

10 Hertford Street, City of Westminster

An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

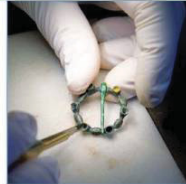
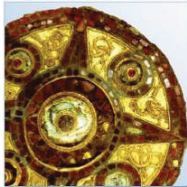
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February 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

10 Hertford Street, City of Westminster

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On Behalf of:	RPS Planning and Development, 1st Floor, Cottons Centre, Cottons Lane, London, SE1 2QG
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 2862 8012
AOC Project No:	30331
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Non-Technical Summary

Between May and October 2008 a two phased archaeological investigation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 10 Hertford Street, City of Westminster on behalf of RPS Planning and Development. The first phase comprised the excavation of three archaeological test pits, to the south of the house, and the monitoring of 13 geotechnical pits mainly inside the current house. The second phase comprised the excavation of a 12 x 8m trench to the south of the property.

Walls dating from the 17th and 18th centuries were identified, as well as an 18th century drainage system and the walls of a 19th century mews house. The 17th century remains, including the probable foundation of a chimney and a number of possible kiln tiles, suggests industrial activity associated with Brick Street to the south. The more recent remains are associated with the mews house that once stood on the site. There are several phases of the structure indicating significant alterations to the building during its use. No pre-17th century archaeological remains were identified on the site.

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigation carried out at the site and describes the work undertaken on the archive. It refines the research aims on the basis of the findings and assesses the potential of the archive to address these research aims.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation at 10 Hertford Street, City of Westminster, London (Figure 1). The potential of the site is assessed and recommendations for further work to complete the project are made.
- 1.2 The site comprises the vacant Grade I listed 10 Hertford Street, City of Westminster which is bounded by Hertford Street to the north, Brick Street to the south and townhouses to the east and west (NGR TQ 2862 8012).
- 1.3 The development site (c. 400m² in size) is currently occupied by 10 Hertford Street, a five storey building with a basement (Figure 2). The structure previously contained an extension at the rear of the property, which has now been demolished and is an open yard.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The development will consist of the refurbishment of 10 Hertford Street, including the reconstruction of the south side of the property and lowering of the basement throughout. The main below-ground impacts of the development comprise the excavation of a basement and swimming pool on the southern side of the site.
- 2.2 The Local Planning Authority is the City of Westminster. Conditional planning permission has been granted for the development. The archaeological conditions attached to planning permission 06/09202/Full and 06/09203/LBC (Condition 4) state:
 - (a) *"You must apply to us for approval of a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological work. This must include details of the suitably qualified person or organisation that will carry out the archaeological work. You must not start work until we have approved what you have sent us."*
 - (b) *"You must then carry out the archaeological work and development according to this approved scheme. You must produce a written report of the investigation and findings, showing you have carried out the archaeological work and development according to the approved scheme. You must send copies of the written report of the investigation and findings to us, to English Heritage, and to the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record."*
 - (c) *"You must not use any part of the new building until we have confirmed that you have carried out the archaeological fieldwork and development according to this approved scheme."*
- 2.3 The site does not lie within an Area of Special Archaeological Priority (ASAP).
- 2.4 Advice is given to the City of Westminster Council by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage.
- 2.5 The first stage in the archaeological process was the production of a desk-based assessment (RPS 2007) which was submitted with the planning permission. On the basis of the results of that document it was decided that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken.

- 2.5 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared (RPS 2008a), which was approved by GLAAS prior to the evaluation fieldwork. The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken between May and June 2008 and a report was produced (AOC 2008a).
- 2.6 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, it was decided that mitigation works should be carried out. This took the form of an excavation trench in the southern area of the site.
- 2.7 A WSI for the excavation was prepared (RPS 2008b), which was approved by GLAAS prior to the excavation fieldwork. The excavation fieldwork was undertaken in October 2008. An interim report (AOC 2008b) was produced summarising the results of the excavation.

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The pavement on Hertford Street lies at around 8.00mOD, whilst Brick Street to the south of the site is around 5.50m. Due to this slope from north to south the floor of the basement on the Hertford Street side of the site is c. 2.5m below street level and the floor of the basement/yard surface on the southern side of the site lies at street level.
- 3.2 The solid geology of the site is London Clay (BGS 1998, Sheet 270). A single borehole was drilled on the southern side of the site. This recorded around 0.80m of 'made ground' above a soft brown mottled silty-sandy clay which is suggestive of a brickearth or alluvial deposit. The British Geological Society map (BGS, 1998) shows alluvium to east of the site, which may be associated with this deposit.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS 2007) gave a comprehensive historical and archaeological background for the development site, a summary of which is presented, by period, below:
- 4.2 No specific entries for the development site are contained within the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR), but the information provided from a study of the surrounding area indicates a potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity.

4.3 Prehistoric (500,000 BC to AD 43)

- 4.3.1 There are no known prehistoric settlement sites in the immediate vicinity of the development site, however, numerous artefacts have been found nearby. Two Palaeolithic hand axes have been found 200m north of the site and a Palaeolithic scraper was found roughly 150m to the south. A Neolithic arrowhead was found in a pit 100m to the west and a Bronze Age axe 50m to the west. Aside from the arrowhead, all of these artefacts have been recovered from the Thames River Gravels.
- 4.3.2 Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery and lithics were found in a pit at Curzon Gate approximately 200m northwest of the site. Bronze Age pottery was also found in a shallow pond or channel at the same site.

4.4 Roman (AD 43 to 410)

- 4.4.1 A number of Roman roads, including Watling Street, Stane Street and Akeman Street are known in the area, however none cross the development site, and there are no known settlement sites in the area.

4.5 Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 to c 1550)

- 4.5.1 There is no known Saxon activity in the area, other than the remains of St James Hospital (not on the development site) there are no recorded medieval remains in the vicinity.

4.6 Post-medieval (c. AD 1550 to present)

- 4.6.1 Civil war fortifications, to defend London, were built in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.6.2 The historic maps show that the site was un-developed until the late 17th century when the first buildings were constructed on the site. The GLSMR records that Charles Gouyn was producing 'Girl-on-a-Swing' pottery on the north side of Brick Street in the mid 18th century. The record states there were kilns and clay-working, although the exact location is unknown. Horwood's Map of 1799 (Figure 3) shows 10 Hertford Street fully built with a long garden to the south. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1870-72 (Figure 4) shows the garden replaced by a mews house).
- 4.6.2 The present structure was constructed in between 1768 and 1771, by the builder Henry Holland, while the interior was designed by Robert Adam (Scott Brownrigg 2006). It was altered in the early 19th century but has been left largely unaltered since then.

4.7 Truncation

- 4.7.1 The construction and demolition of several properties on the site since the mid 17th century may have caused a degree of truncation. The present structure is at least 2.5m below road level at the front (northern end of the property) and it is thought that any archaeological remains will have been truncated in this northern area. The southern side of the site is at street level, and truncation is likely to be less extensive in this area.

4.8 Previous Work

- 4.8.1 In May and June 2008 an archaeological watching brief was conducted on the excavation of 13 geotechnical pits (Test Pits 1 – 13) and three archaeologically specific test pits (Test Pits 14, 15 and 16) (AOC 2008) (Figure 2). The geotechnical pits were largely located inside the building to identify the depth of the wall foundations, alluvium was observed at a depth of 0.75m below the basement level. A number of dog skeletons were found in the eastern vault to the north of the house (Test Pit 12); these had been deposited in a layer of demolition material. These test pits showed a high degree of truncation had occurred within the house itself.
- 4.8.2 The excavation of the archaeologically specific test pits revealed evidence of structures (Figure 2). A wall and masonry basin was seen in Test Pit 14. In Test Pit 15 a large wall running east-west was found and with two smaller associated walls. Test Pit 16, in the southeast of the site, revealed a brick flue or drain, a red brick wall running north-south and a yellow brick wall running east-west.

5. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

- 5.1 The general aim of the investigation was:

- To establish the character, date and function of any archaeological features so as to preserve them by record. All works will link into the existing research framework for the archaeology of Greater London (Museum of London 2002).

5.2 The specific aims of the project were defined as being:

- Is there any pre 18th century activity?
- Identify and characterise any remains associated with post-medieval industrial activity – and in particular evidence for the production of ‘Girl-on-a-Swing’ pottery?
- Identify and characterise any post-medieval settlement remains if present.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 A detailed methodology for the works can be found in the Written Schemes of Investigation for the evaluation and excavation (RPS 2008a, 2008b).
- 6.1.2 Before excavation the entire site was visually inspected and all trenches and test pits were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for live services.
- 6.1.3 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and the full stratigraphic sequence was recorded.
- 6.1.4 All walls and other exposed archaeological remains were hand cleaned sufficiently to allow definition of character and function as well as accurate recording. All pits recorded on site were 50% excavated. A machine sondage was excavated through the alluvium to locate the natural clay.
- 6.1.5 All recording was undertaken in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London Archaeological Field Manual (Museum of London 1994), and the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2008a, 2008b). Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10.
- 6.1.6 A temporary bench mark was established on site with a value of 13.09m OD. This was obtained from an ordnance survey bench mark on the junction between Hertford Street and Curzon Street. All sections and plans were levelled to the ordnance datum.
- 6.1.7 All relevant finds were retained, washed and where necessary marked with the site code and context number.
- 6.1.8 Brick samples were taken from all walls and environment bulk samples were taken where relevant.
- 6.1.9 After recording, the trench was backfilled with excavated material.
- 6.1.10 A site code was attained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC); **HEF 08.**

6.2 Evaluation

- 6.2.1 A total of 15 test pits including 10 geo-technical pits and three archaeological test pits were excavated (Figure 2).
- 6.2.2 The archaeologically specific test pits were 1.5m wide and 1.5m long at base. The archaeological test pits were hand excavated under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist with the facility for excavation and recording in the event of archaeology encountered.
- 6.2.3 The geotechnical test pits were approximately 1m x 1m. The test pits were hand excavated by the geotechnical contractor. The excavation of the geo-technical site investigation test pits were monitored by an experienced archaeologist with the facility to record any archaeology encountered. Each pit was recorded in plan and section as well as a photographic record being kept. These pits were excavated to the base of the current property's wall foundations and no further.

6.3 Excavation

- 6.3.1 The trench was located to the south of the house in the area of the archaeologically specific test pits. The excavation area was originally planned to measure 75m², however this was reduced, to 58.9m², due to the proximity of the surrounding walls and the spoil that was generated.
- 6.3.2 The overlying concrete slab was broken and all overburden was removed down to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon or the uppermost natural deposit where no archaeological horizons were present, using a 1.4 tonne tracked excavator with a concrete breaker and a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct control of experienced archaeologists.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Period 1. Natural Deposits

- 7.1.1 Natural London Clay (170) was observed at a height of 10.48m OD; this was only visible in a sondage in the centre of the site. The layer consisted of mid greyish brown, heavy clay with occasional small flint inclusions.

7.2 Period 2. Prehistoric to Medieval

- 7.2.2 The natural clay (170) was overlain by a layer of brownish orange sandy clay thought to be alluvium (137). The layer was 1.40m thick and contained some intrusive fragments of CBM. This layer was overlain by another, 0.20m thick, possible alluvial layer (136), which contained occasional small ceramic fragments and charcoal inclusions.
- 7.2.2 Alluvium (137) was also visible in Test Pits 2, 5, 8, 9 and 14 as layers (2/009), (5/003), (8/007), (9/010) and (15/010) respectively (Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14). Layer (136) was visible in Test Pits 6, 13 and 14 as (6/005), (13/010) and (14/004) respectively (Figures 12 and 14).
- 7.2.3 Layer (137) was interpreted as alluvium due to its colour and consistency, the area of the site is known to have remained undeveloped until the 17th century and the low lying nature of the ground would make it likely that the area was marshland. Layer (136) is likely to relate to agricultural activity on the site in the medieval and early post-medieval period.

7.3 Period 3 Post-Medieval. Phase 1. Mid to Late 17th Century (Figure 5)

- 7.3.1 The earliest clearly visible phase of archaeological activity on the site was the construction of a series of red brick walls across the site and a large pit. Foundation trench [168] contained walls [144], [147], [149] and [165]. The foundation trench was 11.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay (167). Wall [144] ran north-south across the site; it was 6.10m long, 0.30m wide and 0.60m-1.60m deep. It was constructed of handmade red bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar in an English garden bond.
- 7.3.2 Wall [144] was abutted by walls [147] and [149] which had the same form of construction and had foundations 1.60m deep. Together with wall [165], which was constructed in the same way, they form an internal area measuring 1.20m square and 1.60m deep (Plate 1). This was filled by (166) a dark grey organic and charcoal rich fill, 0.40m thick, it contained a single sherd of pottery of 17th to 18th century date, as well as glass and a worked bone handle. This layer was overlain by a 0.40m thick layer of rubble (159), which was sealed by a second rubble layer (158) also 0.40m thick. Wall [149] was seen during the watching brief in Test Pit 14 as [14/006] (Figure 14). This feature is likely to be industrial in nature due to its large size and probable association with Brick Street to the south; a known area of industrial activity.



Plate 1. Walls [144], [147], [149] and [165].

- 7.3.3 Wall [144] had been altered at its southern extent by the construction of a second wall overlying [143], constructed in the same form and running on the same alignment. This wall was 1.20m long,

0.35m wide and 0.15m thick. This was likely to be a very early alteration as the bricks used were very similar to those of [144].

- 7.3.4 To the east of wall [144] was a parallel red brick wall [134] with a similar construction, measuring 3.95m long, 0.38m wide and 0.41m deep. This wall was truncated along most of its extent making any details about its construction difficult to ascertain. It appeared to sit directly on layer (137) rather than being trench built; this is probably because previous truncation has destroyed any evidence of a foundation trench. This wall is very likely to be associated with wall [144]. This wall was observed in Test Pit 16 during the watching brief as [16/004] and [16/005] (Figure 15). The wall was partially overlain by a 0.10m thick layer of brown clay (16/003) which also ran north-south and may have been associated with the wall.
- 7.3.5 Located between walls [134] and [144], was sub rectangular pit [163]. The pit was 1.45m long, 0.95m wide and 1.35m deep, with vertical sides. The primary fill (162) was an organic, very dark blackish grey sandy silt measuring 0.32m in thickness. It contained a wide variety of seeds and pottery dating to the late 17th century as well as cattle bones. This was overlain by a 0.50m thick secondary fill (161) consisting of dark grey sandy silt with occasional brick and charcoal inclusions. This fill, containing vessel glass and window glass dating to the 17th or 18th century, was very similar in nature to fill (166), and may have been associated with it.. The upper fill (160) of the pit was a brownish grey sandy silt; it contained a quantity of rubble and was 0.42m thick. The size of this pit may indicate it had an industrial function, however the seeds found in the fill suggest it may have been used as a cess pit (Appendix C).
- 7.3.6 Well [164] was located at the northern limit of the excavation area. The sub-circular construction cut [155] has vertical sides and was 1.22m at least wide; it was only partially visible with the excavation area. The well [164] was constructed of red bricks in stretcher bond. The fill (153) of the construction cut was dark brown silty clay. Its upper fill (152) was a sandy rubble and probably represents the deliberate backfilling of the well. It appears that the well remained in use for some time as the well was capped (154) by later bricks and cement mortar dating to the 19th century.
- 7.3.7 The size of pit [163] and well [164], as well as the chimney like feature and the charcoal rich fills indicate a probable industrial function for this phase associated with early activity in Mayfair. This activity was probably centred around Brick Street to the south.

7.4 Period 3 Post-Medieval. Phase 2. Early to Mid 18th Century (Figure 6)

- 7.4.1 All of the Phase 1 features were overlain by a 0.20m thick dark layer of sandy silt with frequent charcoal and rubble inclusions (135). This layer was equivalent to (1/007), (2/006), (3/008), (7/005), (8/006), (9/009), (11/005), (12/005), (13/009), and (14/003) within the test pits (Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14). These layers are thought to represent a demolition layer and contained pottery and CBM dated to the early 18th century. Layer (12/005) contained a series of articulated dog skeletons which appear to have simply been dumped in the deposit.
- 7.4.2 The demolition layer was overlain in Test Pits 8 and 9 by a layer of mid brown silty sand (8/005) and (9/008), between 0.12m and 0.26m thick (Figure 13). Layer (135) contained the majority of finds from the site; the clay tobacco pipes and pottery indicate a date between 1720 and 1760. The animal bone assemblage from the layer included cattle, sheep, dog, rabbit, pig and fish bones. It also contained four possible vitrified kiln tiles. As this layer sealed the walls of the earlier phase and was truncated by the features of later phases, the secure dating of this phase is key. The layer itself may represent the demolition of buildings associated with the previous phase of activity on the site; the material was probably spread across the area to form a levelling layer for construction.

- 7.4.3 Cutting layer (135) was foundation trench [132]. The trench was L-shaped in plan and vertical sided in section, 3.0m long north to south and 3.2m long east to west, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep. Within this trench was wall [131]; a randomly coursed yellow brick wall bonded with pale grey mortar. This wall was 0.38m wide and 0.60m deep, ran east-west and then turned north-south, and was seen in Test Pit 16 during the watching brief as [16/006] (Figure 15). The foundation trench [132] was filled with dark, loose silty sand (130). The bricks in this wall have been dated to a period between 1650 and 1800.
- 7.4.4 To the south, wall [131] was abutted by wall [133], which was constructed in a similar method. It ran north-south and was 1.10m long, 0.36m wide and 0.30m deep. No foundation trench was visible for this wall; this was probably due to later truncation. Wall [133] together with [131] represented a building probably associated with those fronting Brick Street.
- 7.4.5 Wall [131] was cut by a system of drains that covered much of the eastern half of the site. These included a red and yellow brick manhole [111], measuring 1.20m long, 1.10m wide and 0.70m deep. It had a later mortar or cement capping [110]. This capping may have been added in a later phase. The primary fill (157) of the manhole consisted of a 0.30m thick compact dark grey sandy silt, while the upper fill (109) consisted of a 0.40m thick rubble backfill. Layer (157) contained pottery dating to the early to mid 19th century, glass, charcoal and a single fly pupa.
- 7.4.6 Connected to the manhole were four similarly constructed brick drains [116], [120], [123] and [126]. The foundation trench [117] for drain [116] ran east-west. It was vertical sided and 3.40m long, 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep. The drain [116] was constructed of randomly coursed red and yellow bricks measuring 230mm long, 110mm wide and 70mm thick, and pale grey mortar; it was 0.30m deep and sloped westwards towards the manhole. The drain was capped with limestone slabs [114] covering an area 600mm long, 320mm wide and 50mm thick. The fill (115) of the foundation trench was dark greyish brown silty clay. The primary fill (113) of the drain itself was 0.20m thick greyish green sandy silt. This was overlain by a 0.10m thick second rubble fill (112).
- 7.4.7 Drain [126] was L-shaped. Its foundation trench [127] measured 2.20m long, 0.60m wide and 0.50m deep. The limestone capping to the drain [125] was 600mm in length, 380mm wide and 50mm long. The fill (124) of the foundation trench was a 0.40m deep dark greyish brown sandy silt. Drain [142] ran into drain [126]. It was 2.00m long, 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep. It was truncated at its western extent by a later wall. The drain was capped by limestone slabs [141].
- 7.4.8 Drain [123] ran north-south; it was truncated at its northern extent by a later wall the southern extent ran into manhole [111]. It was 0.60m long, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep and was capped by limestone slabs [122] covering an area 520mm long, 260mm wide and 40mm thick.
- 7.4.9 Drain [120] ran south from the manhole and appears to be the only drain running away from it. The foundation trench [121] was 0.75m long, 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep, linear and steep sided. The limestone capping slabs [119] covered an area 250mm long, 350mm wide and 30mm thick. The fill (118) of foundation the trench was a 0.35m thick loose dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 7.4.10 A curved section of drain [128] was present near the south limit of excavation. Its location suggests it may have been connected to drain [120]. It was smaller than the other drains being 1.20m long, 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep. It was constructed of red bricks and pale grey mortar and was seen in the watching brief in Test Pit 16 as [16/007] and [16/008] (Figure 15); the brick drain walls and brick base respectively.

- 7.4.11 The bricks from all of the drains can be dated to 1650–1800, the fact that the drainage system cut layer (135), dated to the early to mid 18th century, indicates that it was probably built in the mid 18th century. It is likely that part of this drainage system remained in used into the 19th century, as finds recovered from the fill of the manhole (157) were dated to this period. The continuing use of the drainage system in the 19th century probably signifies a change of function from industrial to residential activity associated with the mews housing on the site.
- 7.4.12 This phase of activity may relate to the buildings fronting Brick Street seen on Roque's Map of 1746 (Figure 7) the size and extensive nature of the drainage system indicates these structures were probably industrial.

7.5 Period 3 Post-Medieval. Phase 3. Mid to Late 18th Century

- 7.5.1 Period 3 Phase 3 relates to the initial construction on 10 Hertford Street, a high status residential dwelling built between 1769 and 1771 for General Burgoyne. The basement walls of 10 Hertford Street were recorded in Geotechnical Pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10. While the vaults associated with the house, located to its north, were observed in Test Pits 6, 7, 11 and 12 (Figure 12, 13 and 14).
- 7.5.2 Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 were located in the corridor at the centre of the basement (Figure 2). In Test Pit 1 foundation trench [1/005] ran north-south and was 0.2m wide and 0.25m deep (Figure 11). It contained wall [1/003] and foundation fill (1/004) which consisted of dark brownish grey silt with frequent rubble inclusions. Wall [1/003] was equivalent to [2/007] and [3/009]; it made up the north-south wall on the western side of the main basement corridor and consisted of red brick bonded with lime mortar in English pattern. It is thought the construction cuts in Test Pits 2 and 3 were truncated by the construction of a drain within the corridor.
- 7.5.3 The eastern corridor wall was more disturbed than its western counterpart. In Test Pits 2 and 3 the wall [2/008] and [3/010] was virtually identical to the western wall. However in Test Pit 1 the wall [1/006] consisted of yellow bricks in header pattern; this part of the wall was seemed to have been built to block a previous doorway and probably represents an early alteration to 10 Hertford Street.
- 7.5.4 Test Pits 4 and 5 were situated in the south-eastern room of the basement (Figure 2). Test Pit 5 contained foundation trench [5/006] which ran north south and was 0.37m deep (Figure 12). This contained wall foundation [5/005], which consisted of 16 courses of handmade red bricks in English bond. The foundation trench fill (5/004) was dark grey sandy clay. Test Pit 4 contained a part of the same north-south foundation trench [4/005] and wall foundation [4/004] which was constructed of brick, flint and mortar (Figure 12). Foundation [4/004] was overlain by a second foundation wall [4/003] which consisted of stepped red bricks in header pattern, bonded with lime mortar. This alteration appears to have occurred soon after the construction of the house as the bricks in [4/003] and [5/005] were very similar in form.
- 7.5.5 Test Pits 8 and 9 were located adjacent to the eastern boundary wall of the basement (Figure 2). In both test pits the demolition/levelling layers (8/005) and (9/008) were cut by the foundation trench for the eastern wall of the building [8/004] and [9/007]. This trench contained a stepped red brick wall foundation in English pattern, bonded with lime mortar, [8/003] and [9/006]. The foundation fill (8/002) and (9/005) consisted of dark brownish grey clay with occasional brick inclusions.

- 7.5.6 Test Pit 10 was situated just to the south of the building in an area that was previously part of the basement (Figure 2). Three wall foundations [10/010], [10/009] and [10/008] were observed in the Test Pit, all constructed from red handmade bricks in header bond with lime mortar (Figure 13). The foundation trenches for these walls were not visible in the test pit.
- 7.5.7 Test Pits 6, 7, 11, and 12 were located in the three vaults to the north of the main house (Figure 2). The demolition layer (6/005), (7/005), (11/005) and (12/005) was cut by the foundation trenches of the three vaults; [6/004], [7/004], [11/004] and [12/004] respectively (Figures 12, 13 and 14). All of these foundation trenches ran north-south and were steep sided and flat based. The vault foundations [6/003], [7/003], [11/003] and [12/003] all consisted of dark red bricks in header pattern bonded with lime mortar. The foundation fills (6/002), (7/002), (11/002) and (12/002), all consisted of dark blackish grey sandy silt with frequent rubble inclusions. These vaults are likely to have been built at the same time as the house itself.
- 7.5.8 Test Pit 13 was located to the south of the main house abutting the eastern boundary wall (Figure 2). Within the test pit, layer (13/009) was cut by the boundary wall foundation trench [13/005]; this was vertical sided and 0.26m deep. Within the trench was a stepped wall foundation [13/004] of red bricks in English pattern, bonded with lime mortar. The foundation fill (13/003) consisted of mid yellow clay with occasional charcoal and brick inclusions. This wall is a continuation of the main eastern wall of the house [4/004].
- 7.5.9 Cartographic evidence (Horwood's 1799 map, Figure 3) shows the main house was constructed with associated ornamental gardens. No evidence of the gardens remains and the relative lack of truncation of the drainage system, which would have been overlain by the gardens, suggest that any garden features would not have been substantial.

7.6 Period 3 Post-Medieval. Phase 4. Late 18th to Early 19th Century (Figure 8)

- 7.6.1 In the late 18th or early 19th century a mews house was constructed in the back garden of 10 Hertford Street. This was one of a number of such dwellings constructed along the street, while it is not visible on Horwood's 1799 map; it has been constructed by the time of the 1872 Ordnance Survey (Figure 4) map. The Period 3 Phase 2 drainage system was truncated by L-shaped foundation trench [108]. The trench was 9.40m long in total, 0.40m wide and 0.50m deep. The trench contained wall [107]; thought to be the external wall of the mews house that was built in association with 10 Hertford Street and was demolished in the late 20th century. It was constructed of red bricks 221mm long, 110mm wide and 68mm deep in English bond with a stepped foundation. The foundation trench fill (106) consisted of compact dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.40m in thickness. Foundation trench [108], wall foundation [107] and foundation fill (106) were also observed in Test Pit 13 as (13/008), [13/007] and (13/006) respectively
- 7.6.2 To the west of wall [107] was a basement. The cut [172] was 5.2m long, 2.2m wide and 0.20m deep, flat based and vertical sided, it contained walls [138] and [139], basement floor [140] and sleeper walls [145] and [146]. The north-south external basement wall [138] was constructed of red bricks 230mm long, 100mm wide and 70mm thick in header bond. The wall was 0.40m wide and 0.80m high and had a layer of rendering on its western face covering an area of 3.30m.
- 7.6.3 Basement wall [139] abutted wall [138], it ran 1.60m east-west and 3.30m north-south and was 0.50m wide and 0.80m high. It was constructed with the same method and materials as [138] and was rendered on its south and eastern sides. Together the walls form the interior of a basement

room. The basement floor [140] was constructed of red tiles 270mm long, 180mm wide and 10mm thick, in a stretcher pattern bonded with mortar. The mortar base was 3.30m long, 1.60m wide and 0.10m thick.

- 7.6.4 Wall [139] was abutted on its northern side by wall [145] which ran parallel to wall [138]. It was constructed of four courses of red bricks 230mm long, 110mm wide and 70mm thick, in stretcher bond. The wall was 1.30m long, 0.45m wide and 0.30m high. Wall [146] abutted [145] and ran east-west. It was constructed in the same way as wall [145] and was 0.24m long, 0.35m wide and 0.30m thick. These walls were probably sleeper walls for a second basement. Walls [139], [145] and [146] were observed during the in Test Pit 15 as [15/009], [15/007] and [15/006] respectively (Figure 15).
- 7.6.5 At the southern edge of the site was north-south internal wall [129]. It was constructed of red and yellow bricks 230mm long, 110mm wide and 70mm thick in stretcher bond and was two courses thick; it was 1.05m long, 0.36m wide and 0.20m high. This wall was possibly associated with wall [107] and the earliest phase of the mews house.
- 7.6.6 Wall [129] was truncated by foundation trench [105] which ran for a total length of 9.53m and was 0.80m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained wall [104], which was built onto wall [107] at both of its ends. The wall was constructed from randomly coursed red and yellow bricks, 220mm long, 100mm wide and 60mm thick, bonded with grey mortar; it was 0.50m wide and 0.30m high. The 0.23m deep foundation trench fill (103), consisted of rubble mixed with mortar. This probably represents an alteration to the mews house very soon after its initial construction as the bricks used are of the same type as those of wall [107]. It is not clear whether this was an internal or external wall.
- 7.6.7 The 1799 Map by Horwood (Figure 3) shows a garden on the site. The mews houses would have replaced this garden, perhaps during the alterations to 10 Hertford Street during the early 19th century. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1872 (Figure 4) shows the mews house on the site. The walls on the map seem to be positioned in roughly the same location as those excavated in this phase of activity. The fact that the basement area was not connected to wall [107]; probably suggests these were two separate buildings.

7.7 Period 3 Post-Medieval. Phase 5. Early to Mid 19th Century (Figure 9)



Plate 2. Walls (150), (151) and flue base (169).

- 7.7.1 Wall [107] was abutted by wall [150] on its northern side. This wall together with [151] formed the sides of a flue (Plate 2). The walls were constructed of randomly coursed red and yellow bricks. The bricks of wall [151/14/005] were dated to the 18th century rather than the 19th century. It is thought they were reused bricks and the fact that they were very similar to those of drain [126] it seems likely that they were taken from this feature. East-west wall [150/14/013] was 0.50m long, 0.45m wide and 0.20m high. Wall [151] was 1.10m long, 0.50m wide and 0.25m high. It appears the flue ran east-west for 0.50m before turning south, however, as it ran under the baulk it was not possible to ascertain. The base of this flue [169] was constructed of reused limestone slabs that were thought to be reused capping from drain [126]. These slabs were 0.60m long, 0.40m wide and 0.06m thick. The fill (156/14/012) of the flue was 0.25m thick black sandy clay, which contained frequent charcoal inclusions, residual pottery and clay tobacco pipe dating to the 18th century.
- 7.7.2 Wall [151] was abutted by a basin-like feature [148] observed in the evaluation in Test Pit 14 as [14/010]. The basin was 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.25m high and was constructed of red bricks in stretcher bond. The interior of the basin was covered in a sandy render which showed signs of burning. It appears to be associated with the flue to the east and may have formed a chimney-like feature. The basin was filled with black sand (14/009) which contained charcoal and seams of white clay, it was 0.07m thick. This fill was overlain by a second fill of fine yellowish grey sand (14/008) which was 0.16m thick. The upper fill (14/007) of the basin was a 0.26m thick deposit of rubble.

- 7.7.3 To the south of the site, wall [102] abutted wall [104]. The wall was one course thick, measured 0.83m long, 0.58m wide and 0.10m thick and was constructed of yellow brick. The brick were mainly dated to the 19th century and were probably associated with alterations to the mews housing.
- 7.7.4 Well [164] was capped [154] at this time by a dome of red bricks in stretcher pattern with cement mortar.
- 7.7.5 The sleeper wall [15/006] and basement foundation fill (15/004) were overlain by a later brownish yellow sandy clay layer (15/003) which was 0.30m thick.

7.8 Period 4 Modern (not illustrated)

- 7.8.1 All features in the excavation were sealed by a 0.50m thick layer of modern mid grey rubble (101). The rubble (101) was used as a levelling layer for a concrete surface [100] that covered the entire excavated area and was 0.22m thick. Piles had subsequently been driven through this layer and through the archaeology. Layer (101) was recorded in Test Pits 13, 14, 15 and 16 as (13/002), (14/002), (14/011), (15/002) and (16/002) respectively. Layer [100] was recorded in Test Pits 13, 14, 15 and 16 as [13/001], [14/001], [15/001] and [16/001] respectively.
- 7.8.2 Within the current house, the archaeological features in Test Pits 2 and 3 were overlain by a rubble layer (2/010) and (3/002) between 0.30m and 0.50m thick. This layer was also visible in Test Pit 1 as (1/002). In both Test Pits 2 and 3 these layers were cut by a modern drain running north under Hertford Street. The drain cut [2/004] and [3/005] was vertical sided and around 0.7m deep although this was not fully excavated. The drain itself [2/003] and [3/004] was not visible. Drain fill (2/002) and (3/003) consisted of brick rubble. In Test Pit 2 the drain had a small support [2/005] which consisted of four courses of red bricks abutting the drain and running east-west. A cut for a previous manhole associated with drain [3/007] was visible in Test Pit 3; it was vertical sided, 0.2m wide and 0.62m deep. The manhole itself [3/006] was heavily truncated; it was exactly the same size as the cut and was constructed of red brick and cement mortar.
- 7.8.3 In Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 the drain was sealed by a cement floor [1/001], [2/001] and [3/001].
- 7.8.4 Test Pits 4 and 5 contained a levelling layer (4/002) and (5/002) consisting of dark grey silty clay with frequent rubble inclusions measuring between 0.32 and 0.45m thick. It was overlain by a surface of mixed brick and cement [4/001] and [5/001] which was 0.30m thick.
- 7.8.5 The archaeological features in Test Pit 8 were overlain by a 0.3m thick mixed brick and cement surface [8/001]. The wall foundation in Test Pit 9 [9/006] was underpinned by 0.20m thick concrete [9/004]. The features were overlain by a 0.2m thick rubble levelling layer (9/003). This layer was overlain by a concrete base [9/002] for tile floor [9/001].
- 7.8.6 Within the vaults, Test Pits 6, 7, 11 and 12 were all sealed with a cement surface [6/001], [7/001], [11/001] and [12/001] respectively. This surface was between 0.05 and 0.15m thick.
- 7.8.7 The wall foundations with Test Pit 10 [10/008], [10/009] and [10/010] were underpinned by concrete [10/006], [10/007], [10/005] respectively. The foundations were overlain by modern levelling layer (10/004), concrete layer [10/003], a second levelling layer (10/002) and concrete surface [10/001].

8. SUMMARY OF ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	77
Trench record Sheets	16
Context Register Sheets	2
Plans	18
Plan Register Sheets	2
Sections	25
Section Register Sheets	2
Levels Sheets	3
Small Finds Register	1
Photographic Register Sheets	5
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	1
Environmental Sampling Sheets	5
Watching Brief Record Sheets	1
Photographs, Black & White	23
Digital Photos	74

8.1 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix A). The stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site (Appendix B). Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists. Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been phased. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced. The receiving museum is to be LAARC, Museum of London.

9. SUMMARY OF FINDS AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive boxes have been ordered and listed ready for deposition with LAARC. The evaluation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991).

Find Type	Quantity
Post-Medieval Pottery	4524g - 128 sherds
Ceramic Building Material	52.140kg – 191 fragments
Worked Bone	1 piece
Glass	98g- 75 sherds
Clay Tobacco Pipe	317g- 43 pieces
Environmental Residues	5 processed samples
Shell	3g - 5 pieces
Animal Bone	167 fragments (approx)
Metalwork	1 object

Geological Material	236g – 73 pieces
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9.1 Finds (Appendix C)

9.2.1 Post-Medieval Pottery

A total of 128 sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 4524g, were recovered from 12 individual contexts. Most of the sherds were unabraded with many sherds being relatively large. Much of the assemblage can be dated to the late 17th to mid 18th century. The potential for further analysis of this pottery is limited due to the small size of the assemblage. However, the assemblage, which is essentially domestic in nature, does shed light on the date and nature of the earliest occupation at the site and as such reference to the material should be made in the final publication report.

9.2.2 Ceramic Building Material

The ceramic building material assemblage from the excavation comprised 191 fragments, weighing 52.140Kg, from 26 contexts. The assemblage includes brick, tile and mortar. The assemblage spans a possible date range of the 15th to 19th centuries; however the vast majority of the assemblage is likely to date to the mid 17th to early 19th centuries. The assemblage has little potential for further analysis with the exception of the possible kiln tiles found in layer (135) which may warrant further study.

9.2.3 Worked Bone

A single piece of worked bone was recovered from the site, this consisted of a polished whittle handle. The potential for further analysis is negligible.

9.2.4 Glass

The glass assemblage consists of 75 sherds (98g), recovered from four different contexts. Five sherds of 17th to 18th century glass, including window and vessel glass, from three individual contexts were recovered. All other glass dated from the 19th century and was found in the fill of a manhole. There is no potential for further analysis.

9.2.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A small assemblage of 43 pieces weighing 317g of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from eight different contexts. The majority of stem and bowl fragments date from the late 17th or early 18th century with other dating from the mid 18th century. Despite the assemblage being relatively unabraded the potential for further analysis is negligible.

9.2.6 Environmental Samples

Five bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation. The samples taken from pit [163] were indicative of cess deposits. Uncharred macrobotanical remains were dominated by seeds from edible fruits, some of which were from exotic plants. Fish bones and fly pupae were also found. The assemblage also included charred remains from flue fill (156) and burnt wood, and a fly pupa from manhole fill (157). The assemblage may warrant further analysis, specifically further sorting of flots and documentary research for comparable sites.

9.2.7 Shell

Four pieces of undiagnostic oyster shell and one mussel shell were recovered from three different contexts, weighing a total of 3g. There is no potential for further analysis.

9.2.8 **Animal Bone**

The faunal assemblage comprised of an estimated 127 fragments of mammal bone and approximately 40 fragments of fish bone from a total of 5 different contexts. Preservation of the mammal bone was fair and most of the assemblage from domestic animals including cattle and sheep. Bones from a dog and a rabbit were also recovered. Some of the bones show signs of butchery or burning. The potential of the assemblage is limited. The fish assemblage has been repackaged for further assessment.

9.2.9 **Metalwork**

A total of 22 metal objects were recovered during the course of the fieldwork, these included eight copper alloy objects, eight iron objects and six lead objects. Many of the objects are nails or pins with a number of miscellaneous artefacts. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

9.2.10 **Geological Material**

A total of 73 pieces of geological material, weighing 236g, were recovered from three individual contexts. The assemblage only includes coal and welsh roofing slate. Ingle piece of fire cracked flint was also recovered. There is no potential for further analysis.

10. **SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE DATA**

10.1 **Potential of the Data**

- 10.1.1 During the course of the fieldwork archaeological features were recorded across the full area of the site, at a high density (Plate 3). All of the features on the site were of a post-medieval date. The features were generally in a good state of preservation. The earliest phases were indicative of industrial activity while later phases were associated with residential activity.



Plate 3. General shot of the central part of the site.

- 10.1.2 The archaeological programme has produced moderate potential for further understanding of the development of Mayfair during the 17th to 19th centuries, and the potential to further understand the development of 10 Hertford Street.
- 10.1.3 The results of the excavation offer the opportunity to integrate the information contained in the historical sources with a detailed sequence of archaeological remains. However, these remains are from a very small area.
- 10.1.4 The finds have a high proportion of artefacts associated with domestic use which offers some insight into the activities in the area. Of particular interest are the finds associated with industrial activities such as the possible kiln tiles (9.2.2). The environmental samples from the site provide evidence of dietary habits in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and included some unusual seeds from exotic plants. The fish bones from the site also have the potential to inform on diet. These assemblages should be taken into consideration when addressing the function and nature of the site.

10.2 Significance of the Data

- 10.2.1 The data recovered from archaeological investigations at 10 Hertford Street are of local and regional significance only.

10.3 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

- 10.3.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the excavation indicates that the original research aims outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2008a and 2008b) have been or can be answered.
- 10.3.2 *To establish the character, date and function of any archaeological features so as to preserve them by record. All works will link into the existing research framework for the archaeology of Greater London.* Four phases of post-medieval archaeological activity were identified including phases relating to the early development of Mayfair in the 17th century.
- 10.3.3 *Is there any pre 18th century activity?* The earliest activity on the site dated to the mid 17th century and consisted of a series of walls, some of which formed a chamber of unknown function. A cess pit from this date was also recorded.
- 10.3.4 *Identify and characterise any remains associated with post-medieval industrial activity – and in particular evidence for the production of ‘Girl-on-a-Swing’ pottery?* No evidence related to the production of ‘Girl-on-a-Swing’ pottery was found. However, the chamber dated to the mid 17th century may have had an industrial use. A number of possible kiln tiles were recovered; these may be associated with 17th or 18th century industrial activity. A flue and associated basin, both of which showed signs of burning, were dated to the late 19th century.
- 10.3.5 *Identify and characterise any post-medieval settlement remains if present.* The earliest phase of settlement activity was probably the construction of 10 Hertford Street itself in the late 18th century. Mews housing associated with the main building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. Later alterations were made to both buildings. In more general terms activity moved north from Brick Street to Hertford Street soon after the construction of the street itself. The focus of activity then moved south again to the only available space for construction which was the back garden of 10 Hertford Street.

11. REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

- 11.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, a number of additional research questions and aims can be identified. These will be addressed as part of the work that will be undertaken in preparation for the publication of the site.

Period 3 Post-Medieval Phase I. Mid to Late 17th Century.

- 11.2 The 17th century remains on the site were probably part of an industrial building associated with Brick Street.
- Can cartographic sources inform any further on the layout and function of these remains?
 - How do these remains relate to the surrounding area?
 - Can the environmental samples inform on the nature of the 17th century activity?
 - Does further analysis of the possible kiln tiles provide any evidence of industrial activity?

Period 3 Post-Medieval Phase II. Early to Mid 18th Century.

- 11.3 The early to mid 18th century remains consisted of walls and drains probably associated with industrial activity on Brick Street.
- How do these features relate to the known industrial activity occurring on Brick Street at this time?

Period 3 Post-Medieval Phase III. Mid to Late 18th Century.

- 11.4 The main house was built in 1771 with associated ornamental gardens.
- Why is there no evidence of the ornamental gardens?
 - Did the main house entirely replace the existing structures on the site?

Period 3 Post-Medieval Phase IV. Late 18th to Early 19th Century.

- 11.5 The construction of the mews housing associated with 10 Hertford Street occurred after the drawing of Horwood's 1799 map.
- Exactly when did Horwood compile the Mayfair part of his map?
 - Can any evidence of the gardens seen on the 1799 map be found in the data or in other documentary sources?
 - When was the mews housing constructed and how was it laid out?

Period 3 Post-Medieval Phase V. Early to Mid 19th Century.

- 11.6 The mid 19th century activity consists of alterations to existing structures including the mews housing and the main house.
- Is there any documentary or cartographic evidence of the alterations?

12. SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary research	IH	2
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data	IH	1
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans	IH	1
Analysis			
4	Illustration of key finds	LC	2
5	Ceramic building material - further analysis	ASE	1
6	Environmental samples - macrobotanicals: rewashing	ASE	1
7	Environmental samples - macrobotanicals: analysis	ASE	0.5
8	Environmental samples - macrobotanicals: reporting and literature search	ASE	0.5
9	Fish bone analysis	LY	2
10	Conservation - conservation of copper	PG	0.5
11	Conservation - conservation of iron	PG	0.5

12	Conservation – images	PG	0.25
13	Conservation – reporting	PG	0.25
14	Conservation - packing and archiving	PG	0.5
Report, Publication and Archiving			
15	Integrating specialist reports	IH	1.5
16	Liaison with specialists	MM	1
17	Completion of drawings for publication	JM	2
18	Liaison with illustrator	IH	0.5
19	Preparation of publication text	IH	4
20	Editing and review of publication text	TC	1
21	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text and figures	IH	1
22	Proof reading	MM	0.5
23	Archive preparation	PF	3
24	Archive microfilming	PF	1
25	Liaison with publication editor	MM	1
26	Project management and overall editing	MM	1

13. CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK

13.1 Documentary Analysis

Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including cartographic evidence. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

13.2 Specialist Reports

13.2.1 Post-Medieval Pottery

- Integrate existing text into final report.
- Illustration of key pieces

13.2.2 Ceramic Building Materials

- Final analysis and production of publication text.
- Research kiln tiles.
- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

13.2.3 Glass

- Integrate text into final report.
- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

13.2.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

13.2.5 Metal work

- Preparation for deposition in the archive

13.2.6 Animal Bone

- Submit fish bones for specialist analysis.
- Preparation for deposition in the archive.
- Tables 1 and 4 (Appendix C) as a minimum, to be included in final report.

13.2.7 Worked Bone

- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

13.2.8 Geological material

- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

13.2.9 Shell

- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

13.2.10 Environmental Samples

- Sieve and fully sort samples.
- Search literature for sites with comparable assemblages.
- Fully sort residues and flots.
- Production of a note for inclusion in the final report.

14. ILLUSTRATIONS

14.1 Plans and Sections

14.1.1 The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

14.1.2 The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

14.2 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

14.2.1 The specialist reports will be integrated into the publication and the report will be read and edited. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists.

14.2.2 Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.

- 14.2.3 Upon completion of the report, the written and material archives will be prepared, including microfiche, for accessioning at the LAARC.
- 14.2.4 The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

14.3 Potential for Publication

- 14.3.1 It is anticipated that an article of 5-7 pages will be produced, including site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to the 'London Archaeologist'. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix D).

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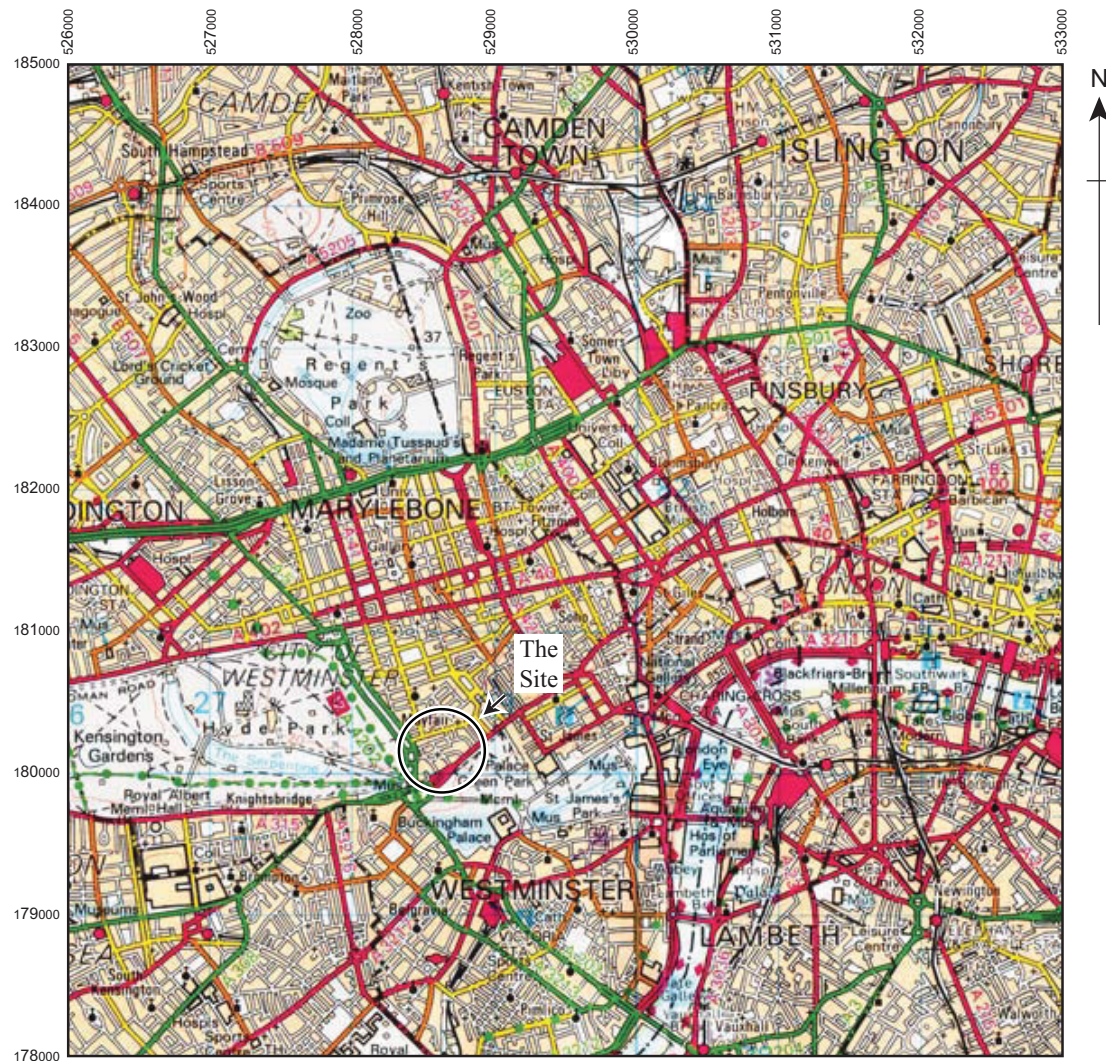
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RPS 2007. *10 Hertford Street, W1, Westminster City Council. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.*

RPS 2008, *10 Hertford Street; An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Westminster City Council*

RPS 2008, *10 Hertford Street; An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Westminster City Council*

Scott Brownrigg 2006. *10 Hertford Street, W1. Conservation Strategy Report.*



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1995
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Figure 1: Site Location

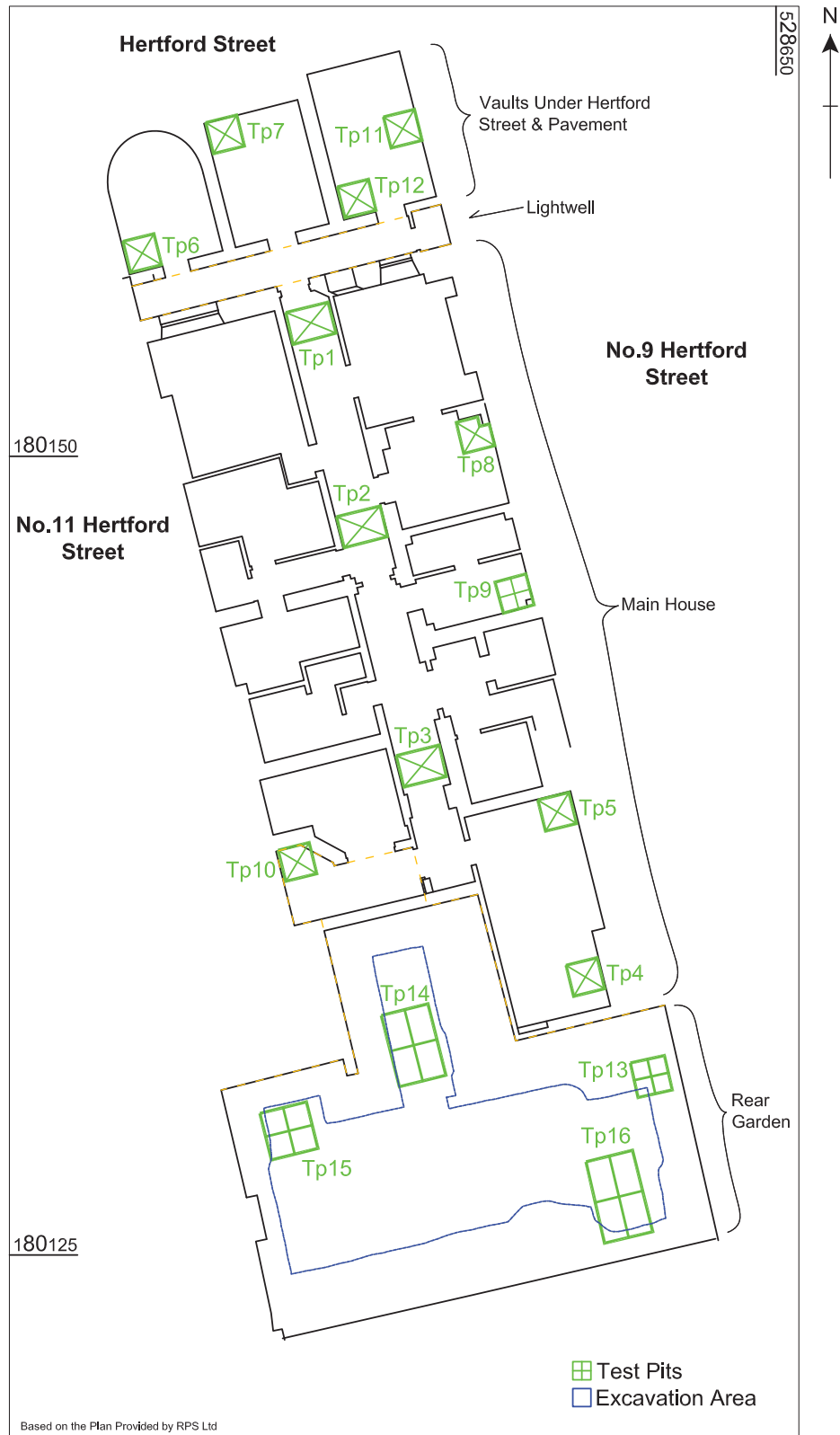
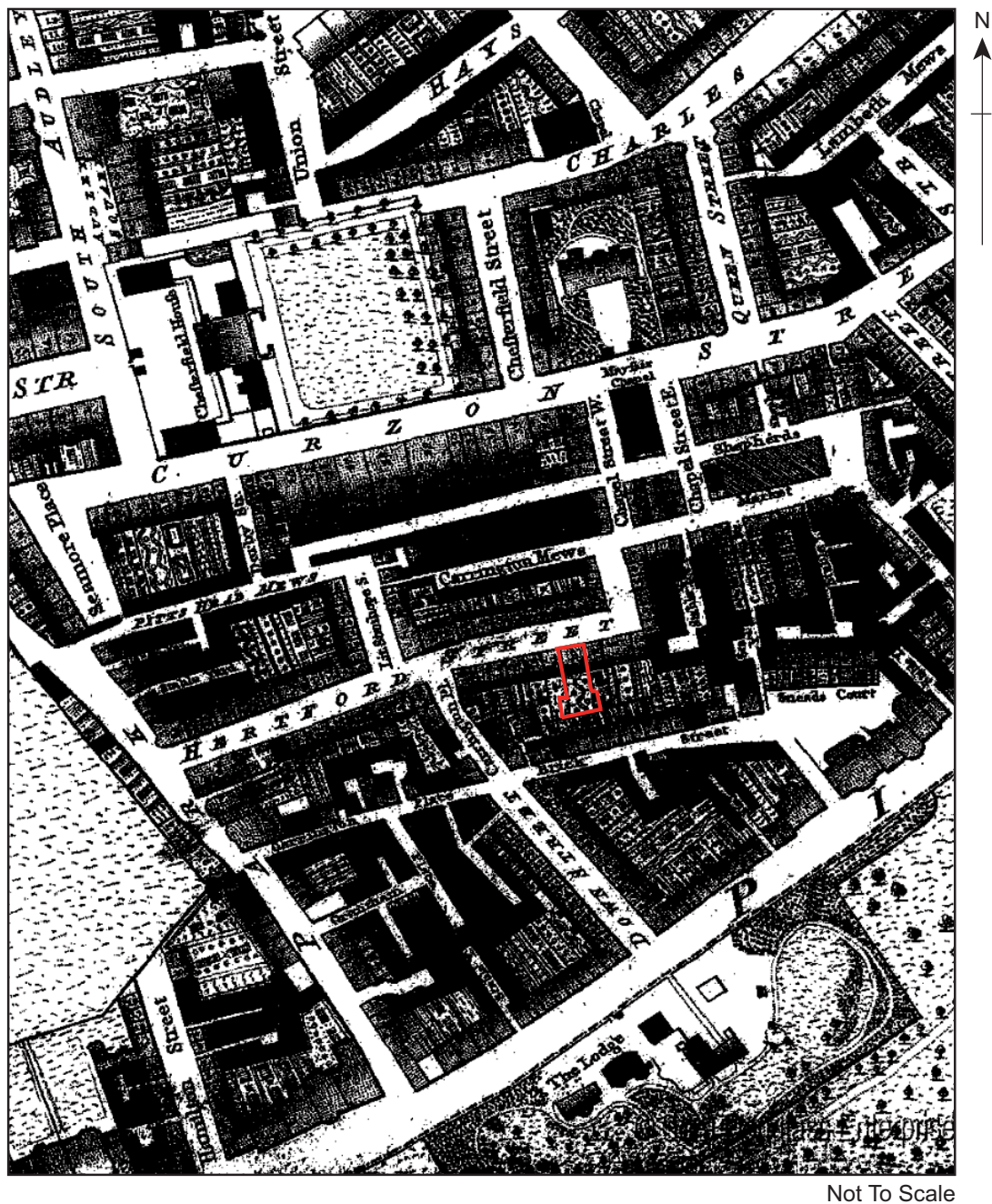


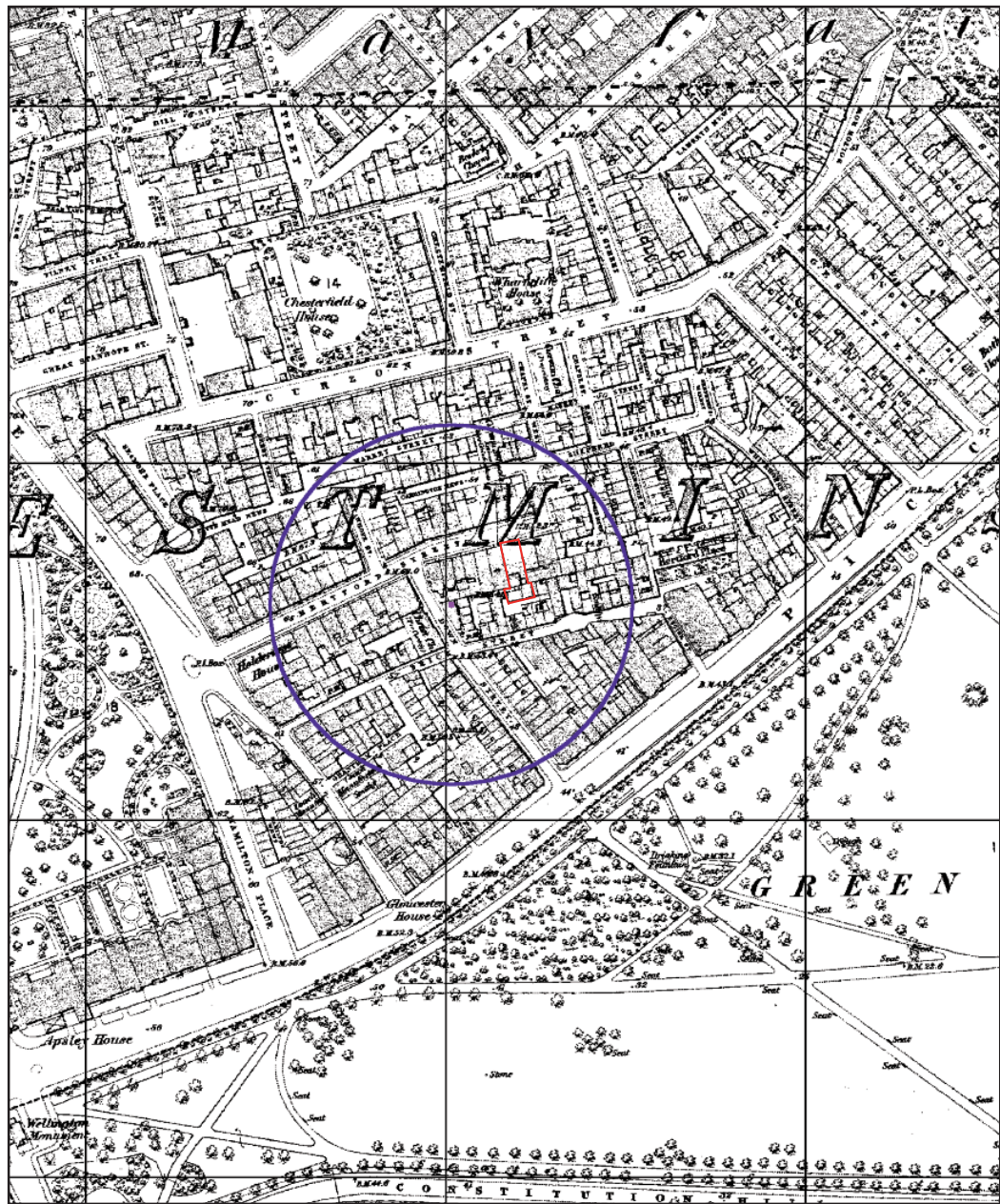
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location





Not To Scale

Figure 3: 1799 Horwood's Map



Not To Scale

Figure 4: 1870-72 Ordnance Survey Map

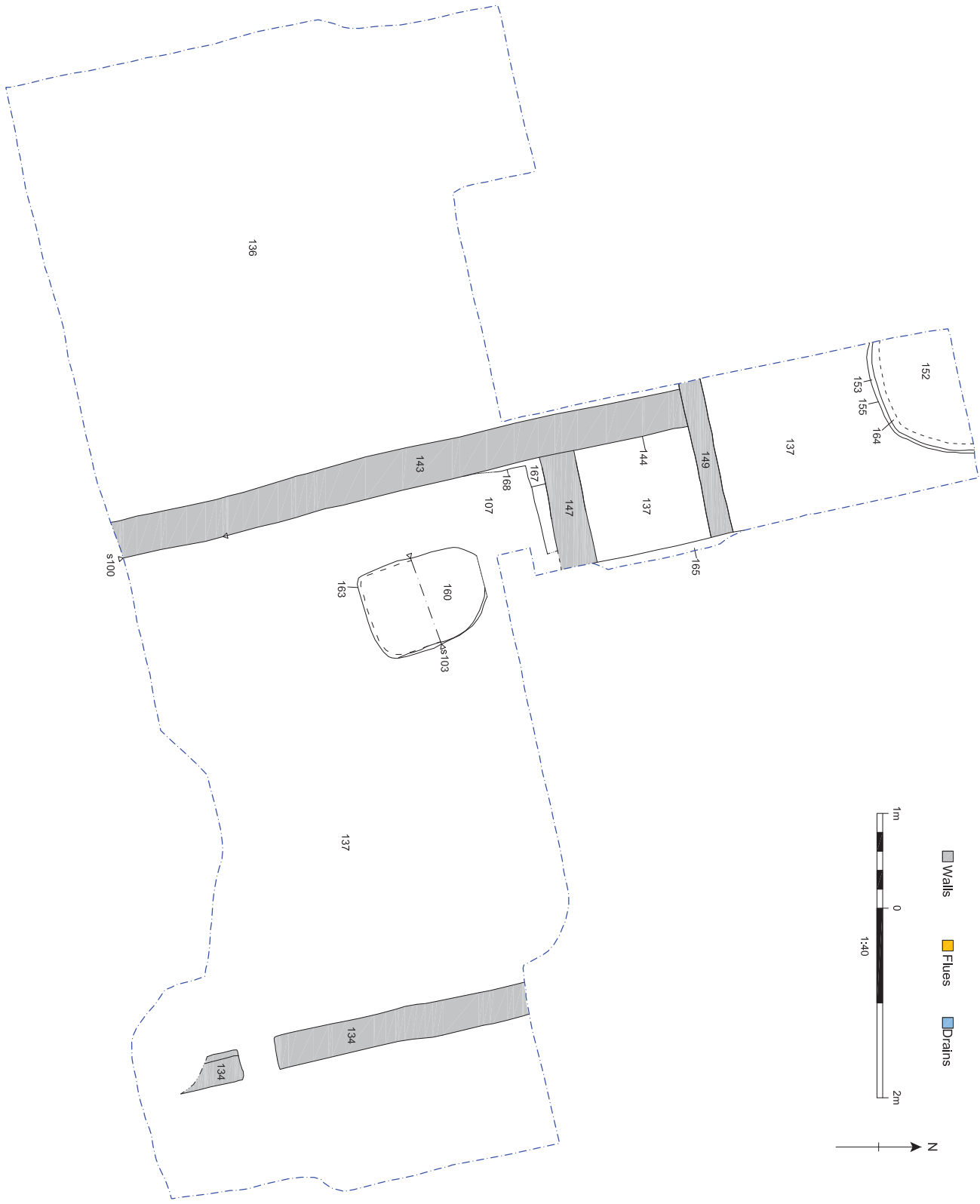


Figure 5: Plan: Period 3, Phase 1

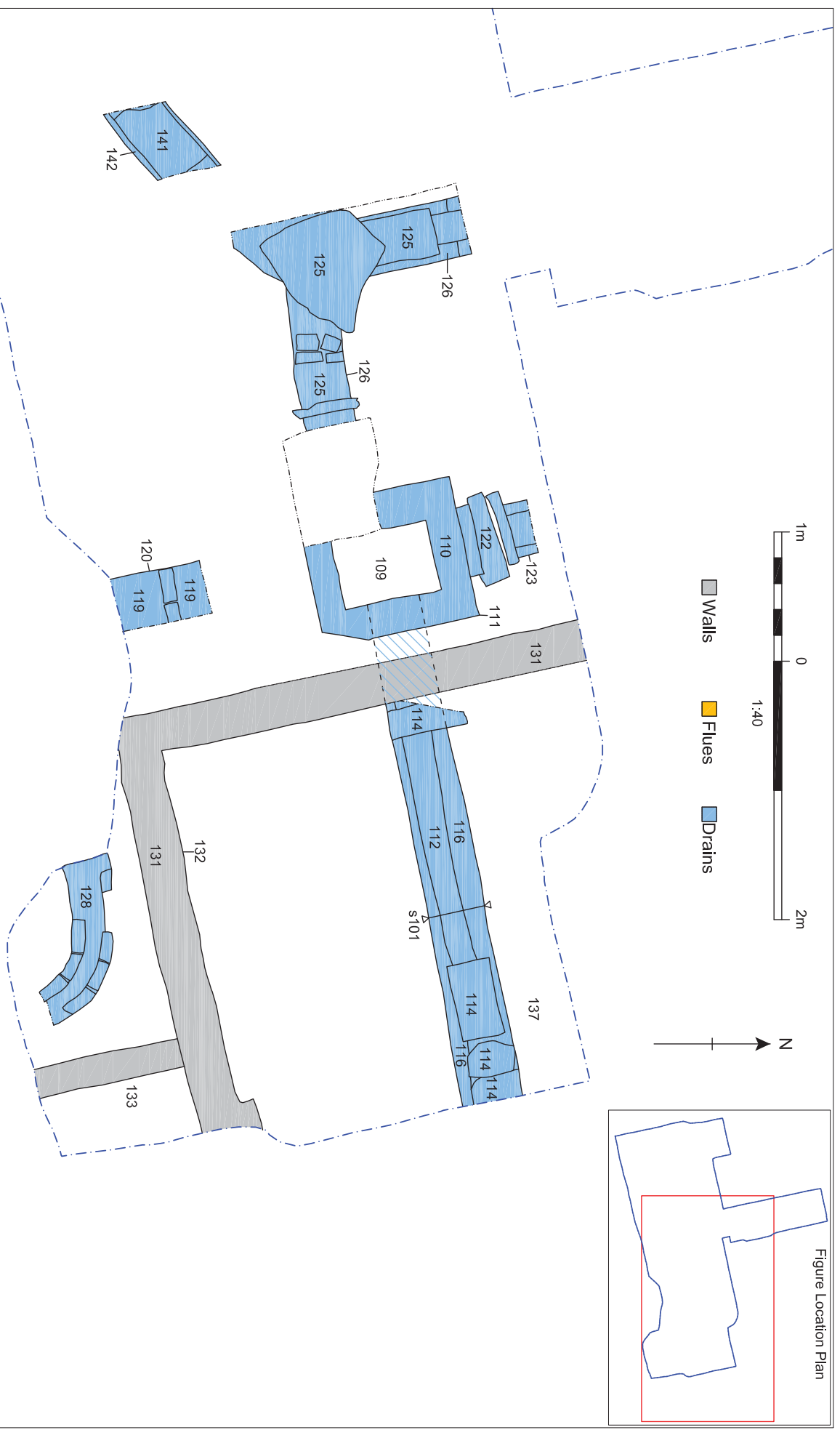
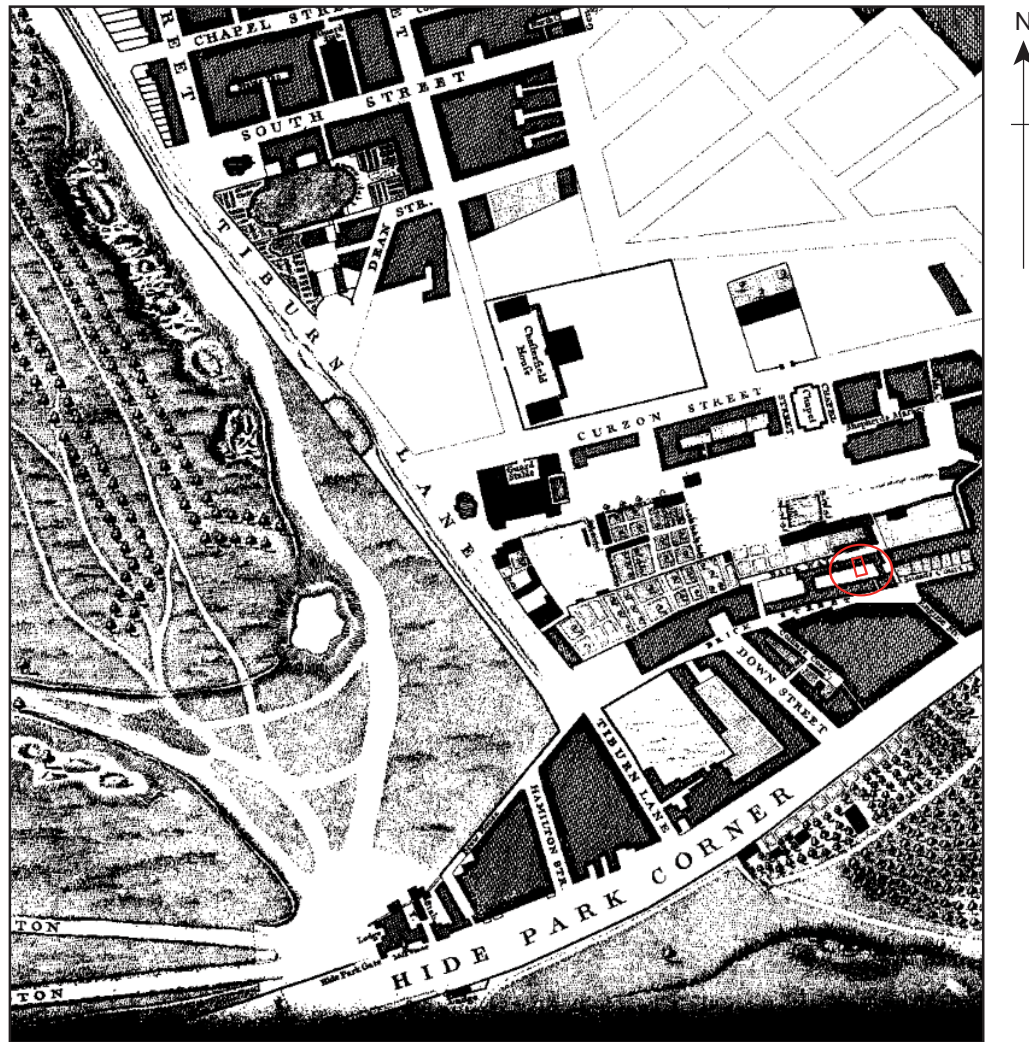


Figure 6: Plan: Period 3, Phase 2



Not To Scale

Figure 7: 1746 Roque's Map

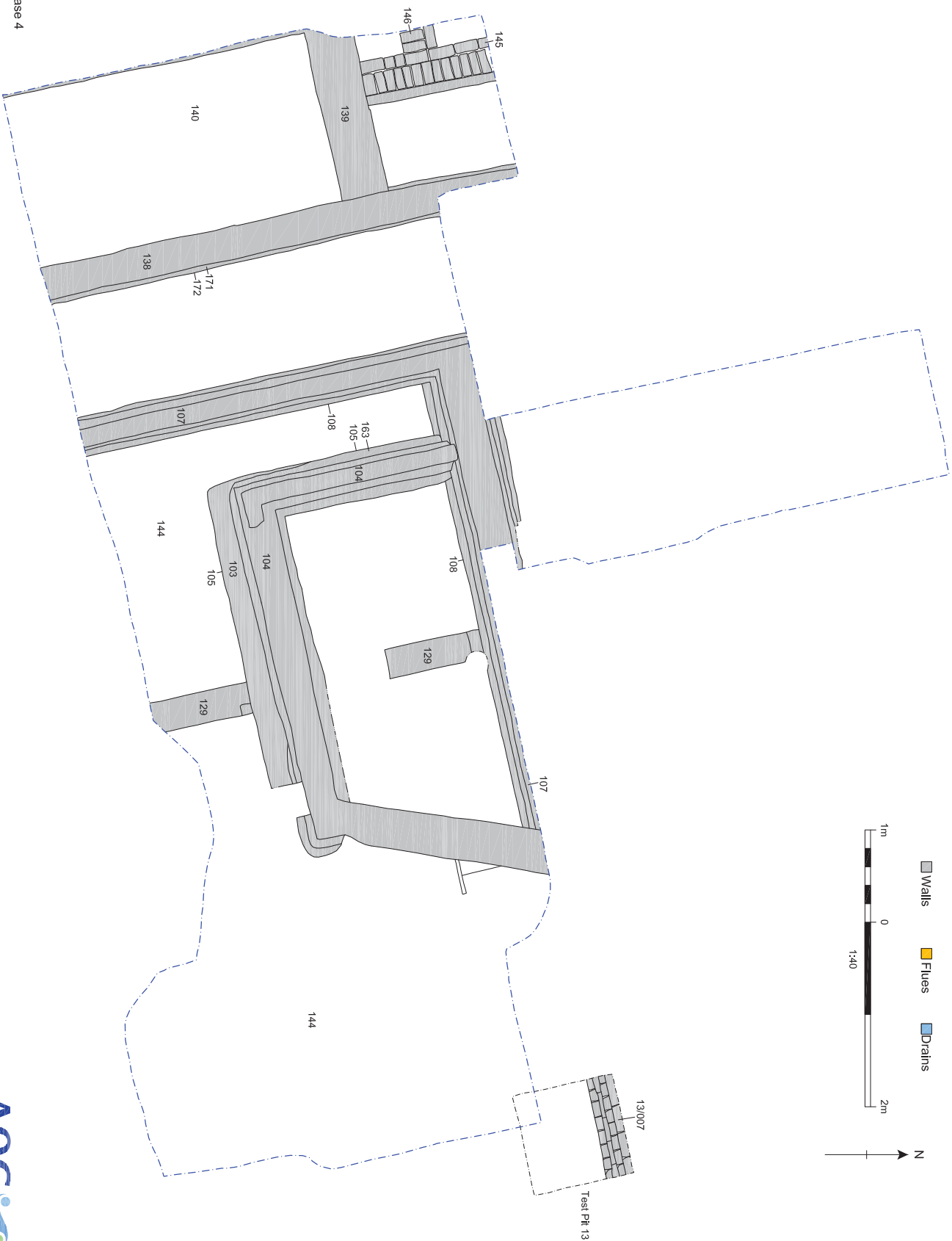


Figure 8: Plan: Period 3, Phase 4

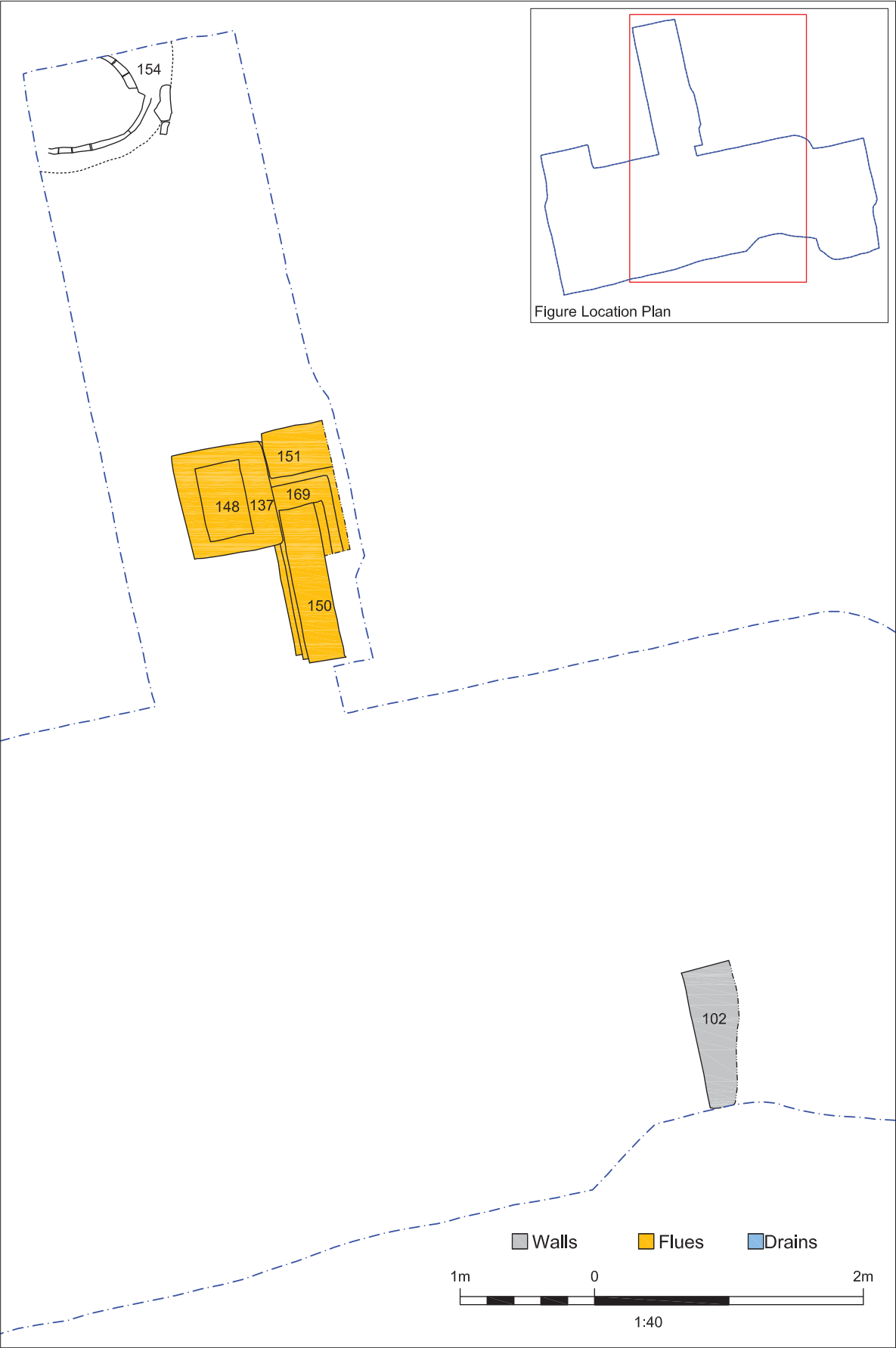


Figure 9: Plan: Period 3, Phase 5

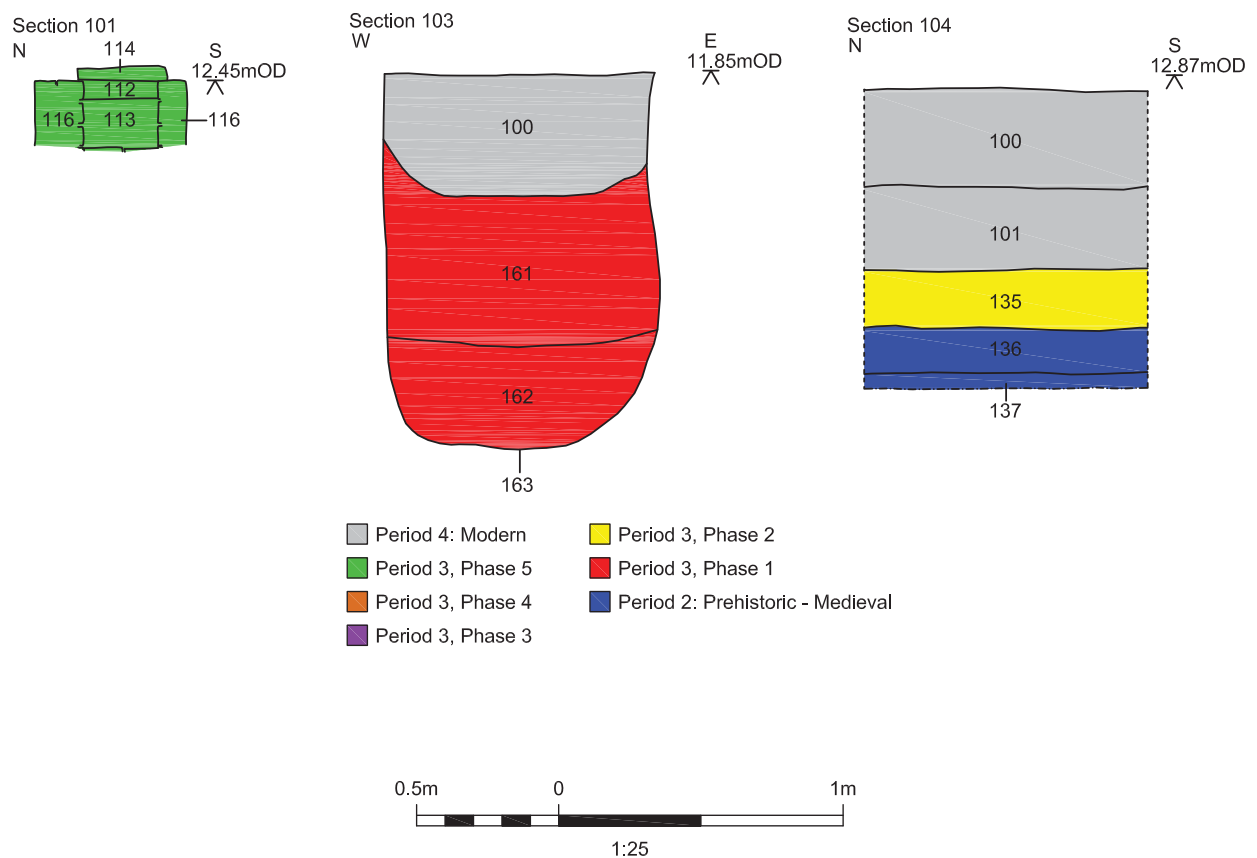
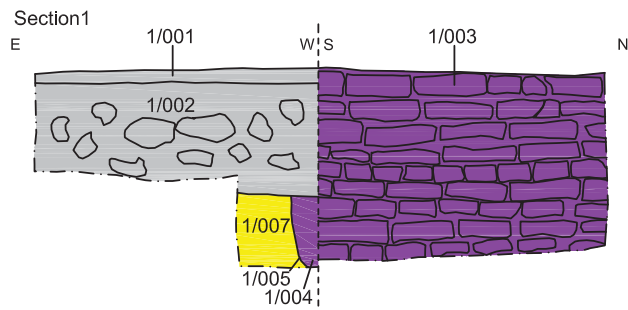
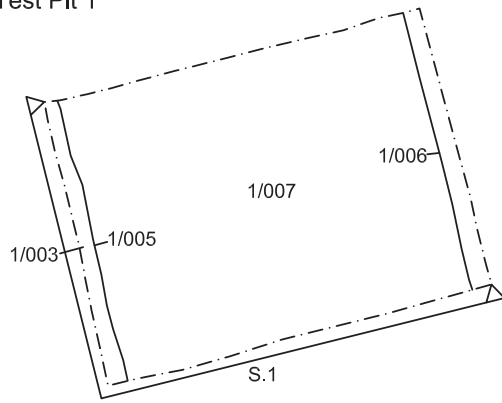
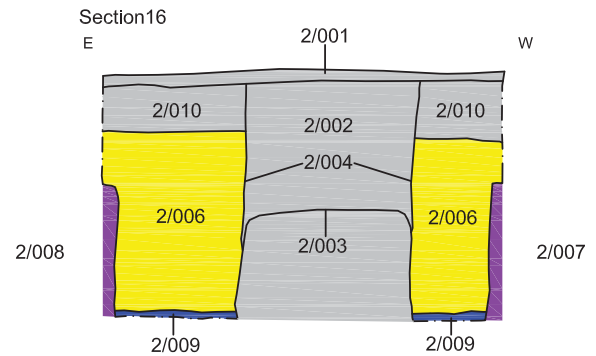
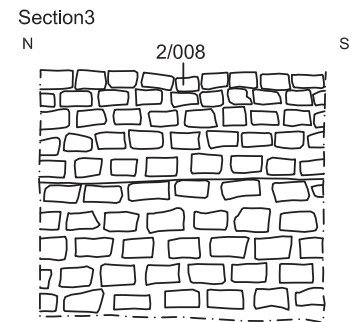
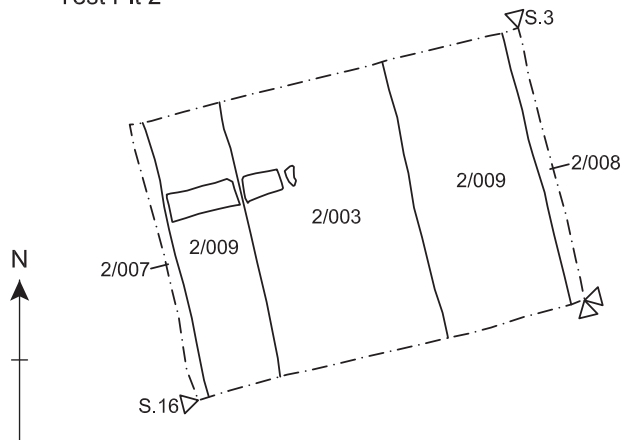


Figure 10: Sections from the Excavation

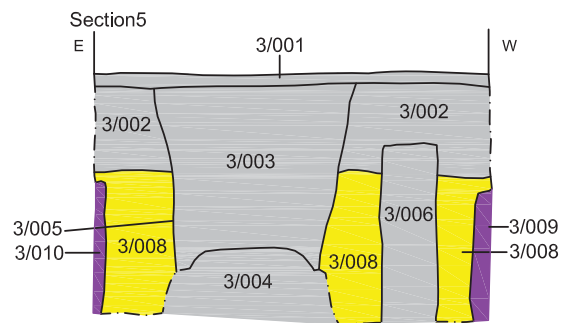
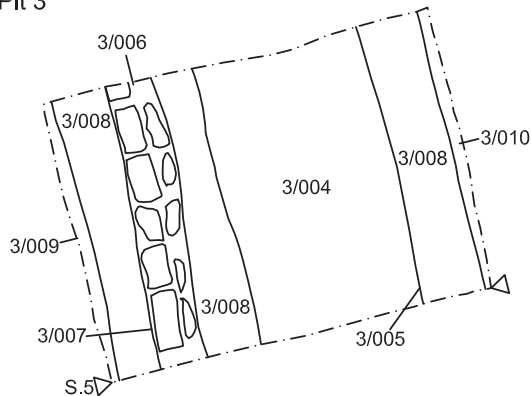
Test Pit 1



Test Pit 2

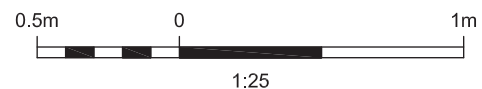


Test Pit 3

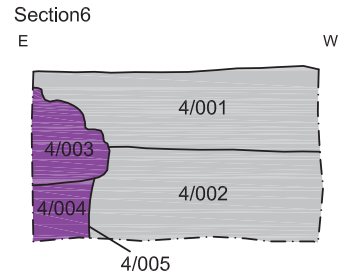
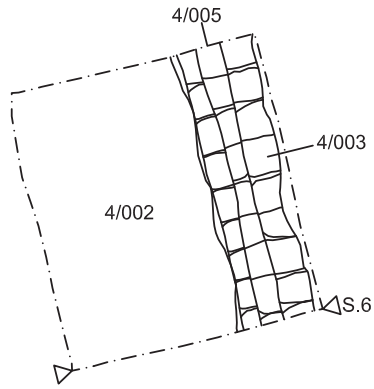


- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Period 4: Modern | Period 3, Phase 2 |
| Period 3, Phase 5 | Period 3, Phase 1 |
| Period 3, Phase 4 | Period 2: Prehistoric - Medieval |
| Period 3, Phase 3 | |

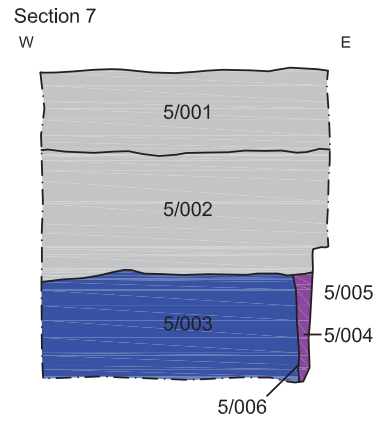
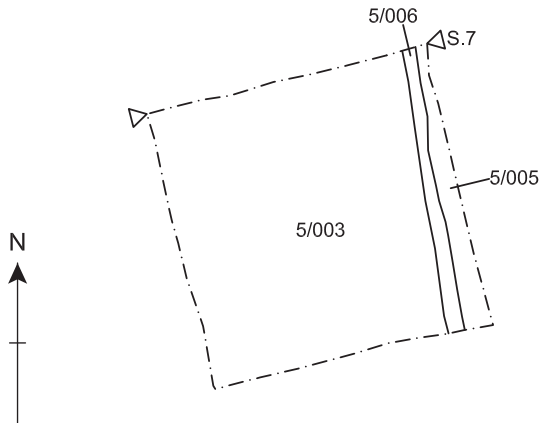
Figure 11: Test Pits 1-3: Plans & Sections



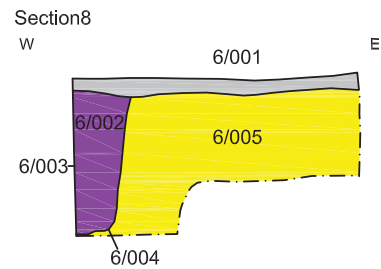
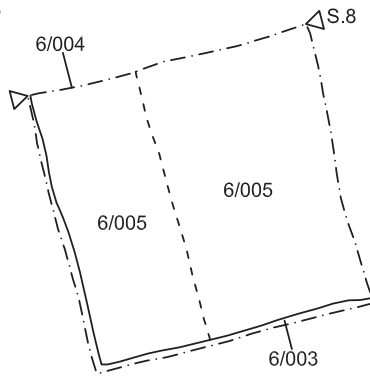
Test Pit 4



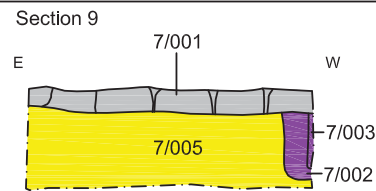
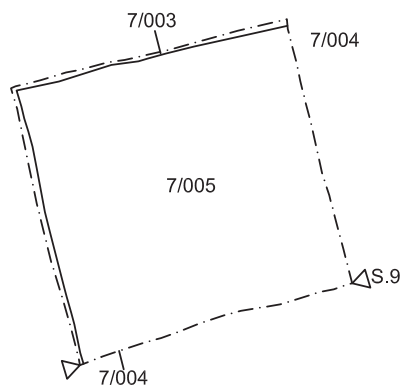
Test Pit 5



Test Pit 6



Test Pit 7



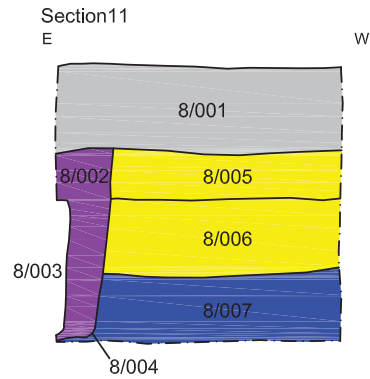
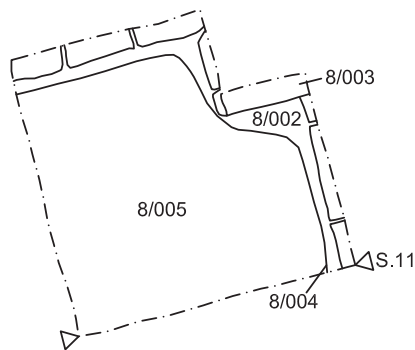
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Period 4: Modern | Period 3, Phase 2 |
| Period 3, Phase 5 | Period 3, Phase 1 |
| Period 3, Phase 4 | Period 2: Prehistoric - Medieval |
| Period 3, Phase 3 | |



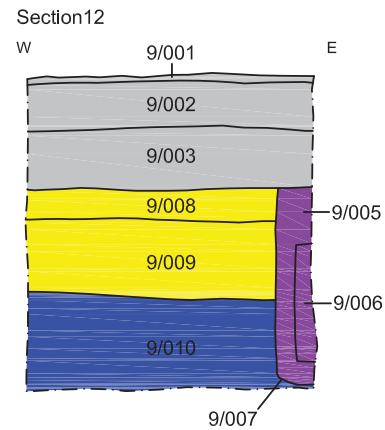
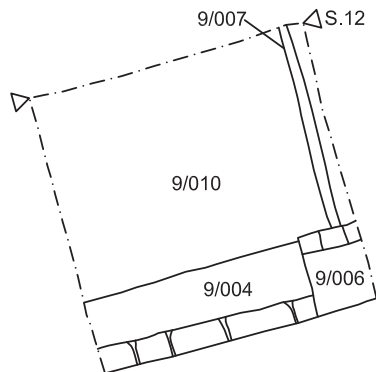
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Figure 12: Test Pits 4-7: Plans & Sections

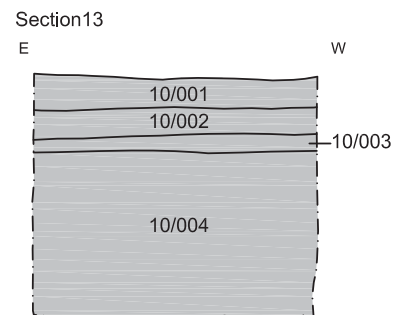
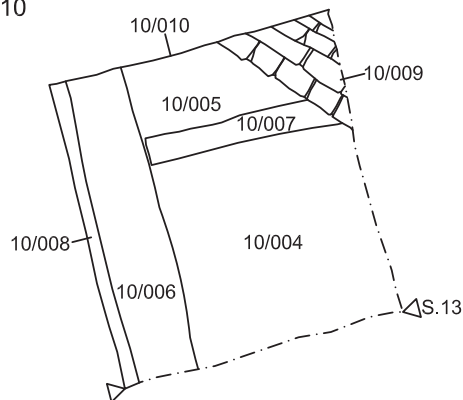
Test Pit 8



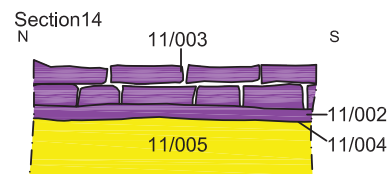
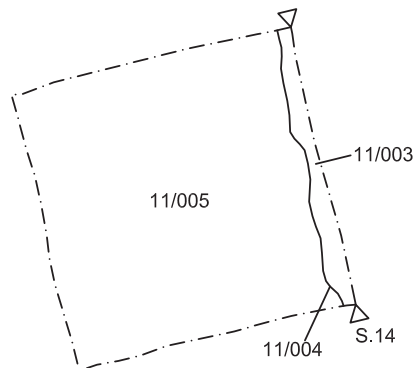
Test Pit 9



Test Pit 10



Test Pit 11



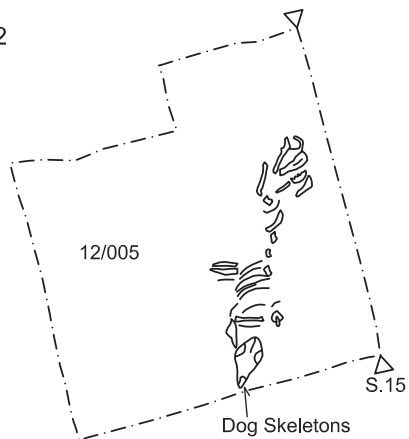
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Period 4: Modern | Period 3, Phase 2 |
| Period 3, Phase 5 | Period 3, Phase 1 |
| Period 3, Phase 4 | Period 2: Prehistoric - Medieval |
| Period 3, Phase 3 | |

0.5m 0 1m

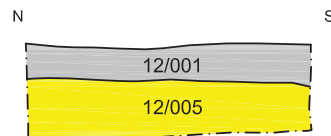
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Figure 13: Test Pits 8-11: Plans & Sections

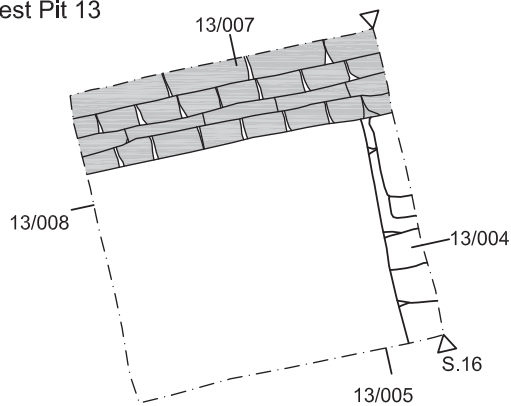
Test Pit 12



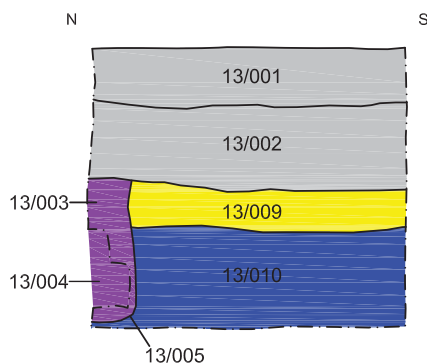
Section 15



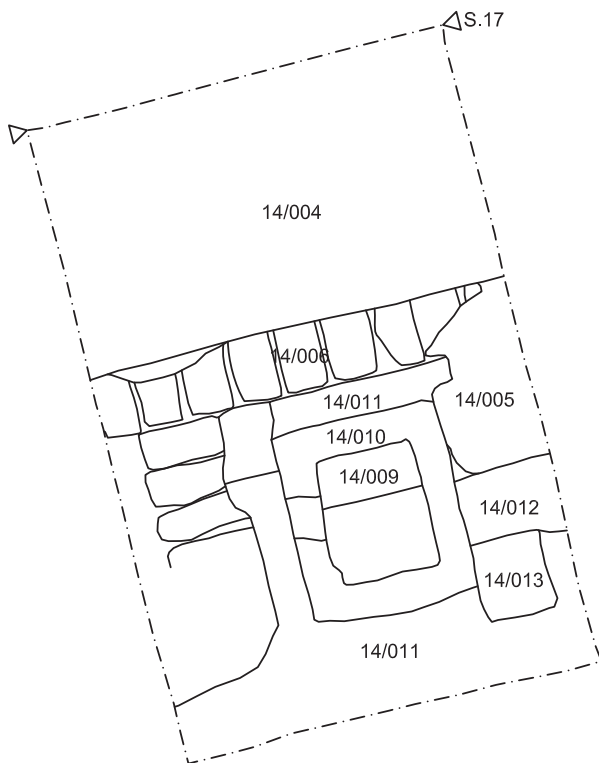
Test Pit 13



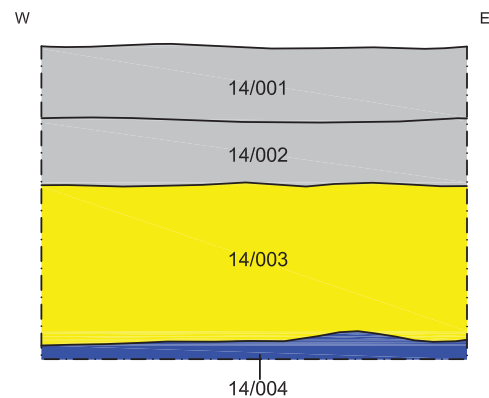
Section 16



Test Pit 14



Section 17



- Period 4: Modern
- Period 3, Phase 5
- Period 3, Phase 4
- Period 3, Phase 3
- Period 3, Phase 2
- Period 3, Phase 1
- Period 2: Prehistoric - Medieval



Figure 14: Test Pits 12-14: Plans & Sections



Appendices

APPENDIX A CONTEXT REGISTER

HEF08 Context Register		Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Plan No.	Section No.
1/001		pale grey cement	1.40m	1.00m	0.04m	1	1
1/002		hardcore	1.40m	1.00m	0.45m	1	1
1/003		wall foundations	1.40m	unknown	0.70m	1	1
1/004		fill of foundation trench	1.40m	0.20m	0.25m	1	1
1/005		foundation trench	1.40m	0.20m	0.25m	1	1
1/006		internal wall foundation	1.40m	?	0.11m	1	1
1/007		layer	1.40m	1.00m	0.28m	1	1
2/001		cement floor	1.40m	1.00m	0.04m	2	2, 3
2/002		drain fill	1.40m	0.60m	0.50m	2	2, 3
2/003		drain	1.40m	0.60m	0.30m	2	2, 3
2/004		drain cut	1.40m	0.60m	0.60m	2	2, 3
2/005		drain support	0.22m	0.11m	0.28m	2	2, 3
2/006		layer	1.40m	1.00m	0.64m	2	2, 3
2/007		west wall foundation	1.40m	unknown	0.87m	2	2, 3
2/008		east wall foundation	1.40m	unknown	0.87m	2	2, 3
2/009		brick earth	1.40m	1.00m	0.02m	2	2, 3
2/010		rubble layer	1.40m	1.00m	0.25m	2	2, 3
3/001		cement floor	1.40m	1.00m	0.04m	3	4, 5
3/002		rubble layer	1.40m	1.00m	0.30m	3	4, 5
3/003		drain fill	1.40m	0.60m	0.60m	3	4, 5
3/004		drain	1.40m	0.60m	0.25m	3	4, 5
3/005		drain cut	1.40m	0.60m	0.85m	3	4, 5
3/006		wall to possible manhole	1.40m	0.19m	0.62m	3	4, 5

3/007	cut of wall	1.40m	0.20m	0.62m	3	4, 5
3/008	layer	1.40m	1.00m	0.56m	3	4, 5
3/009	west wall foundation	1.40m	unknown	0.87m	3	4, 5
3/010	east wall foundation	1.40m	unknown	0.87m	3	4, 5
4/001	floor surface	1.00m	0.90m	0.28m	4	6
4/002	levelling layer	1.00m	0.90m	0.32m	4	6
4/003	wall foundation	1.00m	unknown	0.38m	4	6
4/004	foundation trench fill	1.00m	0.20m	0.22m	4	6
4/005	foundation trench	1.00m	0.20m	0.22m	4	6
5/001	levelling layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.30m	5	7
5/002	layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.45m	5	7
5/003	alluvium	1.00m	1.00m	0.35m	5	7
5/004	wall foundation	1.00m	unknown	0.37m	5	7
5/005	fill of foundation trench	1.00m	0.15m	1.10m	5	7
5/006	cut of foundation trench	1.00m	0.15m	0.37m	5	7
6/001	thin cement layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.05m	6	8
6/002	fill of foundation trench	1.00m	0.20m	0.50m	6	8
6/003	wall of vault	1.00m	unknown	0.50m	6	8
6/004	foundation trench	1.00m	0.20m	0.50m	6	8
6/005	layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.50m	6	8
7/001	brick floor	2.40m	0.80m	0.06m	7	9, 10
7/002	foundation trench fill	1.00m	0.10m	0.26m	7	9, 10
7/003	wall foundation	1.00m	unknown	0.26m	7	9, 10
7/004	foundation trench	1.00m	0.10m	0.26m	7	9, 10
7/005	layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.35m	7	9, 10
8/001	levelling layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.30m	8	11

8/002	foundation trench fill	1.00m	0.20m	0.60m	8	11
8/003	wall foundation	1.00m	unknown	0.60m	8	11
8/004	foundation trench	1.00m	0.20m	0.60m	8	11
8/005	made layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.18m	8	11
8/006	made layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.26m	8	11
8/007	alluvium	1.00m	1.00m	0.24m	8	11
9/001	ceramic tile floor	1.00m	0.90m	0.01m	9	12
9/002	concrete base for tiles	1.00m	0.90m	0.20m	9	12
9/003	levelling layer	1.00m	0.90m	0.20m	9	12
9/004	wall underpinning	1.00m	unknown	0.20m	9	12
9/005	foundation trench fill	1.00m	0.12m	0.12m	9	12
9/006	wall foundation	1.00m	unknown	0.65m	9	12
9/007	foundation trench	1.00m	0.12m	0.70m	9	12
9/008	layer	1.00m	0.90m	0.12m	9	12
9/009	layer	1.00m	0.90m	0.26m	9	12
9/010	alluvium	1.00m	0.90m	0.34m	9	12
10/001	grey concrete	1.00m	1.00m	0.12m	10	13
10/002	levelling layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.11m	10	13
10/003	concrete	1.00m	1.00m	0.05m	10	13
10/004	levelling layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.55m	10	13
10/005	underpinning of wall (10/010)	1.00m	unknown	0.50m	10	13
10/006	underpinning of wall (10/008)	1.00m	unknown	0.20m	10	13
10/007	underpinning of wall (10/009)	1.00m	unknown	0.10m	10	13
10/008	wall	1.00m	unknown	0.35m	10	13
10/009	wall	1.00m	unknown	0.40m	10	13
10/010	wall	1.00m	unknown	0.40m	10	13
11/001	cement surface	1.00m	1.00m	0.15m	11	14
11/002	foundation trench fill	1.00m	0.10m	0.21m	11	14

11/003	wall foundation	1.00m	unknown	0.20m	11	14
11/004	foundation trench	1.00m	0.10m	0.21m	11	14
11/005	layer	1.00m	1.00m	0.26m	11	14
12/001	cement surface	1.20m	0.90m	0.12m	12	14
12/002	foundation trench fill	0.90m	0.10m	0.20m	12	15
12/003	wall foundation	0.90m	unknown	0.20m	12	15
12/004	foundation trench	0.90m	0.10m	0.20m	12	15
12/005	made layer containing dog skeletons	1.10m	1.10m	0.20m	12	15
13/001	concrete surface	1.10m	1.10m	0.20m	13	16
13/002	levelling layer	1.10m	1.10m	0.30m	13	16
13/003	foundation trench fill	1.10m	0.15m	0.26m	13	16
13/004	wall foundation	1.10m	unknown	0.95m	13	16
13/005	foundation trench	1.10m	0.15m	0.26m	13	16
13/006	foundation trench fill	1.10m	0.15m	0.45m	13	16
13/007	wall foundation	1.10m	unknown	0.40m	13	16
13/008	foundation trench	1.10m	0.15m	0.45m	13	16
13/009	layer	1.10m	1.10m	0.15m	13	16
13/010	layer	1.10m	1.10m	0.40m	13	16
14/001	concrete surface	2.30m	1.50m	0.28m	14	17, 18, 19
14/002	layer	2.30m	1.50m	0.25m	14	17, 18, 19
14/003	layer	2.30m	1.50m	0.55m	14	17, 18, 19
14/004	alluvial layer	2.30m	1.50m	0.10,	14	17, 18, 19
14/005	mortar layer	0.65m	0.35m	0.02m	14	17, 18, 19
14/006	wall foundation	1.50m	0.23m	1.20m	14	17, 18, 19
14/007	fill of possible kiln	0.80m	0.58m	0.26m	14	17, 18, 19
14/008	fill of possible kiln	0.50m	0.35m	0.16m	14	17, 18, 19
04/009	fill of possible kiln	0.50m	0.35m	0.10m	14	17, 18, 19

14/010	possible kiln	0.50m	0.35m	0.06m	14	17, 18, 19
14/011	rubble layer	1.50m	0.32m	0.02m	14	17, 18, 19
14/012	fill of possible flue	0.35m	0.25m	0.10m	14	17, 18, 19
14/013	possible tile surface	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m	14	17, 18, 19
15/001	concrete surface	1.50m	1.50m	0.30m	15	20, 21
15/002	layer	1.50m	1.50m	0.40m	15	20, 21
15/003	layer	1.50m	0.80m	0.30m	15	20, 21
15/004	fill of foundation trench	1.50m	0.60m	0.20m	15	20, 21
15/005	cut of foundation trench	1.50m	0.60m	0.20m	15	20, 21
15/006	wall/path	0.34m	0.20m	0.10m	15	20, 21
15/007	wall/path	1.50m	0.44m	0.21m	15	20, 21
15/008	fill of hole in wall (15/009)	0.40m	0.25m	?	15	20, 21
15/009	wall foundation	1.50m	unknown	0.80m	15	20, 21
15/010	Alluvium	1.50m	unknown	0.20m	15	20, 21
16/001	concrete surface	2.70m	1.50m	0.50m	16	22
16/002	rubble layer	2.70m	1.50m	0.20m	16	22
16/003	layer	1.10m	0.30m	0.10m	16	22
16/004	wall foundation	0.45m	0.12m	0.10m	16	22
16/005	wall foundation	0.44m	0.23m	0.40m	16	22
16/006	wall foundation	1.40m	0.35m	0.15m	16	22
16/007	wall of flue	0.90m	0.34m	0.20m	16	22
16/008	base of flue	0.90m	0.34m	0.20m	16	22
100	concrete surface	12.20m	9.00m	0.22m	100	102, 104
101	rubble layer	12.20m	9.00m	0.50m	100	102, 104
102	wall	0.83m	0.58m	0.07m	100	
103	foundation fill	9.53m	0.80m	0.23m	100	
104	wall	9.53m	0.50m	0.30m	100	
105	foundation trench	9.53m	0.80m	0.23m	100	
106	foundation fill	9.40m	0.40m	0.50m	100	

107	wall	9.40m	0.40m	0.70m	100	
108	foundation trench	9.40m	0.40m	0.50m	100	
109	fill of manhole	0.78m	0.65m	0.40m	100	
110	top of manhole	1.20m	1.10m	0.07m	100	
111	manhole	1.20m	1.10m	0.70m	100	
112	drain fill	3.40m	0.20m	0.10m	100	101
113	drain fill	3.40m	0.20m	0.20m	100	101
114	drain cover	3.40m	0.32m	0.05m	100	101
115	foundation fill	3.40m	0.80m	0.40m	100	
116	drain walls	3.40m	0.60m	0.30m	100	101
117	foundation trench	3.40m	0.80m	0.40m	100	
118	foundation fill	0.75m	0.35m	0.35m	100	
119	drain cover	0.75m	0.35m	0.05m	100	
120	drain walls	0.75m	0.35m	0.35m	100	
121	foundation trench	0.75m	0.35m	0.35m	100	
122	drain cover	0.52m	0.40m	0.04m	100	
123	drain walls	0.60m	0.42m	0.12m	100	
124	foundation fill	2.20m	0.60m	0.40m	100	
125	drain cover	2.20m	0.40m	0.04m	100	
126	drain walls	2.20m	0.50m	0.40m	100	
127	foundation trench	2.20m	0.60m	0.50m	100	
128	drain walls	1.20m	0.30m	0.25m	100	
129	wall	1.05m	0.36m	0.20m	100	
130	foundation fill	6.20m	0.40m	0.20m	100	
131	wall	6.20m	0.38m	0.60m	100	
132	foundation trench	6.20m	0.40m	0.20m	100	
133	wall	1.10m	0.36m	0.30m	100	
134	wall	3.95m	0.38m	0.41m	100	
135	demolition layer	12.20m	9.00m	0.20m	100	104
136	alluvial layer	12.20m	9.00m	0.16m	100	104
137	alluvium	12.20m	9.00m	1.60m	100	104, 105

138	wall	5.20m	0.40m	0.80m	100	
139	wall	4.90m	0.50m	0.80m	100	
140	basement floor	3.30m	1.60m	0.10m	100	
141	drain cover	2.00m	0.45m	0.40m	100	
142	drain walls	2.00m	0.45m	0.40m	100	
143	wall	1.20m	0.36m	0.15m	100	100
144	wall	6.10m	0.30m	1.60m	100	100
145	wall	1.30m	0.45m	0.30m	100	
146	wall	0.24m	0.35m	0.30m	100	
147	wall	1.85m	0.28m	1.60m	100	
148	brick basin	0.80m	0.60m	0.25m	100	
149	wall	1.80m	0.30m	1.60m	100	
150	wall	0.50m	0.45m	0.20m	100	
151	wall	1.10m	0.50m	0.25m	100	102
152	fill of well	1.00m	1.00m	0.80m	100	
153	fill of well cut	1.10m	1.10m	0.10m	100	
154	well capping	1.10m	1.10m	0.80m	100	
155	well cut	1.10m	1.10m	0.10m	100	
156	fill of flue	0.50m	0.45m	0.25m	100	102
157	fill of manhole	0.78m	0.65m	0.30m	100	
158	fill of brick structure	1.20m	1.18m	0.40m	101	
159	fill of brick structure	1.20m	1.18m	0.40m	101	
160	pit fill	1.45m	0.95m	0.42m	101	103
161	pit fill	1.45m	0.95m	0.50m	101	103
162	pit fill	1.45m	0.95m	0.32m	101	103
163	pit	1.45m	0.95m	1.35m	101	103
164	well	1.10m	1.10m	0.20m	100	
165	wall	1.80m	unknown	1.60m	101	
166	fill of brick structure	1.20m	1.18m	0.40m	101	
167	foundation fill	11.50m	0.60m	0.20m	101	
168	foundation trench	11.50m	0.60m	0.20m	101	

169		base of flue		0.60m	0.40m	0.05m	100	
170		natural	12.20m	9.00m	0.20m	0.20m	101	105
171		foundation fill	5.20m	2.20m	0.20m	0.20m	101	
172		foundation trench	5.20m	2.20m	0.20m	0.20m	101	

APPENDIX B MATRIX

APPENDIX C SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

The archaeological work at the site produced 128 sherds of pottery, weighing a little over 4.5kg, from 12 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive using Museum of London codes. The majority of the context assemblages were hand collected though some deposits only produced pottery from the residues of the environmental samples. Wherever this was the case (eg contexts [156] and [157]) sherds are usually very small. The hand-collected assemblage by contrast is generally composed of unabraded sherds of mixed sizes (to over 200mm across) – the smaller sherds here being more the result of the fragile nature of the finewares rather than an indicator of notable reworking. As such the majority of the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to repeated redeposition.

The whole assemblage is of the post-medieval period, the vast majority falling into a late 17th- to early/mid 18th- century bracket. Very few sherds of the later 18th to 19th centuries are present. The range of fabrics is quite wide considering the small size of the assemblage (Table *).

Fabric	No. of sherds	Weight (grams)
BORDG: White Borderware with green glaze	2	285
BORDY: White Borderware with yellow glaze	1	12
RBOR: Red Borderware	1	13
WEAL: Wealden buff ware	2	23
PMR: Post-medieval Redwares	19	872
STSL: Combed slipware	1	23
TGW: London tin-glazed ware	14	127
TGW C: London tin-glazed ware, plain white	8	133
TGW H: London tin-glazed ware, blue dec. on pale blue glaze	17	275
LONS: London stoneware	41	2,494g
LONS: London stoneware, white slipped	1	3
SWSG: White salt-glazed stoneware	2	20
WEST: Westerwald stoneware	3	108
CHPO: Chinese porcelain	5	85
CREA: Creamware	6	46
PEAR: Pearlware	3	3
ROCK: Rockingham mottled brown	1	1
ENGs: English stoneware	1	1
Totals	128	4,524g

The Assemblages

All contexts produced only small assemblages of pottery. By far the largest group is from layer [135] which produced 78 sherds (2,891g) though 37 of these sherds (2,450g) are from a single large London stoneware jar. The next largest group is composed of a mere eight sherds (374g) from Test-pit 15 of the evaluation [15/002]. The small size of the assemblages often makes close dating difficult based on the ceramics alone though this is usually rectified

by the presence of unabraded clay pipes. Many of the fabrics/vessels could sit either side of 1700 and it is probable that some of the vessels such as the white Borderwares (BORD), although being deposited in the early 18th century, are later 17th- century vessels. The degree of residuality/intrusiveness, or indeed the longevity of certain vessels, is often difficult to gauge due to the small assemblage sizes.

As the overall assemblage is so small, and in an attempt to reduce the amount of further analysis on the pottery, the context assemblages will be summarized individually for this assessment.

Evaluation layer [14/003]: The two unabraded sherds from this deposit consist of a Westerwald globular mug sherd (53g) with applied stamped roundels and patchy cobalt blue wash and an abraded Tin-glazed Ware sherd (13g) from an ointment pot. A date range of 1675-1725 is quite likely.

Evaluation layer [15/002]: The eight sherds from this deposit include rimsherds from one jar and two bowls in Post-medieval Redware (260g). One of the latter sherds has a scar on its exterior where a buff coloured earthenware base has fused to the glaze during firing suggesting the presence of 'seconds' at the site. The context also produced two conjoining sherds from a plain Chinese porcelain teabowl (69g), a single sherd of Tin-glazed Ware (19g) and two sherds (26g) from a Creamware bowl. The latter two sherds suggest a deposition date in the second half of the 18th century though a number of the other vessels represented in this context could belong to the first half of the century.

Evaluation layer [16/002]: This produced a single sherd (24g) from a Westerwald globular mug with cobalt blue and manganese purple colouring over embossed foliage decoration. A mid 17th- to mid 18th- date range is likely.

Demolition layer [135] produced 78 sherds of largely unabraded pottery (representing 29 different vessels). The group is dominated by London stoneware, most notably 37 sherds (2,450g) from a single large jar/bottle with an iron wash on the upper body. In addition a smaller bottle with specked iron wash (imitating a Frechen Bellarmine bottle)(42g) and a white slipped vessel (3g) are also present in London stoneware. Sherds from at least six different Post-medieval Redware jars (155g) were also retrieved. Two white Borderware vessels, a yellow glazed cup (Pearce 1992, Type 197T) and a green glazed vessel with all over glaze are perhaps the earliest pieces in the group. The assemblage also contains a significant number of Tin-glazed Wares, representing at least 13 different vessels (21 sherds/164g). These sherds, which show some signs of abrasion, include examples with plain white and blue tinged glazes, a number of which have simple blue painted decoration. At least five plates and four bowls are represented. Other wares include a combed slipware dish with piecrust rim (23g), blue and white decorated Chinese porcelain (16g, at least one teabowl and saucer) and two conjoining sherds from a small teabowl in Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (20g). The latter piece is of interest in that it suggests the deposit dates to after 1720/30 even though many of the other vessels may predate this (notably the white Borderwares). A deposition date between 1720 and 1760 is probable.

The five sherds of pottery (4g) from context [156] consist of tiny chips collected from the environmental residues. As such the degree of residuality/intrusiveness cannot be gauged. The material includes Post-medieval Redware, London stoneware (3 sherds) and Tin-glazed

Ware. A 1680-1750 date range can be suggested though the clay pipes are more in keeping with a 1720-1760 range.

The 11 sherds of pottery (39g) from man-hole fill [157] were again all collected from the residue of the environmental sample though some larger sherds are present. The largest pieces consist of four fragments from late Creamware vessels (20g), including a plain side plate. There are also three small sherds (3g) of Pearlware, including rims from a teabowl and plate with blue shell-edged decoration. Other material includes a (residual) sherd of Tin-glazed Ware and sherds from an English stoneware jar, Post-medieval Redware flower pot and Rockingham-type mug. A deposition date between 1800 and 1850/60 is probable.

Context [158] produced an assemblage dominated by unabraded Tin-glazed Ware (eight sherds weighing 119g) including a bowl with plain white glaze and a bowl and plate with blue tinged glazes decorated with simple dark blue painted lines. The only other sherd is from the rim of a jar in Wealden-type buff earthenware. A 1680/90 – 1750 date range is suggested by the pottery though the clay pipes from the deposit suggest a tighter early 18th- century date range.

Context [159] produced two large sherds only. These consist of the complete profile of a deep dish of 340mm diameter in green glazed white Borderware (Pearce 1992, type 46G) (279g) and the base of a Post-medieval Redware jar (183g). These two vessels could easily be of early/mid 17th- to early/mid 18th- century date though the clay pipes from this deposit suggest deposition between 1700 and 1730.

The three pit fills (contexts [160], [161] and [162]) produced a combined assemblage of 11 unabraded sherds weighing 450g. The upper fill [160] contained a large sherd (35% of the rim) from a late C17th- to early 18th- century storage vessel (Orton 1988, 315, No. 1334) (TGW C) as well as two sherds from a rounded bowl (TGW H). This fill also contained single sherds from a Westerward hollow-ware, Wealden buff ware bowl/plate and a Red Borderware bowl. Fill [161] was also dominated by Tin-glazed Ware, most notably a large part of a 240mm diameter hemispherical bowl with simple rim and dark blue painted gridded and spotted external decoration (TGW H). Another TGW H bowl, with out-turned rim, and a large fragment from the base of a Post-medieval Redware jar (115g) were also present in this deposit. The lowest fill [162] contained a single unglazed Post-medieval jar sherd. A date range of 1680/90 to 1720/30 is probable for the pit infilling.

Context [166] produced a single sherd from a Post-medieval Redware jar with D-shaped club rim (78g) which can only be placed in a mid 17th- to mid 18th- century bracket.

Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

The assemblage from the site, although generally unabraded, is very small, both in overall size and particularly by context group. This makes detailed analysis of the sources of pottery supply and status unreliable, particularly considering the potential of not being able to isolate residual 17th- century vessels from those of the early 18th century. There are much larger, more secure, assemblages of this period from London (Orton 1988; Orton and Pearce 1984). As such the current assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis beyond that already undertaken for the current assessment. However, the assemblage, which is essentially domestic in nature, does shed light on the date and nature

of the earliest occupation at the site and as such reference to the material should be made in the final publication report.

Methodology of Further Work

No further detailed analysis is proposed for the assemblage. All of the material has already been spot-dated and quantified by fabric/form during the assessment. No separate pottery report is proposed for publication but information from this assessment should be used in the integrated site narrative of the final report. No sherds need be illustrated though up to rim 10 sherds could be used to illustrate the dating evidence within the descriptive narrative.

The Ceramic Building Materials by Sarah Porteus

Introduction

A total of 191 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing 52.140Kg has been examined from 26 contexts. Additionally eight fragments of roofing slate weighing a total of 6g and six mortar samples weighing 98g have also been examined. The material is all of post-medieval date. The weight of each group of material is set out in table 1.

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Post-medieval ceramic building materials	191	52142
Mortar	6 samples	98
Building stone	5	4

Table 1: finds and environmental archive general summary

Methodology

All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a recording form based on that of the Museum of London (MoL). Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and cross-referenced to the MoL building materials type series where possible. The data have been entered onto an Excel database. Fabric dates, types and interpretation have been checked by Susan Pringle. The material has been retained.

The fabrics and forms

Post-medieval

Peg tile

Fabric 4

Peg tile fabric 4 is an orange fabric with sparse fine quartz inclusions and fine sanding on the base. The peg tile was recovered from contexts [140] and [156]. Complete dimensions were taken from the tile from context [140], with a length of 272 by 164 wide by 14mm thick. A circular peg hole was present in tile from both contexts. Brownish grey coarse sandy lime mortar adhered to all sides of the tile from context [140] suggesting the tile may have been re-used to form part of the basement floor deposit. The pegtile is 16th to 20th century in date.

Pantile

Fabric 3

An almost complete pantile in fabric 3 with a rectangular central nib was recovered from context [161]. Fabric 3 is a fine orange fabric with sparse fine quartz, white calcareous and fine iron-rich inclusions with fine sanding on base. Very small flakes of unidentified tile in fabric 3 were present in context [104]. Pantile has been in use in London since the 1630's.

Vitrified tile

Fabric 5.

Four unusual tiles in fabric 5 were recovered from demolition deposit [135]. Fabric 5 is a white, completely vitrified fabric. The tiles measure 90 by 60 by 12mm. One tile is flat and plain, one tile has regularly spaced punched holes at 10mm spacing. Two of the tiles appear to have been intended to join together as both have 10mm square thin ceramic spacers with circular ceramic rods through the middle secured in place by a vitrified substance, the spacers are at regular 10mm spacing. The extreme high fired, vitrified, nature of the fabric suggests the tile may have had a function within a kiln, possibly performing an insulating function within the walls of the kiln. The tiles are probably of 18th to 20th century date.

Brick

Fabrics: MoL3035, MoL3032, MoL3033, 1, 2.

Both early and later post-medieval bricks are present. The brick samples are summarised below, by context, in Table 2. The earliest bricks present are in soft red fabric 3033. These are found in London from the late 15th century to the late 17th century. In the later 17th century these were replaced by harder dark red bricks containing domestic rubbish such as bone and ashes (fabric 3032). The earlier examples are unfrogged, with frogs becoming more common after c. 1750 AD. All the red bricks were made at brickfields close to London. By the end of the 18th century, yellow Kentish 'stock' bricks, fabric 3035, were in use. Brick fabrics 1 and 2 could not be compared to a known MoL code. Fabric 1 is an orange-pink to brown fabric with abundant cream calcareous speckling with sparse slag, flint and limestone inclusions with sparse coarse quartz grains and moderate to coarse red and black iron rich inclusions. It is similar in appearance to fabric 3032 and may be a variant of this fabric. Fabric 2 is also similar to 3032 in appearance with an orange-brown colour and occasional very coarse quartz inclusions and sparse moderate to medium quartz, iron rich and calcareous inclusions. The similarity of fabric 1 and 2 to 3032 indicates a similar date range.

Context	Sample No.	Date range	Fabric	Size in mm			Comments
				L	B	T	
102	113	1770-1950	3035	220	110	65	Frogged - Shallow poorly defined rectangular frog.
104	106	1650-1950	1	215	102	65	Unfrogged.
107	104	1650-1950	1	235	100	65	Unfrogged. Diagonal place mark on stretcher face. Slate attached to mortar on brick face.
116	109	1650-1950	3032	215	105	65	Unfrogged. Diagonal place mark on stretcher face.
128	112	1650 -1950	1	218	103	62	Unfrogged. Slightly diagonal

Context	Sample No.	Date range	Fabric	Size in mm L B T			Comments
							sloping place marks on stretcher face.
129	105	1650-1950	3032	216	102	65	Frogged - Shallow poorly defined rectangular frog in surface. Warped irregular sides.
131	111	1650-1950	3032	220	95	63	Unfrogged. Diagonal place marks on stretcher face, irregular sides.
133	114	1650-1950	3032	220	100	66	Unfrogged.
134	110	1450-1700	3033	230	100	65	unfrogged. Indented margin. 2 conjoining fragments.
137	104	1450-1700	3033				Fragments only
137	104	1650-1950	3032				Fragments only
138	100	1750-1950	1	222	105	65	Frogged - Possible very slight frog.
139	101	1650-1800	2	225	110	65	Unfrogged.
143	107	1450-1700	3033	225	102	65	Unfrogged. Indented margin.
144	108	1450-1700	3033	230	105	65	Unfrogged.
145	103	1650-1800	3032	210	100	60	Unfrogged.
147	115	1450-1700	3033	150+	108	60	Unfrogged. Indented margin.
148	116	1750-1950	3032	220	100	65	Frogged - Shallow frog in one side. Sharp arises. Trace of second 3032 brick within mortar on one face.
149	117	1450-1700	3033	220	105	65	Unfrogged. Indented margin. 4 conjoining fragments.
150	118	1750-1950	3032	218	102	65	Frogged - Very indistinct shallow slight frog.
151	119	1650-1800	3032	230	100	65	Unfrogged. Part of second brick, possibly 3040, and a trace of 3033 on side.
154	120	1750-1950	3032	220	105	65	Frogged, shallow poorly defined frog.
156	100	1450-1700	3033				Fragments only
156	100	1650-1800	3032				Fragments only
157	101	1450-1700	3033				Fragments only
157	101	1650-1800	3032				Fragments only
157	101	1650-1800	Nr3032				Fragments only
161	102	1450-1700	3033				Fragments only
161	102	1650-1800	3032				Fragments only
161	102	1450-1700	3033				Fragments only

Table 2: Brick samples with date range by context.

Three phases of building are suggested by the brick type, table 3 gives the phase per context for brick structures. This phasing is tentative due to possible re-use of earlier bricks.

Tentative phase	Contexts	Brick Fabrics	Date range
Phase 1	[134], [143], [144], [147], [149]	3033	1450-1700
Phase 2	[104], [107], [116], [128], [131], [133], [139], [145], [151]	Unfrogged 3032, 1, 2	1650-1800
Phase 3	[102], [129], [138], [148], [150], [154]	Frogged 3032, 3035	1750-1950

Table 3: Suggested phasing of brick structures by context.

Mortar

Mortar samples were taken from three contexts; [137], [156], [157]. Table 4 details the mortar types from samples by context. Note was also made of mortar types adhering to brick samples. Three mortar types were identified within the assemblage. Type 1 is a loose, moderately sandy white lime mortar with inclusions of lime up to 4mm with moderate pebble inclusions up to 3mm and occasional organic, bone and charcoal inclusions. Type 1 can be grey in colour depending on sooting and amount of charcoal inclusions. Type 2 is a loose to moderately hard yellowish brown coarse sandy lime mortar with more frequent sand than type 1 and occasional organic inclusions. Type 3 is a hard grey coarse sandy mortar and was only found adhering to one brick from context [104].

All the mortar types are post-medieval. Broad date ranges for the mortar are based mostly upon the brick types contained within them and the strength of the mortar bond. Type 1 is most likely the earliest of mortar types and is found in contexts with brick fabrics 3033 and 3032 and is probably 16th to early 19th century in date. Type 2 occurs with brick types 3032 and with the single 3035 brick and is therefore most likely slightly later in date of 18th to early 20th century. Types 1 and 2 occurred together in context 156 and 157. Type 3 is a much harder mortar fabric and is likely to be 19th to 20th century in date and only occurred in context [104].

Context	Sample	Weight	Mortar type
137	104	28	Type 1: with charcoal, lime, burnt bone and flint inclusions up to 30mm.
156	100	88	Type 1: Greyish white, sooted.
156	100	130	Type 1: Greyish white, sooted.
156	100	38	Type 2: sparse organic inclusions, sooted.
157	101	30	Type 2
157	101	40	Type 1: two pieces appear to be plastered on one side, may be coarse render.

Table 4: Mortar types from samples by context.

Stone

Eight small fragments of blue-grey slate were present in the assemblage weighing a total of 6g. Slate fragments were present in context [156], [157], [161] and was also present mortared to the face of a brick from context [107]. The fragments of slate are too small for form to be accurately determined though they are most likely from flat roofing slate or, as in the case of context [107], had been used in wall construction.

Summary

The CBM is all of post-medieval date. The CBM evidence is consistent with that from historic maps of the area showing the site as undeveloped until the late 17th century, three tentative phases are suggested which are consistent with site redevelopment over time. The possible kiln tiles are of interest due to the proximity of known pottery kiln sites in particular the production of 'Girl-on-a-swing' pottery in the mid 18th century.

Material for Illustration

The possible kiln tiles from context [135] should be illustrated for publication.

Analysis of potential

The CBM assemblage has the potential to date the contexts in which it occurs and suggests three building phases.

The assemblage has the potential to provide evidence for construction of the 18th century and to confirm the presence of pottery kilns in the vicinity of the site.

Significance of the material

International and national

The assemblage is not of international significance and is unlikely to be of national significance.

Regional and local

The assemblage is of local significance if the possible kiln tiles confirm the presence of pottery kilns detailed in the GLSMR.

Further work required

Publication

Specialist time required for final analysis and publication of the report and further research to confirm function of possible kiln tiles.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

The building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes to meet museum requirements for deposition. Samples of each fabric type and the possible kiln tiles should be retained all other material is recommended to be discarded.

Conservation requirements

None.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

Introduction

A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments was recovered during the excavations. A total of 43 pieces (wt 317g), 14 of which represent bowls and bowl fragments, were contained by eight different contexts. The majority of fragments are of late 17th to early 18th century date.

Fragments of this period are unabraded and in remarkably good condition, with near complete to complete bowls. All pieces have been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive.

Stem Fragments

The majority of pieces consist of stem fragments (29). None of the pieces contain any maker's marks. The largest group was recovered from demolition layer [135], which contained 13 stem fragments dating to the late 17th to early 18th century. Other pieces of the same date were recovered from layer [14/003], brick structure fill [158] and pit [163] (fill [161]).

Four stem fragments from flue fill [156] are of mid 18th-century date, whereas the latest pieces (late 18th to 19th century) were contained by manhole fill [157].

Bowls

A total of 14 bowls and bowl fragments were recovered, six of which are complete. The only bowl containing a maker's mark (RF <1>) was recovered from layer [14/003]. The bowl exhibits a moulded fleur-de-lis on the sides of the heel, which can not be attributed to a specific maker. The bowl dates to the late 17th to early 18th century and is of Atkinson and Oswald's Type 21 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969: Fig 2, 180; 1680-1710). All bowls of this period are of the same type, although without the maker's mark. These include six bowls from demolition layer [135], four bowls from brick structure fill [158], an almost complete bowl from brick structure Fill [159] and a complete bowl from pit [163] (fill [160]). All exhibit a round to oval heel.

Only one fragment, from flue fill [156], is of later date. The piece is too small to be diagnostic, but can through association with the stem fragments be dated to the mid 18th century.

Significance and Potential

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage provides further dating evidence. However, all are from contexts containing pottery, the dates of which they corroborate. Although the assemblage is largely unabraded with a relatively high number of complete bowls, being a relatively small and homogenous group, it does not provide any potential for further analysis.

Methodology and Further Work

As all clay tobacco pipe fragments have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive, no further work is required. No separate report for publication is necessary and the current assessment report can be integrated in the site narrative.

The Glass by Elke Raemen

Introduction

A small glass assemblage consisting of 75 fragments (wt 98g) was recovered from four individual contexts. Five fragments from three different contexts date to the mid 17th to mid 18th century. Most pieces however were recovered from manhole fill [157], including some retained through environmental sample <101>, and are of 19th-century date. All glass has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive.

Mid 17th to mid 18th century

Vessel Glass

Three vessel fragments were recovered, including a globular-bodied wine bottle body sherd of late 17th- to early 18th-century date from demolition layer [135]. Pit [163] (fill [161]) contained a pale green neck fragment from a cylindrical phial (similar to Willmott 2002, Fig 117, 91), which dates between the mid 17th to mid 18th century. In addition, a pale green decanter neck fragment was recovered from brick structure fill [166]. The piece, which is unabraded, exhibits a slender neck, with roughly cut, unverted rim. Although it can not be excluded as a flask fragment, the surviving neck is almost identical to Hume's decanter type 1 (Humes 1991, Fig 65, no 1, 197), which dates between 1700 and 1720 and is of the shaft-and-globe form.

Window Glass

Two fragments of window glass were recovered. Both are pale green (1.1 to 1.33mm thick) and date between the late 17th to mid 18th century. Pieces were recovered from Pit [163] (fill [161]; environmental sample <102>) and demolition layer [135].

19th century

All glass of this date was contained by manhole fill [157] and recovered from environmental sample <101>.

Vessel Glass

Included are two green glass fragments from the same wine bottle, an aqua body sherd from a bottle which is undiagnostic of form and a foot fragment from a drinking vessel i.e. wine or liqueur glass. A total of 26 pieces in clear glass are from a cylindrical bottle or phial (shoulder di. c 30mm), the height of which can not be established. Three dark green-blue fragments from a cylindrical bottle or vase were recovered as well.

Window Glass

A total of 37 pale blue to pale green window glass fragments were recovered. Pieces measure between 1 and 1.6 mm thick.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage is small and mainly of 19th-century date, with only a few earlier pieces. As such, its only significance is in confirming the dating evidence. The assemblage is not considered to merit from any further research.

Methodology and Further Work

As the assemblage has already been recorded in full, no further work is required. Where required, the current assessment can be integrated into the narrative of the final report. No separate report needs to be prepared.

The Worked Bone by Elke Raemen

Introduction

A single bone whittle handle (RF <2>) was recovered during the excavations. The piece, contained by brick structure fill [166], exhibits a polished, even surface, suggesting lathe-finishing. The circular-sectioned handle, likely to be for a knife, contains an internal screw thread for a separate pommel, as well as traces of the iron whittle tang which has been

secured by a lead filler. Pottery from the same context dates to the mid 17th to mid 18th century.

Significance and Potential

As the handle is an isolated find and is not significant in its own right, it is not considered to be of any significance. No further research is required.

Methodology and Further Work

The handle has been recorded in full on a pro forma sheet for archive. No separate report is deemed necessary, although it can be included in the final report narrative if required. No further work is necessary.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 73 pieces of geological material, weighing 236g, from three individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed for archive on pro forma. All of the material was recovered from the residues of environmental samples and consists of very small chips and granules. Only two types of stone are present. Eight pieces of Welsh roofing slate (6g) are present though the sizes are such they could easily be residual or intrusive. The earliest context producing slate was [161], dated to the late 17th to early 18th (3g). The other two deposits are of later, 18th- century date [156] and probable 19th- century date [157]. The other material represented is coal. Context [161] produced 43 pieces (31g), while context [157] produced 22 pieces (19g). The material does not show signs of having been burnt.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage of geological material is small and lacks diversity. As such it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no work is proposed.

The Fire-Cracked Flint by Elke Raemen

A single piece of fire-cracked flint (wt 6g) was recovered from brick structure fill [158]. Its presence is irrelevant in the context of the site and it does not need mentioning in the final report.

The Shell by Elke Raemen

Introduction

The excavations produced only a small assemblage of four shell fragments (wt 3g). Demolition layer [135], dating to the mid 18th century, contained an undiagnostic oyster shell fragment. A further two undiagnostic oyster shell fragments were recovered from pit [163] (fill [161]; environmental sample <102>). The same context, which is of late 17th- to early 18th- century date, also contained a mussel shell fragment.

Significance and Potential

Given the small and undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Methodology and Further Work

Pieces have been recorded on pro forma archive sheets. No further work is required. No report needs to be included in the final report.

The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

Methods

Flots and hand picked seeds from five environmental samples were processed by AOC and submitted to Archaeology South-East for assessment. The flots were weighed, measured and scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-40 magnification. Preliminary identifications have been made with reference to literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Martin & Barkley 2000) and modern comparative material. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). The results of this assessment, including preliminary identifications for the macrobotanicals, their preservation and diversity are recorded in Table A.

Results

Sample <100> from (156) the fill of a flue produced a very small flot dominated by small fragments of coal/charcoal and other industrial waste. It also contained what appear to be charred plant remains however these were poorly preserved and retained no clear anatomical features. This is probably a result of charring at very high temperatures. Sample <101>, from (157) the fill of a manhole contained uncharred bramble (*Rubus* sp.), fig (*Ficus carica*) and cinquefoil/tomentil (*Potentilla* sp.) seeds. Small wood charcoal fragments and a single fly pupa were also noted.

Two of the samples, <102> and <103>, were taken from fills within pit [163]. Both contexts have produced assemblages dominated by uncharred and mineralised seeds and fruits, occasional fly pupae, fish bones, vitrified charcoal and fragments of industrial debris. The macrobotanical assemblage from <103>, (162) is of particular interest as it contains a diverse array of seeds predominantly from edible fruits as well as some woody taxa and weeds found on disturbed ground. These include grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus carica*), possible apple/crab apple (cf. *Malus domestica* / *sylvestris*), wild cherry/ sloe/ prune (*Prunus* spp.), carrot family (Apiaceae) taxa, radish (*Raphanus* sp.), brambles (*Rubus* spp.) and other rose family (Rosaceae) taxa. Other fruits and seeds noted include elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), corncockle (*Agrostemma* sp.), fumitories (*Fumaria* sp.), fat hen L. (*Chenopodium album*), stichwort/ampions (*Silene/ Stellaria* sp.), and several mineralised concretions containing as yet unidentified seeds. The final sample <104> was taken from alluvium deposits (137) and produced small fragments of coal/charcoal only.

Significance and Potential

These samples have produced an interesting assemblage of macrobotanical remains dominated by seeds from edible fruits some of which (such as figs) were used to aid digestion. The presence of uncharred botanicals in assemblages from pit fill contexts (161) and (162), samples <102> and <103> respectively and in sample <101>, (157) provide evidence for waterlogged/anaerobic conditions. Mineralised remains, fly pupae, insect fragments and fish bones in contexts (161) and (162) further suggest the likely presence of

faecal matter within these deposits. The assemblages and their preservation are fairly typical of cess fills or redeposited cess of the post-medieval era.

Several of the seeds are from exotic plants that were introduced to Britain from Roman times onwards. None of the taxa recorded so far are considered remarkable in assemblages from post-Medieval deposits. It is possible that fully sorting the flots from these samples will reveal further taxa (particularly in the <2mm fraction) that have not yet been noted. It will be interesting to establish whether any of the exotic taxa that became more widely available during the Post-Medieval expansion of London are present here. It is interesting to note the lack of cereals in these deposits. Cereals have been recorded in roughly contemporary cess deposits in the region (Pickard 2002) and are likely to have been an important part of the diet at this time.

The macrobotanical assemblage has potential to provide further information about the diet and perhaps even the status of the local inhabitants. Samples from deposits such as these can also reveal information about hygiene and health if they are targeted for retrieval of fly pupae, insects and parasites. Any unprocessed sediment could be processed for these remains. As the samples are small the dietary evidence from macrobotanicals is likely to be limited and therefore the samples are considered to have local significance rather than being of regional importance.

Recommendations for further work

Prior to producing a short note for publication it would be beneficial to sieve and fully sort the macrobotanicals from samples <101>, <102> and <103>. A literature search for further sites with comparable Post-Medieval deposits should also be undertaken as part of the analysis.

(If there is any remaining sediment from these samples it should be processed to boost the sample size. Small subsamples of soil could also be submitted for insect and parasite retrieval and analysis. Due to the presence of mineralised seeds as well as uncharred seeds the residues and flots should be sorted, or the samples should be wet sieved.)

References

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Table A: Flot and seed sample quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Sample Number	Context	Feature Type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Macrobotanical remains	Preliminary identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Ind debris
100	156	Fill of flue	6	<5				* Macrobotanical	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	++			***
101	157	Fill of manhole	10	10	*	*	*	***	<i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Ficus carica</i> L, cf. <i>Potentilla</i> sp.	(uncharred) ++/+++	*		
102	161	Pit fill	14	10	*		***	***	cf. <i>Agrostemma</i> sp., <i>Stellaria/Silene</i> sp., <i>Fumaria</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	(Uncharred) ++			**
103	162	Pit fill	30	110				****	<i>Prunus</i> spp., <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L., <i>Ficus carica</i> L., cf. <i>Malus</i> , <i>Rosaceae</i> & fruit skins	(Uncharred and mineralised) ++/+++	*		*
103	162	Pit fill	28	hand picked seed sample				****	<i>Prunus</i> spp., <i>Raphanus</i> sp., <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> spp., <i>Rosaceae</i> taxa, <i>Apiaceae</i> taxa, <i>Ficus carica</i> L, & fruit skins and mineralised concretions containing seeds and fruits	(Uncharred and mineralised) ++/+++	*	*	
104	137	Alluvium	22	<5			**	*	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	++			**

Animal Bones Assessment by Jennifer Thoms

Factual Data

Quantity of material

One hundred and twenty-seven fragments of mammal bones and approximately forty fish bone fragments were in the assemblage recovered from Hertford Street. The material was retrieved by hand during the evaluation (context 14/003) and the excavation (all other contexts). The identifiable mammal bones and mammalian ribs and vertebrae were retrieved from contexts [135], [156], [157], [161], [162] and [14/003]. Eighty-six indeterminate (unidentifiable) bone fragments were retrieved from contexts [135], [156], [157], [161] and [162]. The small assemblage of fish bones were retrieved from contexts [157], [161] and [162].

Provenance

The contexts provisionally date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Hogg 2009). There was no evidence from the bone assemblage of contamination or residuality, all bone fragments being in good to reasonable condition, and there being little variation in condition within each context.

Range and variety of material

The mammal bones derived from the common domesticates, cattle, sheep and pig. One dog was also represented, possibly from a disturbed burial. A rabbit was present, represented by bones of the fore-limbs, possibly indicative of a natural death and burial *in-situ*. The bones are in good to fair condition and some display marks indicative of taphonomic processes such as butchery or burning. The majority of identifiable bone for which ageing information was present derived from mature animals and there was no evidence of neonatal animals retrieved. Some vertebrae displayed evidence of having been dissected vertically, revealing the butchery technique employed. Some of the indeterminate fragments display evidence of burning, most were highly oxidised which suggests the use of bone for fuel, or accidental inclusion in the fire.

The catalogue is presented in Tables 1 – 3.

Table 1 The identifiable assemblage

con	element	species	side	fusion	fragmentation	pre s	stn	taphonomy
135	mandible	medium mammal	r		end of mandible	b	0	
135	humerus	sheep/goat	r	p unfused	proximal third	b	0	
135	ulna	sheep	l	fused	ulna proximal end	b	0	
135	mandible	cattle	l		hinge	b	0	3 dism
135	pelvis	sheep/goat	r	fused	acetabulum	b	0	butchered
135	femur	sheep	r	d fused	distal half	c	0	
135	tibia	dog	r	both fused	complete	c	0	
135	pph	sheep	rs	fused	complete	b	0	
135	femur	cattle	r	both absent	distal shaft frag	b	0	butchered
135	incisor	cattle	r		complete	b	0	

135	ulna	hare / rabbit	l	fused	almost complete	b	0	
135	humerus	rabbit	r	fused	complete	b	0	
135	humerus	rabbit	l	fused	prox end	b	0	
135	humerus	rabbit	l	fused	distal end	b	0	
162	mph	cattle	rs	fused	complete	b	0	
14/ 003	mc iii	pig	l	fused	complete	c	0	

Key to Table 1:

con	context	l	Left	p	proximal
pres	preservation	r	right	d	distal
stn	stain	rs	right side (of foot)	b	in good condition
dism	dismembering marks			c	in fair condition

Table 2: The ribs and vertebrae

context	size	r / v	pres	stain	taphonomy	frag	notes
135	l	r	b	0	knife mark	fragment	
135	l	r	b	0		fragment	
135	l	r	b	0		fragment	
135	m	r	b	0	butchered	fragment	
135	m	r	c	0		almost complete	
135	m	r	b	0		almost complete	
135	m	v	b	0	butchered	halved vertically	
135	m	v	c	0		fragment	
135	m	v	c	0		fragment	
135	s	v	c	0		complete	cat / small dog sized
135	s	r	b	0		fragment	cat / small dog sized
135	s	r	b	0		fragment	
156	s	r	c	1		articulation	
157	m	r	b	0		almost complete	
157	s	r	b	0		complete	
157	s	r	b	0		articulation fragment	
157	m	v	b	0	knife mark	fragment	
157	m	v	b	0	butchered	fragment	
161	m	v	b	0	butchered	halved vertically	
161	s	r	b	0		fragment	
161	s	r	b	0		fragment	
161	m	v	b	0		unfused epiphysis	
162	l	v	c	3	knife marks	spine	
162	l	r	b	0		articulation	
14/003	l	r	c	0		fragment	

Key to Table 2

s	small	r	rib	0	No staining
m	medium	v	vertebra	1	1 – 25% stained
l	large	pres	preservation	3	50 – 75% stained

Table 3: The unidentifiable assemblage

context	number of fragments	preservation	stain	taphonomy
135	3	b	0	

135	1	b	0	
135	1	b	4	burnt white
156	2	d	4	burnt white
156	3	c	0	
157	11	c	0	
161	30	c	0	
161	3	d	0	
161	1	b	0	
161	11	c	4	burnt white
161	3	c	4	burnt black
161	3	b	0	
161	3	c	0	
161	2	c	4	burnt black
161	7	c	4	burnt white
162	1	b	0	
162	1	b	4	burnt white

Key to Table 3:

b	in good condition	0	No staining
c	in fair condition	4	75 – 100% stained
d	in poor condition		

Three bones were complete and in a sufficiently well preserved state to allow them to be measured and the measurements are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Measurements

species	element	measurements			
		GL	Glpe	Bp	Bd
dog	tibia	166.60		34.55	22.45
sheep	proximal phalanx		43.80	14.10	12.25
cattle	middle phalanx		43.50	37.95	33.25

Methodology

The mammalian elements were identified as far as possible to element and species using identification atlases (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1986) and the reference material at AOC Archaeology Group. Distinction between sheep and goat followed Boessneck (1969). The material was assessed by eye for basic condition and rated on a scale of a to d, with “a” representing fresh, shiny intact bone, and “d” indicating abraded bone with more than 50% of its surface missing. Staining and discolouration was assessed and noted on a scale ranging from “0” – no discolouration, through to “4” – between 75% and 100% discolouration. Each fragment was examined closely for taphonomic markers such as scars from butchery or gnawing and evidence of burning.

The fish bones were removed from the mammal bones and re-bagged for further analysis by a suitably qualified specialist.

Bone measurements followed the guidelines detailed in von den Dreisch (1976).

Primary sources or relevant documentation

The bones are listed in the excavation report (Hogg 2009).

Statement of potential

The bones are fairly well preserved and display taphonomic markings well. They derive from the main domesticated animals – cattle, sheep and pig. Rabbit is also present, as is dog. All animal bone remains were retrieved from contexts dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Thus the animal bones do not present any evidence of prehistoric activity but they do add to our understanding of post-medieval activity on the site. The small size of the assemblage limits the further analysis that is possible on the material. Some of the animal bones display butchery marks, which, together with the species represented, suggest they derive from the food production industry. The assemblage is too small for meaningful analysis of the element distribution, but it can be seen from Table 1 that cattle are mainly represented by bones from the head and feet, with one fragment from a meat-producing bone (the femur) being present. The sheep bones mainly derive from meat-rich bones, with one foot bone present. The bones could have derived either from butchery waste or from domestic waste. One rabbit was present in the assemblage. This may represent food waste or a natural death. Burnt bones were retrieved from most of the bone-producing contexts and, perhaps surprisingly, both burnt and unburnt bone was retrieved from the flue [156] noted as containing a large quantity of burnt material.

The small assemblage of animal bone fragments adds little to our understanding of the site formation processes in this instance, and most likely represents dumping of domestic refuse, although the presence of at least one cattle skull may indicate a butchering source for the material.

The assemblage of mammal bones does not elicit further research questions that will illuminate the understanding of the site. However, it may be of interest to have the fish remains assessed and catalogued in order to ascertain the species represented and the resource exploitation patterns suggested by them. Similarly, the measurements of the complete bones could be further analysed to produce an idea of stature of the animals represented. In the case of the cattle and sheep this may be of interest as the 18th and 19th centuries represent a period of change and development in stock breeding. In the case of the dog the measurement of the tibia could be used to determine the height of the animal. In all three cases the information obtained is likely to inform the findings from other sites, rather than increasing our understanding of animal husbandry on their own. The figures should therefore be available to other researchers for comparative purposes.

The data presented above is unlikely to contribute to local, national or regional research priorities, but may provide useful comparanda for future archaeological investigations in the Westminster area.

Significance of data

This assemblage only has very limited local significance, particularly in relation to the exploitation and development of cattle and sheep. The fish bones may expand our knowledge of local resource use.

Revised Research Aims

RRA01 – What species and elements are represented in the fish assemblage?

RRA02 – Do the fish remains contain evidence of butchery or other taphonomic processes?

RRA03 – Do the fish remains inform our knowledge of resource exploitation in 18th / 19th century London?

RRA04 – Can the measurements obtained contribute to our understanding of cattle and sheep breed development, most likely as part of a bigger research project?

Method Statement

The fish remains should be submitted to a specialist for assessment. The mammalian bones have been catalogued and assessed in this report and the data should be made available for other researchers and the bones stored for possible further use. The data contained in this assessment report should be summarised for final publication.

The resource requirements are:

Task 1: The fish remains should be submitted for analysis by a suitably qualified specialist.
0.50 day

Task 2: The bones and this report should be archived with the site archive, and ideally, at least Tables 1 and 4 should be included in a summary publication of the site.

Storage and curation

The material is dry and stable and thus quite suitable for long term storage. It is recommended that the material be retained in order to provide comparative material for future research.

References

- Boessneck, J. 1969 "Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linne) and goats (*Capra hircus* Linne)", in D. Brothwell & E. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology* 2, London, Thames and Hudson, pp 331-58.
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- Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones*. London Elsevier,

Hertford Street Assessment Report for the Conservation of a metal assemblage

Summary

The following is an assessment of conservation needs for the finds from Hertford Street. The work requested is to assess the conservation needs of the assemblage for long term curation in the Museum of London archives. Wherever possible preventative rather than interventive conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object.

Description

The assemblage consists of lead, iron and copper small finds from Hertford Street.

Condition

Objects are in varied conditions. Iron and copper show signs of active corrosion with powdery corrosion products visible on the surface.

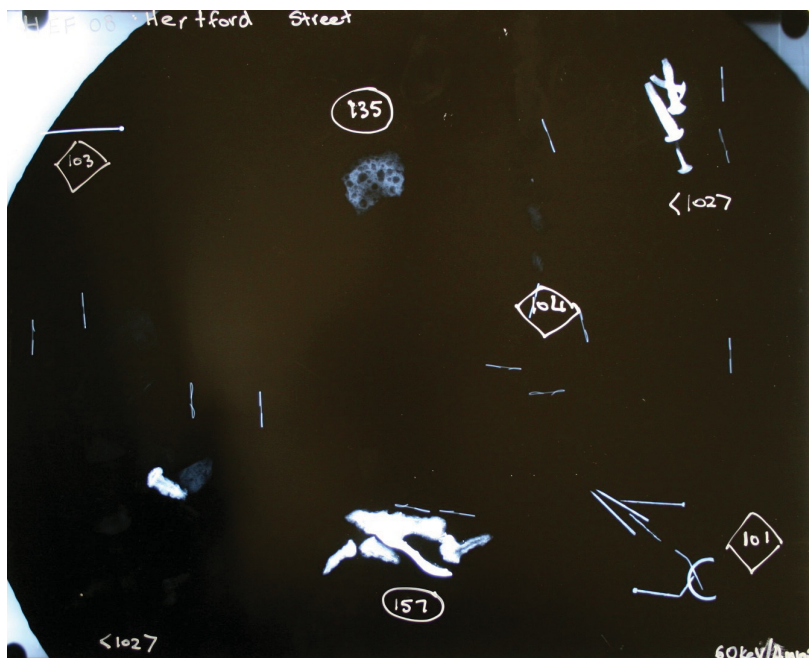
Lead and Iron slag appear stable.

List of artefacts:

Finds No	Site code	Context no.	Description	X-ray No.
	HEF 07	135	Slag	1
	HEF 07	137	Clinker	1
	HEF 07	157	Iron nails, tacks	1
	HEF 07	161	Iron nail	1
	HEF 07	162	Copper pin	1
	HEF 07	161	Slag	1
	HEF 07	157	Copper alloy pins	1
	HEF 07	157	Lead	

X-ray catalogue:

X-Ray No	Volts(KeV)	Time (secs)	Finds no.
1	60	4	All copper and iron objects. Contexts- 135, 137, 157, 161, 162



Recommended treatment

Copper and Iron finds require chemical stabilisation.

Copper

It is recommended that the artefacts undergo superficial cleaning using scalpels and wooden tools under the microscope. To ensure stability of the finds, chemical stabilisation should be carried out using 3% BTA in IMS in immersion under vacuum, followed by rinsing in IMS. A coating of 15% Incralac in acetone, applied by immersion and repeated up to three times should be applied to enhance stability. The last layer should contain a small amount of matting agent to minimise glare and shininess. The finds should be packed according to current standards at Museum London archive and stored in a sealed box with silica gel.

Iron

The cleaning of the selected iron finds should be carried out using an air-abrasive machine and 53µ aluminium oxide powder. If active corrosion is noted during cleaning, stabilisation should be carried using a 2% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, followed by rinsing in deionised water and drying. Objects that have been stabilised should then be lacquered with a 10% solution of Paraloid B72 in acetone with the addition of Gasil as a matting agent. Any adhering required should be carried out using 40% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

As the lead and iron objects appear stable no treatment is recommended.

Packaging for archive

The Museum of London's archive standards (1999) state that the accessioned finds need to be appropriately packed and stabilised before the site can be accepted into the archive. The work is required to bring them into line with the set standards and ensure that the archive is stable before transfer. The accession record needs to be completed, with accession numbers given to all the identified artefacts

Estimated time for conservation

LABOUR	No. hours
Conservation of copper	5
Conservation of iron	5
Images	2
Reporting	2
Packing and Archiving	4
Total	28

Proposed completion date: Within 1 month of approval

Conservator(s): Pieta Greaves

Date of report: 6/01/2009

Metalwork Assessment Report Hertford Street

A Heald

January 2009

Summary of Material

Twenty-two metal objects were recovered from Hertford Street (8 copper alloy; 8 iron; 6 lead). None of the objects have been conserved; shape and form of the iron objects is only discernible through x-ray. 42.9g of vitrified material was also recovered. None can be related to any specific industrial process, the majority is best viewed as amorphous burnt plant material. All of the finds derive from 18th or 19th century contexts.

Copper Alloy

Pins

Complete pin with a wire-wound head and a circular cross-sectioned shaft, possibly brass. Length 30mm; width of head 2mm; width of shaft 0.9mm. Context 162 (lower fill of probable cess pit).

Such pins are known from, for example, Southampton (Harvey 1975, 264) and Hereford (Shoosmith 1985, 11), where they date to cAD1550-1750, and London, where this basic type of pin appears to have been introduced by the 14th century (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 229-301).

Six copper alloy (?brass) pins: Two complete, with conical heads (one bent); four shafts and tips (one bent). Intact pin: length 23mm; width of head 2mm; width of shaft 0.9mm. Context 157 (base fill of a manhole).

The type first appeared in the 19th century, when the manufacture of pins became fully automated (Tylecote 1972).

These pins would have had a range of uses, in fixing garments (including shrouds), upholstery etc.

Ring/hoop

One broken hoop. Unknown function. Diameter 15mm; width 2mm. Context 157 (base fill of a manhole).

Iron

Tacks

Four square-sectioned tacks. All missing the tips; two bent. Most intact tack: length 24 mm; width of head 7mm; width of shaft 3mm. Context 161 (fill of a possible cess pit).

Three square-sectioned tacks. All intact. Length 17mm; width of head 6mm; width of shaft 3mm. Associated with a corroded mass, which may be another tack. Context 157 (base fill of manhole).

Lead

Miscellaneous

Six miscellaneous pieces of sheet or waste. Context 157 (base fill of manhole).

Vitrified Material

Three samples of vitrified material were collected

A piece of vitrified ceramic; glazed. Length 24mm; Height 19mm; Thickness 6mm. Context 135 (Demolition layer)

Unclassified vitrified material; including amorphous burnt plant material. Context 137 (Alluvium). Weight 2.1g.

Unclassified vitrified material; particularly amorphous burnt plant material. Context 161 (fill of cess pit). Weight 40.8g.

Although all of the material is vitrified none is attributable to a specific industrial process (e.g. iron or copper alloy working).

Significance of the Data.

The limited, everyday nature of the material suggests that the assemblage's significance goes no further than the local area.

Recommendations for Future Work

No further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Egan, G & Pritchard, F 1991 *Dress Accessories*. London

Harvey, Y 1975 'The small finds', in Platt, C & Coleman-Smith, R (eds), *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953-1969 Vol 2: The Finds*, 254-313. Leicester.

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Tylecote, R F 1972 'A contribution to the metallurgy of 18th and 19th century brass pins', *Post-Medieval Archaeol*, 6 (1972), 183-90.

APPENDIX D OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: aocarcha1-45268

Project details

Project name 10 Hertford Street, Westminster

Short description of the project The work consisted of the excavation of geotechnical pits within the basement of the existing building followed by archaeological test pits within the yard to the south of the building. The pits within the basement identified significant truncation by the existing building. One pit identified partially articulated dog skeletons. The three archaeological pits identified brick structures and a burnt sandstone feature, which probably had an industrial function. These deposits are likely to date to the mid 18th century. A subsequent excavation took place in which various phases of post medieval structures were found dating from the 18th and 19th century including wells, drains and basements and the foundation of the mews house previously on the site.

Project dates Start: 28-04-2008 End: 29-10-2008

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated HEF08 - Sitecode
project reference
codes

Any associated 30212 - Contracting Unit No.
project reference
codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	FLUE Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINS Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	BASIN Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Part Excavation','Test-Pit Survey','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER 10 Hertford Street, Westminster

Postcode W1J 7RL

Study area 400.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2862 8012 51.5048603009 -0.146577441319 51 30 17 N 000 08 47 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.38m Max: 10.38m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief RPS Planning
originator

Project design EH-GLAAS
originator

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Adelaide Jones
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC

recipient

Physical Archive ID HEF08

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Worked bone'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID HEF08

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
available

Digital Archive LAARC required digital data including report text and figures and
notes any digital images

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID HEF08

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'
available

**Project
bibliography 1**

	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)			
Publication type				
Title	10	HERTFORD	STREET,	WESTMINSTER; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	HOGG, I.			

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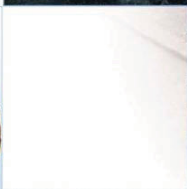
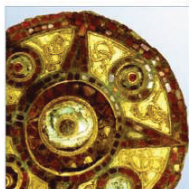
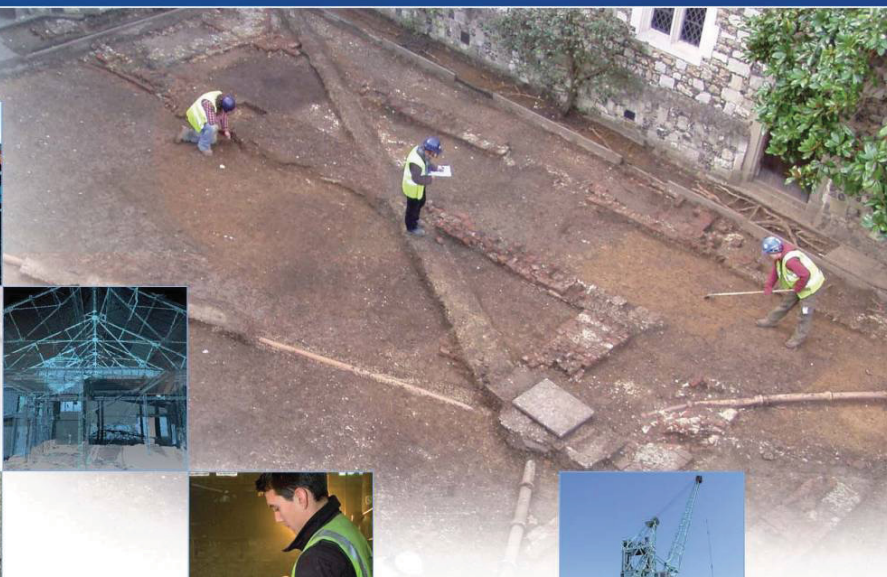
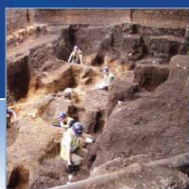
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