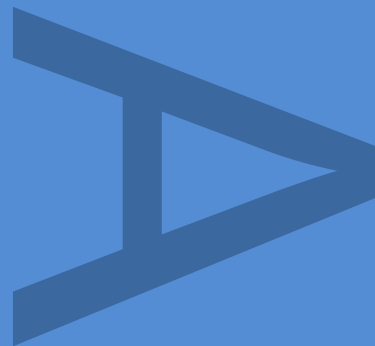


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AT WEST END  
GREEN, 285-329 EDGEWARE  
ROAD, CITY OF WESTMINSTER,  
W2 1LQ**



**JUNE 2009**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Site Name**

West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road,  
City of Westminster

**Type of project**

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

|  |                           |                  |             |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code |                           |                  | K2035       |
|  |                           |                  |             |
|  | <b>Name &amp; Title</b>   | <b>Signature</b> | <b>Date</b> |
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| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
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**An Archaeological Evaluation at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 1LQ**

**Site Code: WEJ09**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2687 8185**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 27<sup>th</sup> April and 18<sup>th</sup> May 2009 at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 1LQ, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The evaluation was commissioned by Richard Hughes of ARUP on behalf of Joannou and Paraskevaides (Construction) Limited.
- 1.2 Eight trenches were excavated across the site (Trenches 2-9). An archaeological sequence of post-medieval rural to urban development from the 17<sup>th</sup> into the 20<sup>th</sup> century was uncovered, overlying natural horizons of clay and gravel. Post-medieval wall foundations, drains and pitting of various descriptions were recorded in five of the eight trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9), while modern basements had truncated any potential archaeological deposits within the remaining three trenches (Trenches 4, 6 and 7).
- 1.3 Of particular note were the buildings and backyard remains found within Trenches 8 and 9 in the northern part of the site, which contained the remains of buildings and backyard activities from the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the modern day, with a large, well preserved, 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic waste component.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 1LQ (Fig. 1), the work was commissioned by Richard Hughes of ARUP on behalf of Joannou and Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd. The site boundaries were defined by a large garage and former car showroom on Newcastle Place to the south, several large buildings, some now derelict, that border Paddington Green on the west side, Church Street to the north and Edgware Road to the east. The site itself is currently used as a car park and several small businesses also operate along the western edge of the site.
- 2.2 An archaeological desktop assessment report prepared by Howard Brooks<sup>1</sup> in 1993 demonstrated that the earliest known archaeological feature in the area dates to the Roman period. Edgware Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the site, lies along the route of the Roman road known as Watling Street although there was no other evidence of any kind of contemporary activity within the vicinity. Equally there is no physical or reliable documentary evidence for Saxon occupation on the site. After the early medieval period, however there is a significant amount of data that indicates the site lay within the medieval rural village of Paddington with the possibility that the properties shown on the 1746 map represent medieval tenements or buildings. These tenements/buildings would have occupied the northern and north-eastern parts of the site. Borehole and trial pits logs<sup>2</sup> had shown considerable variations in the depths of made ground and natural across the site as well as the presence of basements represented by deep made ground and concrete floors. There were considerable deposits of materials described as "Possible Made Ground" which could also represent potential archaeological deposits. The investigation indicated that the natural deposits undulate considerably from southwest-northeast but that there was a general trend of being relatively high to the northwest and low to the southeast.
- 2.3 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of nine trenches was agreed between Richard Hughes and Diane Walls (English Heritage GLAAS), archaeological advisor to the City of Westminster, and was detailed in the Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation<sup>3</sup>. The methodology for the excavation was then defined by Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>4</sup> prepared by Peter Moore, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Eight of the trenches were excavated within the area of the car

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<sup>1</sup> Brooks 1993

<sup>2</sup> Soil Mechanics 1995

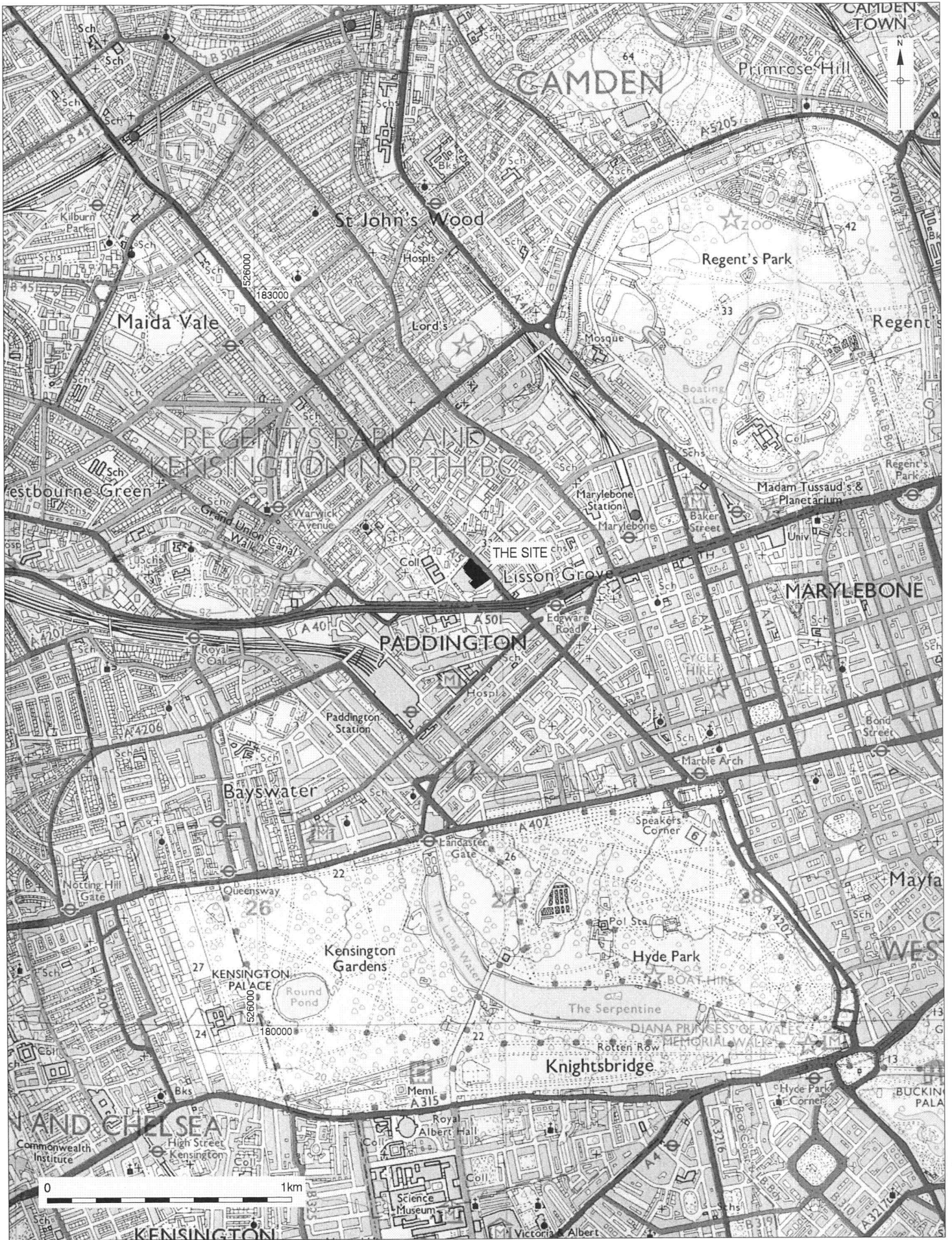
<sup>3</sup> Hughes 2009

<sup>4</sup> Moore 2009

park (Fig. 2), the ninth proposed trench was not excavated due to a lack of access and adjacent foundations of standing buildings.

- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2687 8185.
- 2.5 The site was given the code WEJ09.
- 2.6 The evaluation fieldwork took place between the 27<sup>th</sup> April and 18<sup>th</sup> May 2009 and was monitored for the client by Richard Hughes. Diane Walls of English Heritage, for the local planning authority, was kept informed of progress, supporting her need to see the evaluation underway. The site was project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by the author.





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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

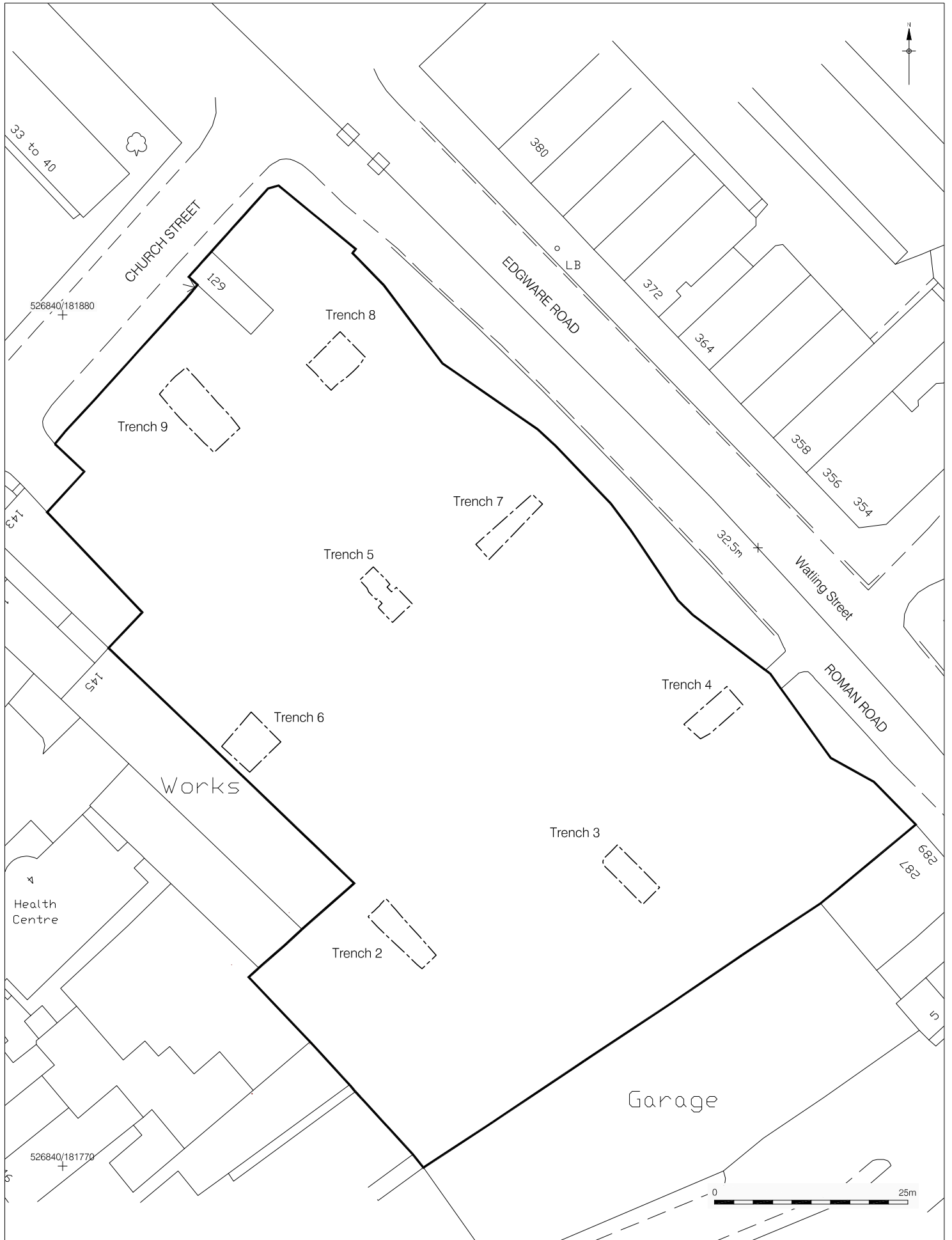


Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:625 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

3.1 The proposed development of the site consists of the construction of a variety of commercial, office and residential properties with extensive underground basements. This will considerably impact any archaeological deposits presently extant on the site.

#### **3.2 ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESTMINSTER AND THE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the City of Westminster, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The City's 'Replacement Unitary Development Plan' (RUDP) (adopted December 2004) contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.2.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

##### **POLICY DES 18 - Archaeology**

**(A) The City Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of Westminster and its interpretation and presentation to the public. Where development may affect land of known or potential archaeological importance, the City Council will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the archaeological implications of their proposals. The policies in (B) and (C) below may apply elsewhere where the archaeological evidence suggests that this would be appropriate.**

**(B) Within the City Council's areas of special archaeological priority a written assessment of the likely archaeological impact of development (archaeological statement) will normally be required as part of the documentation needed to complete a planning application, whenever it is proposed to carry out any excavations or other ground works**

**(C) Within the areas of special archaeological priority the City Council may request, where necessary information cannot be supplied by other means, that an on-site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.**

**(D) The City Council will seek to ensure that nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ and where appropriate are given statutory protection. In such cases, if**

**preservation in situ is both desirable and feasible, the City Council will normally require the development design to accommodate this objective.**

**(E) Where the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is inappropriate, the City Council will require that no development takes place on a site until archaeological investigations have been carried out by a reputable investigating body. Such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the City Council.**

- 3.2.3 The Westminster RUDP mirrors advice contained in the Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)'. This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of the construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata. Once the results of the Desktop Assessment and, where necessary or otherwise for follow-up trial work is known, an informed decision on the necessity or otherwise for further archaeological strategies may be taken. These strategies may be preservation *in situ*, excavation, or watching brief.
- 3.2.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings currently shown to lie within the boundaries of the development site.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 GEOLOGY**

4.1.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London – 1:50,000 Series for England and Wales) shows the site's geological sequence as consisting of a basal geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk overlain by Thanet Sands and Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading Beds) deposits of Palaeocene age. These are overlain by Eocene London Clay and the sequence is capped by Terrace Gravels of the Lynch Hill (4<sup>th</sup> Terrace) Formation.

4.1.2 Borehole and trial pits logs<sup>5</sup> have shown considerable variations in the depths of made ground and natural across the site as well as the presence of basements, represented by deep made ground and concrete floors. There were considerable deposits of materials described as "Possible Made Ground" which may represent potential archaeological deposits. The investigation indicated that the natural deposits undulate considerably from southwest-northeast but that there was a general trend of being relatively high to the northwest and low to the southeast.

### **4.2 TOPOGRAPHY**

4.2.1 The site is located on land exhibiting a gentle north-south slope, but also sloping gently downwards from west to east, ie reflecting the underlying natural gravel. Ordnance Survey levels along Bayswater Road indicate an elevation of approximately 33.40 OD at the north end of the site and 32.50m OD to the south. The site lies approximately 400m south and 300m east of two sections of the Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal.

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<sup>5</sup> Soil Mechanics 1995

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been set out in an archaeological desktop assessment report<sup>6</sup>. Although the assessment was written in 1993 there has been no subsequent archaeological investigation in the immediate vicinity of the site. The results of this assessment have been summarised below.

### 5.2 GENERAL

5.2.1 To date there have been very few archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the site. There are also few entries on the GLSMR within a 500m radius of the site, that pre-date the post-medieval period. However, those that there are suggest activity in the area from the Roman period onwards, with some in particular suggesting archaeological potential for the study site.

### 5.3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL

5.3.1 The study site is located some distance from past and present water courses on well-drained geology. The potential for palaeoenvironmental material was therefore **low**.

### 5.4 PREHISTORIC

5.4.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the environs surrounding the study site. The area is thought to have lain within a heavily forested area during the prehistoric period. The potential for prehistoric material was therefore **low**.

### 5.5 ROMAN

5.5.1 The study site is located on the west side of Watling Street which was the Roman road from Londinium (London) to Verulamium (St Albans) and Deva (Chester), and part of the road or associated features may have been present within the site itself. Other than the road itself there is no record of any other Romano-British activity within the immediate area of the site, which was probably still a forested area at the time, lying outside the periphery of Londinium. The potential for Roman material was therefore **low-moderate**

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<sup>6</sup> Brooks 1993

## 5.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 There is currently no archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation in the immediate area of the site.
- 5.6.2 However documentary evidence refers to two Saxon villages in the vicinity of the study site: Lilestone mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and Padintune in a document of AD 959 by Dunstan, Bishop of London, and also in a confirmation of the same document by King Aethelred from AD 998. Lilestone, however, lies some distance to the east of the study site on the opposite side of Edgware Road. Padintune, though theoretically closer, probably never existed. The monks of Westminster were notorious for forging charters in order to legitimise what were effectively “land grabs” and both Victorian and modern scholars agree that both the Dunstan and Aethelred documents were examples of this sharp practice.
- 5.6.3 The Saxon potential for the site was therefore thought to be **low**.

## 5.7 MEDIEVAL

- 5.7.1 Less questionable documentary evidence has established that a medieval Paddington village did exist by the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and although there is little archaeological evidence of the layout of the village to date it has been concluded that the site of the medieval church lay a short distance to the north of the present church in the old graveyard and the manor stood to the north of the present graveyard. The various tenements and other structures would have been built around the focal points of the manor and the church and may have extended as far as Watling Street.
- 5.7.2 Paddington Green to the west of the study site was first referred to in 1549.
- 5.7.3. The medieval potential for the site was therefore thought to be **moderate**.

## 5.8 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.8.1 The Rocque map of 1746 shows that Watling Street remained the major roadway of the area with the villages of Lising Green (Lilestone) and Paddington fronting it on opposite sides. At least four properties appeared to lie at least in part, if not completely, within the area of the study site and may represent medieval tenements. The land surrounding Paddington village is still a rural area and has yet to be assimilated into London proper.

- 5.8.2 An unattributed map of 1815 shows that although some development had taken place Paddington remained essentially still a village.
- 5.8.3 However by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century an 1865 map demonstrated that Paddington was now a fully fledged suburb of London. This development would have been stimulated by the opening of the Grand Union Canal in 1801.
- 5.8.4 Of the buildings visible on the map, those fronting Edgware Road were shop units with accommodation on the upper floor or floors, while on the Paddington Green side there were houses with front gardens, the interior of the site was taken up by light industrial buildings.
- 5.8.5 The bulk of the buildings shown on the Rocque map could no longer be discerned on the 1865 map, except 311-313 Edgware Road (sic) which occupied the same plot as one of the Rocque structures.
- 5.8.6 The last major developments on site occurred after 1914. This included the construction of the Odeon Theatre along much of the Church Street frontage. Many small industrial units had been amalgamated into larger structures in the centre of the site, and the gardens on the Paddington Street frontage were built over. Additionally several Victorian structures such as 291 and 319-21 Edgware Road (sic), 143-147, Church Street and 11-12, Paddington Green had been rebuilt.
- 5.8.7 The potential for post-medieval evidence was considered to be **high**.



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 In accordance with the Specification<sup>7</sup> and Written Statement of Investigation<sup>8</sup>, eight evaluation trenches were excavated in order to determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be removed by the proposed development. Specifically several research questions were to be addressed during the evaluation:

- What is the nature and extent of survival of the natural topography?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity?
- Is there any evidence for the Roman road and subsequent history of the route at this location?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon/early medieval activity in the vicinity?
- Is there any evidence for the survival of medieval activity in the vicinity?
- Can the nature of the medieval village settlement and activities undertaken here be ascertained from the archaeological remains?
- Is there any evidence for the development of the medieval and post-medieval rural village into the later post-medieval urban landscape?

6.3 The trenches were opened up with a 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was supervised by the author, monitoring for archaeological deposits and features through the made-ground and onto the natural brickearth, gravels and clay. Natural deposits were reached in all trenches with the exception of Trenches 4, 6 and 7. All machining was preceded by scanning for live services using a CAT scanner. No active services were located however disused pipes and cabling were apparent all trenches, except in Trench 9 where a metal cable was uncovered in the southeast corner, which was treated as if was live (Fig. 7).

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<sup>7</sup> Hughes 2009

<sup>8</sup> Moore 2009

- 6.4 Having been opened trenches were cleaned by hand, examined and recorded in both plan and section, with plans recorded at a scale of 1:20 and sections recorded at a scale of 1:10. The single context system was used for all recording on the site.<sup>9</sup> A photographic record was taken in all trenches comprising digital images, black and white film and colour slides.
- 6.5 Kevin Hayward, building material specialist for PCA, visited the site to analyse the various masonry structures found within Trenches 8 and 9 in situ. Brick samples were taken from masonry structures in the other trenches for post-excavation analysis.
- 6.6 The trenches were surveyed using a total station and located to the national grid. Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on site and derived from a bench mark on the wall outside Mary Adelaide House on the corner of Paddington Green and Church Street. This benchmark was listed as having a value of 32.92m OD. TBM 1 was located at the northern end of the site and had a value of 33.40m OD while TBM 2 was located at the southern end of the site and had a value of 32.50m OD.
- 6.7 No unusual health and safety issues were encountered during the evaluation. Owing to the depth of the made-ground on the site, all of the trenches required stepping. Due to the presence of voids and the loose nature of the made ground upon the discovery of modern basements in Trenches 4, 6 and 7 a photographic record was taken, the position of the trench surveyed and then backfilled to prevent them disturbing the surrounding ground.
- 6.8 The trenches had the following maximum dimensions:

| Trench | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2      | 9.86       | 3.26      | 4.06      |
| 3      | 7.72       | 3.12      | 1.84      |
| 4      | 6.90       | 3.13      | 3.00      |
| 5      | 6.88       | 3.52      | 1.37      |
| 6      | 5.63       | 5.60      | 2.50      |
| 7      | 10.00      | 2.50      | 2.00      |
| 8      | 6.20       | 4.76      | 1.78      |
| 9      | 10.48      | 4.74      | 2.75      |

- 6.9 Logistical problems, particularly party wall requirements near Trench 2 and the practicalities of operating within a working car park, necessitated slight shifts in position from the original proposed trench locations.

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<sup>9</sup> MoLAS 1994.

- 6.10 The trenches were made available to ARUP Geotechnics for the taking of additional bulk samples, for assessing ground contamination.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DESCRIPTION**

### **7.1 Trench 1**

7.1.1 Trench 1 was abandoned due to lack of access to that area of the site and the position near to standing building foundations.

### **7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 3 and 9 & Plates 1 and 2)**

#### **7.2.1 Phase 1 – Natural**

7.2.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 2 was [104], a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown clay silt overlying gravel with occasional reddish brown mottling. Recorded at a highest level of 30.72m OD it was interpreted as being the natural brickearth and gravel that the site lies upon.

#### **7.2.2 Phase 2 – Early Post-Medieval (17<sup>th</sup> century)**

7.2.2.1 Cutting the natural [104] was a large pit [103] which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled. This pit extended beyond the trench's limit of excavation but was seen to measure at least 3.46m northwest-southeast by 1.50m northeast-southwest and was 2.70m deep at 28.59m OD. Due to its size it was interpreted that this cut was a quarry pit which could have potentially been dug in the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and subsequently cut by quarry pit [111] which was backfilled in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

7.2.2.2 The primary fill of the quarry pit was a loose, wet, dark grey-black mixture of silt and gravel [128], it was 0.40m thick and reached a height of 29.14m OD. Overlying this fill were succeeding deposits of fairly reddish brown clay silt: [102], [101] and [100]. The uppermost of these fills [100] was recorded at a maximum height of 31.31m OD. These three fills formed tip lines within [103] indicative of deliberate backfilling. A small, oval roof slate, popularly used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and pottery dating from 1680-1800 was recovered from the fill [101].

#### **7.2.3 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century)**

7.2.3.1 The southwestern edge of pit [103] was cut by a later large feature [111]. As with the previous feature [111] it extended beyond Trench 2's limit of excavation but was seen to be at least 8.00m northwest-southeast by 0.50m northeast-southwest and reached a depth of 1.10m. The base of the cut was recorded at a height of 30.15m OD. It was

filled with a fairly firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent brick fragments, animal bone, pebbles and occasional coal and sand inclusions [110]. This material was recorded at a height of 31.25m OD. Pottery from the late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century and clay tobacco pipe dated between 1700-1740 was recovered from the fill, indicative of pit [111] being backfilled in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Given its location and age [111] is presumed to be a quarry pit like [103], however since its full profile could not be established during the excavation this is by no means certain.

7.2.3.2 Truncating the backfill of [111] were the remnants of a small masonry structure [108] which lay in a small cut [109]. Consisting of red brick in an English bond with soft pale brown sandy lime mortar, [108] was presumed to be part of the brick lining for a now defunct drain. Its dimensions were 0.28m east-west by 0.11m north-south by 0.21m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 31.04m OD. The size of cut [109] indicated that the drain masonry had been robbed out.

7.2.3.3 [111] was also truncated by a much larger feature: [123]. The dimensions of cut [123] were 9.86m northwest-southeast by 2.80m northeast-southwest by 1.32 deep and it was encountered at a height of 31.62m OD. It has been suggested that due to the straightness of the sides of pit [123] that it may have originally been timber-lined, which would have prevented the sides collapsing.

7.2.3.4 Pit [123] was filled by three distinct deposits [99], [98] and [97]. The primary fill [99] was a firm mid reddish brown gravelly clay silt up to 0.47m thick with occasional inclusions of pottery, animal bone and clay pipe stems. Spot dating of the pottery indicated that the fill had been deposited between 1760-1780 while the clay pipe produced a much broader date range between 1580-1910. The secondary fill [98] was a firm light greyish yellow clay silt up to 0.20m thick with occasional eroded large CBM fragment inclusions. The final fill [97] was a fairly firm mid greyish brown sandy clay silt up to 0.65m thick with occasional fragments of shell and CBM. Pottery was also recovered from this fill dating to 1780-1900. This is suggestive of a much longer period of backfilling than the quarry pits.

7.2.3.5 Sealing both the large pit [123] and the brick lined drain [108] was a 19th century levelling layer [96]. Running the entire length of Trench 2 this layer was composed of fairly compact mid-dark greyish brown sandy clay silt with occasional oyster shell, CBM, coal and charcoal inclusions. [96] varied in thickness between 0.25m-0.50m and was encountered at a maximum height of 31.90m OD.

7.2.3.6 This layer was cut by wall [105]/[107] the foundation of which was a large linear construction cut [106]. [105]/[107] ran 9.46m northwest-southeast by 0.75m wide by 1.47m high and was encountered at a height of 32.08m OD.

#### 7.2.4 Phase 4 – Modern

7.2.4.1 Abutting wall [105]/[107] to the east and west was a layer of granite cobbles [94] overlying a 0.20m thick layer of yellow levelling sandy clay silt [95]. The cobbled surface was encountered at a height of 32.11m OD and undulated slightly due to use.

7.2.4.2 The cobbles were sealed by modern rubble made ground and concrete [+].

### **7.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 4 and 9 & Plates 3 and 4)**

#### 7.3.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.3.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 3 was [84], a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown clay silt overlying gravel with occasional reddish brown mottling. Recorded at a highest level of 31.22m OD it was interpreted as representing the natural brickearth and gravel that the site lies upon.

#### 7.3.2. Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

7.3.2.1 Sealing the natural were two fragmentary layers [83] and [91]. [83] was a soft, dark brown sandy clay silt with occasional CBM inclusions, approximately 0.10m thick, it was encountered at a height of 31.11m OD. While [91] was a firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay silt with occasional CBM inclusions, up to 0.10m thick, it was encountered at a maximum height of 31.24m OD. Both probably represent eroded rather than truncated post-medieval ploughsoil deposits.

7.3.2.2 Sealing both [83] and [91] was [82]: a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small gravel, CBM, charcoal and fragmented animal bone inclusions. Clay pipe recovered from this layer dated to 1580-1910, while pottery from the layer dated to 1650-1800. The layer was seen throughout the trench and reached a depth of 0.65m and was encountered at a height of 31.61m OD. It has been concluded that this layer represents a late post-medieval ploughsoil.

- 7.3.2.3 The ploughsoil [82] was cut by three features, a small pit [86], a cut for a brick lined culvert [89] and the concrete footing for a wall [90] that ran along the western side of the trench.
- 7.3.2.4 The small pit [86] was truncated by a modern drain [+] but appeared to be rectangular with a flat base. Its dimensions were 0.40m northeast-southwest by 0.70m northwest-southeast by 0.27m deep and was encountered at a height of 31.33m OD. The fill of this pit [85] was a soft light yellowish brown mortar rich clay silt with frequent fragmented CBM and brick inclusions. It has been concluded that the pit may be the construction cut for a stanchion or base for a post-medieval structure that was no longer extant on site.
- 7.3.2.5 Construction cut [89] contained a brick culvert [88] constructed of unmortared purplish red, slightly frogged brick that ran at least 0.90m northeast-southwest by 0.60m and to a depth of 0.30m. This brick lining was encountered at a height of 30.96m OD. The culvert was backfilled with fairly compact, light yellowish brown gravelly clay silt with moderate fragmented CBM and occasional gravel and slate inclusions. Pottery recovered from this fill dated from 1805-1830. The backfill was encountered at a height of 31.59m OD.
- 7.3.2.6 Wall foundation [90] overlay rather than cut ploughsoil [82]. A mixture of red and yellow stock brick with hard light grey mortar in an English bond that steeped out over a large concrete foundation, the wall ran 7.65m northwest-south-east by approximately 0.60m wide by 1.03m deep. It was encountered at a height of 32.43m OD.
- 7.3.2.7 All three features were sealed by a layer of demolition material [81]. [81] was a fairly compact, light brown sandy clay silt up to 0.40m thick containing moderate CBM and mortar flecks and occasional fragments of coal. The layer was encountered at a height of 31.95m OD.
- 7.3.2.8 Cutting [81] at the extreme northern end of the trench was a small deposit of mid reddish brick rubble [92] within a construction cut [93]. Encountered at a height of 32.21m OD, [92] may represent a pier base or wall footing for a demolished building similar to the earlier feature [86] described above.

### 7.3.3 Phase 4 – Modern

7.3.3.1 A layer of granite cobbles [79] and its associated levelling deposit [80] overlay all features in the trench. It was encountered at a height of 32.22m OD. And it was almost certainly part of the same cobbled surface observed in Trench 2.

7.3.3.2 Overlying the cobbles was modern made ground [+].



#### **7.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 2 & Plate 5)**

7.4.1 Trench 4 revealed a modern basement and rubble backfill [+] truncating any potential archaeological deposits. Areas of roofing were still extant on the western and southern sides of the trench, and the backfill had compacted leaving considerable voids.

#### **7.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 5, 8 and 9 & Plates 6 and 7)**

7.5.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.5.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 5 was [122], a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown clay silt overlying gravel with occasional reddish brown mottling. Recorded at a highest level of 31.58m OD it was interpreted as being the natural brickearth and gravel that the site lies upon.

7.5.2 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

7.5.2.1 Sealing the natural was a layer of firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with occasional inclusions of small rounded gravel, coal fragments, slag, bone fragments, clay pipe and CBM [118]/[127]. Pottery recovered from this layer dated from 1800-1830 and a heavily eroded copper penny dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries was also found. The layer was 0.40m thick and was recorded at a height of 32.14m OD. This layer was concluded as being a ploughsoil.

7.5.2.2 Trench 5 was effectively bisected by a large modern concrete duct for several now defunct metal pipes [+]. This resulted in different sequences for the deposits in the northern and southern parts of the trenches.

7.5.2.3 In the northern area of the trench the ploughsoil [118]/[127] was sealed by a soft brownish sandy clay silt [120] with occasional small gravel, CBM fragments, and mortar and sand inclusions. Up to 0.45m thick the layer of demolition material was encountered at a height of 32.06m OD.

7.5.2.4 This demolition material was truncated by a construction cut [114] which ran 2.80m northeast-southwest and was over 1.03m deep and backfilled with soft mid-dark brown sandy clay silt [113] and a red and yellow stock brick wall with hard, light grey mortar in an English bond [112]. The wall and cut reached a maximum height of 32.06m OD.

7.5.2.5 The larger southern part of Trench 5 had a more complex stratigraphic sequence. The ploughsoil [118] was cut by [126], the construction cut for [121], a northeast-southwest running wall foundation constructed of unfrogged red brick and yellow stock brick with hard whitish grey mortar in a header bond. The wall's dimensions were 2.80m northeast-southwest by 0.36m wide by 0.56m deep and reached a height of 32.52m OD. The construction cut [126] was also backfilled by a soft mid brown clay silt with moderate CBM flecks and sand inclusions [119].

7.5.2.6 To the west of wall foundation [121] was a small trace of loose light yellow mortar [125] and a small stub of red brick wall [124]. These features extended beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 5 and so their function remains unclear. Mortar layer [125] was encountered at a height of 32.43m OD, while wall [124] was recorded at a height of 32.48m OD.

7.5.2.7 To the east of wall foundation [121] was a construction cut [117] for a small exterior brick lined drain/soakaway [116]. Constructed of red frogged brick and loose, yellow, sandy mortar in an English bond, this small single skin wall ran northeast-southwest 1.60m from wall [121] before turning 1.00m northwest-southeast and was up to 0.58m deep. [116] was encountered at a height of 32.43m OD.

7.5.2.8 Construction cut [117] was also backfilled with loose mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent rubble inclusions [115]. Pottery recovered from the backfill indicated that the soakaway [116] dated from 1780-1900, and most likely the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 7.5.3 Phase 4 - Modern

7.5.3.1 All features in both the northern and southern parts of Trench 5 were overlain by modern made ground [+].

## 7.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 2 & Plate 8)

7.6.1 Trench 6 revealed a modern basement and rubble backfill [+] truncating any potential archaeological deposits.

## 7.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 2 & Plate 9)

7.7.1 Trench 7 revealed a modern basement and rubble backfill [+] truncating any potential archaeological deposits.

## 7.8 Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 6 and 8 & Plates 10-13)

### 7.8.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.8.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 8 was [1]/[19], a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown clay silt overlying gravel with occasional reddish brown mottling. Recorded at a height of 32.30m OD it was interpreted as being the natural brickearth and gravel that the site lies upon.

### 7.8.2 Phase 2 – Early Post-Medieval (17<sup>th</sup> century)

7.8.2.1 The earliest structure in Trench 8 was a northwest-southeast running red brick wall [11]/[15] (the wall was recorded as [11] to the north and as [15] where it extended into the southern section). Constructed of brick types 3032 (1666-1810) and 3033 (1450-1700) type bricks with loose yellowish grey mortar in an unclear bond wall [11], extended beyond both the northern and southern limits of the trench, and was 0.44m thick and 1.00m high. It was encountered at a level of 32.15m OD. It also appeared to have had its brickwork repointed and been underpinned with concrete during the later post-medieval period. It has been concluded that this was a wall of a building constructed shortly after the Great Fire of London, which continued in use until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 7.8.3 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

7.8.3.1 Several features and deposits overlay or truncated the natural [1] that post-date brick wall [11]/[15]. These included a 19<sup>th</sup> century supporting wall [20], a 19<sup>th</sup> century concrete foundation [17], a cut for a 19<sup>th</sup> century drain [4] and redeposited natural layers [7], [23] and [26].

7.8.3.2 Wall [20] lay at the north-eastern end of Trench 8 and was constructed of purplish red, frogged brick with a light greyish yellow sandy mortar; analysis of its type 3032 bricks dated it as between 1850-1900. It ran 3.30m north-west-southeast before turning northeast and running a further 0.84m into the limit of excavation of Trench 8. The wall was at least 0.84m deep and was encountered at 32.18m OD. [20] was abutted by a thin wall [16], of the same type of brickwork, which was considered to be a later extension to [20]. [16] ran 1.00m northeast-southwest by 0.26m northwest-southeast, was 0.49m high, and it was encountered at 32.08m OD. The southwest end of [16] may have been truncated but this was unclear.

- 7.8.3.3 In the central part of Trench 8 was [17] a large concrete foundation that appeared to be part of the later underpinning works on wall [11]/[15] as well as support of [13], a later wall constructed of yellow stock brick dating from 1850-1940, which was encountered at 32.38m OD. The maximum depth of [17] is unknown and it was encountered at a height of 32.03m OD.
- 7.8.3.4 Feature [4] was the cut for a 19<sup>th</sup> century drain measuring 0.44m northwest-southeast by 0.64m northeast-southwest by 0.26m deep. It was encountered at a height of 32.33mOD. The fill of this drain [3] was a fairly compact, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional subangular pebbles and CBM flecks.
- 7.8.3.5 There were also three discrete layers of redeposited natural seen within Trench 8: [7], [23], and [26]. Separated for ease of recording they probably represented the same layer heavily truncated by post-medieval development of the ground. Typically a fairly compact, mid greyish brown with occasional yellow mottling clay silt with rounded gravel and CBM flecks this layer was between 0.10m-0.20m thick and was encountered at maximum heights of 32.00m OD ([7]), 32.28m OD ([23]) and 32.30m OD ([26]).
- 7.8.3.6 Redeposited natural [26] was cut by the shallow remnants of an earlier pit [63]/[45] which was backfilled with [62]/ [27] a fairly loose and friable, dark brown slightly clay silt and sand with occasional wood, pea grit , and small pebble inclusions. Rectangular in shape, this pit measured 0.48m by 0.43m by 0.21m deep and was encountered at 32.06m OD.
- 7.8.3.7 Cutting both the rubbish pit [63]/[45] and redeposited natural [23] was a drain cut [25] whose fill [24] was similar to [3]. It was encountered at a height of 32.35m OD and was 0.06m deep. It is probable that [25] and [4] were the same drain.
- 7.8.3.8 Redeposited natural layer [7] was cut by [28] a heavily truncated cut that contained the remnants of a small north-south running wall [8] of dimensions 1.00 north-south by 0.30m east-west by 0.14m deep. It was encountered at a height of 32.13m OD. [8] was constructed of 3032 frogged brick and reused 3033 brick indicating a construction date of later than 1810. Due to the heavy truncation it was unclear what the function of this wall would have been.
- 7.8.3.9 There was some evidence to suggest that [8] may have had an associated floor as a cut, [30 ], did exist to the east of [8] which had been backfilled with demolition material [9]. [30] was at the same level as the base of wall [8] but had been truncated by a concrete foundation [2] to the east and north.

7.8.3.10 Wall [8] was truncated to the south by a 19<sup>th</sup> century drainage gully [6] which was backfilled by [29] and [5]. The gully's primary fill was [29] a soft mid brown grey slightly sandy clay silt with occasional pebbles and CBM and charcoal flecks, it was 0.10m thick . The secondary fill [5] was a compact, reddish brown clay silt with frequent rounded and sub-rounded pebble inclusions. It was 0.17m thick. The gully [6] was encountered at a height of 32.09m OD.

7.8.3.11 The fills of drainage channels [6] and [4] and the backfill of possible floor [30] were all cut or sealed by 0.37m thick concrete foundation [2] which supported wall [14]/[10]. This was a yellow stock brick foundation dating from 1850-1940 with possible later red brick additions. The wall ran 4.60m northeast-southwest before turning 3.60m northwest-southeast, it was 0.40m wide and 1.00m high. It reached a maximum height of 33.24m OD.

7.8.3.12 Abutting wall [11]/[15] was a yorkstone slab interpreted as part of a pavement or floor [18] which respected but post-dated [11]/[15] and which may have been contemporary with wall [20]. It measured 0.83m northwest-southeast by 0.86m northeast-southwest by 0.13m deep and was encountered at a height of 32.15m OD.

#### 7.8.4 Phase 4 – Modern

7.8.4.1 Abutting wall [16] was the latest masonry structure in Trench 8: Wall [12]. This wall was constructed from light greyish red bricks of 3038 type with hard yellowish grey mortar. Wall [12] was constructed after 1900 and was encountered at a height of 33.13m OD.

7.8.4.2 Truncating redeposited natural [23] was a small concrete footing for a modern drain [21] that lay within construction cut [22]. It was encountered at a height of 32.27m OD.

7.8.4.3 All features were sealed by modern made ground and rubble [+].

### 7.9 Trench 9 (Figs. 2, 7 and 8 & Plates 14-16)

#### 7.9.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.9.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 9 was [39], a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown clay silt overlying gravel with occasional reddish brown mottling.

Recorded at a highest level of 32.02m OD it was interpreted as being the natural brickearth and gravel that the site lies upon.

#### 7.9.2 Phase 2 – Early Post-Medieval (17<sup>th</sup> century)

7.9.2.1 Overlying the natural in the northern part of Trench 9 is a 0.35m thick layer of friable, mid brown sandy clay silt with occasional CBM flecks and small gravel inclusions [37]. Clay pipe recovered from this layer gave a wide date range between 1580-1910. However given that the layer is cut by several buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, it was concluded that this ploughsoil could have formed during the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Ploughsoil [37] was encountered at a height of 32.45m OD.

#### 7.9.3 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

7.9.3.1 Other than the ploughsoil [37] several features were seen to truncate the natural in the southern part of the site. These features, which include a potential drain [65], and two rubbish pits [41] and [44] are indicative of yards to the rear of earlier properties that would have fronted Church Street during this period.

7.9.3.2 The earliest feature encountered was [65] a 1.22m deep, slightly curvilinear drain cut backfilled with fairly firm, mid brown sandy clay silt [64]. The clay pipe recovered from this backfill dated from 1580-1910. The drain was encountered at a height of 31.93m OD.

7.9.3.3 [65] was heavily truncated by pit [41] an irregularly shaped pit of dimensions 1.65m north-south by 0.90m east-west by 0.97m deep. This rubbish pit was filled by loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with pebbles, glass, slag, animal bone, CBM and charcoal fleck inclusions [40]. Pottery was also recovered from the fill [40] and dated to the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Pit [41] was encountered at a height of 31.96m OD.

7.9.3.4 Pit [41] in turn was partially truncated by pit [44], a feature that was either a small rubbish pit or the remnant of a larger one. [44] was a semi circular pit of dimensions 0.50m north-south by 0.80m east-west by 0.25m deep. This domestic rubbish pit was filled by fairly firm dark greyish brown clay silt with glass bottle fragments and CBM inclusions. Pottery was also recovered from the fill and dated to 1720-1780. Pit [44] was encountered at a height of 31.96m OD.

7.9.3.5 Sealing rubbish pit [41] was a remnant of a NW-SE wall constructed of red 3032 type stock brick and friable light yellow grey mortar of 18<sup>th</sup> century date [35]. The bricks appeared to be slightly heat distorted suggestive of some industrial process in the

vicinity. The wall was 0.50m northwest-southeast by 0.25m northeast-southwest by 0.44m deep and was encountered at 32.03m OD.

7.9.3.6 The southeast of wall [35] appeared to have been truncated by another pit [42]. [42] was an irregular pit of dimensions 2.40m north-south by 0.90m east-west by 0.20m deep. This rubbish pit was filled by loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional glass, CBM, bone, and gravel inclusions. Pottery was also recovered from the fill and dated to 1720-1780. Pit [42] was encountered at a height of 31.97m OD.

7.9.3.7 The southern part of pit [42] was truncated by a small gully [68] that ran 1.40m northwest-southeast by 0.30m northeast-southwest by 0.90m deep. It was encountered at a height of 31.91m OD. The gully was backfilled with firm, dark greyish yellow clay silt and gravel with CBM flecks and mortar fragment inclusions [67]. Gully [68] could potentially be a later drain cut.

7.9.3.8 Overlying the ploughsoil [37] in the northern part of Trench 9 was a 0.25m thick layer of fairly compact mid grey brown sandy clay silt and rubble [52]. Pottery from this dumped deposit dated to between 1580-1900. The layer was encountered at a height of 32.40m OD.

7.9.3.9 Truncating the ploughsoil at the northern end of Trench 9 was a wall [34]. Constructed of unfrogged red brick in an English bond with mid brownish grey sandy mortar, the wall dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A spur of the wall ran 1.08m northwest-southeast before turning 1.15m northeast-southwest (seen within the southeast facing section) and was 0.24m wide by 0.53m deep and was encountered at a height of 32.70m OD.

7.9.3.10 A deposit of dumped material [51] filled the internal area created by the northwest-southeast branch of wall [34], and consisted of a 0.22m thick layer of loose mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent CBM and mortar inclusions, encountered at a height of 32.62m OD. Pottery recovered from this layer was dated from 1550-1700, though it was presumably redeposited.

7.9.3.11 Truncating both demolition deposit [51] and gully [68] was a large red stock brick wall, dated to 1870-1900, which ran the entire length of Trench 9 in a northwest-southeast direction [32]. Constructed in an English bond with hard light grey mortar it reached a height of 33.13m OD and was 0.94m high. It appeared in the southeast facing section that wall [32] had been partially constructed upon the remains of wall [34] and probably was a replacement for wall [35], the remnants of which were seen at the southern end of Trench 9, as it followed the same alignment.

- 7.9.3.12 Truncating the northwest-southeast spur of wall [34] was wall [33] which extended at right angles from wall [32] and extended beyond the limit of excavation of the northeastern edge of Trench 9. [33] was constructed of the same materials as [32], and was therefore of the same date 1870-1900, and was encountered at a height of 32.85m OD.
- 7.9.3.13 It was interpreted that walls [32] and [33] were parts of the same structure which contained several bedding layers for floors that were no longer extant: [50] a 0.08m thick layer of soft, yellow sand, [49] a 0.15m thick layer of fairly compact, mid reddish brown gravelly silt and [48] a 0.10m thick layer of soft, mid blackish brown sandy clay silt. [48], the latest of the bedding layers was seen at a height of 32.87m OD. [48] appeared to post-date the demolition of wall [33] although not necessarily [32] suggestive of a later expansion of the internal space within the building by the removal of an internal wall.
- 7.9.3.14 Truncating the ploughsoil [37] to the west of wall [32] was a robber cut [47] backfilled by [46], a loose, mid brown sandy clay silt, encountered at a height of 32.45m OD. Although there is no direct relationship between it and wall [35], due to the presence of wall [32], it has been concluded that this feature was the robber cut that eliminated wall [35] prior to the construction of [32]. Alternatively it could have been part of the construction cut for wall [34], again this could not be confirmed due to the presence of wall [32].
- 7.9.3.15 Robber cut [47] was sealed by a re-worked ploughsoil [59]/[70]. This was a compact mid brown sandy clay silt with occasional small gravels and CBM and mortar flecks, encountered at a height of 33.89m OD.
- 7.9.3.16 Cutting this redeposited layer [59]/[70] was a linear cut [56] of dimensions 3.00m northwest-southeast by 1.00m northeast-southwest by 0.50m deep. This linear feature was probably a cut for a now-demolished northwest-southeast running wall. The backfill of the cut [55] was a mixture of brick rubble and mortar. Pottery recovered from the fill indicated a date of backfilling between the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.9.3.17 Also sealing the reworked ploughsoil [59] and a small unexcavated demolition deposit [77] was a 0.16m thick compacted deposit of light brownish yellow gravelly silty clay that was encountered at a height of 32.57m OD.



7.9.3.18 Above this was a red and yellow stock brick wall, which was seen only in the northeast facing section [60]. Possibly constructed in English bond with hard gritty light grey mortar, its top was recorded at of 32.83m OD.

7.9.3.19 Wall [60] was sealed by two layers of demolition material: [71], a 0.10m thick layer of soft, light brownish yellow mortar rich sandy silt and [61], a 0.10m thick layer of fairly compact dark blackish brown sandy silt. [61] which was the later of the two layers, was encountered at a height of 32.88m OD.

7.9.3.20 Also recorded within the northeast facing section at the southern end of the trench were two demolition dumps [75] and [76] and a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall [73] constructed of red and yellow brick. [73] was encountered at a height of 32.87m OD and was at least 1.16m deep.

#### 7.9.4 Phase 4 – Modern

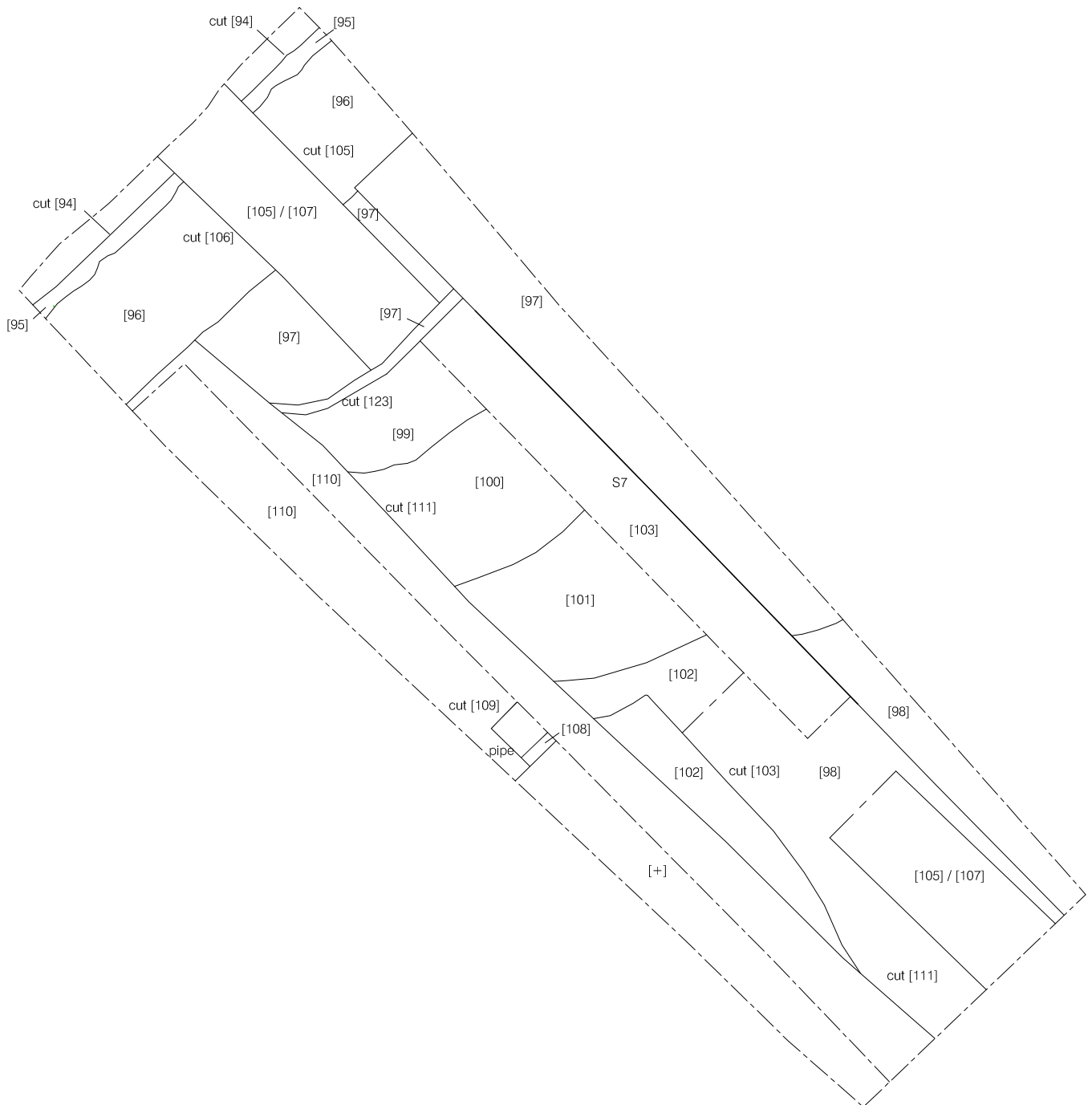
7.9.4.1 The most recent feature to truncate the reworked ploughsoil [59] was a cut [78] for a drain, this had been backfilled with brick rubble [66] and was encountered at a height of 32.82m OD.

7.9.4.2 Across the rest of the trench levelling layers [48] and [61], demolition deposits [55], [75] and [76] and 19<sup>th</sup> century wall [73] were all sealed by a 0.70m thick layer of firm reddish brown sand and gravel made ground [36]. It was encountered at a height of 33.25m OD.

7.9.4.3 Both made ground [36] and drain cut [78] were truncated by [58] a shallow cut containing dumped compact dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent CBM fragments [57] which was encountered at a height of 33.23m OD.

7.9.4.4 Made ground [36] was also truncated by [69], the cut for a large, deep frogged, yellow stock brick and concrete foundation [74] which bisected Trench 9. The foundation was part of the cinema that was constructed on the site during the 1940s.

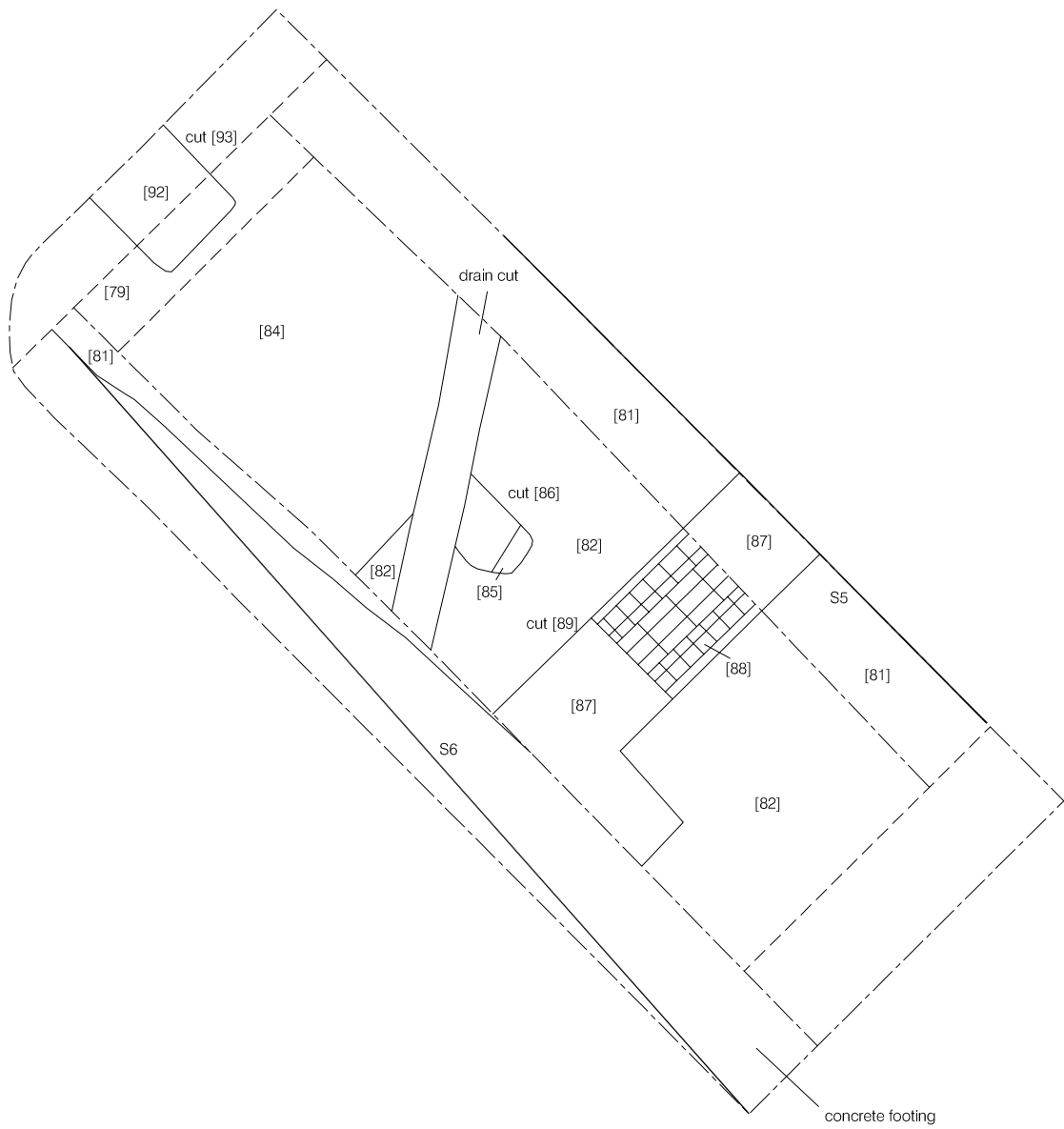
7.9.4.5 All features were subsequently sealed by modern brick rubble and tarmac [+].



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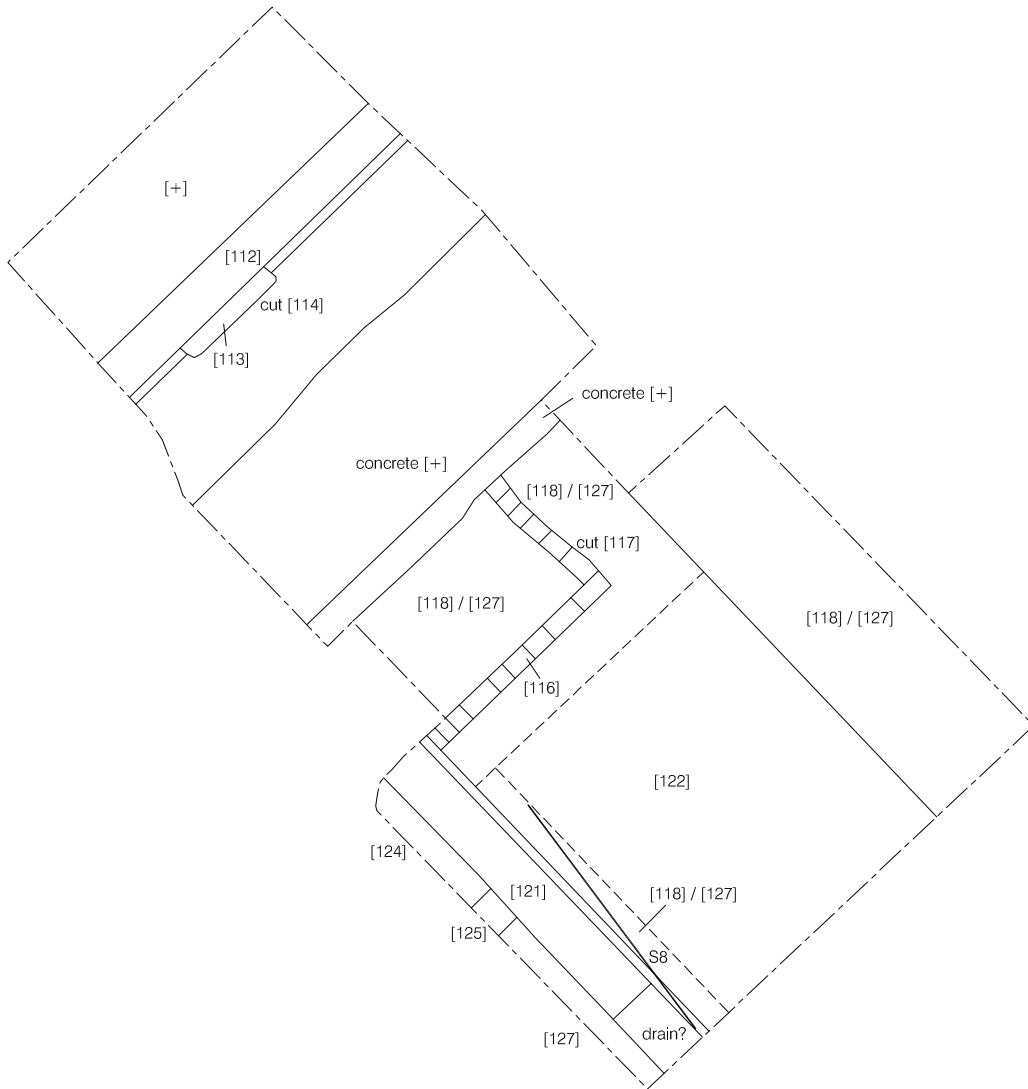
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Figure 3  
Trench 2  
1:50 at A4



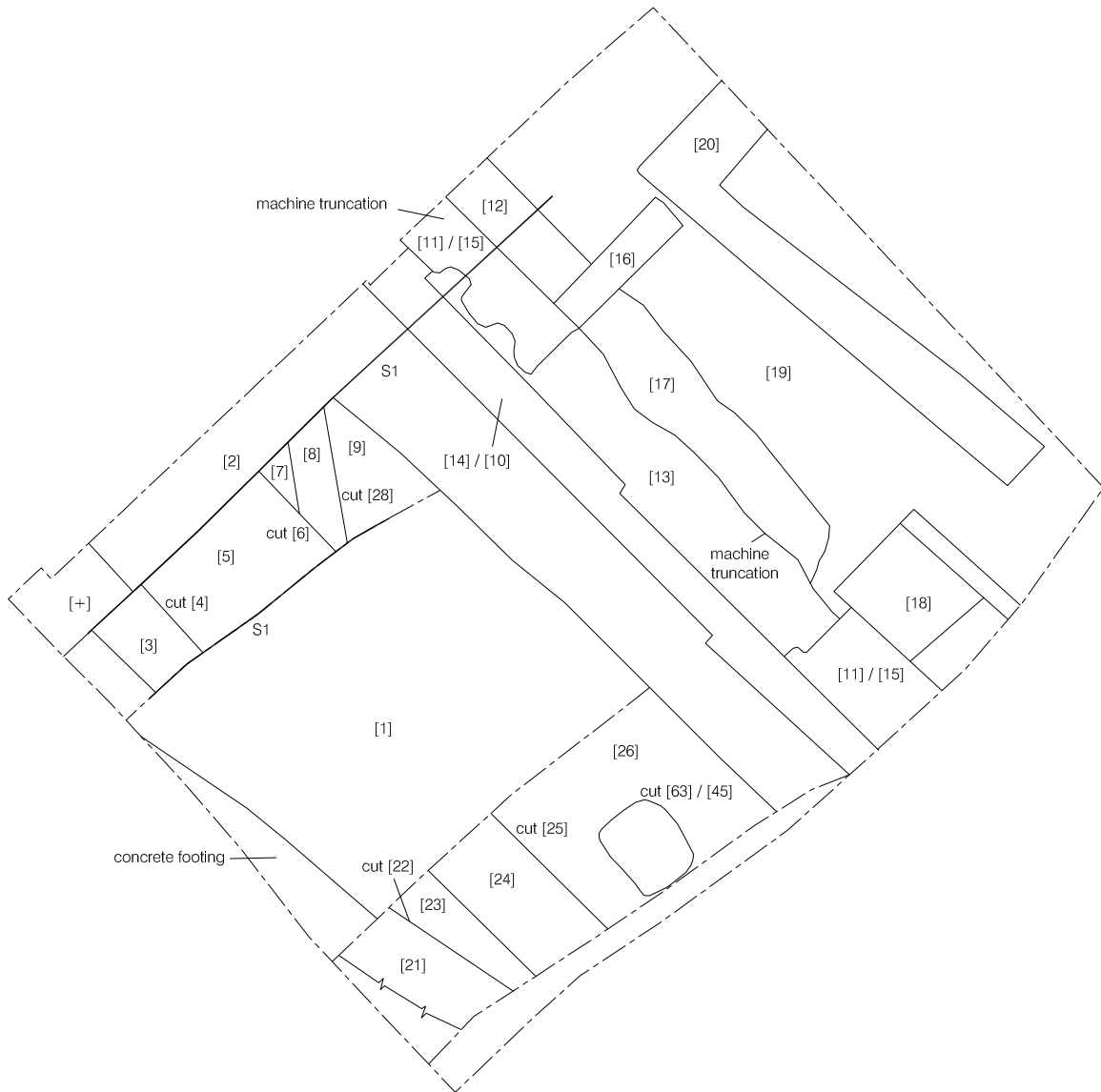
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Figure 4  
Trench 3  
1:50 at A4



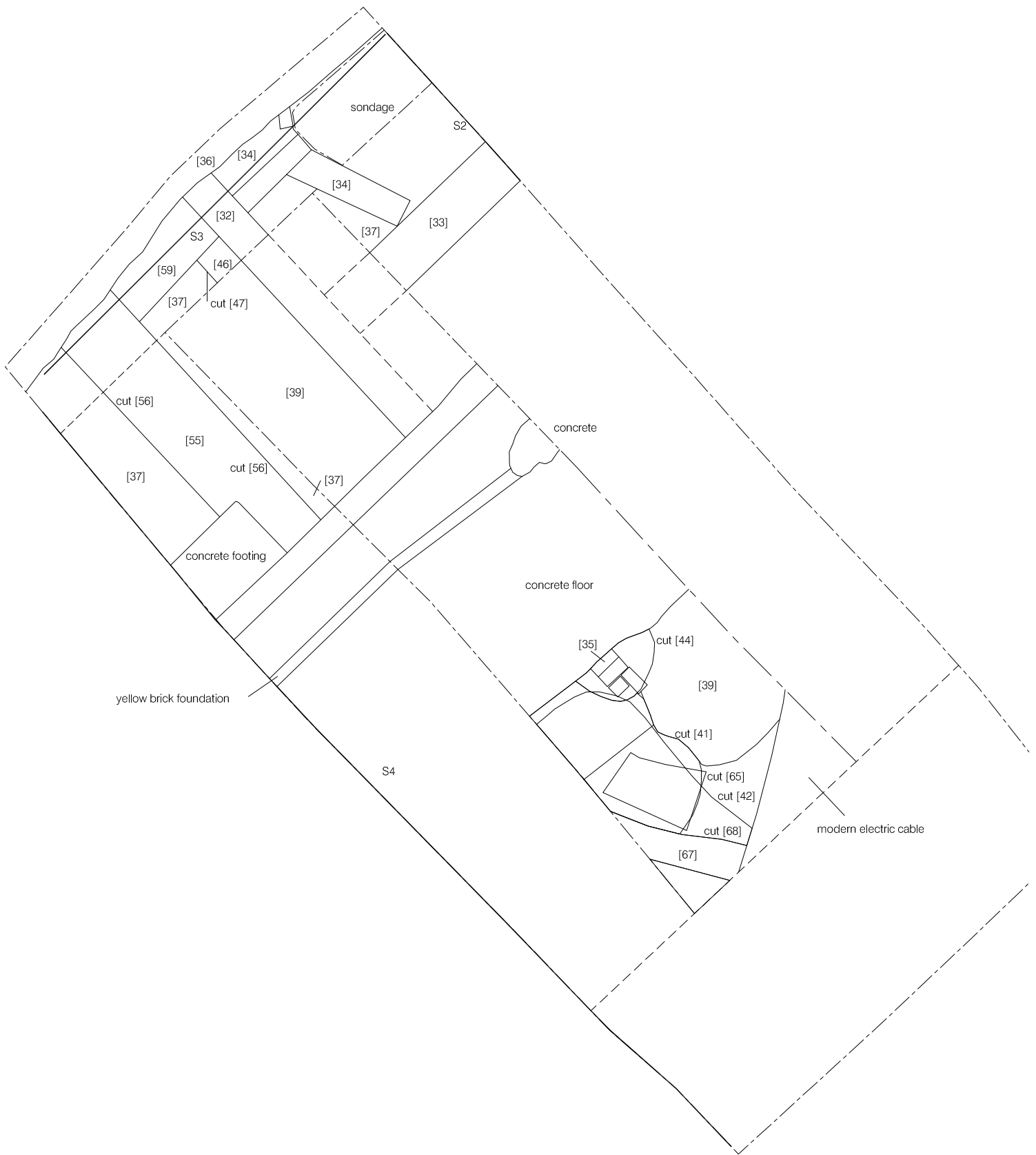
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Figure 5  
Trench 5  
1:50 at A4



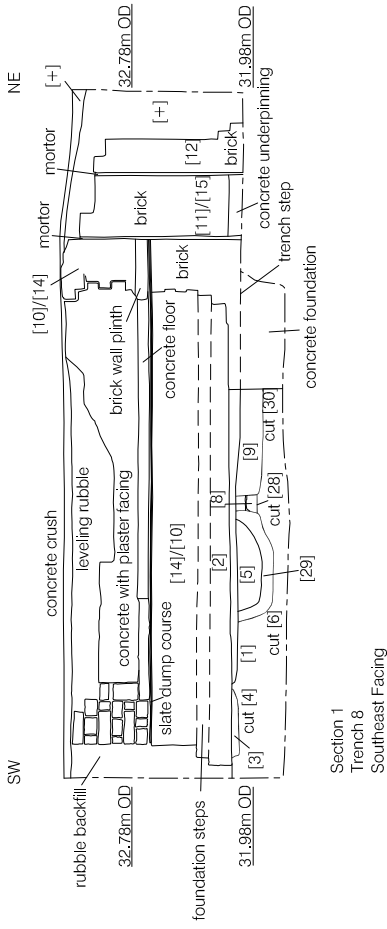
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Figure 6  
Trench 8  
1:50 at A4

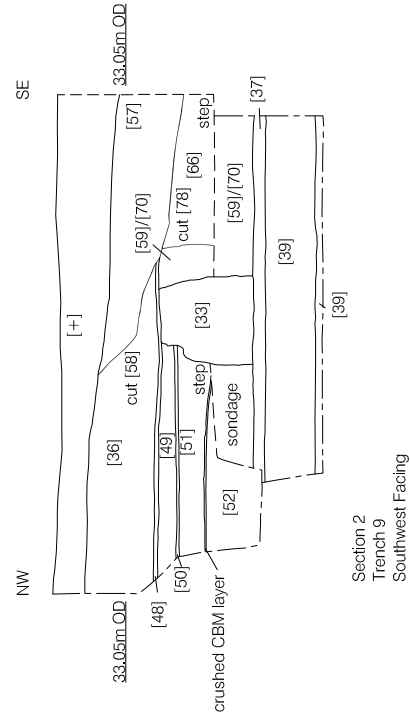


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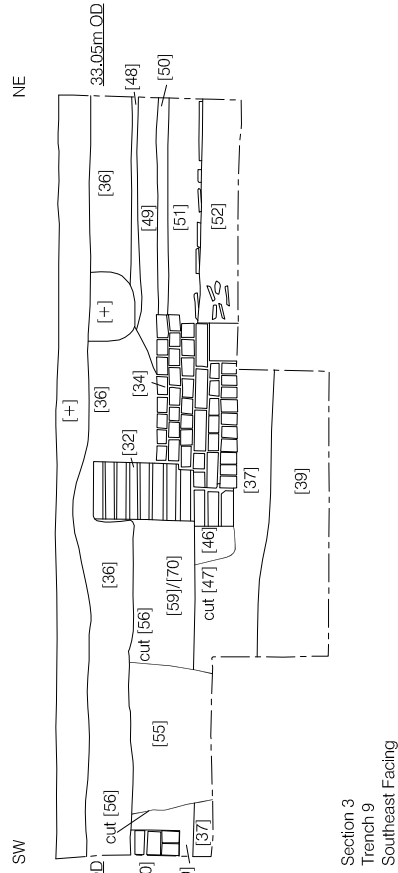
Figure 7  
Trench 9  
1:50 at A4



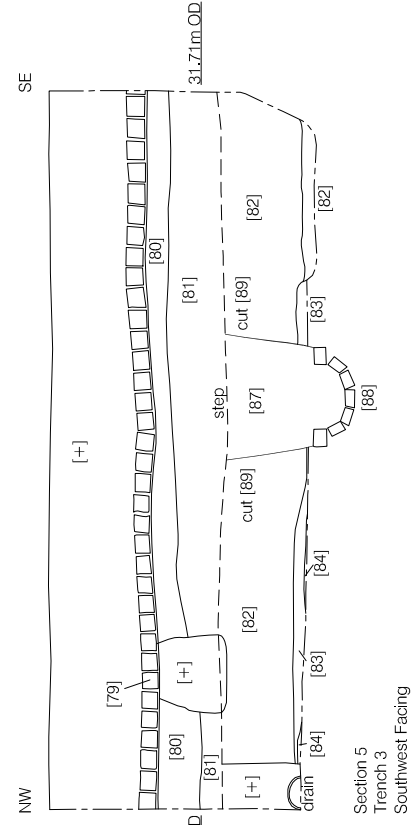
Section 1  
Trench 8  
Southeast Facing



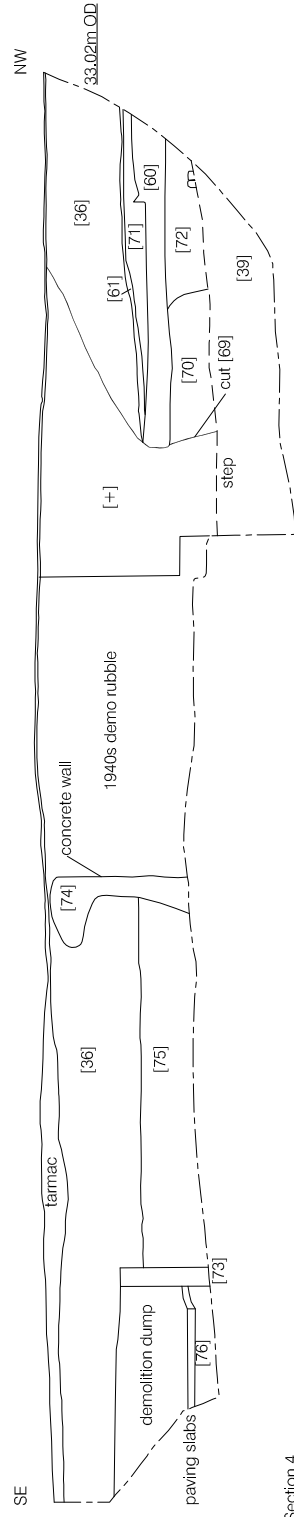
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Trench 9  
Southwest Facing



Section 3  
Trench 9  
Southeast Facing



Section 5  
Trench 3  
Southwest Facing

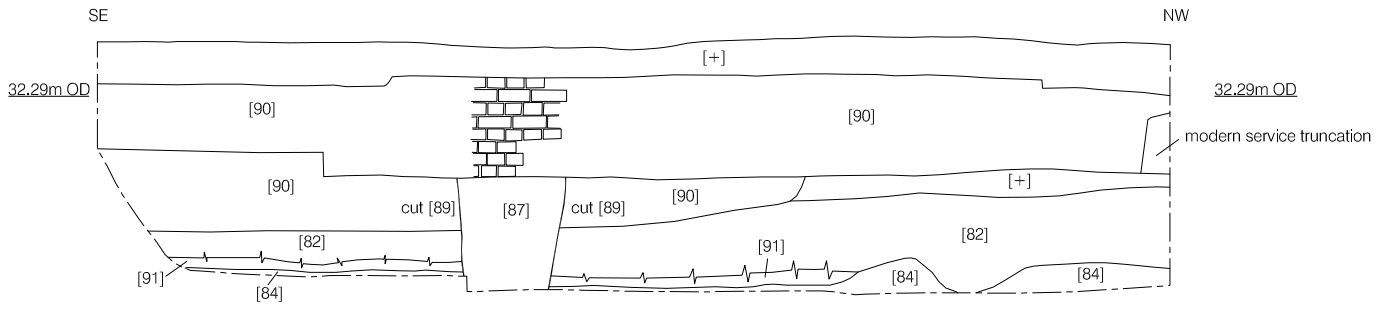


Section 4  
Trench 9  
Northeast Facing

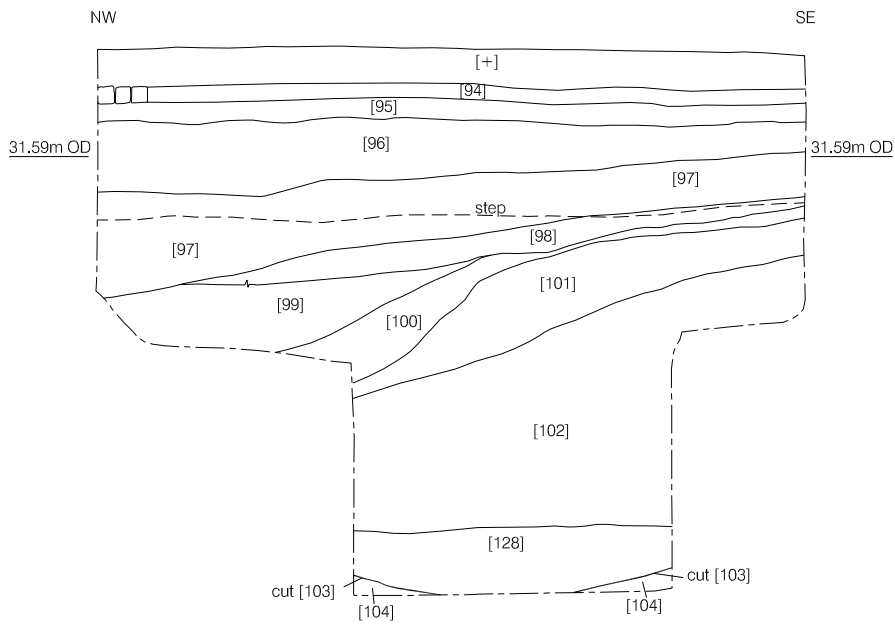


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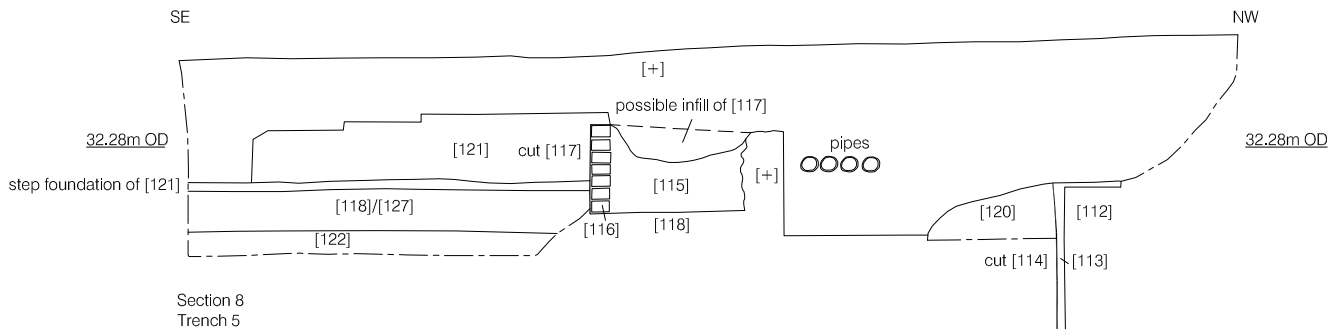
Figure 8  
Sections 1 - 5  
1:50 at A4



Section 6  
Trench 3  
Northeast Facing



Section 7  
Trench 2  
Southwest Facing



Section 8  
Trench 5  
Northeast Facing



Figure 9  
Sections 6 - 8  
1:50 at A4





Plate 1 – General view of Trench 2



Plate 2 – South-west facing section in Trench 2



Plate 3 – General view of Trench 3



Plate 4 – North-east facing section in Trench 3





Plate 5 – General view of Trench 4

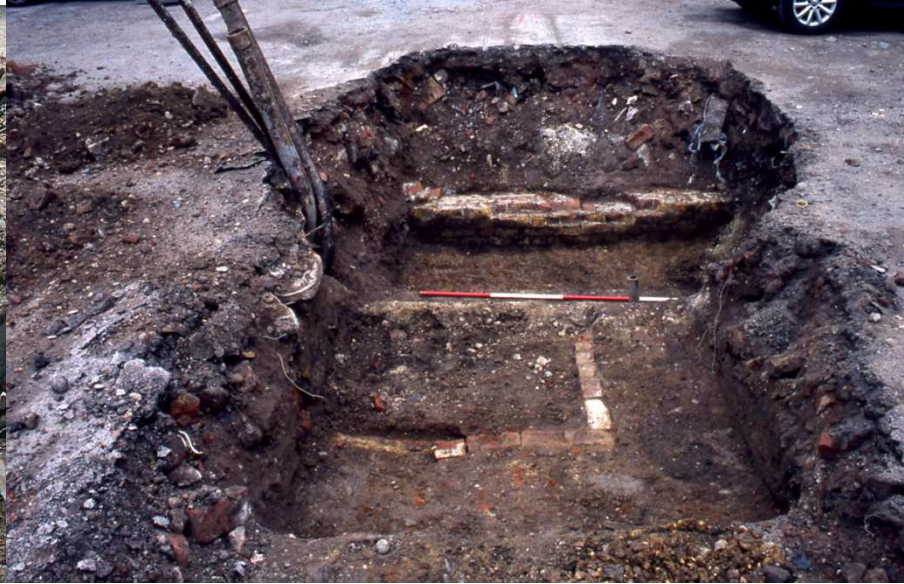


Plate 6 – General view of Trench 5



Plate 7 – North-east facing section in Trench 5



Plate 8 – General view of Trench 6





Plate 9 – General view of Trench 7



Plate 10 – General view of Trench 8



Plate 11 – South-east facing section in Trench 8



Plate 12 – Detail of wall foundations [10], [11] and [12] in south-east facing section of Trench 8





Plate 13 – Detail of yorkstone slab in Trench 8    Plate 14 – General view of Trench 9



Plate 15 – Top part of south-west facing section in Trench 9

Plate 16 – Lower part of south-west facing section in Trench 9

## **8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

8.1.1 The method statement, prepared before archaeological work commenced at West End Green, highlighted a number of research objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

### **8.2 What is the nature and extent of survival of the natural topography?**

8.2.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of natural deposits which consisted of a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown clay silt overlying gravel with occasional reddish brown mottling in five of the eight evaluation trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9). In the other three trenches deep modern basements had severely truncated all earlier deposits and natural was not encountered. The height these natural deposits were encountered at varied considerably across site. At the southern end of site the natural in Trench 2 was at 30.72m OD and in Trench 3 at 31.22m OD; in the centre of the site natural was encountered in Trench 5 at 31.58m OD; while in the northern part of site natural was found in Trench 8 at 32.30m OD and in Trench 9 at 32.02m OD. While there were large quarry pits in Trench 2 which may account for the large degree of truncation of the natural deposits compared with the rest of the trenches, it does appear that there is a general trend of the natural clay and gravels to slope downwards from the northern end of the site to the southern. These results are comparable to those obtained by borehole testing in 1995<sup>10</sup> with the localised undulations now being known to be caused, at least partially, by basements and quarrying.

### **8.3 Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity?**

8.3.1 There was no evidence for any prehistoric activity in any of the trenches. Any potential deposits relating to this period have been truncated by post-medieval or later activity.

### **8.4. Is there any evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity?**

8.4.1 There was no evidence for any Roman activity in any of the trenches. Any potential deposits relating to this period have been truncated by post-medieval or later activity.

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<sup>10</sup> Soil Mechanics 1995

**8.5 Is there any evidence for the Roman road or subsequent history of the route at this location?**

8.5.1 The Roman road known as Watling Street was not encountered during the excavation of any of the trenches on site. If Watling Street had passed within the boundaries of the West End Green development it has long since been truncated by post-medieval and later developments on site.

**8.6 Is there any evidence for Saxon/ Early Medieval activity within the vicinity?**

8.6.1 There was no evidence for any Saxon/early medieval activity in any of the trenches. Any potential deposits have been truncated by post-medieval or later activity.

**8.7 Is there any evidence for the survival of Medieval activity in the vicinity?**

8.7.1 There was no evidence for any medieval activity on the site. Only post-medieval and later deposits were encountered during the evaluation.

**8.8 Can the nature of the Medieval village settlement and activities undertaken here be ascertained from the archaeological remains?**

8.8.1 There were no features or other deposits relating to either the medieval village or any potential industries/activities of that period on the site.

**8.9 Is there any evidence for the development of the Medieval and Post-Medieval rural village into the later Post-Medieval urban landscape?**

8.9.1 While no traces of the original medieval village were located during the evaluation there was plenty of evidence of post-medieval development upon the study site, and there is still the potential, given the good preservation of archaeological deposits along the north of the site, for some to still exist.

8.9.2 Among the earliest remains on the site there are signs of agrarian and industrial exploitation of the site. These features included quarry pits (Trench 2), a potentially timber-lined pit (Trench 2), rubbish pits (Trench 9) and ploughsoils (Trenches 3, 5 and 9) dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Additionally slag has been found in various fills (notably in the rubbish pits of Trench 2), suggesting that there may be a metal working industry on or within close proximity to the site.

8.9.3 The building activity in each trench is summarised below:

- 8.9.4 In Trench 2 quarry pits were superseded by an 18<sup>th</sup> century brick lined drain, a potentially timber-lined pit and latterly by a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall foundation and finally backfilled and paved over with granite setts probably in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.9.5 In Trench 3 the ploughsoil was cut by two post-medieval stanchion bases for buildings that are no longer extant on site, a large brick lined culvert, the backfill of which dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a large 19<sup>th</sup> century wall foundation that ran down the western edge of the trench. These features were all backfilled and paved over with granite setts in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.9.6 In Trench 5 the ploughsoil was cut by two 19<sup>th</sup> century walls and a possible porch.
- 8.9.7 In Trench 8 there were several phases of building activity. The earliest wall in the trench dated to the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and abutting it were 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wall foundations, drains and a potential alleyway or floor surface paved with yorkstone slabs. The 17<sup>th</sup> century wall was demonstrably underpinned with concrete indicative of its continued use into the 20<sup>th</sup> prior to its demolition.
- 8.9.8 In Trench 9 the ploughsoil at the northern end of the trench was truncated by an 18<sup>th</sup> century building and a further remnant of a robbed out 18<sup>th</sup> century wall was found at the southern end of the trench sealing a group of rubbish pits and a potential drain, suggestive of a yard for an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century building fronting Church Street to the north. These structures were superseded by a large 19<sup>th</sup> century structure, floor surface bedding layers for which were seen in the southwest and south east facing sections of Trench 9. Indeed the uppermost bedding layer indicated that one of the 19<sup>th</sup> century walls had been demolished prior to its insertion, suggestive of the expansion of a room by the removal of an interior wall. Other walls of 19<sup>th</sup> century date were also observed in the northeast facing section. Ultimately these structures were backfilled prior to the construction of a large yellow stock brick and concrete wall foundation for the cinema during the 1940s.

## **8.10 Summary**

- 8.10.1 All potential archaeological deposits had been obliterated by modern basements in three of the eight trenches (Trenches 4, 6 and 7), all of which were close to either the eastern or western boundaries of the site.

- 8.10.2 The central and southwestern trenches (Trenches 2, 3 and 5) showed early quarrying and later workshop/industrial type activities.
  
- 8.10.3 The northern trenches (Trenches 8 and 9) showed 17<sup>th</sup> century and later properties facing onto Church Street, with buildings and backyard activities, and the continued development of the area into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Hughes of ARUP for commissioning the work and for his help and advice, Achilleas Christou of Joannou and Paraskevaides (Construction) Limited for his support and for funding the work. Thanks also to Diane Walls of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) for her help and advice.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Sarah Barrowman, Rysz Bartkowiak, Joe Brooks, Pat Cavanagh, Phil Frickers and Will Johnston for all of their hard work and assistance on site; Aidan Turner for the surveying; Jen Simonson for the illustrations; Lisa Lonsdale and Rob English for technical and logistical support; Mohamed Hassan and Hamdan Abdl of Golden Eagles Limited for their invaluable assistance in managing the car park; Marit Gaimster, Kevin Hayward, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Reilly for their post-excavation analysis of the small finds, masonry, pottery and animal bone respectively and Peter Moore for his project management and editing.

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## APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Site Code | Context No. | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type    | Description                           | Date          | Phase |
|-----------|-------------|------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| WEJ09     | 1           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Layer   | Natural clay and gravels              | N/A           | 1     |
| WEJ09     | 2           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Masonry | Concrete footing for [14]             | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 3           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Fill    | Fill of drain cut [4]                 | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 4           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Cut     | Drain cut                             | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 5           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Fill    | Fill of gully [6]                     | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 6           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Cut     | Gully                                 | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 7           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Layer   | Redeposited natural                   | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 8           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Masonry | Wall                                  | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 9           | Tr.8 | S1                  | Layer   | Dump deposit                          | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 10          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Addition to a foundation              | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 11          | Tr.8 | S1                  | Masonry | 17th century wall                     | Post-Medieval | 2     |
| WEJ09     | 12          | Tr.8 | S1                  | Masonry | Wall                                  | Modern        | 4     |
| WEJ09     | 13          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Possible later repair to wall         | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 14          | Tr.8 | S1                  | Masonry | Yellow brick wall foundation          | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 15          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Supporting wall                       | Post-Medieval | 2     |
| WEJ09     | 16          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Thin wall                             | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 17          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Concrete footing                      | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 18          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Paving slabs                          | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 19          | Tr.8 | S1                  | Layer   | Natural clay and gravels              | N/A           | 1     |
| WEJ09     | 20          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Masonry | Wall                                  | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 21          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Fill    | Fill of cut [22]                      | Modern        | 4     |
| WEJ09     | 22          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Cut     | Construction cut for concrete footing | Modern        | 4     |
| WEJ09     | 23          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Layer   | Redeposited natural                   | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 24          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Fill    | Fill of cut [25]                      | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 25          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Cut     | Drain cut                             | Post-Medieval | 3     |
| WEJ09     | 26          | Tr.8 | N/A                 | Layer   | Redeposited natural                   | Post-Medieval | 3     |

|       |    |      |            |         |                                   |               |     |
|-------|----|------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| WEJ09 | 27 | Tr.8 | N/A        | Fill    | Fill of pit [45]                  | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 28 | Tr.8 | N/A        | Cut     | Cut for wall [8]                  | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 29 | Tr.8 | S1         | Fill    | Primary fill of cut [6]           | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 30 | Tr.8 | S1         | Cut     | Construction cut                  | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 31 | N/A  | N/A        | N/A     | VOID                              | N/A           | N/A |
| WEJ09 | 32 | Tr.9 | S3         | Masonry | Wall foundation                   | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 33 | Tr.9 | S2         | Masonry | Wall foundation                   | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 34 | Tr.9 | S3         | Masonry | Wall                              | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 35 | Tr.9 | N/A        | Masonry | Wall                              | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 36 | Tr.9 | S2, S3, S4 | Layer   | Made ground                       | Modern        | 4   |
| WEJ09 | 37 | N/A  | S3, S4     | Layer   | Ploughsoil horizon                | Post-Medieval | 2   |
| WEJ09 | 38 | N/A  | N/A        | Fill    | Fill of [42]                      | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 39 | Tr.9 | S3, S4     | Layer   | Natural clay and gravels          | N/A           | 1   |
| WEJ09 | 40 | N/A  | N/A        | Fill    | Fill of [41]                      | Post-Medieval | 2   |
| WEJ09 | 41 | 41   | N/A        | Cut     | Pit                               | Post-Medieval | 2   |
| WEJ09 | 42 | 42   | N/A        | Cut     | Pit                               | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 43 | N/A  | N/A        | Fill    | Fill of [44]                      | Post-Medieval | 2   |
| WEJ09 | 44 | 44   | N/A        | Cut     | Pit                               | Post-Medieval | 2   |
| WEJ09 | 45 | 63   | N/A        | Cut     | Pit (excavated as [63])           | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 46 | Tr.9 | S3         | Fill    | Fill of [47]                      | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 47 | Tr.9 | S3         | Cut     | Robber cut                        | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 48 | N/A  | S2, S3     | Layer   | Levelling layer                   | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 49 | N/A  | S2, S3     | Layer   | Levelling layer                   | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 50 | N/A  | S2, S3     | Layer   | Bedding layer for (removed) floor | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 51 | N/A  | S2, S3     | Layer   | Demolition layer                  | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 52 | N/A  | S2, S3     | Layer   | Demolition layer                  | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 53 | N/A  | N/A        | N/A     | VOID                              | N/A           | N/A |
| WEJ09 | 54 | N/A  | N/A        | N/A     | VOID                              | N/A           | N/A |
| WEJ09 | 55 | N/A  | S3         | Fill    | Backfill                          | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 56 | Tr.9 | S3         | Cut     | Construction cut                  | Post-Medieval | 3   |
| WEJ09 | 57 | N/A  | S2         | Fill    | Dump deposit                      | Modern        | 4   |

|       |    |      |        |         |   |               |   |
|-------|----|------|--------|---------|---|---------------|---|
| WEJ09 | 58 | N/A  | S2     | Cut     | Cut containing [57]                           | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 59 | N/A  | S3     | Layer   | Ploughsoil                                    | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 60 | N/A  | S3, S4 | Masonry | Wall  | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 61 | N/A  | S4     | Layer   | Levelling layer                               | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 62 | N/A  | N/A    | Fill    | Fill of cut [63]                              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 63 | 63   | N/A    | Cut     | Remnants of rubbish pit/early foundation cut. | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 64 | N/A  | N/A    | Fill    | Fill of cut [65]                              | Post-Medieval | 2 |
| WEJ09 | 65 | 65   | N/A    | Cut     | Early drainage channel or foundation cut      | Post-Medieval | 2 |
| WEJ09 | 66 | Tr.9 | S2     | Fill    | Backfill                                      | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 67 | N/A  | N/A    | Fill    | Infill of [68]                                | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 68 | Tr.9 | N/A    | Cut     | Pipe trench                                   | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 69 | N/A  | S4     | Cut     | Construction cut for 1940s foundation         | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 70 | N/A  | S4     | Layer   | Ploughsoil                                    | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 71 | Tr.9 | S4     | Layer   | Levelling layer                               | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 72 | N/A  | S4     | Layer   | Levelling layer                               | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 73 | N/A  | S4     | Masonry | Wall  | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 74 | Tr.9 | S4     | Masonry | 1940s Cinema Foundation                       | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 75 | Tr.9 | S4     | Layer   | Silty clay layer                              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 76 | Tr.9 | S4     | Layer   | Silty clay layer                              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 77 | N/A  | S4     | Layer   | Demolition layer                              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 78 | Tr.9 | S2     | Cut     | Cut for modern concrete foundation            | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 79 | N/A  | S5     | Masonry | Cobbles                                       | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 80 | N/A  | S5     | Layer   | Levelling layer                               | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 81 | N/A  | S5     | Layer   | Demolition layer                              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 82 | Tr.3 | S5, S6 | Layer   | Ploughsoil                                    | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 83 | N/A  | S6     | Layer   | Sandy clay layer                              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 84 | Tr.3 | S5, S6 | Layer   | Natural clay and gravels                      | N/A           | 1 |
| WEJ09 | 85 | Tr.3 | N/A    | Fill    | Backfill                                      | Post-Medieval | 3 |

|       |     |      |     |         |                              |               |   |
|-------|-----|------|-----|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| WEJ09 | 86  | Tr.3 | N/A | Cut     | Small rectangular cut        | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 87  | Tr.3 | S5  | Fill    | Backfill                     | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 88  | Tr.3 | S5  | Masonry | Brick culvert                | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 89  | Tr.3 | S5  | Cut     | Construction cut for [88]    | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 90  | Tr.3 | S6  | Masonry | Brick wall foundation        | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 91  | N/A  | S6  | Layer   | Sandy clay layer             | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 92  | N/A  | N/A | Fill    | Backfill                     | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 93  | Tr.3 | N/A | Cut     | Construction cut             | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 94  | Tr.2 | S7  | Masonry | Cobbles                      | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 95  | Tr.2 | S7  | Layer   | Levelling Layer for cobbles  | Modern        | 4 |
| WEJ09 | 96  | Tr.2 | S7  | Layer   | Dump deposit                 | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 97  | Tr.2 | S7  | Fill    | Demolition backfill in [123] | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 98  | Tr.2 | S7  | Fill    | Backfill of [123]            | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 99  | Tr.2 | S7  | Fill    | Backfill of [123]            | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 100 | Tr.2 | S7  | Fill    | Tip material in [103]        | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 101 | Tr.2 | S7  | Fill    | Tip material in [103]        | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 102 | Tr.2 | S7  | Fill    | Tip material in [103]        | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 103 | Tr.2 | S7  | Cut     | Possible Quarry pit          | Post-Medieval | 2 |
| WEJ09 | 104 | Tr.2 | S7  | Layer   | Natural clay and gravels     | N/A           | 1 |
| WEJ09 | 105 | Tr.2 | N/A | Masonry | Wall foundation              | Modern        | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 106 | Tr.2 | N/A | Cut     | Construction cut for [105]   | Modern        | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 107 | N/A  | N/A | Fill    | Backfill in drain [108]      | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 108 | Tr.2 | N/A | Masonry | Brick lined drain            | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 109 | Tr.2 | N/A | Cut     | Cut for [108]                | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 110 | Tr.2 | N/A | Fill    | Backfill in pit [111]        | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 111 | Tr.2 | N/A | Cut     | Pit                          | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 112 | Tr.5 | S8  | Masonry | Wall foundation              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 113 | Tr.5 | S8  | Fill    | Backfill of [114]            | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 114 | Tr.5 | S8  | Cut     | Construction cut for [112]   | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 115 | N/A  | S8  | Fill    | Infill of [117]              | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 116 | Tr.5 | S8  | Masonry | Wall/Possible porch          | Post-Medieval | 3 |

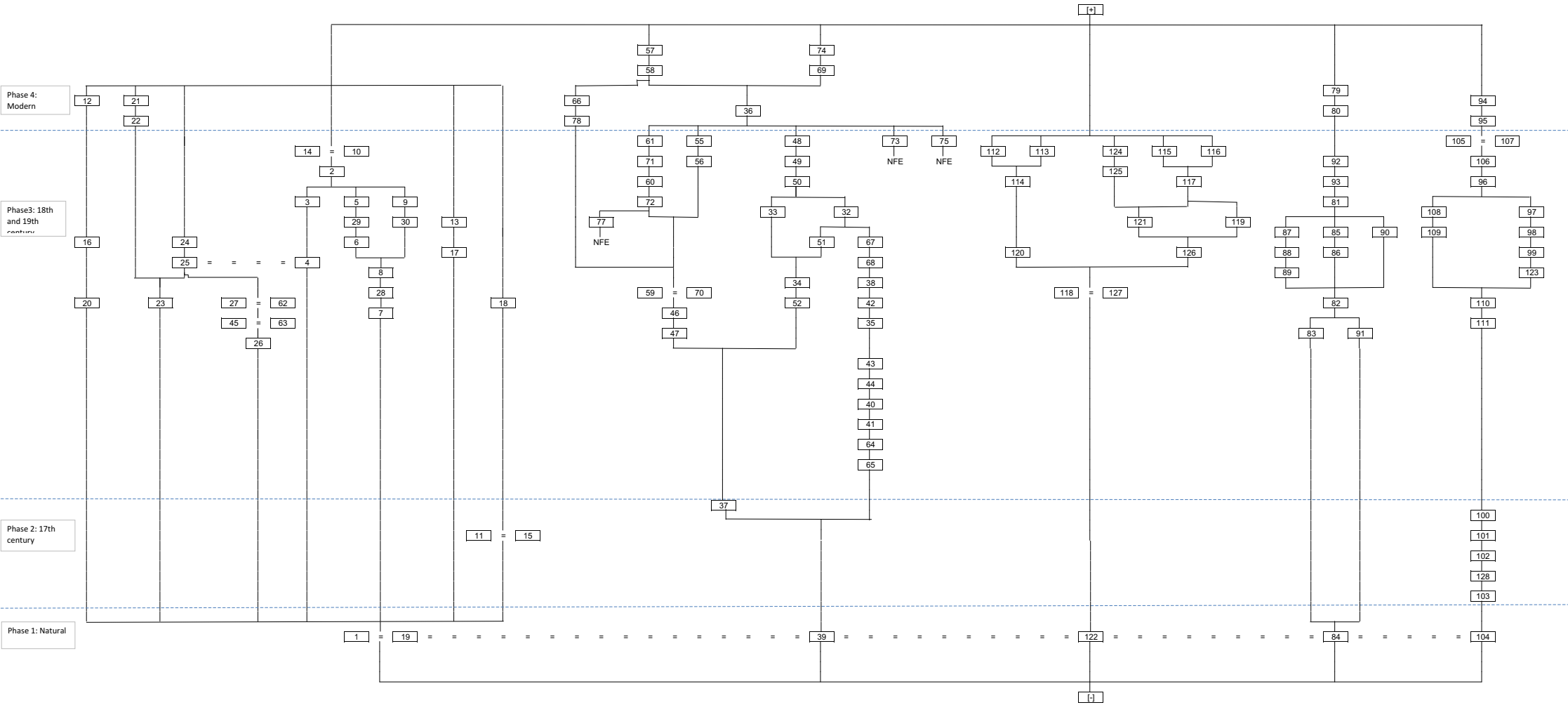
|       |     |      |     |         |                            |               |   |
|-------|-----|------|-----|---------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| WEJ09 | 117 | Tr.5 | S8  | Cut     | Construction cut for [116] | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 118 | Tr.5 | S8  | Layer   | Soil horizon               | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 119 | N/A  | N/A | Layer   | Demolition layer/Backfill  | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 120 | Tr.5 | S8  | Layer   | Demolition layer           | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 121 | Tr.5 | S8  | Masonry | Wall foundation            | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 122 | Tr.5 | S8  | Layer   | Natural clay and gravels   | N/A           | 1 |
| WEJ09 | 123 | Tr.5 | N/A | Cut     | Backfilled pit             | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 124 | Tr.5 | N/A | Masonry | Wall                       | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 125 | Tr.5 | N/A | Layer   | Demolition layer           | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 126 | N/A  | S8  | Cut     | Construction cut for [121] | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 127 | Tr.5 | N/A | Layer   | Soil horizon               | Post-Medieval | 3 |
| WEJ09 | 128 | N/A  | S7  | Fill    | Primary fill of cut [103]  | Post-Medieval | 2 |

## **APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX**



APPENDIX 2 - MATRIX

West End Green WEJ 09



## APPENDIX 3 – FINDS LIST

### Animal Bone Index

Data supplied by Kevin Reilly

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Context [18]                       |            |
| Sheep rib                          | 1 element  |
| Pig femur                          | 1 element  |
| Total                              | 2 elements |
| Context [40]                       |            |
| Sheep ribs                         | 2 elements |
| Sheep tibia                        | 1 element  |
| Total                              | 3 elements |
| Context [75]                       |            |
| Cow lumbar vertebrae (split)       | 1 element  |
| Cow 1 <sup>st</sup> phalanx        | 1 element  |
| Cow long bone                      | 2 elements |
| Sheep sacrum (split)               | 1 element  |
| Sheep ulna                         | 1 element  |
| Sheep ribs                         | 3 elements |
| Total                              | 9 elements |
| Context [82]                       |            |
| Cow unknown fragment               | 1 element  |
| Sheep unknown fragment             | 1 element  |
| Total                              | 2 elements |
| Context [99]                       |            |
| Sheep rib                          | 1 element  |
| Total                              | 1 element  |
| Context [110]                      |            |
| Cow metatarsal (unfused epiphyses) | 2 elements |
| Sheep metatarsal (proximal end)    | 1 element  |
| Total                              | 3 elements |

### Brick/ CBM Index

Data supplied by Kevin Hayward

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| [9] Pan Tile (1630-1850)                            | 1 fragment  |
| [16] Brick 3032 stock mortar (1700-1850)            | 1 brick     |
| [32] 3032 brick reused in gravel cement (1870-1900) | 1 brick     |
| [34] Victorian Red 3033 100mm x 63mm (1800-1900)    | 1 brick     |
| [35] Stock moulded brick (1666-1850)                | 1 brick     |
| [37] Flemish Tile 1977 and red 3033 (1650-1850)     | 2 fragments |
| [38] Floor Tile Flemish 1977 (1650-1850)            | 1 fragment  |

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| [40] Peg tile and brick stock moulded 3032 (c.1900)                                      | 1 fragment/1 brick |
| [43] degraded 3034 brick (1666-1900)   | 1 brick            |
| [52] 3032 and 3033 brick (1666-1850)   | 2 bricks           |
| [60] Stock moulded brick unfrogged [3034] 95mm x 65mm (1666-1850)                        | 1 brick            |
| [64] 3032 brick frogged (1850-1900)  | 6 fragments        |
| [66] Stock moulded brick unfrogged [3034] 95mm x 65mm (1666-1850)                        | 1 brick            |
| [67] Red 3033 1450-1700 repointed in Roman Cement (1800-1900)                            | 1 brick            |
| [79] Cobblestone Granite Scottish or Cornish Source (1800-1900)                          | 1 cobble           |
| [81] Peg Tile fine moulding sand (1700-1900)   | 1 fragment         |
| [82] Broken up 3032 and Peg tile (1660-1900)   | 2 fragments        |
| [83] North Wales Slate and Peg Tile (19 <sup>th</sup> century)                           | 2 fragments        |
| [87] Reused red 3033 brick 1450-1700, stock moulded 3034 brick (1750-1850)               | 2 bricks           |
| [88] Machine frogged 3032 (1850-1900)  | 1 brick            |
| [92] Brick Machine frogged 3032 (1850-1900)  | 1 brick            |
| [99] Paving Brick 3047 gravel cement (1870-1900)   | 2 fragments        |
| [108] Victorian brick (1800-1900)  | 1 brick            |
| [110] Machine 3032 Brick (1850+)   | 3 fragments        |
| [113] Yellow London stock brick machined 3035 and clinker 3032 gravel cement (1870-1900) | 2 bricks           |
| [115] Pan Tile and Machine frogged 3034 brick (1850-1900)                                | 1 tile/1 brick     |
| [116] 3032 and 3033 frogged (1850-1900) machine  | 2 bricks           |
| [118] Reused peg tile 2586 and red 3033 (1450-1700+)                                     | 1 tile/1 brick     |
| [121] Brick stock moulded 3032 (1800-1900)   | 1 brick            |

### **Pottery Index**

Chris Jarrett

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Context [16], spot date: 1580-1900<br>London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1910, form: unidentified.  | 1 sherd             |
| Context [37], spot date: 1580-1900<br>London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1910, form: flower pot.  | 1 sherd             |
| Context [38], spot date: 1720-1780<br>Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, form: plate.<br>London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot. | 1 sherd<br>5 sherds |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780, form: plate.   | 4 sherds |
| Context [40], spot date: mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century   |          |
| Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, form: plate, saucer.                                   | 4 sherds |
| London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, form: unidentified.   | 1 sherd  |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: dish; flared.                                       | 3 sherds |
| Tin-glazed earthenware (TGW), 1570-1900, form: unidentified.  | 1 sherd  |
| Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton type H) (TGW H), 1680-1800, form: plate. | 3 sherds |
| Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630-1846, form:                                       | 1 sherd  |
| Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590-1900, form: unidentified.   | 1 sherd  |
| Context [43], spot date: 1720-1780  |          |
| White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780, form: tea bowl.  | 1 sherd  |
| Context [51], spot date: 1550-1700  |          |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, form: unidentified.                    | 1 sherd  |
| Context [66], spot date: mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> century   |          |
| Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, form: plate.   | 1 sherd  |
| English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, form: jar.  | 1 sherd  |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.   | 1 sherd  |
| Context [67], spot date: 1580-1900  |          |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: unidentified.                                       | 1 sherd  |
| Context [75], spot date: 1760-1780  |          |
| Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, forms: plate, saucer, tea bowl.                        | 5 sherds |
| Combed slipware (STSL), 1660-1870, form: cup, dish.   | 2 sherds |
| Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, one sherd, form:                                   |          |
| English porcelain with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration (ENPO UTR), 1760-1900, form: saucer.      | 1 sherd  |
| English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, form: plate.  | 1 sherd  |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.   | 5 sherds |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, form: jar.   | 1 sherd  |
| Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton type H) (TGW H), 1680-1800, form: plate. | 1 sherd  |
| Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630-1846, form: unidentified.                         | 2 sherds |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, form: plate.   | 1 sherd  |
| White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG,) 1720-1780, form: plate.   | 7 sherds |
| Context [82], spot date: 1650-1800  |          |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.   | 1 sherd  |
| Staffordshire-type coarseware (STCO), 1650-1800, form: unidentified.  | 1 sherd  |
| Context [85], spot date: 1760-1830  |          |
| Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, form: unidentified.                                | 1 sherd  |
| Context [87], spot date: 1805-1830  |          |
| English stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, form: bottle.  | 1 sherd  |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.   | 2 sherds |
| Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, form: wall tile.   | 1 sherd  |
| London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, form: ?jar.   | 1 sherd  |
| Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840, form: plate                      | 1 sherd  |
| Context [99], spot date: 1760-1780  |          |
| Early Creamware (CREA EAR), 1750-1770, form: plate.   | 2 sherds |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) 1580-1900, form: plate.   | 6 sherds |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700,                               |          |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| form: tripod pipkin.   | 1 sherd   |
| English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, form: plate.   | 1 sherd   |
| Tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration (TGW SPNG), 1700-1760, one sherd, form: bowl; small rounded. | 1 sherd   |
| Context [101], spot date: c.1680-1800  |           |
| English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, form: plate.   | 1 sherd   |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.                                | 2 sherds  |
| Context [110], spot date: c.1680-1800  |           |
| English tin-glazed ware(TGW), 1570-1846, form: bowl.   | 1 sherd   |
| Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550-1700, form: jug.  | 1 sherd   |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, form: unidentified.           | 5 sherds  |
| Context [113], spot date: 1740-1770  |           |
| Early Creamware (CREA EAR), 1750-1770, form: plate.  | 2 sherds  |
| Context [115], spot date: mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |           |
| Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, form: unidentified.                       | 1 sherd   |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.                                | 1 sherd   |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, form: plate.                                    | 3 sherds  |
| Context [118], spot date: 1800-1830  |           |
| Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV),1760-1830, form: plate.                               | 2 sherds, |
| English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, form: plate.   | 1 sherd   |
| London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, form: flower pot.                                | 1 sherd   |

### **Clay tobacco pipe index**

Chris Jarrett

Context [6], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 6 fragments

Context [37], spot date, 1580-1910  
Nib - 1 fragment  
Stems - 5 fragments

Context [6], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 6 fragments

Context [40], spot date, 1660-1680  
Bowl: AO18 - 1 bowl

Context [64], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 1 fragment

Context [75], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 1 fragment

Context [82], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 1 fragment

Context [99], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 4 fragment

Context [107], spot date, 1580-1910

Stems - 3 fragment

Context [110], spot date, 1700-1740  
Bowl: OS10, 1700-1740 - 1 bowl  
Stems - 3 fragments

Context [118], spot date, 1580-1910  
Stems - 3 fragments

Small Finds Index

Data supplied by Marit Gaimster and Kevin Hayward

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| [101] <1> Cornish Roofing Slate mainly used in 19 <sup>th</sup> century | 1 slate |
| [102]<2>Post-Medieval Copper Penny (heavily eroded)                     | 1 coin  |

## APPENDIX 4– OASIS FORM

1.1. OASIS ID: preconst1-60049

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Archaeological evaluation at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2  |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological evaluation undertaken between 27/4/2009-18/5/2009 at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 1LQ by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in advance of the redevelopment of site. 8 trenches were excavated across the site. A sequence emerged of post-medieval rural to urban development from the late 17th century into the 20th century. Post-medieval wall foundations, drains, and pitting of various descriptions were recorded in 5 of the 8 trenches while modern basements had truncated any potential archaeological deposits within the remaining 3 trenches. Of particular note were the building remains and the backyard activities found within the two trenches along the southern side of Church Street. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 27-04-2009 End: 18-05-2009   |
| Previous/future work                   | / Not known   |
| Any associated project reference codes | WEJ09 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Other 15 - Other  |
| Monument type                          | WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval  |
| Monument type                          | QUARRY PITS Post Medieval   |
| Monument type                          | RUBBISH PITS Post Medieval  |

|                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Monument type                    | CULVERT Post Medieval             |
| Monument type                    | DRAINS Post Medieval              |
| Monument type                    | PLOUGHSOIL Post Medieval          |
| Monument type                    | DEMOLITION DEPOSITS Post Medieval |
| Monument type                    | DEMOLITION DEPOSITS Modern        |
| Monument type                    | COBBLED SURFACE Modern            |
| Monument type                    | WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern           |
| Monument type                    | BASEMENTS Modern                  |
| Significant Finds                | COIN Post Medieval                |
| Significant Finds                | POTTERY Post Medieval             |
| Significant Finds                | CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                | GLASS Post Medieval               |
| Significant Finds                | SLAG Post Medieval                |
| Methods & techniques             | 'Sample Trenches'                 |
| Development type                 | Mixed                             |
| Prompt                           | Planning condition                |
| Position in the planning process | Pre determination                 |

#### **Project location**

Country            England



|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Site location     | GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster |
| Postcode          | W2 1LQ   |
| Study area        | 5000.00 Square metres  |
| Site coordinates  | TQ 2687 8185 51.5208057487 -0.171158432002 51 31 14 N 000 10 16 W Point  |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 30.72m Max: 32.30m  |

### Project creators

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation         | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd                 |
| Project brief originator     | Richard Hughes                                |
| Project design originator    | Peter Moore                                   |
| Project director/manager     | Peter Moore                                   |
| Project supervisor           | James Langthorne                              |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Joannou and Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd. |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Joannou and Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd. |

### Project archives

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Archive ID        | WEJ09 |

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID WEJ09

Digital Contents

Digital Media available 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'Text', 'Spreadsheets', 'Digital photography', 'Images Vector'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID WEJ09

Paper Contents

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

## **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 1LQ

Author(s)/Editor(s) Langthorne, J.

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 softcover grey literature report.

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Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 3 June 2009

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## 2. OASIS:

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

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