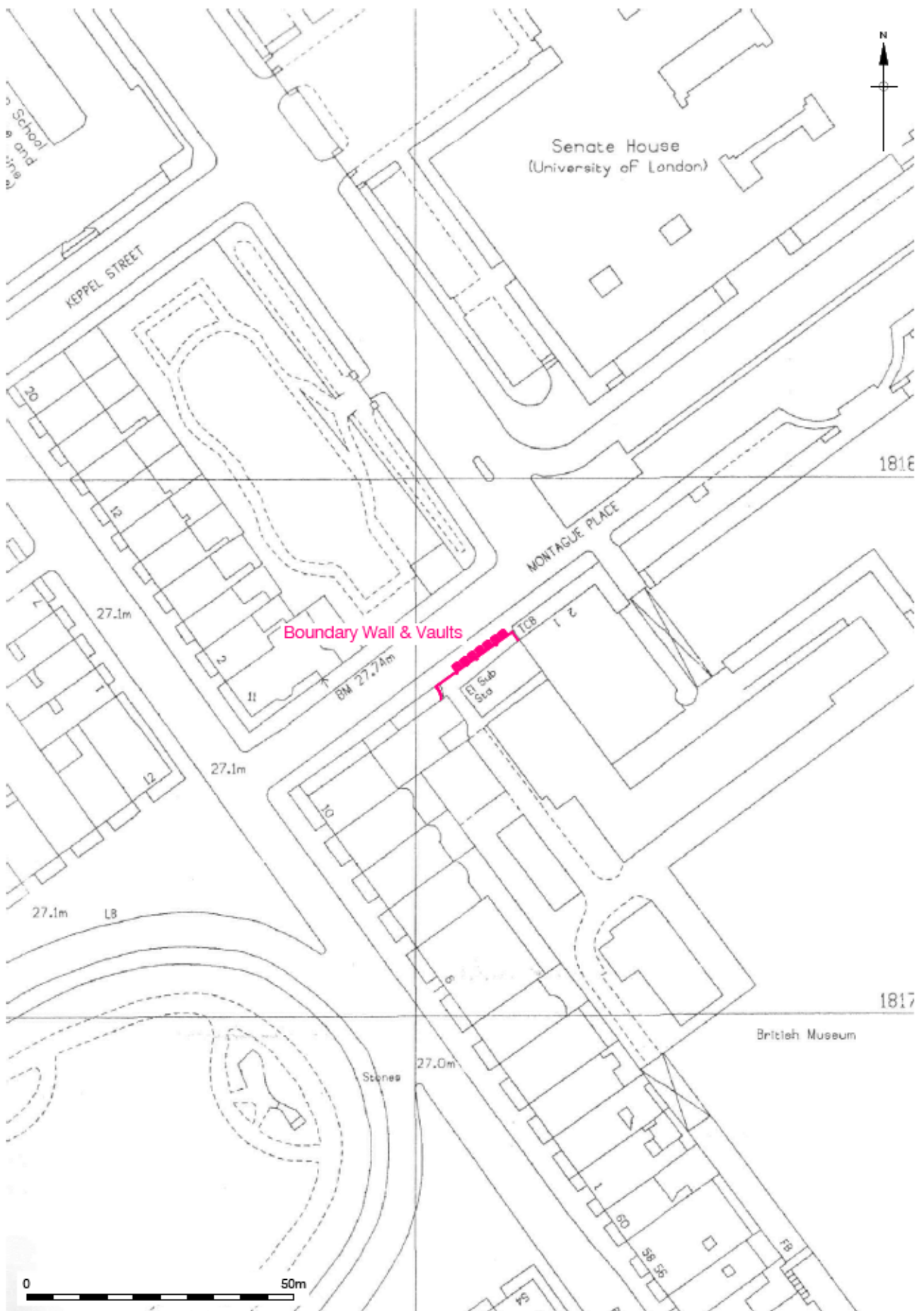
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Figure 4
Ordnance Survey, 1894-96
1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 5
Ordnance Survey, 1938
1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 6
 Ordnance Survey, 1996
 1:1,000 at A4

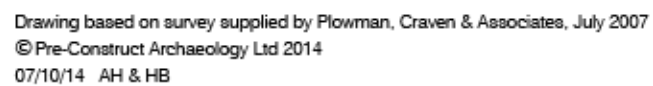
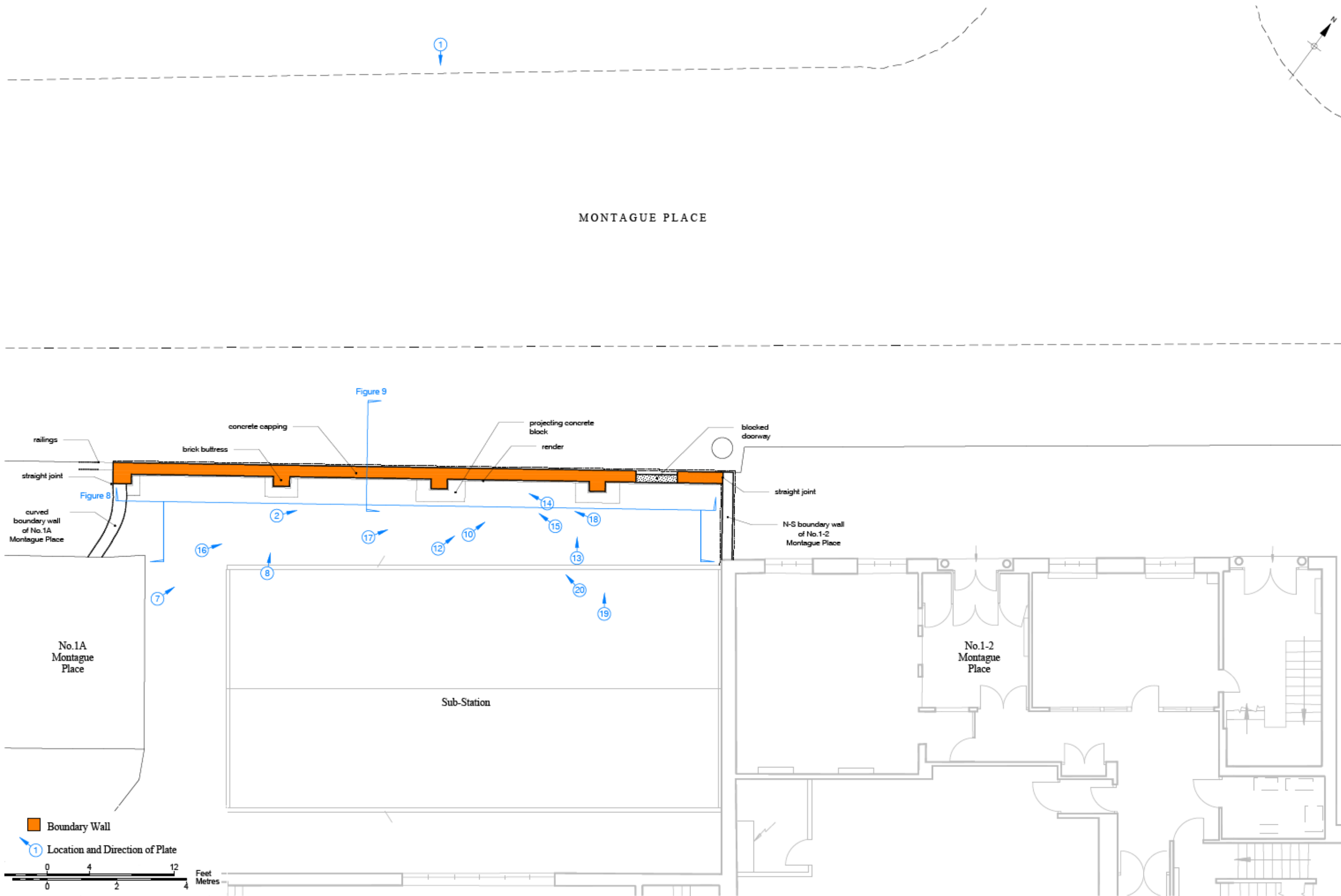


Figure 7a
Level 1 (Upper Basement) Plan of the boundary wall and the vaults
showing location and direction of plates
1:100 at A3



Drawing based on survey supplied by Plowman, Craven & Associates, July 2007
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 03/10/14 HB

Figure 7b
 Level 2 (Ground Floor) Plan
 showing location and direction of plates
 1:100 at A3

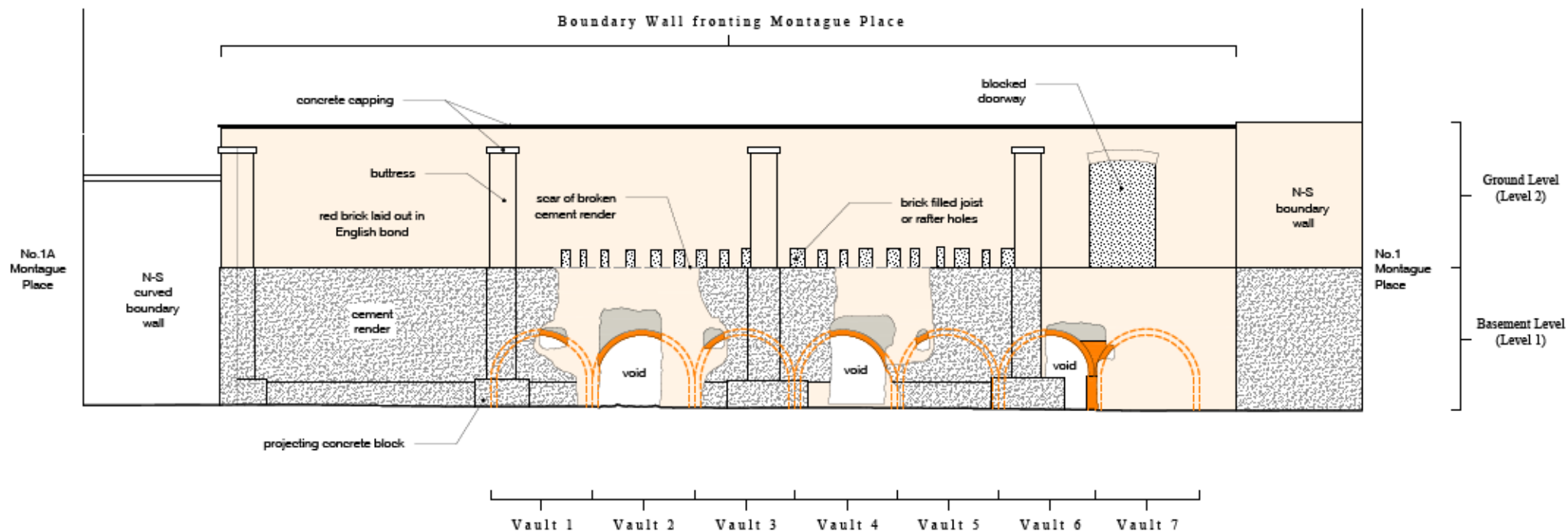
S

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Boundary Wall fronting Montague Place



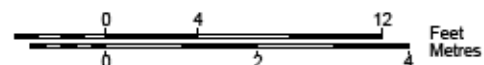
Boundary Wall Brickwork

Render

Compacted Rubble & Mortar

Vault Brickwork

Position of Vault behind Boundary Wall



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Figure 8
South Elevation of the Boundary Wall & Vaults
British Museum
1:100 at A4

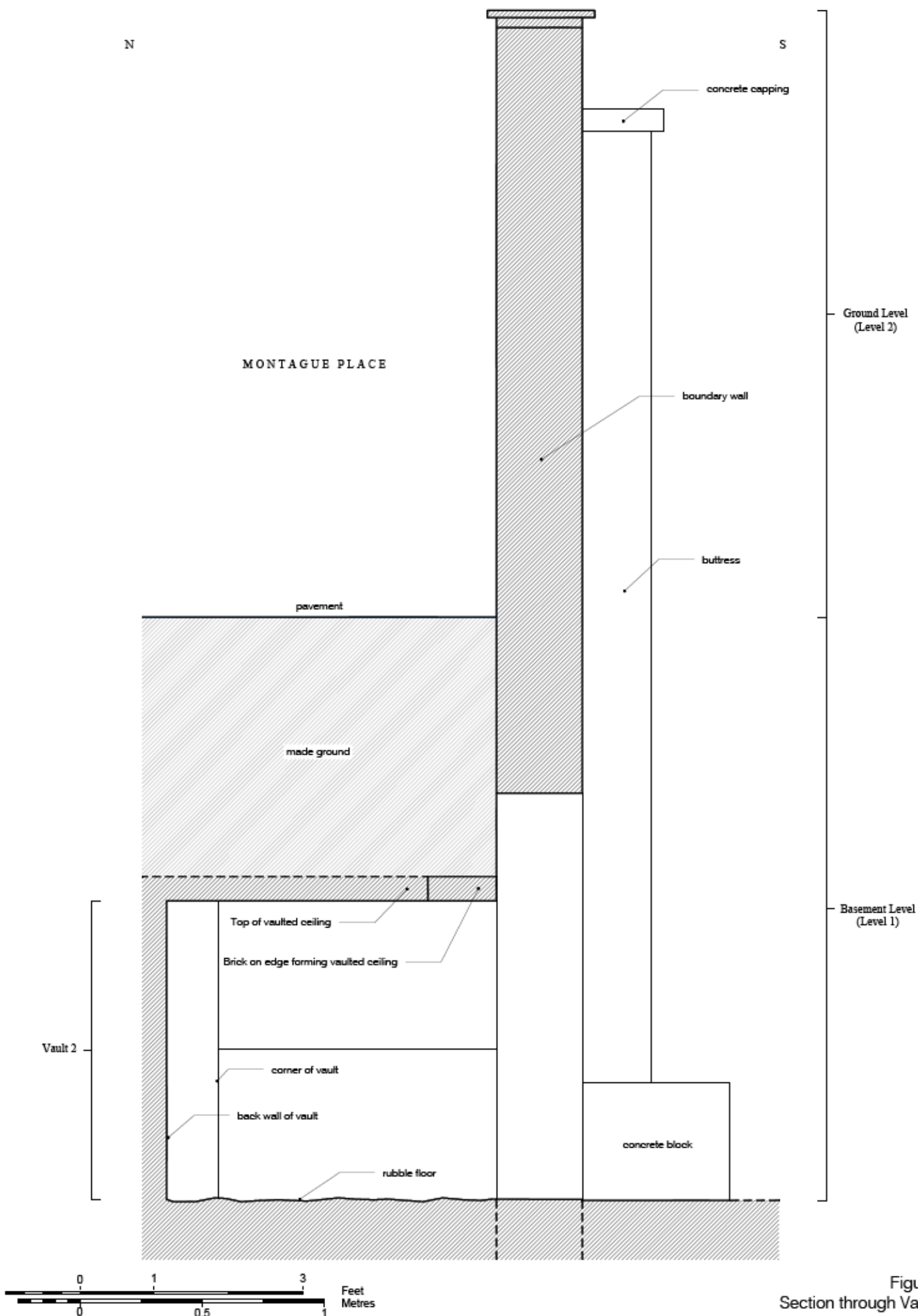


Figure 9
Section through Vault 2
Looking East
1:20 at A4

Plates



Plate 1 North elevation of boundary wall before demolition, looking south



Plate 2 South elevation of the boundary wall before demolition, looking north-east



Plate 3: Vaults 1 and 2 partially exposed behind the south elevation of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 4: Vaults 1 to 3 partially exposed behind the south elevation of the boundary wall, looking north-west



Plate 5: Vaults 4 and 5 partially exposed behind the south elevation of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 6: Inside Vault 2 behind the south elevation of the boundary wall, looking north-west



Plate 7 South elevation of the boundary wall during demolition, looking north



Plate 8 South elevation of the boundary wall during demolition, looking north



Plate 9 Vault 2 behind the south elevation of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 10 South elevation of the boundary wall during demolition, looking north-east



Plate 11 South elevation of the boundary wall during demolition, looking west



Plate 12 South elevation of the boundary wall during demolition, looking north-east



Plate 13 Vaults 4 to 6 exposed during the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 10 Boundary wall during demolition, looking west



Plate 11 Vaults exposed following the demolition of the boundary wall, looking west



Plate 12 Vaults 2 to 6 exposed during the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north-east



Plate 13 Vaults 2 to 6 exposed during the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north-east



Plate 14 Vaults 2 to 5 exposed during the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north-east



Plate 15 Vaults 3 to 6 exposed following the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 16 Vaults 3 to 6 exposed following the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 16 Vaults 3 to 5 exposed following the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 17 Vaults 3 to 5 exposed following the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north



Plate 18 Vaults 3 and 4 exposed following the demolition of the boundary wall, looking north

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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