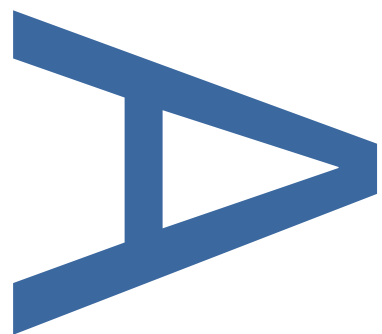
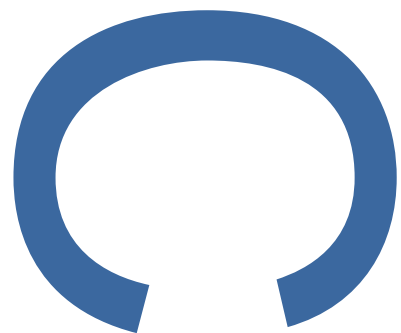


**35 SOHO SQUARE, 13-14 DEAN
STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER
W1D 3QE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: SQQ13

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

JULY 2018



**35 SOHO SQUARE, 13-14 DEAN STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER W1D 3QE: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 2969 8126

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE: SQQ13

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd

WRITTEN BY: Wayne Perkins (ACIfA)
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July 2018

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

35 SOHO SQUARE, 13-14 DEAN STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER W1D

3QE

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K3232	
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1 IHCM comments	2.8.18	HH	CM
2 Lothbury comments	2.8.18	HH	CM

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the excavation of a lift pit within the basement of 35 Soho Square, 13-14 Dean Street, City of Westminster W1D 3QE. The watching brief comprised the second phase of work on the site following an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2013 (Jackson 2013). No further ground works are planned within the site.
- 1.2 The watching brief was designed to determine the geoarchaeological sequence at the site, to establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site and to establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The Phase 1 archaeological evaluation found remains of 17th and 18th century buildings beneath the current basement floor. The Phase 2 watching brief found natural gravel at between 21.27m OD and 21.21m OD. Above the gravel was later post-medieval material comprising part of a floor surface, a wall and a pit. Extensive truncation from the construction of the modern basement was also identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the excavation of a lift pit within the basement of 35 Soho Square, 13-14 Dean Street, City of Westminster W1D 3QE. The lift pit work was undertaken over two days (3rd and 23rd July 2018) whilst the area for the lift pit was archaeologically monitored to 1m below the current basement floor level, where natural gravel was reached. The property occupied the plot between Soho Square (where the current entrance faces the square) and 13-14 Dean Street at the west (Figure 1). An earlier phase of evaluation work had taken place on the same site in 2013 (Jackson 2013). The lift pit was located in the south-east corner of the building (Figure 2).
- 2.2 There was no Westminster planning condition on the development. The work was undertaken to conform to CIFA/City of Westminster standards and for good practice and to later inform development of the client's scheme in Dean Street.
- 2.3 A desk-based assessment for the site was produced by IHCM Ltd on behalf of Lothbury Property Trust (September 2013). This document contains a full planning background for the site. Principal contractors Herald Build Ltd excavated the lift pit under constant archaeological supervision by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), following a methodology outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2013) which was approved in advance of the work by the Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England.
- 2.4 The lift pit was excavated by hand under constant supervision of the attendant archaeologist. Plans of the lift pit were drawn at 1:20 and sections were drawn at 1:10 showing the location of all archaeological features. Levels were taken from the OD heights given on architectural plans provided by J M Architects prior to works.

3 GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.2 The British Geological Survey shows the anticipated geological sequence on the site as superficial River Terrace Deposits of Lynch Hill Gravel. This formation lies over London Clay.¹

3.3 The first phase of work at 35 Soho Square in 2013 exposed the underlying natural gravel deposits in Trenches AP6, AP7 and TPs 2,3 and 5 where they were recorded as being at between 21.30m and 20.93m OD, albeit in a truncated state of preservation (Jackson 2013:14).

3.4 Topography

3.5 The site lies within the former floodplain of the River Thames, approximately 1.3km to the north of its present course. The present street surface lies sub-horizontal at approximately +25.3m OD (Hughes 2013:12). All the archaeological works were carried out in the basement of the current buildings.

¹ British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is contained in the Desk Based Assessment (Hughes 2013) and is summarised below.
- 4.2 Prehistoric
- 4.2.1 Generally, in London the underlying river terrace gravels have produced a number of redeposited flint axes and animal bones of Palaeolithic age. A collection of these items was found when Trafalgar Square was constructed and related to soil deposition in flood channels flowing off the terrace onto the flood plain.
- 4.2.2 The general area, more recently, when forested, would have been conducive to the presence of early settlers, for example, of Neolithic to Bronze Age times. There is some evidence of Iron Age then early Roman farming in clearings in the woods of north London.
- 4.3 Roman
- 4.3.1 The site area lies about 2 km west of Londinium. A small number of Roman finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the site recently, related to the Tottenham Court Road London Underground/Crossrail Station redevelopment. The finds may relate to habitation and farming off one principal road leading from Londinium to Silchester and the West (Oxford Street). Other isolated finds have been recovered within the vicinity of the site but it is generally considered that the site comprised agricultural land during this period.
- 4.4 Early Medieval
- 4.4.1 The character of the area immediately around the site in the Saxon period is not well known and is not referenced in documents until late Saxon times. The site lies north west of Lundenwic, centred on Covent Garden where the urban centre was located after the near complete abandonment of the City to the east. The area was a green- field site with access to the river, to brickearth and gravel and to high quality agricultural lands. The site is then north of Saxon Westminster and west of a main route, Charing Cross Road, leading northward to Hampstead and beyond via a route following the alignment of Tottenham Court Road.
- 4.5 Medieval
- 4.5.1 With increasing reoccupation of the City in the 9th and 10th centuries it can be assumed there was a general expansion of farming in north London, and throughout the area traversing from where today is sited Leicester Square and Euston. By the 13th century the City of London boundaries extended to almost their present limits. Beyond the City lay rural villages such as St Giles, where there was a leper hospital.
- 4.6 Post-Medieval
- 4.6.1 During the Tudor period, national economic factors led to the population of London quadrupling in size, though the medieval layout of the City did not change significantly. Whilst the City remained the commercial, and Westminster the political centre of London, areas between them and beyond the City
-

walls began to be swallowed up in suburbs. In particular, the wealthy moved into the area of the Strand and the Inns of Court, and then beyond slowly traversing northwards from Leicester Square to Soho Fields up to Oxford Street then beyond. The poor began occupying suburbs including those around Islington, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Aldgate and St Giles Holborn and these became notorious slum areas.

- 4.6.2 A mid-16th century plan, commonly referred to as the 'Agas' map, and Braun and Hogenberg's map published in 1572, show the area surrounding the site to be open fields. This is confirmed on the map of London by Jacob de al Feuille 1695.
- 4.6.3 Soho Square, originally King Square, was laid out in the 1660s in Soho Fields, granted by Charles II to the Earl of St. Albans. The area of the Square was then leased-on to a brewer who obtained a royal licence to build there. This lease was sold on to Richard Frith a wealthy bricklayer. By 1691 there were 41 buildings around the Square, including Monmouth House on the south side, this generally supporting the Square being favoured by the rich and aristocratic for their London residences. Most had moved out by the 1770s to reside in the new fashionable areas of Mayfair. The square was then part dominated by a large number of foreign diplomatic missions. By the beginning of the 19th century the square was further transformed by an increasing number of professional gentlemen – architects, lawyers, doctors and even a newspaper editor. Later rich tradesmen 'infiltrated' – some operating from the homes, out of ground floor shops and inserted warehouses. Further transformation came in the late 19th century with the construction of two churches. Two major commercial office buildings followed, in 1924 (Cross and Blackwell) and 1936/7 (Twentieth Century House), these dramatically changing the character of the square.
- 4.6.4 Local sites generally show that the interface between made ground and natural soils, brickearth or sands and gravel, is at about +22m OD. The basement complex of the present buildings on site is also at about +22m OD, with formation levels estimated down to +21.5m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The watching brief was conducted according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2013) and Specification (Hughes 2013). The fieldwork was designed to record the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site. The work was also undertaken to support the contractor in case significant archaeology was accidentally encountered and where guidance on site was needed following weekend concrete breakout working.
- 5.2 Test Pit 1 was located at the base of the proposed lift pit to provide a space for its construction (Figure 2). The concrete was broken out by the client's contractors Herald Build Ltd using a concrete cutter. The size of the trench was finally expanded to 1.90m x 2.80m - the longest edge being towards the north-east - which uncovered a post-medieval deposit once the concrete had been removed.
- 5.3 Following the excavation of the trench, the archaeological features and deposits were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All archaeological features were evaluated by hand and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. A complete photographic record was also taken of each trench and any archaeological features contained within.
- 5.4 The location of the trench was laid out by the contractors based on the architectural plan, which also provided OD spot heights for the surrounding basement floor.

6 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 The following section details a chronological account of the archaeological features and deposits encountered during the Watching Brief -

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	PERIOD	DATE
1	Drift geology: sand & gravel	Geological & Site Formation Processes	Quaternary: Pleistocene	2.588 million years ago to 11.7 thousand years ago
2	Brick-built yard surface	Habitation	Post Medieval	17 th – 18 th Century
3	Oval pit	Habitation or abandonment	Post Medieval	18 th Century
4	Concrete floor & service runs	Present building	Modern	20th Century

6.2 Phase 1: Natural Sand and Gravel (Pleistocene)

6.2.1 The earliest deposits encountered were sand and gravel layers described as varying between a friable, yellowish dark brown coarse, gravelly sand to pockets of soft, light yellow sand and gravel with frequent rounded pebbles and sub angular flint inclusions [202/208].

6.2.2 Natural sand and gravel deposits were found at between 21.27m OD and 21.21m OD on opposite sides of the trench, separated by a concrete-covered service run.

6.3 Phase 2: Post-Medieval (17th – 18th Century)

6.3.1 A fragmentary surface of red brick [203] was found surviving against the south wall, measuring 0.40m x 0.34m and composed of non-frogged hand-made red bricks (140mm x 98mm x 56mm). The wall was recorded at 21.61m OD. The bricks had been laid loosely side-by-side but without mortar (Plates 1a and 1b).

6.3.2 The bricks had been laid on a bedding layer (or flattened occupation layer) [205] composed of a friable, greyish mid brown clayey silt which contained occasional fragments of CBM and flecks of charcoal. The deposit was probably an occupation layer of the post-medieval period. A small fragment of abraded sandy red brick was recovered from this layer and was spot dated to between c. AD 1450-1700 (Appendix 2). A fragment of pipe stem also dated to c. AD 1700 (Appendix 3).



Plate 1a: Single layer of bricks [203] laid flat on layer [205] which may be an occupation layer. View to SE, Scale 0.30m



Plate 1b: Layer [205] can be seen to have formed directly onto the underlying sand and gravel [202/208].

6.4 Phase 3: Post Medieval (18th Century)

- 6.4.1 About half of Trial Pit 1 was taken up by a sub-oval pit [201/207] measuring 1.80m on the long axis and 1.22m wide with a depth of 0.67m. The pit had been truncated by a concrete-covered service trench and the construction cut for the concrete footings along its western edge (Plates 2 and 3).



Plate 2: Pit [201/207] in Test Pit 1 prior to widening on the east side. The pit was truncated in the centre by the foundation trench (to the right) and service run to the left. View to SE, Scale 0.3m



Plate 3: The profile of pit [201/207] in Test Pit 1 is visible in Section 200 cutting the natural sands and gravels [202/208]. View to the NE, scale 0.3m

- 6.4.2 Upon excavation the pit was found to contain two fills. Basal or primary fill [204/206] was recorded at 21.39m OD and was a firm, yellowish dark brown sandy clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions. The fill was 0.23m thick and contained a lump of metal slag, a number of fragmentary cattle bones and a pig's femur (Appendix 5).
- 6.5 The secondary fill [200] was 0.46m thick and composed of a compacted, dark brown sandy clay with flecks of charcoal, crushed mortar and fragmentary CBM and oyster shell. Both whiteware and redware pottery sherds were recovered from the fill which dated to c. AD 1580-1900. A rim-sherd of Roman flint-tempered oxidised coarseware included in the fill was residual. Although a fragment of clay tobacco pipe-stem dated to c. AD 1700, fragments of sandy red brick and peg tile dated the fill to slightly later, possibly falling into a c.AD 1700-1900 time period for their use (Appendix 2, Appendix 3).
- 6.6 **PHASE 5: Modern (20th Century)**
- 6.6.1 The above sequence had been sealed by a concrete floor or pad which had to be broken out by concrete breaker. A foundation trench aligned north-west south east had been cut into the natural to form the foundations for a load bearing wall in the current building. This had been filled with concrete and backfilled. On the same alignment a ceramic drain pipe that had been encased in concrete had cut pit [201/207] in half.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 A number of research questions were posed in the WSI (Hawkins 2013:7) -

To determine the natural topography and the geoarchaeological sequence at the site.

7.2 The earliest deposits encountered were sand and gravel layers (Phase 1: Natural) which had to some degree been truncated by the construction of the current basement. The natural was present at 35 Soho Square at a maximum height of 21.27m OD. This accords with the evaluation where the natural gravels were recorded as being at between 21.30 and 20.93m OD across the test pits opened in 2013 (Jackson 2013: 14).

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

7.3 The brick surface [203] was laid on layer [205] which was 0.45m thick (Phase 2: 17th – 18th Century). It appears to have been compacted but was not a bedding layer *per se* (i.e. it was not made of mortar). It was a friable, greyish mid brown clayey silt and the inclusions of fragmentary CBM, clay pipe stem and flecks of charcoal suggest an occupation layer or garden soil environment. No finds post-dating the 18th century were recovered. An agricultural soil was recorded as having been laid down in the mid-17th century during the excavation at St Patrick's Church (Haslam 2016:233) as were soil layers during Phase 1 of the project at 35 Soho Square in AP7 where they dated from the 17th/18th century or earlier (Jackson 2013: 35).

7.4 The brick surface [203] was composed of hand-made non-frogged brick but had been laid without mortar or a proper bedding layer. This suggests a sort of *ad hoc*, temporary arrangement laid as a working or walking surface. This type of sandy-ware brick was dated to around c. AD 1500- 1700 and it sealed layer [205] containing a pipe stem of c.1700 (Appendix 2 and Appendix 3).

7.5 The large oval pit [201/207] had clearly cut the natural sand and gravel but its physical relationship to the brick surface [203] had been destroyed by the imposition of the service pipe. Finds from within the pit suggest a slightly later date; although both the white and redware pottery sherds are of a type no longer produced after c.AD 1700, the fragmentary CBM and peg tile recovered have a slightly later fabrication date-range of between 1480-1900. The pit also contained a number of discarded animal bone fragments which were recovered from the primary fill [204/206] of pit [201/207] including three 'chopped' cattle-size rib bones and a juvenile pig femur (Appendix 5).

7.6 As explained above, the brick floor [203] may have been made from re—used bricks so it is possible that both the floor and pit may be contemporary but they have been separated here for clarity. The brick floor may suggest a period of habitation, whereas the pit might represent the site evolving or undergoing a period of abandonment or change in the early 19th century following an exodus to the Mayfair area in the late 1800s (Hughes 2013:14).

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

7.7 As described above, both the concrete footings for the 20th century building and the cut for a later ceramic drain pipe (c.19th century) had truncated the post-medieval deposits. No archaeological layers

were encountered between these post-medieval features and the natural although pit fill [200] did contain residual Roman pottery whose provenance is unknown. The map regression exercise in the DBA suggested that the study area comprised agricultural land during this period (Hughes 2013:13). Building only began in earnest in the later 17th century when both Soho Square and Golden Square were established (Booth 2017:63). All archaeological material recovered from both phases of the evaluation/watching brief dated to between the mid -17th to early 19th centuries whereas all earlier finds were residual.

- 7.8 Upon completion of works at 3-14 Dean Street at a future point and with confirmation that the project is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre identified by site code SQQ13.

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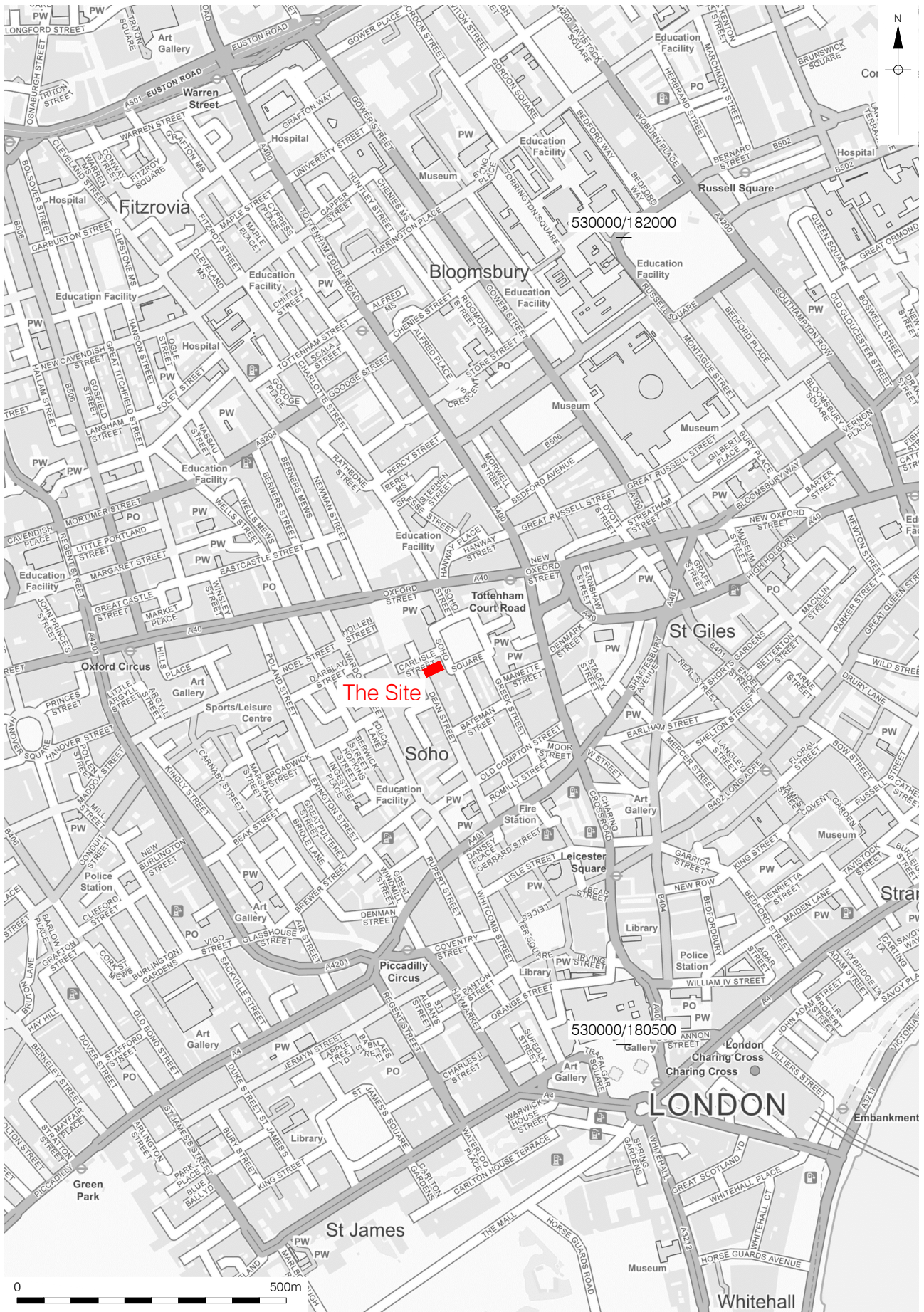
Online Resources

British Geological Survey online <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Accessed 26/07/18

9 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd (Lothbury) for commissioning the work, Richard Hughes from ICHM for managing the work on behalf of the client.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Mick Steel for preparing the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel, Chris Jarrett and Karen Deighton for assessing the artefacts and Sevinc Duvarci and her team for processing the finds.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Leonardo Penades for his contributions to the fieldwork and Helen Hawkins for project management and editing this report.



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30/07/18 MS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000 at A4

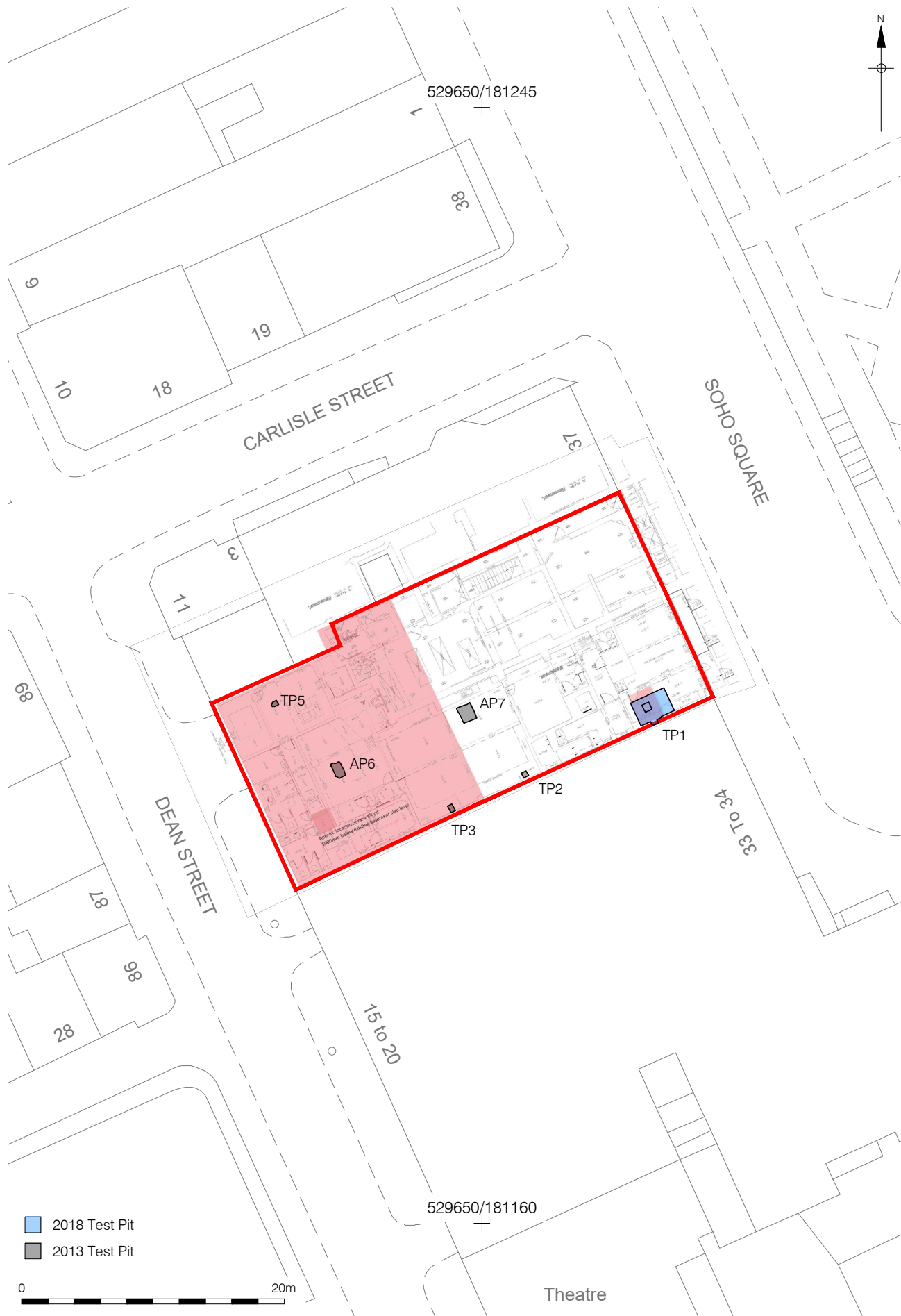
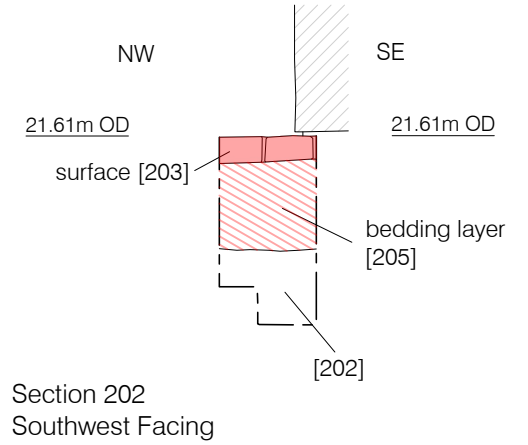
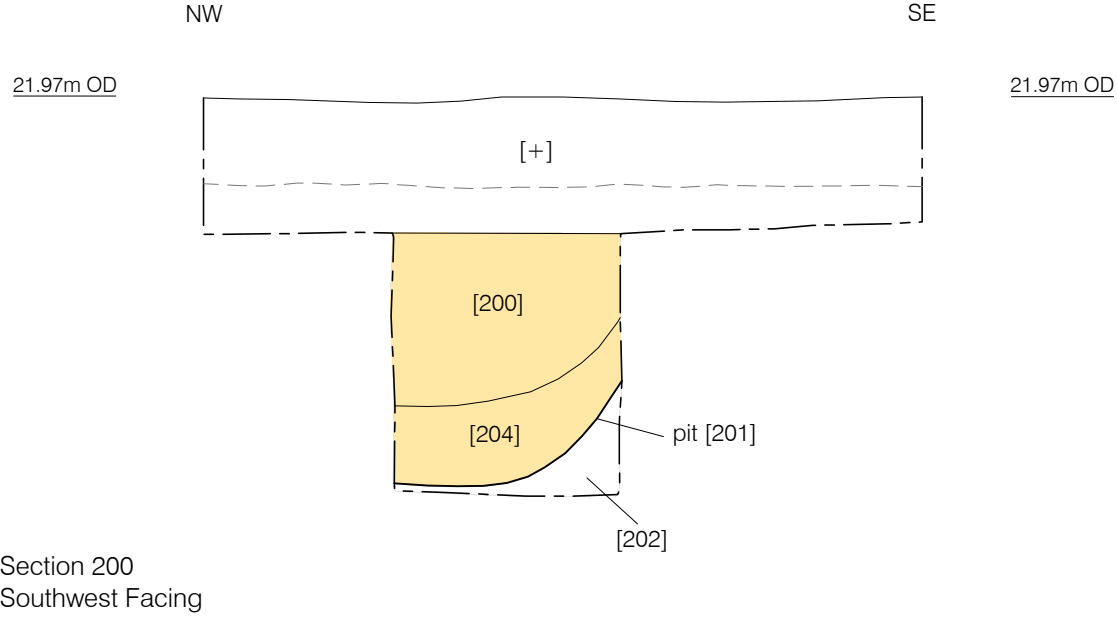


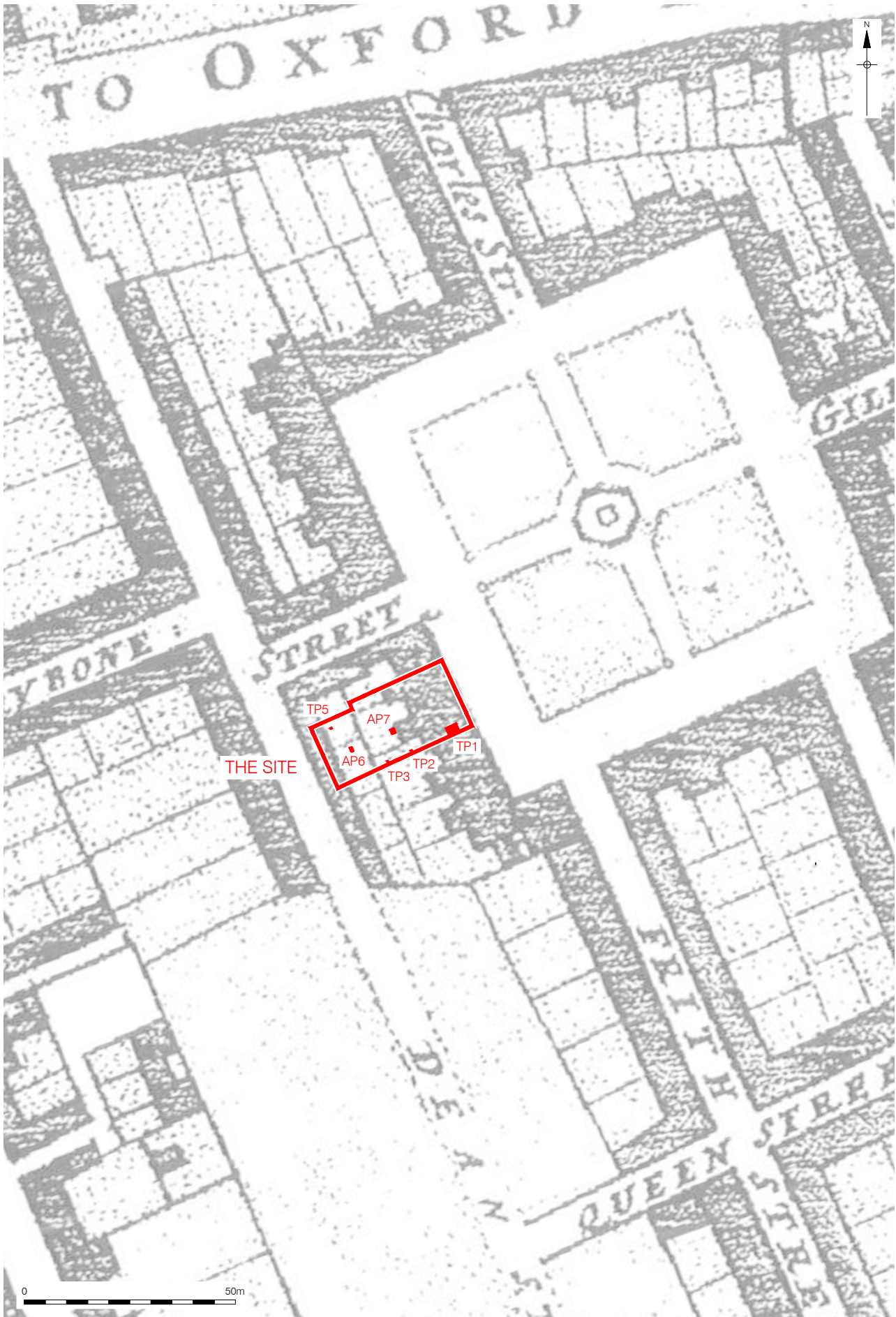
Figure 2
 Location of Trial Pits & Archaeological Pits
 1:400 at A4





- C17th - C18th Surface
- C17th - C18th Feature
- C18th Feature
- Existing Wall





APPENDIX 1: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-323791

Project details

Project name	35 Soho Square, City of Westminster W1D 3QE: A Summary of an archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Two phases of archaeological work were carried out at 35 Soho Square, 13-14 Dean Street, City of Westminster prior to redevelopment of the site. The phase 1 evaluation works were carried out in 2013. Test Pits 2, 3, 5 and Geotechnical Pits AP6 and AP7 uncovered a series of walls dating to the late 17th to early 18th Century. The evaluation found the rear wall of a building adjacent to the garden, at the west of a house facing onto Soho Square. The discovery was overlaid onto the Ogilby and Morgan Map of 1681-2 and matched the wall lines on the map. This report refers to a second phase of investigation carried out over two days (3rd and 23rd July 2018) during the excavation of a lift pit. A large, oval pit of post-medieval (late 18th date) appeared to have cut a yard surface of red brick which may have been dated to a slightly earlier phase of house building. Both features cut the natural River Terrace sands and gravels below.
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2018 End: 23-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SQQ13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status (other)	Westminster Archaeological Priority Area 'Great Estates'
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM BRICK AND TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER 35 Soho Square, 13-14 Dean Street, City of Westminster W1D 3QE
Postcode	W1D 3QE

Study area 100 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 2969 8126 51.514861216032 -0.130748054215 51 30 53 N 000 07
50 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 21.21m Max: 21.27m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator IHCM
Project design originator Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor Leonardo Penades
Project supervisor Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body Property Unit Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body Lothbury

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC
Physical Archive ID SQQ13
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient LAARC
Digital Archive ID SQQ13
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient LAARC
Paper Archive ID SQQ13
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title LAND AT 35 SOHO SQUARE, 13-14 DEAN STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER W1D 3QE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Author(s)/Editor(s) Perkins, W

Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication London

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited 2018

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
200	3046;2276	Post medieval sandy red brick and peg tiles (abraded)	8	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
203	3065	Post medieval sandy red brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1500-1700	No mortar
205	3065	Post medieval sandy red brick (abraded)	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar

This small assemblage (11 fragments, 1.75 g) is dominated by post-medieval ceramic building material including bricks and peg tiles. Brick fragments from [203] suggest a 1500-1700 date. Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, were found in context [200].

The value of this small assemblage reflects the post-medieval development in the area. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 3: POST ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (SSQ18)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (three sherds/three estimated number of vessels (ENV)/72g, of which none was unstratified). The pottery dates solely to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The assemblage is in a largely good condition, although it is recorded as mostly sherd material and none of the items have a complete profile. Most of the sherds could be assigned to a form. One Roman sherd is residual, although the other two sherds are contemporaneous and the assemblage appears to have been deposited under secondary deposition conditions. The material was found in one context as small sized group (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014 a and b). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

Context [200], spot date: 1580–1700:

Latest pottery type date range: 1680–1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form: jar, rounded. Rounded club rim, internal glaze.

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 36g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, internal glaze. A closed form

Unsources Roman coarse ware (COAR), 40–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form: jar. Narrow, expanded rim with a rounded side and an internal bevel. Fine, rounded flint-tempered sandy oxidised ware.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of little significance as the pottery sherds occur as singular fragments without much meaning. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. The pottery does have the potential to indicate 17th-century activity on the site, and possibly Roman activity nearby. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014 a. Roman pottery codes. <https://www.mola.org.uk/roman-pottery-codes>

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014 b. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the excavation (two fragments, none of which was unstratified) and the items occur as a broadly dated mouthpart and stem. The material was found in two contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index and the items have been broadly dated according to the size of the bore.

Spot dating Index

Context [200], spot date: 17th century

One stem of a medium thickness and a medium-large size bore. 17th century in date

Context [205], spot date: 17th century

One damaged mouth part, cut flat and with a slightly rounded edge. The mouth part is of a medium thickness and has a medium-large size bore. 17th century in date

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of little significance as the clay tobacco pipe fragments have very little meaning. The main potential of the material is to broadly date the contexts the stem and mouthpiece were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on these finds.

APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Animal Bone from 35 Soho Square, Westminster (SSQ13).

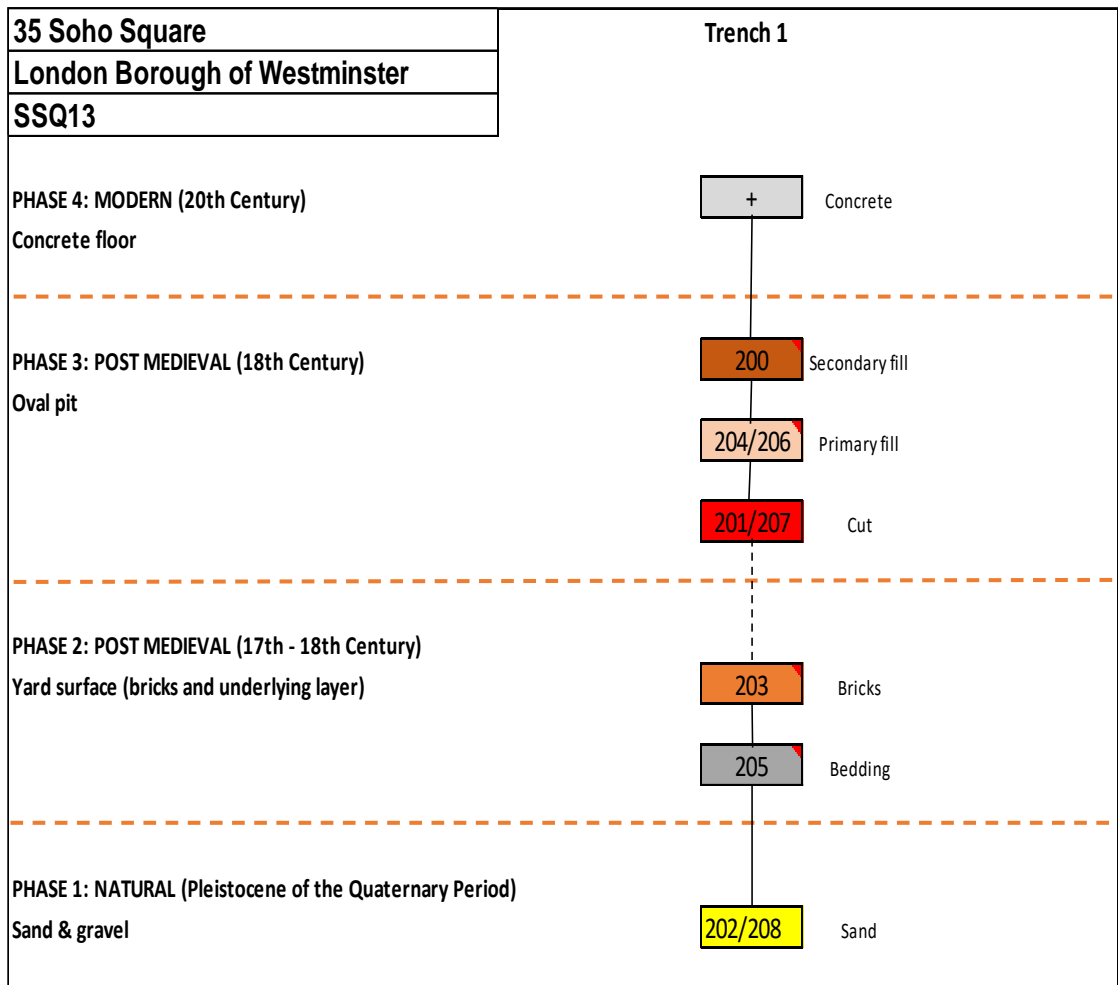
Karen Deighton

Four fragments of animal bone were recovered from context [204] during the course of excavation. Bone surface condition was good and fragmentation was low. The bone was identified as three fragments of chopped cattle sized rib and a juvenile (i.e. both epiphyses were unfused) pig femur. No further work is recommended on these finds.

APPENDIX 6: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Trench	Context Interpretation	Category	Levels (highest)	Levels (lowest)	Phase
200	Fill	201	1	Compacted dark brown sandy clay with flecks of charcoal, mortar, CBM and shell inclusions Secondary fill of pit [201]	Backfill	21.61	21.61	SSQ13-PH3
201	Cut		1	Sub oval pit with vertical, slightly concave sides and flattened 'U' shaped base. Same as [207] Two fills [200, 204].	Pit	21.61	20.93	SSQ13-PH3
202	Layer		1	Soft light-yellow sand and gravel natural containing rounded pebbles and sub angular flint along with small gravel inclusions. Same as [208]	Natural	21.83	21.21	SSQ13-PH1
203	Masonry		1	A small, fragmentary area of red brick flooring laid flat and without mortar. Bricks 140mm x 98mm x 50mm. Bricks appear to have been re-used.	Floor	21.61	21.6	SSQ13-PH2
204	Fill		1	Primary fill of firm, yellowish dark brown silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions. Same as [206]	Backfill	21.39	21.15	SSQ13-PH3
205	Layer		1	A bedding layer for the brick surface [203] composed of a friable, greyish mid-brown clayey-silt containing fragmentary CBM and flecks of charcoal.	Bedding	21.47	21.47	SSQ13-PH2
206	Fill		1	Same as fill [204] Primary fill of pit [201/207]	Backfill	21.2	21.2	SSQ13-PH3
207	Cut		1	Same as [201]	Pit	21.2	21.02	SSQ13-PH3
208	Layer		1	Same as [202]	Natural	21.2	21.2	SSQ13-PH1

APPENDIX 7: SITE MATRIX



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