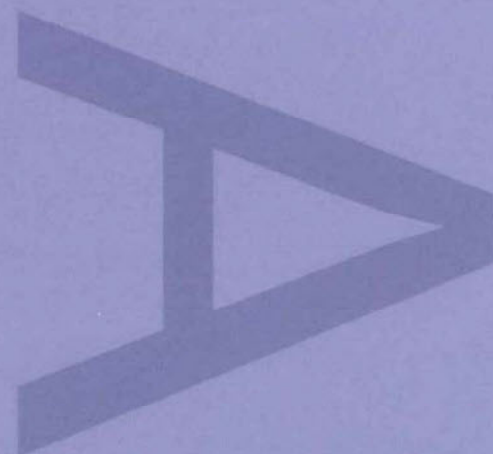
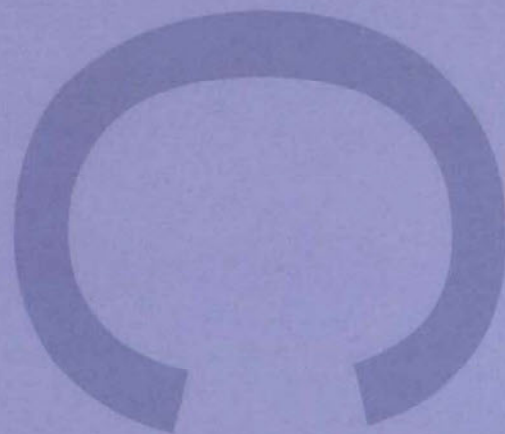
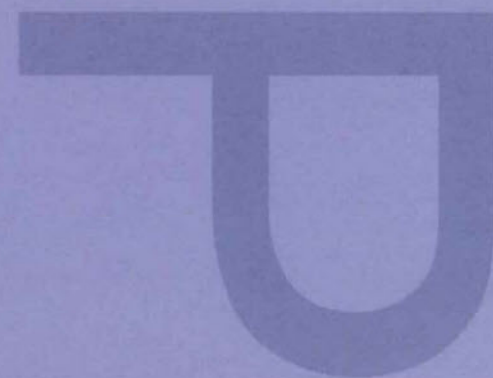


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT BLOCK  
T1,  
KING'S CROSS CENTRAL,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
CAMDEN**

**SITE CODE: KXR 09**

**AUGUST 2009**



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Site Name**

Block T1, King's Cross Central,  
London Borough of Camden

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Block T1, King's  
Cross Central, London Borough of Camden, N1**

**Site Code: KXR 09**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2989 8373**

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**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2009**

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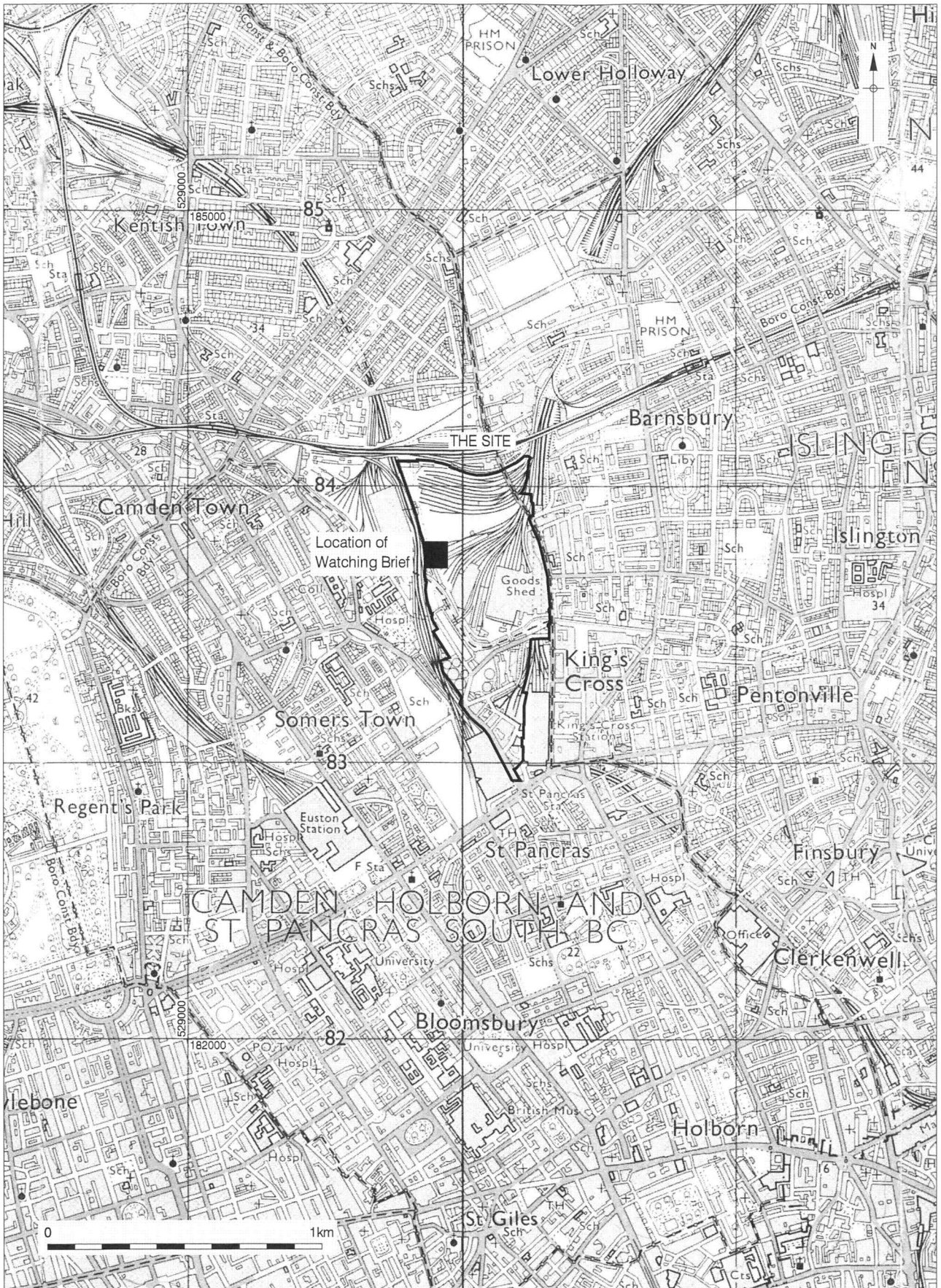
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of a Watching Brief undertaken at Block T1, as part of the King's Cross Central Development, London Borough of Camden, N1. Block T1 is centred at TQ 2989 8373. The project was commissioned by Argent (King's Cross) Limited and Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook the fieldwork between 30<sup>th</sup> January and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2009.
- 1.2 The area of development comprised a 0.4 ha tract of land. This was monitored during an initial phase of trial pitting, and again during large-scale ground reduction of the entire area; designated phases A and B respectively.
- 1.3 Each trial pit was excavated to around 3-4 metres below ground level, with a maximum depth of 4.6m reached within Trial Pit 11. Natural London Clay was only identified within six of the 30 trial pits at between 22.78m OD and 24.36m OD.
- 1.4 The Watching Brief identified mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits and remnants of the former 'Saddlers Shop' and 'Store House'. Numerous late 19<sup>th</sup> century services and pipe trenches were also documented. Other features encountered included the remains of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Water Softening Plant, and several phases of cobbled road surface, interpreted as the former Wharf Road and former yard surfaces. All features were sealed by a considerable depth of late 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground. No archaeological features pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century were identified.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited within Block T1 as part of the King's Cross Central development, London Borough of Camden, N1, between 30<sup>th</sup> January and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2009. The work was commissioned by Argent (King's Cross) Limited, project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author, Shane Maher, Tomasz Mazurkiewicz and Paul McGarrity.
- 2.2 Block T1 was bounded by Blocks T2 to the north and P1 and N to the east and south-east respectively.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2989 8373
- 2.4 The site was assigned the code KXR 09.
- 2.5 The maximum depth of ground reduction was 4.6m within Trial Pit 11, exposing natural London Clay. Phase A of the works entailed the excavation of 30 trial pits. Each pit varied in size but on average extended 3-4m in depth x 1-2m in width. Phase B of works comprised the complete ground reduction of the footprint of T1. Natural ground was only observed within a few of the trial pits suggesting large-scale truncation and redevelopment of the area.



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



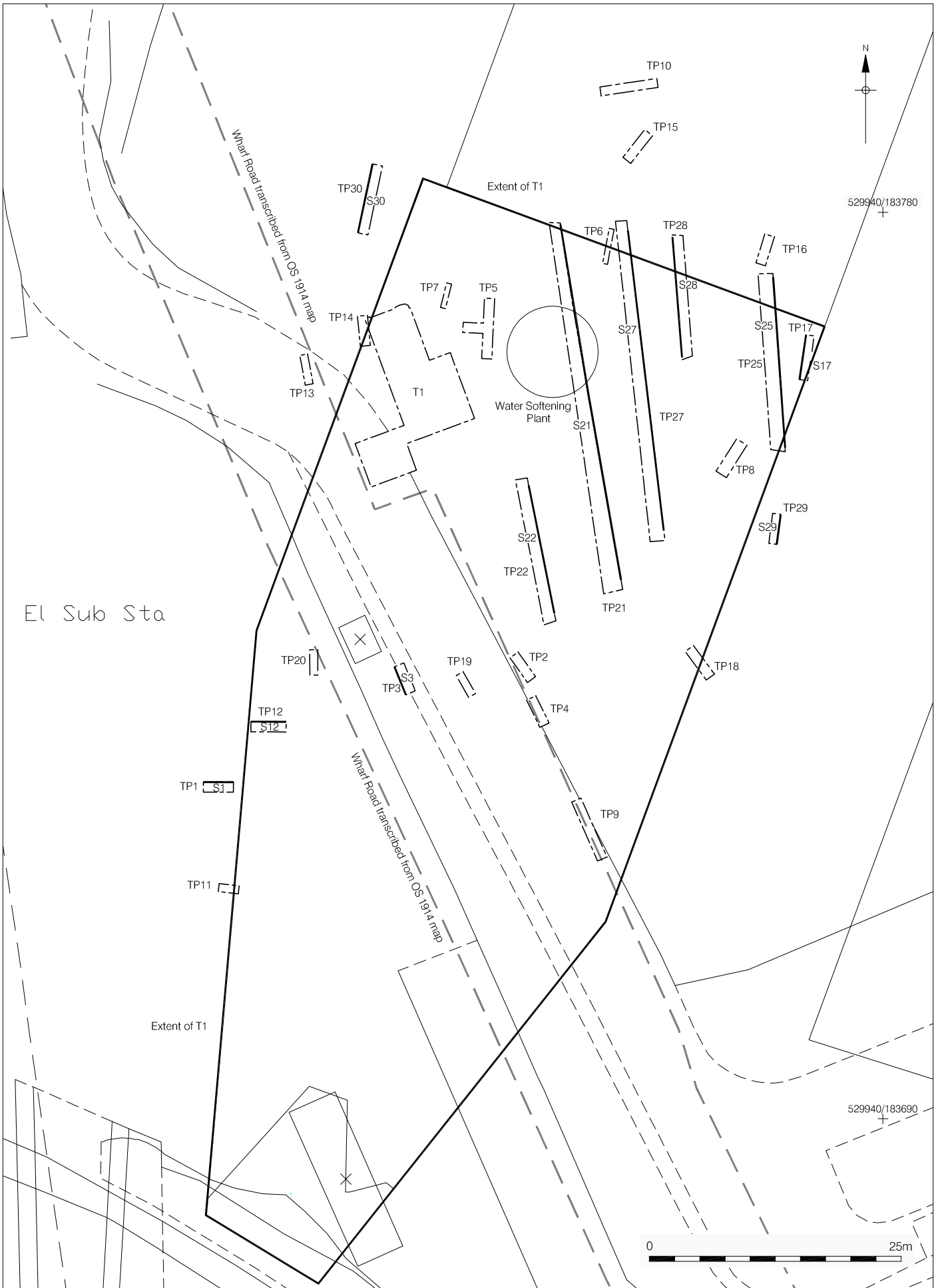


Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500 at A4



### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Camden Replacement Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2006). The adopted Plan states:

#### **B8: Archaeological Sites and Monuments**

##### **A – Sites and monuments of national archaeological importance**

*When considering development close to sites and monuments of national archaeological importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, the Council will seek the physical preservation of the archaeological features and their settings.*

##### **B – Sites and monuments of archaeological importance**

*The Council will only grant consent for development where acceptable measures are undertaken to preserve remains of archaeological importance and their settings. Developers should adopt measures that allow such remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where this cannot be achieved, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out.*

- 3.4 The policy goes on to state that:

**3.77** *When researching the development potential of a site, developers should, in all cases assess whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. Where there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed developments, including the results of archaeological deskbased assessment and field evaluation, under the provisions of Article 3 (2) of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.*

**3.78** *Within archaeological priority areas and for sites of archaeological potential, the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before a planning application is determined. If important archaeological remains are found, developers should adopt measures that allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where the preservation of such remains in situ cannot be achieved the Council will require that no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains have been carried out on site by an archaeological organisation approved by the Council. In appropriate cases, the Council may grant planning permission subject to conditions, or seek voluntary agreements, to cover such matters, including making provision for access, interpretation and display for public benefit during excavation and publication of the recorded results. Recorded results should also be provided by the developer for inclusion in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record. Where developers do*

*not propose due provision for accommodating important archaeological remains, planning permission may be refused.*

- 3.5 The site does not lie within an archaeological priority zone as identified by the London Borough of Camden.

## **4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey map 256 of the area (1:50,000 series) indicates that the underlying solid geology comprises London Clay.
- 4.2 Modern ground level varied between 27.56m OD and 25.29m OD. The site was generally flat and was covered with hardstanding.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 General Overview**

5.1.1 The site is thought to have undergone limited development until the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, primarily with the introduction of the railways. The potential for archaeologically recoverable remains pre-dating the post-medieval period are therefore limited.

### **5.2 Post Medieval**

5.3 During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century shallow quarrying for weathered clayey soils for brickmaking took place within the vicinity of the site.

5.4 Development within the local area increased following the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century creation of the Great Northern Railway Goods Depot to the south of the site. Within the northern areas of the King's Cross Central site as a whole, the back of the gentle south facing slopes were terraced to create a sub-horizontal ground surface. Conversely, southern areas were subject to ground raising utilising spoil removed from the north, completing the level landscape approaching the Regent's Canal.

5.4.1 Numerous subsidiary buildings were constructed, associated with the railway industry. These included a Saddlers shop, offices, stores and Smithy as examples. A vast network of railway tracks were also laid within this area, extending into other parts of the King's Cross complex.

5.4.2 The railway infrastructure remained relatively stable and unchanged until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some damage occurred as a result of German bombing; however the decline of the industry did not begin until the 1960s. Between the 1960s and 1980s many of the railway sidings were removed and phased demolition begun on some the more major buildings.

5.4.3 All residual railway related buildings and infrastructure were removed in 2001-3, with further large scale ground disturbances occurring during the construction for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) out of St Pancras Station.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The areas to be reduced were laid out by the groundwork contractors in accordance with the proposed development plan. The ground reduction was machine excavated by the contractors with a flat bladed ditching bucket following the removal of indurated modern debris associated with CTRL works.
- 6.2 All ground reduction was monitored by an attendant archaeologist so that any archaeological deposits could be excavated and recorded stratigraphically.
- 6.3 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and / or exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The recording system used was "single context".

## **7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

7.1 Trial pit and trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

### **7.2 Trial Pit 1**

7.2.1 Trial Pit 1 measured 1m N-S x 3m E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.9m (23.66m OD).

7.2.2 Mixed gravel-rich silts and concrete made ground were identified as deposits [1], [2] and [3], and interpreted as late 20<sup>th</sup> century CTRL dumping and levelling. These were recorded from 27.56m OD with a combined thickness of 3.15m, and sealed redeposited clay [4]. Layer [4] comprised an orange-brown silty clay and was at least 0.75m thick from 24.40m OD.

### **7.3 Trial Pit 2**

7.3.1 Trial Pit 2 measured 3m x 1m and was abandoned at a depth of 0.30m due to the presence of modern services. Deposit [14] comprised modern made ground and was interpreted as late 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling as part of the CTRL redevelopment. This was identified at 25.93m OD with maximum depth at the base of the ground reduction at 25.63m OD.

### **7.4 Trial Pit 3 (Figure 5)**

7.4.1 Trial Pit 3 measured 3m x 1m x 2m, and was excavated to a depth of 23.75m OD.

7.4.2 Deposits [15], [16] and [17] were the latest deposits recorded in the trial pit, comprising late 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground and concrete. These had a combined thickness of 1.5m, and sealed cobbled surface [42] at 24.45m OD. The surface extended 1.1m north-south, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south and comprised granite setts 200mm in thickness. Light yellow-brown sandy mortar bedding layer [43] was sealed by [42] from 24.25m OD measuring 100mm thickness, which in turn lay within cut [44]. The construction cut for the roadway had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by both [42] and [43] at 24.15m OD.

7.4.3 A 0.70m thick deposit of firm, grey-black, gravelly clay was identified at 24.46m OD, extending beyond the limit of excavation. This was truncated by [42] and interpreted as contaminated redeposited clay, possibly a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposit, and therefore contemporary with surface [42].

### **7.5 Trial Pit 4**

7.5.1 Trial Pit 4 measured 3m x 1m x 0.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 24.59m OD.

7.5.2 The latest deposit in the trial pit was 0.80m of mixed rubble made ground [249] which sealed concrete slab [250] at 25.29m OD and cobbled surface [251] at 25.29m OD.

At this point the trial pit was abandoned due to the presence of extensive services. Cobbled surface [251] utilised granite setts measuring 300mm x 200mm x 150mm and extended 0.5m north-south, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. This was believed to represent part of the former Wharf Road as documented on late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century OS maps.

## **7.6 Trial Pit 5 (Figure 5)**

7.6.1 Trial Pit 5 measured 6m x 3m x 4m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 22.48m OD.

7.6.2 Deposits [5] and [12] were the latest deposits in the trial pit with a combined depth of 1.70m from 26.48m OD. These comprised late 20<sup>th</sup> century CTRL backfill and levelling layers which sealed modern culvert [48]. Concrete structure [48] was identified within cut [13] from an uppermost elevation of 25.48m OD and 0.80m thickness. Cut [13] extended 1m north-south x 1.22m east-west truncating tarmac layer [46]. It had vertical sides and base, Further made ground deposits [46] and [49] comprised 100mm and 200mm thick layers of tarmac and concrete respectively, identified from 25.48m OD. The concrete lay within cut [47] which extended 0.6m north-south, truncating surface [6]. Deposits [5], [12], [13] and [46]-[49] were all interpreted as late 20<sup>th</sup> century features, presumably part of the CTRL redevelopment of the area.

7.6.3 Surface [6] extended 1.90m north-south and was 200mm thick. It comprised indurated granite cobble setts. The surface was identified from 25.38m OD and sealed an indurated yellow-brown, sandy concrete bedding layer at 25.18m OD, 0.12m thickness. The bedding layer extended 2.5m north-south, which may suggest the full width of the cobble surface prior to truncation.

7.6.4 A soft deposit of dark greyish black silty sand [8] was overlain by [7], and identified at 25.06m OD, 2.5m north-south x 100mm thickness. This in turn sealed 0.50m thick red crushed CBM deposit [9]. This distinctive deposit has been observed throughout the site, and was recorded from 24.96m OD in this location, extending 3.5m north-south. These layers were subsequently interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling and made ground deposits.

7.6.5 Redeposited clay [10] was identified at 24.48m OD and measured 1.7m in thickness. It was overlain by [9] and sealed natural clay [11]. The natural London Clay was recorded at the base of the trench from an uppermost level of 22.78m OD.

## **7.7 Trial Pit 6**

7.7.1 Trial Pit 6 measured 6.5m x 1m x 3.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 22.85m OD, exposing London Clay.



7.7.2 Deposits [18], [19] and [20] comprised 20<sup>th</sup> century silty rubble made ground associated with the CTRL landscaping works. These were the latest deposits identified in the trial pit and were present from a level of 26.45m OD with a combined depth of 2.30m.

7.7.3 Firm blue-brown clay [21] was identified at 24.15m OD, extending 1.3m in depth and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Deposit [21] was interpreted as natural London Clay.

## **7.8 Trial Pit 7**

7.8.1 Trial Pit 7 measured 6m x 1m x 3.7m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.01m OD. The trial pit exposed natural London Clay.

7.8.2 The most recent deposits in the trial pit comprised rubble, concrete and gravels from 26.71m OD with a combined thickness of 1.8m. These layers were denoted as deposits [22], [23] and [24] respectively, and interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground.

7.8.3 Red CBM crush deposit [25] was overlain by made ground deposits [22], [23] and [24] from an uppermost level of 24.91m OD. Deposit [25] extended the full length of the trench, was 0.20m thick and sealed redeposited clay [26] at 24.71m OD. Layer [26] comprised blue-grey silty clay with occasional fragments of CBM inclusions. Features [25] and [26] were interpreted as mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits.

7.8.4 Natural London Clay [27] was recorded from 24.17m OD, with a thickness of 1.2m extending beyond the limit of excavation.

## **7.9 Trial Pit 8**

7.9.1 Trial Pit 8 measured 4m x 1.10m x 3.2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.33m OD.

7.9.2 Made ground deposits [28] and [29] capped the trial pit, with a combined thickness of 1m from 26.53m OD. The mix of silty rubble and tarmac was interpreted as a 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposit associated with the CTRL landscaping of the area.

7.9.3 A cobbled yard surface was identified at 25.53m OD. The surface utilised granite setts on concrete bedding material. The surface extended 1m north-south x 300mm thickness, and sealed compacted yellow brown, sandy gravelly clay [31] at 25.53m OD. The clay was 0.50m thick. Deposit [31] in turn sealed grey black sandy gravel layer [32] which was 0.40m thick. The top of the deposit was located at 24.73m OD. Layers [31] and [32] were interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling and preparatory deposits for the cobbled yard.

7.9.4 The earliest observed deposit in the trial pit comprised firm, greyish brown clay with occasional inclusions of sub-angular gravels. This extended the full length of the trench and was located at a level of 24.33m OD. The deposit was at least 1.20m

thick, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. With no dating evidence, and trench access not possible due to health and safety restrictions, this deposit was tentatively interpreted as redeposited clay and therefore of probable late 19<sup>th</sup> century date. It was sealed by [32].

#### **7.10 Trial Pit 9**

7.10.1 Trial Pit 9 measured 6.4m x 1m x 1.2m deep whereupon it was abandoned, reaching a maximum depth of 24.48m OD.

7.10.2 The only deposits observed were rubble and concrete made ground, denoted as features [34] and [35] from 25.68m OD, extending the full length and depth of the trench. These features were interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling and made ground associated with the CTRL works.

#### **7.11 Trial Pit 10**

7.11.1 Trial Pit 10 measured 5.7m x 0.9m x 3.1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.67m OD.

7.11.2 The latest deposits identified in the trench comprised Deposits [36], [37], [38], and [39] which had a combined thickness of 1.24m. The top of these deposits was located at 26.77m OD. The deposits comprised mixed silty clays and concrete, interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling and made ground associated with the CTRL works.

7.11.3 A layer of compacted red CBM crush [40] was overlain by made ground from a maximum upper elevation of 25.53m OD. This measured 0.60m thickness and was interpreted as a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposit, sealing redeposited clay [41]. Clay layer [41] was the earliest observed feature within this trial pit, and was identified at 24.93m OD. It was 1.3m thick and continued beyond the limit of excavation.

#### **7.12 Trial Pit 11**

7.12.1 Trial Pit 11 measured 0.8m x 2m x 4.6m and had a maximum depth of 22.96m OD.

7.12.2 Similar made ground deposits, as found within other trial pits, were located at the top of the trench with a combined depth of 1.60m from 27.56m OD. These deposits were denoted as layers [74], [75] and [76] and interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground associated with CTRL works.

7.12.3 Made ground [74], [75] and [76] sealed deposits [77] and [78] yellow-brown and pinkish red clays with occasional gravel inclusions.. These deposits extended 2m x 0.76m thick at a level of 25.96m OD, and were both interpreted as 19<sup>th</sup> century redeposited clay.

7.12.4 The earliest observed deposit comprised natural London Clay, directly overlain by deposit [78]. This was identified as layer [79] which was at least 0.24m thick and was located at 23.20m OD.

### **7.13 Trial Pit 12**

7.13.1 Trial Pit 12 measured 1m x 3.5m x 3.7m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.86m OD.

7.13.2 The latest deposit in the trench was deposit [112] which comprised a 0.60m thick layer of rubble made ground, and was located at 27.56m OD. This sealed culvert [104], which was identified at 26.96m OD and which utilised red-orange bricks bonded with a brown sandy mortar. The full structure measured 0.84m east-west x 1.2m depth, and rested within construction cut [105]. The cut exhibited near vertical sides and a flat base at 25.76m OD. Features [104], [105] and [112] were interpreted as modern 20<sup>th</sup> century structures and made ground, associated with CTRL works.

7.13.3 A 0.20m thick layer of black silty sand was truncated by [105], and denoted as deposit [106]. This was identified at 26.96m OD and sealed grey-brown silty sand backfill [107]. Deposit [107] contained a ceramic pipe and filled cut [108]. The pipe trench extended in a north-south orientation, and measured 0.62m width x 0.60m depth, and exhibited near vertical edges and a flat base.

7.13.4 Red crushed CBM deposit [109] was identified from 26.76m OD, and was 0.30m thick. This was truncated by construction cuts [105] and [108] and sealed clay layer [110]. Deposit [110] comprised 2.10m thick redeposited clay, observed from 26.46m OD. Layers [109] and [110] were therefore interpreted to be late 19<sup>th</sup> century ground raising and levelling deposits.

7.13.5 The earliest observed deposit comprised London Clay [111]. This was identified from 24.36m OD and was at least 0.50m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The London Clay was directly overlain by deposit [110].

### **7.14 Trial Pit 13**

7.14.1 Trial pit 13 extended 3m x 0.80m x 1.9m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 25.69m OD.

7.14.2 The only features identified within this trench comprised a 1.9m depth of rubble made ground and a concrete layer at the base, denoted as features [86] and [93] respectively. These were interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground associated with CTRL works.

### **7.15 Trial Pit 14**

7.15.1 Trial pit 14 measured 3m x 1m x 3.2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.97m OD.

- 7.15.2 Layers [98] and [99] comprised rubble and concrete made ground respectively. These layers were located at the top of the trial pit and had a combined thickness of 1.60m from 27.17m OD. The deposits were interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century make up material associated with CTRL works.
- 7.15.3 The above layers sealed a red brick wall, possibly east west in orientation. This was denoted as feature [100] and utilised red bricks sized 230mm x 110mm x 70mm, bonded with yellow brown sandy mortar. The wall was recorded at a maximum level of 25.57m OD. It measured 1m observed length east-west x approximately 0.30m width x 0.30m depth, with around three courses of brickwork visible. This feature lay directly over yellow/pinkish brown sandy mortar layer [101], a foundation deposit, which contained frequent inclusions of crushed CBM. Deposit [101] extended 1m east-west x 0.40m depth. It was located at 25.27m OD and filled construction cut [102]. Due to poor accessibility and extensive modern intrusions and assumed horizontal truncation, the full limits of cut [102] were impossible to ascertain. These features were interpreted to be of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.15.4 The earliest observed deposit in this trial pit comprised mid yellow brown clay [103]. This was truncated by [102] and identified at 24.87m OD. It was at least 0.90m thick, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Layer [103] was considered to represent redeposited clay and therefore of probable mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **7.16 Trial Pit 15**

- 7.16.1 Trial Pit 15 measured 3.5m x 0.6m x 2.9m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.87m OD, exposing redeposited clay.
- 7.16.2 Sealing the trial pit was a 1.5m thickness of rubble made ground, denoted as deposits [50] and [51] from 26.77m OD. These were considered to be 20<sup>th</sup> century dumping and levelling associated with CTRL works and sealed dump layer [52].
- 7.16.3 Layer [52] was identified at 25.27m OD. It was 0.80m thick and comprised dark blue-black silty sand. The feature appeared to be a levelling deposit, contaminated with diesel and creosote, and therefore of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The deposit was overlain by made ground and sealed clay [53].
- 7.16.4 At 24.47m OD mid grey brown clay was identified, extending 0.60m in thickness and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. This was interpreted to be redeposited clay of probable mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and represented the earliest observed feature within this trench.

## **7.17 Trial Pit 16**

- 7.17.1 Trial Pit 16 measured 3m x 0.80m x 3m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.80m OD, exposing redeposited clay.

7.17.2 Deposits [54] and [55] comprised rubble made ground, with a combined depth of 2.60m. These were identified from 26.80m OD and sealed the trench in its entirety, directly overlying deposit [56].

7.17.3 Layer [56] was identified at 24.20m OD and comprised firm, yellow-brown clay. It was 0.40m thick and continued beyond the limit of excavation,. This layer was interpreted as redeposited clay, and therefore of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **7.18 Trial Pit 17**

7.18.1 Trial Pit 17 measured 4.5m x 0.80m x 3.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 22.73m OD, exposing a cobbled yard surface and redeposited clay.

7.18.2 Layers [57] and [58] comprised modern rubble and tarmac made ground. These were identified from 26.53m OD, with the combined depth of 1.25m, sealing feature [59].

7.18.3 At 25.39m OD, cobbled yard surface [59] was identified. This utilised blue-grey granite setts, and was only observed in section measuring 0.25m in thickness. The granite setts on average measured 300mm x 150mm x 100mm, and rested directly onto yellow-brown sandy mortar bedding layer [60]. The bedding layer was 0.25m thick and contained frequent inclusions of rebar.

7.18.4 A pipe trench orientated north-west south-east was observed directly below bedding layer [60]. Cut [64] exhibited steep, near vertical edges and a flat base, measuring 0.30m width x 0.78m thickness from 24.78m OD. This was backfilled with grey-brown sandy silt [63] and a red-brown ceramic pipe 140mm in diameter. These features were interpreted as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century pipe trench contemporary with surface [59], and truncated layer [61]. Deposit [61] comprised red-black silty sandy gravel, with occasional inclusions of timber fragments and clay lenses, identified at 24.78m OD, and 1.25m thick. This was considered to be a 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposit.

7.18.5 The earliest observed deposit in this trial pit comprised redeposited grey-brown clay with occasional inclusions of CBM flecks [62]. The layer was observed at 23.53m OD. It was 0.80m thick and extended beyond the limit of excavation.

#### **7.19 Trial Pit 18**

7.19.1 Trial Pit 18 measured 3.5m x 1m x 3.9m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 22.25m OD, exposing redeposited clay.

7.19.2 The trench was sealed by 1.3m thickness of mixed rubble made ground. This was denoted as deposit [94] from 26.15m OD and sealed levelling deposit [95]. Layer [95] was encountered from 24.85m. The layer was 1.02m thick and comprised dark red crushed CBM.

7.19.3 Firm, mid green grey redeposited clay [96] was recorded from 24.45m OD. The layer was 0.7m thick and sealed by red crush [95]. The red crush layer in turn sealed mid yellow brown clay deposit [97]. The latter was identified from 23.75m OD, was 1.5m thick and continued beyond the limit of excavation. Due to health and safety restrictions, access to the trench in order to verify whether this was natural or redeposited clay was not possible. Layers [95], [96] and [97] were therefore interpreted as 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling material.

## **7.20 Trial Pit 19**

7.20.1 Trial Pit 19 measured 2.5m x 0.8m x 2.7m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.23m OD, exposing redeposited clay.

7.20.2 The latest deposits in the trench were layers [87] and [88], comprising rubble and tarmac made ground respectively. These layers were identified from 25.93m OD, with a combined thickness of 0.6m, and were interpreted to be 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits associated with the CTRL landscaping works.

7.20.3 At 25.33m OD, cobbled road surface [89] was recorded, measuring 0.2m thick. This utilised granite cobble setts 300mm x 200mm x 150mm in size and sealed a yellow-brown sandy concrete bedding layer [90], 0.30m thick. The surface was interpreted to represent remnants of the former Wharf Road, as depicted in late 19<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources.

7.20.4 The road surface sealed deposit [91], a levelling layer of crushed red CBM, identified from 24.83m OD and measuring 0.3m thickness. This sealed a 1.3m thickness of mid yellow brown redeposited clay [92], recorded from 24.53m OD. Features [92] and [93] were therefore interpreted as mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits.

## **7.21 Trial Pit 20**

7.21.1 Trial Pit 20 measured 2.5m x 0.8m x 4m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.31m OD, exposing natural London Clay.

7.21.2 The latest deposits in the trench were layers [80], [81] and [82] located from 27.31m OD. These comprised rubble and concrete made ground layers with a combined thickness of 2.36m, all interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits associated with CTRL works.

7.21.3 Extending north-south through the trench was pipe cut [225]. This was identified from 25.31m OD, with its base at 23.97m OD, and it was 1.34m thick. The feature was obscured due to modern intrusions, but appeared to exhibit vertical sides and a flat base, containing grey brown silty sand backfill [224] and ceramic pipe [84] with a 350mm diameter. This feature was interpreted as a late 19<sup>th</sup> century service.

7.21.4 Redeposited yellow-brown clay [83] was recorded from 25.13m OD. This was 1m in thickness and was truncated by pipe trench [225]. The earliest observed deposit

comprised natural London Clay [85] which was identified at 23.97m OD and was 0.65m thick, extending beyond the limit of excavation.

## **7.22 Trial Pit 21**

- 7.22.1 Trial Pit 21 measured 35.8m x 1m x 3m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.38m OD, exposing a number of early 20<sup>th</sup> century walls.
- 7.22.2 The latest deposit in the trench was a layer of rubble made ground, which measured between 1m and 2.40m thick at an upper level of 26.38m OD. This was denoted as deposit [128] and interpreted as late 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling. Of contemporary date were a number of layers of concrete ([129], [143], [154]), silty rubble backfill [136] and modern services ([138], [139], [146], [147]), all of which were interpreted as associated with CTRL groundworks.
- 7.22.3 At the southern extent of the trench, cobbled surface [148] was identified. This was recorded at 25.38m OD, measured 9.80m north-south as seen x 0.20m thickness. The surface utilised granite setts, and rested upon a 0.20m thick bedding layer [149] of yellow sandy concrete, within construction cut [150]. The full extent of the cut was not revealed, continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. The base of construction cut [150] was recorded at 24.98m OD and truncated levelling deposits [151]=[155].
- 7.22.4 Wall [131] utilised standard 230mm x 110mm x 70mm red bricks, and rested upon a concrete base 0.30m depth. This was located towards the northern extent of the trench and was identified at 25.68m OD. The wall measured 0.40m wide x 1.60m thick, and appeared to follow an east-west orientation. The brickwork was stamped 'Phorpres' and interpreted as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century feature, most likely dated to the 1930s. This feature was sealed by a 1.20m thickness of grey brown silty sand backfill [130]. The wall lay within construction cut [132], the base of which was identified at 23.78m OD.
- 7.22.5 Adjacent to [131], 5m to the south, was similar wall [137]. This utilised comparable red 'Phorpres' bricks and measured 0.40m wide x 0.60m thick as seen from 25.36m OD. The feature followed an east-west orientation, and therefore was interpreted as a counterpart to [131], of contemporary date, with the south face of [131] and north face of [137] demarcating an internal space. The northern face of [137] was sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of soft brownish yellow redeposited clay, denoted as layer [140]. With no construction cut or foundation relating to [137] visible, this was tentatively interpreted as backfill.
- 7.22.6 Other masonry features identified included a brick culvert [141] and east-west wall [142]. Both features utilised red 'Phorpres' bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. Culvert [141] extended 2m x 0.80m depth from 25.38m OD, and wall [142] measured 0.30m width x 1.66m depth, similarly identified from 25.38m OD. The latter



rested within construction cut [182]. These features were therefore interpreted as contemporary to [131] and [137] and dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

7.22.7 All masonry features overlay or truncated a black silty sandy gravel deposit. This was recorded as layers [133], [144], [151] and [155] and encountered between 25.38m OD and 25.13m OD, measuring 0.20m – 0.40m thickness. The layers were interpreted as a late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposit and identified between 25.38m OD and 25.13m OD, measuring 0.20m to 0.40m thickness. The layers were interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits.

7.22.8 As identified within other trenches, a distinctive layer of red crushed CBM was observed, sealed by the black silty levelling deposit described above. This was denoted as layers [134] and [152] from 24.88m OD and 25.18m OD respectively. These layers exhibited differing thicknesses of 0.90m and 0.52m, indicative of variable truncations.

7.22.9 The earliest observed deposit in the trial pit comprised a layer of yellow brown, silty redeposited clay. This was sealed by red crush [134]=[152] and identified as layers [135]=[145]=[153] from between 24.82m OD and 23.98m OD. The full extent of this deposit was not revealed and continued beyond the limit of excavation with a maximum thickness of 1.30m.

### **7.23 Trial Pit 22**

7.23.1 Trial Pit 22 measured 13m x 1m x 3.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 22.71m OD, exposing redeposited clay.

7.23.2 Sealing the trial pit from 26.53m OD were rubble and tarmac made ground layers [203] and [204], with a combined depth of 1.16m. These layers were interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits associated with CTRL works.

7.23.3 Cobbled yard surface [205] was identified at 25.37m OD. The surface was 0.15m thick and utilised granite setts. The full extent of this feature is unknown, as it continued beyond the limit of excavation to both north and south. The road surface directly rested upon yellow brown sandy mortar bedding layer [206], which was 0.10m thick.

7.23.4 Extending east west, through the centre of the trench, feature [209] was observed. This comprised a truncation of unknown purpose, measuring 1.8m width x 2.2m depth from 25.13m OD. The feature was entirely filled by [208], dark grey brown clayey sand, containing moderate inclusions of red brick and timber fragments, and sealed by [206]. Cut [209] exhibited vertical sides, which extended beyond the limit of excavation, and may represent part of a soakaway.

7.23.5 Cut [209] truncated the northern limits of deposit [210]. This comprised brown grey silty sand, containing moderate inclusions of small angular gravels and CBM. The

deposit represented the fill of [211], which measured 3.7m width x 0.6m thickness from 25.13m OD. Cut [211] was observed to have a flat base and steep sides with a sharp break of slope at top and base. The full extent and orientation is unknown. The purpose of the feature was also difficult to ascertain and may represent a robbing cut.

7.23.6 Red crushed CBM layer [207] was observed at 25.13m OD, truncated by [211]. This levelling layer had a maximum thickness of 0.2m and was interpreted as 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The red crush layer sealed deposit [212], a soft, mid yellowish brown silty redeposited clay. Layer [212] was recorded from between 24.93m OD and 24.53m OD and continued beyond the limit of excavation with a maximum observed thickness of 2m.

#### **7.24 Trial Pit 23**

7.24.1 Abandoned.

#### **7.25 Trial Pit 24**

7.25.1 Abandoned.

#### **7.26 Trial Pit 25**

7.26.1 Trial Pit 25 measured 17m x 1m x 3.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 22.73m OD.

7.26.2 Numerous layers of rubble made ground, tarmac and silty sand demolition material, containing wood and chalk fragments were the latest deposits in the trench. The layers were denoted as features [113], [114]=[120], [115], [116] and [117], and were recorded from 26.53m OD, with a combined thickness of 2.78m. These were all interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century layers of levelling, associated with CTRL works in the area.

7.26.3 The made ground sealed cobbled yard surface [121]. This was identified at 25.43m OD, extending 5m from the northern limit of excavation x 0.20m thick and utilised well cemented granite setts. Surface [121] rested upon a 0.10m thick bedding layer [122] of compact, yellow brown, sandy mortar, which in turn sealed 0.40m thick sandy gravel layer [123]. The latter was interpreted as a levelling deposit for the early 20<sup>th</sup> century road surface.

7.26.4 A second cobbled surface was identified to the north of the trench. This was denoted as feature [119], and recorded at 24.33m OD. Ground water obscured the feature to be able to gain more specific information, but it appeared to utilise cemented blue grey granite setts. There was no clear relationship between this surface and surface [121].

7.26.5 An east-west orientated pipe trench was sealed by layer [123]. Pipe trench cut [125] measured 0.47m width x 0.92m depth from a level of 24.73m OD, exhibiting vertical sides and a flat base. This was filled by ceramic pipe [127], with a 0.28m diameter, and grey brown, silty clay backfill [124].

7.26.6 Red crushed CBM layer [118] was recorded at 24.73m OD and was truncated by [125]. This extended 11.42m north south x 0.3m depth and sealed [126]. The latter comprised silty redeposited clay 0.8m thick and located at 24.53m OD. Both features were interpreted as mid 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits.

## **7.27 Trial Pit 26**

7.27.1 Abandoned.

## **7.28 Trial Pit 27**

7.28.1 Trial pit 27 measured 30m x 1m x 3m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.50m OD.

7.28.2 Sealing the trench were a number of layers of rubble made ground, consistent with the late 20<sup>th</sup> century CTRL works. These were denoted as deposits [159] and [166] within cut [176], with a combined thickness of 1.76m, from a level of 26.50m OD.

7.28.3 Cobbled yard surface [169] was identified at 25.40m OD, below [159]. The surface utilised cemented blue grey granite setts, with an average size of 300mm x 200mm x 150mm, extending 7.5m north south x 0.2m thickness. This sealed yellow-brown, sandy concrete bedding layer [170] which was 0.1m thick. The bedding layer contained frequent inclusions of iron rebar.

7.28.4 A concrete layer 0.9m x 1.1m thick was directly sealed by [170], and continued beyond the limit of excavation. This was denoted as feature [180], within cut [181] and recorded from a level of 25.10m OD. The purpose of this feature is unknown, and may represent part of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century footing, aligned east-west.

7.28.5 To the north of the truncation lay a second cobbled surface [171]. This was encountered at 25.10m OD, measuring 2.9m north south x 0.16m thick, sealing 0.11m thick sandy concrete bedding layer [172]. Site conditions made more precise details regarding this surface difficult to ascertain. This may represent either a localised surface of a yard or path.

7.28.6 Layer [163] comprised a 0.2m thickness of black silty sand, measuring 3.7m and truncated to the north by cut [181]. This was sealed by bedding layer [170], and in turn sealed fill [174] within cut [175]. The cut extended 1.2m in width north south x 1.4m depth as seen, continuing beyond the limit of excavation from 24.90m OD. This feature exhibited steep sides, followed an east-west alignment and was filled in its entirety by [174], a red brown silty sand and brick rubble containing frequent

inclusions of mortar fragments. Fill [174] was interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble.

- 7.28.7 Towards the northern extent of the trench, an east west orientated brick wall [165] was identified. This utilised red frogged bricks stamped 'Phorpres' of 230mm x 110mm x 70mm size, and extended over 1.00m in length x 0.65m width x 1.30m height from 25.40m OD, resting upon a concrete foundation. The wall rested within construction cut [157], and was sealed by backfill [156] along the northern face. This comprised loose, grey brown, sandy silt 0.25m width, and may demarcate the external face of wall [165]. To the south of this, at the comparable elevation of 25.40m OD, a second red brick structure [158] was recorded. This utilised frogged, 'Phorpres' bricks of the same size and extended 2.4m north south x 0.5m height, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The entire structure lay within construction cut [177], and was interpreted as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century inspection chamber.
- 7.28.8 Dump layers [183] and [164] were truncated by construction cut [177] to the north and south respectively. Dump layer [183] comprised loose red brown brick rubble with mortar fragments, interpreted as demolition rubble. This was identified from 25.30m OD and measured 6.9m x 0.4m thick. Layer [164] consisted of white chalk, measuring 6.05m x 0.1m thickness from 25.40m OD, sealing black silty sand layer [184]. This layer of made ground was identified at 25.30m OD, and represented the southern continuation of deposit [160], a comparable black silty sand observed at the slightly higher elevation of 25.50m OD.
- 7.28.9 Beneath the above made ground deposits was the distinctive levelling layer of red crushed CBM, as observed in many of the other trenches. This was identified as features [161]=[178], measuring between 0.6m and 0.1m thickness from an elevation of 24.90m OD. Deposit [167] comprises a similar red, crushed CBM, 0.1m thick from 24.90m OD. This sealed the internal, southern face of wall [165], suggesting this to be an internal deposit, rather than part of a generic wide scale levelling feature which [161]=[178] appeared to represent.
- 7.28.10 The earliest observed deposit within this trench comprised mid yellow brown, silty redeposited clay. These were denoted as features [162]=[168]=[179], and identified between 24.40m OD and 24.80m OD. The features measured from 0.7m to 1.2m in thickness, extending beyond the limit of excavation.

## **7.29 Trial Pit 28**

- 7.29.1 Trial Pit 28 measured 12m x 1m x 2.8m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 23.92m OD, exposing redeposited clays.
- 7.29.2 Deposit [194] was the latest deposit in the trench and comprised a 1.6m thickness of sandy silt and rubble made ground from 26.72m OD. This was interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup>

century made ground created as a result of CTRL works within the area. The deposit overlay red brick culvert [195], within construction cut [196]. This feature utilised standard red bricks, and was identified at 25.69m OD, measuring 0.90m width x 0.66m depth, with vertical sides that continued beyond the limit of excavation. Culvert [195] was similarly interpreted as a late 20<sup>th</sup> century addition.

7.29.3 Several bands of levelling deposits were truncated by [196], denoted as features [197]=[200] and [198]=[201]. The former comprised black silty sand and gravel, 0.20m-0.28m thick, lensing out towards the south, and identified from between 25.66m OD and 25.72m OD. This layer sealed red, crushed CBM layer [198]=[201] from 25.48m OD, and was 0.96m in thickness. Both layers were interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> century features.

7.29.4 The earliest observed deposit comprised yellow brown, silty redeposited clay [199]=[202]. This extended to a maximum thickness of 0.6m as seen, continuing beyond the limit of excavation and was identified at 24.52m OD.

### **7.30 Trial Pit 29**

7.30.1 Trial Pit 29 measured 3m x 0.8m x 2.2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 24.17m OD, exposing a cobbled surface and redeposited clays.

7.30.2 The trench was sealed by made ground deposits [66] and [67], comprising silty rubble and tarmac. These extended 1m in thickness from 26.37m OD, and were interpreted as 20<sup>th</sup> century features.

7.30.3 A cobbled yard surface [68] and yellow concrete bedding layer [69] were overlain by made ground deposits. These were identified from 25.37m OD, measuring 0.2m and 0.3m in thickness respectively. The surface utilised granite setts measuring an average of 300mm x 200mm x 150mm.

7.30.4 Layer [70] was recorded at 24.87m OD, and comprised red, crushed CBM, 0.5m thick. This levelling deposit was overlain by [69] and sealed soft, yellow brown redeposited clay [71]. The clay layer was over 0.2m in thickness, continuing beyond the limit of excavation from 24.37m OD. Layers [70] and [71] were interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits.

### **7.31 Trial Pit 30 (Figure 5)**

7.31.1 Trial Pit 30 measured 7m x 1m x 2.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 24.39m OD, exposing a north-west south-east aligned 19<sup>th</sup> century wall foundation and redeposited clays.

7.31.2 The latest deposit in the trench comprised compacted rubble made ground [185]. This layer was 1.20m thick from 27.19m OD and was consistent with 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground associated with the CTRL works observed across the study area.

- 7.31.3 Towards the southern extent of the trench a roughly east-west aligned pipe trench was identified. Cut [187] exhibited concave sides and base, and measured 2.08m width x 0.60m depth, with upper and lower elevations of 25.99m OD and 25.39m OD respectively. The cut was filled in its entirety by loose, black, sandy silt backfill and cast iron pipe [186]. These were interpreted as late 19<sup>th</sup> century services.
- 7.31.4 At 25.99m OD, a pinkish yellow sandy concrete [190] was identified within cut [191]. This measured over 1.44m length x 0.50m width x 0.10m depth, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to both east and west. The feature appeared to follow a north-west south-east orientation and was interpreted as the foundation for a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall. Unfortunately, poor site conditions prevented the relationship between pipe trench [187] and wall [190] from being established.
- 7.31.5 Red crushed CBM levelling deposit [192]=[188] was truncated by cuts [181] and [187] respectively. This deposit was recorded from 25.99m OD, with a maximum thickness of 0.60m. Below the red crush were redeposited silty clay layers [193]=[189]. These represented the earliest observed deposits within this trench and were recorded from 25.39m OD extending beyond the limit of excavation and measuring at least 1m in thickness.

## **7.32 Area 'T1' (Figures 2, 3 and 4)**

- 7.32.1 During large scale ground reduction of the study site, a number of features were identified. These were recorded as part of Phase B of the investigations and termed area 'T1', the results of which are summarised below (Figure 3).
- 7.32.2 Extensive modern backfill and truncations were observed, as found in the trial pits. These were denoted as pipe trench [229], filled by [228], and the generic truncation number [227]. Cut [229] extended in a north-south orientation and measured 0.80m width and over 4.60m length, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to both north and south. This cut was filled in its entirety by brownish yellow coarse sand [228] and a 200mm diameter cast iron pipe. Features [226] and [227] denoted silty rubble backfill and levelling deposits relating to 20<sup>th</sup> century CTRL works.
- 7.32.3 Late 19<sup>th</sup> century features included north-south walls [221] and [223] which rested upon concrete base [222]. Both walls utilised orange frogged bricks, measuring 230mm x 110mm x 75mm, and extended 4.52m and 1.10m in length respectively.
- 7.32.4 Red brick wall [220] was identified at 25.65m OD. This utilised 230mm x 110mm x 75mm sized bricks, with a slate damp course, and extended 12m in length north-south with a 3m east-west return x 0.36m width x 0.22m high. The west face was interpreted as an internal face and in profile exhibited a distinctive overhang. This may demarcate the former position of pipework, running the length of the building. Sealing the internal face was an extensive deposit of red crushed CBM [240]

interpreted as a levelling layer. Associated with [220] was poured concrete foundation [241] located within construction cut [242]. The foundation extended approximately 0.25m in thickness, and was cut into redeposited clay [243].

7.32.5 Immediately adjacent to the east of [220] was secondary wall [218]. This utilised yellow bricks, and followed the same orientation as [220]. It measured 1.28m length x 0.46m width x approximately 0.28m height. During demolition, it was observed that [218] also rested upon a poured concrete foundation of approximate 0.25m thickness. The foundation and construction cut were denoted as features [238] and [239] respectively. Capping both walls [218] and [220] was sandstone block [219]. This was recorded at 25.71m OD and measured 1.28m x 0.34m x 0.25m with smoothed, worked sides.

7.32.6 To the west of [220] a further series of late 19<sup>th</sup> century walls were also identified. Wall [213]=[214] extended 1.10m length, in an east-west direction and was 0.48m wide. Red unfrogged 230mm x 100mm x 70mm bricks were used, preserved at an uppermost elevation of 25.05m OD. The wall sealed a rough poured concrete foundation [234] located within construction cut [235] and 0.25m deep. The construction cut truncated north-south wall [215], which was observed at 25.27m OD and extended 2.40m length x 0.40m width. Wall [215] was therefore interpreted as an external boundary wall, with [213]=[214] representing an internal dividing wall of probable late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The latter similarly rested upon a 0.25m thick poured concrete foundation [236], within construction cut [237].

7.32.7 Wall [216]=[217] was observed to the east of [215]. This formed an irregular, roughly north-south orientated red brick wall, with an east-west return at the southern limits, extending 4.10m length north south x 0.50m width, and with an uppermost elevation of 25.29m OD. The wall appeared to incorporate a number of buttresses, presumably for further internal divisions. Feature [216]=[217] sealed a poured concrete foundation [232] within construction cut [233]. Furthermore, the eastern faces of [216]=[217] and western faces of [213]=[214] were both sealed by a deposit of red crushed CBM denoted as features [230] and [231] respectively. This was interpreted as a post-demolition levelling layer.

### **7.33 Water Softening Plant (Figure 6 and 7)**

7.33.1 The remains of a very large, roughly circular structure identified as a 'Water Softening Plant', were also encountered during this second phase of works. The water softening plant is shown on the 1933 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 6).

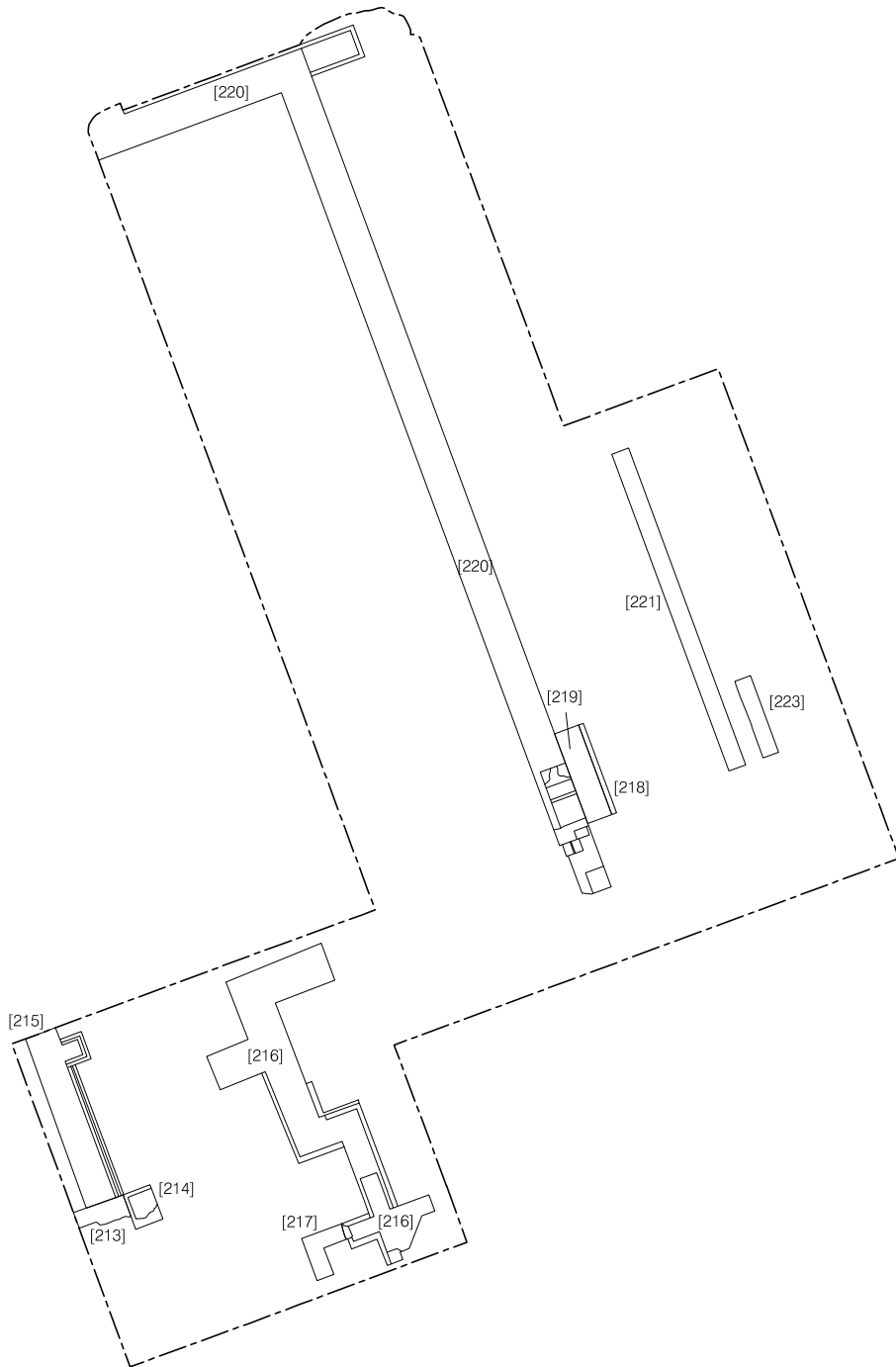
7.33.2 The perimeter of the plant was demarcated by a series of square concrete piles [246] driven into the corners of 2.3m long red brick walls [247]. The masonry measured 0.4m width x 1.3m height and utilised machine cut red frogged bricks constructed in English bond. The bricks were on average sized 230mm x 110mm x 70mm and



bonded with a light yellowish grey mortar. The truncated masonry and concrete piles combined, to form the exterior wall of a 10-sided structure. These sealed a yellowish grey concrete foundation [248], of undetermined depth, extending approximately 1.2m beyond the limits of [247].

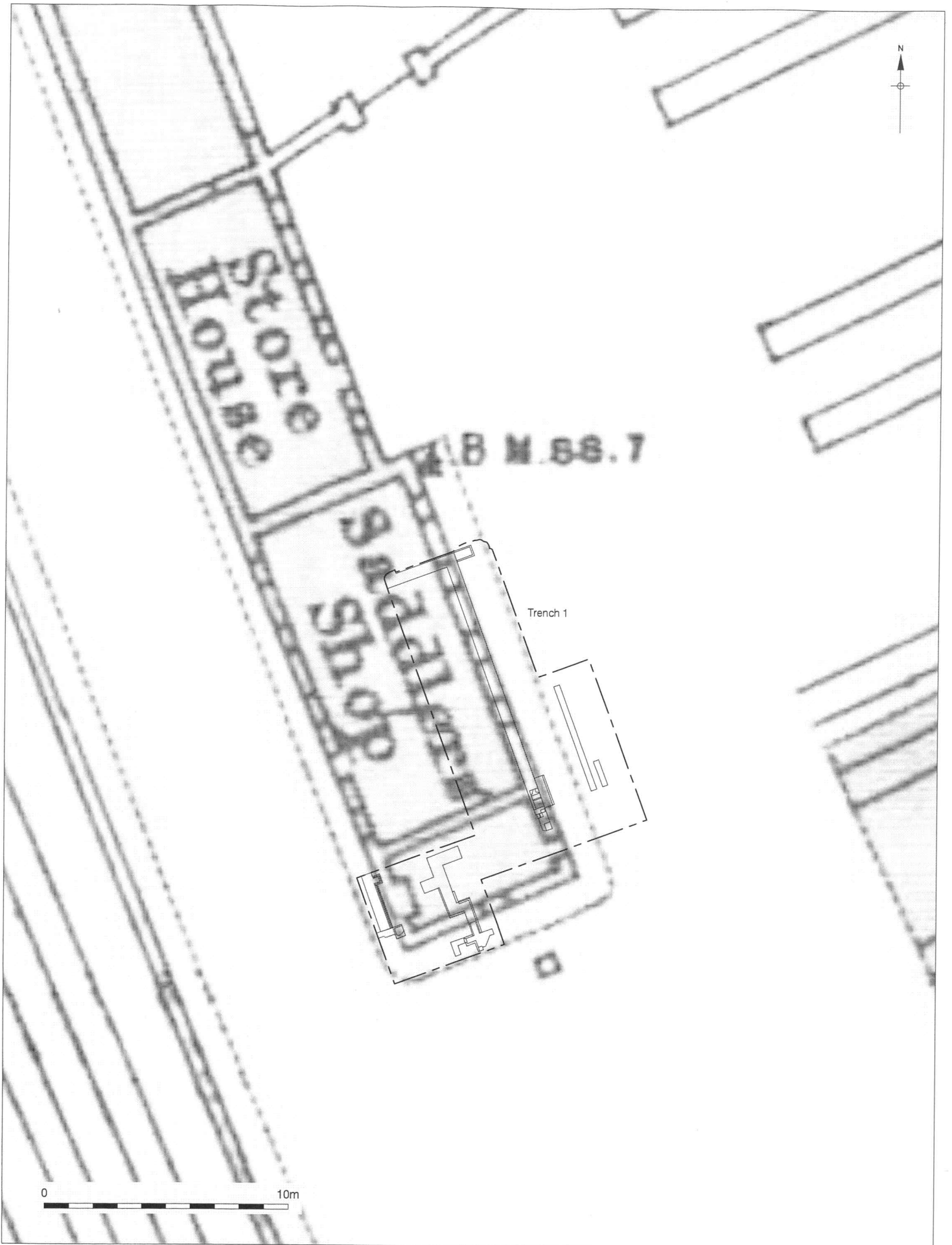
7.33.3 Within the centre of [247] were the remains of a squared 'hash' shaped footing. This comprised poured concrete [245] within wooden planking denoted as [245]. The feature measured around 5.5m x 5.5m, with each strip of 1m width. The full depth was not established, nor did it have any physical relationship with [247].

7.33.4 To the west of these features was a roughly north-south orientated concrete wall. Wall [244] extended 8m in length x 0.65m x 1.35m height. The exact function of this feature is unclear, and may represent part of a subsidiary structure or the upstanding remains of the footings for a former structure. No relationship between this and [246] or [247] was established due to poor site conditions.



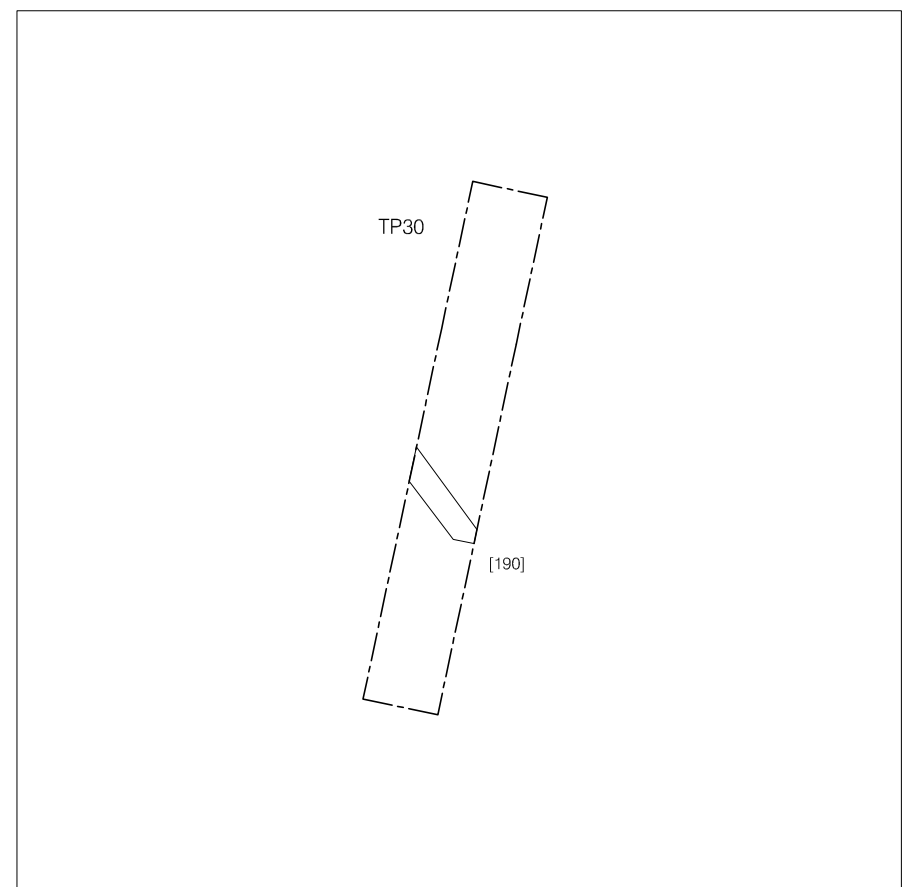
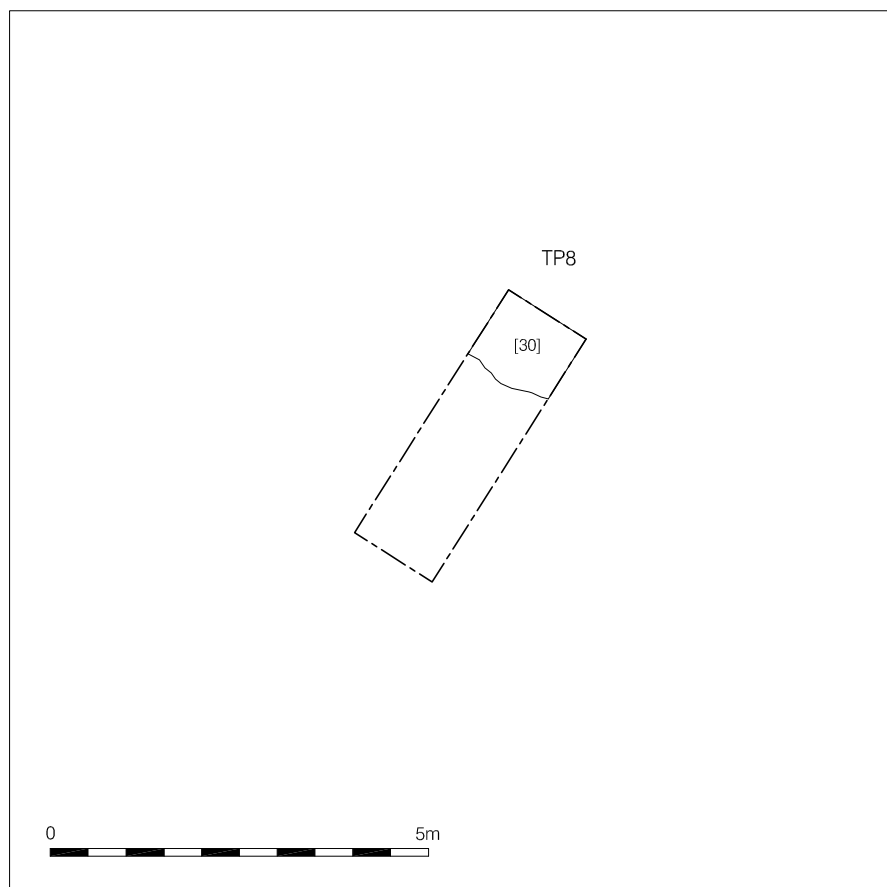
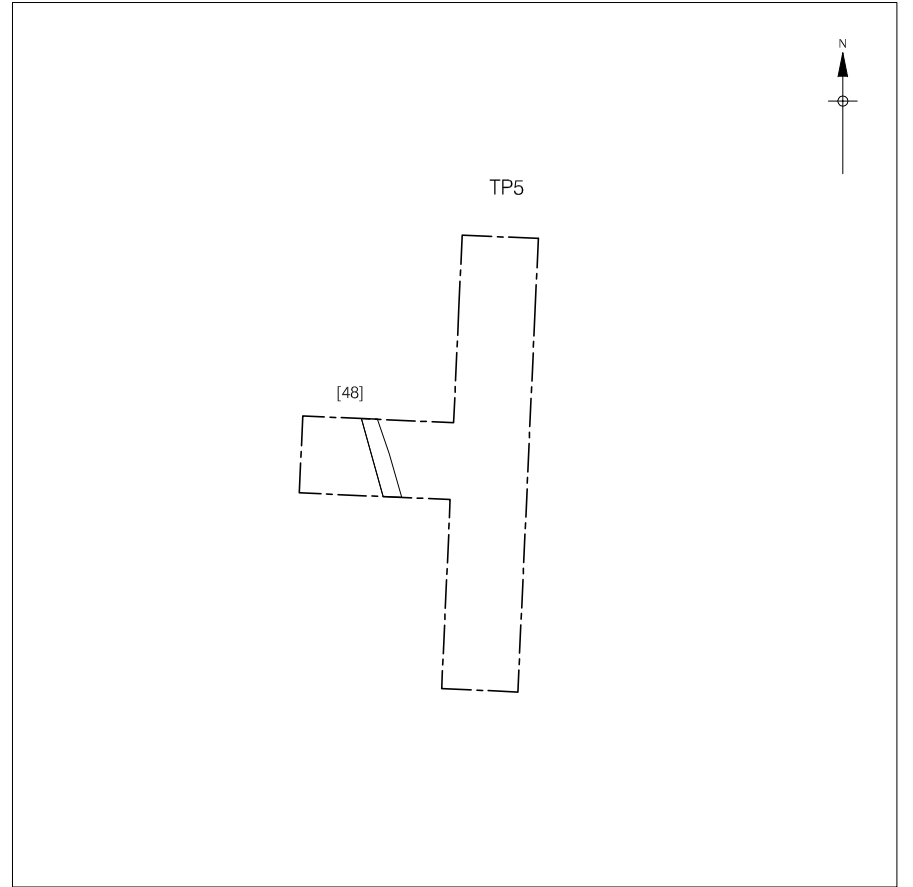
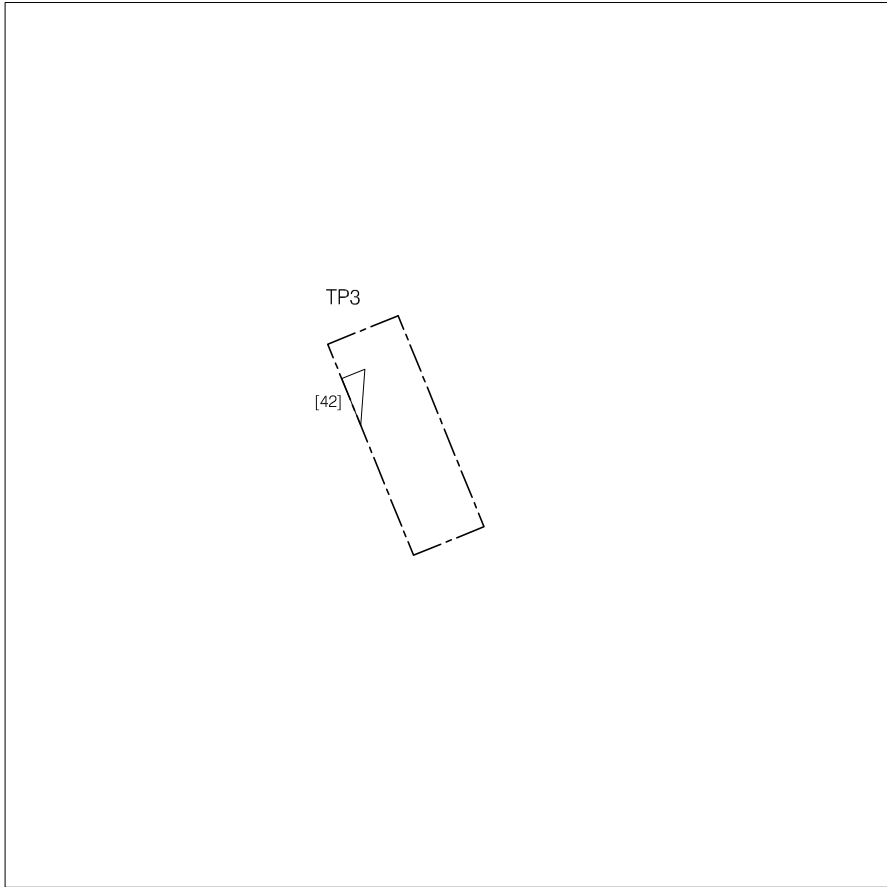
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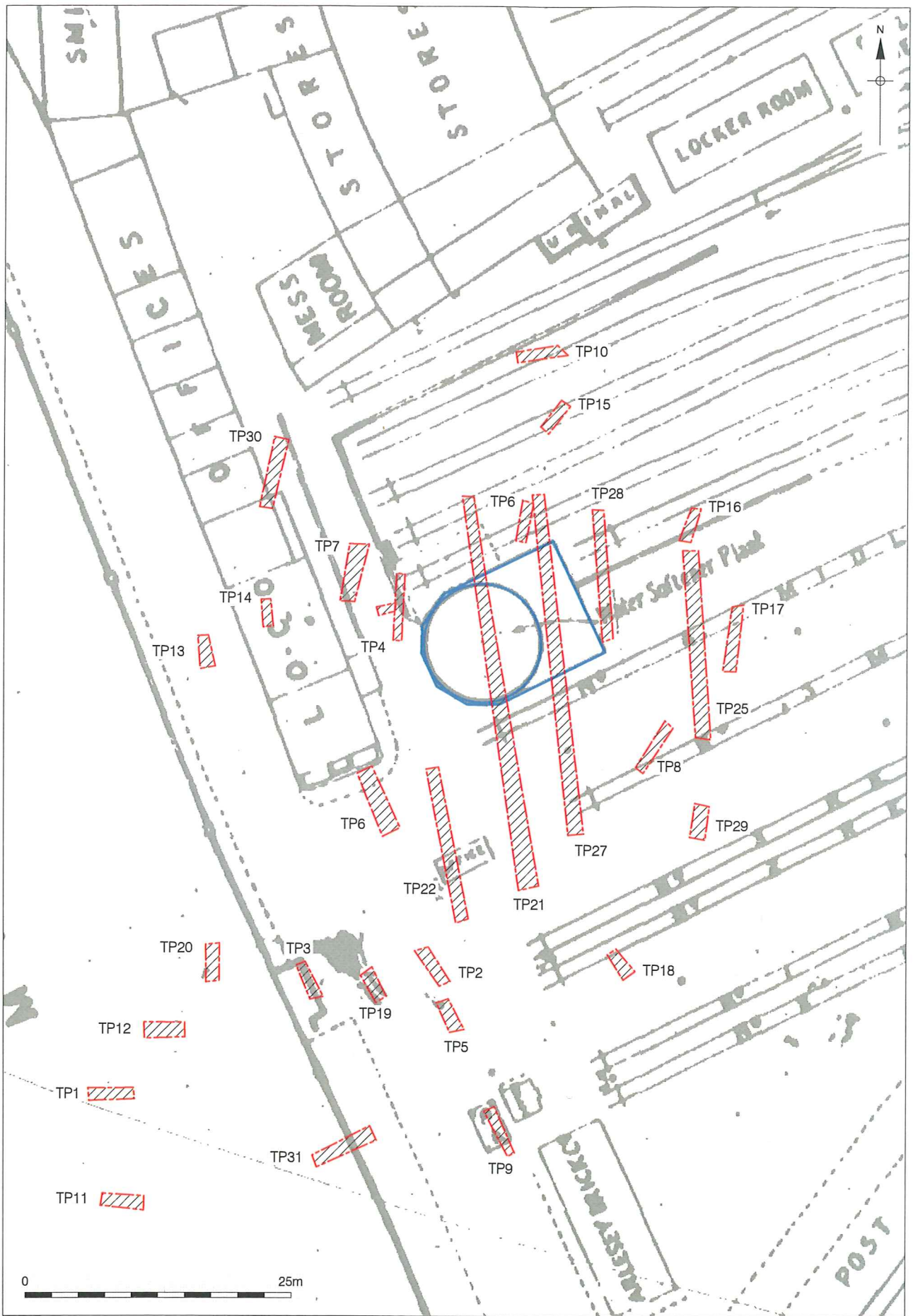
Figure 3  
Plan of T1  
1:100 at A4



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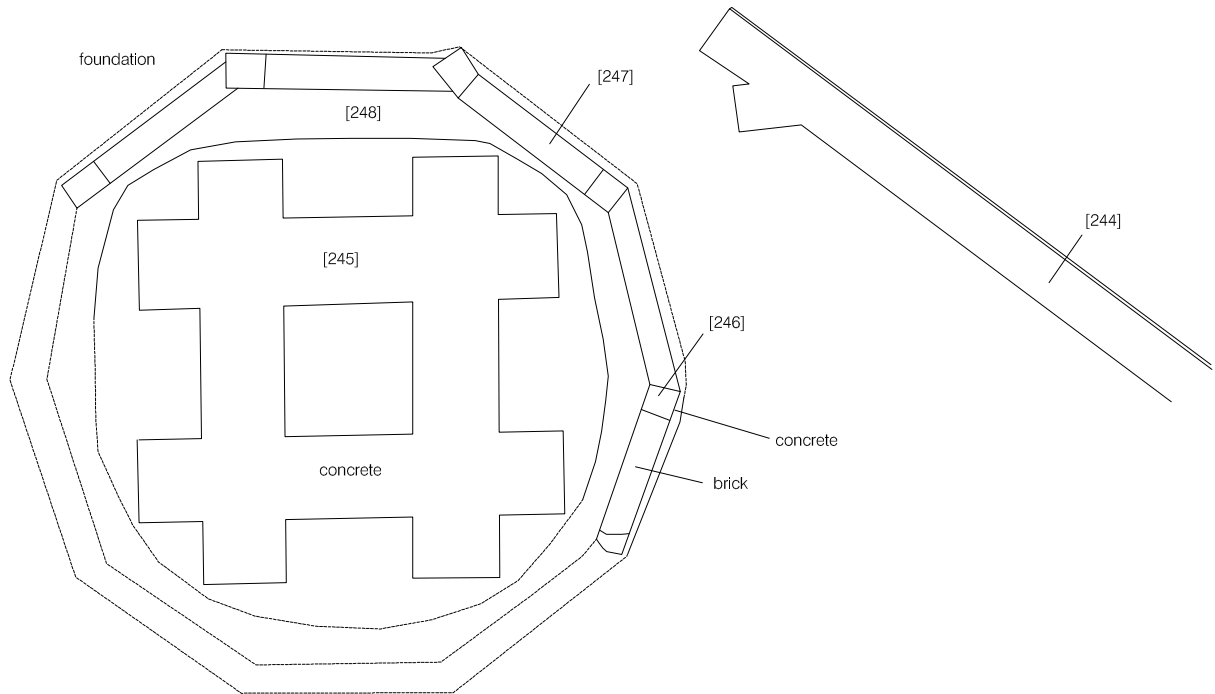
Figure 4  
Detail of 1871 OS Survey showing the location of the foundations in T1  
1:200 at A4





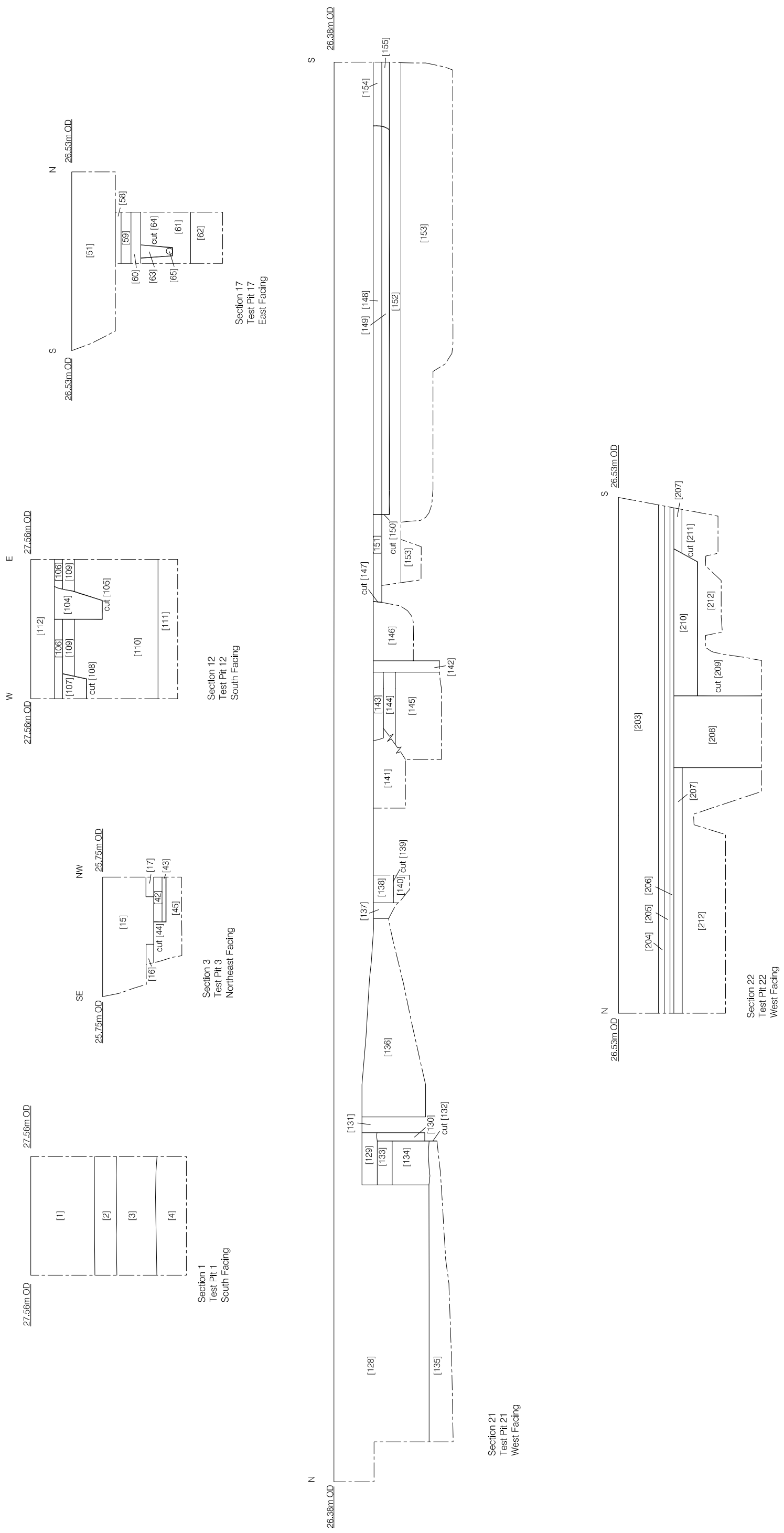
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Figure 6  
1933 LNER map of the Goods Yard showing Water Softening Plant  
1:500 at A4



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Figure 7  
Plan of the Water Softening Plant [247]  
1:100 at A4



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Figure 8  
Sections 1, 3, 12, 17, 21 & 22  
1:100 at A3



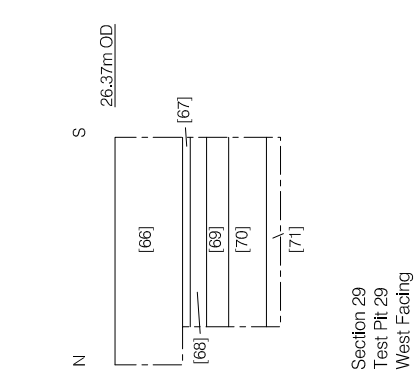
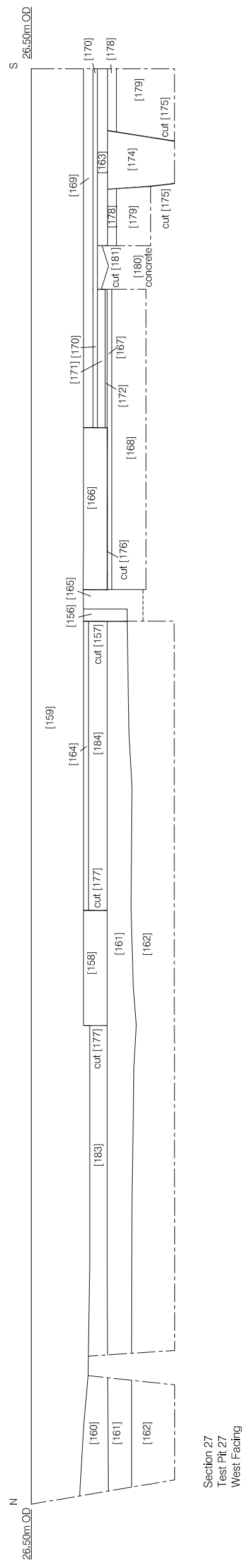
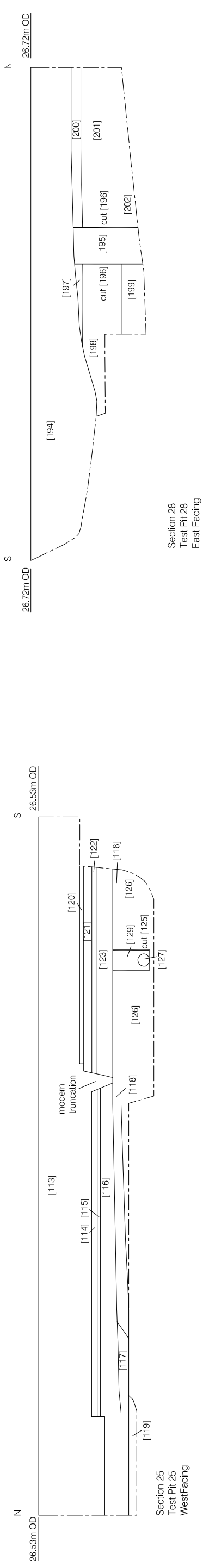


Figure 9  
Sections 25 & 27 - 30  
1:100 at A3

## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The watching brief was intended to identify and record archaeological material during the excavation of trial pits and large-scale ground reduction prior to the development of area 'T1'. The principal objective was to determine the presence or otherwise of any archaeological activity on site.
- 8.2 Natural geology on site comprised London Clay and was found in only six of the 30 trial pits. This was denoted as features [27]=[11]=[21] to the north of T1 and [85]=[111]=[79] to the south, located at levels of between 24.36m OD and 22.78m OD. Natural clay was not identified during the second phase of ground reduction.
- 8.3 Overlying natural clay were distinctive layers of redeposited clay and a red crushed CBM levelling deposit. These were observed in the majority of the trial pits, and throughout the second phase of ground reduction; the exceptions were TPs 2, 3, 4, 9 and 13. The redeposited clay was generally found at a level of 24.50m OD, with uppermost and lowest levels of 26.46m OD and 23.98m OD, as features [110] and [135] respectively. The redeposited clay was sealed by extensive deposits of red crushed CBM, as was the case throughout the site. The crushed CBM was identified at around 24.90m OD, with uppermost and lowest levels found at 26.76m OD and 24.73m OD as features [109] and [118] respectively. The elevations of both layers suggest a general downwards slope in the underlying topography of the subject site from south-west to north-east.
- 8.4 Sealing or truncating the levelling deposits were a number of brick walls and structures. These were interpreted as either relating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century 'Saddlers Shop' and 'Store House' buildings to the west of the subject site, or as part of the 1930s Water Softening Plant. The latter were primarily identified within the open area stripping, during the second phase of works. Wall [220] represented the eastern external boundary wall of the 'Saddlers Shop' and was identified at 25.65m OD. This extended north-south, before returning west to form the northern dividing wall between the 'Saddlers Shop' and the 'Store House'. The east-west return can be equated with feature [100] as encountered within Trial Pit 14 at 25.57m OD, and the north-south extension of the exterior wall beyond this, equated with feature [190] as identified within Trial Pit 30 at 25.99m OD. To the south of the 'Saddlers Shop' was an undesignated area, presumably offices, bounded by exterior walls [215] to the west, and [216]=[217] to the south. Later alterations were indicated by abutting walls [213]=[214] to the west, and eastern external walls [221], [222] and [218] capped by sandstone block [219]. These may relate to changes in room function and are indicated on early 20<sup>th</sup> century OS maps, which designate the area as 'Loco Offices'.
- 8.5 The Water Softening Plant was constructed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This comprised a 'hash' shaped central concrete core, surrounded by a ten-sided red brick

boundary wall, interspersed with driven concrete piles, identified as structure [247]. Further elements to this construction were encountered within Trial Pits 21 and 27. Walls [131], [137] and [142] all utilised distinctive red bricks stamped 'Phorpres', aligned east-west. These followed the projected alignment of the external boundary walls of the Water Softening Plant. Features [131] and [137] were therefore interpreted as continuations of [247], with [142] representing either an additional boundary wall, or part of the platforms illustrated on 1930s OS maps, to the south-east of the structure. Wall [165] was encountered within Trial Pit 27 to the east of Trial Pit 21, and tentatively interpreted as a continuation of [137], following a comparable alignment and recorded at 25.40m OD. Drainage features were also encountered within the footprint of the Water Softening Plant. These comprised culvert [141] and inspection chamber [158] within Trial Pits 21 and 27 respectively, both encountered at comparable elevations of 25.38m OD and 25.40m OD. Both features were therefore interpreted as 1930s constructions, contemporary with structure [247].

- 8.6 Within many of the trial pits, cobbled surfaces were encountered, interpreted as remnants of Wharf Road or 19<sup>th</sup> century yard surfaces. The late 19<sup>th</sup> century surface was identified as features [171], [42] and [119] at levels between 24.45m OD and 25.10m OD. This surface was sealed by a second cobbled surface, suggesting the early 20<sup>th</sup> century ground level to have lain between 25.33m OD and 25.53m OD. The latter surface was recorded as features [6], [30], [59], [68], [89], [121], [148], [169], [205] and [251].
- 8.7 A further category of features encountered during the excavation of the trial pits were numerous services. Ceramic pipes were identified within pipe trenches [108], [225], [187] and [125]=[64] within trial pits 12, 20, 30, 25 and 17 respectively. The services were contemporary with the construction of the railway offices, discussed previously, and of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 8.8 Overlying all features was a considerable depth of made ground and modern services. These related to extensive groundworks within the vicinity of the subject site carried out as part of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.
- 8.9 There was no evidence of quarrying on the site and no evidence of brick making. There was also no evidence of pre 19<sup>th</sup> century land uses and no evidence of railway tracks and sidings. No artefacts were found in any of the contexts. .

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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- 9.2 The author would like to thank Mark Roughley and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, and Helen Hawkins for her project managing and editing.

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## PLATES



Plate 1 Wall foundation [220] looking south (wall of Saddler's Shop)



Plate 2 Walls [215] and [216] looking north west





Plate 3 General site shot looking north



Plate 4 The Water Softening Plant

**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER**

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	4	TP1	1	1	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.4	
KXR09	1		1	1	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		27.56	
KXR09	2		1	1	Layer	Modern Dump	Modern	3		25.96	
KXR09	3		1	1	Layer	Contaminated Dump	Modern	3		25.4	
KXR09	14		2	2	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		25.95	
KXR09	42	TP3	3	3	Surface	Cobbled Surface	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.45	
KXR09	43		3	3	Layer	Bedding For Cobbles	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.25	
KXR09	44		3	3	Cut	Cut for Cobbles	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.45	24.15
KXR09	45	TP3	3	3	Layer	Black Gravelly Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.45	
KXR09	15	TP3	3	3	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		25.75	
KXR09	16	TP3	3	3	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		24.65	
KXR09	17	TP3	3	3	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		24.65	
KXR09	251	TP4	4	4	Surface	Cobbled road surface (Wharf Road)	Late C19th	2B		25.29	25.09
KXR09	249		4	4	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		25.79	
KXR09	250	TP4	4	4	Masonry	Concrete Pile	Modern	3		25.29	25.09
KXR09	11	TP5	5	5	Layer	London Clay	Natural	1		22.78	
KXR09	6		5	5	Surface	Cobbled Surface	Late C19th	2B		25.38	



Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	7		5	5	Layer	Bedding For Cobbles	Late C19th	2B		25.18	
KXR09	8		5	5	Layer	Black Silty Sand	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.06	
KXR09	9		5	5	Layer	Red Leveling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.96	
KXR09	10	TP5	5	5	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.48	
KXR09	5	TP5	5	5	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.48	
KXR09	12	TP5	5	5	Fill	Backfill	Modern	3		25.48	
KXR09	13		5	5	Cut	Modern Cut	Modern	3		25.48	24.66
KXR09	46		5	5	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.48	
KXR09	47		5	5	Cut	Cut	Modern	3		25.38	
KXR09	48	TP5	5	5	Masonry	Inspection Chamber	Modern	3		25.48	
KXR09	49	TP5	5	5	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		25.38	
KXR09	21	TP6	6	6	Layer	London Clay	Natural	1		24.15mOD	
KXR09	18		6	6	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.45	
KXR09	19		6	6	Layer	Clayey Sand	Modern	3		25.65	
KXR09	20		6	6	Layer	Silty Sand	Modern	3		25.15mOD	
KXR09	27	TP7	7	7	Layer	London Clay	Natural	1		24.21mOD	
KXR09	25		7	7	Layer	Red Leveling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.91mOD	
KXR09	26		7	7	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.71mOD	
KXR09	22		7	7	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.71mOD	
KXR09	23	TP7	7	7	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		25.71mOD	
KXR09	24		7	7	Layer	Black Sandy Gravels	Modern	3		25.21mOD	
KXR09	30	TP8	8	8	Surface	Cobbled Surface	Late C19th	2B		25.53	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	31		8	8	Layer	Levelling	Late C19th	2B		25.23	
KXR09	32		8	8	Layer	Gravels	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.73	
KXR09	33		8	8	Layer	Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.33	
KXR09	28		8	8	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.53mOD	
KXR09	29		8	8	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.63mOD	
KXR09	34		9	9	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		25.68	
KXR09	35	TP9	9	9	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		24.7	
KXR09	40		10	10	Layer	Red Leveling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.53	
KXR09	41		10	10	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.93	
KXR09	36		10	10	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.77	
KXR09	37		10	10	Layer	Modern Dump	Modern	3		26.27	
KXR09	38		10	10	Layer	Modern Dump	Modern	3		26.01	
KXR09	39		10	10	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		25.81	
KXR09	79	TP11	11	11	Layer	London Clay	Natural	1		23.2	
KXR09	77	TP11	11	11	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.96	
KXR09	78	TP11	11	11	Layer	Clay with Gravels	Mid/Late C19th	2A		23.96	
KXR09	74	TP11	11	11	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		27.56	
KXR09	75	TP11	11	11	Layer	Modern Dump	Modern	3		27.06	
KXR09	76	TP11	11	11	Layer	Contaminated Dump	Modern	3		26.36	
KXR09	111	TP12	12	12	Layer	Natural London Clay	Natural	1		24.36	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	106		12	12	Layer	Black silty sand levelling	Late C19th	2B		26.96	
KXR09	107		12	12	Fill	Backfill and pipe, fill of [108]	Late C19th	2B		26.76	
KXR09	108		12	12	Cut	Pipe trench	Late C19th	2B		26.76	26.16
KXR09	109		12	12	Layer	Red crush: Levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		26.76	
KXR09	110		12	12	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		26.46	
KXR09	104		12	12	Masonry	Modern Brick Culvert	Modern	3		26.96	
KXR09	105		12	12	Cut	Constr cut for [104]	Modern	3		26.96	25.76
KXR09	112		12	12	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	3		27.56	
KXR09	86		13	13	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3		27.59	
KXR09	93	TP13	13	13	Layer	Modern concrete	Modern	3		26.19	25.69
KXR09	100		14	14	Masonry	E-W red brick wall	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.57	
KXR09	101		14	14	Fill	Conc foundation for [100], fill of [102]	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.27	
KXR09	102		14	14	Cut	Constr cut for [101]	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.27	24.87
KXR09	103		14	14	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.87	
KXR09	98		14	14	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3		27.17	
KXR09	99	TP14	14	14	Layer	Modern concrete	Modern	3		25.87	
KXR09	53	TP15	15	15	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.47	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	50		15	15	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3		26.77	
KXR09	51	TP15	15	15	Layer	Rubble/gravel dump	Modern	3		25.77	
KXR09	52		15	15	Layer	Black silty sand: Contaminated made ground	Modern	3		25.27	
KXR09	56	TP16	16	16	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.2	
KXR09	54		16	16	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3		26.8	
KXR09	55		16	16	Layer	Silty sand disturbed dump	Modern	3		25.32	
KXR09	59		17	17	Surface	Cobbled road	Late C19th	2B		25.39	
KXR09	60		17	17	Layer	Bedding for cobbled road [59]	Late C19th	2B		25.03	
KXR09	61		17	17	Layer	Sandy gravel made ground	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.78	
KXR09	62	TP17	17	17	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		23.53	
KXR09	63		17	17	Fill	Silty sand backfill of [64]	Late C19th	2B		24.78	
KXR09	64		17	17	Cut	Pipe trench	Late C19th	2B		24.78	23.99
KXR09	65	TP17	17	17	Pipe	Ceramic water pipe within [64]	Late C19th	2B		24.13	
KXR09	57		17	17	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.53	
KXR09	58	TP17	17	17	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.43	
KXR09	95		18	18	Layer	Red crush: Levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.85	
KXR09	96		18	18	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late	2A		24.45	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
							C19th				
KXR09	97	TP18	18	18	Layer	Redeposited Clay?	Mid/Late C19th	2A		23.75	
KXR09	94		18	18	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3		26.15	
KXR09	89		19	19	Surface	Cobbled road (Wharf Road)	Late C19th	2B		25.33	
KXR09	90		19	19	Layer	Conc bedding for [89]	Late C19th	2B		25.13	
KXR09	91		19	19	Layer	Red crush: Levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.83	
KXR09	92	TP19	19	19	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.53	
KXR09	87		19	19	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3		25.93	
KXR09	88		19	19	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.43	
KXR09	85	TP20	20	20	Layer	London Clay	Natural	1		23.97	
KXR09	83		20	20	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.31	
KXR09	84		20	20	Pipe	Ceramic service pipe within [225]	Late C19th	2B		24.31	
KXR09	224		20	20	Fill	Silty sand backfill of [225]	Late C19th	2B		25.31	
KXR09	225		20	20	Cut	Pipe trench	Late C19th	2B		25.31	23.97
KXR09	80		20	20	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		27.31	
KXR09	81		20	20	Layer	Clay dump with concrete and rubble	Modern	3		26.41	
KXR09	82		20	20	Layer	Contaminated dump	Modern	3		26.41	
KXR09	130		21	21	Fill	Backfill of wall [131]	Early	2C		25.28	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
						within [132]	C20th				
KXR09	131		21	21	Masonry	E-W wall - 'Phorpres' brickwork	Early C20th	2C		25.68	24.08
KXR09	132		21	21	Cut	Construction cut for wall [131]	Early C20th	2C		25.28	23.78
KXR09	133		21	21	Layer	Black silty sand levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.28	
KXR09	134		21	21	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.88	
KXR09	135		21	21	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		23.98	
KXR09	137		21	21	Masonry	E-W wall - 'Phorpres' brickwork	Early C20th	2C		25.36	24.78
KXR09	140		21	21	Layer	Redeposited clay	Early C20th	2C		24.88	
KXR09	141		21	21	Masonry	Culvert with 'Phorpres' brickwork	Early C20th	2C		25.38	24.58
KXR09	142		21	21	Masonry	E-W wall - 'Phorpres' brickwork	Early C20th	2C		25.38	23.74
KXR09	144		21	21	Layer	Sandy gravel levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.13	
KXR09	145		21	21	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.82	
KXR09	148		21	21	Surface	Cobble setts	Late C19th	2B		25.38	
KXR09	149		21	21	Fill	Sandy concrete bedding for [148] within [150]	Late C19th	2B		25.18	
KXR09	150		21	21	Cut	Construction cut for surface [148]	Late C19th	2B		25.38	24.98
KXR09	151		21	21	Layer	Black silty sand levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.38	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	152		21	21	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.18	
KXR09	153		21	21	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.68	
KXR09	155		21	21	Layer	Black silty sand levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.18	
KXR09	182		21	21	Cut	Construction cut for wall [142]	Early C20th	2C		25.38	23.72
KXR09	128		21	21	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.38	
KXR09	129		21	21	Layer	Concrete	Modern	3		25.68	
KXR09	136		21	21	Layer	Modern backfill/levelling	Modern	3		25.68	
KXR09	138		21	21	Fill	Black silty sand backfill of [139]	Modern	3		25.38	
KXR09	139		21	21	Cut	Service trench	Modern	3		25.38	24.88
KXR09	143		21	21	Layer	Modern concrete slab	Modern	3		25.38	
KXR09	146		21	21	Fill	Silty sand backfill of [147]	Modern	3		25.38	
KXR09	147		21	21	Cut	Modern truncation	Modern	3		25.38	24.38
KXR09	154		21	21	Layer	Modern concrete footpath	Modern	3		25.38	
KXR09	205		22	22	Surface	Cobbled road/yard	Late C19th	2B		25.37	
KXR09	206		22	22	Layer	Sandy mortar bedding for [205]	Late C19th	2B		25.23	
KXR09	207		22	22	Layer	Red crush: Levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.13	
KXR09	208		22	22	Fill	Grey brown clayey sand fill of [209]	Late C19th	2B		25.13	
KXR09	209		22	22	Cut	Unknown	Late	2B		25.13	22.93

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
						truncation, possible soakaway	C19th				
KXR09	210		22	22	Fill	Brown grey silty sand fill of [211]	Late C19th	2B		25.13	
KXR09	211		22	22	Cut	Unknown truncation	Late C19th	2B		25.13	24.53
KXR09	212		22	22	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A			24.53
KXR09	203		22	22	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.53	
KXR09	204		22	22	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.53	
KXR09	118		25	25	Layer	Red crush: Levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.73	24.33
KXR09	119		25	25	Surface	Cobble surface, barely visible	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.33	
KXR09	121		25	25	Surface	Cobble road	Late C19th	2B		25.43	
KXR09	122		25	25	Layer	Sandy mortar bedding for [121]	Late C19th	2B		25.23	
KXR09	123		25	25	Layer	Brown sandy gravel made ground	Late C19th	2B		25.13	
KXR09	124		25	25	Fill	Brown silty clay backfill of [125]	Late C19th	2B		24.73	
KXR09	125		25	25	Cut	Pipe trench	Late C19th	2B		24.73	23.83
KXR09	126	TP25	25	25	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.53	
KXR09	127		25	25	Pipe	Ceramic water pipe within [125]	Late C19th	2B		24.13	
KXR09	113		25	25	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.53	
KXR09	114		25	25	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.23	
KXR09	115		25	25	Layer	Silty sand demo	Modern	3		25.13	



Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	116		25	25	Layer	Black silty sand made ground	Modern	3		25.03	24.93
KXR09	117		25	25	Layer	Black silty sand demo	Modern	3		24.61	24.53
KXR09	120		25	25	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.53	
KXR09	156		27	27	Fill	Sandy silt backfill of [157]	Early C20th	2C		25.4	
KXR09	157		27	27	Cut	Construction cut for wall [165]	Early C20th	2C		25.4	24.1
KXR09	158		27	27	Masonry	Inspection chamber asoc with CTRL	Early C20th	2C		25.4	24.9
KXR09	160		27	27	Layer	Grey black silty sand: dumping	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.5	25.3
KXR09	161		27	27	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.9	
KXR09	162		27	27	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.4	24.3
KXR09	163		27	27	Layer	Black silty sand: dumping	Late C19th	2B		25.1	
KXR09	164		27	27	Layer	White chalk	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.4	
KXR09	165		27	27	Masonry	N-S wall, unknown purpose	Early C20th	2C		25.4	24.1
KXR09	167		27	27	Layer	Red crush: poss internal levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.9	
KXR09	168		27	27	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.8	
KXR09	169		27	27	Surface	Cobbled road	Late C19th	2B		25.4	
KXR09	170		27	27	Layer	Sandy concrete bedding for [169]	Late C19th	2B		25.2	

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	171		27	27	Surface	Cobbled surface, poss path or yard	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.1	
KXR09	172		27	27	Layer	Sandy concrete bedding for [171]	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.95	
KXR09	174		27	27	Fill	Demo fill of [175]	Late C19th	2B		24.9	
KXR09	175		27	27	Cut	Unknown truncation filled by demo	Late C19th	2B		24.9	23.5
KXR09	177		27	27	Cut	Unknown truncation, poss CTRL	Early C20th	2C		25.4	24.9
KXR09	178		27	27	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.9	
KXR09	179		27	27	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.7	
KXR09	180		27	27	Fill	Concrete fill of [181]	Late C19th	2B		25.1	
KXR09	181		27	27	Cut	Linear cut for [180], poss footing	Late C19th	2B		25.1	
KXR09	183		27	27	Layer	Demo dumped rubble	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.3	25.22
KXR09	184		27	27	Layer	Black silty made ground	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.3	
KXR09	159		27	27	Layer	Modern made ground: CTRL	Modern	3		26.5	
KXR09	166		27	27	Fill	Demo backfill of [176]	Modern	3		25.4	
KXR09	176		27	27	Cut	Unknown truncation, poss robber cut	Modern	3		25.4	24.9
KXR09	197		28	28	Layer	Black silty sand levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.66	25.46

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	198		28	28	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.48	25.12
KXR09	199		28	28	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.52	
KXR09	200		28	28	Layer	Black silty sand levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.72	25.7
KXR09	201		28	28	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.46	
KXR09	202		28	28	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.52	
KXR09	194		28	28	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.72	
KXR09	195		28	28	Masonry	Modern culvert	Modern	3		25.69	
KXR09	196		28	28	Cut	Construction cut for [195]	Modern	3		25.69	24.02
KXR09	68		29	29	Surface	Cobble road?	Late C19th	2B		25.37	
KXR09	69		29	29	Layer	Concrete bedding for [68]	Late C19th	2B		25.17	
KXR09	70		29	29	Layer	Red crush: Levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.87	
KXR09	71	TP29	29	29	Layer	Redeposited Clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		24.37	
KXR09	66		29	29	Layer	CTRL made ground	Modern	3		26.37	
KXR09	67	TP29	29	29	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3		25.47	
KXR09	186		30	30	Fill	Backfill and pipe, fill of [187]	Late C19th	2B		25.99	
KXR09	187		30	30	Cut	Pipe trench	Late C19th	2B		25.99	25.39
KXR09	188		30	30	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.99	25.39

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
KXR09	189	TP30	30	30	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.39	
KXR09	190	TP30	30	30	Masonry	NW-SE wall foundation	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.99	25.89
KXR09	191	TP30	30	30	Cut	Construction cut for wall [190]	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.99	25.89
KXR09	192		30	30	Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.99	
KXR09	193	TP30	30	30	Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.39	
KXR09	185	TP30	30	30	Layer	Rubble CTRL levelling	Modern	3		27.19	
KXR09	213	T1	T1		Masonry	E-W wall	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	214	T1	T1		Masonry	E-W wall, part of [213]	Early C20th	2C		25.05	
KXR09	215	T1	T1		Masonry	N-S wall, abutted by [213]	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.27	
KXR09	216	T1	T1		Masonry	N-S external wall	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.29	25.12
KXR09	217	T1	T1		Masonry	E-W wall, extension to [216]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	218	T1	T1		Masonry	N-S support for [219]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	219	T1	T1		Masonry	Sandstone block	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.71	
KXR09	220	T1	T1		Masonry	N-S wall with slate damp proofing	Mid/Late C19th	2A		25.65	
KXR09	221	T1	T1		Masonry	Modern N-S wall	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	222	T1	T1		Layer	Concrete footing for	Early	2C			

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
						[221]	C20th				
KXR09	223	T1	T1		Masonry	Modern N-S wall	Modern	3			
KXR09	230	T1	T1		Layer	Red crush: levelling	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	231	T1	T1		Layer	Red crush: levelling	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	232		T1		Fill	Concrete foundation for [216]=[217] within [233]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	233		T1		Cut	Construction cut for [232]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	234		T1		Fill	Concrete foundation for [213]=[214] within [235]	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	235		T1		Cut	Construction cut for [234]	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	236		T1		Fill	Concrete foundation for [215] within [237]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	237		T1		Cut	Construction cut for [236]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	238		T1		Fill	Concrete foundation for [218] within [239]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	239		T1		Cut	Construction cut for [238]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	240	T1	T1		Layer	Red crush: levelling	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	241	T1	T1		Fill	Concrete	Mid/Late	2A			

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Trial Pit	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.	Level (highest m OD)	Level (lowest m OD)
						foundation for [220] within [242]	C19th				
KXR09	242	T1	T1		Cut	Construction cut for [241]	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	243	T1	T1		Layer	Redeposited clay	Mid/Late C19th	2A			
KXR09	226	T1	T1		Fill	Backfill/demo within [227]	Modern	3			
KXR09	227	T1	T1		Cut	CTRL truncation	Modern	3			
KXR09	228	T1	T1		Fill	Sandy backfill of [229]	Modern	3			
KXR09	229	T1	T1		Cut	N-S pipe trench	Modern	3			
KXR09	244	247	WS		Masonry	Concrete wall	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	245	247	WS		Masonry	Concrete Footing	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	246	247	WS		Masonry	Concrete Pile	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	247	247	WS		Masonry	Brick wall	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	248	247	WS		Layer	Concrete Foundation	Early C20th	2C			
KXR09	72	VOID				VOID				VOID	
KXR09	73	VOID				VOID				VOID	
KXR09	173	VOID				VOID				VOID	

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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OASIS ID: preconst1-62948

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### Project details

Project name	Watching Brief at Block T1, King's Cross Central, London Borough of Camden
Short description of the project	A watching brief was carried out during trial pitting, and throughout large-scale ground reduction of area T1. A series of mid to late 19th century levelling deposits and the remnants of contemporary masonry representing a former 'Saddlers Shop' were identified. The project also encountered the early 20th century remains of a Water Softening Plant, and cobbled road surfaces believed to represent the former 'Wharf Road'. A considerable depth of made ground associated with CTRL redevelopment of the area sealed all features.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2009 End: 30-04-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KXR-09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Modern
Monument type	CULVERT Modern
Monument type	CULVERT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None

Investigation type            'Watching Brief'  
  
Prompt                            Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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### Project location

Country                        England  
  
Site location                 GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN Block T1, King's Cross Central  
  
Postcode                      N1  
  
Study area                     0.40 Hectares  
  
Site coordinates             TQ 2989 8373 51.5370146551 -0.126956121214 51 32 13 N 000 07 37 W Point  
  
Height OD / Depth         Min: 22.78m Max: 24.36m

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### Project creators

Name                    of                    Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Organisation

Project                brief                Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service  
originator

Project                design               IHCM  
originator

Project  
director/manager                Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor                Amelia Fairman

Type                    of                    Landowner  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name                    of                    Argent (King's Cross) Ltd  
sponsor/funding  
body

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## Project archives

Physical recipient	Archive	LAARC
Physical ID	Archive	KXR09
Physical Contents		'Ceramics'
Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital Archive ID		KXR09
Digital Contents		'Ceramics'
Digital available	Media	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper recipient	Archive	LAARC
Paper Archive ID		KXR09
Paper Contents		'Ceramics'
Paper available	Media	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey'

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## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Block T1, King's Cross Central, London Borough of Camden
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairman, A
Date	2009

Issuer or Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
publisher

Place of issue or London  
publication

Description A4 folio

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Entered by H Hawkins (hhawkins@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 10 August 2009

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