AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND BUILDING RECORDING INVESTIGATION AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM NORTH WEST DEVELOPMENT, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON WC1

Revised December 2009

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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An Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording Investigation at The British Museum North West Development, Bloomsbury, London WC1

Site Code: MPB09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 529960 181750

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, revised December 2009

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CONTENTS

APPENDICES

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

TABLES

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken between March and August 2009 at The British Museum, Bloomsbury, London, WC1 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited to inform the design of the proposed North West Development Project. The evaluation was commissioned by the British Museum.

1.2 Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed North West Development. In the north east corner of the British Museum estate, where a new electricity substation was to be built a combination of archaeological watching brief and historic building recording was also undertaken.

1.3 An archaeological sequence of post-medieval rural to urban development from the seventeenth into the twentieth century was uncovered, overlying natural horizons of clay and gravel. Post-medieval walls, ditches and pitting of various descriptions were recorded in most trenches. Of particular note were early seventeenth century features across the site, the seventeenth century walls and deposits relating to the rear garden boundary of Montagu House and its subsequent extension, features relating to the construction, use and contraction of eighteenth and nineteenth century properties on Bedford Square and Montague Place, and the more recent building development of the British Museum itself.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, London, WC1. The British Museum is situated approximately 300m north east of Tottenham Court Road tube station, and 1.50km south of King's Cross, Central London (Fig. 1). The proposed North West Development Project site is situated at the western corner of the British Museum estate and bounded to the north by Montague Place and the King Edward VII Gallery to north and east, by the Wellcome Trust Gallery immediately to the south and to the west by properties on Bedford Square.

2.2 The work was commissioned by Giorgio Conrater of the British Museum North West Development Team and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology under the supervision of Malcolm Gould, the historic building management of Charlotte Mathews and the project management of Peter Moore. The potential for the site was set out in a desktop assessment[1] and subsequently further informed by field investigations[2] and an Environmental Impact Assessment[3].

2.3 The proposed site occupies an area of approximately 0.41 hectares and is currently occupied by service roads, workshops, the Bindery Building, an electricity substation and 1-2 Montague Place. The proposed North West Development would require all the current buildings to be demolished and would involve deep excavations for a multi-storey basement.

2.4 In anticipation of any granted planning permission having both archaeological and built heritage conditions, a series of archaeological investigations were designed and agreed with Kim Stabler (English Heritage GLAAS) and the London Borough of Camden. The historic building recording of the Bindery Building and 1-2 Montague Place has now been the subject of a separate report[4].

2.5 Initially five evaluation trenches were excavated along and on either side of the line of the Bindery Building southern wall which was thought to possibly represent the line of the Civil War defences[5]. As the surrounding buildings were vacated, and as the initial trenches showed the presence of archaeological deposits and structures surviving to considerable depth, a further eight evaluation trenches[6] were excavated to further define the extent of the areas where the archaeology survived or was truncated, and

[1] Moore 2008
[2] Moore 2009
[3] Anderson 2009
[4] Gould 2009
[5] Moore 2008
[6] Moore 2009

the nature and date of these deposits. Five of the trenches were excavated in external areas where access was not blocked and where known services and a basement had not already truncated the archaeology.

2.6 An initial watching brief on a geotechnical investigation[7] informed the planning process and both archaeological and built heritage conditions were imposed on the subsequently granted planning permission for a new substation in the northeast corner of the British Museum estate. This led to further above and below ground investigations of the walls and deposits associated with a sequence of walls, buildings and open spaces at this location. The integrated results of these investigations are also contained within this report.

2.7 The centre of the site is located at National Grid coordinates TQ 529960 181750 and the site was given the code MPB09.

2.8 The evaluation fieldwork took place between the 23rd March and 10th August 2009 and was monitored by Giorgio Conrater of the North West Development Team, by Kim Stabler (English Heritage GLAAS) and Bethany Arbery and Victoria Fowlis of the London Borough of Camden. The excavation, shoring and attendance works were undertaken by Coniston Construction.

2.9 The evaluation written, digital and photographic archive will be donated to, and the evaluation finds are to be retained and archived by, the British Museum, where they will be available for public consultation. The British Museum depositional requirements will be followed as well as the appropriate guidance set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's '**Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections**' (1992), the Society of Museum archaeologist's draft '**Selection and Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections'** (1992) and Archaeological Archives Forum (Duncan H. Brown), **'Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, completion, transfer and collection'** (2007). However it is intended that the archive resulting from the evaluation is combined with the archive which will be generated by the proposed archaeological mitigation at the site, and for both to be deposited as a single archive at the British Museum. If the proposed mitigation does not take place then the evaluation archive will be deposited at the British Museum as above.

[7] Pullen 2009

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Location Plan
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Camden, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the replacement Camden Unitary Development Plan (UDP) which was formally adopted by the Council in 2006 in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource:

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.

3.2 The Camden Unitary Development Plan mirrors advice contained in the Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)'. This document also identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of the construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata.

3.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments recorded on the site, and it is not within an Archaeological Priority Area, although there are many listed buildings and structures.

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 (4th Terrace) Formation. This stratigraphical sequence was confirmed by a series of borehole and trial pits[8] (Fig. 37).

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1 The site is located on land exhibiting a gentle north-south downward slope, approximately 24.60m O.D. to 23.70m O.D. across the length of the site. The modern topography is believed to have undergone some superficial landscaping and levelling during redevelopments of the site from the 17th century onwards. In particular, the erection of the Georgian terraces on Bedford Square and Montague Place and the building of the King Edward VII Gallery in 1907. Here mostly marked a significant drop in surface levels between the road level on Montague Place and the ground level of the northern end of the British Museum estate.

[8] Rinkel, J. 2008

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 GENERAL

5.1.1 The archaeological potential for the site was set out in a desktop[9] and subsequently informed and updated by archaeological investigations[10] and an Environmental Impact Assessment.[11]

5.3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL

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

5.4 PREHISTORIC

5.4.1 During previous excavations in the Great Court of the British Museum a Palaeolithic axe was recovered[12]. However, the area is thought to have lain within a heavily forested area during the prehistoric period and the potential for prehistoric material was therefore **low**.

5.5 ROMAN

5.5.1 Roman burial evidence has been recovered from Southampton Row and Endell Street to the south of the British Museum and a silver finger ring from Great Russell Street is housed in the Museum's collections. In 1997[13], excavations in the Great Court of the museum recovered fragments of residual Roman ceramic building material.

5.5.2 Other than this 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.**

5.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL

5.6.1 There is currently no archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation in the immediate area of the site. The Saxon potential for the site was therefore thought to be **low**.

[9] Moore 2008
[10] Moore 2009
[11] Waterman Energy 2009
[12] Moore 2008
[13] Spence, A.J. 1997

5.7 MEDIEVAL

5.7.1 There is currently no archaeological evidence of medieval occupation in the immediate area of the site. The medieval potential for the site was therefore thought to be **low**.

5.8 POST-MEDIEVAL

5.8.1 Map regressions[14] have shown that the Civil War defences of London, hurriedly constructed in 1642 to protect London from Royalist forces, crossed through the British Museum site. To the east of the site was a star shaped artillery fortification. A semi-circular 'bastion' extending northwards from the line of rear of the Montagu House estate (built 1675-1679) may have reused a pre-existing landscape feature associated with these Civil War works. Although this feature is no longer visible there is a possibility that its footprint remains beneath later structures at the very eastern edge of the site. The defensive ditch and bank that encircled London has never been definitively located in this area.

5.8.2 The next phase of activity likely to be present on the site is linked to the erection of Montagu House to the south of the site between 1675 and 1679. The brick built house was located under what is now the forecourt of the British Museum and its formal gardens and orchard were laid out to the north of the house. The northernmost boundary wall of these gardens crossed the site on an east-west alignment with a southward return of the western wall located approximately in the centre of the proposed North West Development site. Until the late nineteenth century this remained as the northern boundary of the British Museum estate.

5.8.3 Montagu House itself was rebuilt after 1686 when fire destroyed part of the building. It became home to the collections forming the British Museum and Library in 1754 and many modifications were made to the structure between its construction and demolition in the mid 19th century.

5.8.4 During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century the laying out and construction of terraced housing on Bedford Square to the west, Montague Place to the north and Montague Street to the east took place. This may have involved the localised quarrying of brickearth and the levelling of the topography with imported

[14] Moore 2008 appendix 1.

made ground. The gardens of these properties all respected the existing walls of the Montagu House estate.

5.8.5 Montagu House was largely demolished during a massive redevelopment programme during the 1840s, directed by Sir Robert Smirke. It was this phase of work that saw the construction of the present British Museum building, and also involved much ground level raising and landscaping of the underlying land. The further expansion of the museum during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries involved extending into the gardens of the adjacent properties, enabling the building of a variety of workshops and stores.

5.8.6 Of particular note, was the building of the Bindery in 1898 for the conservation of books and manuscripts. The footprint of this east-west aligned, two storey brick building was almost exactly within what had been the garden of 6 Bedford Square, and the southern wall of this garden was the late seventeenth century boundary wall of the Montagu House estate. A short section of this wall may still survive at the eastern end of the building where a lightwell structure, above a basement boiler room, had been built against the seventeenth century wall and although modified, was largely retained by the new building.

5.8.7 By 1907 pressure for further expansion and exhibition space resulted in the demolition of all but two of the houses on Montague Place. Only numbers 1 and 2 at the western end of the terrace were retained as offices to oversee this redevelopment and the construction of the new King Edward VII Gallery. During the 1950s a northward extension to the Bindery was built on land acquired from the gardens of properties facing onto Bedford Square. 1 and 2 Montague Place were demolished between 1968 and 1987 and replaced by a five storey building containing the British Museum Photographic Department and two residential units on the upper two floors. This building, the Bindery and its twentieth century extension are the subject of a previous archaeological analysis and historic buildings report[15].

5.8.8 The potential for post-medieval evidence was considered to be **high**.

[15] Gould 2009

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 In accordance with the Written Schemes of Investigation[16], thirteen 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 extent of the natural topography and is there any evidence for palaeolithic activity in the vicinity, or was the recent find of an axe on excavations at the museum, the result of a stray deposition or post-deposition movement?
- Is there any evidence for any prehistoric to medieval activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for the location, construction and use of the Civil War defences or contemporary activity?
- Is there evidence of any activity associated with the construction, occupation or demolition of Montagu House?
- What evidence is there for the design, construction, use and development of the Montagu House gardens?
- What is the extent of the brickearth quarrying in this part of the museum site?
- What is the extent of Georgian and Victorian building works on the site?
- What is the level of survival of archaeological deposits beneath the twentieth century buildings?

6.2 Where access permitted the trenches were opened up with a 3 tonne 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was supervised by the author, monitoring for archaeological deposits and features. Where trenches were located inside buildings concrete floors were broken out by hand with a 110 volt breaker. All machining and breaking out was preceded by scanning for live services using a CAT scanner by Coniston Construction. No active electrical services were located within the trenches, however, water pipes were apparent in Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13. Natural deposits were reached in all trenches.

[16] Moore 2008 & 2009

6.3 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.[17] A photographic record was taken in all trenches comprising digital images, black and white film and colour slides.

6.4 Various masonry structures found within Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 12 were examined in situ by a building materials specialist . Brick samples were taken from masonry structures in the other trenches for post-excavation analysis.

6.5 The trenches were surveyed using a total station and located to the national grid. Temporary Bench Marks were established on site and derived from plans supplied by Coniston Construction. These benchmarks enabled the accurate levelling of deposits as they excavated and when they were recorded on all plans and trench elevations.

6.6 No unusual health and safety issues were encountered during the evaluation. Owing to the depth of the archaeological deposits, Trenches 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 required timber shoring. In Trenches 3 and 7 this was avoided by stepping in the trench to narrow the area of excavation before continuing excavations.

6.7 The excavation trenches had the following maximum dimensions:

Trench	**Length** (m)	**Width** (m)	**Depth** (m)
1	2.00	2.30	2.30
2	4.00	2.00	1.55
3	4.00	2.40	1.70
4	4.30	2.50	1.20
5	2.50	6.25	1.45
7	8.40	2.0	1.90
8	2.10	1.80	1.70
9	3.00	2.43	2.45
10	2.10	2.00	1.90
11	2.05	2.00	2.45
12	2.50	2.00	1.55
13	2.07	3.90	1.50
14	2.00	2.05	1.70

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

[17] MoLAS 1994.

6.8 There were no insurmountable logistical problems encountered with trenches either outside or inside buildings. Where trenches were located adjacent to roads in use by museum vehicular traffic (Trenches 1 and 2), excavated spoil was removed from the vicinity and stored in a more convenient location, before backfilling. For two of the trenches located within buildings (Trenches 5 and 6), there was a similar problem with insufficient space for the storage of excavated soil and here again Coniston Construction were responsible for the removal of spoil. Elsewhere, spoil could be temporarily stored adjacent to the trench, or in adjoining rooms. The spoil from Trench 12 had to be specifically sited on the north side of the trench, so as not to be beneath the canopy of a large tree, therefore avoiding any detrimental effect on the compaction and water content of soil around the trees roots.

6.9 The removal of all shoring, backfilling of trenches and reinstatement of all floor surfaces, be it asphalt outside or concrete inside buildings, was carried out after each trench was completed by Coniston Construction.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DESCRIPTION

PHASE NAME	PHASE DATE
Phase A	Natural Deposits
Phase B	16th To 17th Century
Phase C	Late 17th Century
Phase D	Early 18th Century
Phase E	Mid 18th Century
Phase F	Late 18th Century
Phase G	Early 19th Century
Phase H	Early To Mid 19th Century
Phase I	Mid 19th Century
Phase J	Mid To Late 19th Century
Phase K	Late 19th Century
Phase L	Early 20th Century
Phase M	Mid 20th Century
Phase N	Late 20th Century
Phase O	Modern

Table 2: Phase Dating Summary

7.1 TRENCH 1 (Figs. 3)

7.1.1 Phase A. Natural

7.1.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 1 was [117], a layer of very firm, yellow sandy gravel recorded at a height of 22.87m O.D. and interpreted as natural river terrace gravels. Above this was a firm mid orange brown, silty clay layer [116] at a height of 23.34m O.D. This was interpreted as being the natural brickearth that overlies the natural gravel across the site.

7.1.2 Phase B – F. 16th - 18th Century[18]

7.1.2.1 Overlaying the natural brickearth was a thin mixed silty clay layer [130]. Above this was a more substantial silty layer [129] that could be dated from pottery finds to between 1550 and 1700. Layer [129] was approximately 0.2m deep from a height of 23.85m O.D. These layers can be interpreted as a sequence of late post-medieval deposits with activity from the mid sixteenth century onwards, but with activity mostly during the eighteenth century.

7.1.3 Phase G – J. 19th Century

7.1.3.1 The west facing section revealed the edge of a cut [134] containing a cast iron water pipe running parallel with the trench edge, approximately north-south. This feature cut into the two layers below and so must post date them, making it most likely to be

[18] The nature of a keyhole evaluation necessarily limits the collection of dating evidence and therefore many of the soils encountered here had to be assigned to groups of phases.

nineteenth century in date. It was not possible to excavated this feature as it was almost entirely located beyond the trench edge.

7.1.4 Phase O. Modern

7.1.4.1 Sealing the top of the archaeological deposits was a modern sandy rubble layer [128] topped by a thin layer of asphalt. These had a combined depth of 0.7m below ground level, which was at 24.47m O.D.

7.2 TRENCH 2 (Figs. 4 & 5)

7.2.1 Phase A. Natural

7.2.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 2 was the natural gravel [379] at a height of 22.85m O.D. Above this was a silty clay layer [378] interpreted as the natural brickearth. The upper part of this layer had been largely removed by a large cut feature [132] and completely truncated at the southern end by a deep modern cut [127], but an area in the north west corner of the trench showed the upper surface of the brickearth to be at 23.40m O.D.

7.3.1 Phase B. 16th To 17th Century

7.3.1.1 The natural brickearth was overlain in the north west corner of Trench 2 by a grey clay containing charcoal [119], which was very similar to layer [130] seen in Trench 1. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was found within this context so it can only be phased stratigraphically, in that it lies beneath [131], a layer of redeposited natural brickearth, probably deposited in the late seventeenth.

7.4.1 Phase C. Late 17th Century

7.4.1.1 The redeposited brickearth was probably excavated from the large cut into natural brickearth [132] on the east and south sides of the trench. This had a single fill [120] which contained fragments of brick and tile dated to between 1666 and 1800 and clay tobacco pipes dated more closely to between 1640 and 1660, but includes a 1580-1610 bowl. The large cut [132] would appear to correspond with a similar cut feature [309] excavated in Trench 9 found just to the east. Here the purpose of the feature was more obvious and can be interpreted as the construction cut for the late seventeenth century brick wall [314]. It would therefore seem probable that [132] is a continuation of this cut where it turns to the south and the north-south aligned section

of wall within it, lies beneath the west wall of the Bindery, unfortunately beyond the limits of both trenches.

7.5.1 Phases D-K. 18th - 19th Century

7.5.1.1 There were two layers [124] and [121] sealing the large cut [132]. The lower of the two [124] was much thinner, had a higher clay content and contained flecks of charcoal, perhaps suggesting it to be an early occupation horizon. While the upper was more silty and typical of a 'garden soil' type deposit seen elsewhere.

7.5.1.2 Cut into these was a small pit cut [123]. This almost circular feature was truncated by a large modern east –west cut [127] at its southern end and went beyond the limit of excavation on the eastern side. It had a single fill [122].

7.2.4 Phase O. Modern

7.2.4.1 Extending across the width of the trench and up to 0.5m from the southern limit of excavation was a construction cut [127] for a modern, reinforced concrete foundation [126]. This feature was cut into the natural brick earth in the base of the trench and so had removed all potential archaeology in this area. No attempt was made to remove the structure and it was left in situ.

7.2.4.2 Directly above this the modern ground surface consisted of a thin layer of asphalt over a layer of concrete and sandy gravel [118]. These had a combined depth of 0.35m below ground surface at 24.46m O.D.

7.3 TRENCH 3 (Figs. 6 & 7, Plates 1 & 2)

7.3.1 Phase A. Natural

7.3.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 3 was [97], a layer of firm silty clay recorded at a height of 23.33m O.D. and interpreted as natural brickearth.

7.3.2. Phase B. 16th - 17th Century

7.3.2.1 The surface of the brickearth was flat apart from two very shallow linear depressions running approximately northwest – southeast. At the time of excavation these were thought to be natural, but very similar and more pronounced features in Trench 7 were recorded that may mean these were also manmade features.

7.3.2.2 Above the brickearth were two silty brown coloured layers [91] and [93]. Pottery from the upper layer [91] could be dated from finds of pottery to between 1630 and 1700. Both layers were truncated at their southern end by the construction cut [255] for an east – west aligned red brick wall [94]. To the south of this cut was a layer [101], which may well be the same deposit as [91] and [93].

7.3.3 Phase C. Late 17th Century

7.3.3.1 Construction cut [255] cut into these layers but did not extend into the natural brickearth [97]. This must have been deliberate so as to provide a flat and solid base for the wall [94] that was built within the cut from a height of 23.31m O.D. This wall was dated by the style and fabric of the bricks and by its white lime mortar to between 1666 and 1700. At its base the wall was 1m thick and was constructed from a sequence of five brick courses that stepped in with each course, narrowing the wall thickness by approximately 5cm each step. The two lowest courses were laid as headers, before alternating courses of stretchers and headers.

7.3.3.2 Above this stepped foundation the main body of the wall [60] on the north facing elevation was wider than the foundation (Plate. 1, Figs. 6 & 7). This wider upper section of wall was constructed from exactly the same bricks as the lower foundation from a height of 23.68m O.D. There was no obvious reason for this change of design, other than a desire for a wall of greater thickness and may suggest a hiatus between the foundation and wall construction. No attempt was made to dismantle the wall to address this question and should be answered by further and more thorough excavation at a later date. The fifth course was also unusual in that the bricks were headers laid on there sides with very deliberate gaps left between each brick. The eighth course was set back from those beneath to create a small 5cm step and the wall was then vertical until its truncation at 24.56m O.D.

7.3.3.3 Within the construction cut and overlaying the lowest two courses of stepped brick foundation was a silty deposit [205]. In terms of make up [205] was very similar to the adjacent layer [91] on the north side of the wall and layer [101] on the south side of the wall and probably represents a collapsing of the sides of the construction cut as the wall was being built.

7.3.3.4 On the north side of the wall there were several layers [87], [98] and [86] associated with its construction. All three of these layers overlay the construction cut for the wall and were physically over the wall itself. [87] was a thin layer of lime mortar and small red brick fragments interpreted as building debris and contained a small ivory comb. Above this was a very thin organic silty layer [98] that had within it frequent flecks of

charcoal. Above this was layer [86] that had finds of pottery suggesting a date of deposition from the late seventeenth century. [86] was a more mixed layer with small lenses of gravel, patches of brickearth as well as fragments of lime mortar and red brick. The mortar and brick were seen to be in greater density closer to the wall while the further north, ie further away from the wall, there were more patches of brickearth. This layer was on average 20cm thick and its surface rose from 23.66m O.D. to 23.76m O.D. over 2.5m northward from the wall. The top of this layer also coincided with the top of the walls' brick foundation. This layer can be interpreted as a levelling layer deposited immediately, or soon after the construction of the wall.

7.3.3.5 Where one would expect a similar sequence on the south side of the wall, none was to be found, as here later Victorian activity relating to the expansion of the British Museum had removed any earlier archaeology, these will be discussed in later phases.

7.3.4 Phase D-E. Early To Mid 18th Century

7.3.4.1 On the north side of the wall above layer [86] was layer [71]. Ceramic building material from this layer was dated to between 1664 and 1725. Whilst analysis of clay tobacco pipes from this layer dated them to between 1700 and 1770. Deposit [71] also contained very thin lenses of gravel that petered out approximately 1.5m from the wall and may suggest the presence of a pathway running along the north side of the wall.

7.3.5 Phase F. Late 18th Century

7.3.5.1 The surface of layer [71] was at 24.11m O.D. and was cut into at its southern end by a linear east-west cut [70]. This was 0.3m wide and ran parallel with the wall and beyond the limits of the trench. The cut was on average 0.5m deep and was filled by [69] a loose lime mortar rich deposit with frequent red brick fragments. This cut represents a phase of repairing the wall as it appeared to have been repointed with a grey mortar. The layer above, sealing the fill of this cut, was 0.2m thick and only stretched for 2m north of the wall. This deposit [68] contained many fragments of red brick dated prior to 1800 and confirmed that repairs to the wall had been undertaken. This may coincide with the construction of houses on Bedford Square in 1775 to the west, or shortly afterwards with the construction of a terrace of houses on Montague Place circa 1805.

7.3.6 Phase G-J. Early To Late 19th Century

7.3.6.1 On the north side of the seventeenth century wall above the phase of repair works there was a 0.4m thick layer [43]. This dark brown humic layer contained pottery dated to between 1770 to 1820 and can be interpreted as garden soils. It also contained the discarded bones from domestic waste, namely cattle, sheep and hare. The top of this layer was at 24.51m O.D., 0.26m below the level of the Bindery concrete floor [39] and directly beneath the concrete foundation for this surface [42].

7.3.6.2 South of the late seventeenth century wall foundation, the archaeological sequence was heavily truncated by nineteenth century activity. An iron pipe, similar to that seen in Trench 1, was laid in an east-west linear trench [100] which was cut into the natural brickearth. Between this and the late seventeenth century wall a low brick wall had been built [77]. This was probably one of two low walls on either side of the pipe trench that acted as retaining walls and as indicated by markings on top of the wall may have supported an inspection cover for the trench. The mid eighteenth century ground level would therefore have been close to this wall top height, namely 23.84m O.D.

7.3.6.3 Covering the fills of the pipe trench [100] and covering over the low wall [77] was a levelling layer [76]. The frequency of red brick fragments within this layer suggests an episode of demolition involved with the formation of this deposit. Directly above this layer is a 0.4m thick layer of concrete foundation containing many red and yellow brick fragments [67]. This was laid against the south face of the seventeenth century wall [60]. Examination of this elevation clearly showed that the lowest two courses of the vertical wall face were very neatly pointed seventeenth century work, while the section of wall above had been crudely rebuilt [104] (Plate 2). This partial truncation of the wall [60] was undertaken so as to provide a level foundation for the single yellow brick width wall [102] that was built against the remaining upstanding part of wall [60]. This constituted the north wall of several workshops built by the British Museum along a section of wall [60], the north boundary wall of its estate.

7.3.6.4 It is interesting to note that between [102] and [60] was a thin layer of bitumen [103] to provide a damp proof ‘tanking’ layer. This would seem confirm the presence of the garden soils [43] at this time on the north side of the wall at a higher level than that of the floor of the workshops. Workshop foundation layers and concrete floors [66], [59] and [52] were laid against wall [102], the highest floor level being at 24.50m O.D. The floor layer [52] exhibited several shallow north-south aligned slots in its surface. These had subsequently filled with cement [58] and can be interpreted as the bases for internal fittings in the workshops as they were too closely spaced to represent partition walls.

7.3.7 Phase K. Late 19th Century

7.3.7.1 During the last years of the nineteenth century the expansion of the British Museum saw the construction of the Bindery building,[19] largely upon land which had previously been Lord Eldon's Walk, a narrow strip of garden on the north side of wall [60]. The footprint of this building extended to the south of wall [60], which meant the demolition of a wall that had been standing for nearly two hundred and twenty five years. The Victorian workshops were also removed. The land was levelled and a concrete floor foundation [42] was laid across the workshop floor, the base of the Montagu House boundary wall and across the garden soils.

7.3.8 Phase L-O. 20th Century

7.3.8.1 A concrete service conduit [38] was inserted beneath the floor of the Bindery. This may have coincided with other alterations to the building at the time of the construction of the Bindery extension at the west end of the building during the 1950's. The conduit was aligned east-west and ran along the north face of the wall [60]. The base and the sides were of concrete on average 0.15m thick, while the top was covered by a number of rectangular pieces of slate. The conduit was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep with a central cavity 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Upon excavation it was not found to contain any services. Indeed, it was blocked at either end of the section exposed by the trench by several bricks on the east side and concrete on the west side. The concrete floor of the Bindery [39] was 5-7cm thick at a height of 24.77m O.D. and showed no signs of being cut into by the insertion of this conduit, so may also be mid twentieth century.

7.4 TRENCH 4 (Fig. 8)

7.4.1 Phase A. Natural

7.4.1.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was a layer of natural yellow compact sandy gravel [356] at 22.92m O.D. revealed by excavating a small sondage through the layer above. This layer consisted of a firm mid orange brown, silty clay layer [357] interpreted as natural brickearth at 23.07m O.D. This height does not represent the original natural height of the top of the brickearth as the uppermost portion of this layer was truncated by modern landscaping. All deposits on the eastern most 0.8m of the trench had been truncated by cut [370].

7.4.2 Phase O. Modern

[19] Gould 2009

7.4.2.1 Cut [370] was a linear cut orientated north – south, but was not excavated as was filled by modern, live services and brick rubble (+). This cut can be interpreted as the construction cut for the basement associated with the King Edward VII Gallery built in 1907. The works relating to this large building to the north and immediately to the east of the trench were also responsible for the lowering of the ground surface and the subsequent truncation of all archaeological deposits in this area. Above the natural layers there was a layer of brick and concrete rubble 0.75m thick, topped by the modern asphalt road surface at a height of 23.79m O.D. at the northern end of the trench and 23.59mm O.D. at the southern end.

7.4.3 TRENCH 5 (Figs. 9 & 10, Plates 3 & 4)

7.5.1 Trench 5 measured 2.5m x 6m, orientated east-west, and was located to the south of Trenches 1 and 2 inside the northern end of the stone conservators building. The trench was originally intended to be 8m in length, but the position of modern electrical services at the eastern end of the workshop meant this was not possible.

7.5.2 Phase A. Natural

7.5.2.1 Natural brickearth was found approximately 1.2m below the ground level at 23.35m OD.

7.5.3 Phase B-C. 16th – 17th Century

7.5.3.1 Above the natural was a deposit [41] similar to those seen in Trenches 1 and 2. However while in these other trenches this layer had not yielded any datable finds, in Trench 5 several pieces of peg tile were recovered and could be broadly dated to 1400-1600. Inclusions of charcoal, fragments of chalk and oyster shell may also suggest this to be a subsoil horizon. Above this layer were a number of smaller layers [50-1], [53], and [72-3] dated to the general 16th to 17th century.

7.5.4 Phase C-D. Late 17th to Early 18th

7.5.4.1 This phase of activity saw the expansion of the Montague Gardens westward as defined on the 1725 plan (Figure 31b). It consisted of the construction of a road or pathway [90] on a NE-SW alignment and the construction of a wall on the same alignment [88]. This wall was built with similar bricks and mortar to that seen in Trenches 3, 7 and 9, but as an extension must date to between 1675 and 1725.

7.5.4.2 A series of pits were excavated along the northern edge of the road, two of which, [82] and [96], were very wide and deep and were dated to the late seventeenth century. The other two pits, [63] and [65] were very interesting in that they contained very large quantities of animal bone, especially cattle.

7.5.5 Phase F. Late 18th Century

7.5.5.1 There then followed a period of sustained build up with three layers, [83], [49] and [47], interspersed with occasional pits, [56] and [45]. None of the dating material recovered from these contexts was precise so this period has been interpreted as being late 18th century.

7.5.6 Phase J-M. Mid 19th to Mid 20th Century

7.5.6.1 Cut [37] was the robbed out cut for an earlier wall which map evidence would suggest is one of the later 19th century workshops demolished to construct the current stone conservation building. Cut [85] for iron pipe service was parallel and also reflects the orientation of the museum's western boundary.

Trench 6 (see Chapter 8)

7.6 TRENCH 7 (Figs. 15 & 16, Plates 5 & 6)

7.6.1 Phase A. Natural

7.6.1.1 Natural gravel [321] was found at 22.86m O.D. Above this was a brickearth layer [320], surviving to a height of 23.46m O.D.

7.6.2 Phase B. 16th - 17th Century

7.6.2.1 Two NW-SE aligned linear V-shaped gullies, [297] and [299], were found at the north end of trench. Pottery from [296] fill of [297] dated to the 17th or 18th century. Overlying these cuts was layer [254] containing finds dating to the late 17th century.

7.6.3 Phase C. Late 17th Century

7.6.3.1 Layer 254 was cut by [291] the construction cut for the 1670's Montagu House garden boundary wall [323]. At this location the cut is significantly wider and deeper than that seen in Trench 3, as here the cut went through brickearth down to natural

gravel, but in Trench 3 the wall was founded on brickearth. Several layers of building debris filled the construction cut. It is not understood why such a large cut was excavated for construction. This cut was also deeper than the serve cut seen on the southern side of the boundary wall in Trench 3.

7.6.4 Phase C-D. Late 17th to Early 18th Century

7.6.4.1 A series of layers then built up on the northern side of Montagu House boundary wall, [252-3], [245-6], [233] and [211]. It is not known what activities were taking place outside the estate which would have required or produced such a deposition of deposits.

7.6.5 Phase F. Late 18th Century

7.6.5.1 This phase is interpreted as representing the first phase of a series of gardens in this location. It consisted of building up of the area with layers [213] and [228], the creation of landscaped gravel path [210] and the digging of pits interpreted as planting holes [217] and [328]. It also entailed the digging of a narrow trench along the northern façade of the Montagu House boundary wall and adding a new cladding layer of bricks to the side and top [193]. The bricks used for the refacing may have come from the wall itself as they were of the same type, which may suggest that the wall may have needed repairing at this point. The land is shown as being open on Horwood's 1792-7 plan with a garden or field shown between the bastion and the rear gardens of Bedford Square.[20] On the 1795 estate plan this area is shown as being laid out for redevelopment.[21] By Horwood's 1813 plan the houses along Montague Place have been constructed and their gardens extended to the Montagu House garden wall.[22] However by 1815 on the Parishes plan Lord Eldon's Walk is shown to have been built north of the Montagu House wall and from the southern ends of the Montague Place gardens. [23]

7.6.6 Phase F-G. Late 18th to Early 19th Century

7.6.6.1 A second phase of garden landscaping is represented by the deposition of thick garden soil [195] followed by the digging of a substantial cut [209] along the boundary wall and its infilling. This is interpreted as the creation of a flower bed along the wall.

7.6.7 Phase J. Mid to Late 19th Century

[20] AOC 1995 Figure 30.
[21] Ibid Figure 32.
[22] Ibid Figure 33.
[23] Ibid Figure 34.

7.6.7.1 This phase represents the extension of the Museum site northwards to Montague Place taking over the former Lord Eldon's Walk and the building of a series of workshops in this area, as seen by walls [194] and [261], post [263 and floor [219], and as in Trench 3 these workshops were built up against the former

7.6.8 Phase K. Late 19th Century

7.6.8.1 This phase represents the preparation and construction of the current Bindery Building in the first years of the 20th century. It also includes the later insertion of a concrete conduit and the relaying of the floor. A service drain [237] laid to the south is cut through the remains of the nineteenth century workshop.

7.7 TRENCH 8 (Figs. 18)

7.7.1 Phase A. Natural

7.7.1.1 The lowest deposit found in Trench 8 was a layer of natural gravel [172] found at a height of 22.79m O.D. Above this was a layer of natural brickearth [162] at a height of 23.39m O.D. Both of these were cut into along the northern edge of the trench by a modern feature.

7.7.2 Phase G. Early 19th Century

7.7.2.1 Overlying the natural layers was a 0.2m thick mixed layer containing redeposited natural brickearth [161]. At a height of 23.56m O.D. this layer contained pottery evidence of activity in this vicinity between 1580 and 1650 and clay tobacco pipes dated to between 1610 and 1640. While this may suggest an early seventeenth century phase there were also finds of brick and roof tile from between 1666 and 1900. It is therefore probable that while there was definitely seventeenth century activity the finds are residual in a mixed layer. The fact that the later finds are from building work and overly the natural, would suggest a large scale levelling of the area, probably from the construction of the terraced houses on Montague Place in the early nineteenth century.

7.7.2.2 Above [161] was another mixed layer [160] containing redeposited natural brickearth and above this was a gravelly clay layer [153] at 24m O.D. It was at the southern end of the trench that the red brick wall [165] was built upon this levelling layer. This east-west aligned wall marked the end of the gardens of the houses on Montague Place, but was not the first to do so. A map of 1813 (Fig. 33) shows the gardens originally

extending further south to the Montagu House boundary wall seen in Trenches 3 and 7. However, by 1815 a plan of the parishes of St Giles in the Fields and St Georges, Bloomsbury, shows wall [165] in existence creating a strip of land from the end of the gardens of the Montague Place houses belonging to 6 Bedford Square to the west.

7.7.3 Phase J. Mid – Late 19th Century

7.7.3.1 A clay layer [146] with many fragments of ceramic building material then accumulated above the gravel layer [153] and against the face of wall [165]. This can be interpreted as a layer of garden soil with construction debris from wall [165]. It is noticeable that none of the layers below [146] contained any bones from domestic occupation, but [146] had examples of bones from both cattle and sheep. Cut into this layer was a small feature of red brick [140] dated from analysis of the bricks to the late eighteenth and nineteenth century. This short row of bricks aligned north-south with an even shorter eastward return is probably the remnants of the base for a small garden feature or structure.

7.7.4 Phase L. Early 20th Century

7.7.4.1 Overlying this feature was a 0.7m thick layer of mixed brick rubble [152] at 24.73m O.D. Cut through this and into the nineteenth century garden soil below was an east-west aligned pipe trench [138] with two pipes [135] and [136]. This sequence is from the demolition of the houses on Montague Place, the levelling of land and the insertion of services related to the construction of the King Edward VII Gallery in 1907. The north edge of Trench 8 included the vertical cut [167] for the basement of this building that cut all deposits including the natural brickearth [162] and gravel [172]. Wall [165] was also truncated at this time to just above ground level and topped by large coping stones.

7.7.4.2 The demolition of the terraced houses and the accumulation of brick rubble [152] against wall [165] meant that the ground level rose higher on the north side of the wall than on the south. This raising of ground level did not occur further east (see Trench 4) where it was in fact lowered to allow for a road to pass beneath the ground floor of the King Edward VII Gallery.

7.7.5 Phase O. Modern

7.7.5.1 The highest deposits in Trench 8 sealed the early twentieth century layers and consisted of a foundation layer of light grey concrete with a layer of asphalt above. The height of the ground surface was 25.01m O.D.

7.8 TRENCH 9 (Figs. 19 & 20)

7.8.1 Trench 9 was located at the very south western corner of the Bindery building. It measured 3m x 2.32m widening to 2.43m at its southern end where it was positioned between the western exterior wall and the north-south internal wall of what had been the managers office. Beneath a carpet, parquet flooring was carefully removed and stored and 0.25m of concrete was removed to expose the archaeological deposits.

7.8.2 Phase A. Natural

7.8.2.1 The highest level of natural brick earth was found at 22.97m OD.

7.8.3 Phase C. Late 17th Century

7.8.3.1 Construction cut [309] was seen on the north part of the trench where space allowed deeper evaluation. It sloped gently southwards before sharply inclining. Within it was constructed wall [314], two sides of which were just visible. This wall was dated to the late 17th century and being on the same alignment as the two other lengths of Montagu House garden wall is believed to be the westernmost part of it before it turned southward. Layer [308] has pottery spot dated to the late 18th century but given the cramped conditions and multitude of later walls may be an intrusion.

3.8.4 Phase C-J. Late 17th to 19th Century

3.8.4.1 Layer [247] was a very deep deposit of garden soils which may have actually been made up of several similar deposits, and may represent continuous gardening from the late 17th century onwards.

3.8.5 Phase K. Late 19th Century

3.8.5.1 This phase represents the construction of the Bindery Building. The Bindery walls were constructed with a deep concrete foundation and brick walls with stepped bases. There was a noticeable difference between the construction of the interior and exterior walls as the exterior, north-south, wall of the Bindery [258] which ran along the western edge of the Trench had a deeper foundation and the stepped brick footing of the wall was also broader. The external walls were built of yellow stock bricks but the internal bricks were red brick.

3.8.6 Phase M. Mid 20th Century

3.8.6.1 In the southeast corner of the trench, a truncated lead pipe was found in a small brick and concrete conduit [272]. A scar on the wall above suggested this had been the location for a sink, with the lead waste pipe below draining southward.

7.9 TRENCH 10 (Figs. 21 & 22)

7.9.1 Phase A. Natural

7.9.1.1 The lowest deposit found in Trench 10 was a firm mid orange brown, silty clay layer [238] which can be interpreted as natural brickearth at a height of 23.25m O.D.

7.9.2 Phase B. 16th - 17th Century

7.9.2.1 Cut into the natural brickearth [238] was a north-south aligned linear cut [243]. This was 0.3m wide and 0.65m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. The fill of this cut [242] was a clay deposit with much ceramic building material consisting of peg tile, floor tile and brick, the latter characteristic of that found in the 1675 Montagu House boundary wall found in Trenches 3, 7 and 9. Analysis of these finds could date them to between 1666 and 1800 and also showed that deposits of slag were adhered to some of the bricks. Pottery from this fill was dated to between 1550 and 1700. The finds and nature of the cut would therefore suggest this feature to be a robbed out wall trench from the late seventeenth to possibly early eighteenth century. The presence of slag adhering to the bricks of this wall also shows that metal working was being undertaken in the vicinity. Finds of metal working crucibles from Trench 12 would verify this.

7.9.3 Phase C. Late 17th Century

7.9.3.1 Sealing the cut [243] was a 0.5m thick mid brown slightly grey, silty clay layer [231]. Pottery from this layer was dated to between 1630 and 1700.

7.9.4 Phase D-F. 18th Century

7.9.4.1 In a consistent layer above [231] was [230], a layer of mixed redeposited natural with pottery finds from 1700 to 1800 at 23.78m O.D. This may represent an episode of landscaping and ground levelling associated with the laying out and construction of the terraced houses on Montague Place.

7.9.5 Phase G-J. 19th Century

7.9.5.1 Layers [229] and [207] were two thin layers of clay and gravel at 23.88m O.D. and 24m O.D. respectively. They were similar to deposits found in Trench 7 and can be interpreted as layers of made ground, possibly paths associated with the gardens of Lord Eldon's Walk. Above these were thicker silty deposits [235] and [186] probably garden soils from these gardens. Layer [186] had finds of clay tobacco pipe dated to between 1700 and 1740 which may suggest the introduction of soils and therefore finds from elsewhere, perhaps levelling the ground at the end of the century before the construction of the Bindery building in 1898. The surface of layer [186] was at 24.61m O.D.

7.9.6 Phase K. Late 19th Century

7.9.6.1 The layer [186] was truncated at the northern edge of the trench by cut [199], the foundation cut for the east-west aligned north wall of the Bindery building. This vertical cut was approximately 1.25m deep and its base was the natural brickearth [238]. The construction of the Bindery walls was the same as that seen in Trench 9. The base of the construction cut was filled with a concrete foundation [198] 0.6m thick. Upon this, from a height of 23.87m O.D., was built a yellow brick wall [236]. This had a wide base, before narrowing with a series of five stepped brick courses. The construction cut [199] was then backfilled with a mixed deposit [197].

7.9.7 Phase L-O. 20th Century - Modern

7.9.7.1 Sealing all archaeological deposits in Trench 8 was the floor of the Bindery building. This consisted of a 0.15m thick foundation layer of concrete mixed with fragments of red and yellow brick. Above this was a 5cm thick layer of concrete with a surface height of 24.77m O.D., the same height as the Bindery floor in Trenches 3, 7 and 9.

7.10 TRENCH 11 (Figs. 23 & 24)

7.10.1 Phase A. Natural

7.10.1.1 Natural gravels were seen at 22.40m O.D. truncated by cut [372].

7.10.2 Phase B. 16th to 17th Century

7.10.2.1 Cut [372] was a large and deep northward sloping cut into the gravels with four fills [373]-[376] visible within this trench. Very littele dating material was found within the feature and was dated to between 1550 and 1700, though stratigraphically the feature and fills were sealed by a late 17th century phase of activity. As the surrounding trenches, test pits and boreholes show the surrounding levels of natural (Figure 37) there are limits to the extent of this feature, which is therefore presumably a large gravel quarry pit.

7.10.3 Phase C. Late 17th Century

7.10.3.1 Sealing the large pit and its fills were two layers, a thin layer [360] overlying a thicker layer [366] which had clay tobacco pipe from 1660 to 1680 and pottery from 1630 to 1700, also copper alloy coin too corroded to date. These layers were then cut by cuts [368] and [365] and this is interpreted as a period of late 17th century activity, north of Montagu House garden. The T-shaped earth left by cut [368] cannot be interpreted within the confines of this evaluation trench.

7.10.4 Phase C-J. Late 17th to Late 19th Century

7.10.4.1 This period reflects a long period of garden deposits and robbed out wall foundations and pits but with little dating evidence to define to a greater extent the different gardens and properties reflected in the archaeological sequence. Some of the property footings, such as that represented by shallow cut [363], probably represent one of the changing boundaries between the late 18th century properties on Bedford Square and the Montagu House/Museum site.

7.10.5 Phase N. Late 20th Century

7.10.5.1 That the gardens continued in use until the late 20th century is seen by the very late cut [350] and its modern building rubble contents being sealed by the construction of the current building.

7.10.6 Phase O. Modern

7.10.6.1 Two concrete layers 0.6m thick formed the modern floor at a height of 24.47m O.D.

7.11 TRENCH 12 (Figs. 25 & 26, Plates 7 & 8)

7.11.1 Phase A. Natural

7.11.1.1 Natural brickearth [232] was found at 23.39m O.D.

7.11.2 Phase F. Late 18th Century

7.11.2.1 This period is hard to interpret in such a small area. Layer [336] is a redeposited gravely layer which either is a bank with its slope represented by [176] or it is ground raising then cut by [176] for a ditch or pit. The feature is covered by clay deposit [206] which in turn is cut by or dumped on by a succession of deposits. The first of these was a dump of iron slag and possible crucible waste [204] followed by a very big dump [177]. The ground was then levelled with layer [168] and flagged over. It is not possible to say whether a rural landscape of banks and ditches (or pitting) was opportunistically used for the dumping of industrial and of domestic waste just before the development, or whether it was deliberate land raising as part of the development.

7.11.3 Phase F-K. late 18th to 19th Century

7.11.3.1 This period consists of a series of garden and/or domestic features built within the gardens. The features were constructed from a variety of brick forms and were often 1 course wide.

7.11.4 Phase N-O. Late 20th Century To Modern

7.11.4.1 In the late 20th century the Museum extended its site to the west taking in another part of the Bedford Square gardens. This is represented by the demolition of the garden structures, the leveling layers [148] and [142] and the construction of the current boundary wall within construction cut [145].

7.12 TRENCH 13 (Figs. 27 & 28)

7.12.1 Phase A. Natural

7.12.1.1 Brickearth [339] was found across the trench at a height of 23.49m O.D.

7.12.2 Phase C-D. Late 17th to Early 18th Century

7.12.2.1 This phase is represented by three layers or spreads, [337-8] and [343] which contained a small amount of dating material including a sherd of medieval pottery.

7.12.3 Phase J. Mid to Late 19th Century

7.12.3.1 This period represents the construction and use of a series of workshops built against the Museum's western boundary and includes cut [334] and pipe trench [341], both parallel to the boundary wall.

7.12.4 Phase N-O. Late 20th Century

7.12.4.1 The construction of the current stone conservation building took place after the deposition of a number of layers [324], [329] and [322], and a small cut [326], perhaps the result of demolition and ground preparation, and then the digging of a drain which bisected the trench deposits and levelling the area with brick rubble.

7.13 TRENCH 14 (Figs. 29 & 30)

7.13.1 Phase A. Natural

7.13.1.1 The lowest deposit found in Trench 14 was a firm mid orange brown, silty clay layer [294] which can be interpreted as natural brickearth at a height of 23.40m O.D.

7.13.2 Phase B-C. 16th – Late 17th Century

7.13.2.1 Overlying the natural was a compact, mid brown silty clay layer [303]. This layer was approximately 0.1m thick and had finds of pottery dated to between 1580 and 1700. There were also finds of peg tile, but these could only be dated to between 1480 and 1800. Interestingly, four pieces of metal working slag were also found within this layer.

7.13.2.2 Cut into layer [303] and the brickearth [294] below was a north-south aligned linear cut [293]. This was approximately 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and was cut from a height of 23.40m O.D. The sides were near vertical and the base was flat and it was filled by two dark brown silty layers [295] and [292]. This probably represents a robbed out wall. Above this cut was a 0.15m thick silty clay layer [310]. No finds were recovered from this layer, but cut into it at a height of 23.57m O.D. was a second north-south linear cut [305]. This was similar to the earlier cut [293] in that it had a flat base and near vertical sides and was probably the construction cut for a robbed out wall.

7.13.4 Phase D-F. 18th Century

7.13.4.1 Stratigraphically above this sequence of robbed out walls was a sandy silt layer [288]. This was 0.4m thick and contained finds of tobacco clay pipe dated to between 1700 and 1780 and pottery dated to between 1720 and 1750.

7.13.5 Phase G-I. Early - Mid 19thth Century

7.13.5.1 Above [288] were two thinner layers [281] and [276]. These sandy silty layers probably represent a phase where these soils were part of the gardens of the houses on Bedford Square built in 1775. Layer [276] had pottery dated to between 1760 and 1830. The higher of these layers [276] was cut into at a height of 24.19m O.D. by a small cut [279] in the northwest corner of Trench 14. The very fine sandy silt fill [278] of this shallow pit had pottery from between 1770 and 1820 and possibly formed a root ball or flower bed.

7.13.6 Phase J. Mid - Late 19th Century

7.13.6.1 More garden features were identified from during the second half of the nineteenth century. A semi-circular cut [269] was revealed at the northern side of the trench. In all likelihood this feature was round but only the southern section of the feature was revealed by the extent of the excavation. Another larger curved cut [285] reflected the shape of this feature further to the south and was filled by a number of mixed deposits.

7.13.7 Phase L. Early 20th Century

7.13.7.1 Cutting into the top fills of cut [285] was an east-west linear cut [266]. This cut was 1.1m wide but only 0.25m deep and had two fills [265] and [282]. The lower fill [265] had frequent finds of paving brick, pan tile and peg tile dated to between 1680 and 1850. However, the upper sandy silt fill [282] was devoid of finds. This sequence represents a garden feature or structure being removed and garden soils accumulating in the partially filled robbed out cut.

7.13.8 Phase M. Mid 20th Century

7.13.8.1Sealing all archaeological deposits was a compact sandy silt layer [257], with frequent fragments of brick, mortar, concrete and gravel. This rubble layer was in places 0.3m thick and had an upper surface at 24.27m O.D. This can be interpreted as a levelling layer representing the clearance of the gardens and the preparation of the ground for the construction of the Bindery extension in the 1950's.

7.13.9 Phase N-O. Late 20th Century - Modern

7.13.9.1 The reinforced concrete floor of the Bindery extension was the uppermost layer in Trench 14. This was 0.35m thick and had an upper surface at 24.77m O.D.

7.14 OVERALL PHASING SUMMARY (see Table 2)

7.14.1 A large number of phases have been initially identified across the site using stratigraphy, artefactual dating, cartographical and documentary sources. However not all archaeological horizons as identified so far could be attributed into a single phase, mostly through the lack of detailed dating material, and so had to be described as belonging to a sequence of phases.

7.14.2 Phase A - Natural

7.14.3 Phase A consisted of natural deposits which were found in all trenches. Where later activity did not truncate it, a horizon of brickearth survived over the lower sandy gravels. During previous works on the Great Court Project, British Museum staff undertook evaluations and watching briefs on the natural deposits which were identified as Pleistocene gravels of the Lynch Hill formation, one of a series of gravel terraces formed between 297,000 and 130,000 years ago. The watching briefs found several flint tools and further axes have been found in the immediate vicinity in these deposits.[24]

7.14.4 Phase B – 16th To 17th Century

7.14.5 This phase was present in Trenches 2, 3, 7, 10 & 11, and may have been present in Trenches 1 & 5. It consisted of scattered activity which could be characterised as representing a marginal activity zone just north of the medieval to post-medieval settlement of St Giles, with ditches, gullies, pits and rubbish present across the site. Because of the scattered nature of the data so far collected it is not possible to identify any patterns.

7.14.6 Phase C – Late 17th Century

7.14.7 This phase was present in Trenches 2, 3, 6, 7, & 9-11, and consisted of the construction of Montagu House gardens and boundary and activities undertaken to the north and west of the garden which probably represent a continuation of those defined in Phase B. The boundary wall consisted of a large red brick structure constructed within an uneven ditch or construction trench. It was seen crossing

[24] Sites and Monuments Reference EL0337.

AOC Archaeology Limited. 1995. "British Museum Millennium Project – The Great Court And Main Forecourt; An Archaeological Assessment", unpublished report.

Trenches 3, 7 and 9 and is believed to form at least the alignment if not the foundation of the southeastern wall of the Bindary Building. It turned south at approximately the western wall of the Bindary following the line now representing the eastern wall of the Stone Conservation Workshop. In Trench 6 a N-S wall was found which dated to this period and may have been the continuation of the property division between Montagu House and Southampton House to the east.

7.14.8 Phase D – Early 18th Century

7.14.9 This phase may have been present in Trenches 2, 3,10 and 14, and consisted of garden layers with occasional features present but not precise dating material. The westward extension of the Montagu House garden, as seen in Trench 5 may belong to either Phase C or D as the dating available so far puts this extension to between 1675 and 1725.

7.14.10 Phase E – Mid 18th Century

7.14.11 This phase may also have been present in Trenches 1, 2, 3,10 and 14, and consisted of garden layers with occasional features present but not precise dating material.

7.14.12 Phase F – Late 18th Century

7.14.13 This phase was present in Trenches 3, 5, and 12, and consisted of garden layers with occasional features present but not precise dating material. In Trench 7 this phase may coincide with the construction of a terrace of houses on Montague Place with the construction of a formal laid out townhouse garden. Subsequent alterations or redesigns of this garden fall into the period late 18th to 19th century. These gardens include what was known as “Lord Eldin’s Walk”.

7.14.14 Phase G – Early 19th Century

7.14.15 This phase was present in Trenches 6 and 8 and consisted of the levelling or preparation of the area associated with the new houses along Montague Place in Trench 8 and the construction of a house in Trench 6. This new house, partially built on a reused late 17th century wall, consisted of a basement with some internal divisions and had three basement windows looking out onto a lightwell.

7.14.16 Phase H – Early To Mid 19th Century

7.14.17 This phase was only present in Trench 6 where shortly after its construction the basement windows were blocked up, the house demolished and the basement backfilled.

7.14.18 Phase I – Mid 19th Century

7.14.19 This phase was only present in Trench 6 where a possible “porter’s lodge” , measuring 2m x2m, was constructed over the infill of the previous basement. Its floor was flagged and it had room for a possible stove.

7.14.20 Phase J – Mid To Late 19th Century

7.14.21 This phase was present in Trenches 8, 13 and 14 and consisted of garden features and activities to the north of the site and the construction of museum workshops against the then site perimeter wall in Trench 13.

7.14.22 Phase K – Late 19th Century

7.14.23 This phase was present in Trenches 3, 7, 9 and 10 and consisted of the expansion northwards of the museum into what had been Lord Eldin’s Walk by the construction of The Bindary Building.

7.14.24 Phase L – Early 20th Century

7.14.25 This phase was present in Trenches 8 and 14 and consisted of the demolition of houses on Montague Place and the construction of the George V building in Trench 8, but the continued existence of a garden in Trench 14.

7.14.26 Phase M – Mid 20th Century

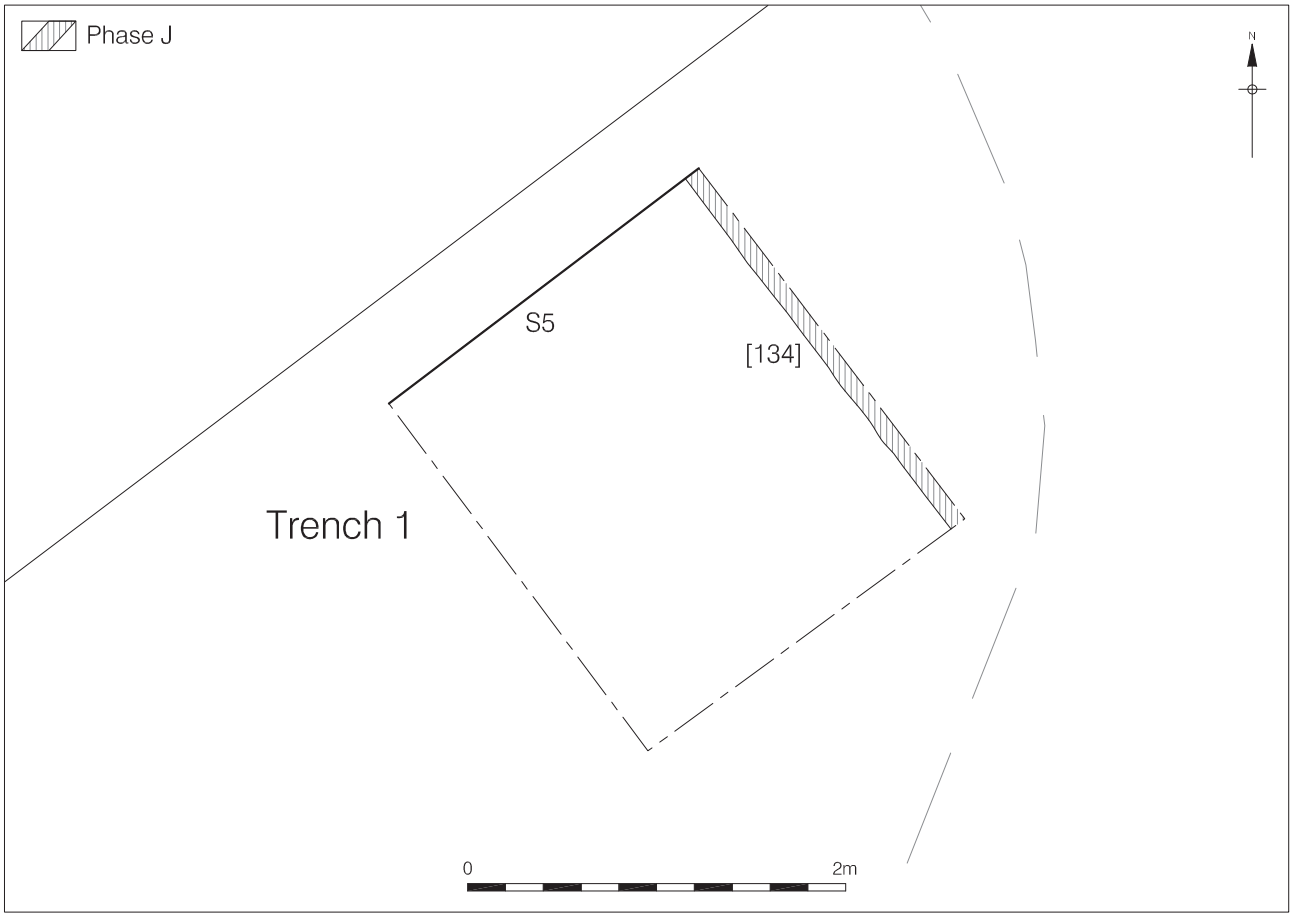
7.14.27 This phase was present in Trenches 9 and 14 and consisted of internal plumbing arrangements within the Bindary Building and the end of the garden in Trench 14 with the extension of the Bindary..

7.14.28 Phase N – Late 20th Century

7.14.29 This phase was present in Trench 11 and consisted of the end of the garden at this location and the preparation for redevelopment.

7.14.30 Phase O – Modern

7.14.31 This phase consisted of the site as it stood, mostly unused, at the period of the evaluation.



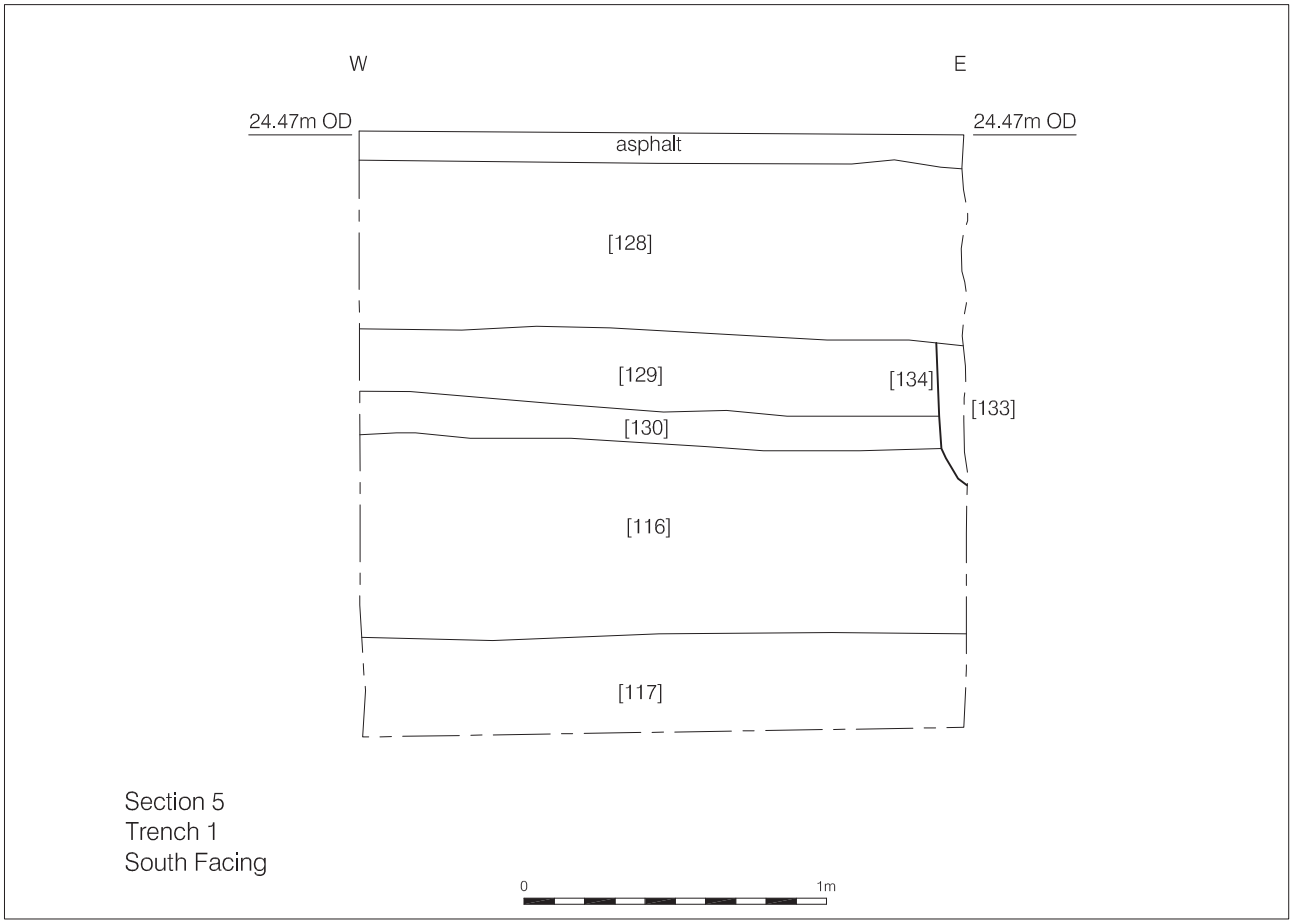


Figure 3
Trench 1 plan and south facing section
Plan - 1:40, Section - 1:25 at A4

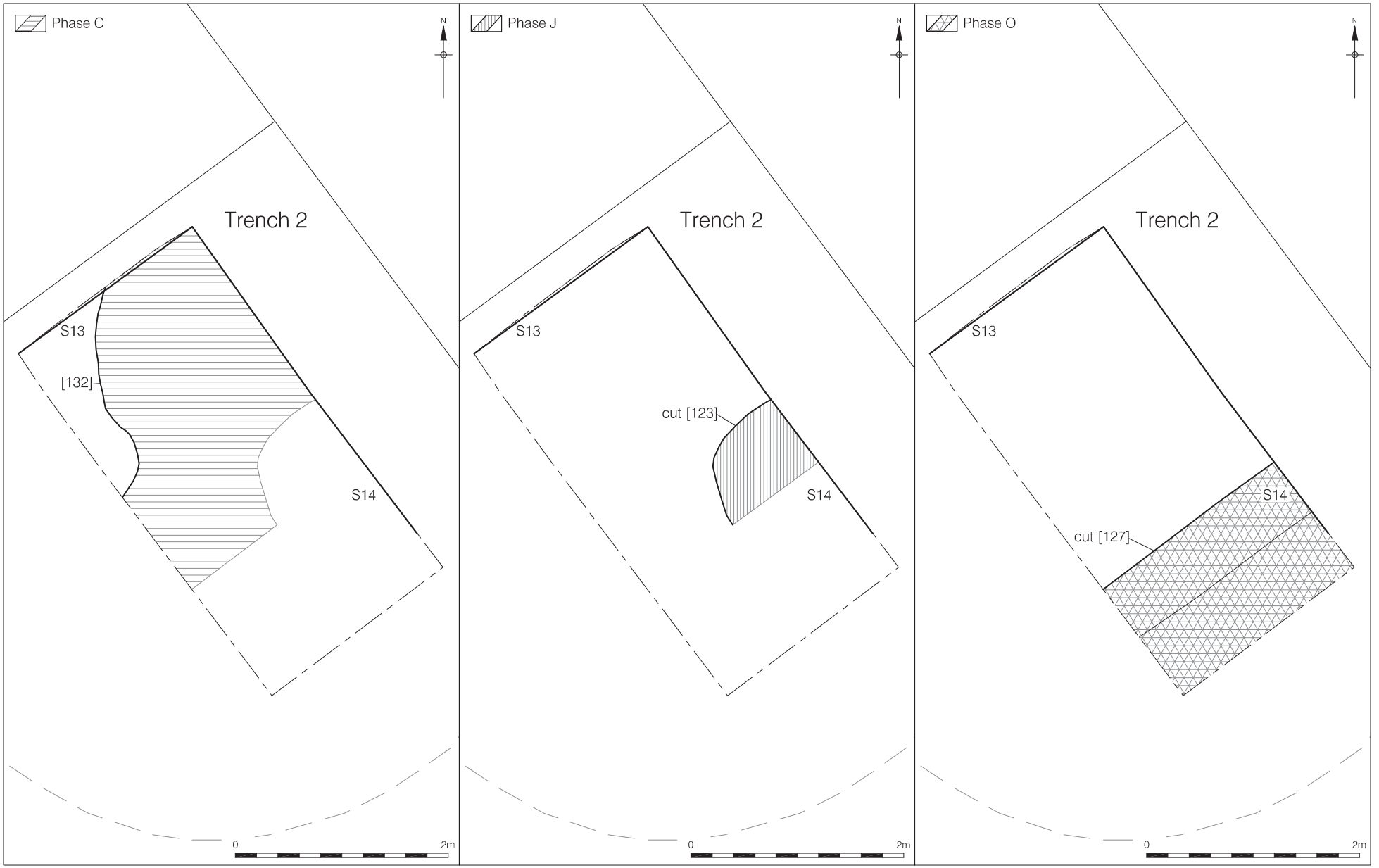
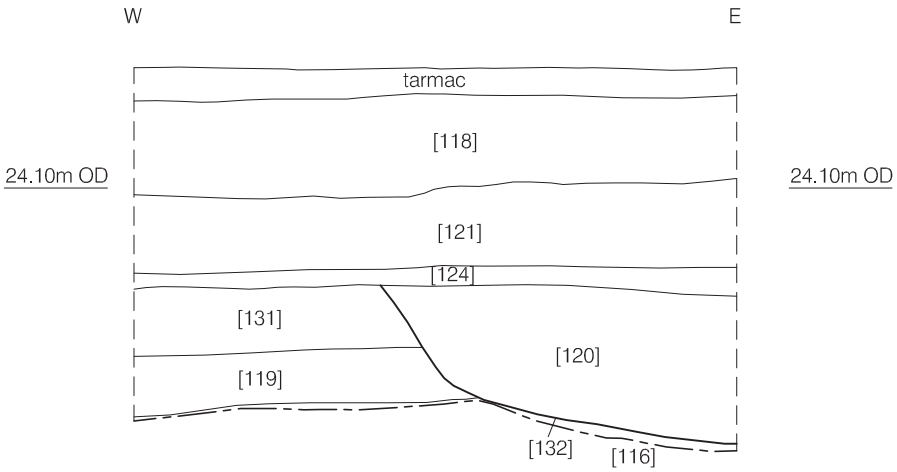
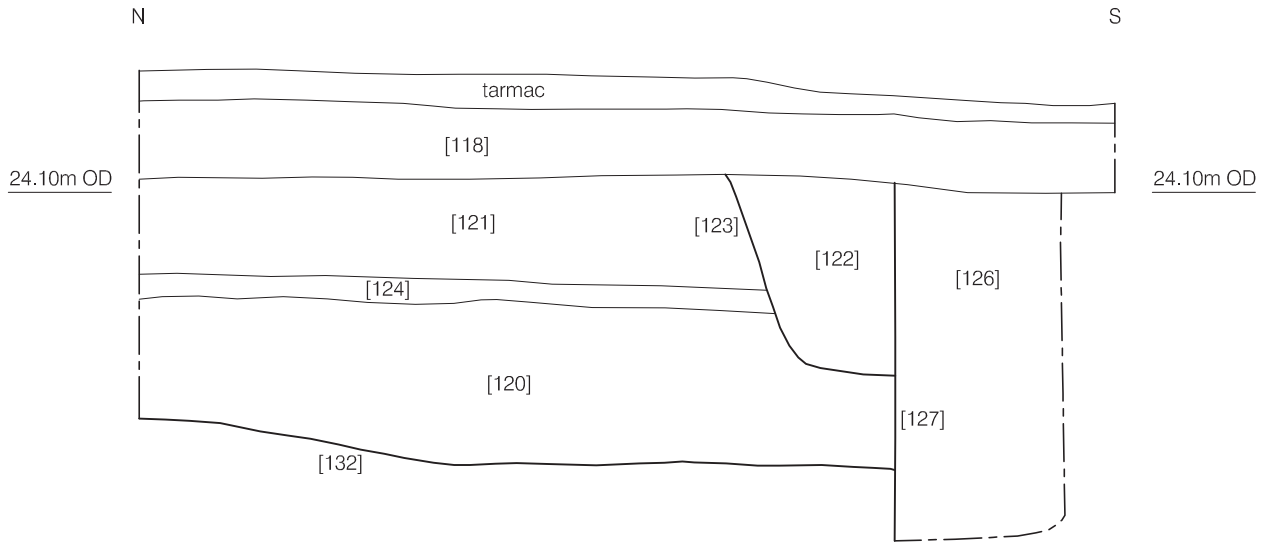


Figure 4
Plan of Trench 2
1:50 at A4



Section 13
Trench 2
South Facing



Section 14
Trench 2
West Facing

0 1m

Figure 5
Trench 2, south and west facing sections
1:25 at A4

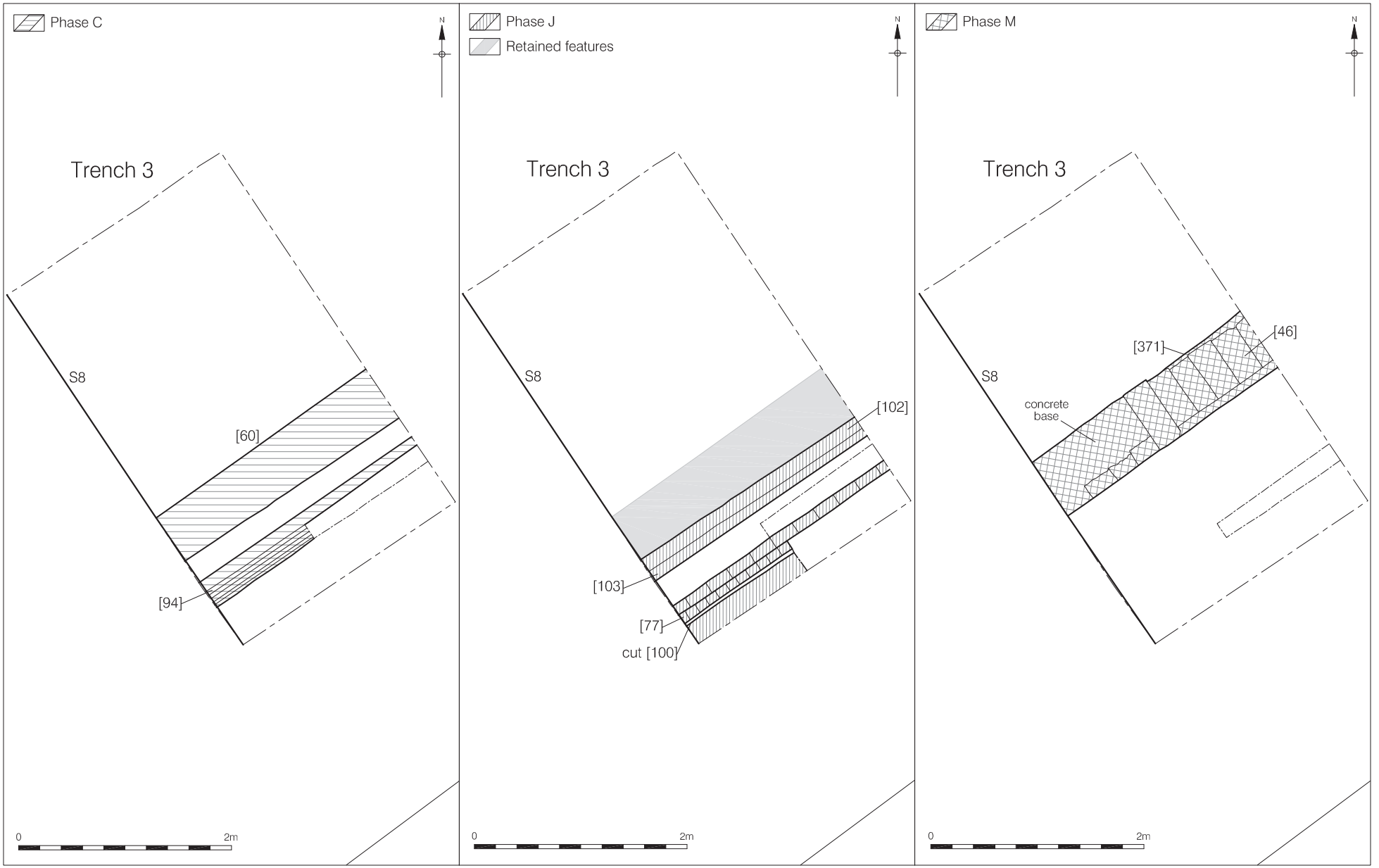
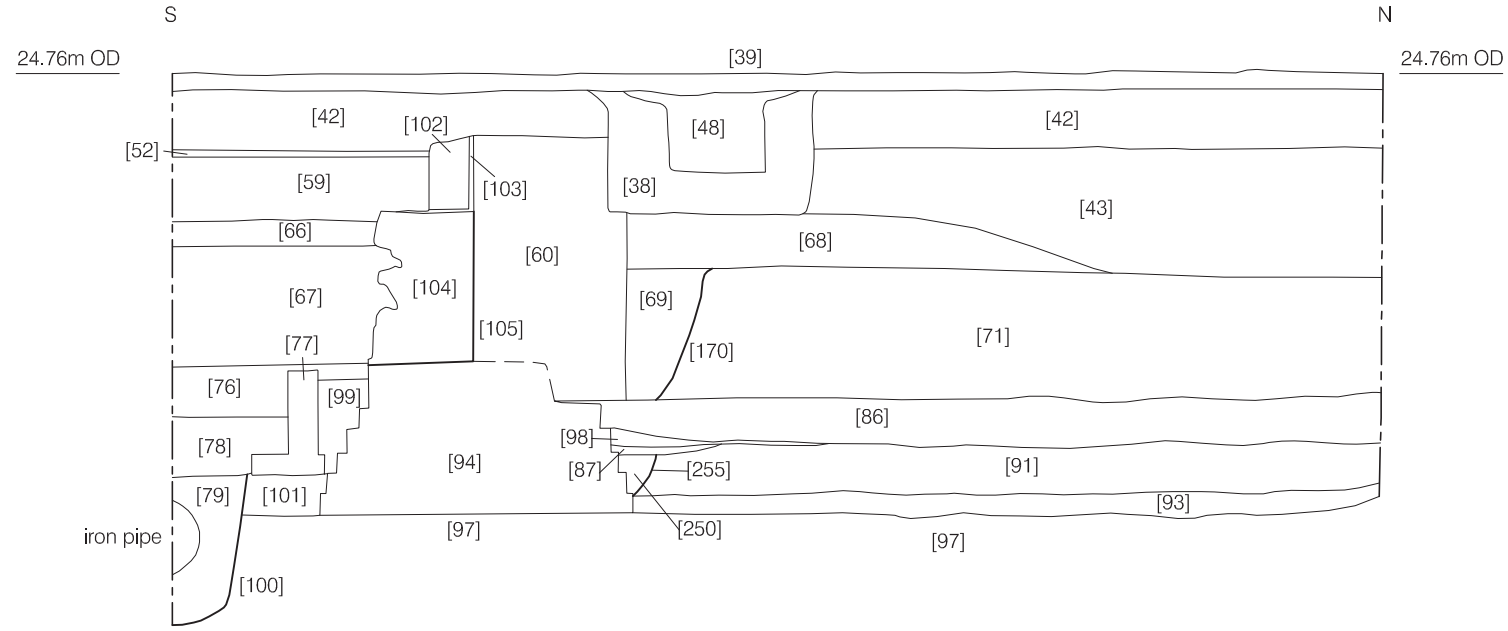


Figure 6
Plan of Trench 3
1:50 at A4



Section 8
Trench 3
East Facing

0 1m

Figure 7
Trench 3, east facing section
1:25 at A4

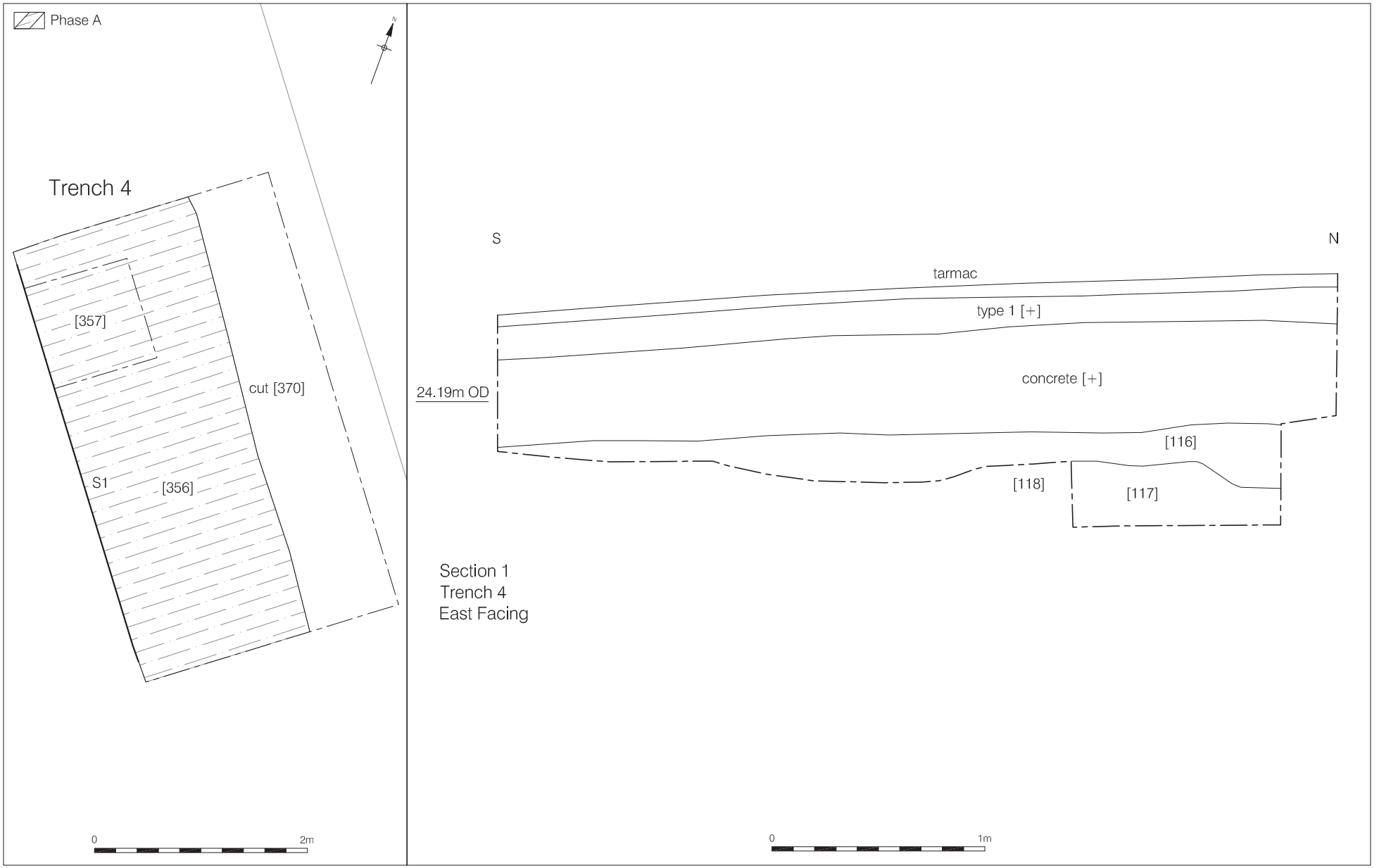
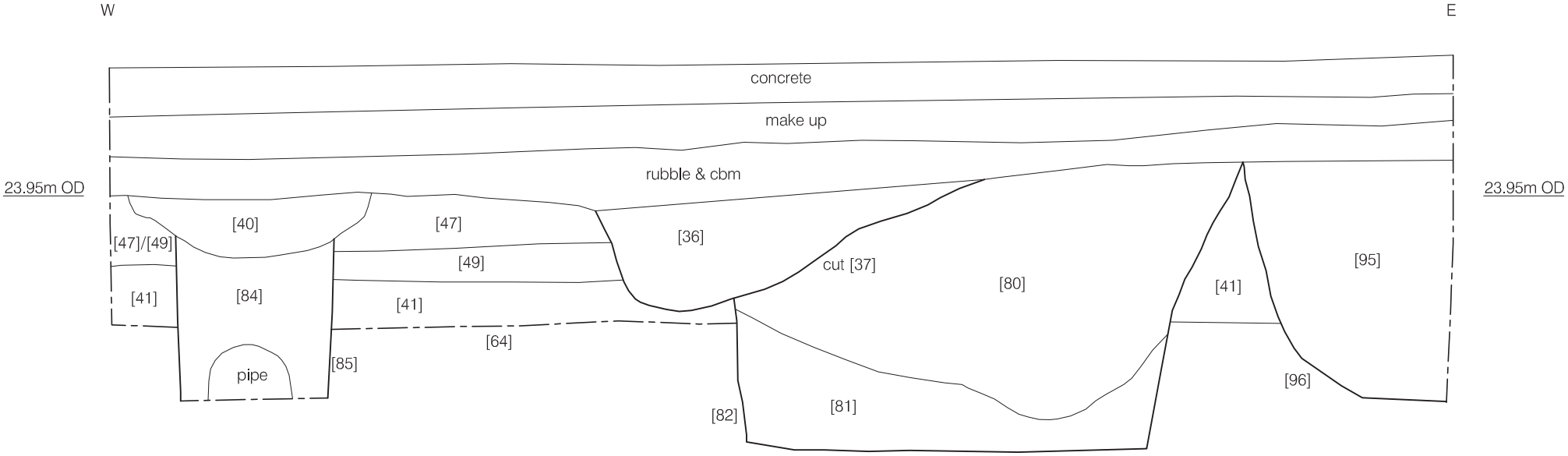


Figure 8
Trench 4 plan and east facing section
Plan - 1:50, Section - 1:25 at A4

Figure 9
Plan of Trench 5
1:50 at A4



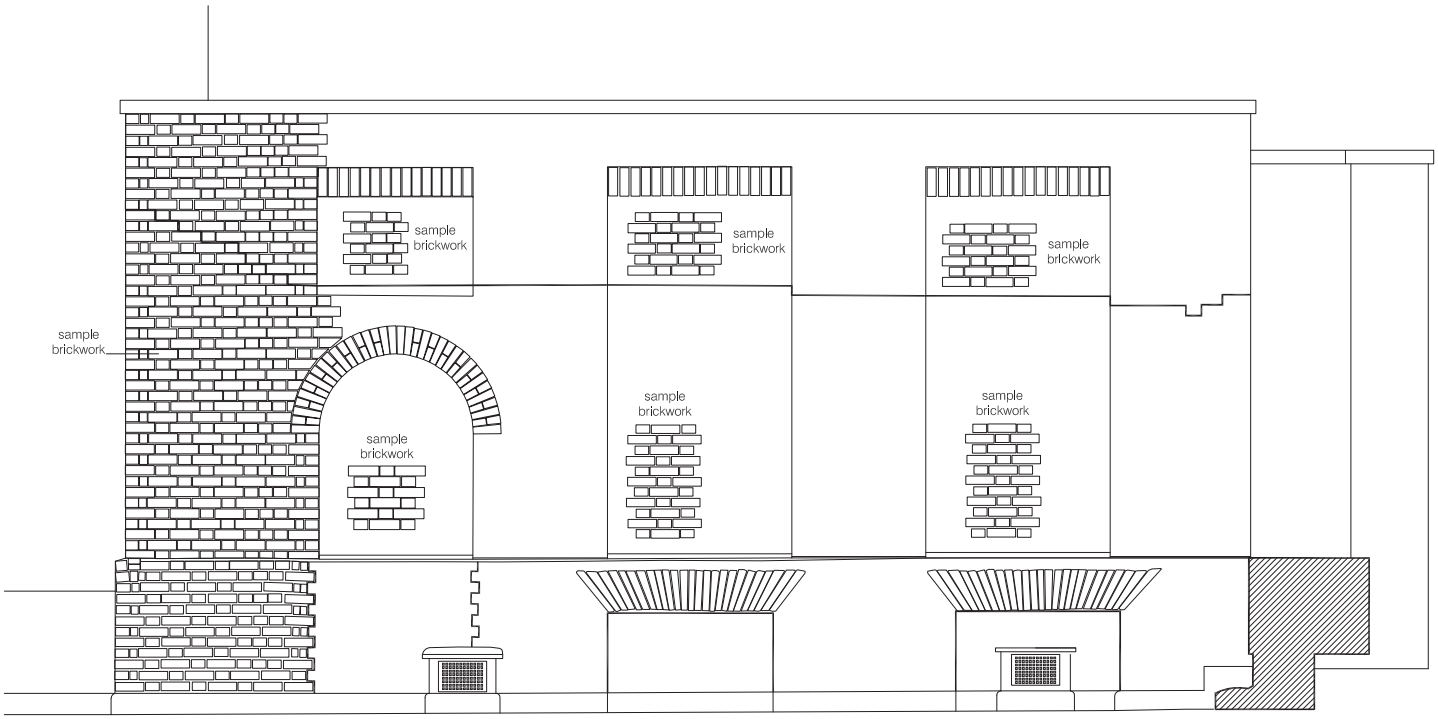
Section 7
Trench 5
South Facing

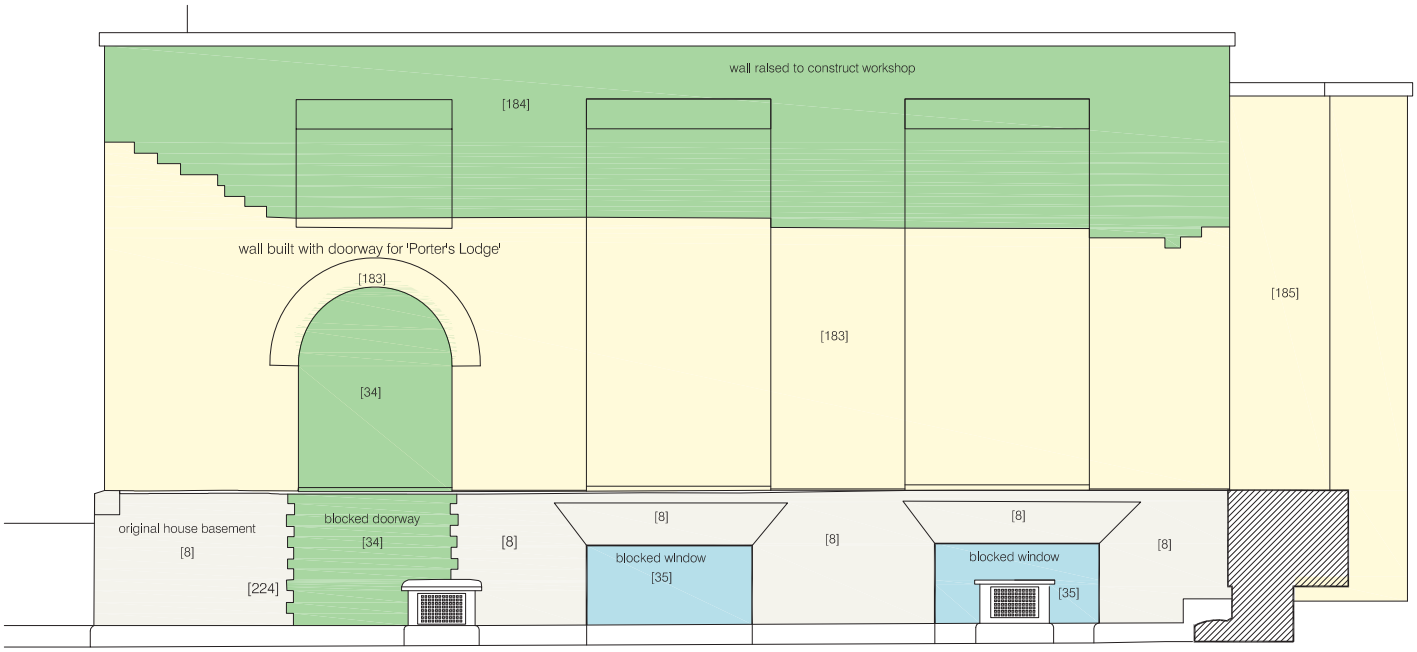
0 1m

Figure 10
Trench 5, south facing section
1:25 at A4

Figure 11a
Plan of Trench 6
1:50 at A3

Figure 11b
Plan of Trench 6
1:50 at A3

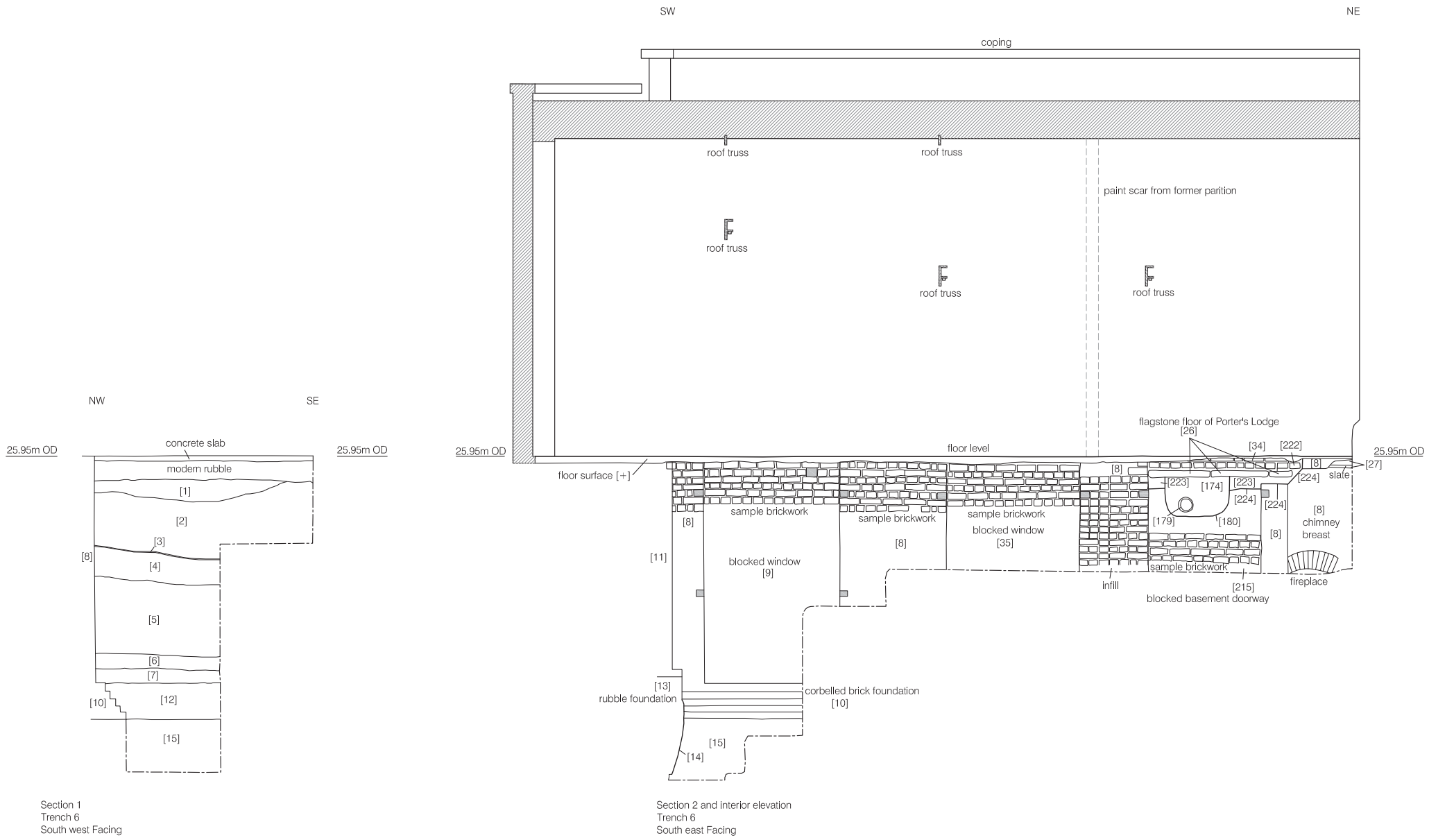




Phase G - Early 19th
Phase H - Early To Mid 19th
Phase I - Mid 19th
Phase L - Early 20th

0 2m

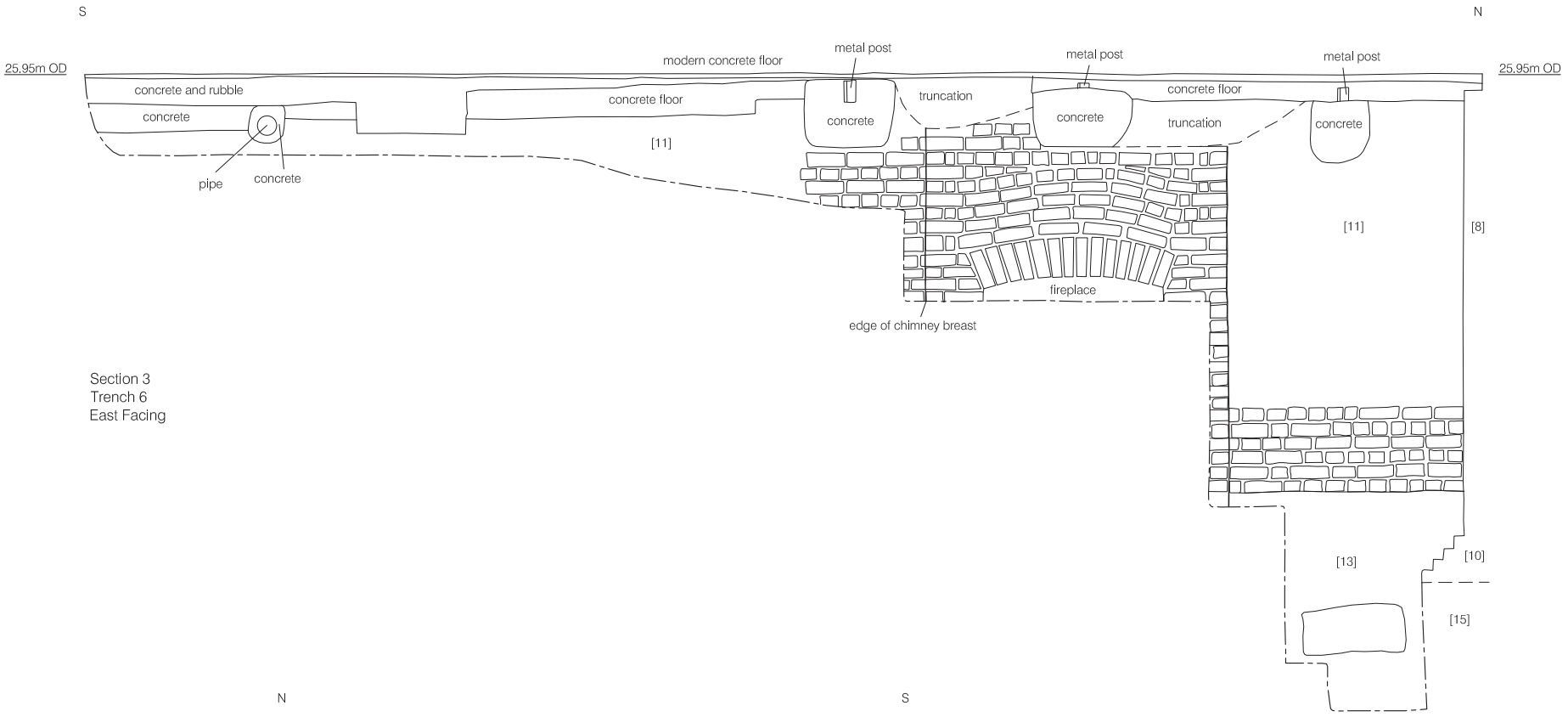
Figure 12
North Facing Elevation
1:40 at A4



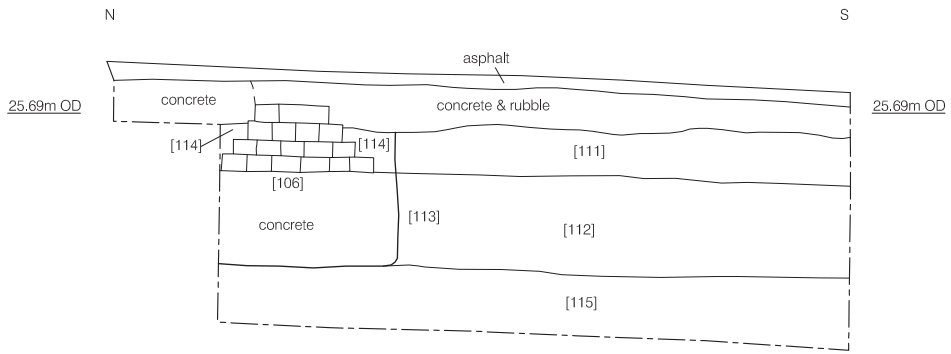
Section 1
Trench 6
South west Facing

Section 2 and interior elevation
Trench 6
South east Facing

Figure 13
Trench 6, south west and south east facing sections and interior elevation
1:40 at A3



Section 3
Trench 6
East Facing



Section 9
Trench 6
West Facing

0 1m

Figure 14
Trench 6, west facing sections S1 and S9
1:25 at A3

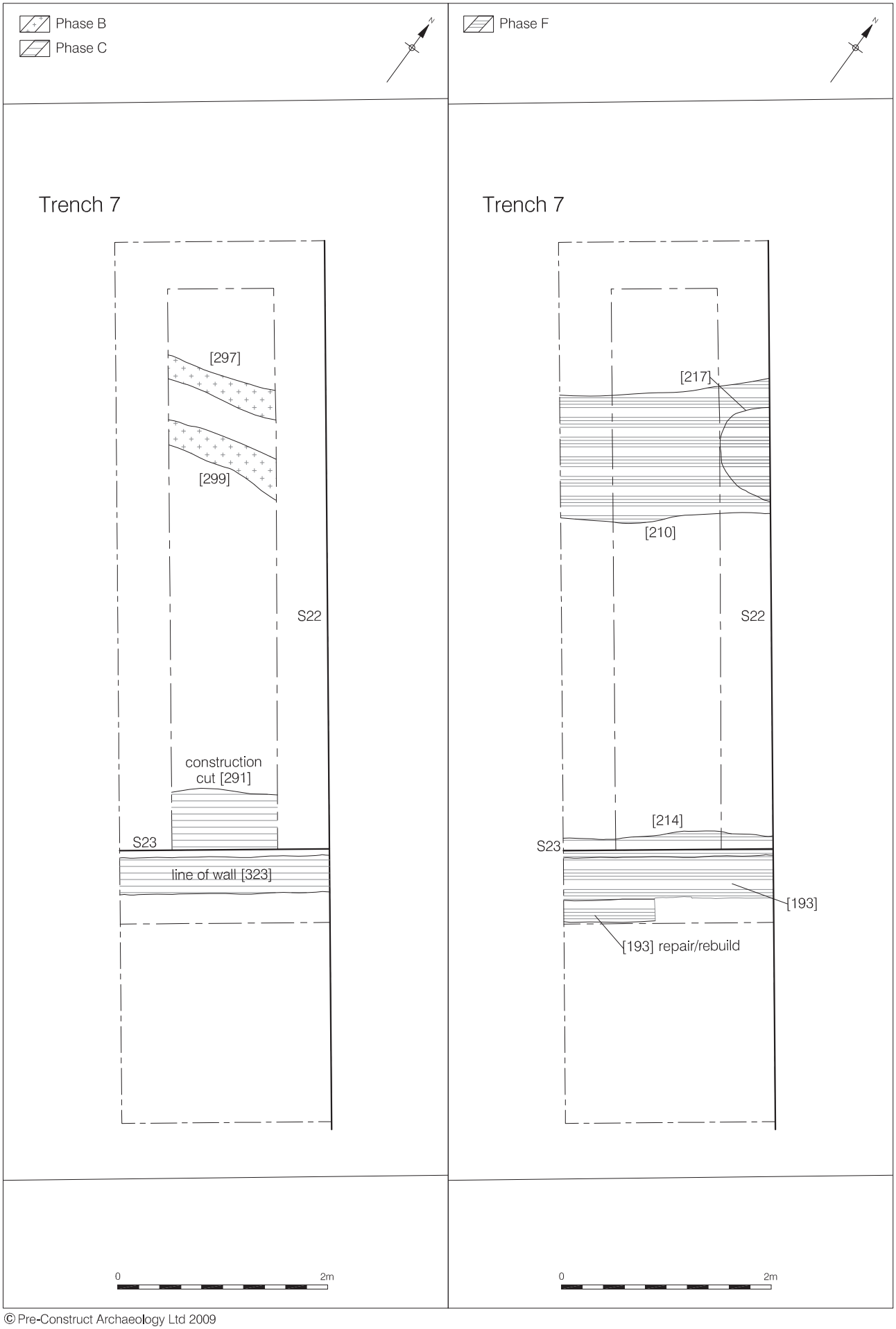
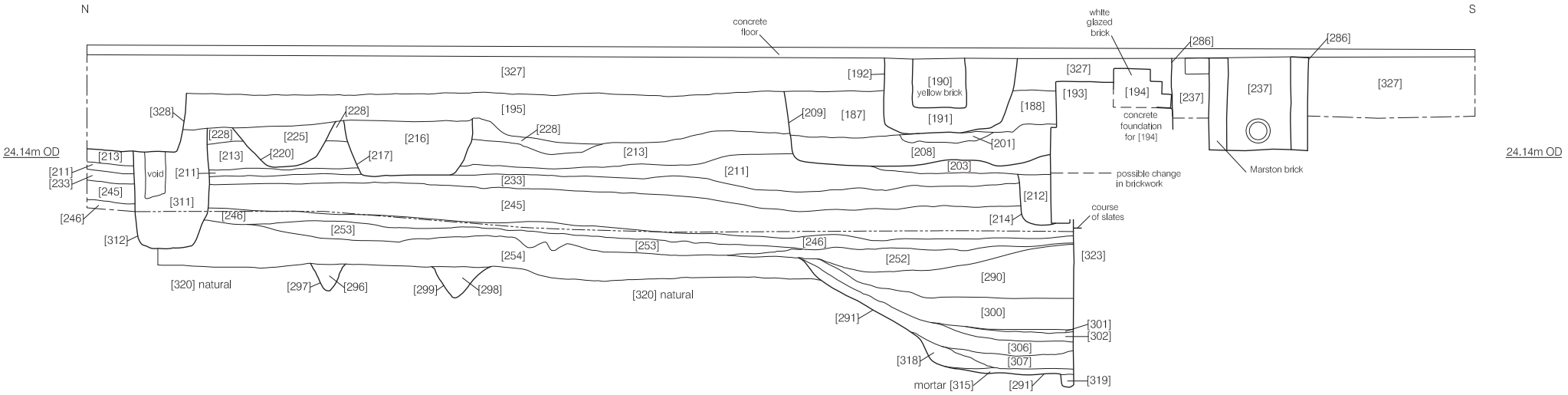
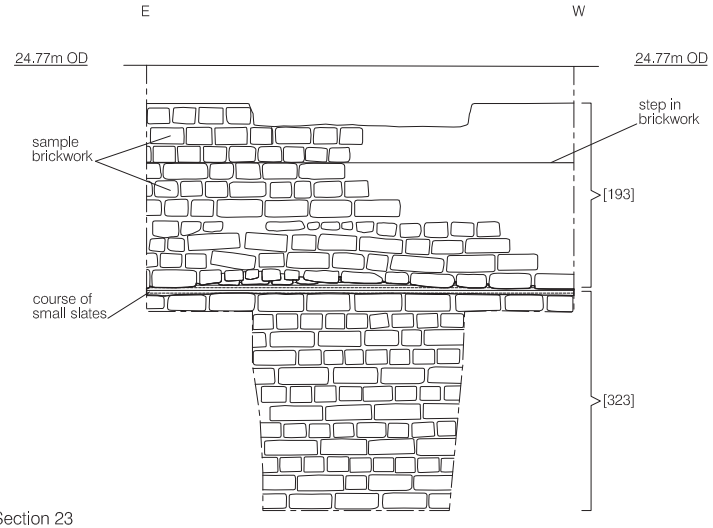


Figure 15
Plan of Trench 7
1:50 at A4



Section 22
Trench 7
West Facing



Section 23
Trench 7
North Facing

0 1m

Figure 16
Trench 7, west and north facing sections
1:25 at A3

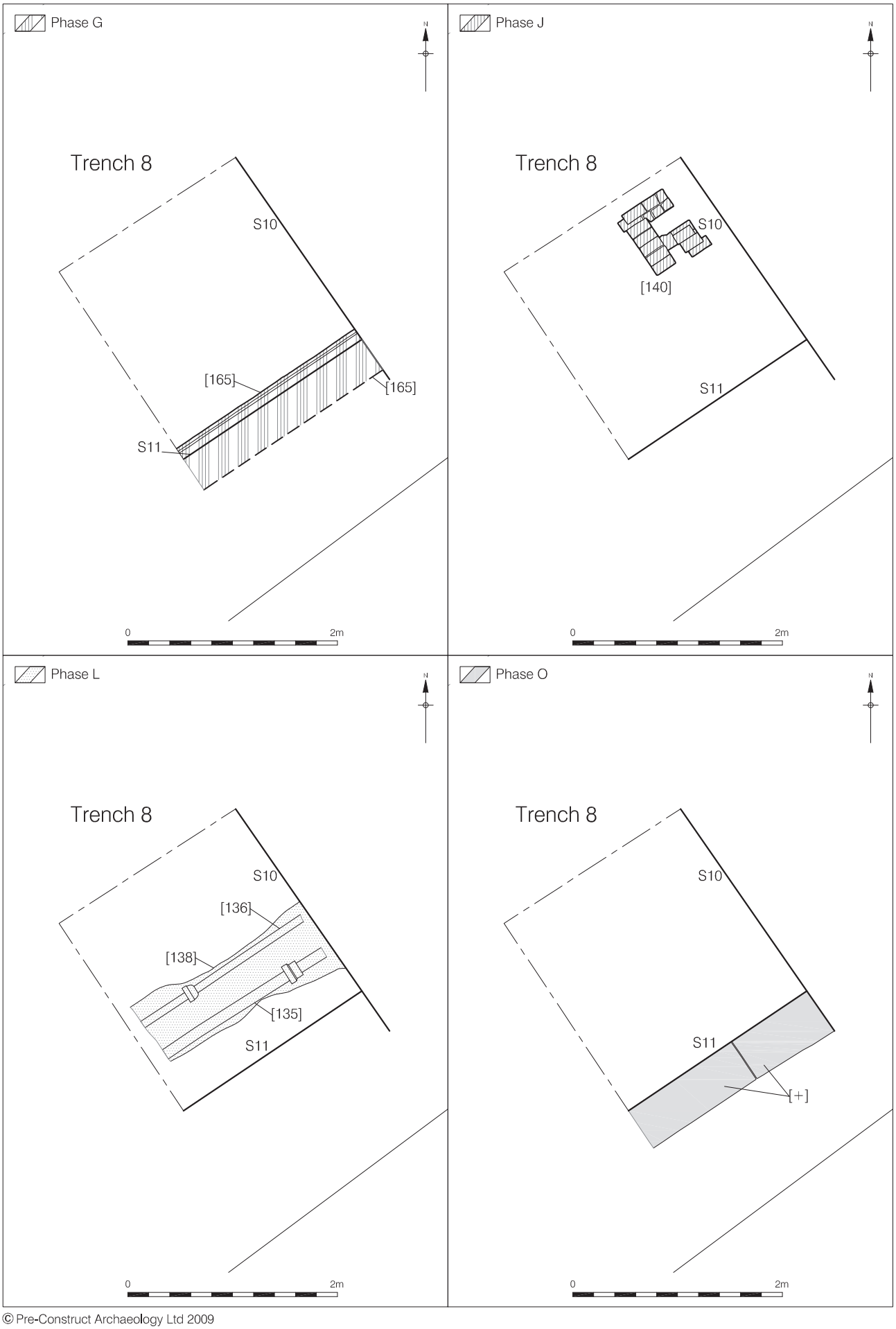
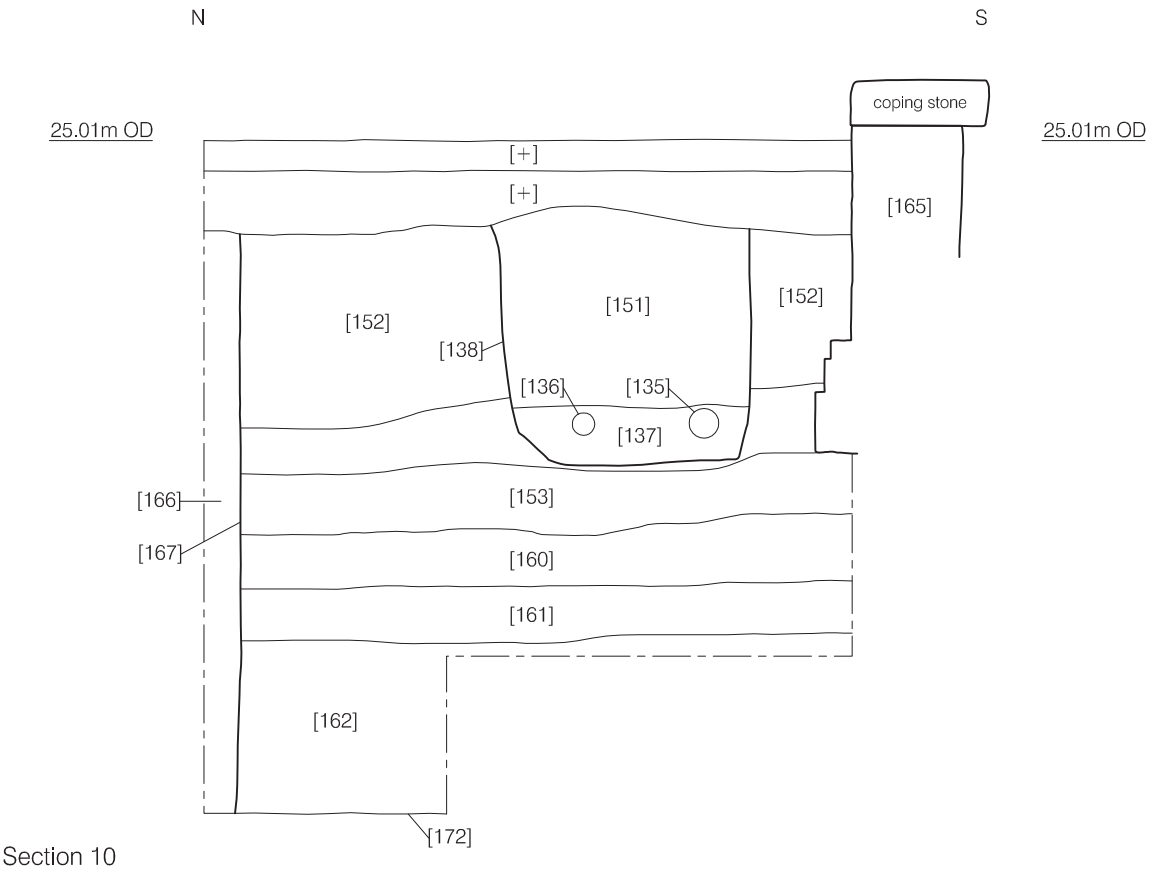
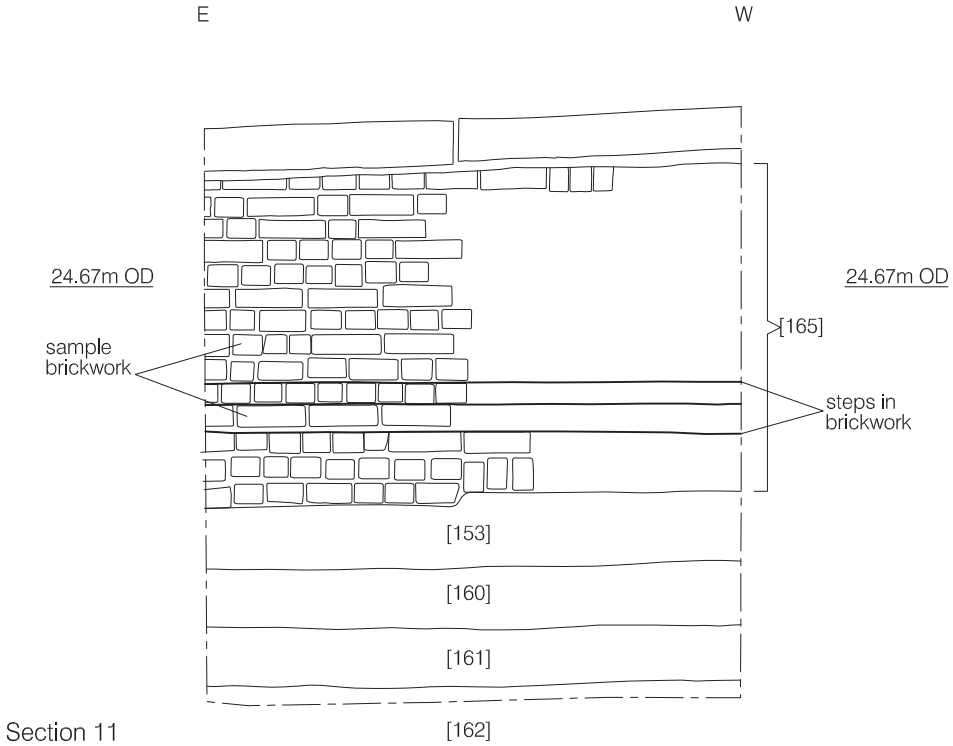


Figure 17
Plan of Trench 8
1:40 at A4



Section 10
Trench 8
West Facing

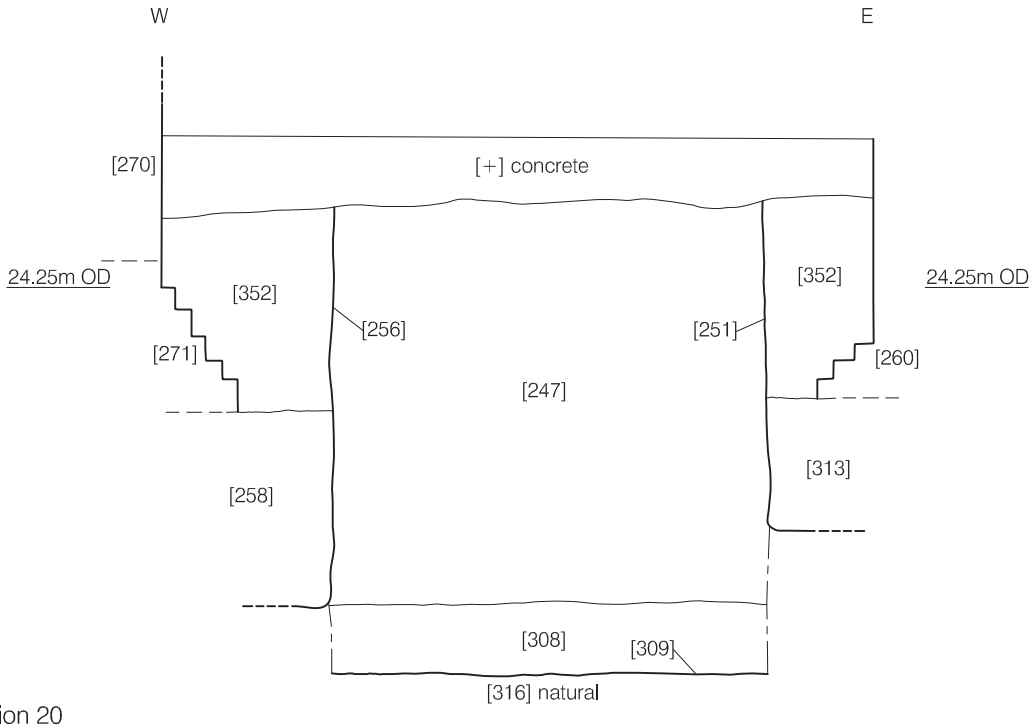


Section 11
Trench 8
North Facing

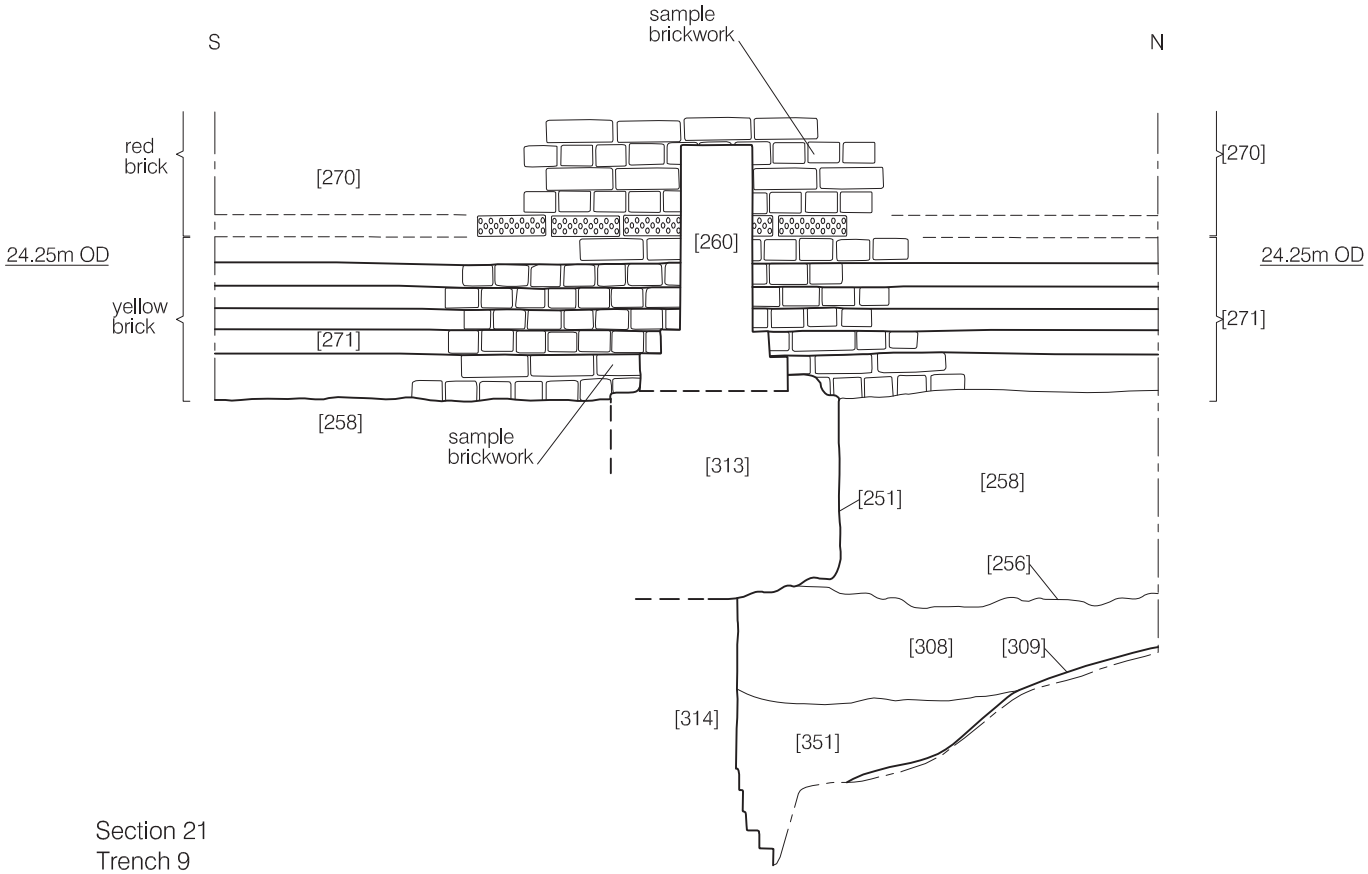
0 1m

Figure 18
Trench 8, north and west facing sections
1:25 at A4

Figure 19
Plan of Trench 9
1:50 at A4



Section 20
Trench 9
South Facing



Section 21
Trench 9
East Facing

0 1m

Figure 20
Trench 9, south and east facing sections
1:25 at A4

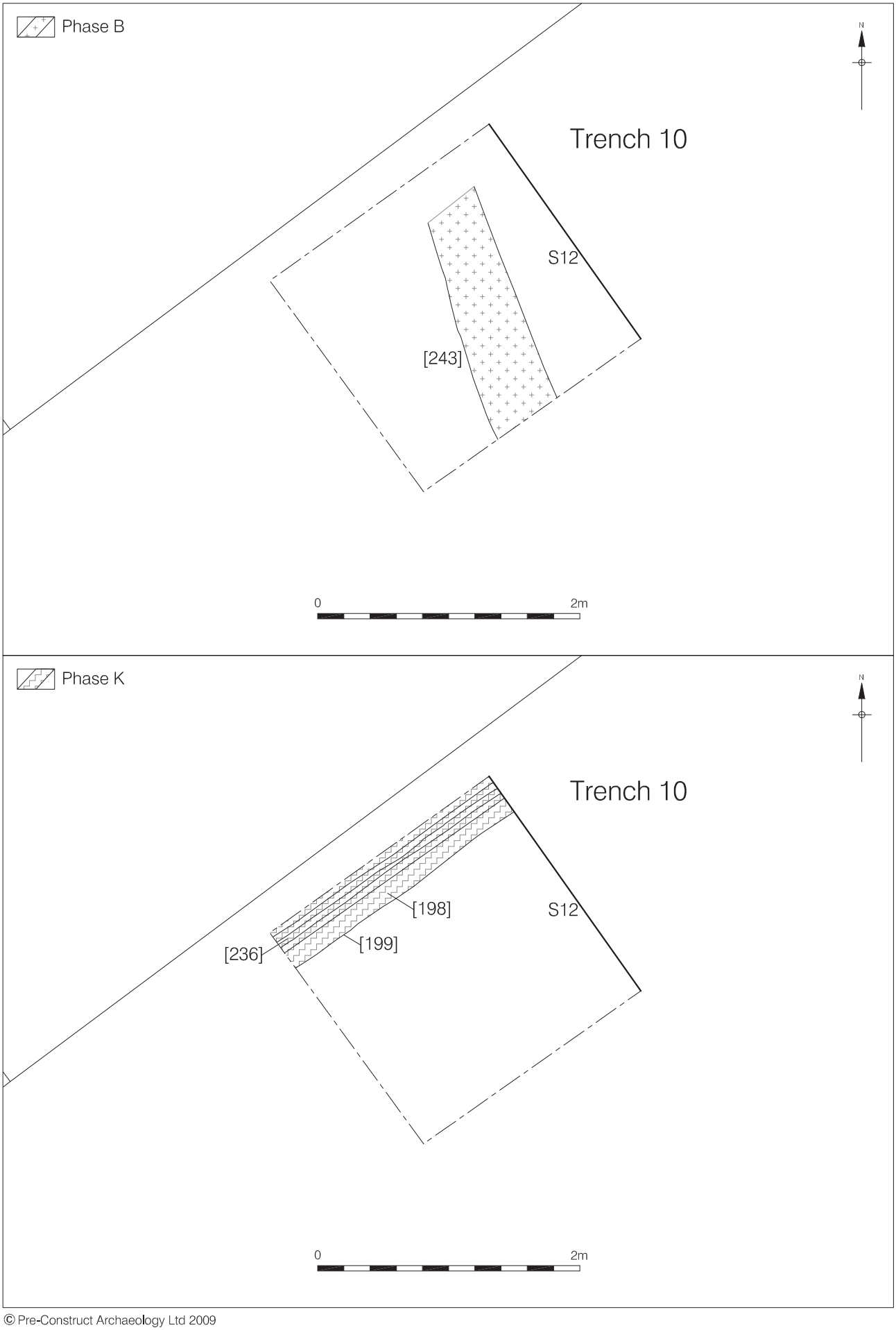
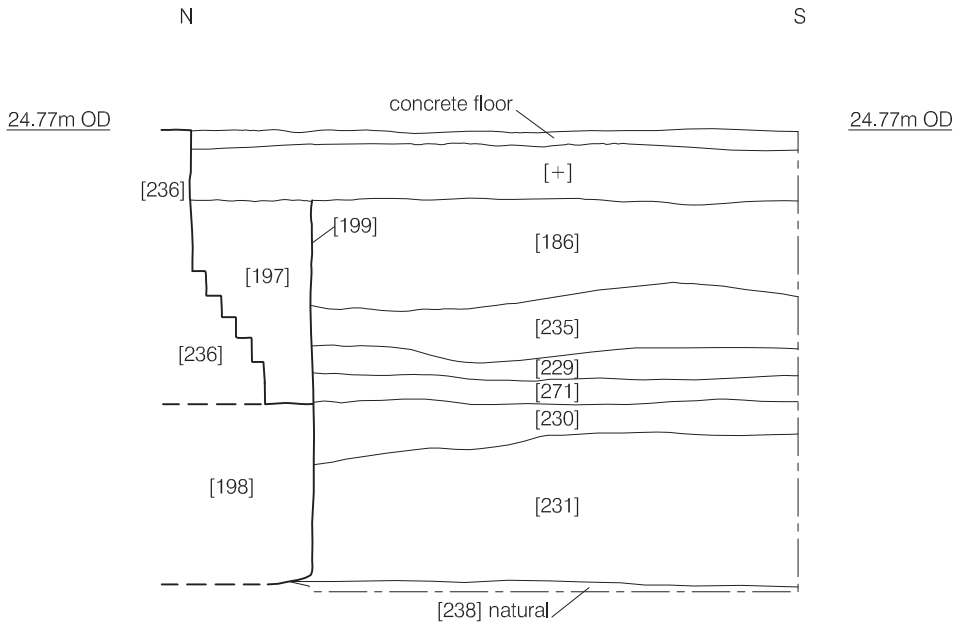


Figure 21
Plan of Trench 10
1:40 at A4



Section 12
Trench 10
West Facing

0 1m

Figure 22
Trench 10, west facing section
1:25 at A4

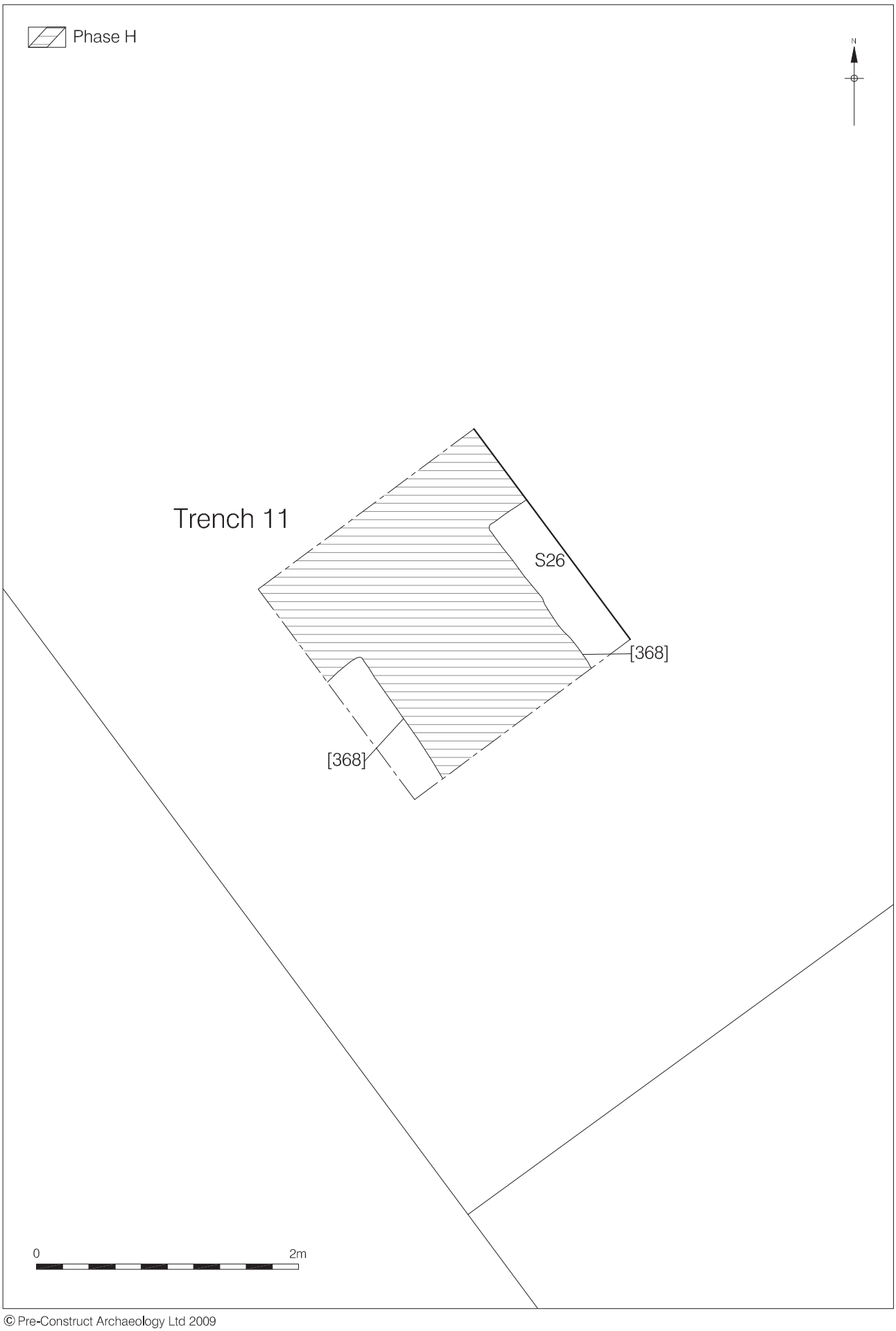
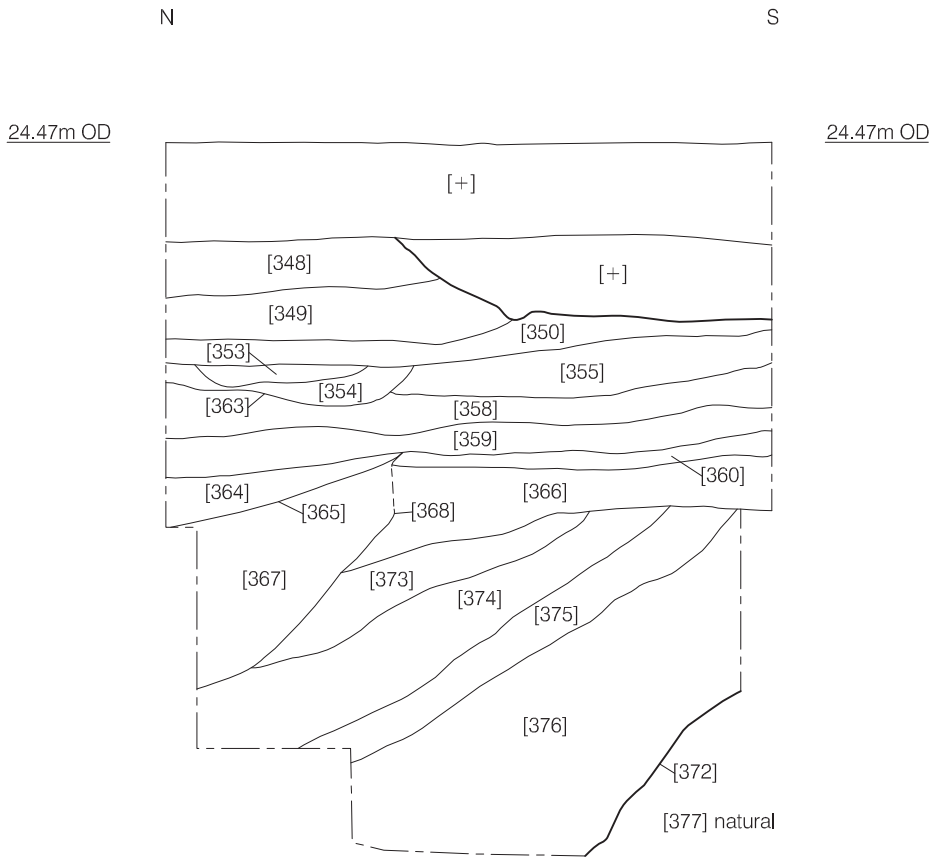


Figure 23
Plan of Trench 11
1:40 at A4



Section 26
Trench 11
West Facing

0 1m

Figure 24
Trench 11, west facing section
1:25 at A4

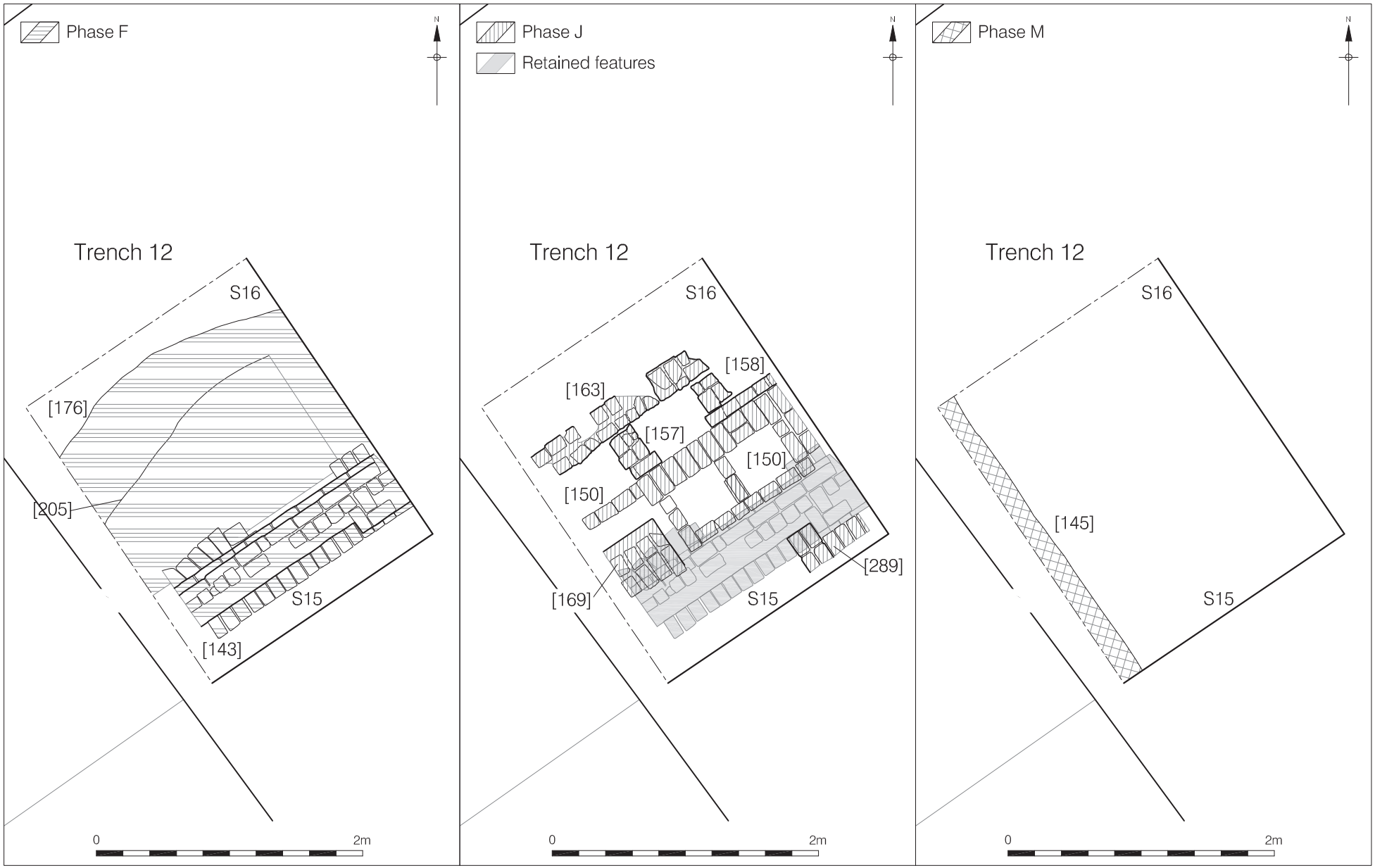
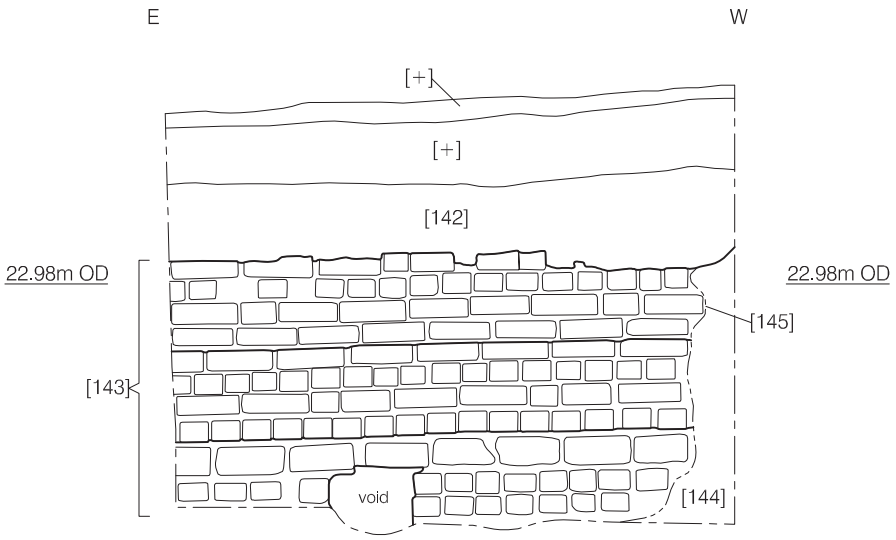
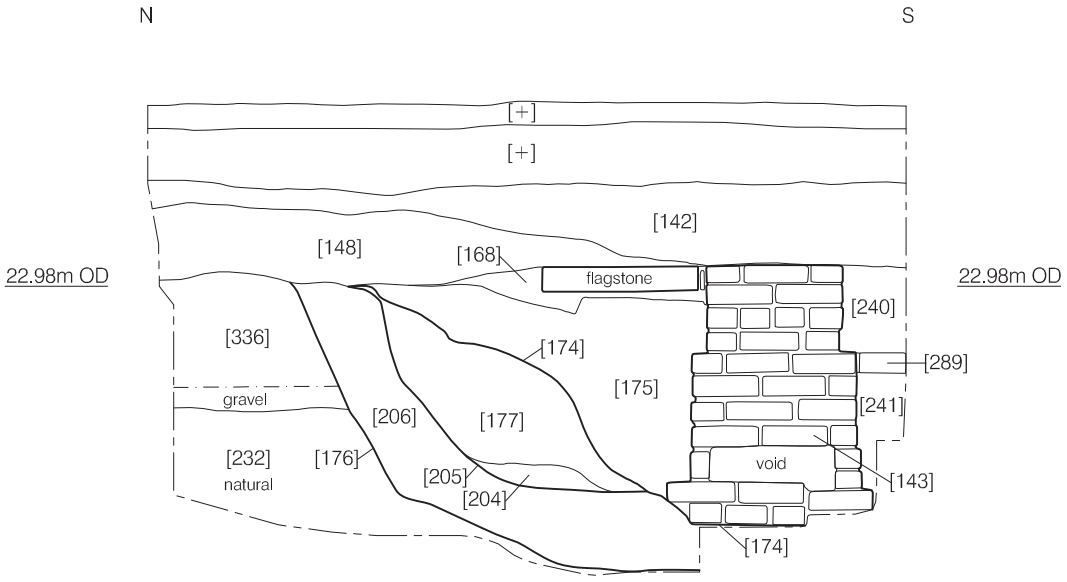


Figure 25
Plan of Trench 12
1:40 at A4



Section 15
Trench 12
North Facing



Section 16
Trench 12
West Facing

0 1m

Figure 26
Trench 12, north and west facing sections
1:25 at A4

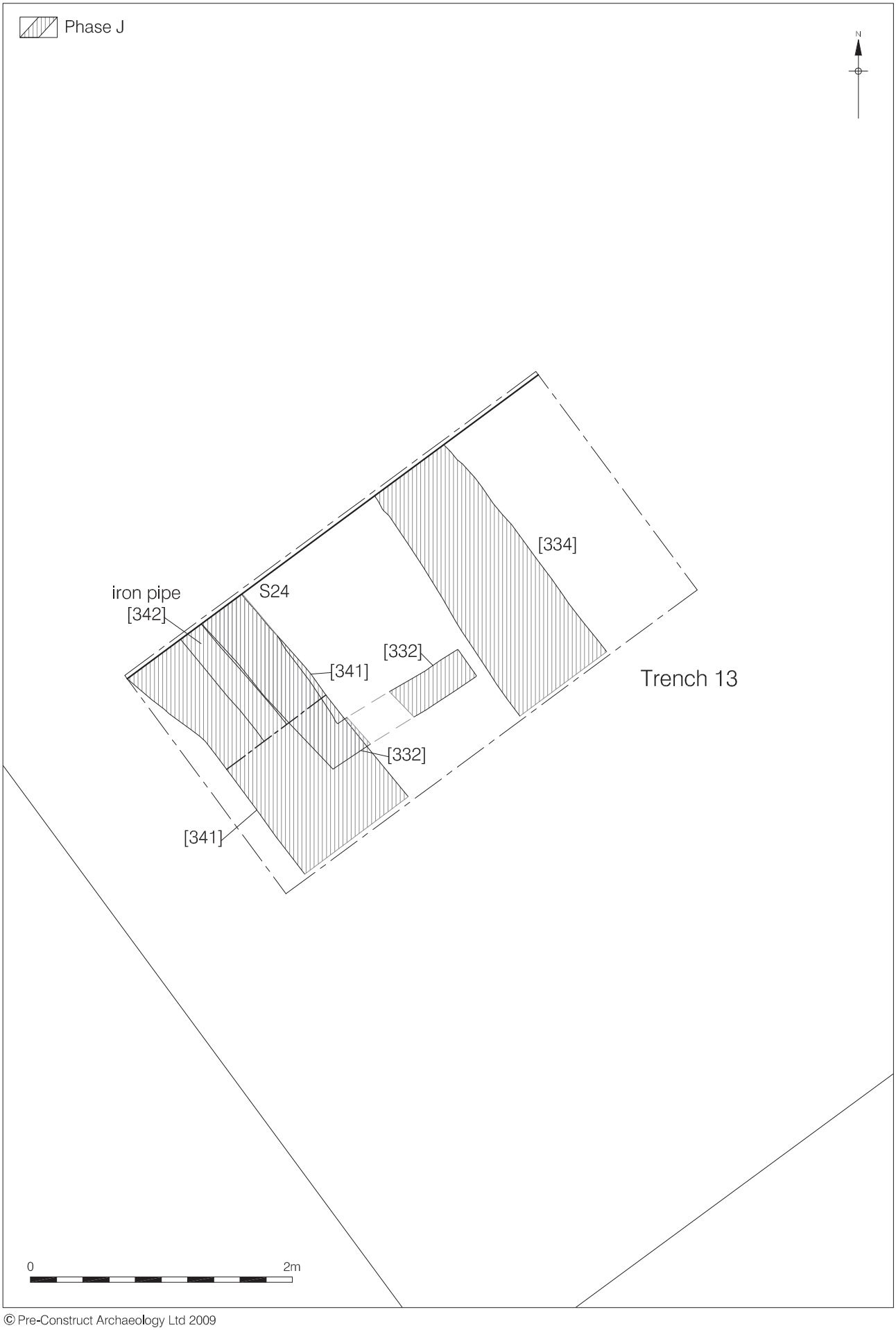
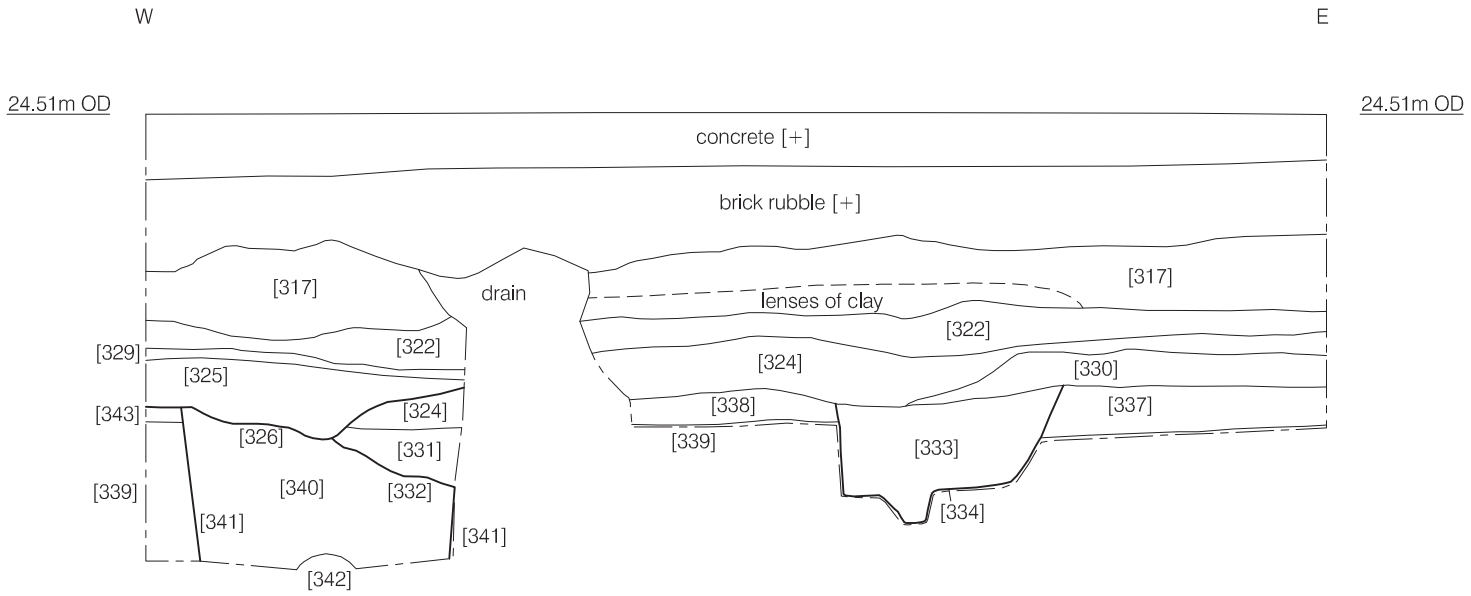


Figure 27
Plan of Trench 13
1:40 at A4



Section 24
Trench 13
South Facing

0 1m

Figure 28
Trench 13, south facing section
1:25 at A4

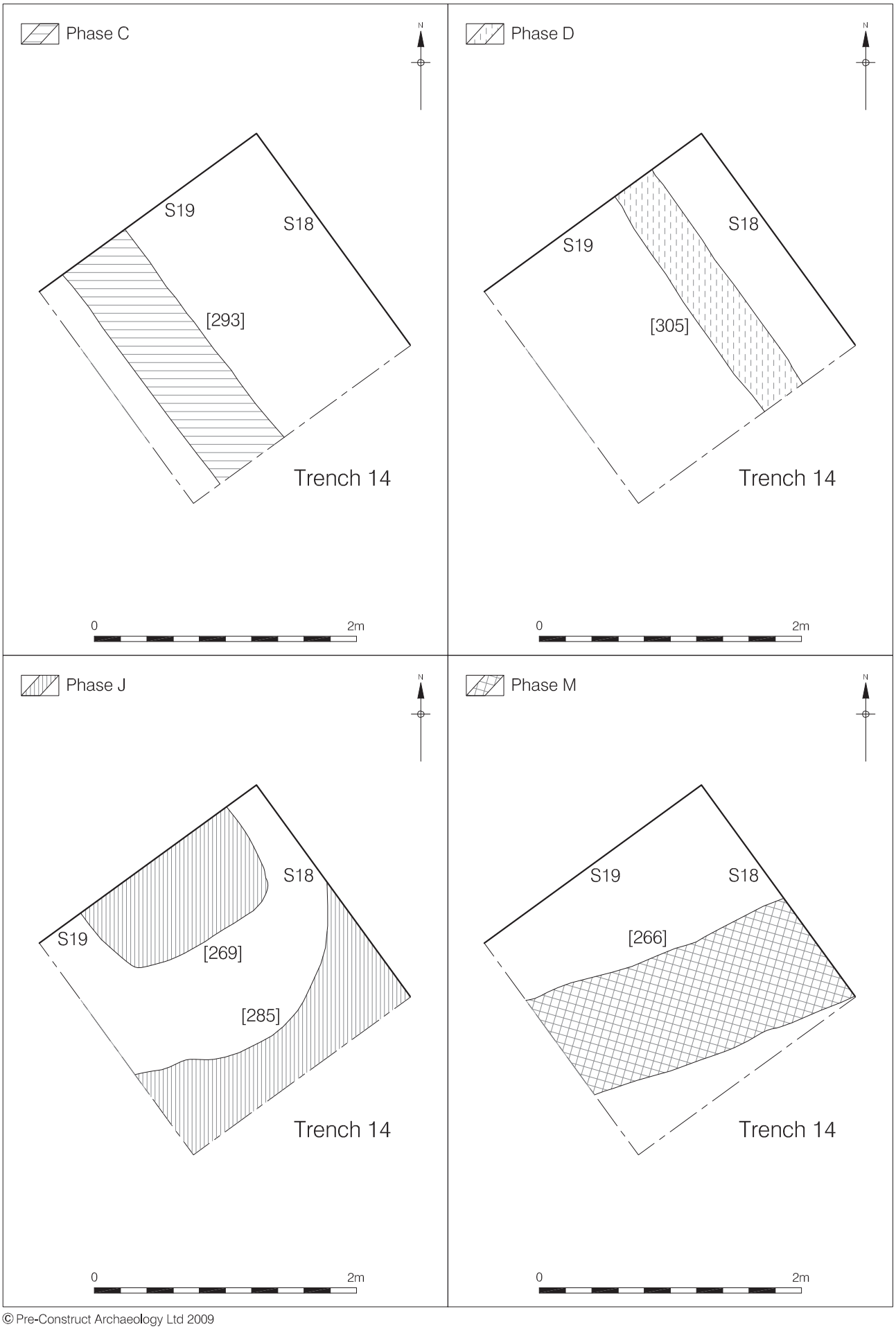
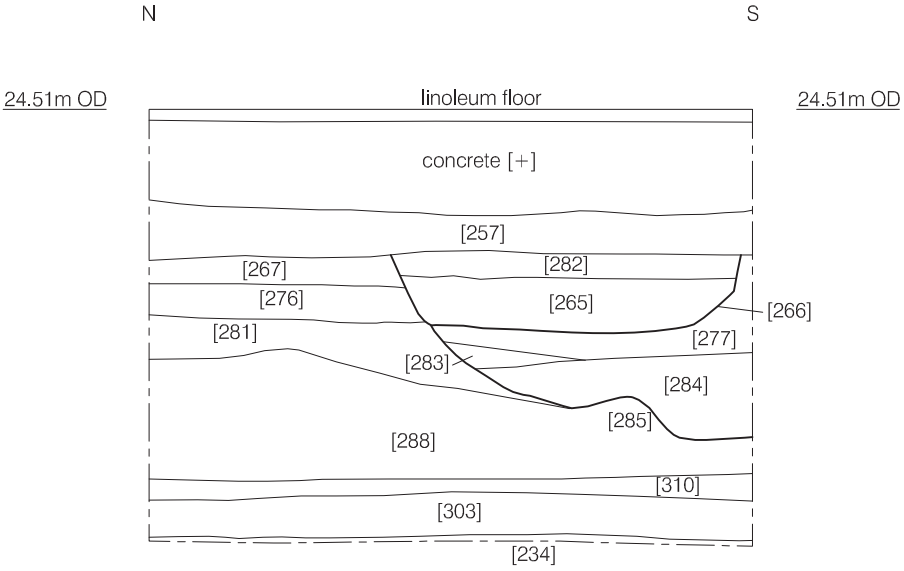
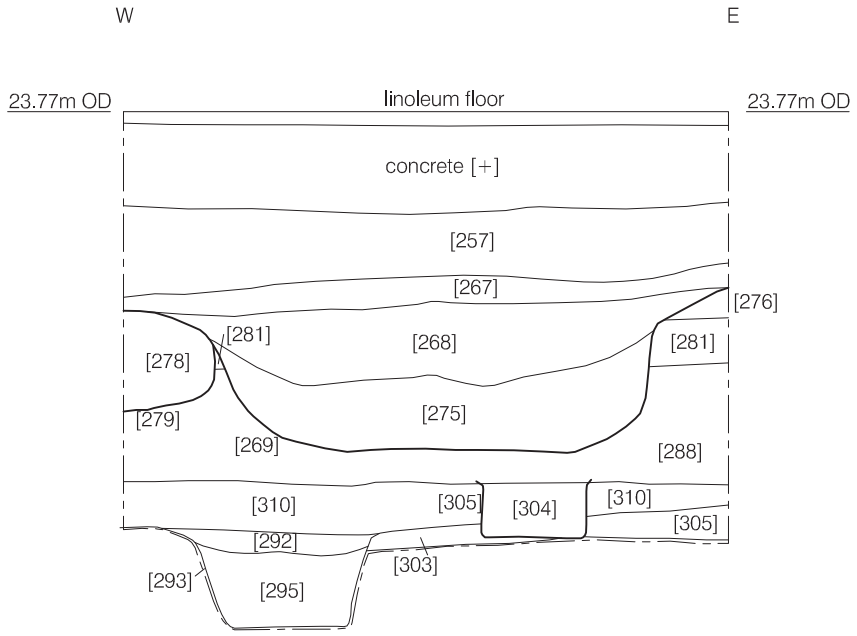


Figure 29
Plan of Trench 14
1:40 at A4



Section 18
Trench 14
West Facing



Section 19
Trench 14
South Facing

0 1m

Figure 30
Trench 14, south and west facing sections
1:25 at A4

8 TRENCH 6 EVALUATION AND BUILDING RECORDING

8.1 Phase A. Natural (Figs. 12-14, Plates 11-16)

8.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded was a natural light yellowish-brown brickearth deposit [15], observed at a height of 23.10m OD. This height is very similar to that of the brickearth recorded in other excavations and is therefore likely to be its natural level.

8.2 Phase C. Late 17th Century

8.2.1 The natural brickearth was truncated by the construction cut for a north-south wall foundation [14]. This cut was filled by a very hard red brick rubble and mortar foundation [13] with occasional large pieces of dressed stone. The top of the construction cut was 23.65m OD, the bottom 22.50m OD. It is likely that from the range of construction debris used in this foundation it would have come from a substantial building project, it is possible that it came from the construction or repair of Montagu House, built circa 1675-9 and substantially repaired in 1686.

8.3 Phase G. Early 19th Century

8.3.1 There was no evidence for other activity on the site until the early nineteenth century when this foundation was reused as a footing for a new structure. A north-south brick wall [11] utilised the earlier trench built foundation [13]. It was bonded to an east-west aligned wall [8] built in Flemish bond and which had a stepped brick foundation [10]. The base of [10] was 23.10m O.D. sitting directly on the natural brickearth and was covered to the base of the wall by a layer of redeposited natural [12].

8.3.2 These walls were of the same phase of construction and were part of the same building. Above ground the remains of this building could be seen in the north facing elevation of the carpenters' workshop north wall facing onto Montague Place. This wall clearly had several phases of construction. The lowest metre high section of wall was built of red brick [8] with two red brick infilled windows [9] and [35]. The rubbed yellow brick heads to these windows were just above present ground level showing they were intended to illuminate a basement. Lifting a hatch in the ground just in front of this wall showed that there had been a light well in front of this property, that had been covered over. The wall elevation exposed in this light well had a cement render that obscured all architectural details. However, it can safely be surmised that this original red brick building facing onto Montague Place and was typical of the many Georgian terraced houses still standing in the surrounding streets. There would once have been a small flight of steps from the street down into the light well and access

into the property via a servants entrance directly beneath the main front door to the property at street level.

8.3.3 A terrace of houses was indeed built on the south side of Montague Place, circa 1801-5. This property would originally have been the eastern most house, despite being physically separated from the rest of the terrace by a lane running southward. This had been a right of way out of the Museum and the Trustees insisted that this access be preserved 'for walking into and taking the ayre in the fields'[25].

8.3.4 The terrace was made up of houses with main rooms on three floors and with servants quarters in an attic and service rooms in a basement. For some reason the house seems to have been demolished not long after construction. Its basement windows and doorway were all infilled with brickwork and the basement was backfilled with soil.

8.3.5 Partially excavating this backfill revealed the interior elevations of the north, east and west walls of the Georgian building. The south elevation of the north wall exhibited the same blocked windows as were seen in the north elevation. The jambs for these window reveals exhibited two voids on either side, where a brick had been deliberately omitted from the construction. Closer examination of these voids found within them traces of decayed wood, suggesting they had originally held a piece of timber, designed to enable the joiner to fix the timber window surround (architrave, shutters etc) securely to the wall.

8.3.6 At the east end of this elevation there was a similar, but slightly narrower brick infilled opening, with the same voids on either side. This is likely to have been the doorway providing access to the light well and Montague Place. Between this opening and the blocked window to the west was a vertical line of header laid bricks in the wall. These were laid in a white lime mortar, whereas the wall itself was constructed with a greyer, slightly pink lime mortar (Plate 14). This would suggest that there had been a slot in the wall probably for a timber north-south partitioning wall that was removed and the slot infilled.

8.3.7 At the very eastern end of this elevation the wall turned 45 degrees creating short section of brickwork angled across the corner. 1.2m below what had been the floor surface of the carpenters' workshop this section of brickwork exhibited an arch with a void beneath. The top of this brickwork had been capped by a large piece of slate. This arrangement was for a small fireplace in the corner of the room with the flue sealed when the building was demolished as it was not backfilled with soil. The

[25] Caygill p15 1999

presence of a small fireplace so close to a doorway would be an unusual placement, so it could be that what was initially thought to be a doorway may in fact be another window. The light well may therefore be purely be to provide light and access from Montague Place to the basement was gained from the rear of the property, via the lane that ran adjacent on its western side.

8.3.8 The east wall of the basement was not exposed to the same depth as the north wall as the basement backfill deposits were left in situ to support the wall and the back of the chimney breast that rested upon it. However, just to the south of this projecting brickwork there was another infilled slot in the wall. The probable east-west partition wall that this located did not extend across the width of the building as there was no similar evidence in the west wall of the basement. It must have joined with the north-south partition wall before that carried on southward, probably enclosing the staircase to the upper floors in the southeast corner of the basement.

8.3.9 The west wall of the basement [11] survived to just below the floor of the carpenters' workshop and a narrow trench was dug through the floor of the workshop kitchen wing to verify it survived and continued southward beyond the southern extent of the modern workshop building. This excavation also exposed the west face of the wall and found that there was no eastward return to this wall.

8.4 Phase H. Early – Mid 19th Century

8.4.1 Not long after its construction in the early nineteenth century, the terraced house was demolished and the basement backfilled. The basement would appear to have stripped of all reusable materials as there was no floor surface. Instead, above of the redeposited brickearth levelling layer [12] there were a series of dumped deposits.

8.4.2 The lowest of these backfills was [7], a layer of brick and mortar rubble, lying at a maximum level of 23.65m O.D. Overlying [7] was a layer of light-brown silt [6] containing frequent mortar flecks and occasional ceramic building materials, at 23.83m O.D. Above this was [5], a similar deposit to [6], but containing less mortar, at 24.65m O.D. Overlying [5] was a mid-brown mixed clay silt with occasional inclusions of ceramic building materials. A thin band of mortar [3] overlay [4] which had finds of pottery dated between 1630 and 1680 and eighteenth century building materials, above which lay [2], a poorly consolidated deposit of sandy-silt with frequent fragments of building materials, bottle glass, mortar, plant pots and occasional animal bone, at 25.65m O.D. In different areas the backfills were excavated at different times and here they were given new context numbers and so [2] is the stratigraphically the

same as [17] and [112]. Overlying [2] was a dark blackish-brown sandy-silt [1] at 25.70m O.D.

8.4.3 After demolition of the building and backfilling of the basement the next phase of activity was the construction of an extension to 38 Russell Square (plate 10). This basemented building had a ground and first floors and reused the eastern wall of the basement of the demolished building.

8.5 Phase I. Mid 19th Century

8.5.1 After this adjacent building had been built a small square structure was erected in the north east corner of the area once occupied by the house fronting onto Montague Place. It was built against the extension to 38 Russell Square and reused the low wall [8] that survived from the original terraced house. Approximately 2m square, this building had yellow brick stepped foundations [25] and a flagstone floor [26] at 25.81m O.D. (Plate 13). To give access to Montague Place a doorway was created in the original house wall [8] in the same place as the original house entrance. However, to provide this access at street level, rather than slightly above, as was the case with the original front door of the terraced house, a section of original wall [8] was removed. To create the north wall of this new structure, wall [8] was raised in height along its length. This brickwork was executed in a yellow stock brick and coursed in Flemish bond. The north facing elevation of the wall had an arched doorway and two blind windows, which were approximately aligned with the two blocked basement windows beneath (Plate 9).

8.5.2 At the west end of this wall a southward return was built [185], not on the footings of the previous house, but slightly to the west adjacent to the road that gave access to the rear of the British Museum. Indeed, it is the redesign of this entrance that gives a clue as to the purpose of this small structure. Research into archives at the British Museum revealed that a 'porters lodge' was built by the Museum at the north eastern gate in 1838[26].

8.6 Phases J-K. Mid-Late 19th Century

8.6.1 During the mid to late nineteenth century the space to the south and west of the porters lodge was not completely unused. Excavations beneath the floor of the later carpenters workshop revealed a sequence of concrete floor surfaces [16] and [18] at 25.77m O.D. and 25.88m O.D. respectively, the purpose of which are not known. Excavations to the south revealed a 45cm deep concrete foundation supporting a

[26] Spence, A.J. per. comm.

yellow brick stepped wall foundation [106] (Figs. 12-14). The top of this foundation was at 25.66m O.D., just below the modern asphalt ground surface. These features were substantial enough to warrant a structure of some size and weight, but as the majority of the foundation was to the east of the area of excavation it was not possible to ascertain the nature or function of this now removed structure.

8.7 Phase L-O. 20th Century To Modern

8.7.1 The porters lodge survived until the early twentieth century and the replacement of the Georgian terrace on Montague Place by the King Edward VII Gallery. The 'porters lodge' was demolished at this time and replaced by a larger workshop structure. The workshop was of a lean-to style, being supported on pre-existing north, east and west walls. The north wall on Montague Place was raised by an additional section of yellow stock brickwork [184], to accommodate the higher side of the workshop roof. The east wall was the rear wall of a building extending westward from the rear of 38 Russell Square, while the west wall of the workshop was the north - south aligned wall adjacent to the vehicle entrance to the British Museum [185].

8.7.2 The building itself was L shaped in plan with a free standing kitchen wing extending southward from the west end of the main structure. The walls were built of brick with a southward sloping felted timber roof on the main building and an eastward sloping felt roof on the kitchen wing. The roof was supported by steel trusses that spanned the internal space. Excavations to the south of the workshop revealed the drain [108] that took away rainwater collected by gutters and a downpipe on the side of the kitchen extension.

8.7.3 There were three points of access to the building, suggesting there had been some alterations at some time in the past. Indeed, the main room of the building had once been divided in two by a partitioning wall, the only remains of which were a paint scar on both north and south walls and a repair to the ceiling. The kitchen wing had its own entrance at the southern end and there were two entrances from the south into either end of the main workshop room. The eastern most of these was an original four panelled timber door with two upper glazed panels, while the other two doors were more modern replacements. Above all three doors was a narrow glazed panel between the doorframe and barge board of the roof.

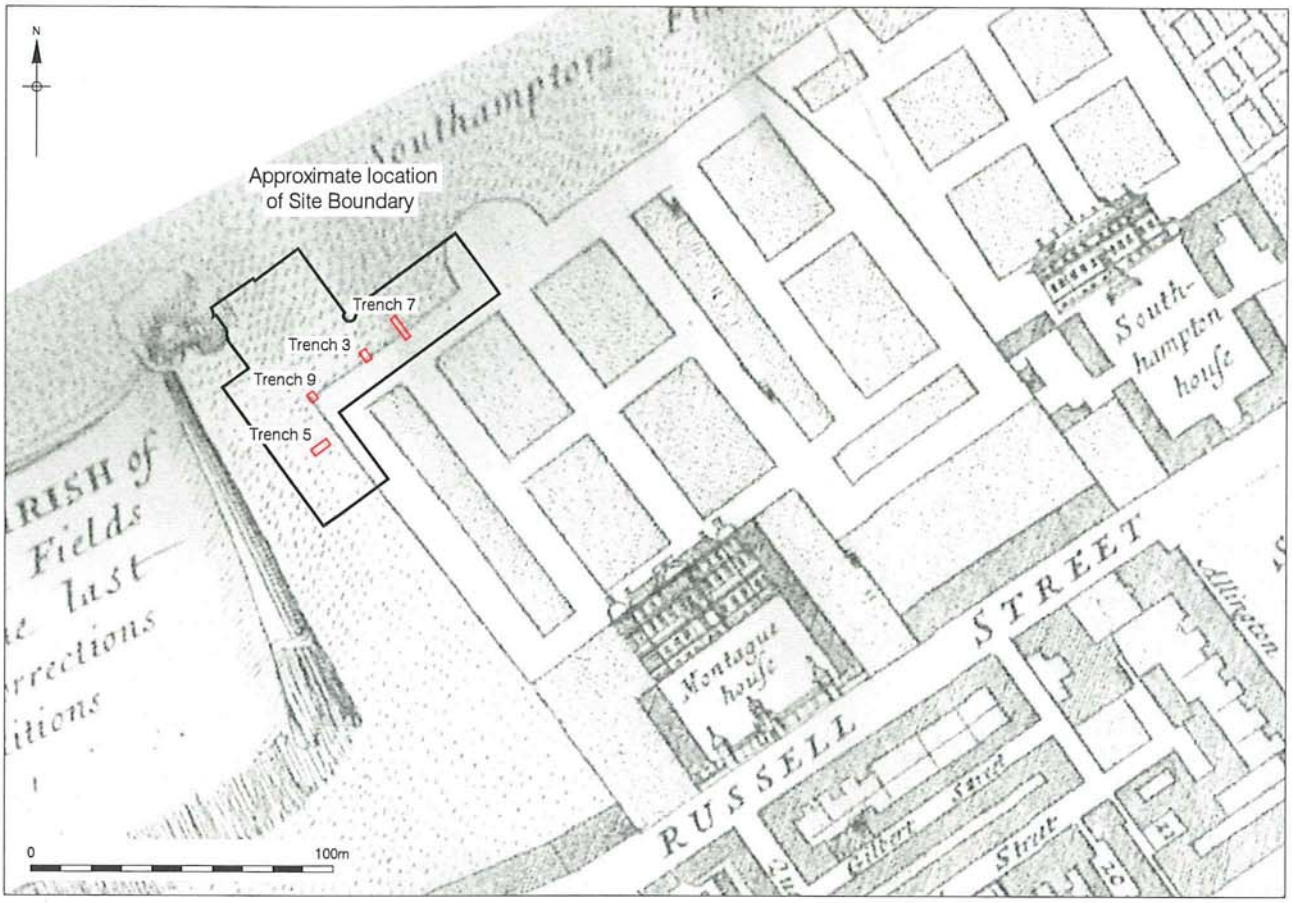
8.7.4 As there were no windows in the pre existing walls, all light into the workshop came from windows in the new walls. These differed in style and age between the main structure and the kitchen wing. The main structure had three windows of two sizes, but all of the same design and material (Plate 12). The metalled framed windows were made up of a number of rectangular glass panes set into two halves. The upper

part of the window was a top hinged ventilator made of two rows of four panes. The lower half was fixed and had twelve panes in the outer two windows next to the doors and eight panes in the smaller central window.

8.7.5 The kitchen wing was lit by two arched, iron framed windows in the east wall (Plate 11). These had fifteen panes of rectangular, wired glass arranged in three rows of five. The central upper six panes rotated about a central pivot and could either be held open or fixed shut by an unusual vertical arm (Plate 16). These two windows would appear to be older than the building in which they were situated, suggesting they were reused from a previous structure. This can only have been small otherwise it would have had more windows that would also have been reused in the workshop. It is therefore possible that these windows came from the previous building on this site, a small 'porters lodge' structure, the floor and foundations of which were discovered beneath the workshop floor.

8.7.6 The interior of the workshop was divided in two rooms, with a kitchen in the small wing separated by a doorway from the main room (Plate 16). The main room (Plates 13 & 15) had been plastered on its north, east and west walls, but the south wall was painted white over brown glazed bricks. The east wall had a projecting chimney breast relating to fireplaces in the adjacent building. Just above the concrete floor the wall thinned and this represented a change in the phases of construction. Excavations beneath the floor of the workshop revealed the lower section of wall to be from the original Georgian building, the extension to 38 Russell Square reusing the basement wall.

8.7.7 The interior elevation of the north wall of the workshop was plastered and so it was not possible to analyse the sequence of wall construction. However, the north facing elevation of the north wall faced onto Montague Place was not rendered and so the above ground alterations and additions to this wall could be clearly seen.



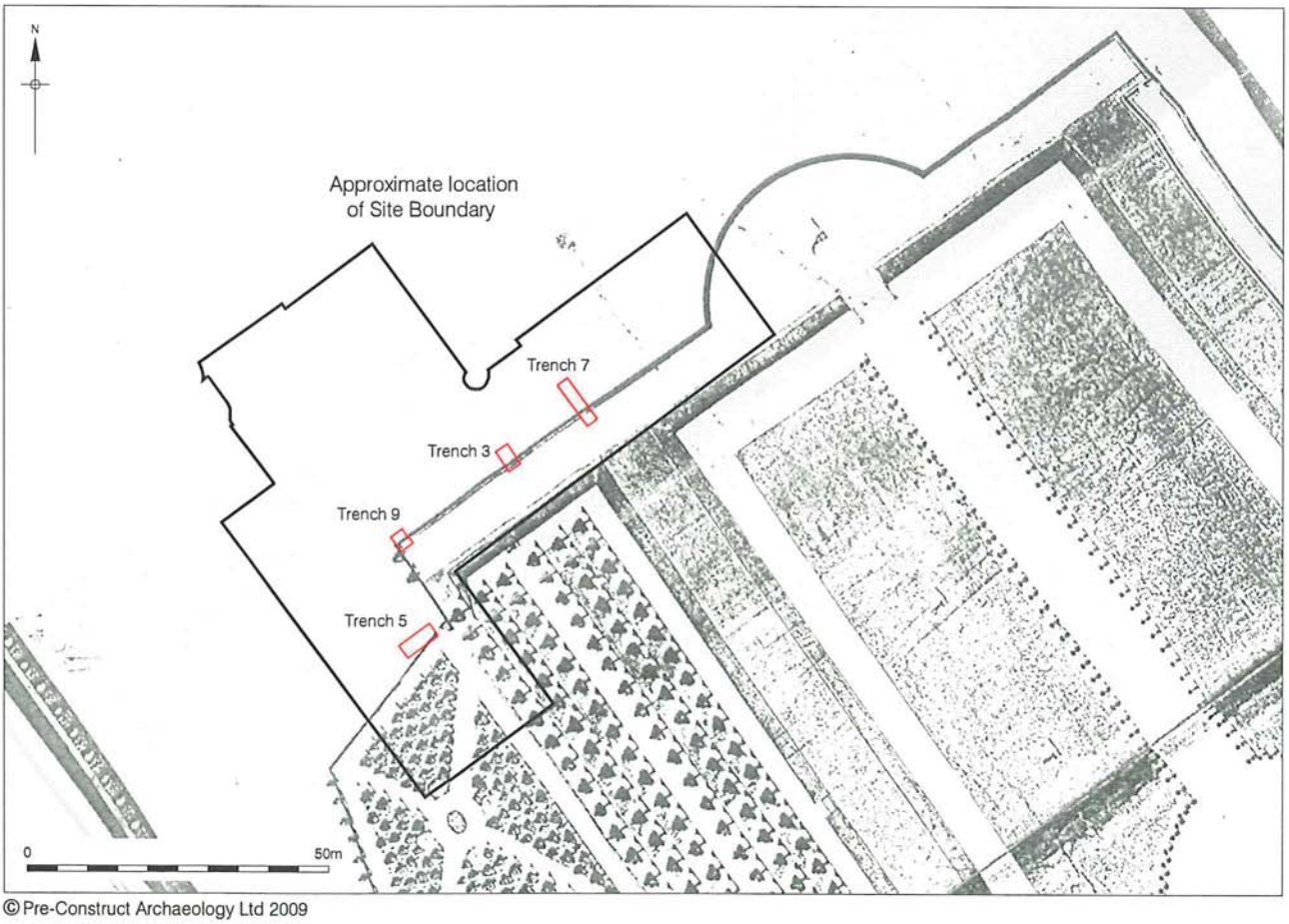


Figure 31
Map of the Parish of St Giles c.1700 and Flitcroft plan of 1725
1700 - Approx 1:2,500 and 1725 - Approx. 1:1,250 at A4

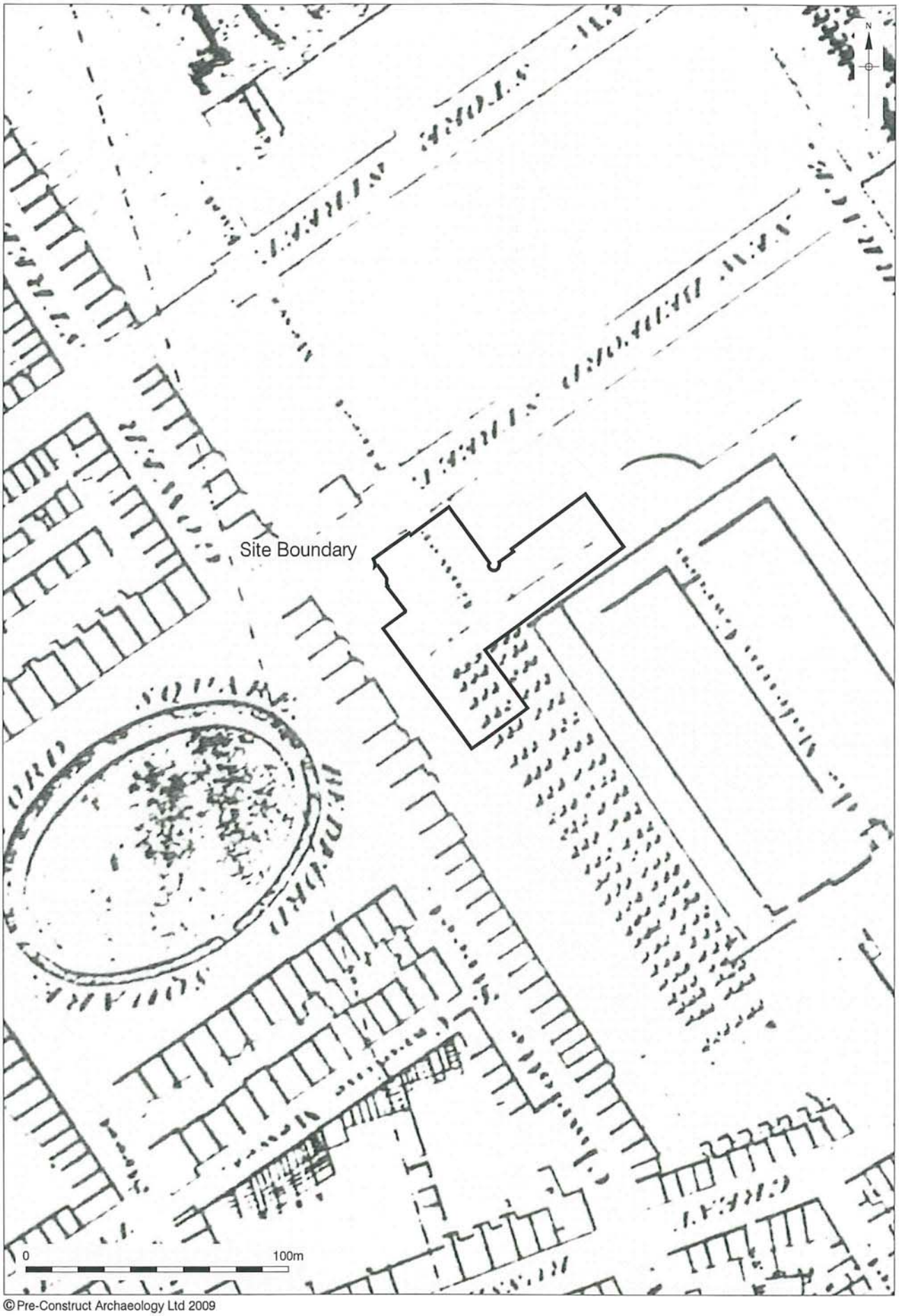


Figure 32
Duke of Bedford estate map 1795
c.1:2,000 at A4

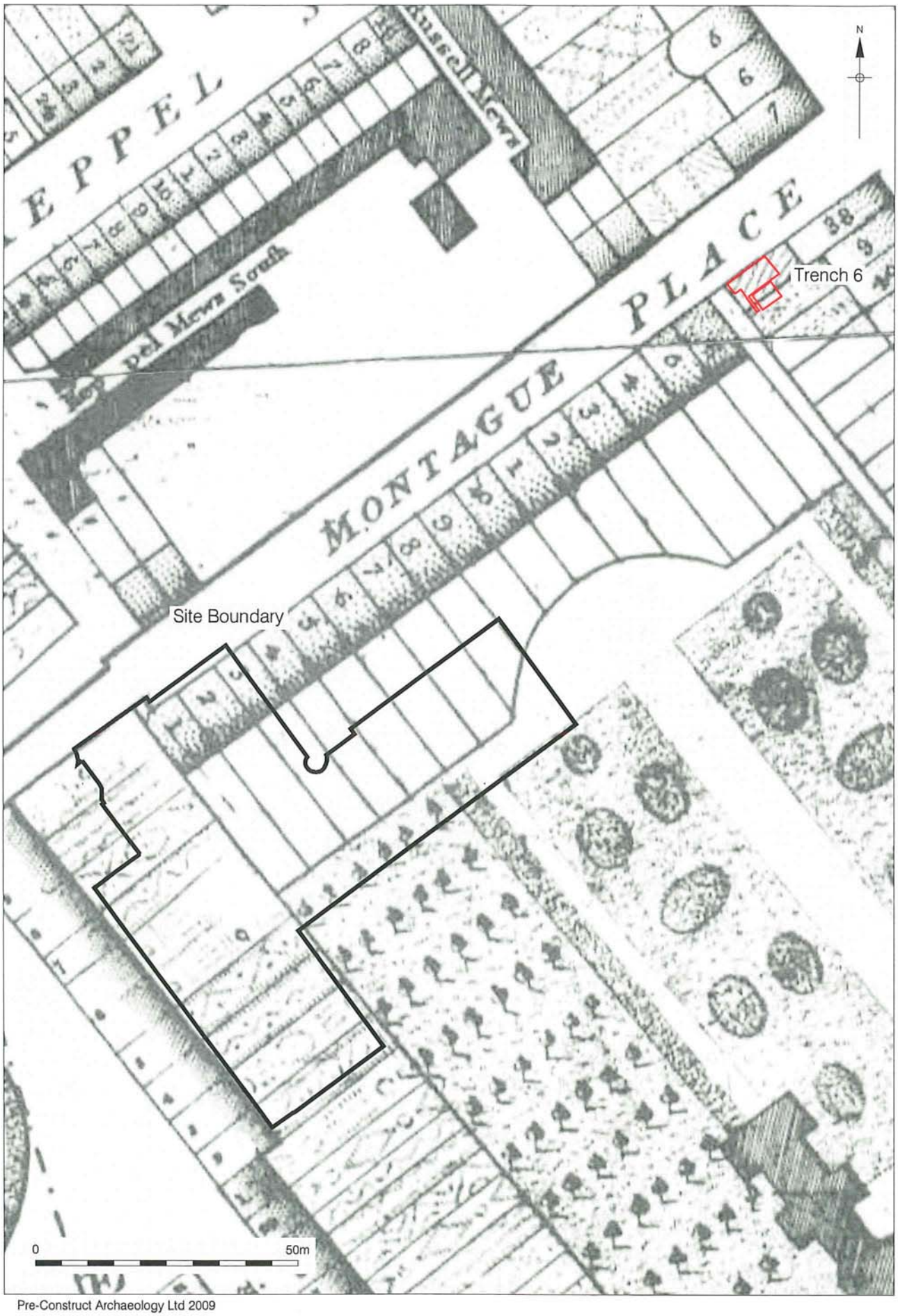


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Figure 33
Horwood's map of 1813 showing the location of Trench 6
c.1:1,000 at A4

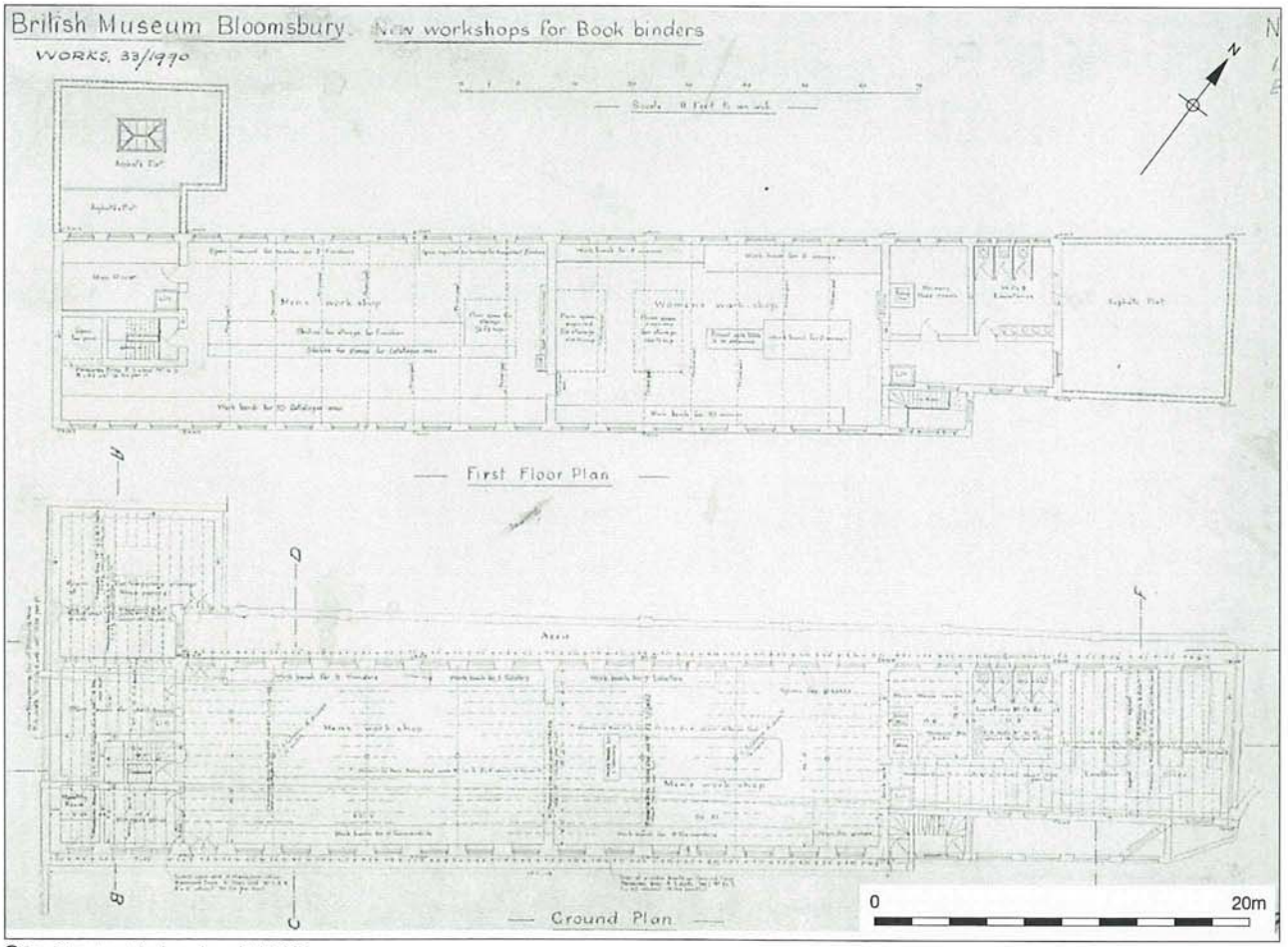
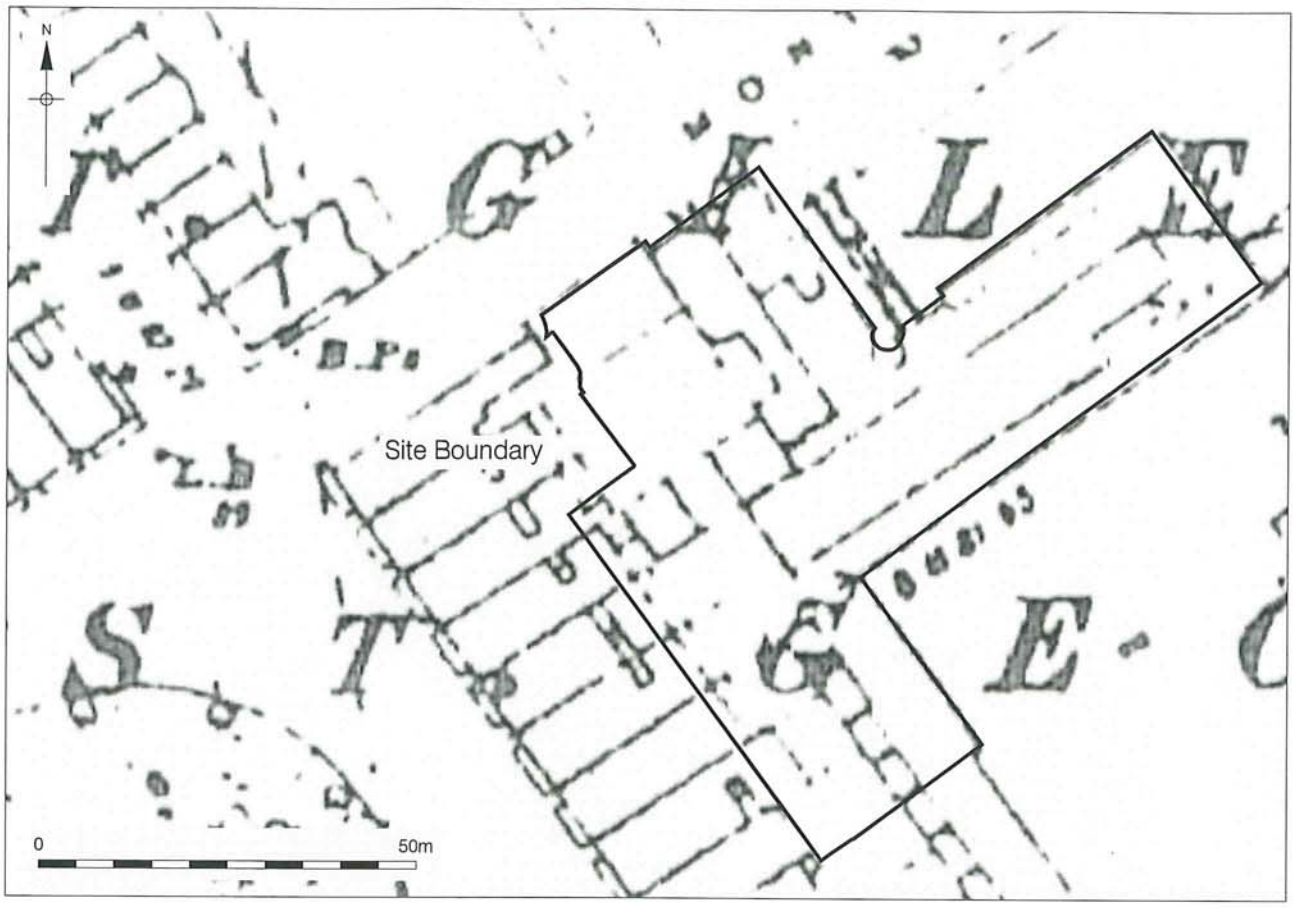


Figure 34
Ordnance Survey map 1894-96 and 1898 Plan of Proposed Bindery
OS map - 1:1,000, Bindery plan - 1:400 at A4



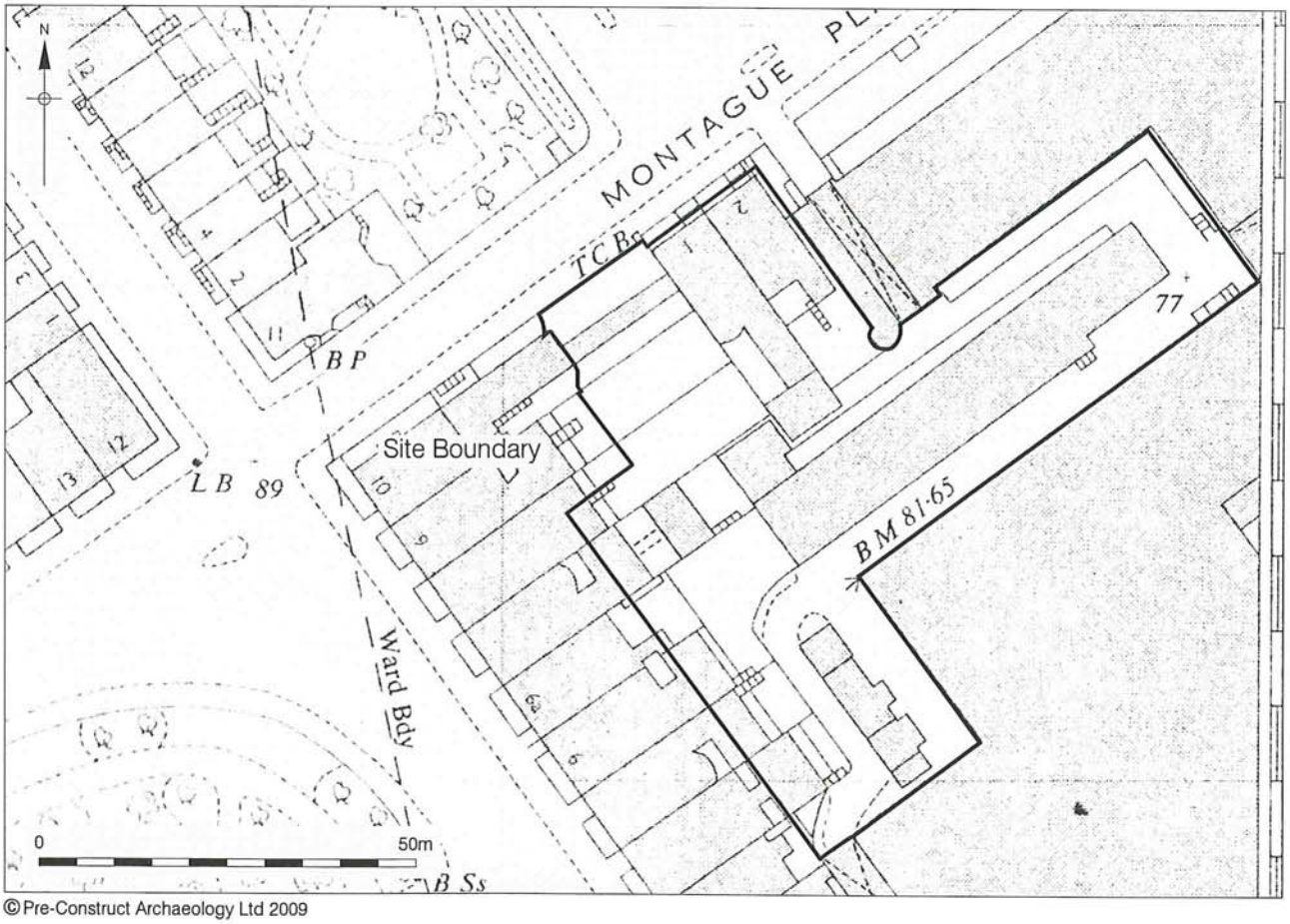
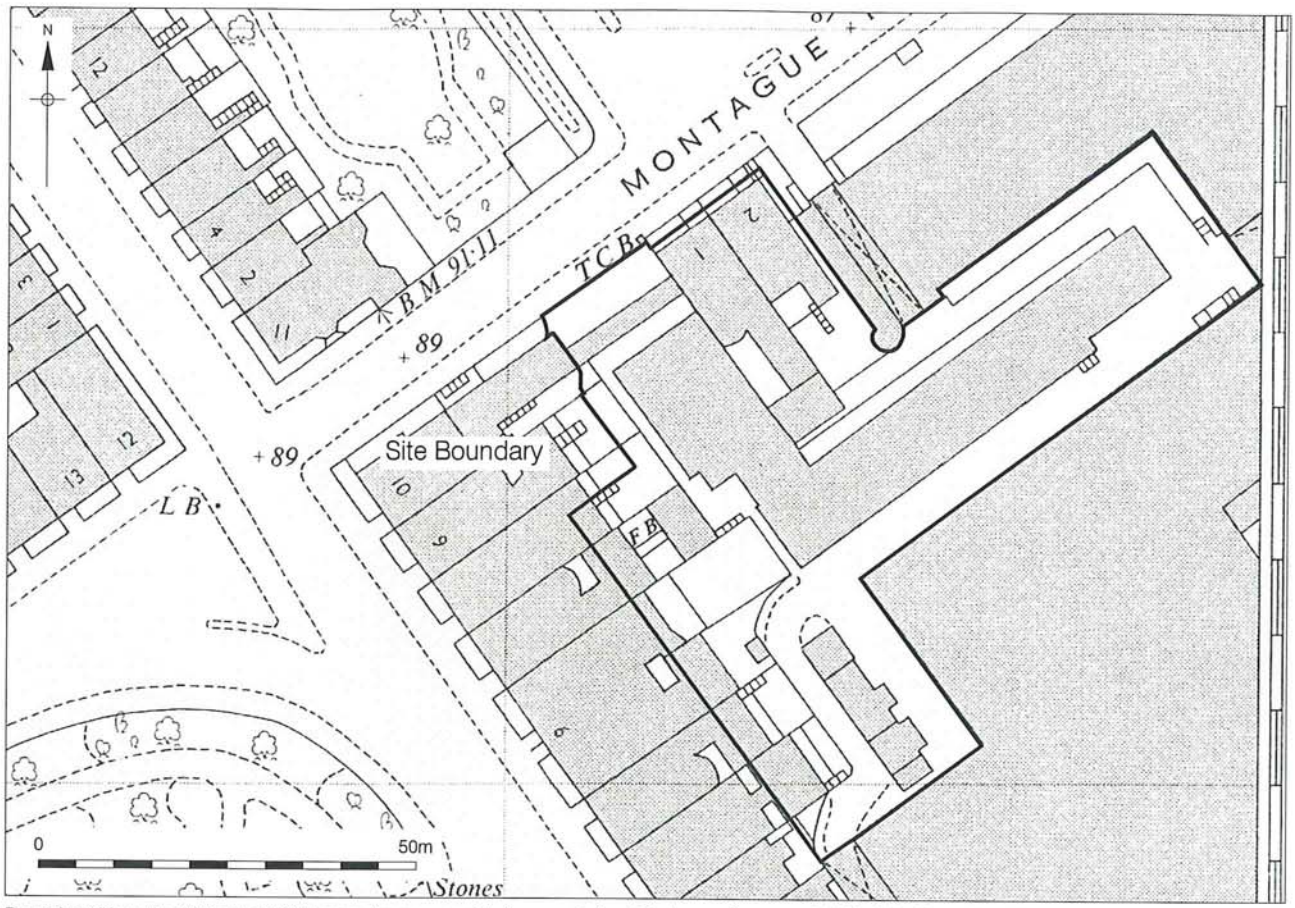


Figure 35
Ordnance Survey maps 1914 and 1951
1:1,000 at A4



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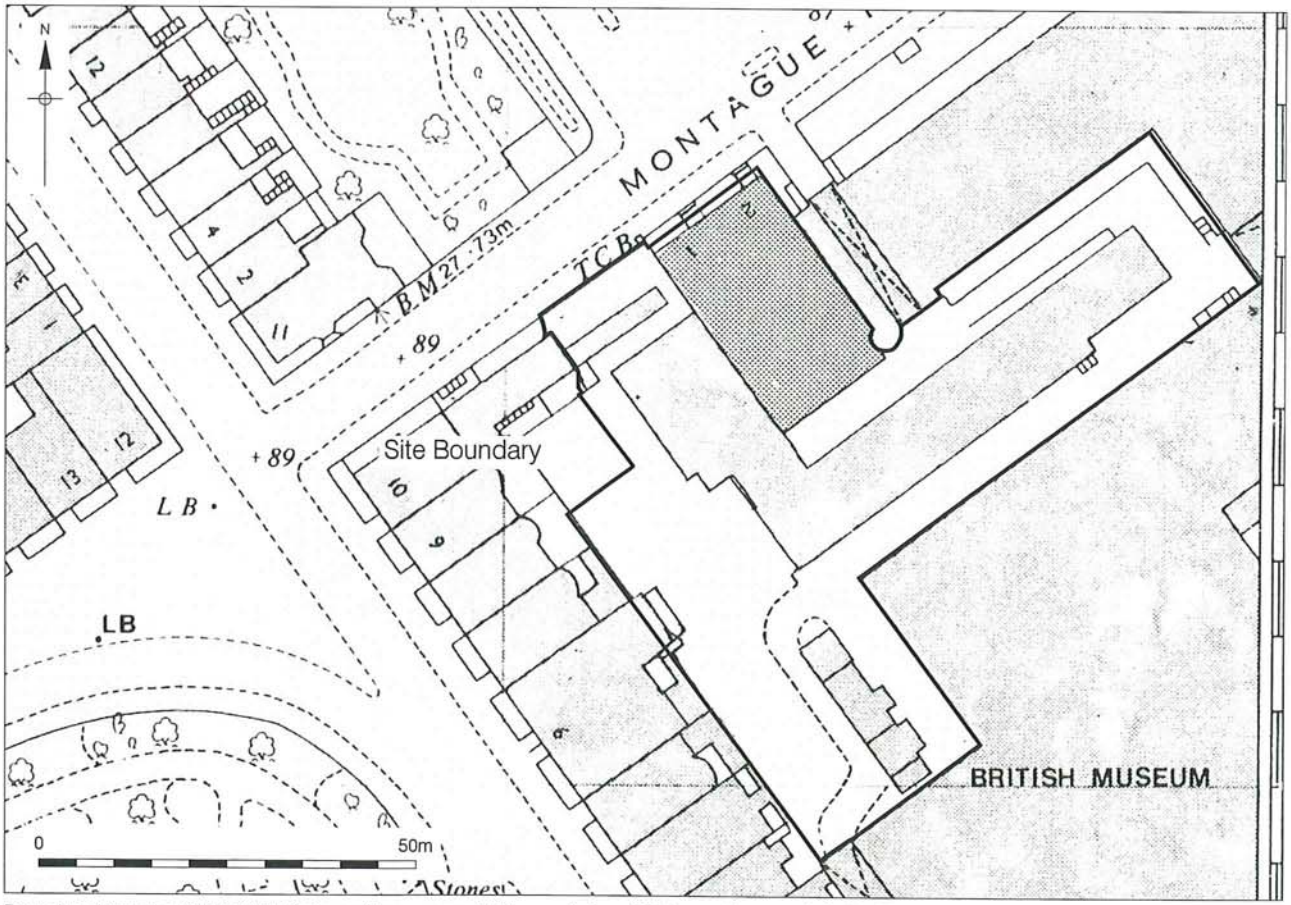

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Figure 36
Ordnance Survey maps 1968 and 1987
1:1,000 at A4

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1.1 Prior to the commencement of archaeological work at the British Museum, a number of research objectives were identified to be addressed by this evaluation:

9.2 What is the nature and extent of the natural topography and is there any evidence for paleaolithic activity?

9.2.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of natural deposits which consisted of a firm layer of light to mid yellow brown silty clay brickearth overlying gravel. In thirteen of the fourteen evaluation trenches (all except Trench 11), deposits were excavated to reveal the brickearth. In several of these trenches the brickearth was also excavated in a small area to confirm the depth of the gravels beneath.

9.2.2 Where exposed, the height of the natural topography was as follows:

Trench	Natural Brickearth (m O.D.)	Natural Gravel (m O.D.)
1	23.34	22.87
2	23.40	22.85
3	23.33	-
4	23.07*	22.92
5	23.47	-
6	23.10*	-
7	23.44	22.86
8	23.39	22.79
9	23.08*	-
10	23.25	-
11	-	22.40*
12	23.39	-
13	23.49	-
14	23.40	-

* height of natural topography where truncated by man made features.

9.2.3 The only trench were the natural sequence of brickearth overlaying gravel was not seen to occur was in Trench 11. Here a large and deep man made feature [372], possibly a quarry pit, was found to have removed the brickearth and excavated into the gravel deposits below.

9.2.4 There was no evidence to suggest there was any Palaeolithic activity.

9.3 Is there any evidence for prehistoric to medieval activity within the vicinity?

9.3.1 There was no evidence for any in situ prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity in any of the trenches. Any potential deposits relating to this period may have been truncated by post-medieval or later activity. However two pieces of flint (one burnt and one possibly struck) which may be prehistoric were found in Trench 11 and one possibly struck piece was recovered from Trench 5. A piece of medieval pottery was found in Trench 11, but as with all the above flint, it is in a residual context. These finds may indicate a very limited presence of earlier archaeological activity in the area.

9.4 Is there any evidence for the survival of Civil War defences or contemporary activity in the vicinity?

9.4.1 There was no evidence for any Civil War defences and deposits and features from the early seventeenth century could not be assigned a Civil War interpretation.

9.5 Is there evidence of any activity associated with the construction, occupation or demolition of Montagu House?

9.5.1 A major wall was found in three trenches within the Bindery Building and is interpreted as the northern boundary of the Montagu House garden. It was clearly built in an overly large cut in Trench 7 seen on the northern side. So wide was this cut that it seems unlikely to have been a construction cut, and it may possibly represent a ha-ha. The evidence from Trench 3 is much less conclusive however. The gardens were extended westward prior to 1725 (Figure 31b) and a wall of this extension was located within Trench 5. This large formal garden was one of those in a corridor of aristocratic mansions concentrated between the City and Westminster.[27] Evidence for the use of the gardens is limited to a strip along the southern side of the Bindery Building (and this is severely truncated by later Museum activity), and in the southwest of the proposed development site.

9.5.2 The date of the building material recovered from the backfilled basement in Trench 6 suggests it may have come from the demolition of part of Montagu House in the late 1830's and 1840's.

9.6 What is the extent of the brickearth quarrying in this part of the museum site?

[27] Dan Cruickshank and Neil Burton, 1990, "Life in the Georgian city", Viking, London, p190.

9.6.1 Little evidence was found for brickearth or gravel quarrying in this part of the site. It transpires that the basements of the houses along Bedford Square and Montague Place were not built within quarries, rather the roads must have been built up and the basements built on the old ground level. However one large features as defined in Trench 11 and extrapolated and limited in the surrounding boreholes and trenches, may be a quarry. It was found in the bottom of the archaeological sequence filled with tip lines. The base of it was not found and it is sealed by mid to late seventeenth century deposits.

9.7 What is the extent of Georgian and Victorian building works on the site?

9.7.1 There are extensive remains of the back gardens, and the activities within them (including possible metal working in Trench 12), for the Georgian houses along Bedford Square (replacing the pre-1725 westward extension of the Montagu House garden) and Montague Place. The original layout of these properties included "town gardens" to the rear and will certainly have been individually laid out and planted by a variety of styles by different nurserymen, jobbing gardeners and enthusiastic owners.[28] By the Victorian period these same gardens were being gradually truncated by the expansion of the museum site. Each of these expansions may have required a reactive redesign of the smaller gardens.

9.7.2 Of particular note is the individually designed and sized garden called Lord Eldon's Walk, which comprised a long strip of land roughly equating to the Bindery Building extending out from a house on Bedford Square. The northern bindery wall of the Montagu House formed the garden's southern wall and its northern wall is still represented by a fossil wall in between the Bindery and the King Edward VII Gallery to the north. The excavation of Trenches 3, 7 and 10 showed that the garden had been laid out and possibly changed over time.

9.7.3 The basement building revealed in Trench 6 may or may not have been used in the Victorian period as its use seems limited (the fireplaces were not used) and it seems to have been backfilled by the 1840's.

9.8 What is the level of survival of archaeological deposits beneath the twentieth century buildings?

9.8.1 There is a high level of survival of archaeology on the site and Figure 38 sets out a deposit model for the site.

[28] Ibid.

9.8.2 Truncation

9.8.2.1 Areas of significant, if not total, truncation generally lie along the northern, north eastern, eastern and south eastern boundaries, and a central service corridor, of the proposed development site. Along the northern boundary the current sub-station and the assumed foundations of the 1-2 Montague Place six storey building (constructed in the 1970's and therefore believed to be founded in natural soils) are assumed to have removed the archaeology. The construction of the main walls and the construction space for the light well retaining wall (as seen in Trenches 4 and 8, have totally removed the archaeological horizon. The lowering of the ground level at the east end of the Bindery Building to allow traffic to pass under the link bridge between the main Museum building and the King Edward VII Gallery, and the underlying services have been shown in Trench 4 to have removed the archaeology. A basement is situated on the south side of the south eastern corner of the Bindery Building, between it and the foundation of the main Museum building which again will have totally removed the archaeology. A densely packed corridor of electric cables and inspection chambers snakes south and then eastward from the current sub-station to the road between the Bindery and main Museum buildings. The chambers showed the services down to circa 1.2m below ground level with construction space of circa 0.3m thereby almost certainly removing most if not all archaeology.

9.8.3 Archaeology Zone 1

9.8.3.1 This is a thin zone lying between the Montagu House northern boundary wall to the north and the southern Bindery Building wall to the south. It contains the structural remains of many workshops which were individually constructed against and on the Montagu House wall in the 19th century. It had been expected that associated services, as found in Trench 3 would have truncated all further archaeology, however the features found associated with the wall in Trench 7 were deeper and therefore some survival of early features can be expected in this zone.

9.8.4 Archaeology Zone 2

9.8.4.1 This zone roughly equates with the Lord Eldon's Walk garden and comprises most of the interior of the Bindery Building and a slither of ground to the north. The deposits in the Bindery Building were found to be excellently preserved, deep and stratified. It is likely that several garden layouts are extant within this area with episodes of landraise in between achieved with made ground. It is likely that the excavation of this area can be achieved with the judicious use of plant to removed large homogenous deposits, in

between horizons of activity. Features dating to pre-late seventeenth century activities have been shown right across this area, including part of a possible quarry pit in the northwest corner.

9.8.5 Archaeology Zone 3

9.8.5.1 The archaeology of this zone mostly relates to activities to the rear of properties facing onto Montague Place. It is also likely that the early (pre-late seventeenth century) quarry pit extends over much of the southern half of this area. Given the size of this feature it is recommended that this feature is sampled only to prove its nature and date.

9.8.6 Archaeology Zone 4

9.8.6.1 The archaeology of this zone relates to the construction and use of the properties along Bedford Square and then the subsequent piecemeal inclusion of those gardens into the museum site. Again evidence for the individual construction and multiple use of Victorian workshops is likely to be well preserved in this area.

9.8.7 Archaeology Zone 5

9.8.7.1 The archaeology of this area has been shown in Trenches 1, 2 and 12 to be complex in that there may be pre-late seventeenth century activity, there is definitely activities happening outside the Montagu House gardens and then there are different activities that have taken place in different properties along Bedford Square. The area may also have been used for dumping domestic and industrial waste just before the construction of Bedford Square. Laterly, the extension of the museum into the gardens will have left considerable traces of the workshops built in the nineteenth century.

9.8.8 Archaeology Zone 6

9.8.8.1 This zone is defined by the northern boundary wall of the pre-1725 extension to Montagu House garden. Almost certainly there will be pre-garden features, Montagu House garden features, then the late eighteenth century construction of the Bedford Square town gardens, then the nineteenth century expansion of the museum back over the gardens with further workshop constructions.

9.8.9 Archaeology Zone 7

9.8.9.1 This zone lies between the stone conservation workshop and the western wall of the main Museum building. Its western boundary reflects the original alignment of the Montagu House garden, and while there are some services here and a lowered area the surrounding area trenches indicate that there will be surviving archaeology relating to this first garden.

9.8.10 Artefacts and Ecofacts

9.8.10.1 In all 58 standard archive boxes of artefacts were recovered and processed from circa 179.45m^3 (as measured in the ground) of hand excavated soil. These included 11 boxes of pottery, 2 boxes of clay tobacco pipes, 3 boxes of glass, 21 boxes of ceramic building materials, 15 boxes of animal bones, 2 boxes of small finds and 4 boxes of slag. In situ examination of walls reduced the amount of brick samples taken off site. While residual earlier material was found and some nineteenth century was recovered especially from Trench 6, the majority of material recovered dates to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the site has the potential for creating a detailed picture of a range of domestic, gardening, and other activities on the fringe of this fashionable part of contemporary London.

9.10 Summary

9.10.1 The evaluation of this part of the museum site did not find any trace of the Civil War defences, and in all likelihood they may have cross the museum site further south. However traces of possibly sixteenth and definitely early seventeenth century activities were found across the site.

9.10.2 The northern boundary of the 1670's constructed Montagu House garden and its subsequent extension westwards some time before 1725, was found surviving to just below floor level in the Bindery Building and it has associated features and deposits. Contemporary activities were found to the north of the extension wall.

9.10.3 The late eighteenth century saw the development of town houses around the western and northern boundaries of the museum site, including the loss of the pre-1725 garden extension. These gardens in turn suffered a process of reduction as the museum extended its boundaries to construct many workshops, which have been found inside the late nineteenth century Bindery Building and in the western part of the site.

9.10.4 The archaeological deposits were present from a relatively shallow surface cover of circa 0.3m down to a depth of between 1.4 and 1.7m though a large deep feature was

detected towards the north of the site. If the proposed development takes place all the archaeology will be removed within its construction footprint. The archaeological mitigation work should therefore aim to excavate, record and analyse the archaeology of this important area of seventeenth to eighteenth century gardens and the preceding activities and subsequent development of the museum support services. The mitigation should include the use of plant to remove homogenous deposits between horizons of activity in the area of Lord Eldon's Walk, should only sample the large deep feature (assuming it is a seventeenth century quarry pit), and where possible further use of plant for removing large deposits should be considered. The complex pattern of changing boundaries to the west of the site will require more hand excavation.

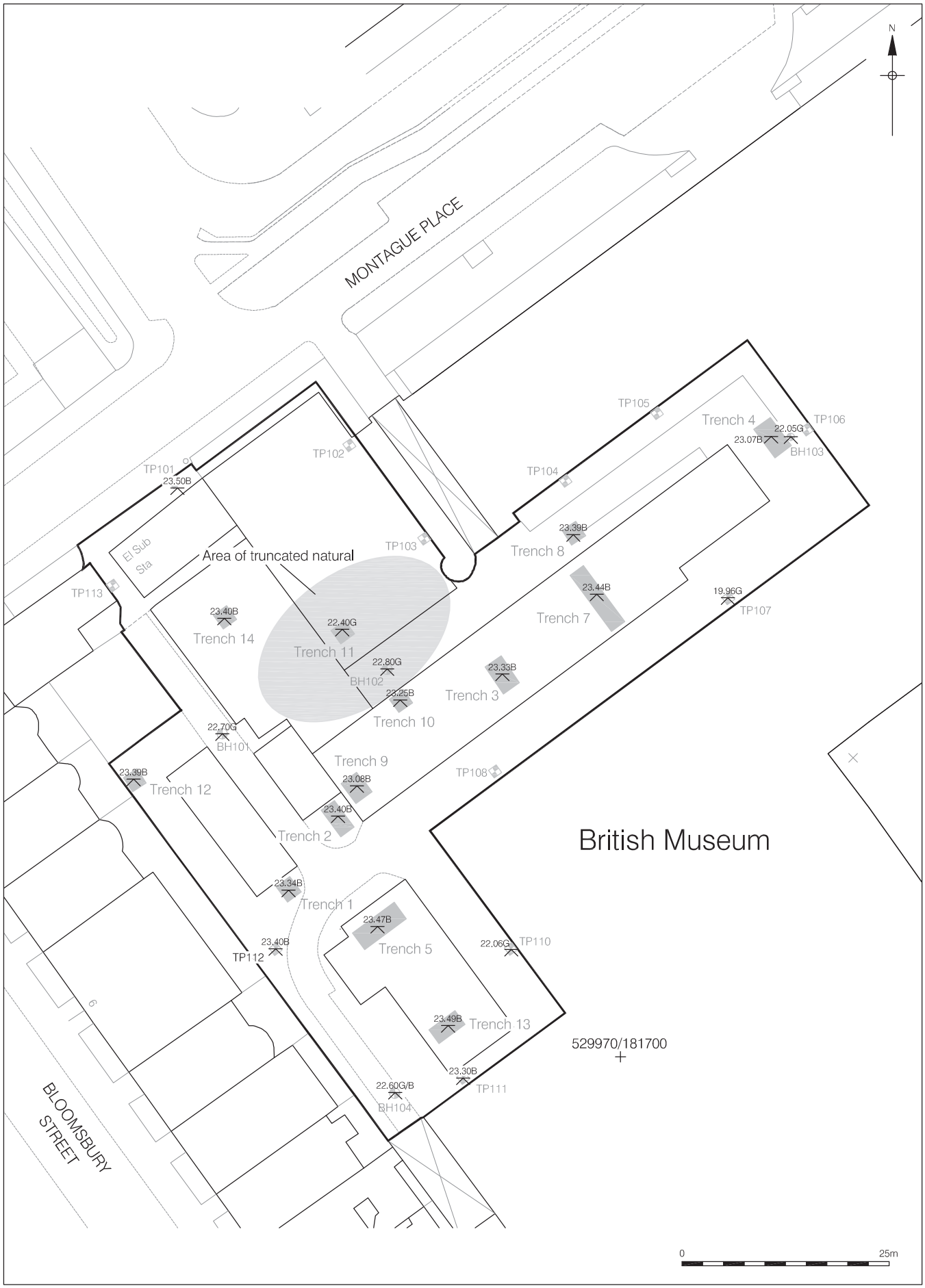

Figure 37
Site Plan showing the levels of natural soil
1:625 at A4

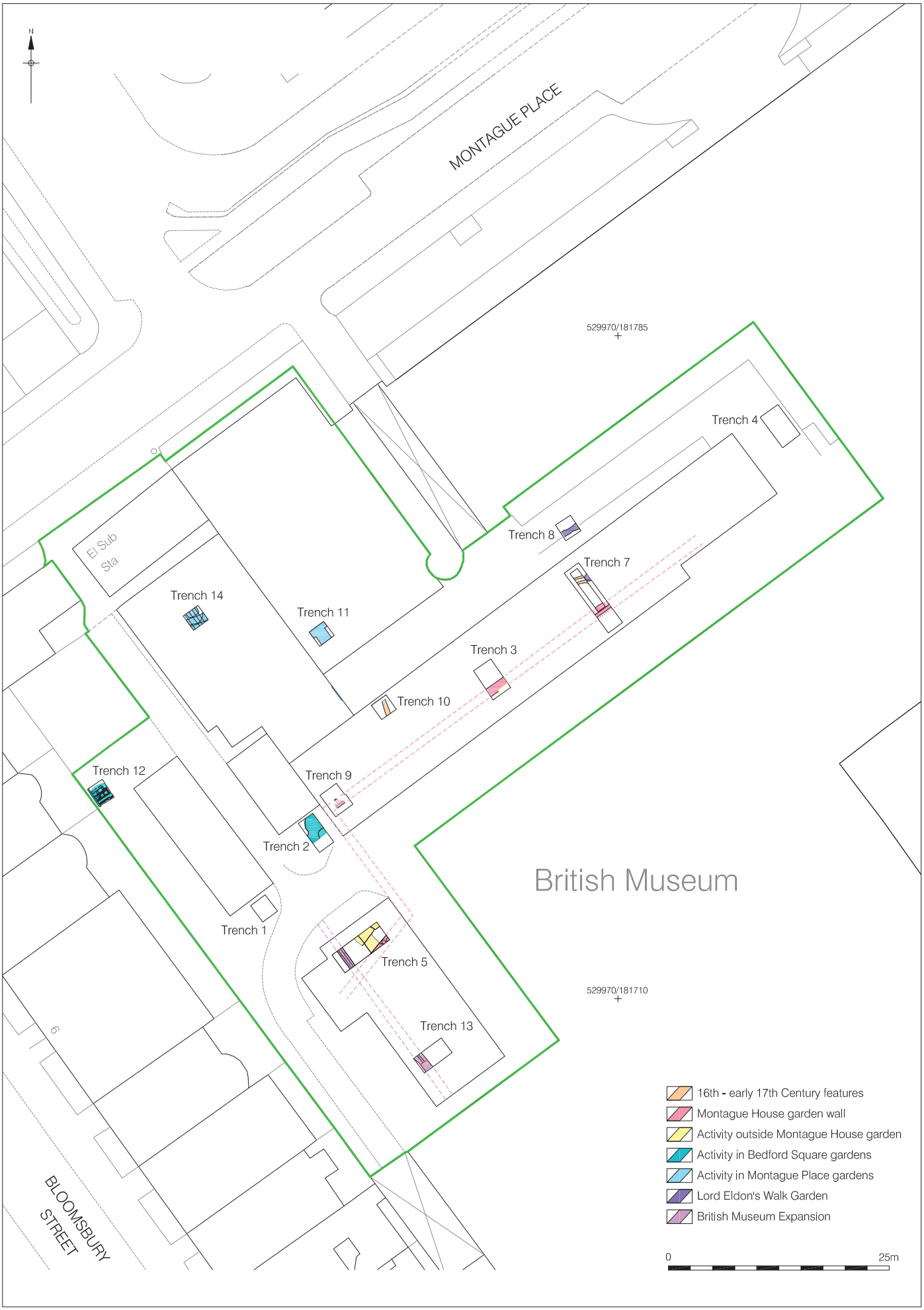

Figure 38
Phase plan of major features
1:400 at A3

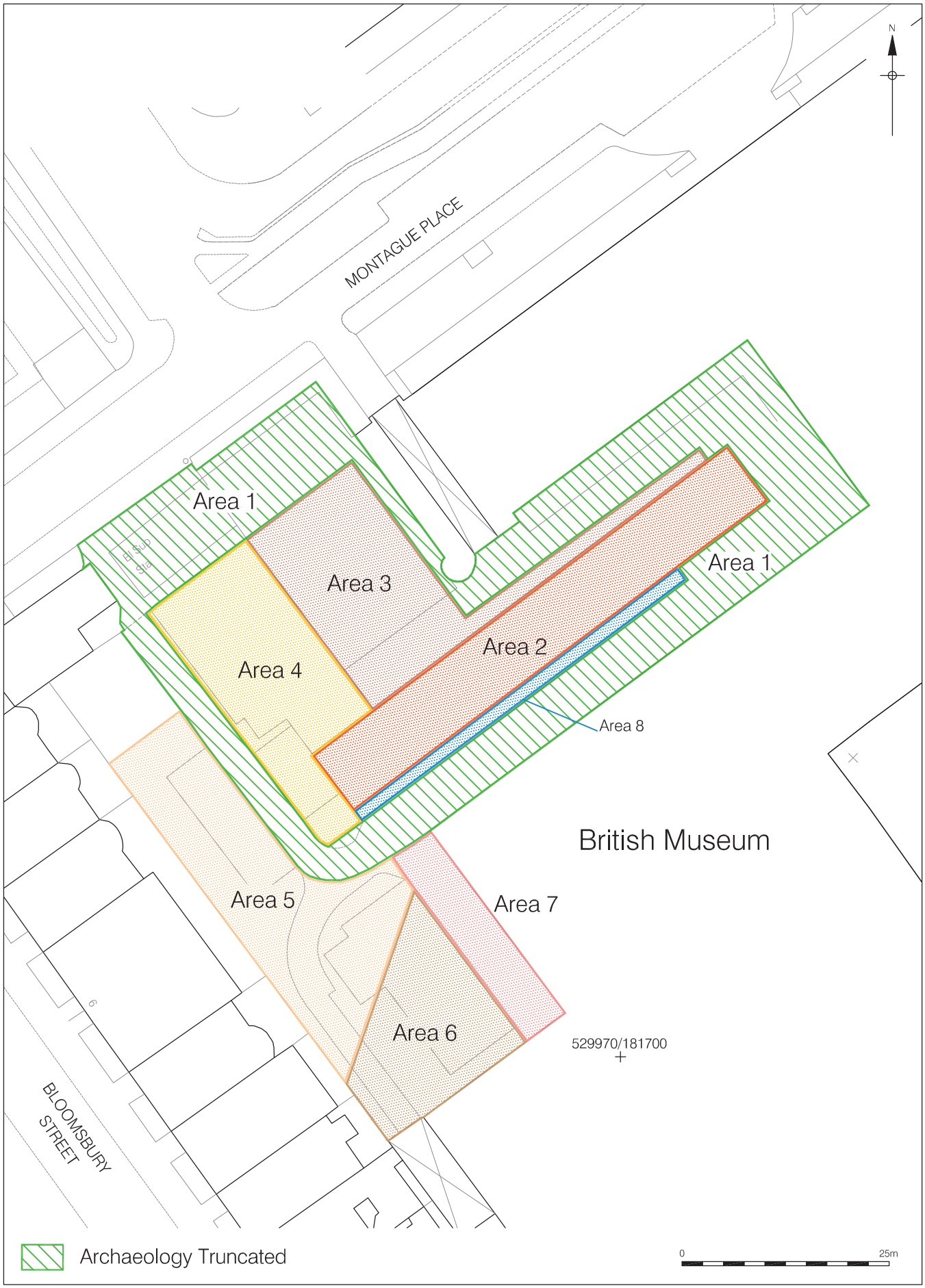

Figure 39
Archaeological Deposit Model
1:625 at A4

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank the British Museum North West Development team, especially Giorgio Conrater, for commissioning the work, Nicola Kilden for her invaluable on site assistance and Tony Spence for his assistance, knowledge and research. Thanks also to Coniston Construction, especially Richard Etridge and his team for their help and co-operation. We would also like to thank Kim Stabler for her support and advice on site and her helpful comments on the report.

10.2 The supervisor would like to thank Tristan Adfield, Sarah Barrowman, Joe Brooks, Patrick Cavanagh, Luciano DeCamillis, Matt Edmonds, Phil Frickers, Paul McGarrity, Matt Harrison, Jim Heathcote, James Langthorne, Chris Rees, Sophie White and Paw Yorgensen for all their hard work on site. Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support. Strephon Duckering for photography. Aiden Turner for surveying. Mark Roughley for the illustrations and Kevin Hayward and Berni Sudds, Marit Gaimster, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Reilly for their analysis of the masonry, small finds, pottery and animal bone respectively, and Charlotte Matthews and Peter Moore for their project management and editing.

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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site Code	Context No	Trench	Type	Description	Plan	Section	Highest	Lowest	Date	Phase
MPB 09	1	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	1	1	25.70	25.65	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	2	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	-	1	25.65	25.46	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	3	6	Layer	Lense of mortar	3	1	25.03	24.78	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	4	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	4	1	25.01	24.90	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	5	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	-	1	24.65	24.55	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	6	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	-	1	23.83	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	7	6	Layer	Brick, mortar, rubble	-	1	23.65	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	8	6	Masonry	E-W north basement wall	-	2, 27	25.90	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	9	6	Masonry	Infill of window in wall [8]	-	2, 27	25.90	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	10	6	Masonry	Stepped brick foundation	-	2	23.45	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	11	6	Masonry	N-S red brick wall	-	3	25.85	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	12	6	Layer	Redeposited natural	-	1	23.50	-	late 17th C?	C
MPB 09	13	6	Masonry	Wall foundation	-	3	23.65	-	late 17th C?	C
MPB 09	14	6	Cut	Cut for wall foundation [13]	-	3	23.65	22.45	late 17th C?	C
MPB 09	15	6	Layer	Natural Brickearth	-	1, 2, 3	23.40	-		A
MPB 09	16	6	Masonry	Concrete floor	16	-	25.77	-	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	17	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	17	-	23.39	-	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	18	6	Layer	Concrete floor	18	-	25.88	25.61	late 19th C?	J
MPB 09	19	void								
MPB 09	20	void								
MPB 09	21	void								
MPB 09	22	void								
MPB 09	23	void								
MPB 09	24	void								
MPB 09	25	6	Masonry	Stepped wall footings	25	-	28.85	25.53	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	26	6	Masonry	Flagstones	26	2	25.81	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	27	6	Masonry	Slate capping on flue [8]	27	2	25.90	-	early 19th C	H
MPB 09	28	6	Masonry	N-S line of bricks edging flags	28	-	24.70	-	e/mid 19th	I
MPB 09	29	6	Masonry	Concrete floor	29	-	25.81	-	e/mid 19th	I

MPB 09	30	6	Masonry	Concrete floor	30	-	25.84	-	e/mid 19th	I
MPB 09	31	void								
MPB 09	32	void								
MPB 09	33	void								
MPB 09	34	6	Masonry	Infilling porters doorway in wall [8]	-	2			M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	35	6	Masonry	Infilling of window in wall [8]	-	2	25.90	-	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	36	5	Fill	Fill of [37]	-	7	23.97	-	M19th-M20th C	J-M
MPB 09	37	5	Cut	Robbed out wall cut	37	7	23.97	23.41	M19th-M20th C	J-M
MPB 09	38	3	Masonry	Concrete service duct	38	8	24.69	24.45	20th C-Modern	L-O
MPB 09	39	3	Layer	Concrete floor of Bindery	-	8	24.77	-	20th C-Modern	L-O
MPB 09	40	5	Fill	Fill of drain cut [85]	-	7	23.81	-	M19th-M20th C	J-M
MPB 09	41	5	Layer	Subsoil	41	7	23.76	23.43	16th – 17th	B-C
MPB 09	42	3	Masonry	Concrete floor foundation	-	8	24.69	-	L 19th C	K
MPB 09	43	3	Layer	Garden soil	43	8	24.54	24.52	19th C	J
MPB 09	44	5	Fill	Fill of [45]	-	-	23.78	-	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	45	5	Cut	Cut for garden wall	45	-	23.78	23.48	late 18thC	F
MPB 09	46	3	Masonry	Brick blocking east end of [38]	46	-	24.69	-	20th C-Modern	L-O
MPB 09	47	5	Layer	Burnt deposit	47	7	23.78	23.71	late 18thC	F
MPB 09	48	3	Layer	Concrete blocking west end of [38]	48	8	24.68	-	20th C-Modern	L-O
MPB 09	49	5	Layer	Subsoil	49	7	23.83	23.70	Post med	F
MPB 09	50	5	Layer	Dumped material	50	-	23.69	-	16th – 17th	B-C
MPB 09	51	5	Layer	Dumped material	51	-	23.69	-	16th – 17th	B-C
MPB 09	52	3	Layer	Asphalt floor	52	8	24.50	-	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	53	5	Layer	Dumped material	51	-	23.69		16th – 17th	B-C
MPB 09	54	5	Layer	Made ground	54	-	23.71	23.68	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	55	5	Fill	Fill of cut [56]	55	-	23.71	23.68	Late 18th C	F

MPB 09	56	5	Cut	Cut for robbed e-w wall	56	-	23.68	23.53	late 18thC	F
MPB 09	57	5	Fill	Fill of [65]	57	-	23.56	-	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	58	3	Masonry	Concrete partition slots	58	-	24.50	-	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	59	3	Layer	Concrete foundation for [52]	59	8	24.48	24.41	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	60	3	Masonry	Red brick e-w wall	60	8	24.55	23.46	late 17thC	C
MPB 09	61	5	Fill	Fill of [63]	-	-	23.78	23.74	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	62	5	Fill	Fill of [63]	-	-	23.75	-	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	63	5	Cut	Cut for drainage? ditch	63	-	23.77	23.37	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	64	5	Natural	Brickearth	64	7	23.47	23.38		A
MPB 09	65	5	Cut	Cut for drainage? ditch	65	-	23.56	23.37	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	66	3	Layer	Rubble foundation	66	8	24.27	24.21	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	67	3	Masonry	concrete foundation	67	8	24.21	24.20	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	68	3	Layer	Construction debris	68	8	24.28	24.12	L 18th C	F
MPB 09	69	3	Fill	Fill of [70]	-	8	24.12	23.70	L 18th C	F
MPB 09	70	3	Cut	Linear e-w cut against wall [60]	70	8	24.11	23.70	L 18th C	F
MPB 09	71	3	Layer	Garden soil	71	8	24.15	23.70	E-M 18thC	D-E
MPB 09	72	5	Layer	Made ground	72	-	23.74	23.66	16th – 17th	B-C
MPB 09	73	5	Layer	Made ground	72	-	23.75	-	16th – 17th	B-C
MPB 09	74	void								
MPB 09	75	void								
MPB 09	76	3	Layer	Demolition layer	76	8	23.83	23.82	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	77	3	Masonry	Linear e-w wall assoc. pipe [100]	77	8	23.84	23.59	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	78	3	Layer	Made ground	78	8	23.71	23.70	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	79	3	Fill	Fill of [100]	-	8	23.49	-	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	80	5	Fill	Fill of [82]	-	7	23.95	23.45	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	81	5	Fill	Fill of [82]	-	7	23.88	23.42	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	82	5	Cut	Cut for pit, reused for bone refuse	82	7	23.94	22.84	L17th-E18th	C-D

									C	
MPB 09	83	5	Layer	Demolition debris	83	-	23.98	23.88	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	84	5	Fill	Fill of [85]	-	7	23.59	23.54	M19th-M20th C	J-M
MPB 09	85	5	Cut	Cut for drain pipe	85	7	23.59	23.17	M19th-M20th C	J-M
MPB 09	86	3	Layer	Construction debris	86	8	23.76	23.66	late 17thC	C
MPB 09	87	3	Layer	Mortar spread	87	8	23.56	23.54	late 17thC	C
MPB 09	88	5	Masonry	Montague H. garden's backwall	88	-	23.91	23.72	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	89	5	Cut	Cut for Montague H. wall [88]	89	-	23.91	22.78	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	90	5	Layer	Metalled surface	90	-	23.92	23.86	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	91	3	Layer	Soil	91	8	23.61	23.49	17th C	B-C
MPB 09	92	5	Layer	Made ground	92	-	23.96	23.62	17th C	C
MPB 09	93	3	Layer	Subsoil	93	8	23.47	23.36	Post med	B
MPB 09	94	3	Masonry	Red brick linear E-W wall	94	8	23.70	23.40	late 17thC	C
MPB 09	95	5	Fill	Fill of [96]	-	7	23.94	-	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	96	5	Cut	Cut for pit, bone refuse	96	7	23.94	23.11	L17th-E18th C	C-D
MPB 09	97	3	Natural	Brickearth	97	8	23.39	23.29		A
MPB 09	98	3	Layer	Soil with chrarcoal	98	8	23.60	23.52	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	99	3	Layer	Soil backfill over [77]	99	8	23.75	-	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	100	3	Cut	Cut for e-w iron drain pipe	100	8	23.49	-	E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	101	3	Layer	Soil over natural		8	23.40	23.38	19th C	J
MPB 09	102	3	Masonry	Yellow brick workshop wall	102	8	24.76		E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	103	3	Layer	Bitumen sealant		8	24.77		E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	104	3	Masonry	Rebuilt section of wall [60]		8	24.31		E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	105	3	Cut	Cut into [60] for wall [104]		8			E-L 19thC	G-J
MPB 09	106	6	Masonry	Stepped foundation	106	9	25.66	24.99	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	107	6	Fill	Ceramic pipe drain	-	-	25.62	25.57	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	108	6	Cut	Cut for drain pipe [107]	108	-	25.54	25.20	M-L 19th C	J-K

MPB 09	109	6	Fill	Fill of cut [110]	-	-	25.10	25.56	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	110	6	Cut	Cut for post hole	110	-	25.10	25.56	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	111	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	111	9	25.58	25.36	early 19th C	H
MPB 09	112	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	112	9	25.40	24.90	early 19th C	H
MPB 09	113	6	Cut	Cut for wall[106]	113	9	25.56	24.99	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	114	6	Fill	Fill of cut [113]	113	9	25.65	25.45	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	115	6	Layer	Made ground in basement	115	9	25.02	NFE	early 19thC	H
MPB 09	116	1	Natural	Brickearth	-	5, 6	23.50	23.49		A
MPB 09	117	1	Natural	Gravel	-	5, 6	22.85	NFE		A
MPB 09	118	2	Layer	Gravel made ground	118	4,13,14	24.45	24.39	Modern	O
MPB 09	119	2	Layer	Mixed brickearth	119	4,13,14	23.51	23.43	16-17th C	B
MPB 09	120	2	Fill	Fill of [132]	-	4,13,14	23.68	23.64	17thC	C
MPB 09	121	2	Layer	Made ground	121	4,13,14	24.07	24.06	19th C	J
MPB 09	122	2	Fill	Fill of [123]	-	14	23.63	23.63	19th C	J
MPB 09	123	2	Cut	Cut for small pit	123	14	23.63	23.34	19th C	J
MPB 09	124	2	Layer	Levelling	124	4,13,14	23.80	23.79	18th-19th C	E-H
MPB 09	125	2	Fill	Fill of cut [127]	-	4, 14	23.64	23.64	Modern	O
MPB 09	126	2	Masonry	Concrete foundation	126	4, 14	24.26	22.95	Modern	O
MPB 09	127	2	Cut	Cut for concrete [126]	127	4, 14	24.26	NFE	Modern	O
MPB 09	128	1	Layer	Gravel made ground	-	5, 6	24.40	24.39	Modern	O
MPB 09	129	1	Layer	Subsoil	-	5, 6	23.85	23.80	16-19th C	B-F
MPB 09	130	1	Layer	Redeposited brickearth	-	5, 6	23.82	23.65	16-19th C	B-F
MPB 09	131	2	Layer	Redeposited brickearth	131	4,13,14	23.69	23.58	17th C	C
MPB 09	132	2	Cut	pit/construction cut for wall [314]?	132	4,13,14	23.69	23.10	17th C	C
MPB 09	133	1	Fill	Fill of drain cut [134]	-	5, 6	23.45	23.40	19th C	J
MPB 09	134	1	Cut	Drain cut	134	5, 6	23.45	23.35	19th C	J
MPB 09	135	8	Fill	Cast Iron Pipe	135	10	24.17	24.13	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	136	8	Fill	Cast Iron Pipe	136	10	24.15	24.11	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	137	8	Fill	Backfill of [138]	-	10	24.14	24.13	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	138	8	Cut	Cut for pipes [135/136]	138	10	24.30	23.94	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	139	8	Fill	Backfill of [141]	-	-	24.07	24.06	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	140	8	Masonry	Brick plinth	140	-	24.11	23.94	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	141	8	Cut	Construction cut for [140]	141	10	24.07	23.94	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	142	12	Layer	Made ground	-	15, 16	23.36	-	modern	O

MPB 09	143	12	Masonry	Wall	143	15, 16	23.07	-	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	144	12	Fill	Backfill of [145]	-	15	23.06	-	late 20th C	N
MPB 09	145	12	Cut	Construction cut for modern wall	145	15	23.06	22.08	late 20th C	N
MPB 09	146	8	Layer	Demo layer	146	10	24.20	23.95	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	147	12	Layer	Demo layer	147	-	23.04	-	late 20th C	N
MPB 09	148	12	Layer	Demo layer	148	16	23.05	23.03	late 20th C	N
MPB 09	149	12	Layer	Floor surface	149	-	23.95	23.88	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	150	12	Masonry	Garden feature	150	-	23.03	22.97	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	151	8	Fill	Backfill of [138]	-	10	24.79	24.72	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	152	8	Layer	Demo layer	-	10	24.73	24.70	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	153	8	Layer	Gravel make up	153	10	24.00	23.91	early 19th C	G
MPB 09	154	12	Layer	Demo layer	-	-	23.01	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	155	12	Layer	Construction surface	155	-	22.97	22.92	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	156	12	Layer	Garden soil with brick	156	-	22.93	22.92	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	157	12	Masonry	Wall	157	-	22.97	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	158	12	Masonry	wall	157	-	22.97	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	159	12	Layer	Made ground	159	-	22.94	22.88	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	160	8	Layer	Redeposited natural	160	10	23.78	23.71	early 19th C	G
MPB 09	161	8	Layer	Made ground	161	10	23.56	23.52	early 19th C	G
MPB 09	162	8	Natural	Brickearth	162	10	23.39			A
MPB 09	163	12	Masonry	Wall	163	-	23.03	23.01	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	164	12	Layer	Levelling	164	-	22.88	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	165	8	Masonry	Wall 1805 gardens	165	10, 11	25.00	-	early 19th C	G
MPB 09	166	8	Fill	Backfill of [167]	-	10	24.70	-	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	167	8	Cut	Cut for basement KEG?	167	10	24.70	-	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	168	12	Layer	Made ground	168	16	22.90	22.86	Late 18th c	F
MPB 09	169	12	Masonry	Plinth	169	-	23.06	22.76	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	170	12	Cut	Construction cut for [169]	170	-	22.89	22.70	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	171	12	Fill	Backfill of [170]	-	-	22.89	22.82	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	172	8	Natural	Gravels	-	10	22.79	-		A
MPB 09	173	6	Layer	Rubble	173	2	25.81	25.71	early19thC	H
MPB 09	174	12	Cut	Construction cut for [143]	174	16	22.98	21.28	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	175	12	Fill	Backfill of [174]	-	16	22.98	22.66	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	176	12	Cut	Cut of pit	176	16	23.00	22.05	late 18th C	F

MPB 09	177	12	Fill	Fill of [205]	-	16	22.96	22.68	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	178	6	Fill	Fill of [180]	-	2	25.73	25.70	early19thC	H
MPB 09	179	6	Layer	Drain pipe in cut [180]	179	2	25.70	25.55	early19thC	H
MPB 09	180	6	Cut	Cut for drain pipe [179]	180	2	25.73	25.39	early19thC	H
MPB 09	181	12	Layer	Levelling	-	-	22.69	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	182	6	Fill	Pavement foundation in cut [226]	182	-	25.84	25.72	early19thC	H
MPB 09	183	6	Masonry	Middle section of north wall	-	27	-	-	early19thC	H
MPB 09	184	6	Masonry	Top section of north wall	-	27	-	-	M-L 19th C	J-K
MPB 09	185	6	Masonry	West wall of workshop	-	27	-	-	19th C	J
MPB 09	186	10	Layer	Probable garden soil deposit	186	17	24.61	24.54	19th C	J
MPB 09	187	7	Fill	Backfill of [209]	Tr7pre-ex	22	24.44	-	Late 18th to early 19th C	F-G
MPB 09	188	7	Fill	Backfill of [209]	Tr7	22	24.44	-	Late 18th to 19th C	F-G
MPB 09	189	7	Masonry	Brick wall in W-End of (191)	189	-	24.70	24.70	early 20th C	K
MPB 09	190	7	Masonry	Brick block in E-end of (191)	190	22	24.68	24.68	early 20th C	K
MPB 09	191	7	Masonry	Concrete drain	191	22	24.68	24.45	Early 20th C	K
MPB 09	192	7	Cut	Drain's construction cut	192	-	24.74	24.19	Early 20th C	K
MPB 09	193	7	Masonry	Mont. H. garden's backwall	193	22,23	24.58	24.48	late 18thC	F
MPB 09	194	7	Masonry	Workshop's wall, against (193)	194	22	24.58	24.48	mid to late 19th C	J
MPB 09	195	7	Layer	Garden topsoil	195	22	24.52	24.16	Late 18th to early 19th C	F-G
MPB 09	196	7	Timber	Peg for drain (191)'s placement	196	-	24.39	-	early 20th C	K
MPB 09	197	10	Fill	Backfill of cut [199]	-	17	24.54	-	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	198	10	Layer	Concrete footing for bindery wall	-	17	23.87	-	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	199	10	Cut	Construction cut for bindery wall	199	17	24.54	-	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	200	Void								
MPB 09	201	7	Fill	Fill of [209]	201	22	24.31	24.21	Late 18th to early 19th C	F-G
MPB 09	202	7	Layer	Clay layer	202	-	24.31	24.25	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	203	7	Layer	Spread from [214]	203	22	24.10	24.03	mid 19th C	J
MPB 09	204	12	Fill	Primary fill of [205] Slag	-	16	22.42	22.30	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	205	12	Cut	Cut of pit	205	16	22.73	22.22	late 18th C	F

MPB 09	206	12	Fill	Primary fill of [176]	-	16	23.00	22.22	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	207	10	Layer	Made ground - Path or surface?	207	17	24.00	23.97	19th C	J
MPB 09	208	7	Fill	Fill of [209]	-	22	24.28	24.23	Late 18th to early 19th C	F-G
MPB 09	209	7	Cut	Rounded pit	209	22	24.52	24.04	Late 18th to early 19th C	F-G
MPB 09	210	7	Layer	Path	210	-	24.43	24.42	19th C	J
MPB 09	211	7	Layer	Lower ground level	211	22	24.16	23.94	19th C	J
MPB 09	212	7	Fill	Backfill of [214]	-	-	23.93	23.93	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	213	7	Layer	Garden soil	213	22	24.30	24.24	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	214	7	Cut	Cut for re-pointing 17th c. wall	214	22	24.14	23.70	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	215	6	Masonry	Brick infill of doorway in wall [8]	-	2	25.60	-	early 19th C	H
MPB 09	216	7	Fill	Fill of [217]	210	22	24.37	24.30	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	217	7	Cut	Pit cut / graden feature	217	22	24.38	23.96	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	218	7	Layer	Silty clay	218	-	24.35	24.21	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	219	7	Masonry	Floor surface	219	-	24.42	-	mid to late19th C	J
MPB 09	220	7	Cut	Ditch cut	220	22	24.25	24.03	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	221	6	Layer	Mortar spread/bedding for flags	221	-	25.73	25.73	Early 19thC	I
MPB 09	222	6	Masonry	Brick rebuild	-	2	25.93	25.75	Early 19thC	I
MPB 09	223	6	Fill	Fill of [224]	-	-	25.85	25.83	Early 19thC	I
MPB 09	224	6	Cut	Cut for porters lodge [25]	224	-	25.85	25.40	Early 19thC	I
MPB 09	225	7	Layer	Clay layer	-	22	24.25	-	19th C	J
MPB 09	226	6	Cut	Cut for flagstone foundation	-	-	25.72	25.24	Early 19thC	I
MPB 09	227	7	Layer	Clay layer	227	-	24.35	24.21	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	228	7	Layer	Made ground	228	22	24.30	24.28	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	229	10	Layer	Gravel make-up - surface/path?	229	17	23.88	23.83	19th C	J
MPB 09	230	10	Layer	Levelling - brickearth	230	17	23.78	23.73	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	231	10	Layer	Silty clay	231	17	23.73	23.66	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	232	12	Natural	Brickearth	232	16	22.58	21.98		A
MPB 09	233	7	Layer	Subsoil	233	22	24.02	23.92	Late 17th to early 18th C	C-D
MPB 09	234	12	Layer	Demolition layer	234	-	23.06	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	235	10	Layer	Possible Garden Soil Layer	235	17	24.27	24.18	19th C	J

MPB 09	236	10	Masonry	Extant bindery wall (E-W)	199	17	24.77	23.87	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	237	7	Masonry	Modern manhole	237	-	24.76	24.17	early 20th C	K
MPB 09	238	10	Natural	Brickearth	238	-	23.25	-		A
MPB 09	239	9	Masonry	N-S sink waste pipe & foundation	239	-	24.70	24.50	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	240	12	Fill	Backfill of cut [174]	-	16	23.03	-	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	241	12	Layer	Made ground	241	16	22.71	22.52	early 19th C	H
MPB 09	242	10	Fill	Backfill of [243]	-	-	23.23	-	Post med	B
MPB 09	243	10	Cut	N-S Linear - field boundary?	243	-	23.25	22.87	Post med	B
MPB 09	244	9	Layer	Levelling layer	244	-	24.52	24.48	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	245	7	Layer	Spread	245	22	23.82	23.70	Late 17th to early18th C	C-D
MPB 09	246	7	Layer	Seals [253]	246	22	23.80	23.64	Late 18th C	C-D
MPB 09	247	9	Layer	Made ground	247	20	24.55	24.48	17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	248	9	Fill	Fill of cut [249]	-	-	24.41	24.41	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	249	9	Cut	Cut removing toilet waste pipe	249	-	24.43	23.88	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	250	3	Fill	Fill of [255]	-	8	23.49	-	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	251	9	Cut	Construction cut for wall [260]+[313]	251	20, 21	24.48	24.07	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	252	7	Layer	Seals [290]	252	22	23.60	23.52	Late 17th to early 18th C	C-D
MPB 09	253	7	Layer	Demolition layer	253	22	23.64	23.59	Late 17th to early18th C	C-D
MPB 09	254	7	Layer	Clay layer	254	22	23.67	23.53	16th-17th C	B
MPB 09	255	3	Cut	Construction cut for [94]	255	8	23.49	23.31	late 17thC	C
MPB 09	256	9	Cut	Construction cut for [258][271][270]	256	20, 21	24.29	23.81	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	257	14	Layer	Made ground	257	18, 19	24.27	23.26	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	258	9	Masonry	Concrete wall foundation	258	20, 21	23.85	-	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	259	Void								
MPB 09	260	9	Masonry	Bindery brick partition walls	260	21	24.65	23.95	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	261	7	Masonry	Wall abutting [194]	261	-	24.53	24.31	mid to late19th C	J
MPB 09	262	Void								
MPB 09	263	7	Timber	Post in [194]	194	-	24.57	-	mid to late 19th C	J
MPB 09	264	Void								

MPB 09	265	14	Fill	Fill of [266]	-	18	24.27	24.25	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	266	14	Cut	Cut of linear	266	18	24.29	23.89	early 20th C	L
MPB 09	267	14	Layer	Garden soil	267	18, 19	24.27	24.25	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	268	14	Fill	Fill of [269]	-	19	24.09	-	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	269	14	Cut	Cut of pit	269	19	24.09	23.62	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	270	9	Masonry	N-S Bindery external wall	258	20, 21	-	23.94	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	271	9	Masonry	N-S [270] wall brick footings	258	20, 21	-	24.24	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	272	9	Masonry	Brick toilet foundation & pipe	249	-	24.41	24.40	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	273	9	Fill	Fill of [274]	-	-	24.40	-	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	274	9	Cut	Cut for toilet [272][273]	249	-	24.41	23.86	mid 20th C	M
MPB 09	275	14	Fill	Fill of [269]	-	19	22.91	-	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	276	14	Layer	garden soil	276	18, 19	24.19	24.15	E-M 19th C	G-I
MPB 09	277	14	Fill	Fill of [285]	-	18	24.29	23.97	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	278	14	Fill	Fill of [279]	-	19	24.08	-	E-M 19th C	G-I
MPB 09	279	14	Cut	Cut of ?pit	279	19	24.08	23.78	E-M 19th C	G-I
MPB 09	280	Void								
MPB 09	281	14	Layer	garden soil	281	18, 19	24.10	24.07	E-M 19th C	G-I
MPB 09	282	14	Fill	Fill of [266]	-	18	24.30	-	19th C	J
MPB 09	283	14	Fill	Fill of [285]	-	18	24.04	23.92	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	284	14	Fill	Fill of [285]	-	18	23.98	23.79	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	285	14	Cut	Possible Garden feature	285	18	24.29	23.68	M-L 19th C	J
MPB 09	286	7	Cut	Cut for drain [237]	237	22	24.67	-	early 20th C	K
MPB 09	287	12	Masonry	Wall fragment	287	-	23.00	22.77	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	288	14	Layer	garden soil	288	18, 19	23.97	23.68	18th C	D-F
MPB 09	289	12	Masonry	Wall fragment	289	-	23.03	22.72	L18-19th C	F-K
MPB 09	290	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	23.55	23.47	late 17th	C
MPB 09	291	7	Cut	Construction cut for [323] and[193]	291	22	23.38	22.74	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	292	14	Fill	Fill of ditch [293]	-	19	23.32	23.31	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	293	14	Cut	Robbed out wall	293	19	23.40	23.04	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	294	14	Natural	Brickearth	294	18, 19	23.40	23.31		A
MPB 09	295	14	Fill	Fill of [293]	-	19	23.27	23.26	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	296	7	Fill	Fill of [297]	-	22	23.52	23.40	16th-17th C	B
MPB 09	297	7	Cut	Small linear feature cut into natural	297	22	23.52	23.21	16th-17th C	B
MPB 09	298	7	Fill	Fill of [299]	-	22	23.46	23.41	16th-17th C	B

MPB 09	299	7	Cut	Small linear feature cut into natural	-	22	23.46	23.31	16th-17th C	B
MPB 09	300	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	23.35	23.37	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	301	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	23.13	23.10	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	302	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	23.09	23.07	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	303	14	Layer	Garden soil	303	18, 19	23.51	23.40	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	304	14	Fill	Fill of [305]	-	19	23.56	23.55	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	305	14	Cut	Cut of ditch	305	19	23.55	23.35	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	306	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	23.25	22.95	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	307	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	22.98	22.94	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	308	9	Fill	Fill of [309]	-	20, 21	23.21	23.20	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	309	9	Cut	Construction cut for Mont. House wall	309	20, 21	23.00	22.31	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	310	14	Layer	Garden soil	310	18, 19	23.57	23.53	16-17th C	B-C
MPB 09	311	7	FIll	Fill of posthole [312]	-	22	24.22	24.18	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	312	7	Cut	Post hole	-	22	24.22	23.58	Late 18th C	F
MPB 09	313	9	Masonry	Concrete foundation for partition walls	260	20,21	23.98	23.80	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	314	9	Masonry	Montagu House boundary wall	314	21	24.35	-	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	315	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	22.93	22.83	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	316	9	Natural	Brickearth	316	20, 21	23.08	22.51		A
MPB 09	317	13	Layer	Made ground	317	24	24.08	23.97	L20th C	N-O
MPB 09	318	7	FIll	Fill of [291]	-	22	23.07	22.87	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	319	7	Fill	Fill of [291]	-	22	22.83	22.83	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	320	7	Natural	Brickearth	320	22	23.46	22.86		A
MPB 09	321	7	Natural	Gravel	321	22	22.86	22.74		A
MPB 09	322	13	Layer	Metalled surface	322	24	23.90	23.80	L20th C	N-O
MPB 09	323	7	Masonry	Lower Section of Montagu House Boundary Wall	323	22	23.74	22.74	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	324	13	Layer	Bedding layer for floor	324	24	23.81	23.67	L20th C	N-O
MPB 09	325	13	Fill	Fill of [326]	-	24	23.70	23.66	L20th C	N-O
MPB 09	326	13	Cut	Modern Pit or Ditch	326	24	23.70	23.40	L20th C	N-O
MPB 09	327	7	Layer	Concrete Foundation of Bindery Floor	-	22	24.73	24.55	early 20th C	K
MPB 09	328	7	Cut	Cut for post hole [312]	-	22	24.47	24.12	mid to late 19th C	J
MPB 09	329	13	Layer	Made-ground	329	24	23.74	23.69	L20th C	N-O
MPB 09	330	13	Layer	Garden Soil	330	24	23.71	23.69	19th C	J

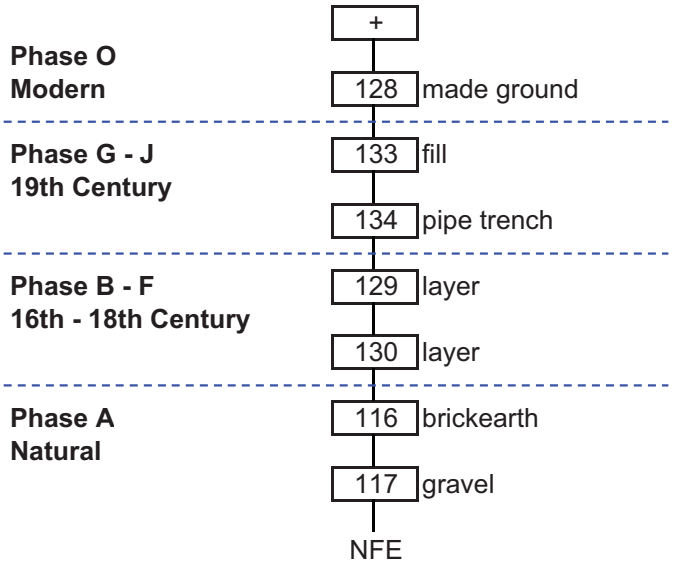
MPB 09	331	13	Fill	Fill of [332]	-	24	23.57	23.49	19th C	J
MPB 09	332	13	Cut	L-Shaped Ditch / Foundation	332	24	23.57	23.29	19th C	J
MPB 09	333	13	Fill	Fill of [334]	-	24	23.69	23.65	19th C	J
MPB 09	334	13	Cut	Ditch - Robber trench?	334	24	23.69	23.06	19th C	J
MPB 09	335	Void								
MPB 09	336	12	Layer	Redeposited natural	336	16	23.08	-	late 18th C	F
MPB 09	337	13	Layer	Redeposited clay	337	24	23.69	-	Late 17th to early 18th C	C-D
MPB 09	338	13	Layer	Redeposited natural	338	24	23.65	23.54	Late 17th to early 18th C	C-D
MPB 09	339	13	Natural	Natural clay	339	24	23.49	23.44		A
MPB 09	340	13	FIll	Fill of [342]	-	24	23.52	23.46	19th C	J
MPB 09	341	13	Cut	Cut for Iron Pipe	341	24	23.52	-	19th C	J
MPB 09	342	13	Fill	Iron Pipe in [341]	341	24	23.05	23.04	19th C	J
MPB 09	343	13	Layer	Silty Clay	343	-	23.53	23.52	Late 17th to early 18th C	C-D
MPB 09	344	13	Timber	Post in [345]	345	-	23.53	-	19th C	J
MPB 09	345	13	Cut	Post hole	345	-	23.53	23.30	19th C	J
MPB 09	346	13	Fill	Fill of [347]	-	-	23.52	23.52	19th C	J
MPB 09	347	13	Cut	Post hole	347	-	23.52	23.34	19th C	J
MPB 09	348	11	Layer	Made-ground	348	25, 26	24.16	24.12	late 20th C	N
MPB 09	349	11	Layer	Made-ground	349	25, 26	23.93	23.86	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	350	11	Layer	Poss. Metalled surface	350	25, 26	23.79	23.76	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	351	9	Fill	Fill of [309]	-	21	22.95	-	late 17th C	C
MPB 09	352	9	Fill	Fill of cuts[256] & [251]	-	20, 21	24.55	24.50	late 19th C	K
MPB 09	353	11	Fill	Fill of [363]	-	26	23.73	23.66	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	354	11	Fill	Fill of [363]	-	25, 26	23.64	23.60	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	355	11	Layer	Made-ground	355	26	23.78	23.73	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	356	4	Natural	Brickearth	356	1	23.07	22.88		A
MPB 09	357	4	Natural	Gravel	357	1	22.92	22.77		A
MPB 09	358	11	Layer	Gravel surface	358	25, 26	23.62	23.54	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	359	11	Layer	Garden soil/made ground	359	25, 26	23.58	23.47	mid to late 19th C	J
MPB 09	360	11	Layer	garden soil	360	26	23.54	23.41	Late 17th C	C

MPB 09	361	11	Fill	Fil of cut [362]	-	25	23.76	23.75	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	362	11	Cut	Linear E-W cut. Robbed wall?	362	25	23.76	23.63	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	363	11	Cut	Cut for gravel	363	25, 26	23.73	23.54	L17-19th C	C-J
MPB 09	364	11	Fill	Fill of [365]	-	25	23.45	23.35	Late 17th C	C
MPB 09	365	11	Cut	Linear E-W cut	365	25	23.45	23.16	Late 17th C	C
MPB 09	366	11	Layer	Soil	366	25, 26	23.44	23.37	Late 17th C	C
MPB 09	367	11	Fill	Top fill of [368]	-	25, 26	23.20	23.13	Late 17th C	C
MPB 09	368	11	Cut	Robbed out wall	368	25, 26	23.20	22.69	Late 17th C	C
MPB 09	369	11	Fill	Fill of [368]	-	-	23.05	23.00	Late 17th C	C
MPB 09	370	Void								
MPB 09	371	3	Cut	Cut for concrete conduit [38]	371	8	24.69	24.22	20th C-Modern	L-O
MPB 09	372	11	Cut	Quarry pit?	372	26	22.40	22.08	16th to 17th C	B
MPB 09	373	11	Fill	Fill of [372]	-	26	23.25	23.06	L16th to 17th C	B
MPB 09	374	11	Fill	Fill of [372]	-	25, 26	23.27	22.74	16th to 17th C	B
MPB 09	375	11	Fill	Fill of [372]	-	26	23.27	22.47	16th to 17th C	B
MPB 09	376	11	Fill	Fill of [372]	372	26	23.26	22.42	16th to 17th C	B
MPB 09	377	11	Natural	Sandy Gravel	post ex.	26	22.40	22.08		A
MPB 09	378	2	Natural	Brickearth	378	4,13,14	23.36	23.10		A
MPB 09	379	2	Natural	Sandy Gravel	379	4	22.85	NFE		A

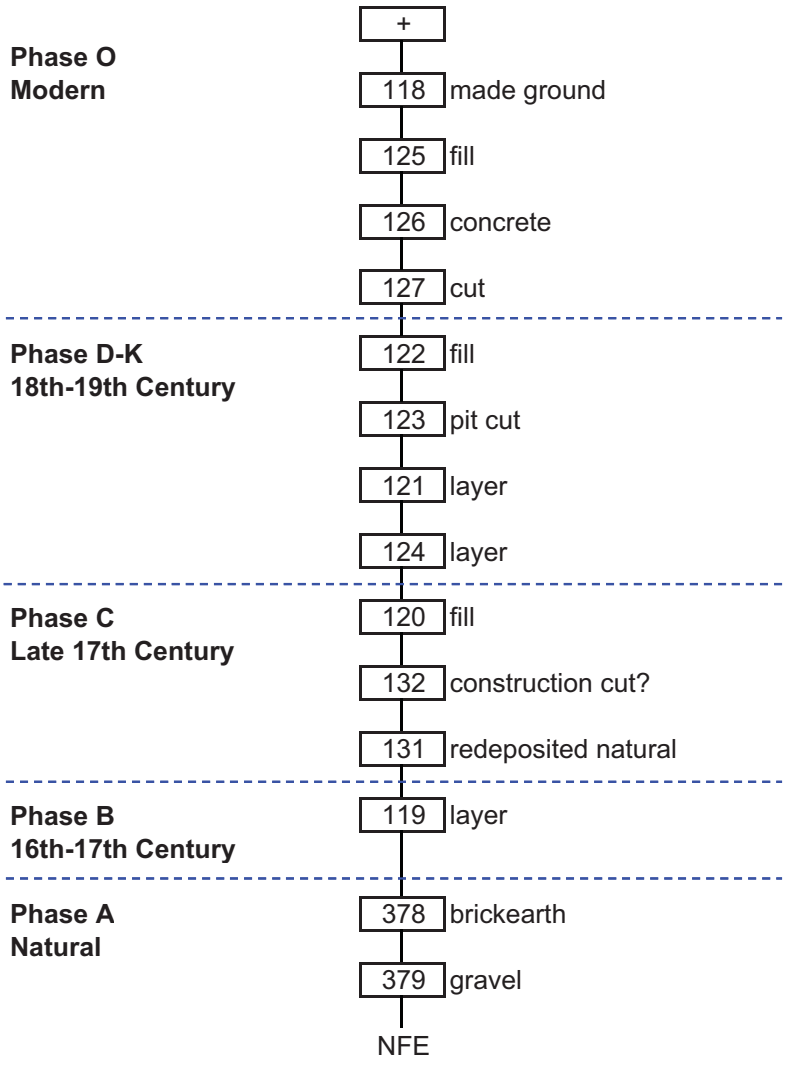
APPENDIX 2 – TRENCH MATRICES

MPB 09 Trench 1

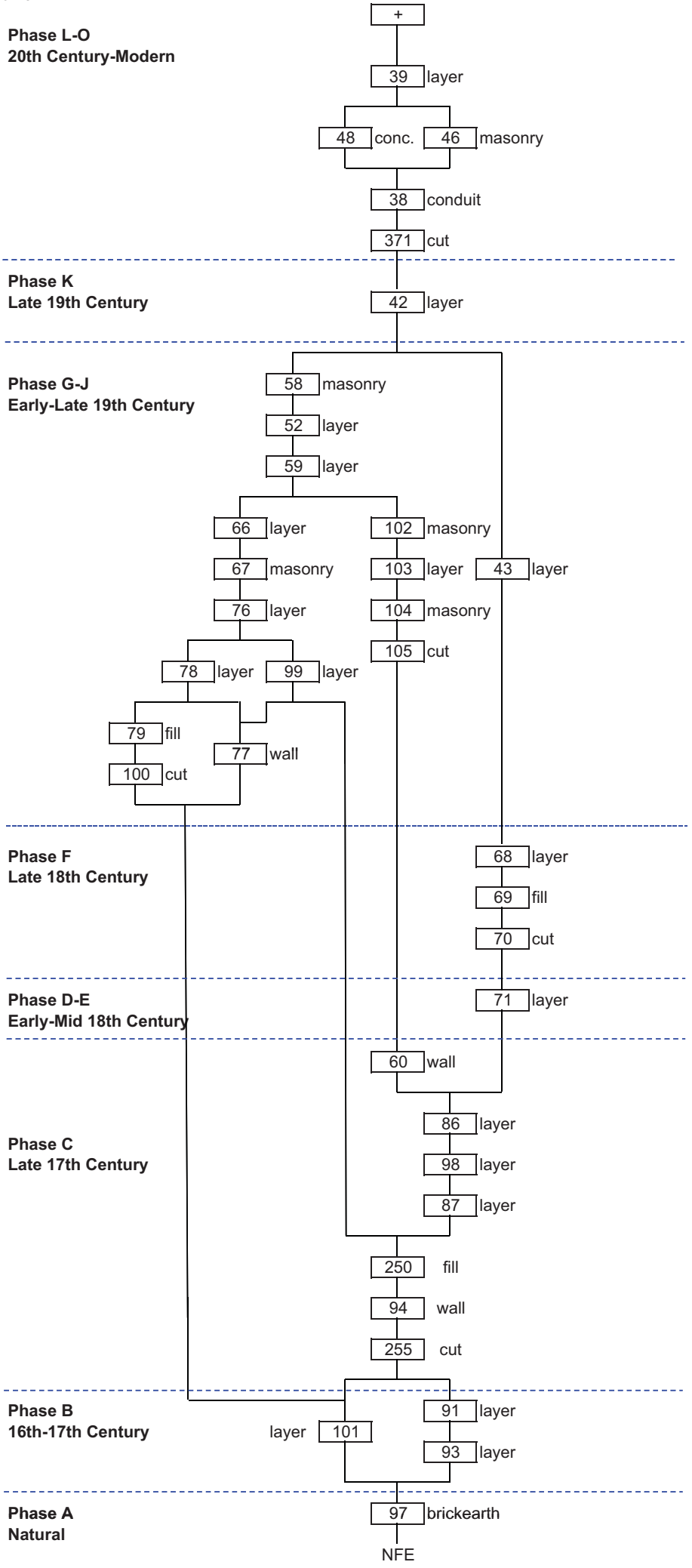
TRENCH 1



TRENCH 2


+
Phase O
Modern
118
made ground
125
fill
126
concrete
127
cut
Phase D-K
18th-19th Century
122
fill
123
pit cut
121
layer
124
layer
Phase C
Late 17th Century
120
fill
132
construction cut?
131
redeposited natural
Phase B
16th-17th Century
119
layer
Phase A
Natural
378
brickearth
379
gravel
NFE

MPB 09 Trench 3



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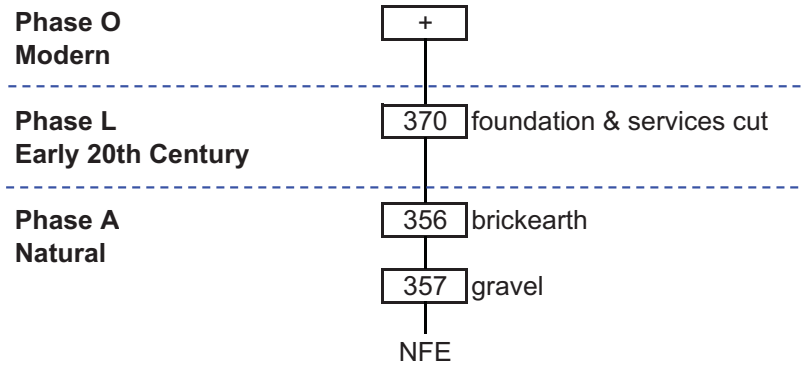
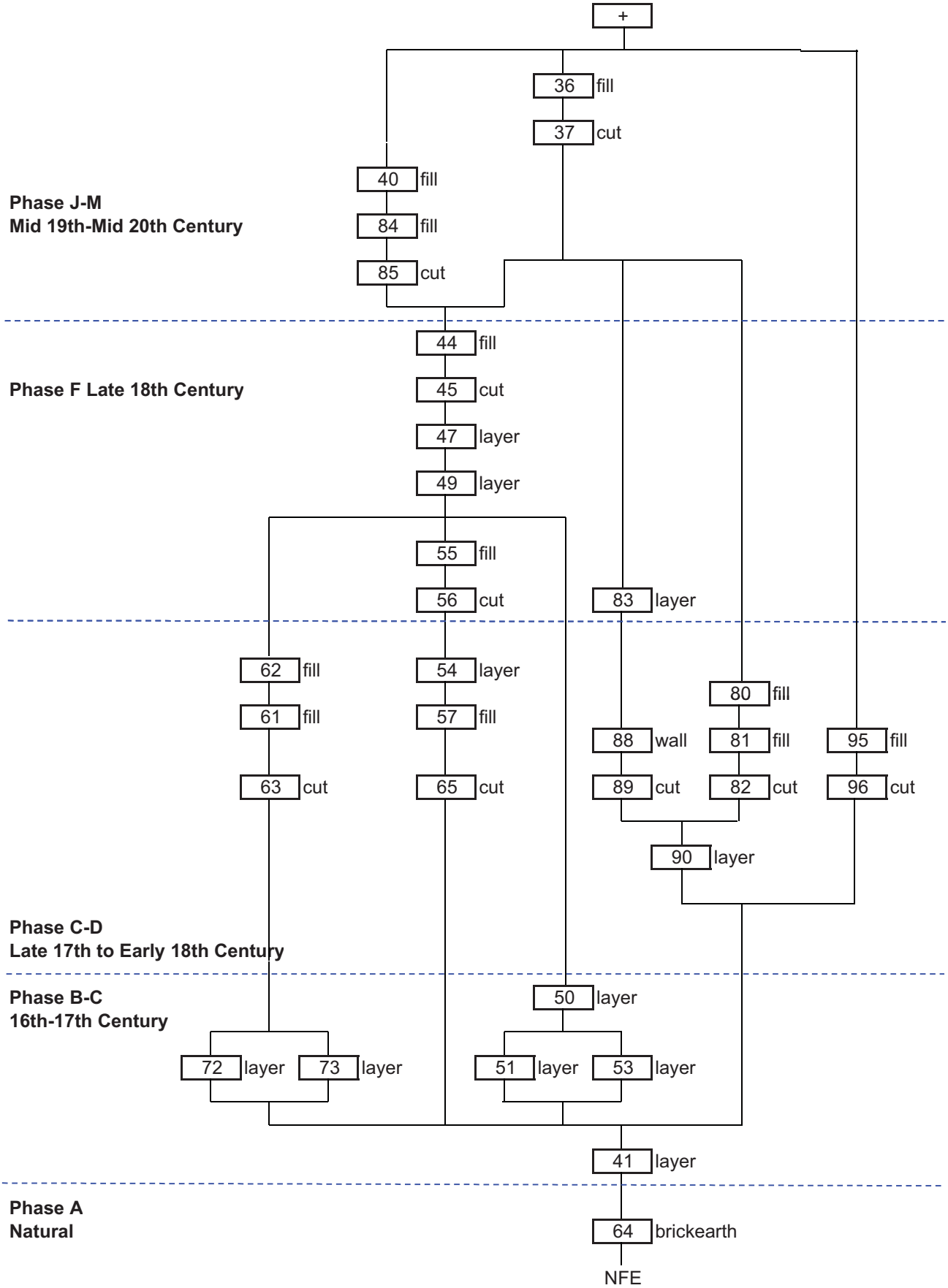
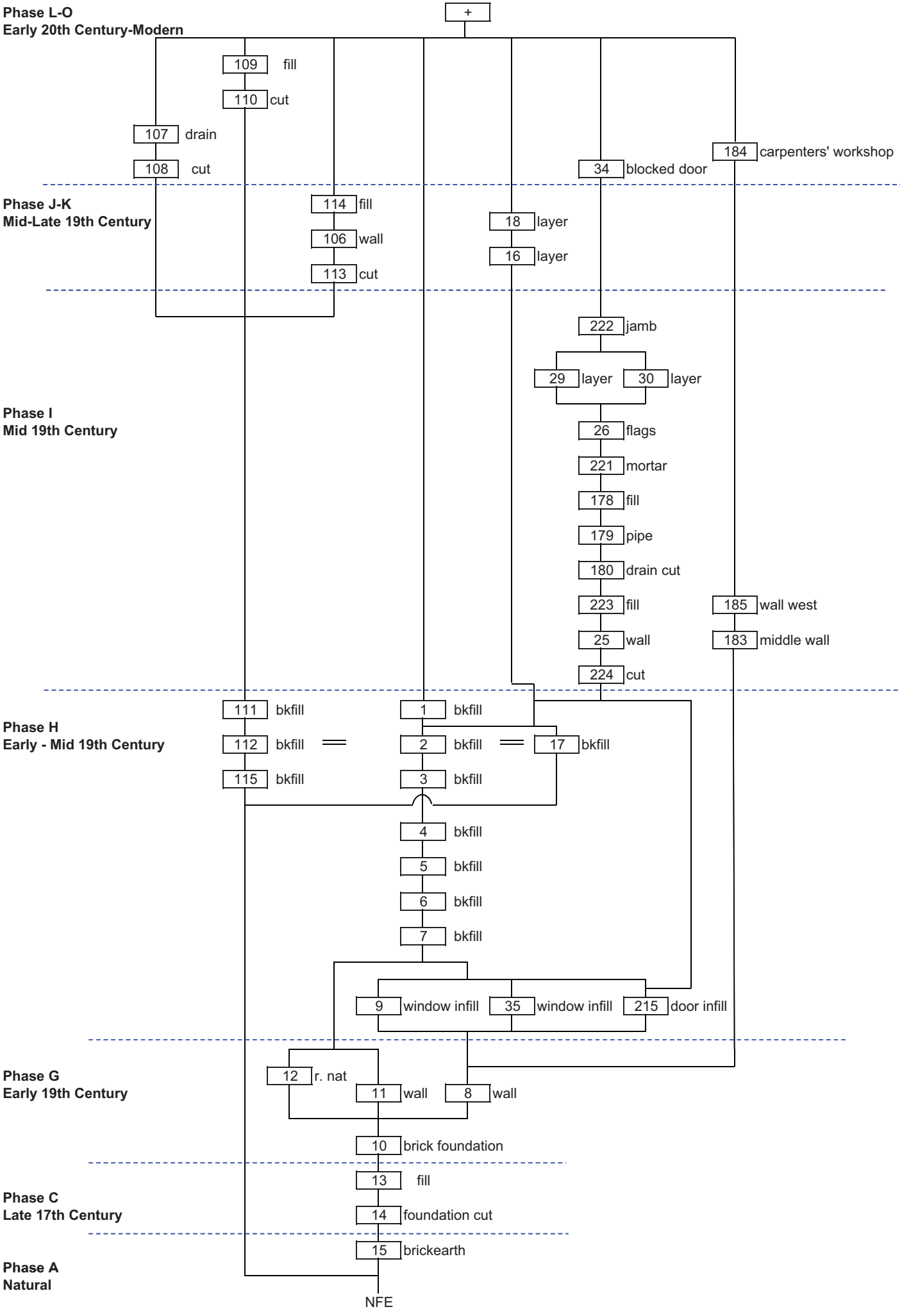
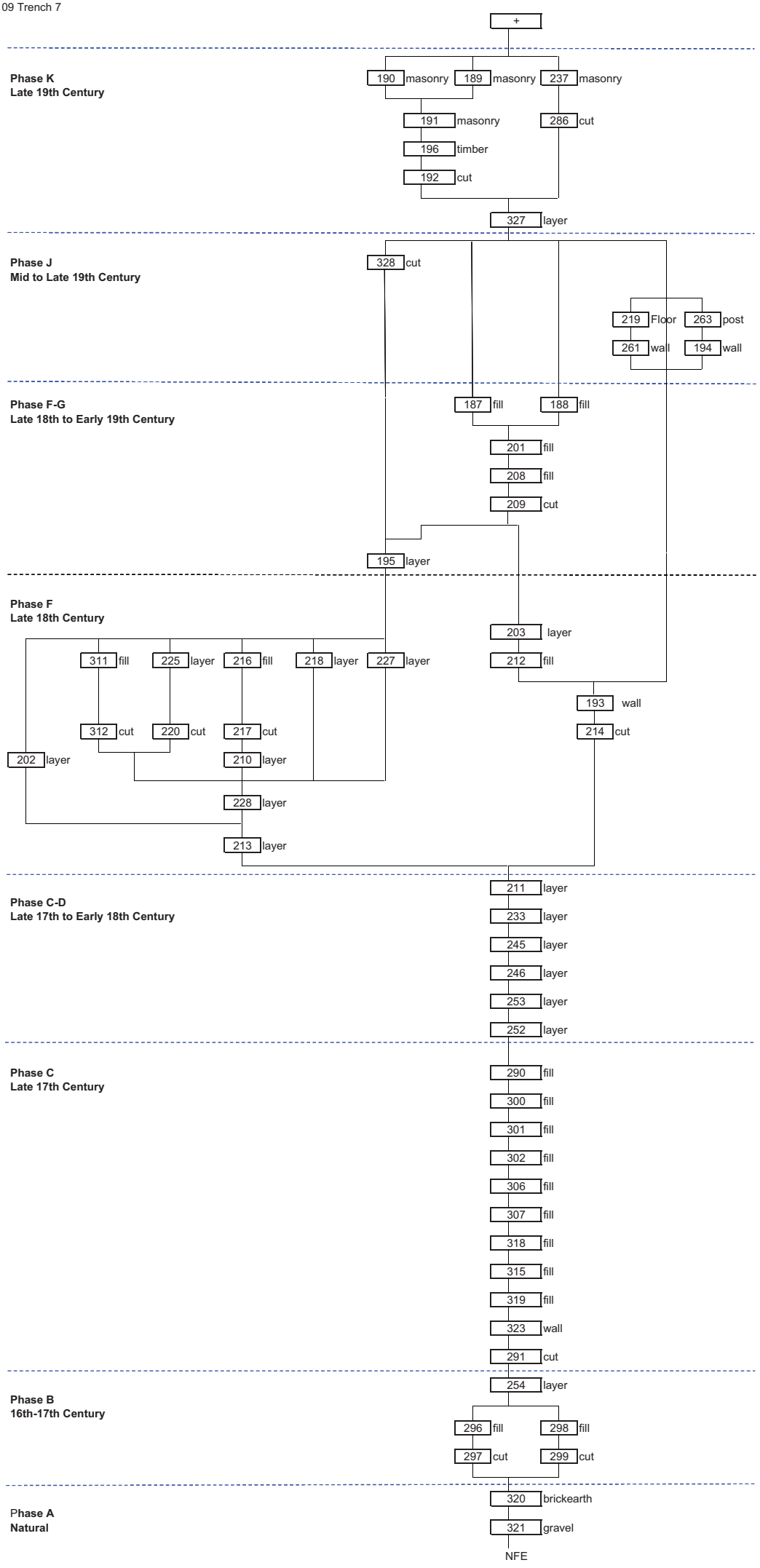

Phase O
Modern
+
Phase L
Early 20th Century
370
foundation & services cut
Phase A
Natural
356
brickearth
357
gravel
NFE

MPB 09 Trench 5

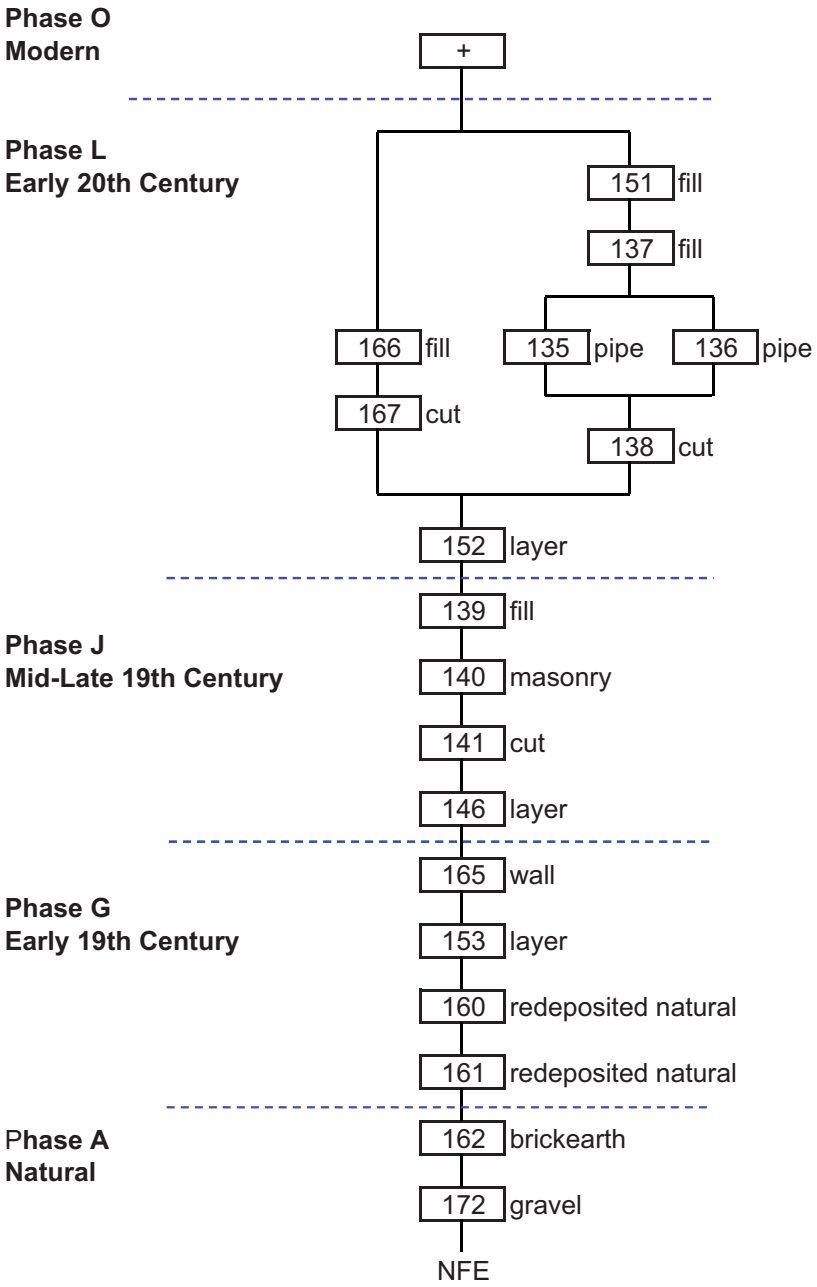


MPB 09 Trench 6

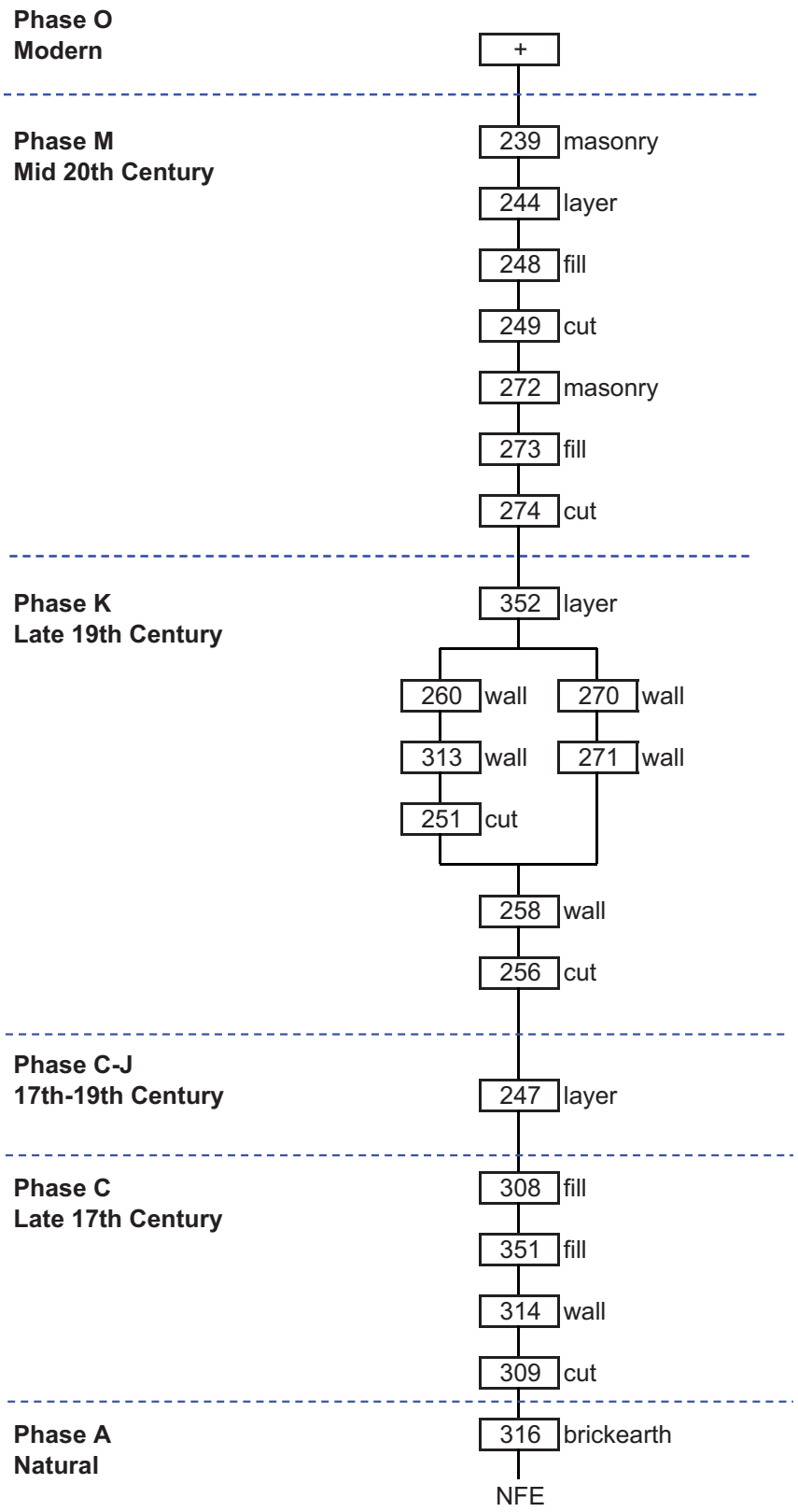



+
Phase K
Late 19th Century
190 masonry
189 masonry
237 masonry
191 masonry
286 cut
196 timber
192 cut
327 layer
Phase J
Mid to Late 19th Century
328 cut
219 Floor
263 post
261 wall
194 wall
Phase F-G
Late 18th to Early 19th Century
187 fill
188 fill
201 fill
208 fill
209 cut
195 layer
Phase F
Late 18th Century
203 layer
311 fill
225 layer
216 fill
218 layer
227 layer
212 fill
193 wall
312 cut
220 cut
217 cut
214 cut
202 layer
210 layer
228 layer
213 layer
Phase C-D
Late 17th to Early 18th Century
211 layer
233 layer
245 layer
246 layer
253 layer
252 layer
Phase C
Late 17th Century
290 fill
300 fill
301 fill
302 fill
306 fill
307 fill
318 fill
315 fill
319 fill
323 wall
291 cut
Phase B
16th-17th Century
254 layer
296 fill
298 fill
297 cut
299 cut
Phase A
Natural
320 brickearth
321 gravel
NFE

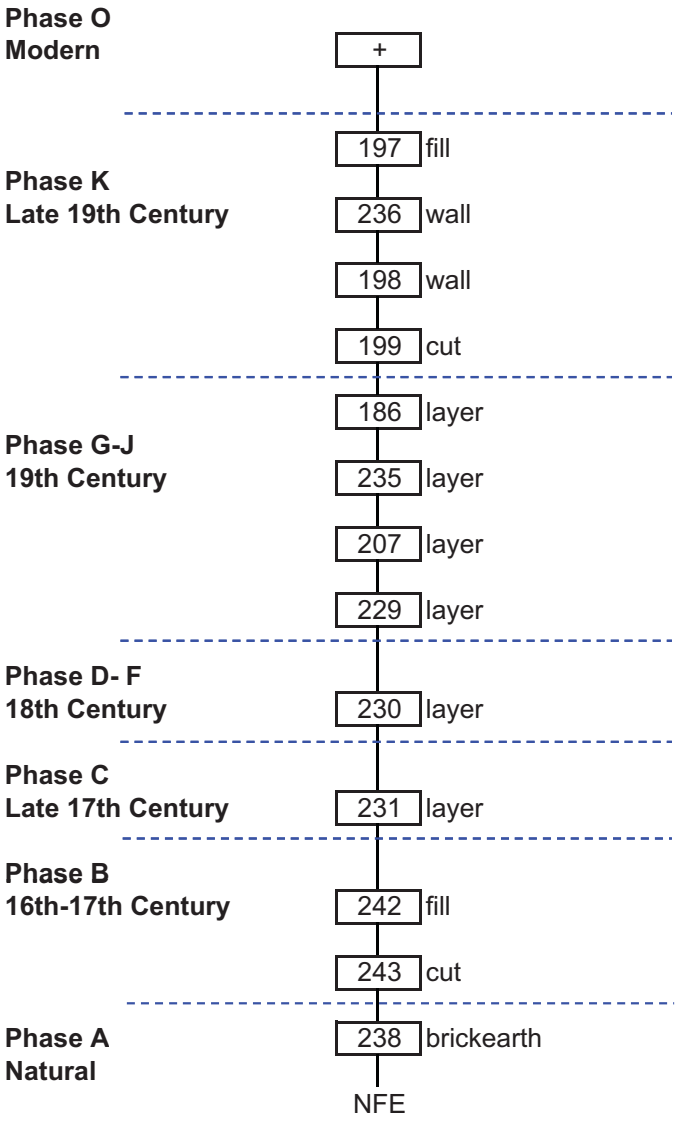
MPB 09 Trench 8



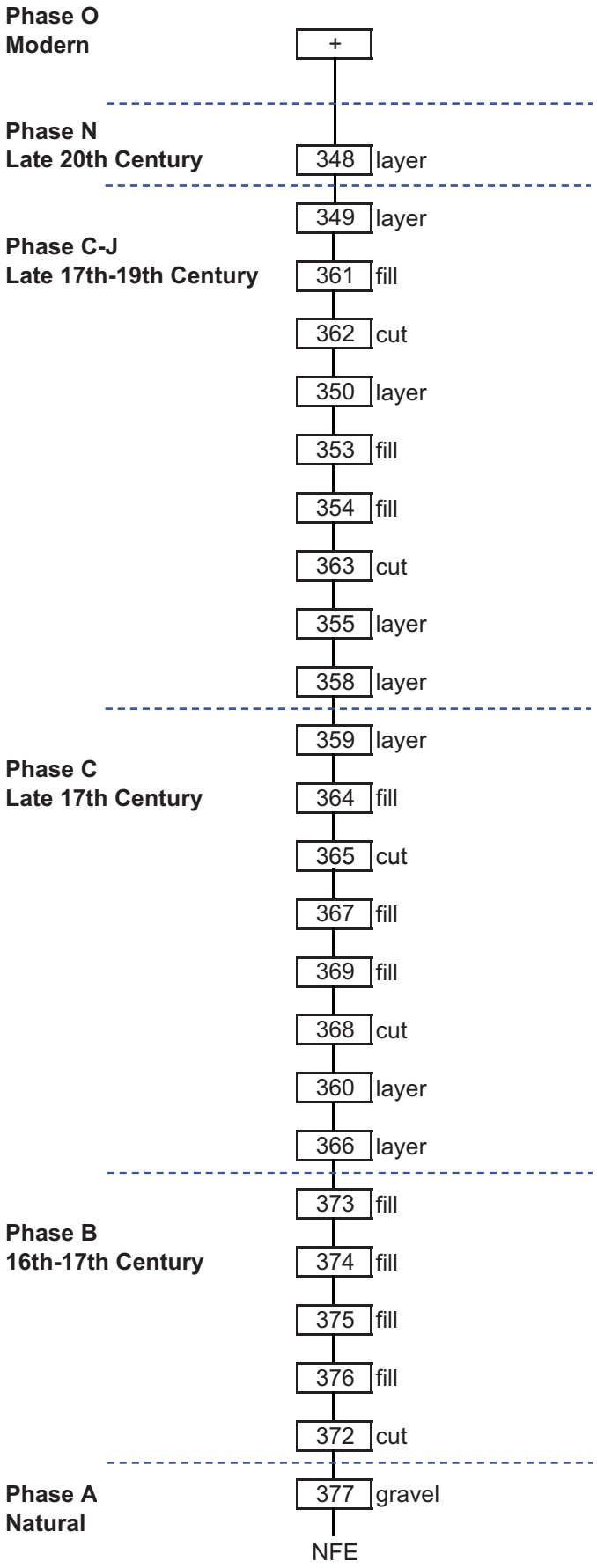
Trench 9


Phase O
Modern
+
Phase M
Mid 20th Century
239 masonry
244 layer
248 fill
249 cut
272 masonry
273 fill
274 cut
Phase K
Late 19th Century
352 layer
260 wall
270 wall
313 wall
271 wall
251 cut
258 wall
256 cut
Phase C-J
17th-19th Century
247 layer
Phase C
Late 17th Century
308 fill
351 fill
314 wall
309 cut
Phase A
Natural
316 brickearth
NFE

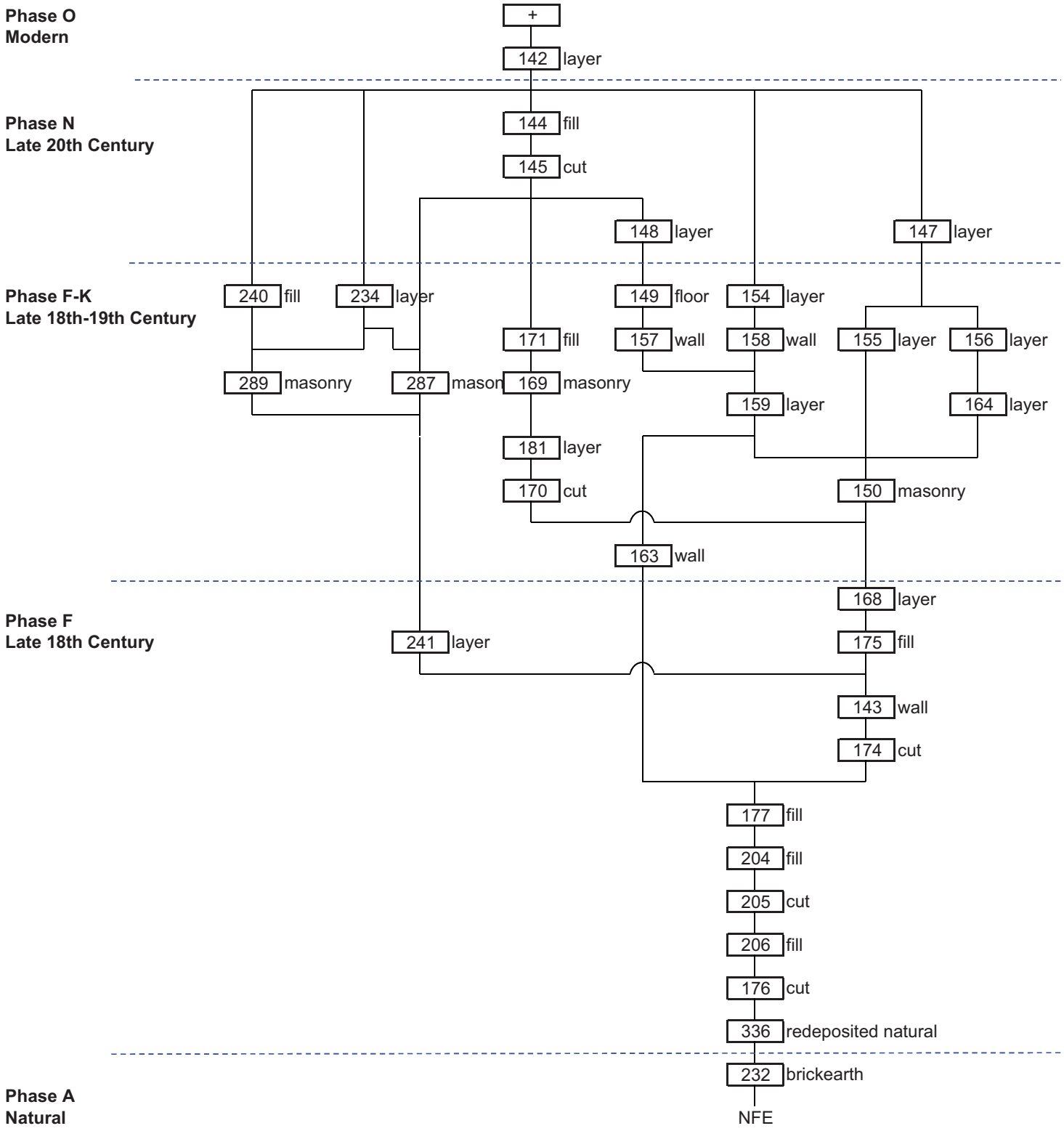
MPB 09 Trench 10



MPB 09 Trench 11



MPB 09 Trench 12



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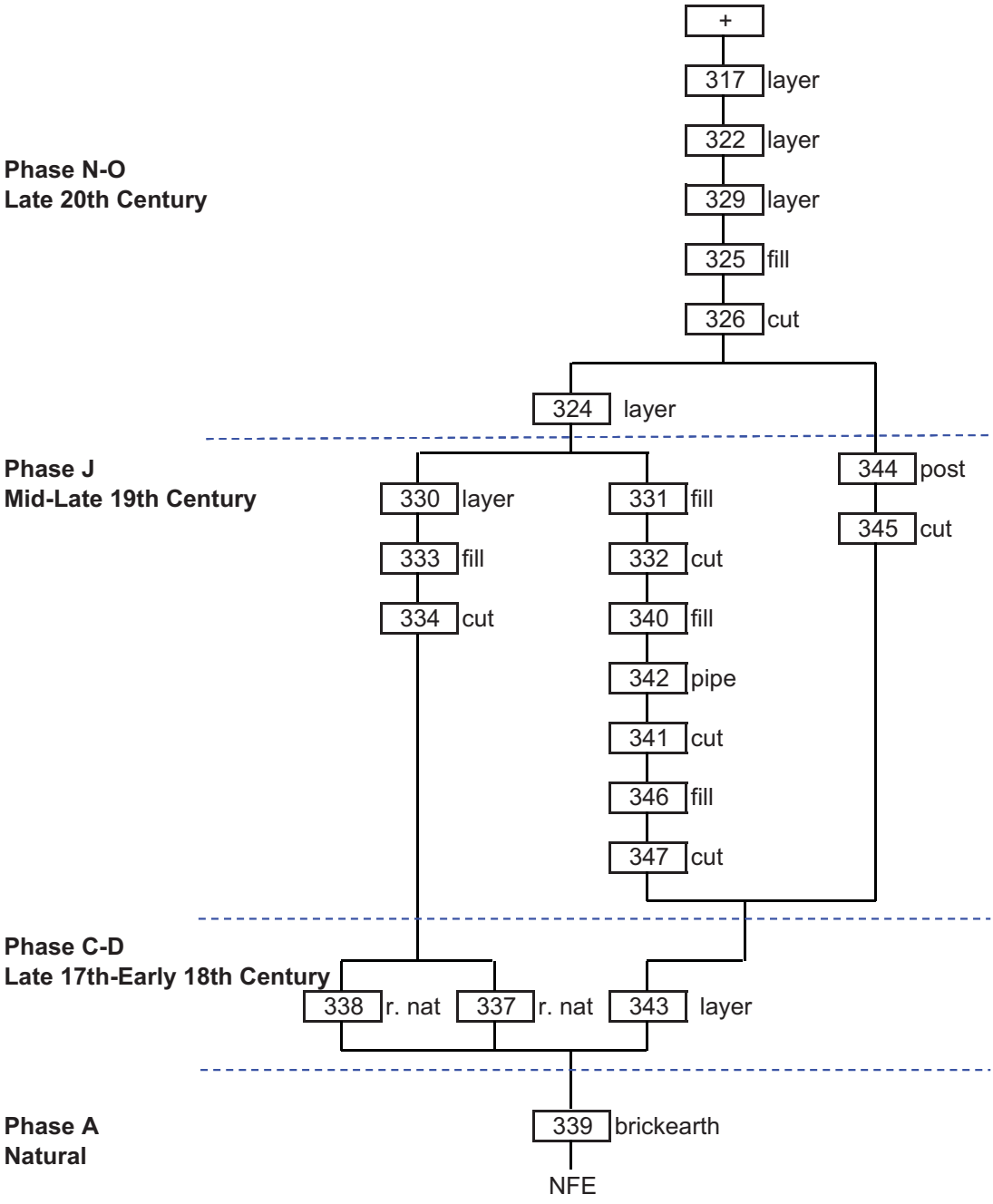

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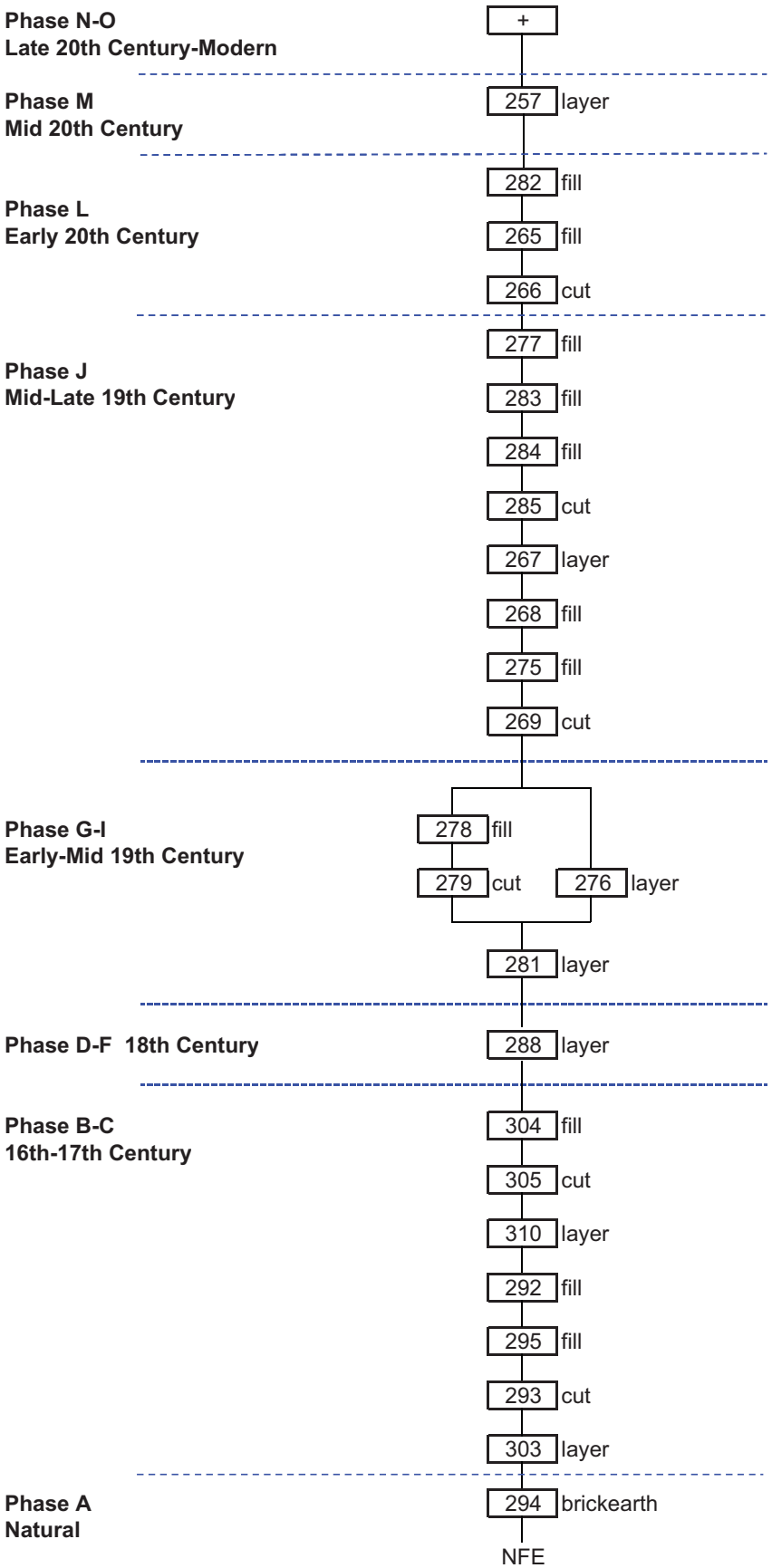

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY AND CLAY PIPE

Chris Jarrett

Trench	Context	Material	Date
1	129	Pottery	1550-1700
2	120	Clay tobacco pipe	1640-1660, but includes a 1580-1610 AO3 bowl
2	122	Pottery	1580-1700
3	43	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
3	43	Pottery	1770-1820
3	68	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
3	69	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
3	71	Clay tobacco pipe	1700-1770
3	71	Pottery	1550-1700
3	78	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
3	79	Pottery	1550-1700
3	86	Pottery	1630-1700
3	91	Pottery	1630-1700
3	93	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
3	97	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
3	99	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
5	61	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
5	47	Clay tobacco pipe	late 17th century
5	49	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
5	49	Pottery	1550-1700
5	50	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
5	50	Pottery	1580-1900/17th century
5	51	Pottery	1580-1700
5	53	Pottery	1580-1900
5	54	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
5	57	Pottery	1580-1900
5	80	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
5	80	Pottery	1630-1700
5	90	Clay tobacco pipe	late 17th century
6	4	Pottery	1630-1680
6	5	Clay tobacco pipe	1610-1640
6	7	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
6	15	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
6	17	Clay tobacco pipe	1700-1740
6	17	Pottery	1800-1840, includes tin-glaze eye ointment pot
6	109	Clay tobacco pipe	1840-1880
6	109	Pottery	1780-1900/19th century
6	112	Clay tobacco pipe	1730-1780
6	112	Pottery	1770-1830
6	115	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
6	115	Pottery	1770-1830
6	115	Pottery	1800-1830

8	146	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
8	146	Pottery	1740-1780
12	147	Pottery	1630-1846
12	148	Pottery	1580-1900
12	149	Pottery	1580-1800
8	153	Pottery	1480/1500-1650
12	154	Clay tobacco pipe	1780-1830
12	154	Pottery	1780-1830
12	155	Clay tobacco pipe	18th/19th century
12	155	Pottery	1720-1780
12	156	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
12	156	Pottery	1740-1830
12	159	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910/19th century
12	159	Pottery	1760-1780
8	160	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
8	160	Pottery	1580-1900
8	161	Clay tobacco pipe	1610-1640
8	161	Pottery	1580-1650
12	171	Pottery	1800-1900
6	173	Clay tobacco pipe	18th/19th century
6	173	Pottery	1780-1830
12	175	Clay tobacco pipe	1780-1800
12	175	Pottery	1770-1830 Includes SWSG COB chamber pot marked with GR, REST and AGAT suggesting dating of 1770-1780. joins with cxt.177
12	177	Clay tobacco pipe	1780-1800/30
12	177	Pottery	1775-1780/1800 Large well dated group. Cross joins with cxt.175. The assemblage includes much pottery dated from 1740 – 1780 but the presence of SUND MOT suggests deposition took place after 1775. Contains contemporary crucibles probably used for metal-working (copper-alloy).
12	181	Pottery	1760-1830
10	186	Clay tobacco pipe	1700-1740
10	186	Pottery	1680-1800
7	187	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
7	187	Pottery	1580-1900
7	188	Pottery	1680-1900
7	195	Pottery	1760-1780
7	197	Clay tobacco pipe	1780-1830
7	201	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
7	202	Pottery	1550-1700

7	203	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
7	203	Pottery	1630-1846
12	204	Clay tobacco pipe	1730-1760
12	204	Pottery	1760-1780
12	206	Clay tobacco pipe	1730-1780
12	206	Pottery	1760-1830
10	207	Pottery	1630-1680
7	210	Clay tobacco pipe	1700-1740
7	210	Pottery	17th/18th century
7	211	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
7	211	Pottery	1630-1680
7	212	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
7	216	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
7	216	Pottery	1720-1780
7	218	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
7	218	Pottery	1580-1800
7	225	Clay tobacco pipe	1700-1740
7	225	Pottery	1630-1846
7	228	Clay tobacco pipe	1730-1830
7	228	Pottery	1720-1780
10	230	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
10	230	Pottery	1700-1800
10	231	Clay tobacco pipe	17th/18th century
10	231	Pottery	1630-1700
7	233	Clay tobacco pipe	1730-1800
7	233	Pottery	1680-1700
12	234	Clay tobacco pipe	17th/18th century
12	234	Pottery	1770-1830
12	240	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
10	242	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
10	242	Pottery	1550-1700
9	244	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
9	244	Pottery	1760-1900
7	245	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
7	245	Pottery	1660-1680
7	246	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
7	246	Pottery	1660-1680
9	247	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
9	247	Pottery	1660-1700
9	248	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
9	248	Pottery	1780-1900
3	250	Pottery	1630-1680
7	252	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1740
7	252	Pottery	1660-1680
7	253	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
7	253	Pottery	1580-1700
7	254	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
7	254	Pottery	1560-1630
3	255	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
14	265	Clay tobacco pipe	1730-1780

14	265	Pottery	1740-1760
14	268	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1900
9	273	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
9	273	Pottery	1770-1840
14	275	Pottery	1750-1770
14	276	Pottery	1760-1830
14	278	Pottery	1770-1820
14	281	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
14	281	Pottery	1600-1700
14	284	Pottery	1760-1830
14	288	Clay tobacco pipe	1700-1780
14	288	Pottery	1720-1750
7	290	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
7	290	Pottery	1580-1700
14	292	Pottery	1480-1900
14	294	Pottery	18th century
14	295	Pottery	1720-1780
7	296	Pottery	17th/18th century
7	300	Pottery	1630-1680
14	303	Pottery	1580-1700
7	306	Clay tobacco pipe	1680-1710
7	306	Pottery	1580-1700
7	307	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
7	307	Pottery	1580-1700
9	308	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
9	308	Pottery	Late 18th century
13	317	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
13	317	Pottery	1580-1700
13	330	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
13	330	Pottery	1630-1680
13	337	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
13	337	Pottery	1230-1300 Kingston-type highly decorated ware
11	348	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
11	348	Pottery	1720-1780
11	349	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
11	349	Pottery	1760-1780
9	352	Pottery	1805-1900
11	355	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
11	355	Pottery	1580-1700
11	358	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
11	360	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
11	364	Clay tobacco pipe	1580-1910
11	364	Pottery	1270-1350 Mill Green ware
11	366	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
11	366	Pottery	1630-1700
11	367	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
11	369	Clay tobacco pipe	1660-1680
11	373	Pottery	17th century Italian Montelupo tin-glazed ware

11	376	Pottery	1550-1700

APPENDIX 4 – CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Kevin Hayward

Context	Trench	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
0	13	3032 3038	Brick Modern Roof tile	2	1666	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950
4	6	1977 2276 3033 3105 3064	Flemish Tile, Kentish ragstone rubble, peg tile, red brick	8	1450	1800	1480	1800	18th C
5	6	1977 3101PM 2276 3033	Peg tile, red brick, lime mortar, Flemish tile	3	1450	1800	1480	1800	1480 – 1800
17	6	2271 3032 3064 1977	Peg tile, Delftware and tin-glaze, tile edging, Floor Tile	6	1180	1950	1850	1950	1850 – 1950
41	5	2586 2276	Peg tiles coarse moulding sand with small ridges on surface	9	1480	1700	1480	1700	1480 – 1700
43	3	2279 2276	Peg tile and pantile	3	1480	1850	1630	1850	1630 – 1850
50	5	2276	Peg tile medium moulding sand	1	1480	1800	1480	1800	1480 – 1800
54	5	2586 2271 3036	Peg tile and Dutch Paving brick	3	1180	1800	1600	1800	1600 – 1800
57	5	3032 2586	Clinker brick and peg tile	3	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666 – 1800
61	1	3032 3033 2279 2276	Stock moulded clinker and red brick peg and pantile	7	1450	1850	1666	1850	1666 – 1850
64	5	3033 2586	Red brick 61mm thick and peg tile	2	1180	1800	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
68	3	2586	Peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1800
71	3	3032nr3033 2276	Brick stock moulded transitional peg tile	2	1480	1900	1664	1725	1664 – 1725
72	5	2586 2276	Peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1800
76	3	3032 3032nr3033 3033	Brick fragments	4	1450	1900	1666	1900	1666 – 1700
84	5	3033	Red brick	2	1450	1900	1700	1900	1700 – 1900

Context	Trench	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
			drain pipe						
93	3	3115PM	Roofing slate North Wales	1	1180	1900	1180	1900	1700 - 1900
95	5	2276	Peg tile medium moulding sand	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600 - 1900
99	3	2271	Peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1800
104		3032 3034	Unfrogged brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	18 – 19th C
120	2	3032 3033 2279 2276	Stock moulded red brick fabrics 3046 3033 peg tile lime mortar	16	1450	1900	1666	1900	1666 - 1800
122	2	3033 2276	Red brick (58mm 559g) Plaster (20g) Peg tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1800
129	1	2271	Peg tile medium moulding sand	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1800
140		3032 3032nr3033 3034	Unfrogged and frogged brick	4	1664	1900	1666	1900	M/L 18th – 19th C
149		2276	Peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	17th – 19th C
150	12	3032 3032nr3033	Unfrogged and frogged brick	2	1664	1900	1666	1900	M/L 18th – 19th C
159		Incl.2276	Peg tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	17th – 19th C
161		3032 2276	Brick and roof tile	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666 – 1900
163		3033	Unfrogged brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 reused
168		3032	Brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 – 1900 reused
169		3032	Frogged brick	3	1666	1900	1666	1900	M/L 18th – 19th C
175		3032 2276 2279 3094	Unfrogged brick, peg tile and pantile	6	1200	1900	1664	1725	1664 – 1725/1800
177	12	2276 2279 3047 3107 3110 3114	Peg tile, pantile, floor tile and paving brick, glazed and tin-glazed wall tiles. Worked and moulded stone, incl. Floor slabs and veneer (Portland and imported marble)	29	1480	1900	1725	1750	M/L.18th C
186		2279	Pan Tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850
187		3032 3032nr3033	Brick Fragments	2	1664	1850	1666	1850	1666-1850

Context	Trench	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
195			Delftware plain	1	1700	1800	1700	1800	1700-1800
201		3125	Moulded Stone Totternhoe Chalk	1	1300	1800	1300	1800	1600-1800
202		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
204		2279	Pantile, Coal	21	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630 – 1850
206		3036 2279 2276	Dutch Paving Brick, Pan and Peg Tile	12	1480	1900	1630	1850	1630-1850
207		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
210		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
211		2586	Peg Tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1600-1800
216		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
218		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
228		2276 2279 3120	Peg tile Pan tile Jurassic cementstone Dorset	4	50	1900	50	1900	1630-1850
230		2586 2276	Peg Tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
231		3032nr3033 (reused) 3033 (reused)	Brick	3	1450	1725	1666	1725	1666-1725+
232		None	Reason 232 label retyped as 231						
234		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
242		2276 1977 3032 3032nr3033 3039 lots of slag adhered	Peg tile, brick, floor tile	11	1480	1900	1480	1900	1666-1800
245		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800
247		3114M	Carrara Marble	1	1100	1900	1100	1900	1700-1900
252		3078	Tin Glaze ware	1	1510	1800	1510	1800	1600-1650
253		3036	Dutch Paving Brick	1	1600	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800
254		2586	Peg Tile	2	1600	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800
265		3047 2279 2271	Paving brick Pan Tile Peg tile	3	1180	1900	1680	1900	1680-1850
275		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800
276		2279	Pan Tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850
281		2279 2276	Pan Tile Peg Tile	8	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850
284		3120 3033nr3034 2276 3032	Basalt and Forest Marble (Purbeck) Paving, frogged	9	50	1900	50	1900	1750-1850

Context	Trench	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
		3032nr3033 3132	and unfrogged brick, peg tile						
288		3032 2279 2276	Brick Pan Tile Peg Tile Forest Marble (Purbeck) Paving, Coal	10	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850
290		2586 3039 3032nr3033	Peg Tile, Whole Brick	5	1180	1800	1180	1800	1664-1725
292		2276 3090	Peg Tile	5	1180	1900	1180	1900	1480-1800
295		3032nr3033 3032 2271, 2276, 2586	Brick, Peg Tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1666-1750
300		2276 2586	Peg Tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800
303		2276 2586	Peg Tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800
306		3032nr3033 3039 3033 2279 2276	Poor quality bricks, Pan Tile, Peg Tile	6	1450	1900	1480	1900	1664-1725
307		2276 3033	Peg Tile Brick burnt Slag	6	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1750
308		2276 3046 3032nr3033 3039	Peg Tile, Reused Early poor quality bricks 18th century mortar	10	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1800
317		2276 2279 3032nr3033	Pan Tile Peg Tile Early Brick	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1664-1850
325		3032 2276	Brick Peg Tile Gravel cement	4	1480	1940	1880	1940	1880-1940
331		3035 3261	Gravel Cement Brick Semi Circular Black Engineering Brick	2	1850	1940	1880	1940	1880-1940
332		None	Reason 332 label retyped as 331						
337		3032nr3033 2276 2586	Peg Tile Early Brick	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1664-1725
338		2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900

Context	Trench	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
340		3032nr3035 3038 3115M	Modern bricks and North Wales Slate	3	1100	1950	1850	1950	1900-1950
343		3033	Brick frags	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700+
348		Modern 3038 fabric 2276 3135	Modern Glazed floor tile Peg tile Cornish Granite Cobble	3	1480	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950
349		2276 3033	Reused peg tile and early brick gravel cement	11	1480	1940	1880	1940	1880-1940
355		3033 3031 2276 3105	Early post-med late reused med brick Peg tile Kentish Ragstone moulded plinth	12	1350	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
358		3039 3046 3033	Brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
360		2276 2271 2279 3117 3120 3032nr3033 3033	Peg Tile Pan Tile Flint nodule natural Slag Brick Floor Tile Blue Lias/Basalt rubble	50	1180	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850
366		3032nr3033 3033 2586	Brick and peg tile	6	1180	1800	1180	1800	1664-1725
367		3032nr3033 2276 3117	Peg tile and reused early brick, Coal	11	50BC	1900	1480	1900	1664-1725
369		3032nr3033 3033 Slag 2276	Brick, peg tile and slag	13	1450	1900	1480	1900	1664-1700
370		3033 2276	Brick and Peg Tile	2	1450	1700	1480	1700	1480-1700+
450		2276 2586 2271 3046	Brick and Peg Tile	6	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1750

APPENDIX 5 – ANIMAL BONE

Kevin Rielly

This site provided a total of 762 animal bone fragments of which 494 (64.8%) are identifiable to species (see table below). All of these were hand collected. A number of samples were taken but the bone content was minimal. Each bone was recorded onto an Access database incorporating information concerning the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements as well as taphonomic (natural and anthropogenic) modifications. Notably, the vast majority of the bones were well preserved with only minimal fragmentation, largely the result of an extensive array of butchery cuts. The collection also appears to be relatively well dated, with a large proportion of the contexts datable to a single century or less. However, there are a number of deposits with a wider date range, covering the entire occupation period of this site i.e. 16th to 19th centuries (providing 179 bones). The assemblages from the better dated contexts amounted to:- 17th century – 250 bones, 18th century – 196 bones and 18/19th century – 48 bones. Each of theses 'phases' provided a general mix of cattle, sheep and pig bones, alongside a small proportion of wild game (red deer and rabbit) and bird domesticates (chicken and goose). The great majority of these bones clearly represent food waste, with the exception of a few horse, dog and cat bones. However, the deer remains (from 17th and 18th century deposits) are more likely to be craft waste, represented by sawn antler pieces. Of interest is the recovery of rather large cattle and some sheep by the later 18th century levels, coinciding with the use of the saw as a butchery tool. The larger beasts correspond to the late 18th/early 19th British century stock improvements, while the addition of the saw to the cleaver and knife as a butchery tool, appears to be a particularly late post-medieval phenomena (Rixson 2000, 215; Albarella 2003, 74).

Assuming this assemblage constitutes a representative sample, it can be assumed that further excavation will reveal similarly substantial collections. There is obviously great potential for various studies of animal usage in Blooomsbury in the post-medieval era, covering dietary trends between the 16th and 19th centuries as well as information concerning the introduction of improved breeds and technological innovations in the butchers trade by the later part of this period. The quantities of well dated bones should certainly be sufficient to warrant age and skeletal part analyses, both of which can aid the interpretation of the site. This will obviously be of interest concerning whether the food waste derived from Montague House or some other local households.

References

Albarella, U. 2003. Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat, in Murphy, P. and Wiltshire, E.J. 2003. *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry.* Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No.20, Oxbow Books, 71-86

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading,* Nottingham University Press

Context	No.	Trench	Date	Species	Comments
4	10	6	1630-1680	sheep,pig	
5	12	6	1610-1640	cattle, sheep,pig	
7	3	6	1580-1910	cattle	
17	7	6	1700-1740	cattle,sheep,dog	Hornless sheep skull and sawn large cattle limb bone; very small dog (mandibles and radius)
43	16	3	1660-1680	cattle(4),sheep(5), hare	
47	1	5	late 17th century	sheep	
49	5	5	1580-1910	cattle	
50	2	5	1580-1910	sheep,pig	
54	1	5	1580-1910		
57	42	5	1580-1900	cattle(42)	Partial cattle skelly - femur, pelvis, sacrum and 13 vertebrae; large cattle femur (a138cm at shoulder)
61	26	5	1580-1910	cattle(25),horse	Partial cattle skelly, from large animal - much of left leg. A horse tibia from a small animal (the only horse at this site).
64	1	5			
68	6	3	1680-1710	cattle,sheep	
69	8	3	1580-1910	cattle	
71	10	3	1700-1770	cattle,sheep,pig	
72	4	5			
79	2	3	1550-1700	sheep	
82	21	5		cattle(20)	Partial remains of at least three cattle, including one large animal.
86	4	3	1630-1700	pig	
91	1	3	1630-1700		
99	1	3	1580-1910		
109	1	6	1840-1880	cattle	
111	7	6		shep,pig,cat,hare	sawn limb bone fragment from a veal calf
112	1	6	1730-1780	cattle	
115	10	6	1660-1680	sheep	
120	51	2	1640-1660, but includes a 1580-1610 AO3 bowl	cattle(12)sheep(9), pig,rabbit,chicken	
129	1	1	1550-1700	cattle	
146	7	8		cattle,sheep	Large sheep metatarsus
147	4	12		hare,chicken	
149	3	12		chicken	

154	2	12		dog	
155	2	12		sheep,chicken	
156	3	12		pig,dog	femur of a small puppy
159	7	12		sheep,pig,dog	
175	25	12		cattle(4),sheep(8),cat ,chicken	Two large cattle bones, a metatarsus (adult) and a humerus from a veal calf
177	32	12		cattle,sheep(8), chicken,goose	Sawn cattle tibia from large animal. Two veal calf fragments
187	32	7		cattle(10),sheep,goat ,dog,chicken	mandible of a small dog with well worn teeth. Cattle phalange from large animal.
203	2	7		rabbit	
204	1	12		cattle	
206	13	12		cattle,sheep,dog(4), cat	Several dog bones, many from a large male (a65cm at the shoulder)
210	3	7		cattle,sheep	
211	13	7		cattle,sheep,rabbit	
216	17	7		cattle,sheep,chicken	
218	4	7		cattle,sheep	
228	37	7		cattle(11),sheep(20), pig	2 cattle phalanges, both from large animals
230	2	10			
231	1	10		sheep	
233	29	7		cattle(6),sheep(8),pig ,chicken	Veal calf pelvis with butchery
234	3	12		cattle,sheep	
245	3	7		sheep,red deer	Red deer antler tine sawn through at base, probable workin g waste.
246	3	7		cattle,sheep	Large cattle scapula fragment
252	2	7		sheep	
253	7	7		pig,dog(5)	Remains of a small adult dog skull complete with maxillae and mandibles.
Grand Total	511				

APPENDIX 6 – SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

Around fifty metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavation, together with a large amount of metal-working slag (Table 1). A portion of the finds consists of iron nails or fittings, but there is also a group of personal or dress accessories and a small element of household fittings and furnishings. Dress accessories include two composite buttons with embossed copper-alloy sheet on a bone backing (sf 9 and 20); one of these, sf 20, was found with 18th-century pottery. Similar buttons are known from the 17th through to the 19th centuries (cf. Margeson 1993, fig. 11nos 108–10). A flat livery or blazer button (sf 10: Winchester Type F; Biddle 1990, 573) was associated with pottery from the early 19th century. A copper-alloy shoe buckle (sf 5) dates from the 18th century (cf. Whitehead 2003, 103–8). Personal object of a similar date also include an ivory toothbrush (sf 17). Of particular interest is a group of finds from 17th-century contexts, including the probable arm of a copper-alloy purse bar (sf 7). Similar purse bars are above all known from 16th-century contexts (cf. Egan 2005, 61 no. 267; Margeson 1993, fig. 24 no. 291). In addition, there are three copper-alloy pins (sf 26, 27 and 33), an incomplete copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 32), a brass thimble (sf 30) and the fragment of a small glass bead (sf 29). An incomplete, double-sided, ivory comb (sf 12) is also characteristic above all of the 16th and 17th centuries (Margeson 1993, 66).

The few pieces of household furnishings include the complete star-shaped copper-alloy back plate for a drawer handle; similar back plates are known from the 18th century, a date supported here by associated pottery (sf 3; cf. Margeson 1993, fig. 45 no 487). A copper-alloy curtain ring (sf 24) and an incomplete ivory cutlery handle are also of a similar date, the latter with parallels in other handles from this period (cf. Thompson et al 1984, fig 51 no. 41). Finally, there were six coins or probable coins, one of which is likely a farthing of William III (1694–1702). A robust copper-alloy stud with a domed head (sf 31) and two smaller copper-alloy tacks (sf 13 and 28) are most likely from upholstery; all were retrieved from 17th-century contexts.

Recommendations

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. This is particularly relevant for the many finds from 17th and 18th century contexts. For this purpose, some finds may need further identification, facilitated by x-ray or cleaning; these finds have all been marked in Table 1. The metal-working slag should be seen by a specialist.

References

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Margeson, S. 1993. *The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations*. East Anglian Archaeology 58.

Thompson, A., Grew, F. and Schofield, J. 1984. “Excavations at Aldgate, 1974”. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 18

Whitehead, R. 2003. *Buckles 1250-1800*. Greenlight Publishing.

Context	S.F.	Description	Pot Date	Recommendation
0	9	composite button; perforated bone disc with embossed copper-alloy sheeting; incomplete; diam. 22mm; very similar to [177] below		further id
17	10	complete copper-alloy button; flat disc with looped shank; diam. 17mm	1800-1840 ctp 1700-40	
	11	lead ?pencil or plumb bob; circular section and perforated end for suspension; L 75mm		further id
		complete iron nail/spike with ?globular head; L 280mm		x-ray
		iron bar/fitting; incomplete		x-ray
51		iron nail; complete; L 115mm	1580-1700	
87	12	ivory comb, incomplete		
91	13	copper-alloy tack with domed head; complete; diam. 10mm	1630-1700	
92	14	copper-alloy ?coin; four fragments		x-ray
147		iron nail; incomplete	1630-1846	
148	15	wheel-shaped lead fitting; incomplete	1580-1900	further id
154	16	iron fitting; incomplete; L 30mm; possibly buckle or small pintle	1780-1830	x-ray
173	17	ivory toothbrush; complete but in two pieces; L 170mm	1780-1830	
175	18	small copper-alloy ring; complete; diam. 16mm	1770-1830	
	19	copper-alloy strap/mount; W 7mm L 120mm		x-ray
		lead waste/offcut in the form of a thin strip		
		large amount of metal-working slag		
177	20	composite button; perforated bone disc with embossed copper-alloy sheeting; incomplete; diam. 22mm; very similar to unstratified button above	1775-1800	further id
		lead waste/offcut in the form of rolled-up thin strips		
		considerable amount of metal-working slag		
187	21	small rectangular piece of leather; 23 x 40mm; ?part of book spine	1580-1900	
195	22	heavily worn ?William III (1694-1702) farthing; complete	1760-1780	further id
	23	thin copper-alloy ?coin; complete but corroded		clean for id
		iron ?fittings; three pieces; L 50, 55 and 90mm		x-ray
206		one piece of metal-working slag	1760-1830	
216	24	copper-alloy ?curtain ring; complete; diam. 24mm	1720-1780	
		lead waste/offcut in the form of curled wire		
		iron nails; two incomplete		
228		iron sheet/vessel; two pieces; L 55 and 70mm	1720-1780	
		iron ?nails; two incomplete		x-ray
230	25	copper-alloy ?coin; complete but corroded and heavily worn	1700-1800	clean for id
		iron ?nail; incomplete		x-ray
231		two pieces of metal-working slag	1630-1700	
233	26	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete	1680-1700	
	27	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; complete; L 30mm		
	28	copper-alloy tack with domed head; complete; diam. 10mm		
		iron ?nail; incomplete		x-ray
	29	fragment of small turquoise glass bead		
246	30	copper-alloy thimble; complete; ht. 22mm	1660-1680	
247	31	robust copper-alloy stud with domed head; complete; diam. 23mm	1660-1700	
	32	copper-alloy lace-chape; incomplete		

252		iron ?nail; incomplete	1660-1680	x-ray
253	33	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; complete but in two pieces; L 34mm	1580-1700	
257	103	two complete ?glass Christmas-tree baubles; diam. 90mm		
265	4	ivory whittle-tang cutlery handle with slightly bulbous pointed end; incomplete; L 70mm+	1740-1760	
267	6	copper-alloy coin; complete but heavily corroded		clean for id
268		iron nail; incomplete	ctp 1580-1900	
275	3	sexfoil-shaped copper-alloy backplate for drawer handle; complete; diam. 25mm	1750-1770	
276		iron sheet/vessel; 35 x 75mm	1760-1830	
290		iron strap/fitting; heavily degraded; L 115mm	1580-1700	
295	5	copper-alloy shoe buckle; plain rectangular with drilled frame for separate iron spindle; 42 x 50mm	1720-1780	
300		iron ?object; incomplete and heavily corroded; 45 x 45mm	1630-1680	x-ray
303		four pieces of metal-working slag	1580-1700	
306		two pieces of metal-working slag	1580-1700	
358	7	robust copper-alloy pin/fitting with globular head; incomplete; L 48mm	ctp 1660-1680	further id
360	8	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded	ctp 1580-1910	x-ray/clean
367	34	copper-alloy ?buckle/pin; incomplete; slightly flattened section	ctp 1660-1680	x-ray
		lead waste		

APPENDIX 7 – BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Dave Hodson

The Bioarchaeological remains from the processed samples taken at MPB09 are summarised in Tables BR1 and BR2. These remains were retrieved by floatation of the complete sample taken from each context. Sample residues were obtained by lining the floatation tanks with a 1.0mm nylon mesh; flots were obtained by using a 0.3mm nylon mesh. After drying, residues were sieved in a sequence of 6.7mm, 4.25mm, 2.0mm and 1.0mm sieves and these graded remains were examined by eye.

In addition to the material listed in the tables all samples produced large quantities of CBM. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe were also present in all samples but only in sample <1> (context (177)) in any significant quantities. The pottery was exclusively post-medieval and the tobacco pipe remains exclusively stems except for sample <1> (context (177))

Sample <1> also produced quantities of glass and slag. The glass was post-medieval consistent with the pottery from the sample; the one bottle neck in the sample appears to have been capped rather than corked, consistent with beer or soft drink containers. The glass is showing heavy flaking and degradation.

None of the animal bone present in any of the processed samples shows evidence of butchery, although this may be due to the high level of fragmentation of the remains. None of the samples produced obvious rodent remains. Poultry was evident in sample <6> (context (267)).

Samples <3> (context (246)) and <5> (context (253)) were extremely pulverised and most material in them, with the exception of the CBM, will prove to be irretrievable.

The samples are consistent with layers of post-medieval landfill. All of the retrieved material is of a grade that would be apparent to the excavator in the field. It is unlikely that further sampling of similar contexts would produce different results from those already seen, although it is clear that the excavators should be alert to subtle changes in the nature of any material remains retrieved as they could provide clues to industrial processes in the locality at the time of deposition (such as in the slag material present in sample <1> (context (177)). Travelling through the post-medieval layers to earlier contexts would obviously also necessitate a revision of the sampling policy.

Table BR1: Bioarchaeological remains from British Museum, North-west Development and Substation (site code: MPB09) - Flots

Sample Number	Context Number	Volume processed (litres)	Charred		Waterlogged		Monocotyledonous Plant remains	Animal Bone	Animal Bone (Burnt)	Fish Bone	Snail remains	Oyster/ Shellfish remains	Coal/ coke
			Wood	Seeds	Wood	Seeds							
<1>	(177)	30	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
<2>	(245)	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<3>	(246)	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<4>	(252)	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<5>	(253)	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<6>	(267)	30	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

Table BR2: Bioarchaeological remains from British Museum, North-west Development and Substation (site code: MPB09) - Residues

Sample Number	Context Number	Volume processed (litres)	Charred		Waterlogged		Monocotyledonous Plant remains	Animal Bone	Animal Bone (Burnt)	Fish Bone	Snail remains	Oyster/ shellfish remains	Coal/ coke
			Wood	Seeds	Wood	Seeds							
<1>	(177)	30	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	-	2	3
<2>	(245)	20	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<3>	(246)	20	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	2
<4>	(252)	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<5>	(253)	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<6>	(267)	30	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	2

Key	Individuals
1 =	1 to 25
2 =	26 to 50
3 =	51 to 75
4 =	76 to 100
5 =	101 +

APPENDIX 8 – TEST PIT WATCHING BRIEF SUMMARY

British Museum North West Development – Geotechnical Investigation (Fig.37).

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by James Langthorne in June 2008 on 7 of the geotechnical test pits. The results are summarised below and the test pit locations are set out on Figure 37.

TP111 at the very south found natural clay lying c.0.8m below the present ground surface.

The east-west line of TP106, TP108 and TP112 observed made ground to depths of c.2.8m, c.1.5m and c.1.5m respectively. none of these deposits were bottomed can only be assumed to be deeper.

Two sections of possibly the same north-south aligned brick wall were found in TP 102 and TP103 at depths of c.0.95-1.05m, and probably relate to the properties on Montague Place extant in the early 19th century. Excavation did not go deep enough to establish the nature of the deposits this wall was built on.

In TP113 in the northwest much of the trench was filled with concrete. A small patch of clay was seen underneath a boundary wall, but due to the very limited extent of its exposure it was not possible to say whether the brick and rubble found within it it were the result of construction debris pressed into a natural clay, or whether the clay and rubble mix represented a made ground material.

APPENDIX 9 – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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7.1.5 Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-64434

Project details

Project name	British Museum North West Development project
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation undertaken between 23/3/2009-10/8/2009 at The British Museum, Bloomsbury, London, WC1 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. As part of the British Museum North Development Project. 14 trenches were excavated across the site. A sequence emerged of post-me rural to urban development from the late 17th century into the 20th century. Post-medieval wall foundations, ditches and pitting of various descriptions were recorded. Of particular interest were wa features relating to the Montagu House estate during the seventeenth and eighteenth century.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2009 End: 10-08-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MPB09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	GARDENS Post Medieval
Monument type	LANDSCAPE FEATURES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONES Post Medieval
Methods &	'Environmental Sampling','Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Sample Trenches','Survey/Rec

techniques	Of Fabric/Structure','Targeted Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc
Prompt	Listed Building Consent
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HOLBORN British Museum North West Project
Postcode	WC1B 3DG
Study area	6937.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	0 0 51:31:10N (51.51942 :07:35W (-0.12628) Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.05m Max: 23.49m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Malcom Gould
Type of sponsor/funding body	British Museum
Name of	British Museum

sponsor/funding body	

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	British Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','other'
Digital Archive recipient	British Museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	British Museum
Paper Contents	'Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Manuscript','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording Investigation at The British Museum North We Development,
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gould, M. & Moore, P.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London

Description	Unpublished client report
Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 September 2009

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PLATES

Plate 1. Trench 3, north facing elevation of Montagu House boundary wall.

Plate 2. Trench 3, south facing elevation of Montagu House boundary wall, showing rebuild of upper section.

Plate 3. Trench 5, refuse pit, metalled surface and wall, looking east.

Plate 4. Trench 5, detail of exposed Montagu House boundary wall, looking east.

Plate 5. Trench 7, linear cuts and Montagu House boundary wall looking south.

Plate 6. Trench 7, north facing elevation of Montagu House boundary wall.

Plate 7. Trench 12, remains of garden structures built against the wall separating the gardens of houses on Bedford Square, looking south.

Plate 8. Trench 12, exposed north facing elevation of wall separating the gardens of houses on Bedford Square, after the excavation of structures seen in plate 7.

Plate 9. Trench 6, north facing elevation of carpenters' workshop north wall. The lowest section of red brick forms the basement of the original building, the infilled arched doorway relates to the porters lodge behind and the upper yellow brick section is associated with the construction of the workshop.

Plate 10. Trench 6, location of workshop looking south east from Montague Place. On the left are the Georgian terraces facing onto Russell Square and on the right is the north eastern corner of the King Edward VII Gallery, with vehicle access to the rear of the British Museum.

Plate 11. Trench 6, external view of workshop kitchen looking northwest.

Plate 12. Trench 6, external view of workshop and excavations looking northeast.

Plate 13. Trench 6, partially excavated workshop looking east with porters lodge floor left in situ. Noticeable on the left is an infilled basement window.

Plate 14. Trench 6, east end of south facing elevation of workshop north wall exposed after porters lodge structure removed. On the right is an angled section of wall forming the chimney breast of a small arched fireplace. In the centre is a blocked doorway that provided access to the basement from Montague Place. On the left is an infilled slot for a partition wall and on the very left the infilled window seen in plate 13.

Plate 15. Trench 6, excavated workshop looking west. On the right are two blocked windows and in the centre the low wall is the original west wall of the basement, with a wide chimney breast and arched fireplace. The barriers in the foreground surround a deeper excavation exposing the foundations of the north and west basement walls.

Plate 16. Trench 6, workshop kitchen looking north. In the foreground is a trench exposing the west basement wall.

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