

**NORTH WHARF GARDENS
CITY OF WESTMINSTER
LONDON, W2**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PCA REPORT NO: R12617

SEPTEMBER 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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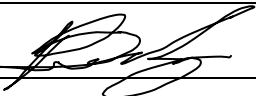
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NORTH WHARF GARDENS, CITY OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON, W2
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

MUSEUM OF LONDON SITE CODE: NWH16

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS: 13/11045/FUL

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF WESTMINSTER

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 26762 81640

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS CONSULTING

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SEPTEMBER 2016

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at North Wharf Gardens, London W2 (Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken intermittently between March and July 2016.
- 1.2 The watching brief observed groundworks associated with the removal of foundation obstructions, the lifting of concrete slabs, enabling works and bulk ground reduction for the construction of a double basement. Some piling work was also monitored across the site.
- 1.3 The watching brief revealed a sequence of modern and post-medieval made ground that sealed deposits of silty clays with evidence of agricultural activity as well as a layer of compact gravel which could be a road or yard surface. Cut features and masonry structures were also recorded including 19th century walls, basements, drainage features and pits.
- 1.4 Whilst very variable due to the nature of the previous impacts, natural geology was encountered during the watching brief at a high point of 30.20m OD for the upper gravels and 28m OD for the underlying silty sands.
- 1.5 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code NWH16.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at North Wharf Gardens, London, W2. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 26762 81640 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken intermittently between February and July 2016. The visits were dictated by the complexities of the construction programme.
- 2.3 The site area is an irregular plot of land bounded by North Wharf Road to the east and south, Hermitage Street to the west and the Westway (A40) to the north.
- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Przemyslaw Polakiewicz and Matthew Edmonds, and the project management of Tim Bradley. This report was written by Przemyslaw Polakiewicz and Matthew Edmonds. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The archaeological project was monitored on behalf of the City of Westminster by Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAAS), Historic England and was overseen by the client's archaeological consultant, Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015).
- 2.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 2.6 The site archive was identified using the unique Site Code NWH16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with LAARC under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the 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. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, which was updated in 2015. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within London:

Historic environments and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historical 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 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 decision

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

D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting 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 assets or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

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.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the City of Westminster

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the City of Westminster whose Westminster City Plan: Strategic Policies, adopted in November 2013 outlines planning policies for the city including those relating to the historic environment:

POLICY S25 HERITAGE

Recognising Westminster's wider historic environment, its extensive heritage assets will be conserved, including its listed buildings, conservation areas, Westminster's World Heritage Site, its historic parks including five Royal Parks, squares, gardens and other open spaces, their settings, and its archaeological heritage. Historic and other important buildings should be upgraded sensitively, to improve their environmental performance and make them easily accessible.

Reasoned Justification

The intrinsic value of Westminster's high quality and significant historic environment is one of its greatest assets. To compete effectively with other major, world-class cities the built environment must be respected and refurbished sensitively as appropriate. Any change should not detract from the existing qualities of the environment, which makes the city such an attractive and valued location for residents, businesses and visitors.

Detailed policies for each type of heritage asset will be set out in the City Management Plan.

3.4 Site Constraints

- 3.4.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site. Furthermore
- 3.4.2 The site is not located within an Area of Special Archaeological Priority as defined by the City of Westminster.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following is taken from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs, 2013):

- 4.1 The Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) shows the solid geology of the study area as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 4.2 Further information is provided by the British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) which shows the site lies within a small area of Langley Silts, defined as 'Brickearth'; sandy clay and silt, which is southeast of a large area of London Clay and northwest of an area of Lynch Hill Gravels (CgMs, 2013).
- 4.3 A series of boreholes (BH) and window samples (WS) have been set in various spots across the site in August and September 2009 in order to establish underlying ground conditions. Thick deposits of modern made ground have been observed in various spots on site, ranging from 1.2m thick in WS11, and 2.5 thick in WS12 located in the centre, to 3m thick in the northwestern corner, south of Westway (A40) and up to 4.1m in BH3 towards the centre of the northern boundary. Beneath these layers of made ground deposits of sands, gravels and clays were recorded. The archaeological watching brief confirmed this sequence with the exception of the southwestern area which was heavily truncated by more recent land use.
- 4.4 The site is located at approximately c. 31m AOD.
- 4.5 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within close proximity of the study site. The Paddington Basin, created by 1801 as the southern terminus of the Grand Junction Canal, lies approximately c.100 m to the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared for this site (CgMs 2013).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The only finds of Prehistoric date within a one kilometre radius of the site comprise two individual Palaeolithic flint axeheads; an Acheulian axe from the 'Great Central Station, Marylebone' to the northeast of the study site and another from a Great Western Railway cutting at Paddington to the northwest.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The line of Watling Street, the Roman road which ran from Dover to London and north to St Albans and beyond, runs along the present Edgware Road, east of the site. The line of the road is thought to have continued southeast to cross the Thames at Westminster. The line of Bayswater Road and Notting Hill Gate follows the line of the Roman road from Silchester to Colchester south of the site.

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

- 5.3.1 Paddington Green to the north of the site is the suggested focus of Anglo Saxon settlement in the area. In a charter dated to c.959AD, Edgar gave lands at *Paddintune* to St Peters at Westminster. During the late Saxon period the Paddington area is believed to have lain within the 13½ hides of land in the vill of Westminster attributed to St Peter's Abbey in Domesday.
- 5.3.2 The parish is not mentioned in Domesday book, however this could be because it was considered part of Westminster. The charter of 959AD is actually a confirmation by Bishop Dunstan of an earlier (lost) charter of Edgar, and both this and an earlier charter of Aethelstan have been dismissed as forgeries for over 100 years by several writers on the subject. Conclusions drawn by Howard Brooks in 1993 indicate that there was therefore no Saxon settlement at Paddington.
- 5.3.3 The sole find of Anglo-Saxon date recorded within a one kilometre radius of the site comprises a single abraded sherd of probable Saxon pottery, found during an evaluation at Paddington Green to the north.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 A village existed at Paddington Green to the north of the site by the eleventh century. A chapel existed at Paddington Green before 1222, and St Margarets Paddington Green is referred to during the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). The site of the old church lies to the north of the current building.
- 5.4.2 Medieval findspots within a one kilometre radius of the site comprise water conduits and conduit heads in the Paddington area, southeast and southwest of the site, and residual pottery from 285-329 Edgware Road to the east (PCA 2011). A manor house is known in the area of Westbourne Green to the northwest of the site.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 The following summarises the development of the site as illustrated within the map regression exercise in the desk based assessment (CgMs 2016). The cartographic evidence listed below is fully illustrated within that document:

- Early maps show the site lying mostly within open land, with some buildings to the north fronting Paddington Green (1742 Map of Paddington; 1745 John Rocque).
- A map of Paddington dated 1815 shows the layout of the canal basin (originally forming the termination of the Grand Junction Canal, and opened in 1801) and North Wharf Road. The site appears relatively undeveloped.
- Greenwood's Survey of 1827 shows the canal basin to the south, the layout of North Wharf Road along the southern boundary, and Harrow Road along the site's northern boundary. Buildings are present within the southern and northern parts of the site.
- The 1855 Lucas map shows the site occupied by houses and buildings, with Welling Place opening onto Church Street on the western boundary.
- The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1865-8) shows the presence of Victoria Street and Albert Street within the eastern part of the site. A 'Ragged School' and industrial premises are shown fronting the western side of Church Place.
- The 1891 GOAD Insurance Plan shows the site essentially unchanged.
- The Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1916) shows the reconstruction of the industrial buildings fronting Church Place and Wellings Place, and buildings formerly occupying the northeastern corner have been removed, but the remainder of the site appears unchanged.
- The LCC Revised Ordnance Survey (1937) shows that Church Place has become Unwin Place, and Victoria and Albert Streets have become Sovereign and Consort Streets respectively. The industrial buildings fronting Wellings Place have expanded to the south and are labelled as a 'Bottling Works'.
- The 1942 GOAD Insurance Plan shows the south and westwards extension to the Beer Stores fronting Unwin Place.
- The 1946 Bomb Damage Map shows damage within the western part of the site. The southwestern part of the bottling works fronting Unwin Place and Wellings Place is coloured yellow (signifying general blast damage) and dark red (signifying serious damage, doubtful if repairable). The adjacent house to the south is coloured black (total destruction) with the adjacent school also coloured dark red.
- The 1953 Ordnance Survey shows alterations to the factory premises along Unwin Place and Welling Place, no doubt reflecting the impact of bomb damage. An area proposed for redevelopment situated between North Wharf Road and Harrow Road, and the proposals for the school, both dated April 1957.
- The 1962 Ordnance Survey shows the presence of the Sarah Siddons School occupying the site.
- The 1972 Ordnance Survey shows the construction of the Westway and the realignment of Harrow Road along the northern boundary.

- The 1987 Ordnance Survey shows no changes from the previous edition.
- The 2008 Ordnance Survey shows additional buildings to the southwest of the earlier school buildings. Since this survey the school has gone out of use, and a building within the study site has been demolished.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager 2015).
- 6.2 The watching brief monitored groundwork excavations over a large area of the site but mainly the bulk excavation to the west to, undertaken sporadically over an extended period. The area was machine excavated to the natural gravels by a 360° excavator, operating under archaeological supervision. The watching brief was discontinued upon the reaching of natural gravels.
- 6.3 Due to the depth of the proposed ground reduction through the site the watching brief was undertaken over several stages. The first stage involved monitoring the removal of the ground floor/basement slabs and the grubbing out of foundations. The next stage of monitoring work observed the main bulk ground reduction for the proposed double basement. The final stage of ground reduction extended below the natural superficial geological deposits of the site.
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.5 The completed archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code NWH16.



Plate 1, Overview of Basement Ground Reduction (Facing SE)

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits – Brickearth, Sands & Gravels

- 7.1.1 Deposits of natural silty clay sands [1], [32], [41], [48], [49], [74] sands [42], [43], and clay gravels [7], [18], [31], [33], [73], [79] were observed across the watching brief area. These were the earliest deposits encountered. In the south-west corner of the site a whole sequence of natural stratigraphy was observed between a level of between 31m OD and 28m OD. This sequence comprised of light to mid yellowish, moderate loose sands with moderate amount of silts [42] overlying [43], loose white to slightly yellowish light brown sands with frequent inclusions of small to medium flint pebbles. The silty clay sands were recorded between 28m OD and 27.50m OD with a thickness of between 1.2m and 0.50m. Deposits of natural sand were recorded at a level of between 26.20m OD and 25.70m OD with a thickness of 0.50m. The natural gravels were recorded at levels of between 29.80m OD and 28.70m OD with a thickness of between 0.50m and 2.00m.
- 7.1.2 Homogenous layers [21] & [40] of firm to stiff silty clay were recorded sealing the gravel towards the south west of the site (Figure 3, Section 10; Plate 2) likely to represent the Langley silt formation, also defined as 'Brickearth'.
- 7.1.3 These deposits varied in height across the watching brief area from between 31m OD and 28m OD with a varying thickness of between 1.30m and 0.50m.



Plate 2: Cross section showing lowest recorded deposits in the SW of the site and typical deep modern foundation pad. Scale 1m.

7.2 Phase 2: Medieval and Early Post-Medieval – Agricultural Soils and Features

- 7.2.1 Various deposits [2], [17], [25] of loose to firm, mid brown to light grey, silty clay and clay silt with

occasional charcoal flecks, lenses of gravel and occasional CBM fragments and pottery sherds, were seen in various locations across the excavation area covering natural deposits. Their upper levels varied from 30.60m OD to 30.30m OD with a varying thickness of 0.40m to 1.70m.

- 7.2.2 These deposits have been interpreted as an early agricultural soil. They had the appearance and some characteristics of the natural silty deposits seen on the site but had been reworked and contained cultural material. Three sherds of coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware pottery was found in these deposits [2] and [17] dated from 1270-1500, suggesting this may have been a medieval agricultural deposit.
- 7.2.3 Various cut features were also identified across the site. Square pits [20], [70], [72] (Section 15, Figure 3) with a diameter of about 2.00m max. and about 1.00m deep with similar silty fills [19], [69], [71]. Pottery from one of the pit fills [19] dated from 1480-1650.
- 7.2.4 The function of these various pits was hard to determine but could be associated with localized quarrying for the underlying sand or gravel.
- 7.2.5 Also identified was a layer of mid grey rammed gravel [8], [26] encountered at 29.70m OD and 30.40m OD with a thickness of between 0.15m-0.20m (Section 3, Figure 3 & Plate 3).
- 7.2.6 Initially this gravel layer was interpreted as a potential road or track but the deposit does lack some of the characteristics associated with such a feature. There were no obvious signs of repair or resurfacing and the thickness (or lack thereof) and absence of camber normally seen on a road or track surfaces. As it was a single layer of gravel it is interpreted as most likely to represent either part of a yard surface or the section of a temporary track way used by carts to access agricultural land.



Plate 3: Gravel surface (mid grey deposit) [8] / [26] sealing natural deposits. Scale 1m.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval (Pre to Early 19th Century) Agricultural Layers and Cut Features

- 7.3.1 A layer of agricultural soil [9] of firm, mid brown to light grey, silty clay and clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, lenses of gravel and occasional cbm fragments, was seen in various locations across the excavation area where later truncation had not occurred. This had an upper level of 30.30m OD and a thickness of 0.50m.
- 7.3.2 Also recorded were several linear ditches/gullies; [51] running north-south with a width of 1.20m and about 0.60m in depth with a sandy/silty fill [50], and an additional ditch [60] was orientated east-west but more substantial than [51] with a width of 2.50m and a depth of 1.00m. It had a similar sandy/silty fill to [59].
- 7.3.3 Fill [50] contained a moderate quantity of animal bone, 19 fragments in total from various domestic species including cattle, sheep/goat and horse all showing signs of butchery consistent with chopping.
- 7.3.4 Covering these features were various deposits of made ground [35] and [47]. These deposits were made up of stiff to firm mid dark grey to brownish grey silty clays with occasional lenses of sand, occasional CBM fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Their upper levels varied from approx. 31m OD to 29m OD with a thickness of 1.00m max.
- 7.3.5 Various deposits [3], [10], [24], [35], [46] of stiff to firm, mid to light grey silty clays with occasional

lenses of sand, pebbles and brick fragments, occasional CTP, pottery and charcoal were recorded across the investigated area. Their upper levels varied from approx. 31m OD to 3m+ BGL with a varying thickness of 0.40m to 1.00m.

- 7.3.6 These deposits were interpreted as leveling deposits associated with the increasing development of the area in the early part of the 19th century.

7.4 Phase 4: Late Post-Medieval (19th Century) – Made Ground, Cut Features and Structural Elements

- 7.4.1 Various layers of made-ground [3], [12], [67] of loose to firm, mid light grey brown and brown grey with some yellow mottling, sandy silts with clay lenses, with frequent pebbles and occasional brick fragments, were seen in various locations across the investigation area. Their upper levels varied from 30.50m OD and 29m OD with a varying thickness 0.30m to 1.00m.
- 7.4.2 These made-ground / dump deposits have been interpreted as a continuation of general ground build up and land consolidation during the 19th century.
- 7.4.3 Various brick structures associated with subterranean drainage were recorded including linear culverts / sewers [4], [14], [39], [55] and vertical drains [37], [54].
- 7.4.4 These drainage structures vary from substantial Bazalgette drainage systems over 1m wide and 0.60m in height with [4] running east-west and [55] running north-south (see sections 1 and 13, Plate 6) with dark red slightly frogged bricks and a solid white mortar; to smaller drains [14] and [39] with ceramic pipes which were probably part of a later subsidiary drainage system. These features were mostly located down the western side of the watching brief area and were all encountered at a level of 28m OD.
- 7.4.5 Other brick features recorded on site were brick lined wells [22] & [62].
- 7.4.6 Foundations and structural remains for 19th century buildings were also observed in various locations across the watching brief area [13], [16], [23], [64]. These structures seem mostly identified along the very western edge of the watching brief area at an average highest level of 30m OD. They all consisted of dark red bricks with a shallow frog, light grey mortar with white lime flecks and an English bond, and are considered most likely to relate to properties situated along Church Place in the 19th century.



Plate 4. N-S orientated remains of wall along western edge of site. E Facing, 1m scale



Plate 5. Section of western edge of site showing natural deposits sealed by Victorian wall (left), drain and layers capped by later rubble, along with concrete structures. 1m scale.



Plate 6. North facing shot of sewer [55], upper level of which was also recorded in Section 13 (prior to further ground reduction)

7.5 Phase 5: Modern (Early 20th Century) – Made-Ground

- 7.5.1 A layer [24] of loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of CBM, stones and modern material (e.g. concrete and plastic) covered certain areas within the site and sealed the strata discussed above. This deposit was about 1m in thickness. This layer represented made ground that included part of the landscaping of the site during the 20th century and more recent land reworking associated with the former school which has undergone demolition.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This monitoring exercise sought to both understand the archaeological artefacts and features recorded on the site during the watching brief and place them in a wider context in relationship to settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.
- 8.2 The natural deposits recorded reflected the information provided by the British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) which shows that the site lies within a small area of Langley Silts, defined as 'Brickearth'; sandy clay and silt, which is southeast of a large area of London Clay and northwest of an area of Lynch Hill Gravels.
- 8.3 The original natural topography of the site could not be accurately ascertained due to the extent and the depth of the truncation. It is assumed that the original land surface may have formed a gradual slope falling south down towards the Thames. Unfortunately there were too few locations on site where a full sequence remained intact to confirm this assumption.
- 8.4 Evidence of landscape use prior to the 19th century appeared to be concentrated towards the western side of the site. In this area, where the extensive truncation through later footings was not present, there was a relatively deep sequence of human activity, although this generally suggested agricultural activity rather than any local settlement. No evidence of medieval or early post-medieval buildings was present, although various pits and evidence of possible field boundaries was recorded, as well as a rammed gravel surface. A sequence of well developed agricultural soil would suggest continued agricultural activity over an extended period of time.
- 8.5 Any structural remains that were recorded dated to the 19th century or later, and can be broadly reconciled with the historic maps. These structural remains would have consisted of the buildings that fronted onto historic Church Place. The subterranean drainage from this period would have extended to the rear of these properties providing drainage and waste disposal for these buildings. Some of the more linear systems would have most likely run along alleys and passageways between buildings and the vertical structures would have been located in backyards.
- 8.6 Among the range of finds retrieved from the site, a number of interesting ceramic finds were recovered, particularly of 19th century date when occupation of the site was more intensive. These included a stoneware bellied jug, a 'bears grease' ointment lid and a range of examples of English Majolic (see Appendix 1).
- 8.7 Following approval of this report from the Archaeology Advisor to City of Westminster, it is considered that the project would be appropriately disseminated to the public by means of a summary round-up in the *London Archaeologist*.
- 8.8 This report will be lodged with the local studies library and the GLHER. Finally, the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artifact will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code NWH16.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMS Consulting for commissioning the work. We also thank Gillian King, formerly of Historic England, for monitoring the site works.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management and editing, and Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations.
- 9.3 Thanks also to Greater London Demolition, Miller Pilling and JRL Group for their cooperation on site.

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APPENDIX 1: POTTERY REPORT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (three boxes). The assemblage dates to the Roman, medieval and post-Roman periods, particularly the 19th century. None of the sherds shows evidence for abrasion, while some contexts indicate that residual material is represented, although generally the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and probably under secondary circumstances. The assemblage comprises sherd material, although a large number of the 19th-century vessels have complete profiles and eleven examples are intact or nearly so. Context [61] may represent part of a clearance group as this contained the highest number of whole vessels or those with a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Only sixteen contexts produced pottery and the size of the groups are all small (fewer than 30 sherds) except for one medium sized (31–100 sherds) group: context [61].

In total the assemblage consists of 146 sherds, 131 ENV, 11.309kg (of which eighteen sherds, 17 ENV, 4.077kg was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and fabric series). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

QUANTIFICATION OF THE POTTERY BY PERIOD

Roman: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 28g

Medieval: 8 sherds, 7 ENV, 185g

Post-medieval: 137 sherds, 123 ENV, 11.098kg

SPOT DATING INDEX

SC: sherd count, ENV: Estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Unstratified

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG CHP2	1650-1750	1	1	39	

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700-1900	1	1	317	Bottle: ginger beer
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	2920	Jug: bellied
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	15	14	801	Flower pots

Context [2], spot date: 1480–1500

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	1	1	47	?Cooking pot
Unsourced German stoneware	GERST	1480-1900	1	1	4	-

Total: 2 sherds/2 ENV/51g

Context [3], spot date: 1850–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Majolica	MAJO	1850-1900	2	2	325	Dish: flared, jar: cylindrical
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	1	1	28	Plate: large
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	17	? chamber pot
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800-1900	1	1	6	Teapot
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A)	TGW A	1570-1650	1	1	11	?Bowl
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	3	3	45	Bowl: deep rounded, plate: dessert, saucer
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	1	1	18	chamber pot

Total: 10 sherds/10 ENV/450g

Context [9], spot date: 1770–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Unsourced grog-tempered ware (with fine sand and reduced mid grey)	GROG	40–400	1	1	12	-
Black basalt ware	BBAS	1770-1900	1	1	12	Teapot
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	1	1	4	
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	1	1	7	?Flower pot
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480-1600	1	1	13	Closed form
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	1	1	20	Cooking form

Total: 6 sherds/6 ENV/68g

Context [10], spot date: 1650–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London-type ware	LOND	1080-1350	1	1	10	Jug
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	4	3	296	Flower pot

Total: 5 sherds/4 ENV/306g

Context [17], spot date: 1340–1500

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	2	2	18	?cooking pot
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug	CBW LGR	1340-1500	2	1	104	

Total: 4 sherds/3 ENV/122g

Context [19], spot date: 1580–1600

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580-1700	2	1	47	Drinking form
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	1	1	6	-
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480-1600	4	2	113	Dish: carinated
London-area post-medieval slipped redware	PMSR	1480-1650	2	1	102	Bowl or dish: carinated and two-handled

Total: 9 sherds/5 ENV/268g

Context [47], spot date: 1720–1780

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	3	3	60	Flower pot
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	1	1	4	Tea bowl

Total: 4 sherds/4 ENV/64g

Context [53], spot date: Mid 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794-1900	1	1	17	Saucer
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	1	1	93	Chamber pot
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700-1900	2	2	795	Bottle: ginger beer, ham or tongue pan,
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	2	2	69	Teacup: London-shape, plate: dinner
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800-1900	1	1	117	Lid: teapot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	10	9	453	Bowl: medium rounded, chamber pot, tea cup: porringer, plate, toy, saucer
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	2	2	119	Lid: bears grease, saucer
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810-1900	1	1	16	Teacup: breakfast

Total: 20 sherds/19 ENV/1.679kg

Context [56], spot date: 1817–1834

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700-1900	2	2	588	Bottles, cylindrical, x1 stamped with an Excise mark 'EX', dated c.1817–34

Total: 2 sherds/2 ENV/588g

Context [59], spot date: 1680–1800

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	1	1	70	Dish, rounded
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	2	1	76	Bowl: medium rounded
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680-1800	2	1	7	Plate

Total: 5 sherds/3 ENV/153g

Context [61], spot date: Mid 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794-1900	3	2	70	Figurine, plate; dinner
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720-1800	1	1	71	Plate: oval
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	1	1	82	Bowl: small rounded
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700-1900	2	1	129	Dish, small flared
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700-1900	2	2	341	Bottle: cylindrical, dwarf ink bottle
Lustreware	LUST	1805-1900	1	1	12	-
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	5	3	382	Dish: rounded, Plate, dessert, dinner
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	5	5	435	Ointment pots: cylindrical and their lids,
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	REFW ERTD	1805-1820	2	1	279	Tureen
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805-1900	2	2	91	Saucer
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800-1900	1	1	19	Teapot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	9	9	418	Eggcup, ladle, pale: dessert, teacups: breakfast, waisted, London, and porringer shapes,
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	2	2	22	Mug: cylindrical, saucer
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825-1900	1	1	19	Tea cup: breakfast
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	1	1	65	-
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	4	4	575	Bowl: deep carinated, medium straight-sided, chamber pot

Total: 42 sherds/37 ENV/3.010kg

Context [65], spot date: 1805-1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
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Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	1	1	28	Chamber pot
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	44	-
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	1	1	21	Chamber pot
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	10	-

Context [67], spot date: 1480-1600

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Roman miscellaneous whiteware	MISC R	50-1400	1	1	16	-
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval whiteware	MISC WW	1480-1900	1	1	4	-
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480-1600	1	1	11	Cauldron

Context [68], spot date: 1650-1700

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	1	1	35	Tripod pipkin
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	1	1	2	-

Context [75], spot date: 1820-1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700-1900	1	1	66	Blacking bottle
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	18	-
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	4	4	80	Bowl, small rounded, chamber pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810-1900	2	2	8	-

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	1	1	122	Blacking paste pot
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	1	1	8	?jug

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The assemblage is of significance for demonstrating limited Roman and medieval activity on the study area or in its vicinity. The greater quantity of the assemblage relates to 19th-century activity on the site and a number of vessels are of interest, such as the unstratified complete London stoneware bellied jug, which still contained its contents (probably alcohol) when excavated, while a black-transfer-printed pot lid (context 53) was made by Yardley and Statham, perfume makers and depicts a bear being attacked by bees after it had destroyed a wicker beehive. The lid was for an ointment pot containing bears grease as stated on the lid. Context [61] contained a number of ceramic items of interest, such as an oval tureen with a band of black and olive painted oak leaves and acorns (PEAR EARTH). Amongst the transfer printed items in context [61] are named designs of 'Clara', 'Claremont', 'Oriental Beauties' and 'Oriental Scenery: Tomb of Jeswuntnagruth, No. 62'. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and inform upon the activities occurring on previous past properties on the study area. However, as the assemblage is quite small and it would difficult to find a venue for a publication of the material, then there are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

REFERENCES

Museum of London Archaeology 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>. Accessed May 2016.

APPENDIX 2: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition indicating that most of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in three contexts, as small sized (under 30 fragments) groups. The assemblage consists of twelve bowls, which date to between c.1770–1910, although the decorative styles all indicate a 19th century date, two nibs (mouth parts) and two single stems.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (fifteen fragments, of which one fragment was unstratified) were entered into a database format file and classified using Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes have been discussed as a spot dating index.

SPOT DATING INDEX

Unstratified

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO30	1840–1910	-	1	Base of a bowl with fluted decoration and a central rib with notching

Context [53], spot date: 1820–1845

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO27	1770–1845	I D	1	Fluted decoration of the same size, smoked. (See Oswald 1975, 135, for possible pipe makers)
Bowl	AO27	1770–1845	W I	1	Fluted decoration of different sizes, smoked (See Oswald 1975, 141, for possible pipe makers)
Bowl	AO28	1820–1860	I D	1	Wheat ear and grass border only on the front of the bowl, smoked. (See Oswald 1975, 135, for possible pipe makers)
Bowl	AO28	1820–1860	I D	1	Wheat ear and grass border on the front and back (badly moulded) of the bowl, smoked. (See Oswald 1975, 135, for possible pipe makers)

Context [61], spot date: 1820–1845

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO27	1770–1845	I B	1	Plain (See Oswald 1975, 131, for possible pipe makers)

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO27	1770–1845	I ?	1	Borders consist of a pair of vertical dots on the front of the bowl seam and on the back are horizontal dashes on the left side and dots on the right side
Bowl	AO27	1770–1845	H C	1	Fluting of different sizes. Deep heel. (See Oswald 1975, 133, for possible pipe makers)
Bowl	AO28	1820–1860	I D	1	Leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl (See Oswald 1975, 135, for possible pipe makers)
Bowl	AO28	1820–1860	I D	2	Leaves and grass front borer, leaves, back border (See Oswald 1975, 135, for possible pipe makers)
Bowl	AO28	1820–1860	I D	1	Leaf border on the front of the bowl. (See Oswald 1975, 135, for possible pipe makers)
Nib				2	X1 cut flat, x1 slightly bevelled
Stem				1	Thin with a fine bore

Context [77], spot date: c. 1580–1740

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Stem					Thick stem with a medium sized bore

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London. Of interest are the multiple occurrence of the 19th-century pipe maker with the initials I D, who must have been working locally or supplying the area of the site, although it is not possible to confidently identify a specific pipe maker. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production at the site. The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. Journal of British Archaeology Association, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171–227.

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Berni Sudds

DATING TABLE

Context	Fabric	Suffix	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Context considered date
0	3108	York Stone roofing tile	50	1950	1800 – 1950
4	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	1750 – 1900
	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	
	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	
10	3032	Unfrogged brick	1666	1900	1666 – 1800
	3032nr3033	Unfrogged brick	1664	1725	
13	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	1750 – 1900
17	2271	Peg tile	1180	1800	1400 – 1600
	2271	Peg tile	1180	1800	
	2586	Peg tile	1180	1800	
19	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	1630 – 1850
	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	
	2279	Pantile	1630	1850	
35	2850	Floor tile	1450	1800	1600 – 1800
	3101	Mortar	50	1950	
37	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	1780 – 1900
	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	
50	3032nr3039	Unfrogged brick	1664	1725	1664 – 1700
53	3107	Reigate stone	200	1590	1480 – 1900
55	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	1750 – 1900
	3034	Frogged brick	1666	1900	
59	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	1630 – 1800
	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	
	2279	Pantile	1630	1850	
	2850	Floor tile	1450	1800	
62	3032	Frogged brick	1666	1900	1780 – 1900
	3034	Frogged brick	1666	1900	
77	2586	Peg tile	1180	1800	1666-1900
	3032	Abraded brick	1666	1900	

APPENDIX 4: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

A small quantity of glass (two fragments, 22g), each representing a single vessel, dating to the late 19th century, was recovered from the archaeological work and found only in a single context [53]. A single fragment of clear glass has red surfaces and external gilded decoration consisting of a scroll. Made in aquamarine high-lime low-alkali glass is a small phial (34mm in height) with a simple fire-finished rim (12mm in diameter) and a cylindrical wall and rounded base (19mm in diameter). The vessel has a content of a white 'gum-like' substance, now in a solid state.

The glass has little significance. The only potential of the glass is to date the context it came from. There are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE

Karen Deighton

INTRODUCTION

A Quantity of animal bone was recovered from context [50] during the course of a watching brief. The results are tabulated below.

PRESERVATION

Bone surface condition was reasonable with little evidence of surface erosion or canid gnawing. Fragmentation was moderate with most bones in the “shaft” category. All bones exhibited evidence for butchery consistent with chopping.

The taxa present

Taxa	Number of fragments
Cattle	2
Cattle size	11
Sheep/goat	2
Horse	4
Total	19

CONCLUSION

The mixed nature of the assemblage both in terms of taxa and body part along with evidence for butchery suggests the bone deposit to be the result of the dumping of butchery or kitchen waste. The small size of the assemblage renders its potential for further work and its significance limited.

APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS

Chris Jarrett

Two intact metal finds were recovered from the archaeological work and both are in a good condition and were both found in context [53]. The first item consists of a late 19th-century serving spoon of a fiddle and thread type and it has on it a small oval stamp containing the initials 'JV'; with a bead border. This stamp may have been made by James Vickery, London, who was working at a number of locations: 4 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell (1851), 20 King Square, Goswell Road (1855) and 11 Lavers Road, Stoke Newington (1880) (<http://www.silvercollection.it/englishsilvermarksXJVVV.html>). The second item consists of a flat iron floor board nail (58mm in length), with a triangular head (17mm wide) and a tapering body.

The metal finds are of no significance. The only potential of the material is to date the context they were recovered from and there are no recommendations for further on the material.

APPENDIX 6: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos	Phase	Spot Date
NWH16	1	MC1	2, 5	Layer	Natural Silty Sands	28m OD	2m+	N/A	1m+	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	2	MC1	1, 2, 5, 6	Layer	Sandy Gravel	29.80m OD	5m+	2m+	1.9m	D1	2	1480-1500
NWH16	3	N/A	1, 2, 5	Layer	Post-Med. Made Ground	30 m OD	5m+	N/A	1 m	D1	4	1850-1900
NWH16	4	MC1	1, 2	Masonry	Brick Drain/Sewer	28m OD	N/A	N/A	1.60m	D1	4	1750-1900
NWH16	5	N/A	1	Fill	Construction Backfill [6]	Approx. 1m OD	2.5m+	N/A	2.50m	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	6	N/A	1	Cut	Drain Construction Cut	Approx. 31m OD	2.50m	N/A	2.50m+	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	7	N/A	3, 4	Layer	Natural Sandy Gravel	29. 50m OD	2m	4m	0.30m+	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	8	N/A	3, 4	Layer	Gravel Surface	29.70m OD	2m	4m	0.20m	D1	2	
NWH16	9	N/A	3, 4	Layer	Agricultural Soil	30.30m OD	2m	4m	0.50m	D1	3	1770-1900
NWH16	10	N/A	3,4, 6	Fill	Fill of Pit [11]	31 m OD	2m	4m	0.80m	D1	3	1650-1900
NWH16	11	N/A	4	Cut	Cut of Pit	28 m OD	0.50m	N/A	40.m	D1	3	N/A
NWH16	12	N/A	5	Layer	Dump Layer	29m OD	4.50m	N/A	0.40m	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	13	N/A	5	Masonry	Remains of Late Post-Med. Cellar	30m OD	Approx. 0.25m	Approx. 5m	1.70m	D1	4	1750-1900
NWH16	14	N/A	5	Masonry	Ceramic Drain	28m OD	Max. 300mm	N/A	Max.300m m	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	15	N/A	5	Cut	Construction Cut of [14]	29m OD	0.45m	5m	0.65m	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	16	N/A	5	Masonry	Remains of Late Post-Med. Cellar	30m OD	Approx. 0.25m	N/A	1.70m	D1	4	1750-1900
NWH16	17	N/A	6	Layer	Agricultural Soil	30.45m OD	6m+	N/A	1.20 m	D1	2	1340-1500
NWH16	18	N/A	6	Layer	Natural Clay/Gravel	30. 90m OD	6m+	N/A	0.50m	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	19	N/A	7	Fill	Fill of pit [20]	31m OD	N/A	2 m	1 m	D1	3	1580-1600

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos	Phase	Spot Date
NWH16	20	N/A	7	Cut	Cut of pit	31m OD	N/A	2m	1m	D1	3	N/A
NWH16	21	N/A	7	Layer	Natural BrickEarth	31m OD	N/A	2.5m+	1.30m	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	22	N/A	N/A	Masonry	Remains of Brick Well	Approx.. 30.50m OD	N/A	1 m	1.50+	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	23	N/A	N/A	Masonry	Remains of Brick Foundation	Approx.. 31m OD	1m+	1m+	1m+	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	24	N/A	8	Layer	Made Ground	Approx.. 31m OD	10m +	N/A	0.40m	D1	5	N/A
NWH16	25	N/A	8	Layer	Agricultural Soil	30.60m OD	10m +	N/A	0.40m	D1	2	N/A
NWH16	26	N/A	8	Layer	Gravel Surface	30.40m OD	10m +	N/A	0.15m	D1	2	N/A
NWH16	27	N/A	8	Cut	Cut of Ditch	30.40m OD	0.90m +	N/A	0.40 m	D1	2	N/A
NWH16	28	N/A	8	Layer	Natural Gravel	30. 10m OD	10m +	N/A	1.80 m	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	29	N/A	9	Fill	Construction Backfill of [30]	31m OD	N/A	4.80m +	3m	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	30	N/A	9	Cut	Cut of Drain	31m OD	N/A	5m +	3m +	D1	4	N/A
NWH16	31	N/A	9	Layer	Natural Gravel	30m OD	N/A	1m+	1m+	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	32	N/A	9	Layer	Natural Silty Sand	29.m OD	N/A	2m+	1m+	D1	1	N/A
NWH16	33	N/A	10,12,13	Layer	Natural Clay / Gravels	29. 60m OD	15m +	N/A	2.20m	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NWH16	35	N/A	10, 12	Layer	Post-Med. Made Ground	31m OD	15m+	N/A	2.50m	D2	3	1600-1800
NWH16	36	N/A	10	Fill	Construction Backfill [38]	31m OD	3m	N/A	3m	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	37	N/A	10	Masonry	Remains of Square Drain	29.50m OD	0.40m	0.40m	c.c 1m	D2	4	1780-1900
NWH16	38	N/A	10	Cut	Construction Cut of [37]	31m OD	3m	N/A	3m	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	39	N/A	10	Masonry	Ceramic Drain	29.80m OD	300mm	N/A	300mm	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	40	N/A	10	Layer	Natural Brick Earth	28m OD	4m+	N/A	0.50m	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	41	N/A	10	Layer	Natural Sandy Silt	27. 50m OD	4m+	N/A	1.20m	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	42	N/A	10	Layer	Natural Light Sands	26.20m OD	4m+	N/A	0.50m	D2	1	N/A

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos	Phase	Spot Date
NWH16	43	N/A	10	Layer	Natural Loose Sands	25.70m OD	4m+	N/A	0.50m+	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	44	N/A	10	Cut	Construction Cut for Ceramic Drain	31m OD	0.80m	N/A	3m	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	45	N/A	10	Fill	Construction Backfill of [44]	31m OD	0.80m	N/A	3m	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	46	N/A	11,14	Layer	Made Ground	31m OD	2m+	N/A	0.70m	D2	4/5?	N/A
NWH16	47	N/A	11	Layer	Post-Med. Layer	30.30m OD	2m+	N/A	0.40m	D2	3	1720-1780
NWH16	48	N/A	11,14	Layer	Natural Clay Gravels	29.80m OD	2.5m+	N/A	0.55m	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	49	N/A	11	Layer	Natural Sandy Silt	29.20m OD	2.5m+	N/A	0.15m	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	50	N/A	12	Fill	Fill of Post-Med. Ditch [51]	29.10m OD	N/A	1.20m	0.60m	D2	3	1664-1700
NWH16	51	N/A	12	Cut	Cut of Ditch	29.10 m OD	N/A	1.20m	0.60m	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	52	N/A	N/A	Fill	Backfill of Well/Drain [54]	Approx. 29m OD	0.50m	0.50m	N/A	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	53	N/A	N/A	Fill	Backfill of Well/Drain [54]	28.50m OD	0.80m	0.80m	N/A	D2	4	1820-1845
NWH16	54	N/A	N/A	Masonry	Brick Lining of Well/Drain	29m OD	0.80m	0.80m	N/A	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	55	N/A	13	Masonry	Brick Sewer	28.30 OD	60m +	1.40m	Approx. 2.5m	D2	4	1750-1900
NWH16	56	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of Rubbish Pit	30m OD	N/A	1.5 m	Approx. 2.5m	D2	4	1817-1834
NWH16	57	N/A	13	Fill	Construction Backfill of [58]	30m OD	N/A	2.30m	1.5m+	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	58	N/A	13	Cut	Construction Cut of Sewer [55]	30m OD	N/A	2.30m	1.5m+	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	59	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of Post-Med. Ditch [60]	30m OD	2.5m	N/A	1m	D2	3	1680-1800
NWH16	60	N/A	N/A	Cut	Cut of Post-Med. Ditch	30m OD	2.5m	N/W	1m	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	61	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of well [62]	29m OD	0.92m	0.45m	1m+	D2	4	1820-1845
NWH16	62	N/A	N/A	Masonry	Brick Lining of Well	29m OD	0.92m	0.45m	1m+	D2	4	1780-1900
NWH16	63	N/A	N/A	Cut	Construction Cut for Well [62]	29m OD	1.15m	0.55m	1m+	D2	4	N/A

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos	Phase	Spot Date
NWH16	64	N/A	15	Masonry	Remains of Brick Wall	30.50m OD		0.20m	0.50m		4	N/A
NWH16	65	N/A	15	Fill	Fill of Pit [66]	C.30 OD	1m+	N/A	0.80m	D2	4	1805-1900
NWH16	66	N/A	15	Cut	Cut of Pit	C.30. 20m OD	1m+	N/A	0.81m	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	67	N/A	15	Layer	Post-Med. Dump Layer	c. 30. 50m OD	1m+	N/A	0.70m	D2	4	N/A
NWH16	68	N/A	15	Layer	Post-Med. Dump Layer	29.90m OD	1m+	N/A	0.40m	D2	3	1650-1700
NWH16	69	N/A	15	Fill	Fill of Cut [70]	29.90m OD	0.40m	N/A	0.35m	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	70	N/A	15	Cut	Cut of Pit/Ditch	29.90m OD	0.40m	N/A	0.36m	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	71	N/A	15	Fill	Fill of Cut [72]	29.90m OD	1m+	N/A	0.30m	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	72	N/A	15	Cut	Cut of Pit	29.90m OD	1m+	N/A	0.31m	D2	3	N/A
NWH16	73	N/A	15	Layer	Natural Layer of Clay/Gravel	29.50m OD	2m+	N/A	C 1m	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	74	N/A	15	Layer	Natural Silty/Sand	28.40m OD	2m+	N/A	c.30m+	D2	1	N/A
NWH16	75	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of Rubbish Pit	28.50m OD	c.2m	2m	N/A	N/A	4	1820-1900
NWH16	76	N/A	16	Fill	Fill of [78]	30m OD	4m+	N/A	0.50m	D3	3/4	N/A
NWH16	77	N/A	16	Fill	Fill [78]	29.70 m OD	4m +	N/A	1.25	D3	3/4	1666-1900
NWH16	78	N/A	16	Cut	Cut of Post-Med Feature	28.70m OD	4m+	N/A	N/A	D3	4	N/A
NWH16	79	N/A	16	Layer	Natural Clay/Gravel	28.70m OD	4m+	N/A	0.20m+	D3	1	N/A

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-262159

Project details

Project name	NORTH WHARF GARDENS, CITY OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON, W2
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at North Wharf Gardens, London W2. The watching brief observed groundworks associated with the removal of foundation obstructions, the lifting of concrete slabs, enabling works and bulk ground reduction for the construction of a double basement. It recorded a sequence of modern and post-medieval made ground that sealed deposits of silty clays with evidence of agricultural activity as well as a layer of compact gravel which could be a road or yard surface. Cut features and masonry structures were also recorded including 19th century walls, basements drainage features and pits. Whilst very variable due to the nature of the previous impacts, natural geology was encountered during the watching brief at a high point of 30.20m OD for the upper gravels and 28m OD for the underlying silty sands.
Project dates	Start: 22-02-2016 End: 29-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL FINDS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER PADDINGTON BAYSWATER AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE North Wharf Gardens

Project creators

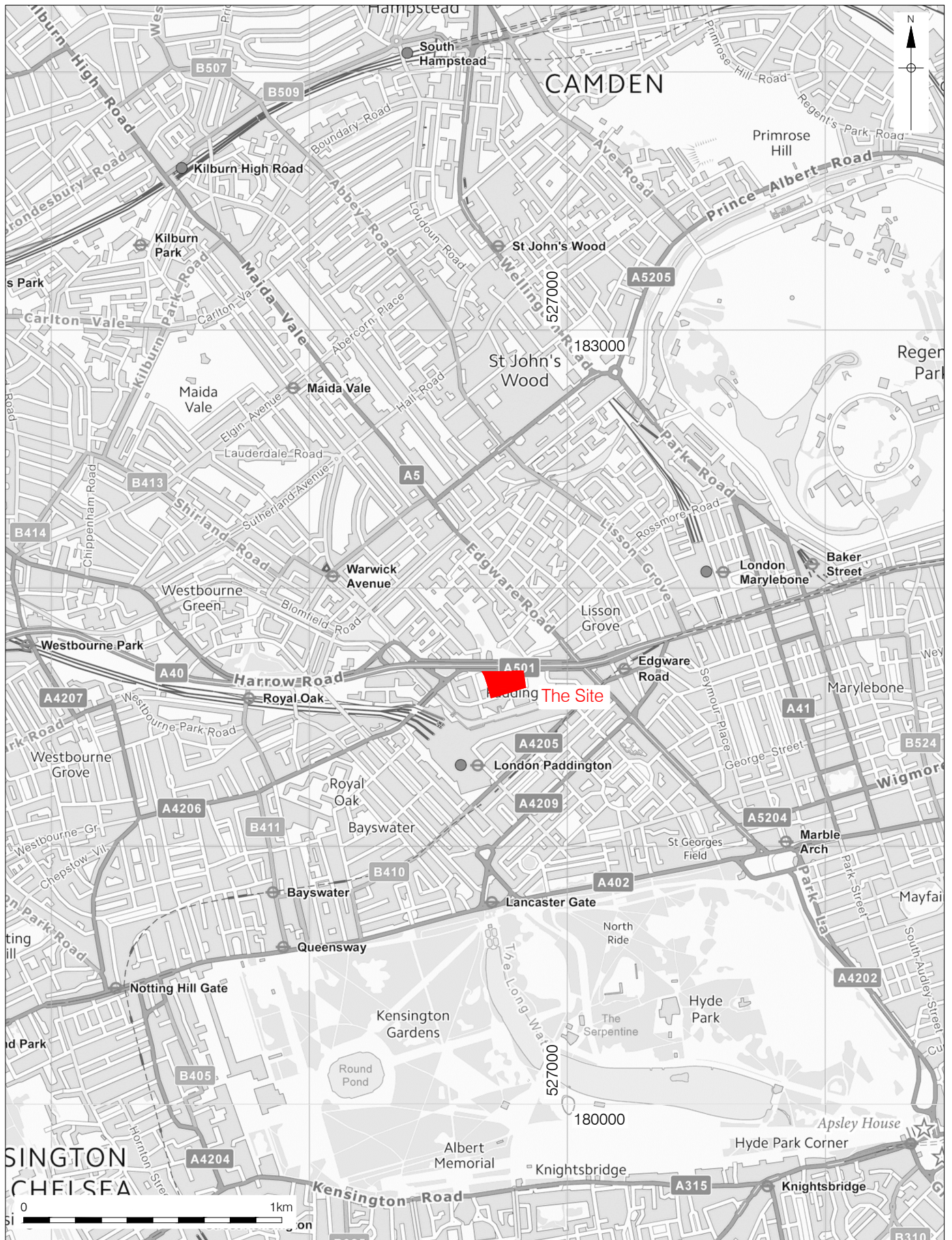
Name of Organisation	CGMS Consulting
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Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Przemyslaw Polakiewicz and Matthew Edmonds
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	12 September 2016

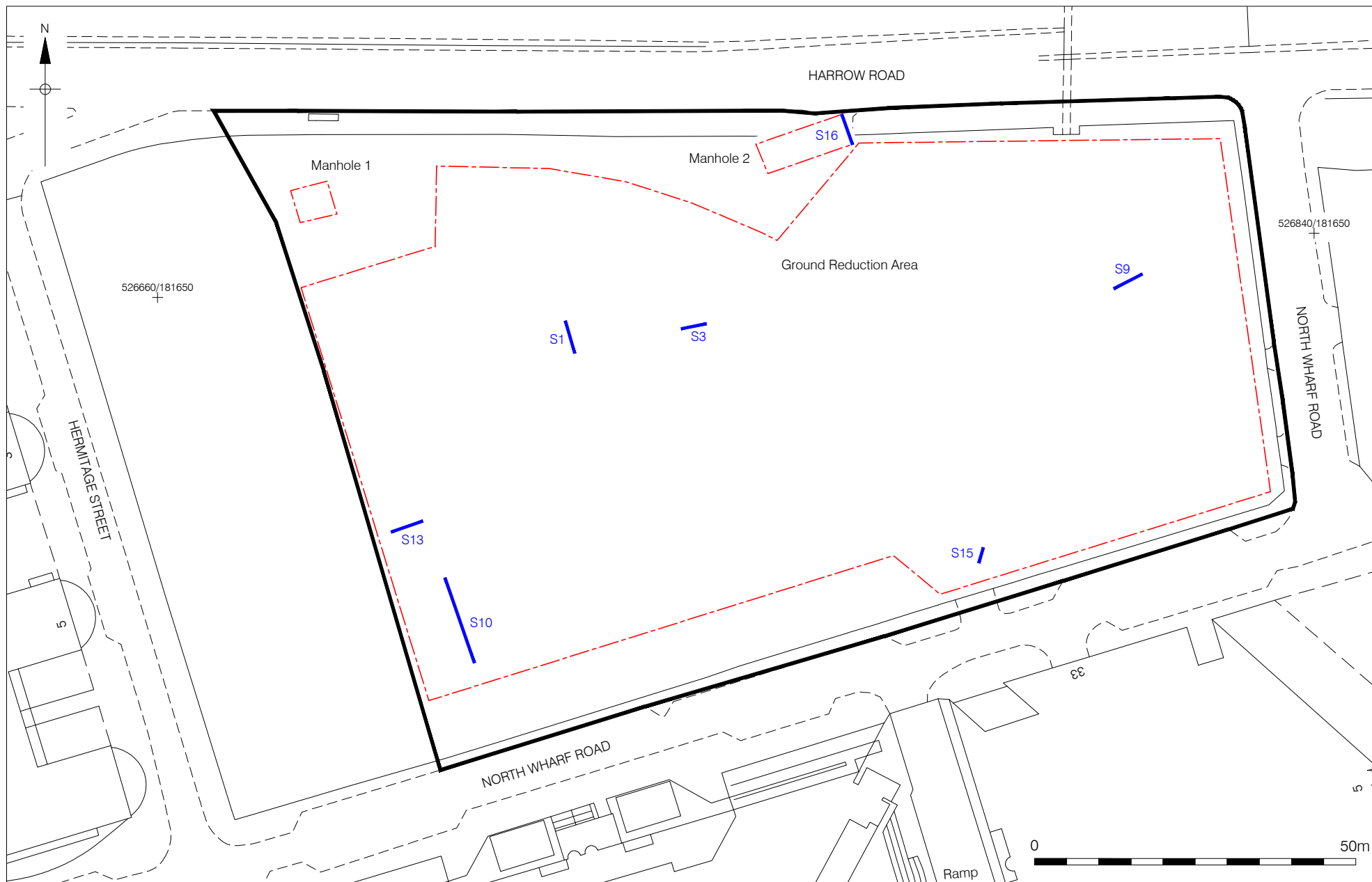


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

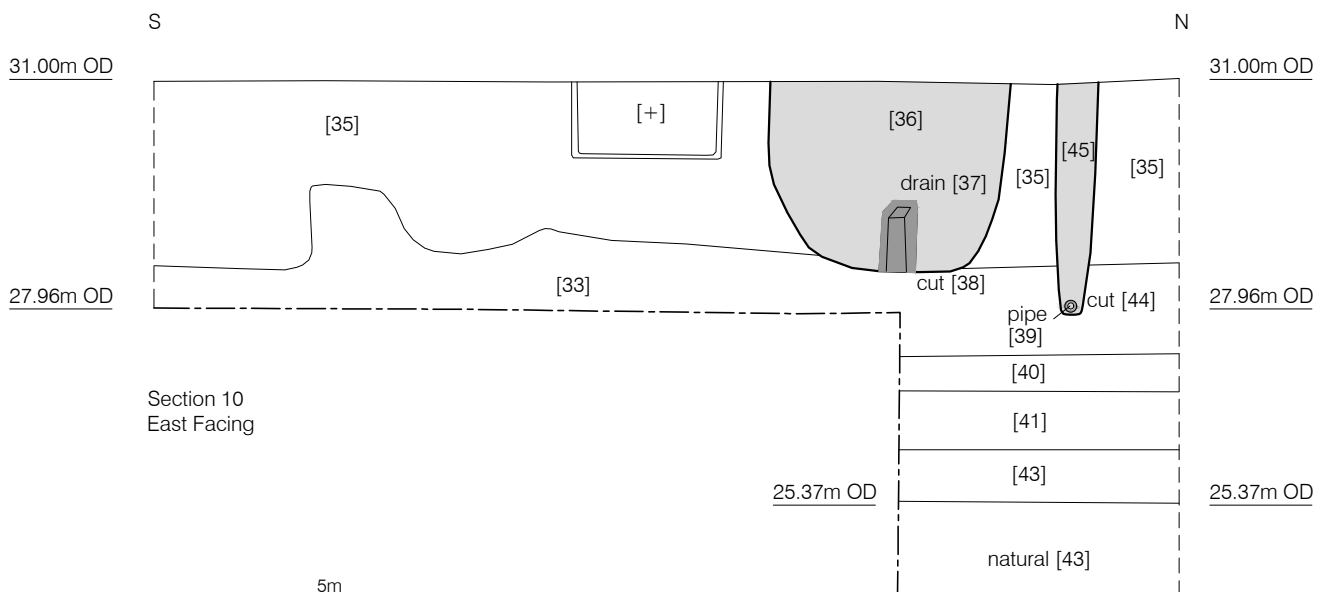
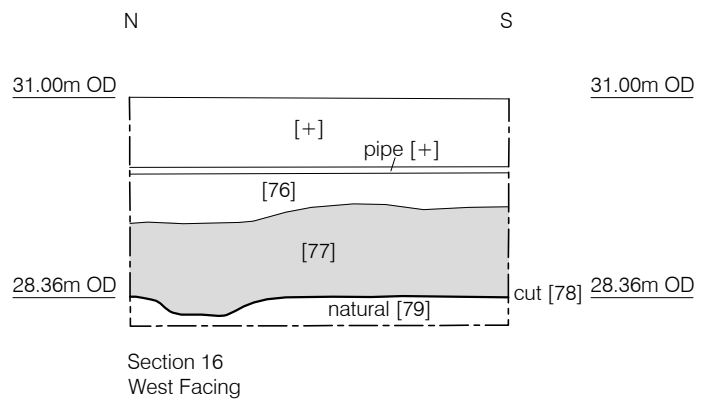
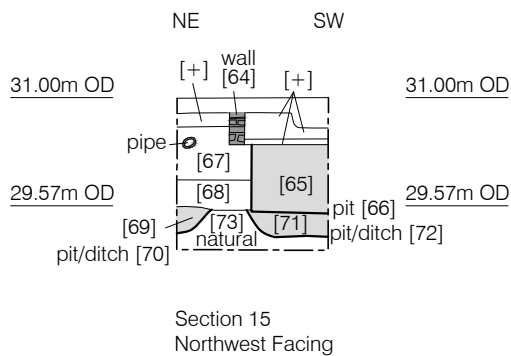
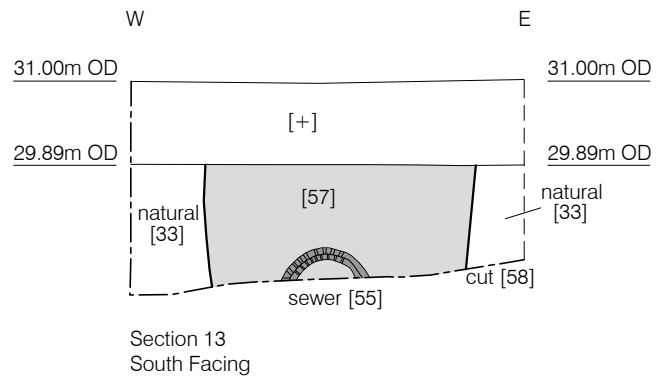
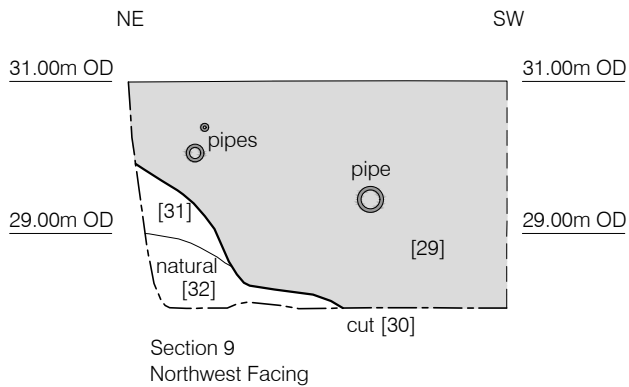
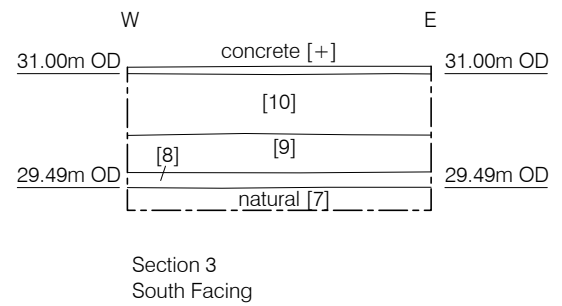
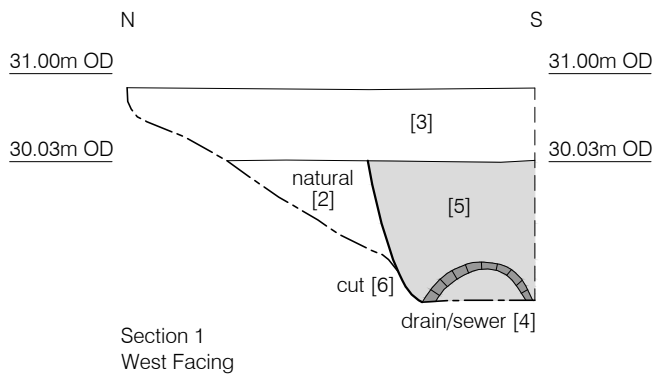


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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4



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
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PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
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PCA WEST

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CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
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PCA MIDLANDS

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