

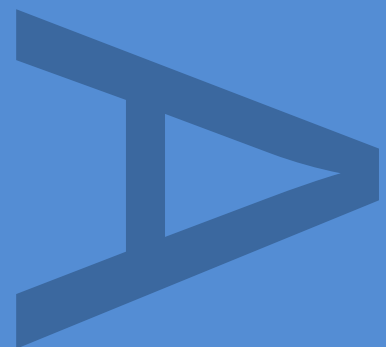
**THE OLD DAIRY, 7A WAKEFIELD
STREET, BLOOMSBURY
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11966

SITE CODE: WAK15

JANUARY 2015





PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE OLD DAIRY, 7A WAKEFIELD STREET
BLOOMSBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K3836
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Ian Cipin		January 2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Adela Murray-Brown		January 2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		January 2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		January 2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**THE OLD DAIRY, 7A WAKEFIELD STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, WC1:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: WAK15

Central NGR: TQ 3040 8247

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

Planning Reference: 2011/6032/P

Commissioning Client: WX INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Written/Researched by: IAN CIPIN
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: TIM BRADLEY (MifA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

January 2015

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	RESEARCH DESIGN	5
5	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	6
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
7	METHODOLOGY	8
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION BY TRENCH	9
9	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	17
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	19
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
	Plate 1: Trench 1-Pre-Excavation, View East	20
	Plate 2: Trench 1-Structure 1, View North.....	21
	Plate 3: Trench 1-Structure 2, View West	21
	Plate 4: Trench 2-Section Showing Sequence, View East.....	22
	Plate 5: Trench 3-Post Excavation, View South.....	22
	Plate 6: Trench 4-With Quarry Pit, View West	23
	Plate 7: Trench 4-Post Excavation of Quarry Pit, View West.....	23
	Plate 8: Trench 5-Post Excavation, View East.....	23
	APPENDIX 1: Contxt Index.....	25
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM	28
	APPENDIX 3 – Pottery Assessment.....	31
	APPENDIX 4 - The ceramic and stone building material.....	33
	APPENDIX 5 - Clay tobacco pipe assessment.....	35
	APPENDIX 6 - gLASS assessment	36
	FIGURE1: SITE LOCATION	37
	FIGURE 2: TRENCH AND TEST PIT LOCATIONS	38
	FIGURE 3: TRENCH 1.....	39
	FIGURE 4: TRENCH 4.....	40
	FIGURE 5: SECTIONS	41

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by WX Investments Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Dairy, 7a Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London, WC1 in the London Borough of Camden.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was necessary in order to comply with a condition attached to the planning consent granted in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site into mixed commercial and residential use.
- 1.3 A total of five trenches were excavated and were located in a manner so as to give a good spatial representation across the site. In addition, ten geotechnical test pits were monitored as part of an archaeological watching brief immediately prior to the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.4 This archaeological evaluation was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.5 In Trenches 2-5 the evaluation revealed a sequence of natural deposits with evidence of gravel extraction having taken place in the late 18th/early 19th century. These areas of the site appeared to have been left open for some time with evidence of natural silting before the land was reclaimed during the 19th century.
- 1.6 Trench 1, located towards the south west of the site, revealed what are interpreted as being two medieval structures. It is anticipated that these will require further works in order to ascertain their true nature and extent.
- 1.7 None of the interventions revealed any evidence for either articulated burials or disarticulated human remains of any kind, suggesting that no burials had extended onto the study site from the adjoining St Georges Burial Ground or historic chapels.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd have been commissioned by WX Investments Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Dairy, 7A Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London, WC1 in the London Borough of Camden (Figure 1.).
- 2.2 The site, located at 7a Wakefield Street, is currently occupied by The Old Dairy that was previously a distribution warehouse but more recently has been used as an art gallery and exhibition space. The site is bounded by St George's Gardens to the east and south, Georgian terraced housing fronting Regent Square to the north and the Buddhist Centre and a new residential building fronting Wakefield Street to the west. The site covers 0.2 hectares and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 3040 8247.
- 2.3 Planning permission (2011/6032/P) has been granted to allow for the redevelopment of the site into a mix of residential and commercial development. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in order to comply with Condition 20 of the planning consent.
- 2.4 The initial phase of the works comprised of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical test pits which was carried out between 22nd December 2014 and 6th January 2015. The information recorded during the watching brief has been used to augment the results of the evaluation trenches. The archaeological evaluation comprised of the excavation of five trenches (Figure 2) with works being carried out between 8th January and 19th January 2015.
- 2.5 The works were supervised by the author and were project managed by Tim Bradley, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Sandy Kidd, the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Camden, monitored the works on behalf of the Local Authority.
- 2.6 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2014), the Standards for Archaeological Work (English Heritage, 2014) and Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990).
- 2.7 Upon completion of the project the completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) using the unique site code WAK15.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission (2011/6032/P) has been granted to allow for the redevelopment of the site into a mix of residential and commercial development. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in order to comply with Condition 20 of the planning consent. The relevant planning framework is provided by the Camden Local Development Framework (adopted 8th November 2010) which states:

3.2 Policy DP25: Conserving Camden's Heritage

3.3 Archaeology

3.4 The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 The archaeological evaluation has been designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving features and deposits at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

4.2 The evaluation aims to address the following objectives as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2014):

4.3 To determine the natural topography of the site.

4.4 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity on the site, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.

4.5 To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.

4.6 To establish the presence or absence of Medieval activity on the site.

4.7 To establish the presence or absence of Post Medieval activity on the site. Is there any evidence for burials extending into the area of the site?

4.8 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 A geotechnical desk top study was carried out for the site (Campbell Reith, 2009), which anticipated that the site was in an area of worked ground with potentially a substantial thickness of made ground over the natural strata.
- 5.2 All but the eastern tip of the site was indicated to be underlain by superficial deposits comprising River Terrace Deposits (Lynch Hill Gravel). Such deposits generally comprise sand and gravel but can also contain lenses of clay and silt. These were considered likely to be of limited thickness at the site, with the base of the stratum unlikely to significantly exceed 5m below ground level.
- 5.3 This was generally reflected within the evaluation trenches, with later post-medieval deposits likely to be associated with infilling following quarry activity directly overlying natural deposits in all but the south western-most trench, where archaeological features were recorded cut into a clay deposit at a higher, untruncated level.
- 5.4 The site occupies land that is broadly flat apart from the most western end where it rises gently from the carpark of the site towards Wakefield Street.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site has been reported on in detail in the Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site (Langthorne, 2010) and is not fully reproduced here. It can, however, be summarised as follows.

6.2 Prehistoric

- 6.2.1 The GLHER search revealed an absence of prehistoric find spots within a 250m radius of the study site.

6.3 Roman

- 6.3.1 The site lies some distance outside the closest major settlement of Londinium and the GLHER search revealed an absence of Roman find spots within a 250m radius of the site.

6.4 Saxon & Medieval

- 6.4.1 The GLHER revealed no medieval deposits within a 250m radius of the site and documentary evidence is indicative of the site lying within an undeveloped rural landscape during the Saxon and Medieval periods.

6.5 Post Medieval

- 6.5.1 Cartographic and archaeological evidence has demonstrated that the site was developed from the end of the 18th century as it became part of the expansion of London. Initially used for gravel and brick clay extraction, the site eventually encompassed gardens, a mews, two

separate church halls and finally an electricity sub-station together with a large milk bottling depot and distribution warehouse (hereto referred to as The Old Dairy).

- 6.5.2 St Georges Gardens is situated immediately to the south and east of the study site. Purchased in 1713 to serve the parishioners of St George the Martyr, Queen Square and St George, Bloomsbury, St Georges gardens was one of the very first burial grounds to be established away from a church (Friends of St Georges website).

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 Five trenches were excavated during the evaluation of the site, and measured between 12m in length and 5m in length. The lengths of the trenches were dictated by the available space within the building for machine movement and spoil, and alterations to proposed locations was undertaken in consultation with English Heritage. They were excavated to attain the top of the natural deposits.
- 7.2 The archaeological machining was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trenches were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 7.3 Following initial recording of Trenches 2 and 3, additional machine excavation was undertaken to remove organic deposits to the level of the natural gravel. This additional excavation was undertaken under the supervision of PCA's geoarchaeologist, Marta Perez.
- 7.4 All archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. A photographic record was also be maintained.
- 7.5 Heights above Ordnance Datum were established on site by traversing from a local benchmark. Trenches were located using a Total Station Theodolite. Upon the completion of the archaeological and contamination work the trenches were then backfilled under archaeological supervision.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION BY TRENCH

8.1 TRENCH 1 (Figures 3 & 5)

8.1.1 Trench 1 was located at the most western part of the site and had dimensions of 12m east-west x 1.80m north-south. Upon excavation a 'hotspot' of hydrocarbon contamination was uncovered necessitating the immediate backfilling of the most eastern 4m of the trench (Figure 3).

8.1.2 Phase 1- ?Natural

8.1.3 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a layer [64] comprising of a firm and compact mid grey (with greenish lenses) clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks and moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles. This layer was not excavated and was only visible in the base of those features that were excavated. It is likely that this represents a natural or reworked natural deposit with charcoal inclusions from above. Layer [64] was seen at heights of between 20.29m and 20.13m OD.

8.1.4 Phase 2 - Medieval

8.1.5 Sealing layer [64] was a layer [52] of what is considered to be re-deposited clay. It comprised of firm, mid yellow-brown slightly silty clay with inclusions of occasional flecks and fragments of cbm and very occasional flecks of charcoal. It was visible across the whole of the excavated trench, had a thickness of 0.08m and was seen at heights of between 20.33m and 20.27m OD.

8.1.6 Visible in the section only at the western end of the trench, cut into layer [52], were 3 relatively evenly spaced postholes [58-63] that were between 0.10m and 0.20m wide and 0.06m and 0.12m deep. The postholes were filled with a firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm and were seen at a height of 20.46m OD.

8.1.7 Also cut into layer [52] and seen in plan were numerous discreet features that are believed to represent two medieval structures (Figure 3).

8.1.8 Structure 1

8.1.9 Firstly, in the very north west corner of the trench, was a collection of postholes extending from the section and running in a south-eastern direction for 0.90m before turning 90° and running for 1.20m back into the section.

8.1.10 The earliest feature here is likely to be either a pit or a collection of intercutting post holes (fill [69] & cut [70]) and post hole [104]. Cut [69] extended from the section and, as visible, was semi-circular and was filled by [68], a firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of

- charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. It has dimensions of 0.40m north-south x 0.64m east-west and was seen at a height of 20.29m OD.
- 8.1.11 Posthole [104], seen in plan and not excavated, was circular in shape and filled by [103] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. It had a diameter of 0.26m and was seen at a height of 20.29m OD.
- 8.1.12 Feature [70] and post hole [104] were truncated by a post hole [36]. It was filled by [35] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. This fill was excavated and yielded one sherd of sand-tempered Romano British pottery dated to 50-400 (C. Jarrett, pers. comm.). It had a diameter of 0.32m, was 0.16m deep and was seen at heights of between 20.33m and 20.29m OD.
- 8.1.13 Features [36], [70] and [104] were truncated by a posthole [28]. It was filled by [27] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. This fill was excavated and yielded one London-type ware jug fragment dated to 1080-1350 AD. It had a diameter of 0.28m, was 0.20m deep and was seen at a height of 20.33m OD.
- 8.1.14 Posthole [30] was filled by [29]] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. This fill was excavated and yielded one fragment of glazed and abraded peg tile (fabric type-2271) that has been attributed a date of 1180-1500 AD. This posthole had a diameter of 0.26m, was 0.16m deep and was seen at heights of between 20.33m and 20.29m OD.
- 8.1.15 Posthole [32] was filled by [31] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. This feature was excavated but yielded no datable material. It had a diameter of 0.20m, was 0.05m deep and was seen at heights of between 20.33m and 20.29m OD.
- 8.1.16 Posthole [66] was filled by [65] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. This feature was excavated but yielded no datable material. It had a diameter of 0.18m, was 0.10m deep and was seen at a height of 20.29m OD.
- 8.1.17 Closest to the section in the north-west corner of the trench was posthole [34] that was filled by [33] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. This posthole was excavated and yielded 1 fragment of peg tile (fabric type-2271) that has been attributed a date of 1400-1600 AD. It had a diameter of 0.20m, was 0.07m deep

and was seen at heights of between 20.33m and 20.29m OD.

8.1.18 Immediately to the south of these postholes was a cut feature [68], seen in plan and not excavated, that at this time can only be interpreted as either a pit or the inner surface of Structure 1. It was filled by [67] a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. It had dimensions of 0.41m north-south x 0.64m east-west and was seen at a height of 20.29m OD.

8.1.19 Structure 2

8.1.20 Structure 2 was also cut into layer [52]. It extended from the north section of Trench 1 and appeared to be rectilinear in shape. It ran for 1.33m in a north-south direction and 3.77m in an east-west direction at the limit of excavation, after which its form could not be ascertained due to extensive staining associated with hydrocarbon contamination – this area was backfilled for health and safety reasons (Figure 3).

8.1.21 Running in a north-south direction along the eastern edge of Structure 2 was an alignment of regularly spaced post holes [71-82] with diameters of between 0.16m and 0.22m, apart from posthole [84] at the south western corner of the structure that was slightly larger with a diameter of 0.30m, and were seen at a height of 20.29m. While not excavated they all contain similar fills comprising of firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm.

8.1.22 Running along the northern edge of Structure 2 in an east-west direction was a further alignment of postholes [83-86], [93-94], [99-100]. Posthole [84] had dimensions of 0.26m north-south x 0.49m, and may represent two intercutting postholes. Posthole [86] had a diameter of 0.29m, posthole [94] a diameter of 0.18m and posthole [100] had a diameter of 0.27m. All these features shared a similar fill comprising of firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm and were seen at a height of 20.29m OD.

8.1.23 Following the excavation of the postholes an area was dug out presumably for the surface and interior of the structure [26] to which all of the above postholes had a direct relationship. The surface itself [25] comprised of compact, mid to dark brown clay with very frequent inclusions of flecks of charcoal, frequent small round and sub angular pebbles and occasional very small fragments of cbm. Pottery collected from a slot excavated into this fill comprised of 3 sherds of miscellaneous Romano-British pottery with a date of 50-400, 1 sherd of miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery (dated 900-1500) and 1 sherd of London-type ware (dated 1080-1350). Cbm collected comprised of two highly abraded fragments of tile (type-3500) dated to 50-400, 2 fragment of peg tile (1 type 3102, 1 silty

group) dated to 1180-1500, 1 fragment of burnt daub (dated -50-1500) and two later 2276 type peg tile fragments (dated 1480-1900). These last two fragments were collected from the surface of this context and may well be intrusive from the context above.

8.1.24 Cut into [25] and extending into the section on the northern side of the trench was a pit [98]. This pit was not excavated and was filled by [97] a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of flecks and fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm. The pit had a diameter of 0.38m and was seen at a height of 20.29m OD.

8.1.25 Immediately to the north of Structure 2 was a further collection of three postholes [87-92] with diameters of between 0.20m and 0.26m each filled with firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of cbm and seen at a height of 20.29m OD.

8.1.26 Fill [25] was cut in the most south eastern visible part of the trench by a pit [102] that was filled with [101] a firm, mid grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles. As seen it had dimensions of 0.62m north-south x 0.42m east-west at a height of 20.29m OD.

8.1.27 Phase 3 - Post Medieval

8.1.28 Sealing the Phase 2 features was a layer [57] of soft, mid brownish grey clay with very occasional inclusions of very small fragments and flecks of cbm. Visible across the whole trench, this layer had a thickness of between 0.10m and 0.18m and was seen at heights of between 20.53m and 20.45m OD.

8.1.29 Sealing layer [57] was a layer [56] of post-medieval made ground comprising of soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of cbm fragments. One sherd of pottery was collected from this layer that was Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with a brown glaze that has been dated 1580-1700. This layer spread across the entire trench, had a thickness of between 0.15m and 1.18m and was seen at a height of between 20.68m and 20.60m OD.

8.1.30 Phase 4 - 19th Century

8.1.31 Sealing layer [56] across the entire trench was a layer [55] of 19th century made ground comprising of moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of 19th century brick fragments. It had a thickness of between 0.22m and 0.50m and was seen at heights of between 21.25m and 20.88m OD.

8.1.32 Sealing layer [55] across the entire trench was a further layer of 19th century made ground comprising of loose, mid brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of 19th century brick fragments and concrete. It had a thickness of between 0.05m and 0.34m and was seen at heights of between 21.25m and 21.18m OD.

8.1.33 The entire trench was sealed by a modern concrete slab.

8.2 TRENCH 2 (Figure 5)

8.2.1 Trench 2 was located within the warehouse towards the western-most area and had dimensions of 5.00m north south x 1.30m east-west.

8.2.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.2.3 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was natural clay [105] consisting of firm, greyish brown weathered clay with some reddish brown staining which could be indicative of exposure to the air (M Perez, pers comm.). This deposit was seen at an height of 19.45m OD.

8.2.4 Phase 4-19th Century

8.2.5 Sealing layer [105] was a layer [24] with a strong organic aroma consisting of soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of cbm fragments and occasional small round and sub angular pebbles. Pottery collected from this layer has been attributed dates of between 1740 and 1900 and clay tobacco pipe has been dated to 1800-1845. The layer spread across the entire trench, had a thickness of 0.96m, and was seen at a height of 20.15m OD. This layer was removed under the supervision of a qualified environmental archaeologist. There was no indication of layering or stratigraphy within the organic deposit, suggesting that the organic matter may have formed rapidly (M Perez, pers.comm). It is therefore likely that this deposit represents the natural accumulation of organic matter within a waterlogged context within a low lying area. This is consistent with known history of the site, which was identified as an area of gravel extraction in the later 18th/early 19th century, and the natural silting of a quarry pit that has been left open once the gravels have been removed.

8.2.6 Layer [24] was sealed by a thin layer [23] of fine mid greyish yellow sand with frequent inclusions of 19th century London stock bricks. It was 0.10m thick and seen at a height of 20.25m OD. It is likely that this sand layer was laid down in order to consolidate/cap the organic deposit below.

8.2.7 Layer [23] was sealed by a layer [22] of 19th century made ground consisting of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles. It was between 0.22m and 0.35m thick and seen at heights of between 20.60m and 20.47m OD.

8.2.8 Layer [22] was sealed by a further layer [21] of 19th century made ground consisting of soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of 19th century cbm fragments. It had a thickness of between 0.30m and 0.43m and was seen at heights of between 20.90m and 20.88m OD.

8.2.9 The entire trench was sealed by a modern concrete slab.

8.3 TRENCH 3 (Figure 5)

8.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the central room of the depot and had dimensions of 6.90m north-south x 1.80m east-west.

8.3.2 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits

8.3.3 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural clay [40] visible across the entire trench consisting of firm, mid yellow brown clay seen at a height of 19.67m OD.

8.3.4 Phase 4 - 19th Century

8.3.5 Sealing layer [40] was a layer [39] with a strong organic aroma consisting of soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of cbm fragments and occasional small round and sub angular pebbles and is considered to be the same as layer [24] in Trench 2. It was 0.56m thick and seen at heights of between 20.23m and 20.20m. Pottery collected from this layer has been dated to 1770-1840.

8.3.6 As in Trench 2, organic layer [39] was sealed by a thin layer [38] of fine mid greyish yellow sand with frequent inclusions of 19th century London stock bricks. It was 0.17m thick and seen at a height of 20.40m OD. It is likely that this sand layer was laid down in order to cap the organic layer below.

8.3.7 Layer [38] was sealed by a layer [37] of moderately compact 19th century made ground consisting of mid brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of cbm fragments and small rounded and sub angular pebbles. It had a thickness of 0.35m and was seen at heights of between 20.75m and 20.74m OD.

8.3.8 The entire trench was sealed by a modern concrete slab.

8.4 TRENCH 4 (Figures 4 & 5)

8.4.1 Trench 4 was located towards the centre of the depot and had dimensions of 6.85m east-west x 1.80m north south (Figure 4).

8.4.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.4.3 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 4 was a layer [47] of natural clay consisting of compact, mid greyish yellow clay. At the limit of excavation it was 0.50m thick and was seen at heights of between 20.36m and 19.88m OD.

8.4.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

8.4.5 Cut into the natural clay [47] was a gravel quarry pit [46] that was sub rectangular in shape with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The pit was only partially visible as it extended into the section on the northern side of the trench. As recorded, it had dimensions of 1.10m north-south x 1.64m east-west and was 0.50m deep. It was seen at heights of between 20.40m and 19.38m OD.

8.4.6 Pit [46] was filled by [45] a compact, gravelly clayey silt with a strong organic aroma and is likely to represent the natural silting up of a gravel pit that was left open to the elements for some time. One highly abraded miscellaneous Romano-British pottery sherd dated to 50-500 was collected together with one fragment of peg tile (type-2271) dated to 1480-1900.

8.4.7 Phase 4: 19th Century

8.4.8 Sealing both the natural [47] and the gravel quarry pit [46] was a series of 19th century made ground, dumping layers and drains represented by context numbers [42-45 and 49-51] for the top 0.90m – 0.100m of the trench.

8.4.9 The entire trench was sealed by a modern concrete slab.

8.5 Trench 5

8.5.1 Trench 5 was located in the most eastern part of the depot building and had dimensions of 10m x 1.80m.

8.5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.5.3 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was a layer [19] of natural clay visible in a sondage excavated in the eastern corner of the trench. It consisted of compact, light reddish brown clay and was seen at a height of 19.50m OD.

8.5.4 Sealing clay layer [19] was a naturally deposited layer [16] of loose, mid yellowish grey gravels. It had a thickness of 0.30m and was seen at a height of 19.80m OD. It was the only place in the evaluation where natural gravels were still present.

8.5.5 Phase 3: Post Medieval

8.5.6 Sealing the natural gravels [16] was a layer [14] of post-medieval soil consisting of soft, mid brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of cbm fragments. It was visible across the entire trench and had a thickness of 0.70m and was seen at heights of between 20.44m and 20.34m OD.

8.5.7 Phase 4: 19th Century

8.5.8 Sealing layer [14] was a layer [13] of 19th century dumping material consisting of soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of medium and large 19th century brick fragments. Seen across the entire trench, it had a thickness of 0.18m and was seen at

heights of between 20.59m and 20.45m OD.

- 8.5.9 Sealing layer [13] was a further layer [17] of 19th century dumping material consisting of compact light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small cbm fragments. It had a thickness of 0.12m and was seen at heights of between 20.72m and 20.64m OD.
- 8.5.10 Layer [17] was sealed by a layer [12] of 19th century made ground consisting of soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small and medium 19th century cbm fragments. It had a thickness of 0.17m and was seen at heights of between 21.00m and 20.84m OD.
- 8.5.11 Sealing layer [12] was a layer [11] of 19th century made ground consisting of compact, light reddish brown silty sand with very frequent inclusions of small and medium 19th century cbm fragments. It was 0.20m thick and was seen at heights of between 21.08m and 20.98m OD.
- 8.5.12 Cut into this sequence of made ground was a construction cut [9] for a 19th century wall. The wall [15] was constructed of both yellow, frogged, London stock bricks and red bricks. The bricks had dimensions of 220mm x 100mm x 60mm with a light yellowish grey sandy lime mortar. The wall ran for 1.77m in a north-south direction, was 0.34m wide and was 0.90m deep at the limit of excavation and was seen at a height of 21.18m OD. As the base was not reached it is possible that this forms part of a basement to a 19th century building that previously occupied the site.
- 8.5.13 To the east of the wall, overlying layer [12], was a 19th century dump layer [20] consisting of light greyish yellow clayey silt with very frequent large fragments of 19th century brick. It was 0.26m thick and was seen at a height of 21.11m OD.
- 8.5.14 Sealing the entire trench was a layer [10] of made ground comprising of stiff, light reddish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of cbm fragments. It had a thickness of 0.21m and was seen at heights of between 21.26m and 21.12m OD.
- 8.5.15 The entire trench was sealed by a modern concrete slab.

9 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Trenches 2-5 revealed a sequence of naturally deposited clay where, apart from Trench 5, the gravels appeared to have been quarried out during the later post-medieval period (late 18th/early 19th century). Three of the trenches recorded evidence of accumulations of organic material overlying the clay, suggesting that the resulting pits has been left open for an extended period of time before being backfilled.
- 9.2 The land then appears to have been subject to substantial reclamation, particularly in the 19th century, with repeated levels of made ground and dumping layers in evidence. This picture was also evident in all of the test pits monitored during the watching brief phase of the works. A single wall recorded in the eastern-most end of Trench 5 represents the only evidence of the development of the area in the later 19th century.
- 9.3 The evaluation therefore suggests that across the majority of the site, broadly demarcated by the footprint of the depot building, any archaeological features or deposits that may have been in existence prior to the post-medieval period have been truncated by gravel quarrying during the latter part of the 18th century/early 19th century.
- 9.4 A primary objective of the evaluation was also to establish whether there was any evidence for burials having extended onto the site from the burial grounds, now known as St George's Gardens, immediately to the south and east, or from the Baptist Chapel (west) or Presbyterian Chapel (north west) The evaluation did not record either articulated burials or disarticulated human remains during either the evaluation trenching or geotechnical test pits.
- 9.5 The map regression exercise contained within the desk based assessment for the site (Langthorne, 2010) shows the boundary of Bloomsbury Burying Ground and St George the Martyr Burying Ground as already well defined on Rocque's map of 1747. There is still clear evidence of this boundary in existence today with much of the original (now listed) wall to the burial grounds in existence. The boundaries of the adjoining chapels appear equally well defined, and on the basis of this and the archaeological evidence, it is considered very unlikely that human remains extend into the site.
- 9.6 Particular attention must be given to Trench 1 in the south western area of the site, where the sequence revealed was somewhat different. A number of discreet archaeological features were recorded in this trench which appeared to broadly form two post-built structures. Pottery and cbm retrieved from an excavated sample of the features suggested a date range of 1080-1350 AD for this activity.

- 9.7 No such contemporary find spots have previously been recorded within a 250m radius of the site, and the area of Bloomsbury is not known to have been within an area of settlement in the medieval period. The Domesday Book, originally published in 1086, recorded that the area that would become Bloomsbury contained vineyards and "wood for 100 pigs". It is therefore possible that the remains recorded within Trench 1 relate to a rural farmstead on the periphery of London rather than part of larger settlement activity.
- 9.8 The survival of archaeology in this area of the site is likely to be related to the local topography. Trench 1 is located in the western-most part of the site. Here the natural clay was recorded at 20.29m OD rather than between 19.40 and 19.80m OD across the remainder of the site. This would suggest this area lay outside the areas of gravel extraction recorded elsewhere. It is anticipated that the extent of survival of these remains is likely to be limited in its extent by the substation and associated services to the west, greater truncation through quarrying, services networks and a hotspot of hydrocarbon contamination (possibly including a buried tank) to the east, and the site boundaries to the north and south.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The author would like to thank WX Investments Limited for commissioning Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to carry out the evaluation and to Liam, the on-site caretaker, for his invaluable assistance. Thanks also go to Sandy Kidd, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Camden, for monitoring the works.
- 10.2 I am also grateful to Tim Bradley for his project management, Rik Archer for surveying, Chris Jarrett and Berni Sudds for specialist advice on pottery and ceramic building material respectively, to Marta Perez for providing on-site advice on environmental archaeology matters and to Adela Murray-Brown for preparing the drawings. Thanks also to Shane Maher for carrying out the initial part of the watching brief on the Test Pits and to Corso Dominici for his work onsite during the evaluation.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley T, 2014, The Old Dairy, Wakefield Street, London Borough of Camden, WC1: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, PCA-Unpublished Report

Campbell Reith, 2009, 7 Wakefield Street, London WC1: Desk Top Study. Project No. 10288, Unpublished Report

English Heritage, 1990, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage

Langthorne JY, 2010, An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of The Old Dairy, Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London Borough of Camden, WC1, PCA-Unpublished Report

Website Consulted <http://www.friendsofstgeorgesgardens.org.uk/>

Plate 1: Trench 1-Pre-Excavation, View East



Plate 2: Trench 1-Structure 1, View North



Plate 3: Trench 1-Structure 2, View West



Plate 4: Trench 2-Section Showing Sequence, View East



Plate 5: Trench 3-Post Excavation, View South



Plate 6: Trench 4-With Quarry Pit, View West



Plate 7: Trench 4-Post Excavation of Quarry Pit, View West



Plate 8: Trench 5-Post Excavation, View East



APPENDIX 1: CONTXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Trench/ Test Pit No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Comments
1	Layer	TP 2		S. 1	0.40 BGL		19th C Dump Layer
2	Layer	TP 6		S. 3	0.60 BGL		19th C Dump Layer
3	Masonry	TP 6		S. 3	0.94 BGL		19th C Cemetery Wall Rebuild
4	Masonry	TP 10		S. 4	2.00 AGL	1.00 BGL	19th C Garden Wall
5	Layer	TP 5		S. 6	1.00 BGL		Clay & Gravel Layer
6	Layer	TP 1	TP 1	S. 7	0.50 BGL		19th C Dump Layer
7	Masonry	TP 1		S. 7	0.50 BGL		18th C Cemetery Wall
8	Fill	TR 5	TR 5	S. 8	21.08	21.02	Fill of [9]
9	Cut	TR 5	TR 5	S. 8	21.02	20.08	Construction Cut for [15]
10	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	21.06	21.12	19th C Made Ground
11	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	21.08	20.98	19th C Made Ground
12	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	21.00	20.84	19th C Made Ground
13	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	20.59	20.45	19th C Made Ground
14	Layer	TR 5	TR 5	S. 8	20.44	20.34	18th C Soil Horizon
15	Masonry	TR 5	TR 5	S. 8	21.18	20.21	19th C Wall
16	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	19.80	19.80	Natural Gravel Layer
17	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	20.72	20.64	19th C Made Ground
18	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
19	Layer	TR 5	TR 5	S. 8	17.50	17.50	Natural Clay
20	Layer	TR 5		S. 8	21.11	20.84	19th C Dump Layer
21	Layer	TR 2		S. 9	20.90	20.88	19th C Made Ground
22	Layer	TR 2		S. 9	20.60	20.47	19th C Made Ground
23	Layer	TR 2		S. 9	20.25		Capping Layer
24	Layer	TR 2	TR 2	S. 9	20.15		Organic Silting Layer
25	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	S. 12	20.43	20.33	Fill of [26]
26	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	S. 12	20.65	20.27	Possible Medieval Structure
27	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Fill of [28]
28	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Post Hole
29	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Fill of [30]
30	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Post Hole
31	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Fill of [32]
32	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Post Hole
33	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Fill of [34]
34	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Post Hole
35	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Fill of [36]

36	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.33	20.29	Post Hole
37	Layer	TR 3		S. 10	20.75	20.74	18th/19th C Made Ground
38	Layer	TR 3		S. 10	20.40	20.38	Capping Layer
39	Layer	TR 3	TR 3	S. 10	20.23	20.20	Organic Silting Layer
40	Layer	TR 3	TR 3	S. 10	19.67		Natural Clay
41	Layer	TR 4		S. 11	21.11	20.97	19th C Dump Layer
42	Layer	TR 4		S. 11	20.72	20.66	19th C Dump Layer
43	Layer	TR 4		S. 11	20.63	20.42	19th C Made Ground
44	Layer	TR 4		S. 11	20.62	20.40	19th C Dump Layer
45	Fill	TR 4	TR4	S. 11	20.40	20.36	Fill of [46]
46	Cut	TR 4	TR 4	S. 11	20.40	20.36	Gravel Quarry Pit
47	Layer	TR 4	TR 4	S. 11	20.40	20.29	Natural Clay
48	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
49	Fill	TR 4		S. 11	20.46	20.28	Fill of [50]
50	Cut	TR 4		S. 11	20.42	20.28	Construction Cut for [51]
51	Masonry	TR 4		S. 11	20.42	20.28	19th C Drain
52	Layer	TR 1	TR 1	S. 12	20.33	20.27	Re-deposited Clay
53	Layer	TR 2			19.19		Natural Clay
54	Layer	TR 1		S. 12	21.25	21.18	19th C Made Ground
55	Layer	TR 1		S. 12	21.25	20.88	19th C Made Ground
56	Layer	TR 1		S. 12	20.68	20.60	Post Medieval Made Ground
57	Layer	TR 1		S. 12	20.53	20.45	Possible Medieval Layer
58	Fill	TR 1		S. 12	20.46		Fill of [59]
59	Cut	TR 1		S. 12	20.46		Post Hole
60	Fill	TR 1		S. 12	20.41		Fill of [61]
61	Cut	TR 1		S. 12	20.41		Post Hole
62	Fill	TR 1		S. 12	20.39		Fill of [63]
63	Cut	TR 1		S. 12	20.39		Post Hole
64	Layer	TR 1			20.27		Possible Natural
65	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [66]
66	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Post Hole
67	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [68]
68	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Pit or Surface
69	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [70]
70	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Intercutting Post Holes
71	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [72]
72	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Post Hole
73	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [74]
74	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Post Hole
75	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [76]
76	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Post Hole
77	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [78]
78	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Post Hole
79	Fill	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Fill of [80]
80	Cut	TR 1	TR 1		20.29		Post Hole

81	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [82]
82	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
83	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [84]
84	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
85	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [86]
86	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
87	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [88]
88	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
89	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [90]
90	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
91	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [92]
92	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
93	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [94]
94	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
95	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [96]
96	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
97	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [98]
98	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Pit
99	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [100]
100	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
101	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [102]
102	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Pit
103	Fill	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Fill of [104]
104	Cut	TR 1	TR 1	20.29	Post Hole
105	Layer	TR 2		19.45	Natural Clay

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-201554

Project details

Project name	The Old Dairy, 7A Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London, WC1: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief and evaluation on the study site. 10 Geotechnical test pits were monitored and 5 evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench 1, located towards the south west of the site, revealed what are interpreted as being two medieval structures. Elsewhere the site appeared to have been truncated by post-medieval quarry activity.
Project dates	Start: 22-12-2014 End: 19-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WAK 15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2011/6032/P - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURES Early Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN The Old Dairy, 7A Wakefield Street
Postcode	WC1
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3040 8247 51.5255724469 -0.120072709112 51 31 32 N 000 07 12 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 19.19m Max: 19.67m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator WX Investments Limited

Project design originator Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Ian Cipin

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Old dairy, 7A Wakefield Street, Bloosbury, London, WC1: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cipin, I

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication London

Description An A4 spiral bound document with a blue cover

Entered by Ian Cipin (icipin@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 27 January 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A total of seventeen stratified sherds, representing 17 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 242g, dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered from the archaeological work. The material is variable in its condition, with some abraded material present, although other sherds, particularly the post-medial pottery, indicate that it was deposited soon after breakage. The assemblage consists of sherd material with some identifiable forms recognisable, although one vessel has a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. It was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (LAARC 2007). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index. The tobacco pipes are discussed by context as an index.

The pottery can be broken down into period and quantified as follows:

Roman: 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 19g

Medieval: 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 95g

Post-medieval: 9 sherds, 9 ENV, 128g

POTTERY INDEX

Context [21], considered spot date: 1790-1900

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1sherd, 1 ENV, 48g, form: unidentified

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration TPW 1780-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g,
form: plate

Context [24], considered spot date: mid 19th century

Creamware (CREA 1740-1830 3sherds, 3ENV, 37g, form: bowl; small rounded

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR 1770-1840 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 22g, form: plate

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV,
4g, form: unidentified

Context [25], considered spot date: 1080-1350

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 35 g, form: unidentified

Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery (MISC), 900-1500 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10 g, form: jug

Miscellaneous Romano-British pottery (MISC R), 50-400, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 3 g, form: unidentified

Context [27], considered spot date: 1080-1350

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 50 g, form: jug

Context [35], considered spot date: late 18th century

Miscellaneous sand-tempered Romano-British pottery (SAND), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8 g, form: unidentified

Context [39], considered spot date: 1770-1840

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1 g, form:
unidentified

Context [45], considered spot date: 50-400

Miscellaneous Romano-British pottery MISC R), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, ENV, 8 g, form: unidentified

Context [56], considered spot date: 1580-1700

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze (PMFRB), 1580-1700 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12 g,
form: unidentified

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has some significance at a local level and the pottery types present mostly fit the ceramic profile for London and indicate probable Roman, medieval and later activity on or in the vicinity of the site. The potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. None of the pottery requires illustrating. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage, although the importance of the assemblage should be reviewed if new pottery should be recovered from further archaeological work on the study area.

APPENDIX 4 - THE CERAMIC AND STONE BUILDING MATERIAL

Berni Sudds

18 fragments, 591 grams

The ceramic building material recovered from site is catalogued and provisionally dated below in Table 1. The small assemblage is comprised loose fragments of fragmentary brick and roof tile dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period.

The assemblage has been recorded using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.

Context	Fabric	Form	No. frag	Wg (g)	Comments	Date Range	Context considered date
21	3033	Unfrogged brick	1	65g	Yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
25	3500	Tile?	1	30g	Highly abraded tile with fine silt/ grog inclusions	50 – 400	1480 – 1900
	3500	Tile?	1	6g	Highly abraded roof tile? Coarse/ medium moulding sand.	50 – 400	
	3102	Daub	1	20g	Burnt.	-50 – 1500	
	2271	Peg tile	2	24g	X1 abraded. Coarse moulding sand. 10-13mm	1180 – 1500	
	Silty group	Peg tile	1	36g	Abraded. 12mm	1180 – 1500	
	2276	Peg tile	2	227g	Fine moulding sand, round peg hole. Striking ridges. 12-16mm.	1480 – 1900	
29	2271	Peg tile	1	27g	Glazed. Abraded. 12mm	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
33	2271	Peg tile	1	9g	Medium moulding sand	1400 – 1600	1400 – 1600
39	2276	Peg tile	1	51g	Round peg hole. Fine moulding sand. 13mm	1480 – 1900	1664 – 1900
	3032nr3033	Brick	1	12g	Purplish red, a little clinker. Transitional. Small fragment.	1664 – 1725	
45	2271	Peg tile	1	18g	Fine moulding sand. 12mm	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
52	2271	Peg tile	1	13g	Fine moulding	1480 –	1480 –

					sand. 16mm	1900	1700
	3046	Brick	3	53	Fragments from the same brick.	1450 – 1700	

Two highly abraded fragments of Roman tile were retrieved residually from fill [25]. Neither is diagnostic, although both may represent variants of the local 2815 fabric group. Fill [25] also produced a small number of medieval peg tiles in mixed condition and two larger fragments of post-medieval peg tile. The single fragment of daub recovered from this fill cannot be closely dated but likely derives from a clay and timber structure pre-dating the 18th century.

Further medieval peg tile was retrieved from fills [29], [33], [45] and layer [52]. The condition of this material is quite poor, indicating re-deposition, but presence of material of this date in the locality is unusual and significant, perhaps indicating contemporary occupation in the near vicinity. The tiles are all in the fine [2271] fabric, the most commonly identified type in the London region, and one is glazed.

The post-medieval peg tiles are also in the fine London area fabric but with fine moulding sand [2276]. These date from c.1480 but were produced and used across London in large quantity until the arrival of slate in the later 18th and 19th century. The few small fragments of brick recovered can again be well-paralleled in the immediate area and across London. Both pre -Great Fire examples (3033; 3046) and a transitional example (3032nr3033) dated to the late 17th to early 18th century.

Recommendations

In terms of fabric and form the assemblage is very typical of others excavated in the London region, but the potential evidence for structures of medieval date in the area is significant. Any further contemporary discoveries on site will be of key importance and should form the focus of further analysis and discussion.

APPENDIX 5 - CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in good condition, indicating that they were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in one context as a small group (under 30 fragments).

All of the clay tobacco pipes (four fragments) were entered into a database and classified following Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) The pipes have been further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and documented in quarters as well as the quality of their finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by context as an index.

Spot dating index

Context [24], spot date: 1800-1845

Bowl: heeled, straight-sided type AO18, 1660-1680, one example with a fair finish and three quarters milling of the rim.

Bowl: heeled type AO27, 1770-1845, one example with 19th-century fluting of different sizes and a leaf border on the front of the bowl surviving. The bowl is initialled on the heel I R and it could have been made by at least five different pipe makers sharing the same initials (Oswald 1975, 144)

Stems: two fragments, one of a medium thickness and a wide bore and another of a thin- medium thickness and a fine bore.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance at a local level and consist of bowl types frequently found in the London area. The main potential of the material is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed in the event that more clay tobacco pipes are excavated from further archaeological work on the site.

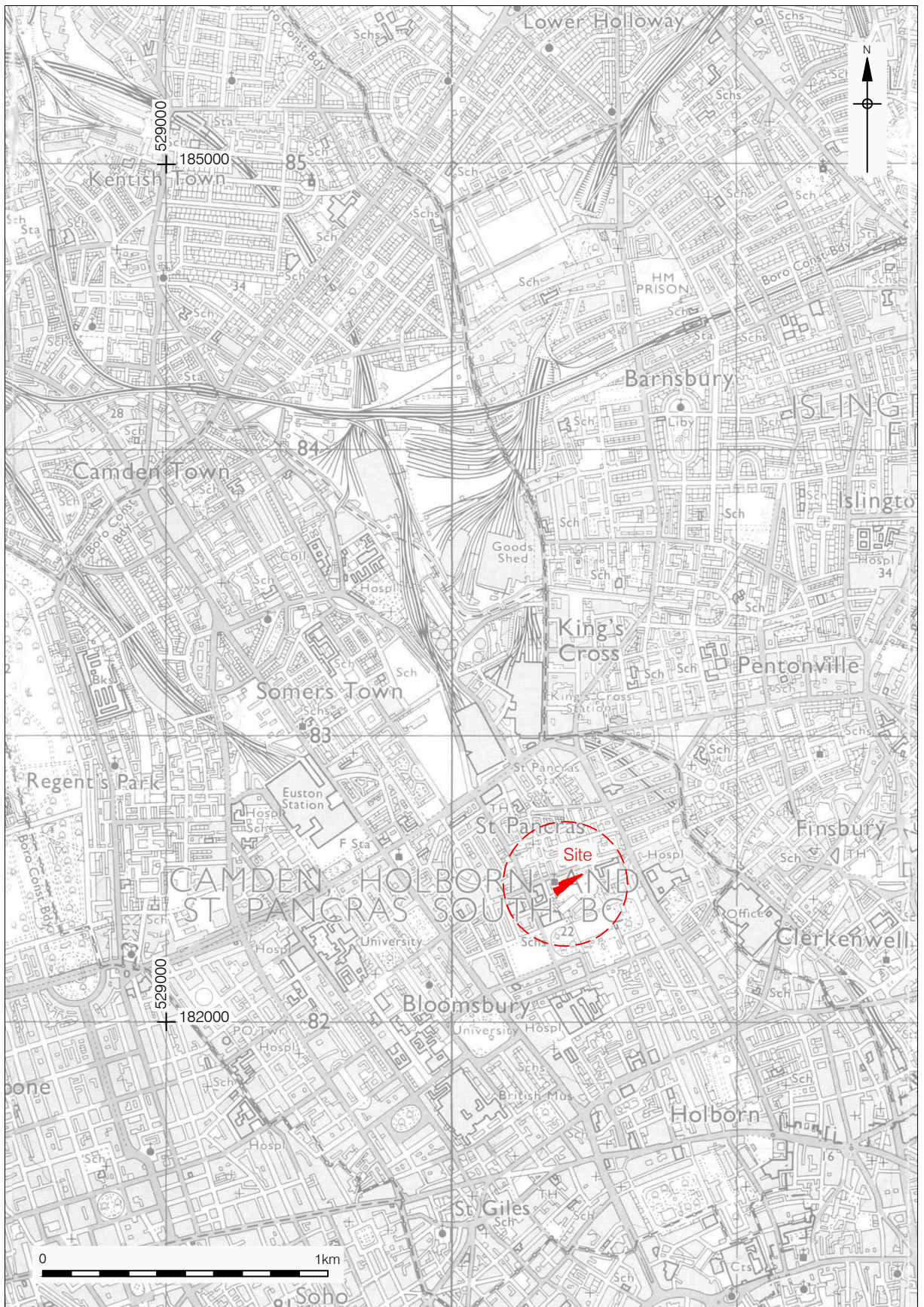
Reference

Atkinson, D R and Oswald, A, 1969 London clay tobacco pipes, *J British Archaeol Assoc* 32, 171-227

APPENDIX 6 - GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

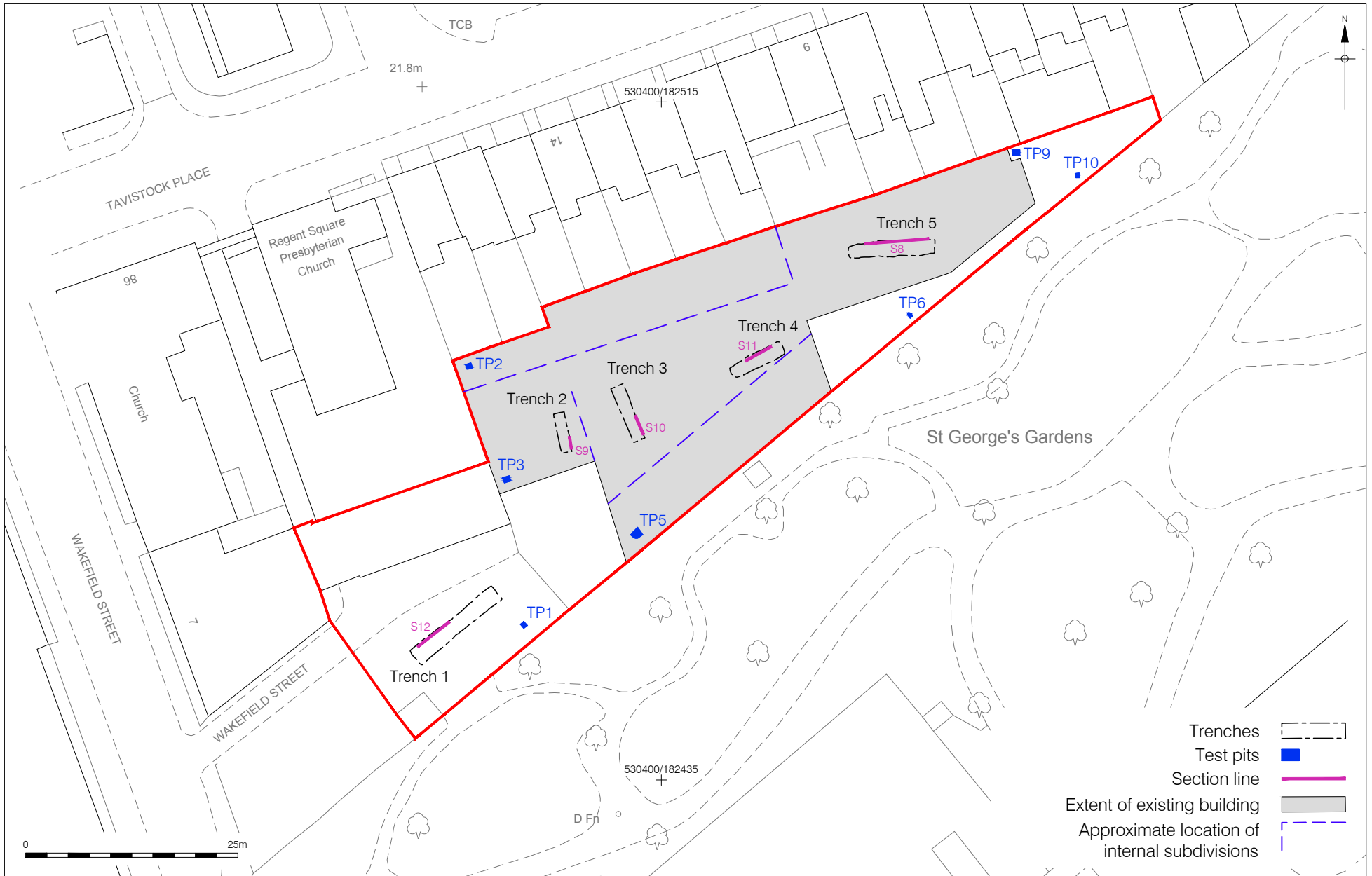
A single fragment of glass, weighing 12g, was recovered from the archaeological work and was found in context [21]. The item consists of a neck fragment from a bottle made in high-lime low-alkali glass and dates to the 19th century. The glass has no significance and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the sherd of glass.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.
20/01/2015 AMB

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
 27/11/14: updated 12/12/14 HB ; updated 20/01/2015 AMB

Figure 2
 Trench and Test Pit Locations
 1:625 at A4

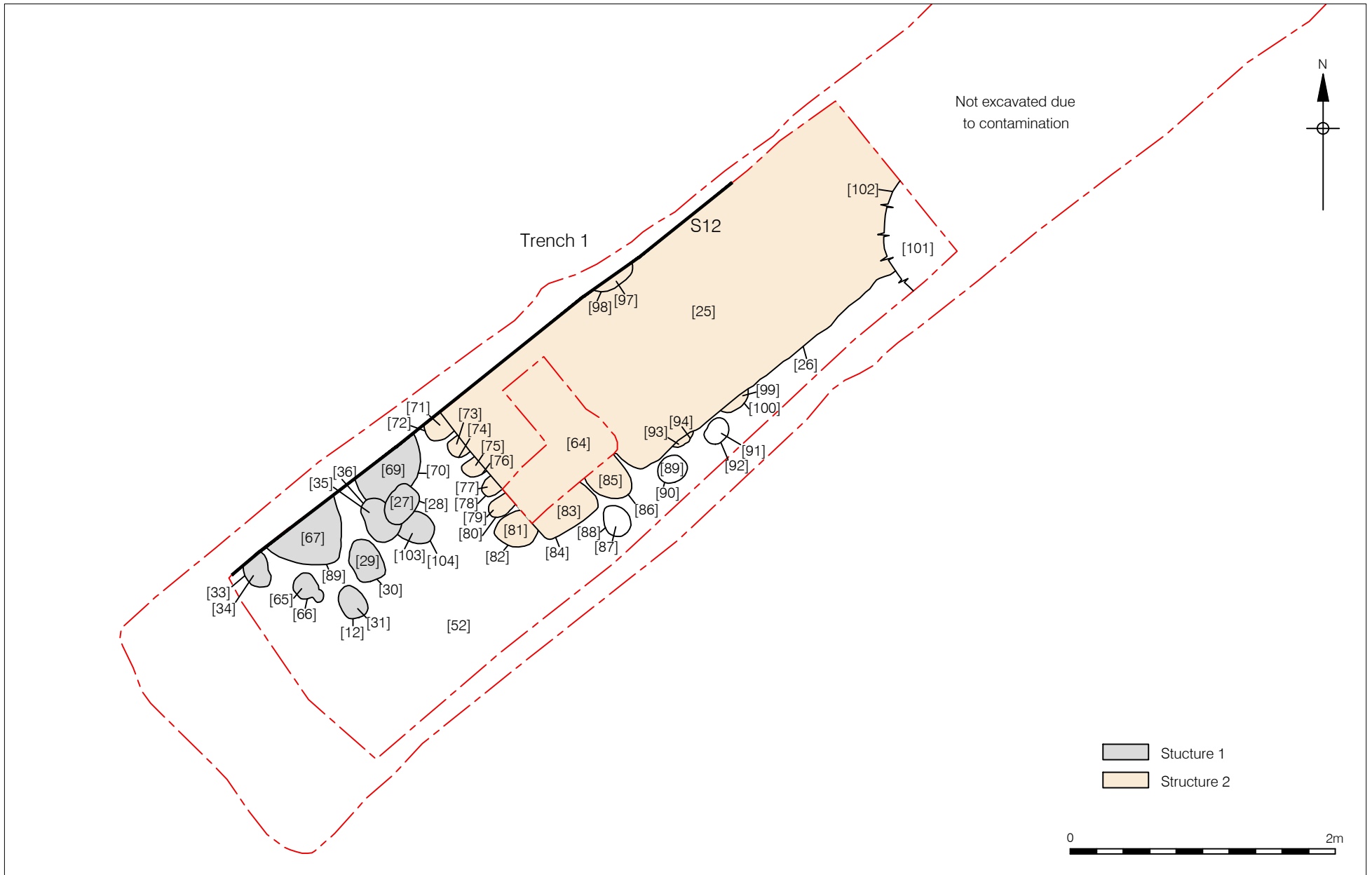
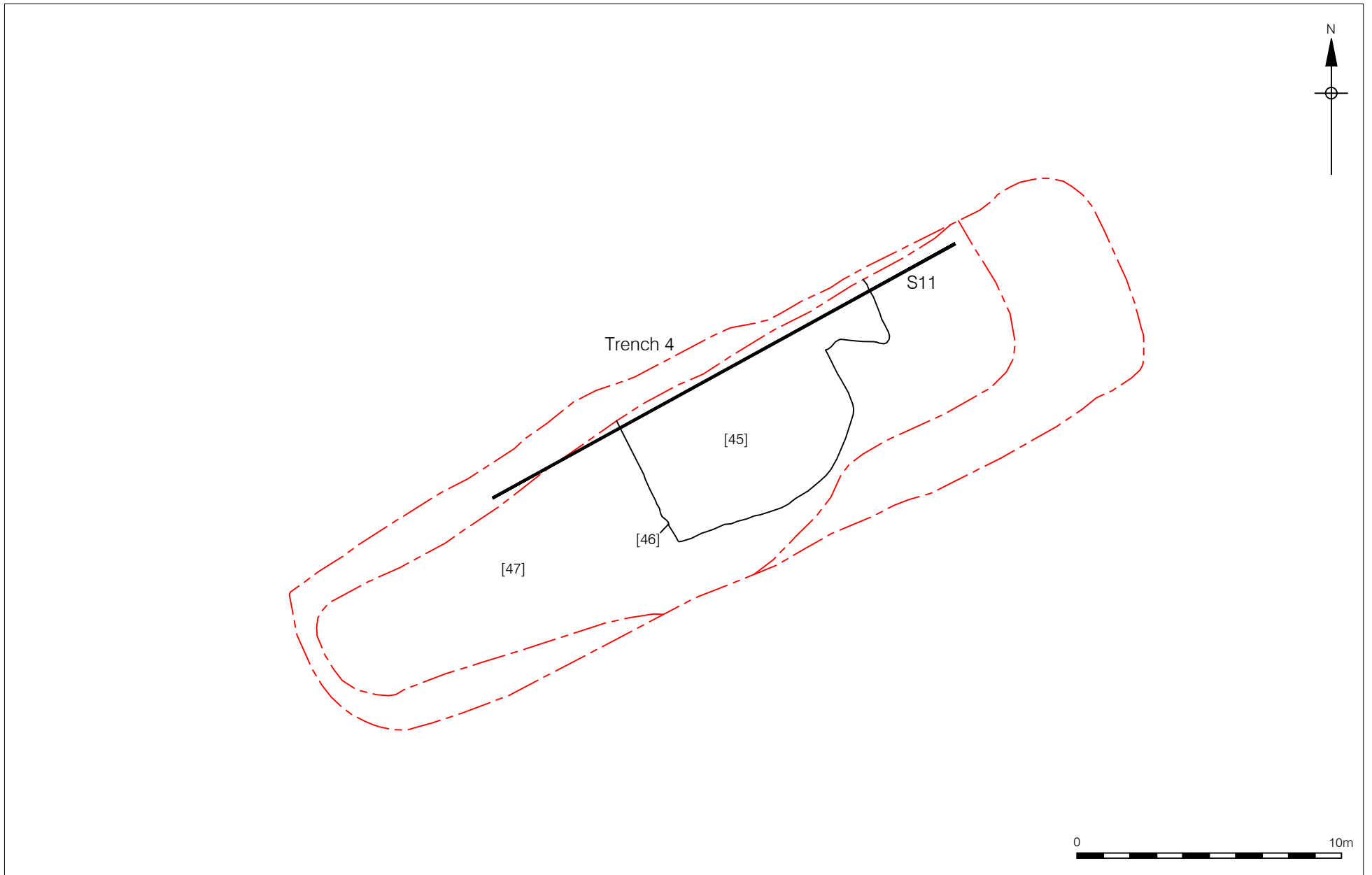


Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:40 at A4



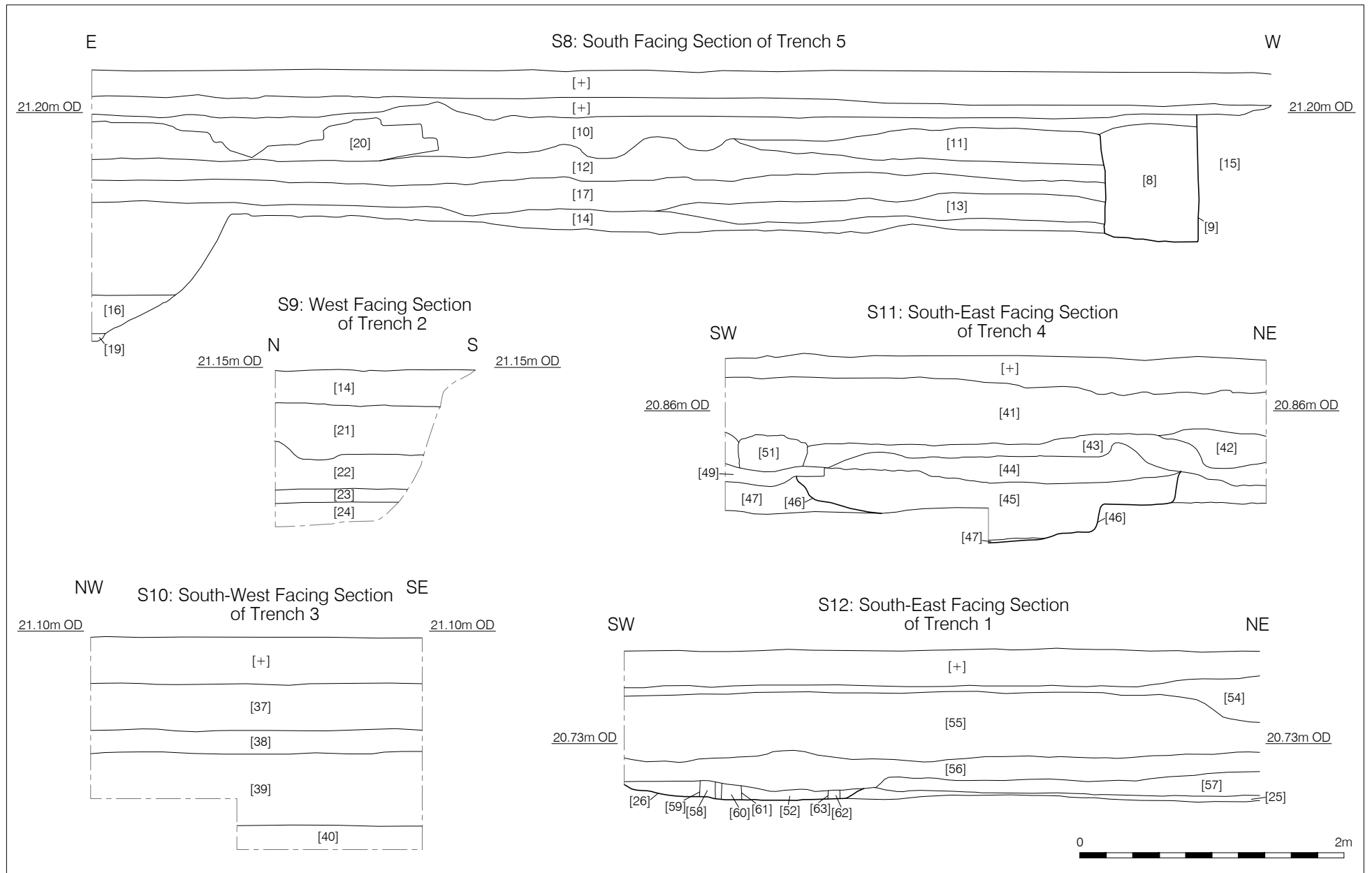


Figure 5
 Sections 8-12
 1:40 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

