

**THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD
VICTORIAN MAINS REPLACEMENT WORKS
HATTON GARDEN
DMA ZCRCHH67 Area 1
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

An Archaeological Watching Brief



April 2017



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DMA ZCRCHH67 Area 1

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Site code: HDG17

NGR ref: TQ 31338 81825 (centre in terms of concentration of trenches/pits)
TQ 30990 81970 (NW corner of polygon)
TQ 31428 82055 (NE corner of polygon)
TQ 31611 81278 (SE corner of polygon)
TQ 31269 81280 (SW corner of polygon)

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Abstract

Between February 2016 and February 2017 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on Thames Water Victorian water main replacement works in the area of Hatton Garden, London Borough of Camden EC1N.

The archaeological monitoring involved the recording of 14 trenches/pits in total.

No archaeological evidence for either prehistoric or medieval activity was discovered during the course of the watching brief.

The most significant evidence for post-medieval activity was in the form of brick structures, in particular [103], [104], [905], [906] and [1402]. Walls [103] and [104] were observed in a trench towards the northern end of Saffron Hill. It is theorised that these walls may have been associated with the tenements that existed on the eastern side of Saffron Hill in the late 19th century which were destroyed during the Second World War.

Post-medieval walls [905] and [906] were recorded in trench 9 which was located towards the south end of Leather Lane. The Goad map from 1886 shows that in the late 19th century Leather Lane was narrower than in the present day, and it is possible that [905] and [906] were associated with the shops that lined the east and west sides of the street at that time. The Goad map does not indicate these shops had any basements, and the trench did not directly overlie their footprints, however it is possible that they were associated with a basement or coal cellar as there is precedent for the discovery of such remains in the area.

Wall [1402] was located in trench 14 which was at the northern extent of New Fetter Lane. In the 19th century, what is now the north end of New Fetter Lane was a small dead-end street called 'Bartletts Buildings.' The buildings occupying the area where trench 14 was excavated were destroyed during the Second World War, leading to a reconfiguration of the street. Overlaying the approximate location of trench 14 on to the 1886 Goad map seems to suggest that wall [1402] is roughly aligned with the western extent of 19th century offices and warehouses which existed at that time.

The stratigraphy across the site was mainly characterised by road surface and concrete bedding overlying made ground and service backfill, with the most significant archaeological remains being the masonry structures mentioned above. The walls [103] and [104] were encountered at a shallow level at 300-400mm below ground level (15.03mOD at the southern end of the trench and 14.82mOD at the northern end of the trench). Wall [905] was first encountered somewhat deeper at 790mm below ground level (c.18.09mOD), although it was likely truncated by modern services, as was [906] at 600mm below ground level (c.18.28mOD). Wall [1402] was also discovered at a relatively shallow depth of 400mm below ground level (c.15.82mOD).

The watching brief has provided a useful indication of the nature and level of archaeological survival in the Hatton Garden area, at least in terms of works reaching no greater depth than c.1.7m.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted in the vicinity of Hatton Garden, bounded to the east by Farringdon Road and to the west by Gray's Inn Road (figure 1), by Compass Archaeology between February 2016 and February 2017.
- 1.2 The watching brief has been commissioned by Thames Water Utilities due to sections of the work falling within potentially archaeologically sensitive areas. The sites lie within a 500m radius of a designated park and garden registered as Gray's Inn in addition to several scheduled monuments. The site is located within the Camden Archaeological Priority Area and Hatton Garden Conservation Area (figures 2 and 3).

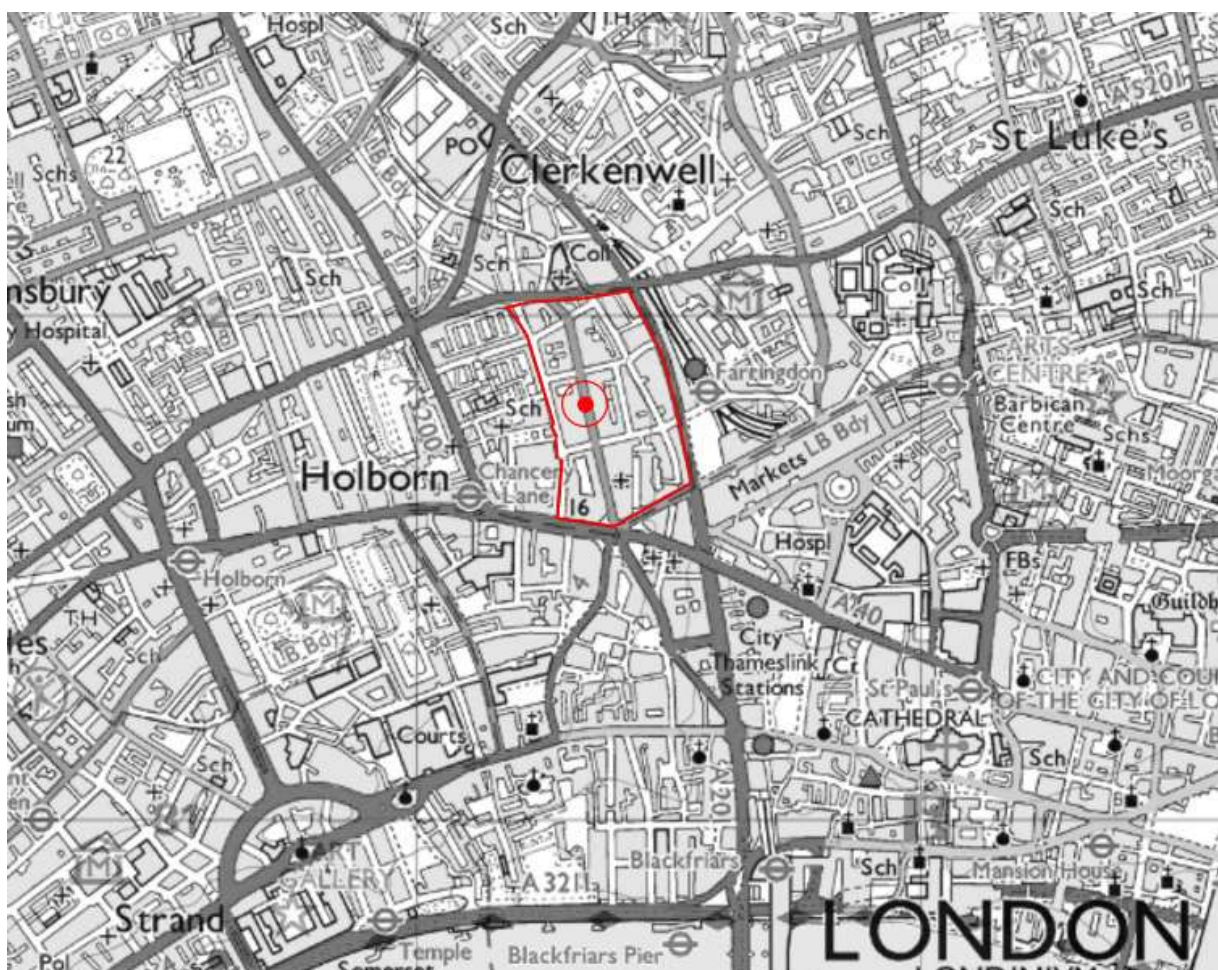


Figure 1: Site location map. The red border indicates the main area under investigation with a focal point on Hatton Garden

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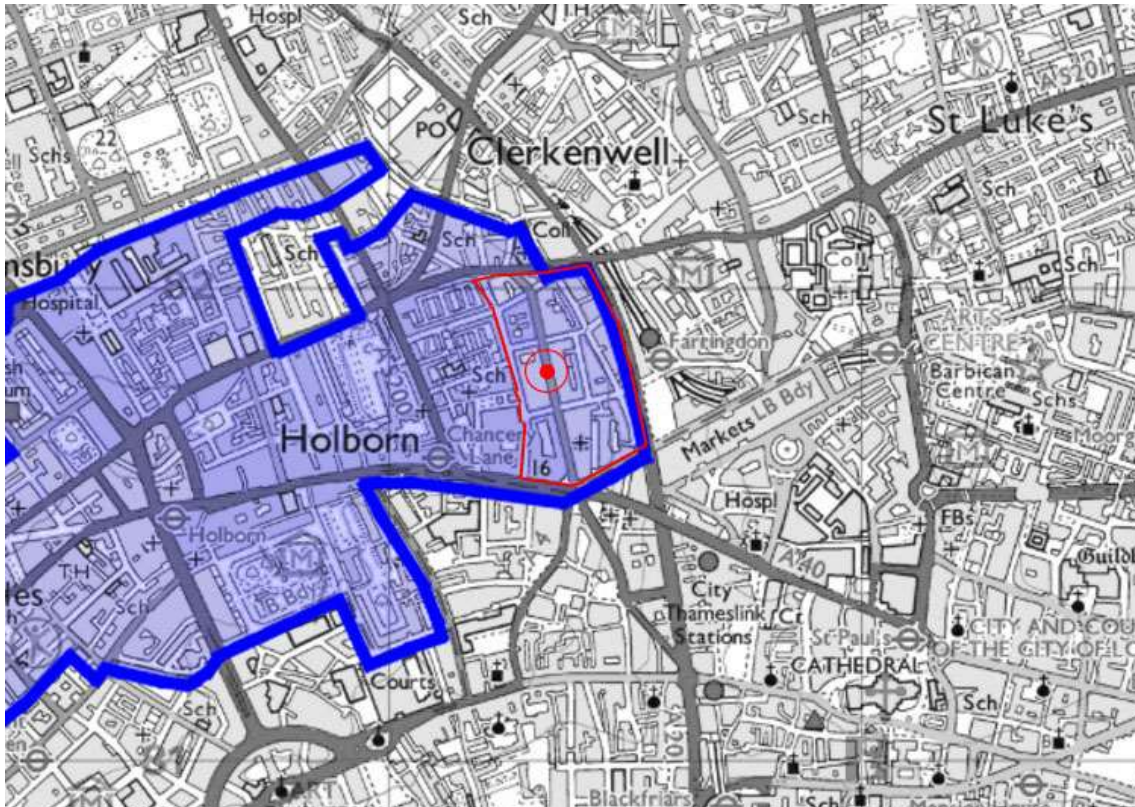


Figure 2: Camden Archaeological Priority Area (main extent of the works outlined in red)

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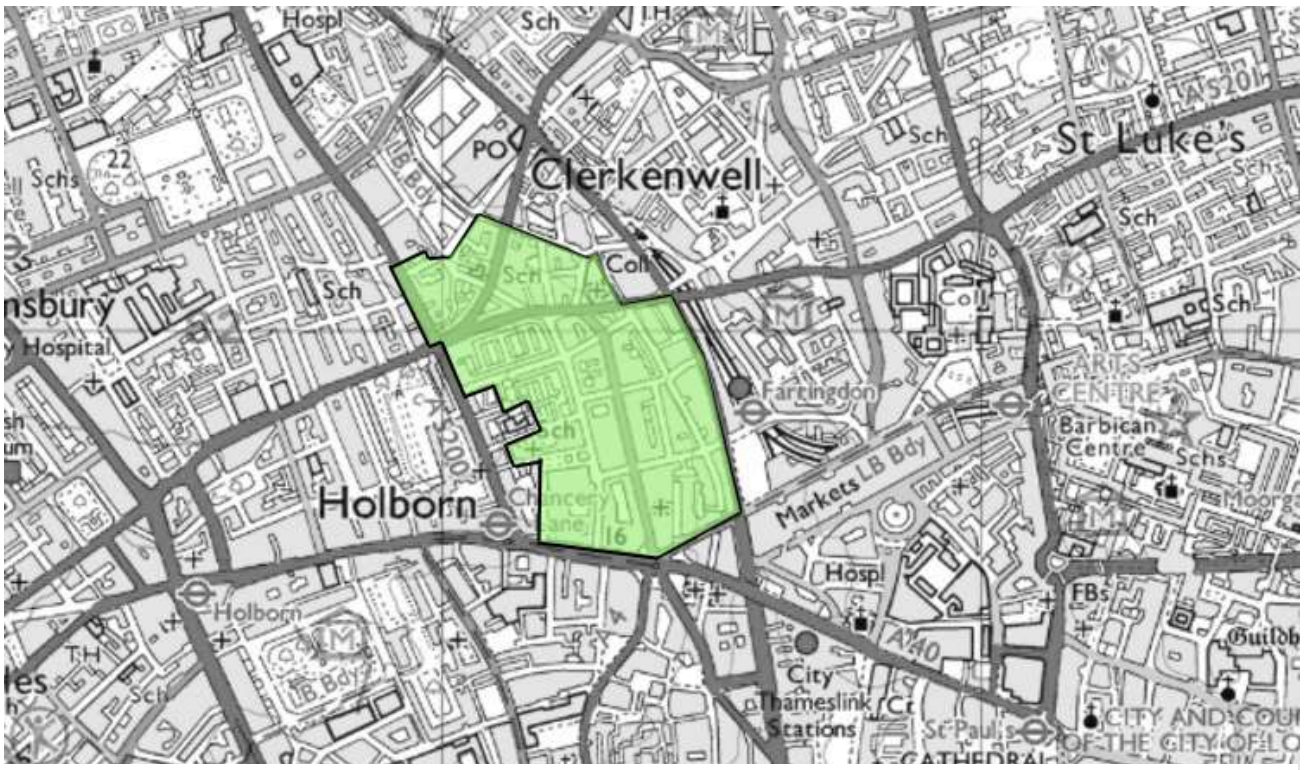


Figure 3: Hatton Garden Conservation Area.

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2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Thames Water Utilities Ltd. for commissioning the company to undertake the investigative works and for all assistance and support during the course of the fieldwork. The author would also like to thank all colleagues at Compass Archaeology who contributed to the fieldwork.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is approximately centred at NGR TQ 31338 81825 according to the greatest concentration of trenches/pits, positioned approximately midway along Hatton Garden. The western-most pit was located on Gray's Inn Road (pit 8) and the southern-most pits were located in Gunpowder Square (pits 11 and 12). The immediate vicinity of the centre point is relatively level, approximately 16.54mOD, sloping south in the direction of the Thames.

3.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 256, 1993) indicates that this area is mainly covered by fairly recent River Terrace Deposits (Hackney Gravel, with a small area of Lynch Hill Gravel to the northwest). Along the eastern boundary of the area (approximately the line of Farringdon Road) these deposits are replaced by alluvium associated with the Fleet Valley.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Due to the scale of the project a summary of the archaeological potential for each major period has been deemed appropriate. This information was gained from a number of source including the LAARC and ADS OASIS databases in addition to material held by Compass Archaeology. These summaries appeared in the WSI for the works.¹

4.2 Prehistoric

Prehistoric deposits, dating generally from the Early Bronze Age to the Later Iron Age, have been encountered on a number of sites in the general vicinity. However, it is extremely unlikely that the water main replacement project will encounter prehistoric deposits. It is possible that there may be some remains towards the north of the area, where there has been a shorter history of urbanisation than the rest of the site.

4.3 Roman

Although there is little known about the Hatton Garden area in the Roman period, nearby Holborn was the site of the first section of Roman road from Newgate to Silchester and Gloucester c. 50-55 AD. Although the junction of Holborn and Hatton Garden is more recent, the close proximity of the Roman road makes it possible that there was a Roman presence in the Hatton Garden area. The excavation of Ely Place in 1990 supports this, as a possible Roman ditch was revealed. The deposits, at the south-eastern corner of the site and therefore close the location of the Roman road, were preserved in situ. There may be less potential for Roman deposits to the north of the site, furthest from the Roman road and from the Roman city wall, which survives in

¹ Compass Archaeology, (2016) *Thames Water Utilities Ltd Victorian Mains Replacement Works Hatton Garden London Borough of Camden Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

part some way to the south-east of Hatton Garden. Further, there is evidence of a 2nd-4th century Roman cemetery at nearby Barnards Inn, the result of a civic decree disallowing burials within the City walls.

4.4 Saxon

There is little evidence of Saxon deposits on the site or in the local area, but evidence of Saxon occupation and activity has been found in the surrounding areas and especially the City.

4.5 Medieval and Post Medieval

Again the archaeological history of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of this part of London will not be repeated here, as it involves such a huge group of sites, findspots and standing monuments. However, the history of the Hatton Garden area can be surmised from maps and historical sources.

Holborn was one of the earliest suburbs of the City, apparently dating from the late 9th century. Modern-day Grey's Inn Road, which borders the edge of the Hatton Garden site, is also of some antiquity. It is described as 'Greys ynne La.' on The 'Agas' Map of c.1562, with urban developments evident along the western and southern edge of the Hatton Garden area (figure 4). The establishment of the Inns of Chancery began after 1234, stimulated by the closure of the City law schools by Henry III. Therefore, there is evidence for the occupation of the immediate area around Hatton Garden from at least the 13th century.

More specifically, the history of the urbanisation of Hatton Garden begins in the 13th century, when the Bishops of Ely commissioned the building of a London residence on the site of modern day Ely Place and St. Ethelreda's Church. A 1985 excavation at the site revealed part of the Western cloister of the Bishops' townhouse, with a floor tiled with green-glazed and yellow-slipped Flemish tiles, dating to c.1290-1300. Accompanying the house was a substantial garden, as shown in The 'Agas' Map c. 1562. The origin of the modern name of 'Hatton Garden' may be traced to 1576; Queen Elizabeth I granted a house in the grounds of Ely Palace to one of her favourites, Christopher Hatton, who was knighted the following year and the garden named after him².

Urbanisation of the site began in earnest in the mid-17th century. An excavation at Kirby Street (MoLAS, 1998) showed evidence of an infilled stream, probably a western tributary of the River Fleet. The stream was consolidated in the 17th century in preparation for the urbanisation of the area. This development is shown clearly in a comparison of Faithorne and Newcourt's Map (1658) with Leake's Survey of the Post-Fire City (1667) (figs 5 & 6). The garden's boundary walls, which can be seen in the 1658 map, were demolished to make way for the thoroughfare of Hatton Garden and the construction of residential buildings, as evident in Leake's survey.

Previous work undertaken uncovered the remains of several Victorian coal cellars and there is the potential for similar structures to be encountered during this phase.

² Vines, A G. (1978) Neither Fire Nor Steel: Sir Christopher Hatton



Figure 4: Extract from the 'Agas' Map of London, 1562, showing Hatton Garden with approximate site centre shown in red.

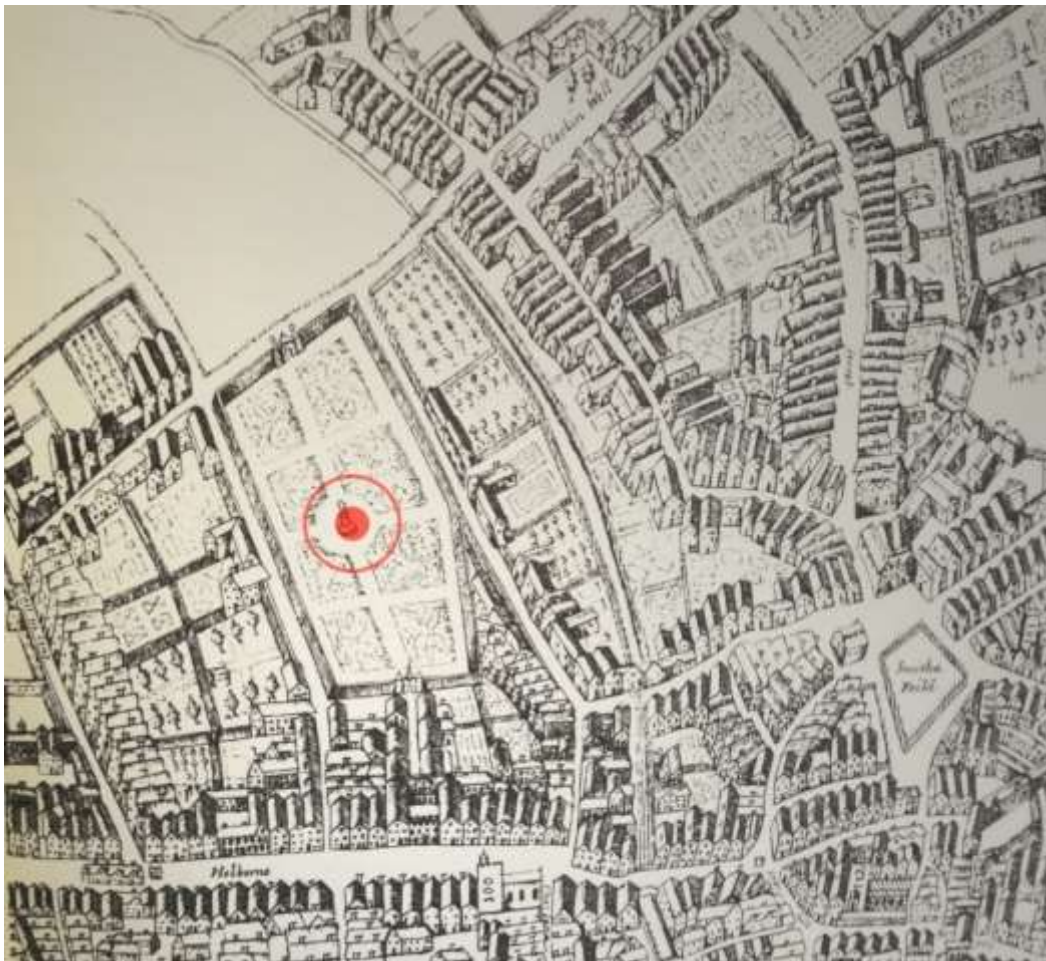


Figure 5: Extract from Faithorne and Newcourt's map 'An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Suburbs', 1658, showing Hatton Garden with approximate site centre shown in red.



Figure 6: Extract from Leake's 'Survey of the City After the Great Fire of 1666,' 1667, showing Hatton Garden with approximate site centre shown in red.



Figure 7: Extract from Blome's 'A Mapp of St Andrews Holborn Parish,' 1720, with the red border indicating the main area under investigation



Figure 8: Extract from Stanford's 'Library map of London and its suburbs,' 6 inches to the mile, with the red border indicating the main area under investigation, 1862



Figure 9: Extract from OS map Surrey III, revised 1868-73, published 1880, with the red border indicating the main area under investigation

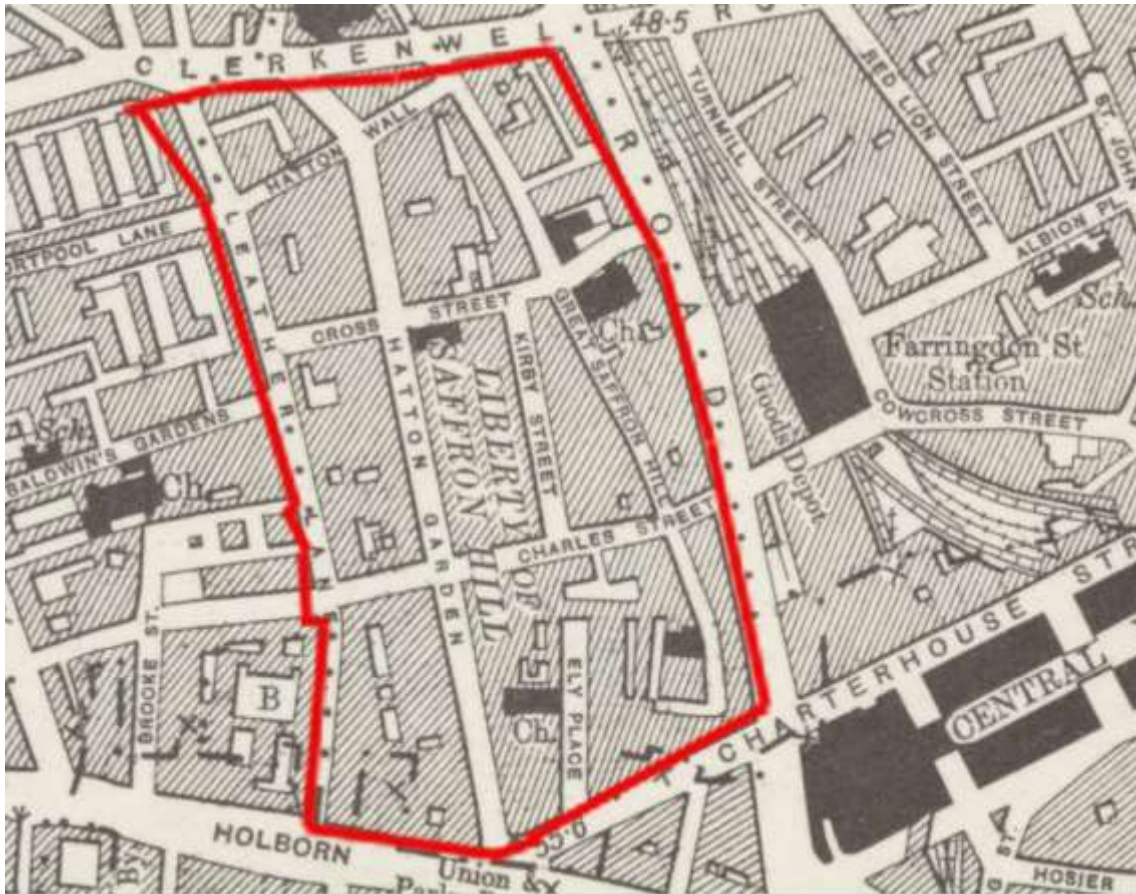


Figure 10: Extract from OS map London Sheet K, revised 1913-14, published 1920, with the red border indicating the main area under investigation

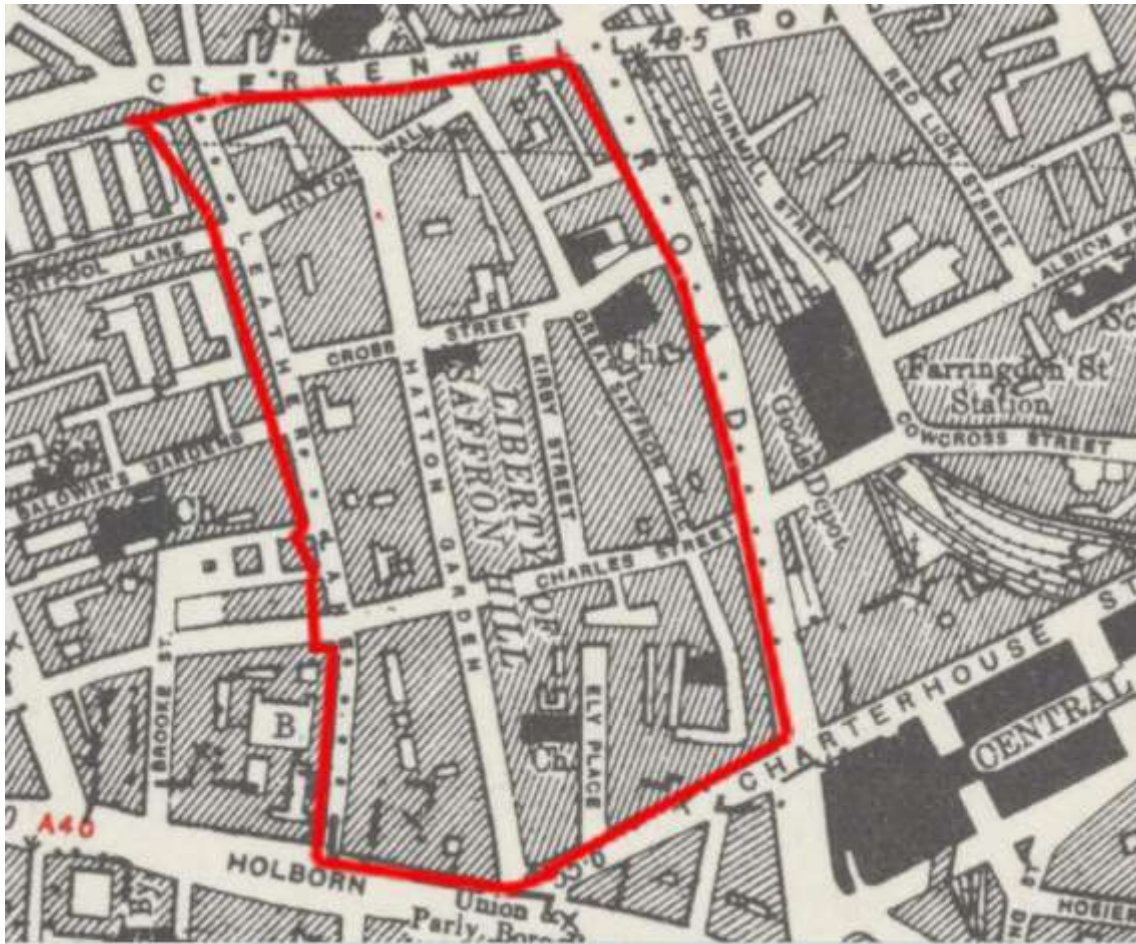


Figure 11: Extract from OS map London Sheet K, revised 1938, published 1946, with the red border indicating the main area under investigation

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The site lies within the London Borough of Camden, which has its Core Strategy (2010-25). Policy CS14 is of particular relevance:

“CS14 - Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage

The Council will ensure that Camden’s places and buildings are attractive, safe and easy to use by:

- a) requiring development of the highest standard of design that respects local context and character;
- b) preserving and enhancing Camden’s rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens;
- c) promoting high quality landscaping and works to streets and public spaces;
- d) seeking the highest standards of access in all buildings and places and requiring schemes to be designed to be inclusive and accessible;
- e) protecting important views of St Paul’s Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster from sites inside and outside the borough and protecting important local views.”³

5.2 The site lies within Archaeological Priority Area no. 2 ‘London Suburbs’ (see figure 2). The Camden Development Policies 2010-2025 Local Development Framework has some sections which specifically elaborate on the nature and significance of APAs within the borough:

25.19 The archaeological priority areas provide a general guide to areas of archaeological remains, but do not indicate every find site in the borough. These are based on current knowledge and may be refined or altered as a result of future archaeological research or discoveries.

25.20 It is likely that archaeological remains will be found throughout the borough, both within and outside the archaeological priority areas. Many archaeological remains have yet to be discovered, so their extent and significance is not known. When researching the development potential of a site, developers should, in all cases, assess whether the site is known or is likely to contain archaeological remains. Where there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed developments, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation. Scheduled monument consent must be obtained before any alterations are made to scheduled ancient monuments. Camden has only one scheduled ancient monument: Boadicea’s Grave in Hampstead Heath.

25.21 If important archaeological remains are found, the Council will seek to resist development which adversely affects remains and to minimise the impact of development schemes by requiring either in situ preservation or a programme of excavation, recording, publication and archiving of remains. There will

³ Camden Borough Council (2010) *Camden Local Development Framework Camden Core Strategy 2010 – 2025*.pp89-90

usually be a presumption in favour of in situ preservation of remains and, if important archaeological remains are found, measures should be adopted to allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where in situ preservation is not feasible, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out on site, and subsequent analysis, publication and archiving undertaken by an archaeological organisation approved by the Council.

25.22 The Council will consult with, and be guided by, English Heritage and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by English Heritage, contains further information on archaeological sites in Camden. When considering schemes involving archaeological remains, the Council will also have regard to government Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 16 – Archaeology and Planning.”⁴

5.3 The site lies within the ‘Hatton Garden’ conservation area and The Camden Development Policies 2010-2025 Local Development Framework also has a policy specifically concerning conservation areas:

“DP25 – Conserving Camden’s heritage

Conservation areas

In order to maintain the character of Camden’s conservation areas, the Council will:

- a) take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management plans when assessing applications within conservation areas;
- b) only permit development within conservation areas that preserves and enhances the character and appearance of the area;
- c) prevent the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area where this harms the character or appearance of the conservation area, unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention;
- d) not permit development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character and appearance of that conservation area; and
- e) preserve trees and garden spaces which contribute to the character of a conservation area and which provide a setting for Camden’s architectural heritage.”

“Archaeology

The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.”⁵

⁴ Camden Borough Council (2010) *The Camden Development Policies 2010-2025 Local Development Framework*.p.123

⁵ Camden Borough Council (2010) *The Camden Development Policies 2010-2025 Local Development Framework*.p.117-8

5.4 The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific questions.

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric to medieval activity, and what form does this take?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity? What is the nature of this? Can any of this be related to documented structures?
- At what level do archaeological deposits survive in the area?
- Can the watching brief work inform on the site-specific research questions of local archaeological sites?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.1.3 The Client and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The archaeological watching brief took place during groundworks associated with the replacement of the existing Victorian mains with the modern equivalent. This is discussed further in **Results**.

6.2.2 Where archaeological remains were exposed adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme.

6.2.3 Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered where possible.

6.2.4 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* trench record sheets by written and measured description. The investigations were recorded on a

general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken for trenches with masonry features which constituted the most significant archaeological remains encountered during the course of the watching brief, derived from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, located on the corner of No.1 Hatton Garden (16.54mOD).

The fieldwork record will be supplemented as appropriate by digital photography.

6.3 Post-excavation

6.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

6.4 Report and Archive

6.4.1 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and Historic England.

6.4.2 The report will contain a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations will be included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form and in paragraph form suitable for publication in the London Archaeologist excavation round-up.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with Historic England.

6.4.4 Once the project is completed an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive will be compiled in line with CIfA standards and guidance, (CIfA 2014b), and will be deposited in a local archive under site code HDG17. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner(s) will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the appropriate local museum.

7 RESULTS

7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations made during the evaluation and watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus, (x), cuts and structures in square brackets thus, [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For an overall plan of the location of the trenches see figure 12, and figures 13, 38 and 43 for trench plans grouped by location.

7.1.1 For clarity, the NGR references for each trench/pit are given below:

Trench 1: TQ 31364 82020 (NW end), TQ 31369 82014 (SE end)

Trench 2: TQ 31371 82012 (approximate centre)

Trench 3: TQ 31397 81971 (approximate centre)

Pit 4: TQ 31381 81996 (approximate centre)

Trench 5: TQ 31312 81887 (approximate centre)

Pit 6: TQ 31344 81894 (approximate centre)

Trench 7: TQ 31480 81946 (NE end), TQ 31468 81943 (SW end)

Pit 8: TQ 31035 81890 (approximate centre)
Trench 9: TQ 31295 81639 (N end), (S end)
Trench 10: TQ 31391 81624 (N end), TQ 31401 81586 (S end)
Pit 11: TQ 31420 81276 (approximate centre)
Pit 12: TQ 31424 81278 (approximate centre)
Trench 13: TQ 31295 81597 (approximate centre)
Trench 14: TQ 31384 81529 (N end), TQ 31380 81508 (S end)

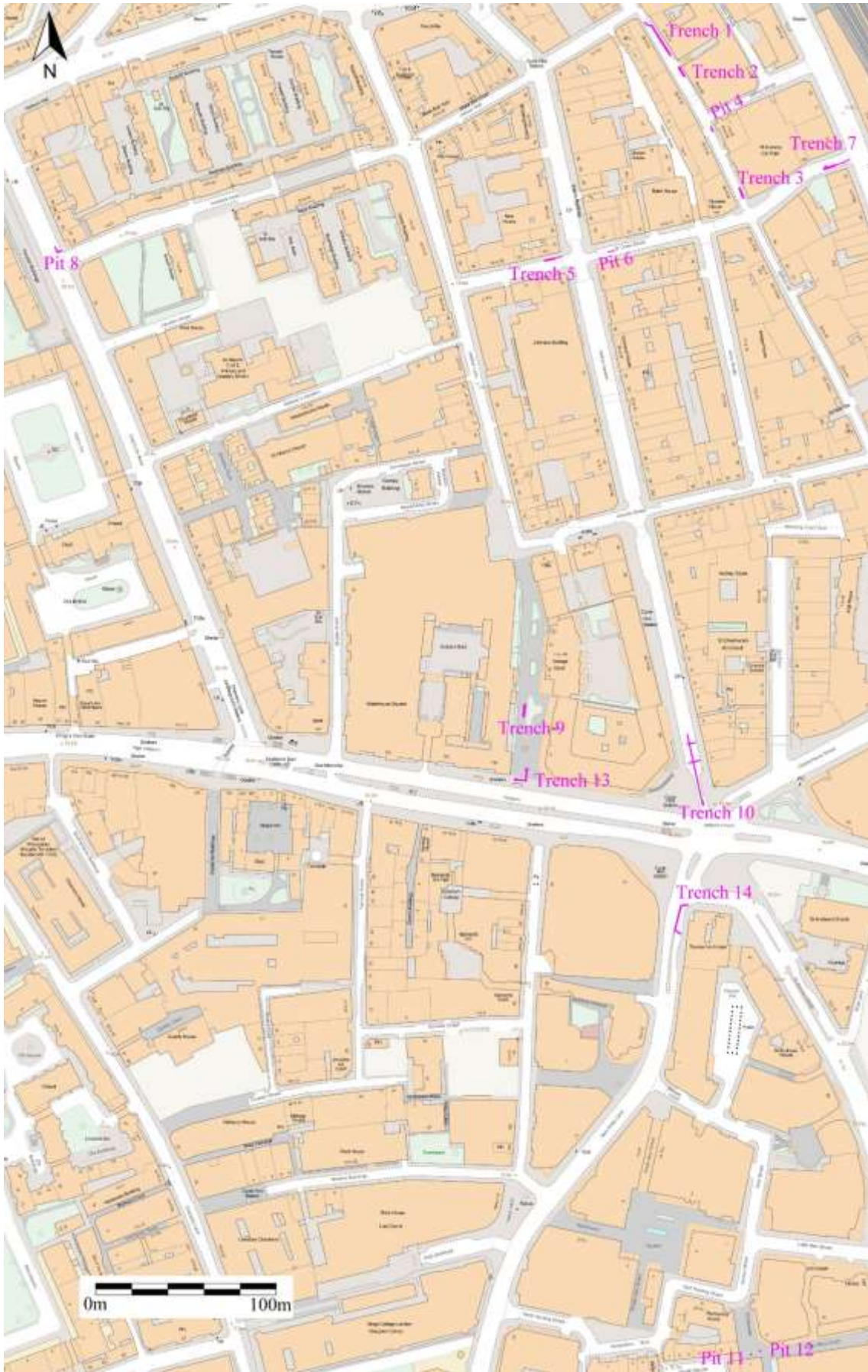


Figure 12: Plan showing location of trenches

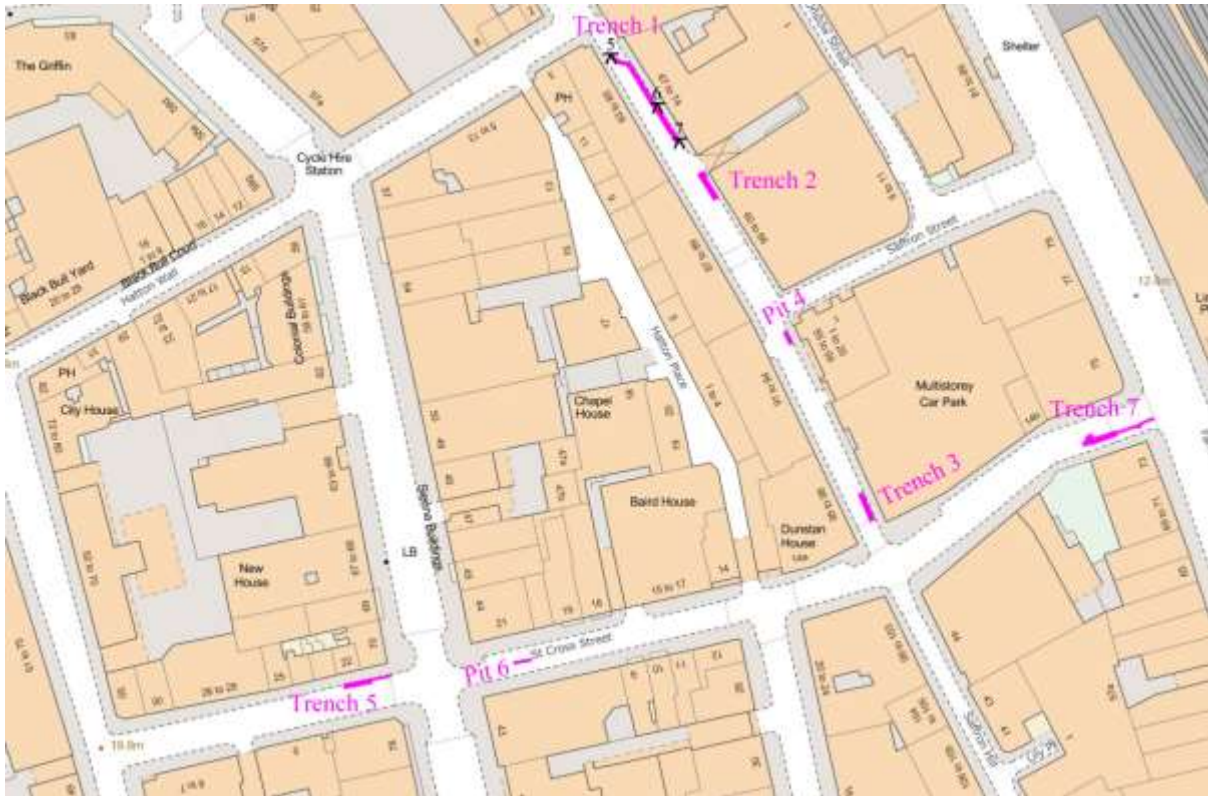


Figure 13: Location of trenches/pits 1-7, and location of levels taken on trench 1

7.2 Saffron Hill

7.2.1 Several visits, on the 5th, 12th and 24th of February and the 3rd and 14th of March 2016 were made to monitor works conducted on Saffron Hill for the installation of a new water mains connection and the capping of existing connections.

7.2.2. Trench 1

7.2.2.1 The first trench was located at the northern end of Saffron Hill, with the overall length of the trench 26.13m and approximately 800mm-1m wide. A preliminary visit on the 5th of February revealed the upper courses of a red stock post-medieval wall in stretcher formation [103] and rendered wall [104], encountered at a very shallow level approximately 300mm below the surface of the road (101) (c.15.03mOD) and a mid-grey-brown made ground deposited up against it (102) (see figures below).



Figure 14: View of trench on Saffron Hill, facing SW



Figure 15: Upper course of post-medieval wall [103] and [104] seen in trench 1 on Saffron Hill, facing NW, 0.6m scale



Figure 16: Detail of post-medieval wall [103] seen in trench 1 on Saffron Hill, facing NW, 0.6m scale

7.2.2.2 On the 12th of February 2016, the trench had been opened up further, to a depth of 1.2m at the northern end (c.14.12mOD) and 900mm (c.14.53mOD) at the southern end. Lower courses of wall [103] could be seen at the southern end of the trench to an overall length of approximately 5.7m, although the 3.8m stretch of the wall measured from the southern extent of the trench was less disturbed than the northern-most 1.9m (see below). It was observed at a depth of 900mm. At about 3.4m from the southern end of the trench [103] begins to curve towards the NE section of the trench (see figure below). On the eastern side of [103] there was [104], a rendered wall also oriented NW-SE and running 3.1m from the southern end of the trench. As mentioned above, it first appeared at approximately 300mm below ground level at the southern end of the trench (c.15.03mOD), and c.400mm towards the northern end of the trench (14.82mOD). It was beneath approximately 200mm of road surface (101) and 100-200mm of beige-yellow silty made ground and concrete (105) as seen in the north east section of the trench. Wall [104] extended a maximum of 300mm from the north east section of the trench whilst wall [103] extended approximately 500mm from the SW side of [104]. Given that [104] is rendered, it is likely to have been part of a basement, with [103] potentially built up against it later. It does appear that the bricks in both structures (where clearly visible in [104]) were of the same fabric.



Figure 17: View of the extent of trench 1, facing NW, 1m scale



Figure 18: Detail of wall [103], facing NW, 1m scale



Figure 19: NE section of trench 1 showing with walls [103] and [104], facing NE. 1m scale



Figure 20: Detail of wall [103] and [104], facing SE

7.2.2.3 The last 1.9m of wall [103] is heavily disturbed (though the cause of this is not immediately apparent, it could be that the bomb damage on Saffron Hill was a factor). In this area of the trench, [103] is overlaid by 200mm of road surface and 200mm of concrete (101).



Figure 21: Detail of horizon between less or more disturbed part of [103], facing NE, 1m scale



Figure 22: Portion of [103] which was more disturbed, facing NE, 1m scale



Figure 23: View of the end of the final bay of [104], facing NE

7.2.2.4 The final bay of the wall was also rendered, though in this stretch it was not covered with the same thick concrete, but was overlaid with the same concrete that was seen over the disturbed portion of [103], and was also first observed at approximately 400mm below ground level. This stretch of the wall ran for approximately 3.8m and was seen to a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground level.

7.2.3 Trench 2

7.2.3.1 The second trench on Saffron Hill was located further south and was visited on February 24th 2016. This trench was roughly L-shaped, the longer branch measuring 6.76m NW-SE and 1.56m NE-SW, and the smaller branch 1.2m NW-SE and 700mm NE-SW. The trench had approximately 200mm of road surface (201) and 300mm of concrete (201) over a dark grey silty made ground (202) below, into which the modern services were cut. This made ground extended down to a depth of 900mm at the south east end of the trench and 1.3-1.7m at the north west end.

7.2.3.2 In the north west and south east sections of the larger ‘branch’ of the trench, the profile of a red stock post-medieval wall [203] could be seen. This was at a very shallow depth, below (201) and with (202) overlying and deposited around it. It was first observed at a depth of approximately 300mm below ground level, in both sections at least as deep as the base of the trench in each case, and roughly c.300-400mm wide (only a maximum of three rows of bricks across and 8 courses seen in the NW section and four rows of brick and 6 courses in the SE section). Given the NW-SE alignment of this structure and the nature of its fabric it is probably associated with [103] seen in trench 1 further north.



Figure 24: View of trench 2 facing N



Figure 25: Oblique view of the NW section of the trench, facing N



Figure 26: View of the ceramic pipe in trench 2, facing NW



Figure 27: View of ceramic pipe, concrete and part of brick structure [203] in trench 2, facing NE

7.2.3.3 The smaller branch of the trench was shallower, dug to a maximum of 900mm, with a ceramic pipe running NW-SE across it, below (201) and cut into (202) and approximately 300mm below ground level. Concrete, along with a yellow sandy silt made ground (204) were deposited up against it on its western side down to a level of 900mm below ground level. At this depth there was a large slab of concrete [205] approximately 200mm thick. Below this were courses of red stock bricks down to a depth of 1.7m below ground level, which are believed to be associated with [203]. Furthermore, as can be seen in figure 28, there were several rows of bricks to the west of this along the north east section of the trench which had at least 5 rows of bricks (c.500mm wide), 7 courses and ran approximately 400mm from the SW corner of the smaller 'leg' of the trench.



Figure 28: View of north eastern side of [203] and services, facing NE

7.2.4 Trench 3

7.2.4.1 On the 3rd of March 2016 another visit was made to Saffron Hill. An additional trench at the southern end of the street, in line with the NCP car park, was observed. This measured 6.6m NW-SE and 1.3m NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 800mm below ground level. No significant archaeological finds or features were recovered from the trench. A modern drain [302] with yellow stock bricks measured 960mm NW-SE, 590mm NE-SW and was observed to the bottom of the trench. It was overlaid by the modern road surface (301) with mid grey-brown silty made ground with limited CBM inclusions below it (303). What appears to be fragments of kerb slab were

also visible in the NE section of the trench running 470mm from the NW extent of [302] and 150mm below ground level.



Figure 29: General view of trench 3, facing SE



Figure 30: Section of trench 3, facing NE, 0.4m scale

7.2.5 Pit 4

7.2.5.1 On the 14th of March 2016 a pit was observed on Saffron Hill, this one between trench 3 and 2 roughly in line with no. 55. The pit itself measured 2.6m NW-SE and 1.22m NE-SW, dug to a maximum depth of 1.1m. Below c. 200mm of the modern road surface and 200mm of concrete (401) there was a yellow stock brick wall [402] in the NE section of the trench which was first seen 380mm from the SE end of the trench to a depth of approximately 1.1m. Deposited up against this was a mid-brown silty made ground (403). The shallow depth of this wall and its fabric would suggest that it is modern.



Figure 31: View of NE section of pit 4, facing NE, 1m scale

7.3 St Cross Street

7.3.1 Two visits, on the 6th and 14th of April 2016, were made to monitor works conducted on St Cross Street including the installation of a new water mains connection. Another visit, on the 1st of September, involved the recording of a trench on the eastern side of St Cross Street.

7.3.2 Trench 5

7.3.2.1 On the 6th of April a trench on St Cross Street between Leather Lane and Hatton Garden was observed and recorded. The trench was 940mm wide and 1.3m deep at its west end and 640mm wide and 1.5m deep at its east end. The general stratigraphy of the trench can be summarised as layers of made ground; road surface (501) with a light grey silty made ground (502) and a darker grey siltier made ground below that (503).

7.3.2.2 No features were observed in the northern section of the trench but in the southern section remains of a post-medieval red stock brick wall [504] were observed (potentially associated with a basement). Eight-nine courses of the wall, equating to approximately 1m² were visible.



Figure 32: View of trench 5 on St Cross Street at east end, facing west, 1m scale



Figure 33: View of trench 5 on St Cross Street, at west end facing east, 1m scale



Figure 34: Oblique view of wall [504], facing NE, 1m scale

7.3.3 Pit 6

7.3.3.1 Trench 6 was also located on St Cross Street but further to the east between Hatton Garden and Kirby Street. The trench was 2.8m E-W and 760mm N-S and a maximum of 1m deep, on the south side of the road. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench, with the stratigraphy consisting purely of the road surface overlying concrete (601) and a mid-orange-brown gravel backfill (602).



Figure 35: View of trench 6, facing east, 1m scale

7.3.4 Trench 7

7.3.4.1 A trench was monitored and recorded on St Cross Street on the 1st of September 2016 (see Figure 13 for location).

7.3.4.2 A c.16m open cut trench was dug at the far eastern end of St Cross Street from the junction with Farringdon Road. It was a maximum of 1.3m wide, though the majority of the trench was 800mm-1m wide, and up to 1.2m deep. Overall, the trench consisted of the existing tarmac road overlying former granite setts (901) to 230mm below ground level, 450mm of concrete bedding (902) overlying a thin layer of crushed CBM and clay (903) 250mm thick interpreted as a post-medieval levelling deposit and at least 270mm of mixed brown clay-silt and gravels representing made ground (904).



Figure 36: Oblique view of NW section of trench 7, facing W, 1m scale



Figure 37: View of NW section of trench 7, facing NW, 1m scale

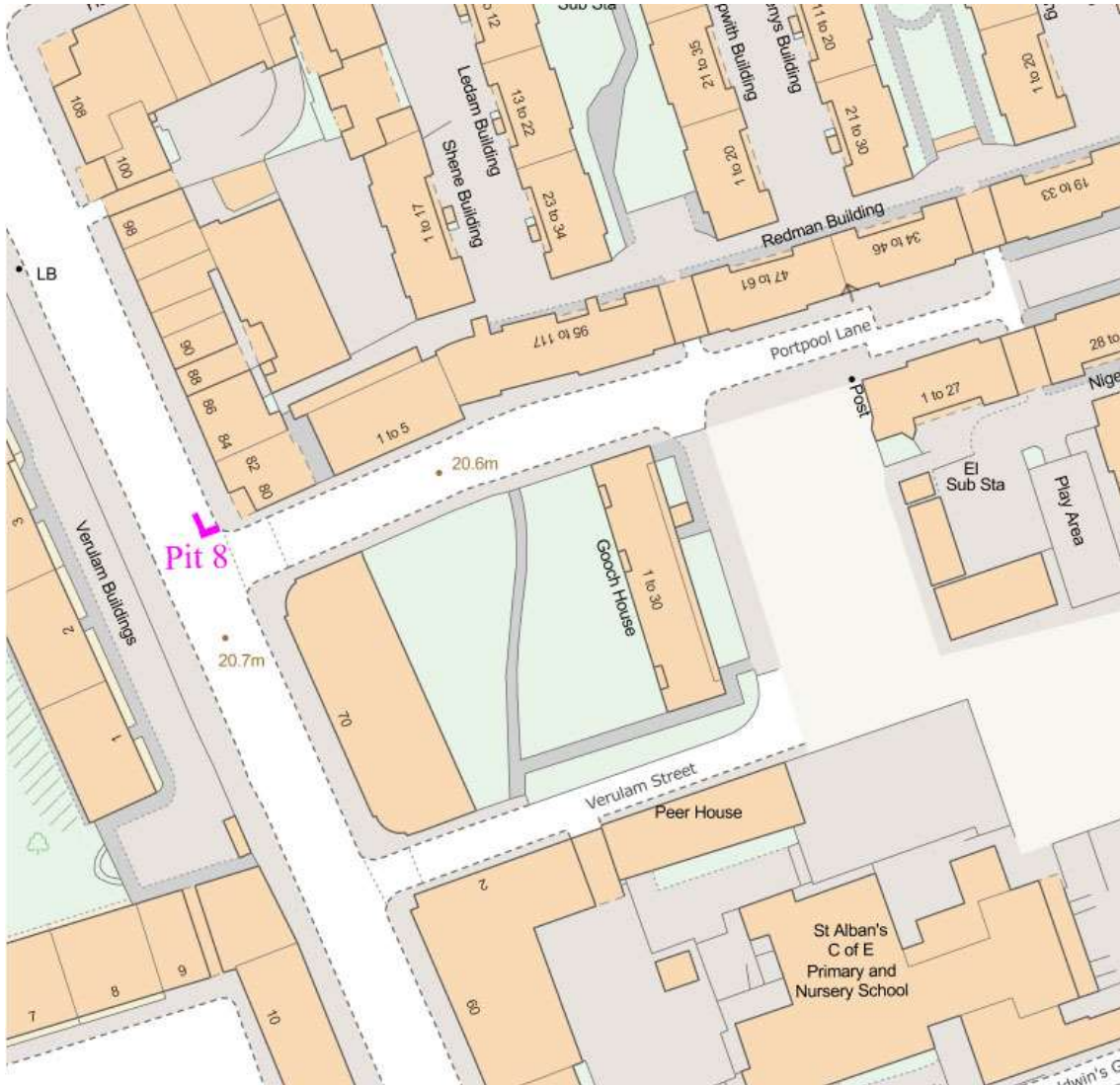


Figure 38: Location of trench 8

7.4 Gray's Inn Road

7.4.1 On the 14th of June a trench was observed and recorded on Gray's Inn Road.

7.4.2 Pit 8

7.4.2.1 The pit seen on Gray's Inn Road was 'L'-shaped, with its NW-SE running section observed first. This measured roughly 2.4m NW-SE by 900mm east-west. In the west section of the trench part of a red stock brick structure [802] was visible which ran at least 980mm north-south and was seen reaching down to the base of the trench at 1.1m below road level, below c.100mm of road surface (801) and c.210mm of concrete (801). A dark grey-brown silty made ground (803) was deposited up against it.



Figure 39: View of pit 8, facing SE, 0.8m scale



Figure 40: View of [802], facing SW, 0.8m scale



Figure 41: View of [804], facing SE, 0.8m scale

7.4.2.2 The second, NE-SW ‘leg’ of the pit had been dug near the junction on Portpool Street. What had actually been dug out of this ‘leg’ measured c.2.9m NW-SE and c.1.33m NE-SW. A yellow stock wall [804] was observed in the SW section of the trench, extending as far as 900mm from the NE end. Like [802], it was observed to at least a depth of 1.1m, and was below c.100mm of road surface and c.210mm of concrete (801). Services were observed running across the trench both NE-SW and SW-SE.



Figure 42: View of NE-SW 'leg' of pit 8, facing NE, 0.8m scale

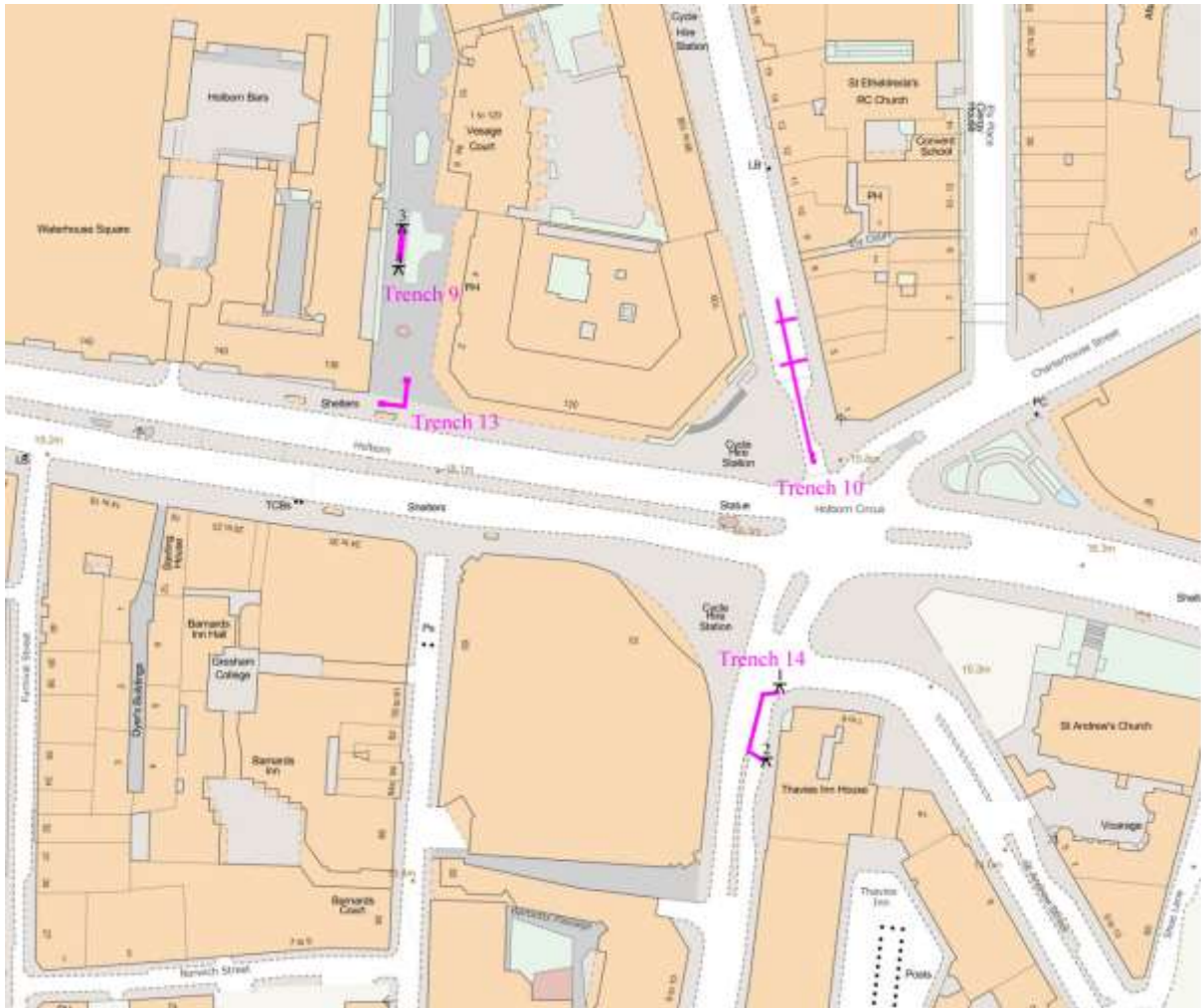


Figure 43: Location of trenches 9, 10, 13 and 14, and location of levels taken on trenches 9 and 14

7.5 Leather Lane

7.5.1 One trench located on Leather Lane was monitored on the 6th of July 2016.

7.5.2 Trench 9

7.5.2.1 The trench was oriented roughly NE-SW, c.1.78m NW-SE. On the SE side of the trench was what appeared to be part of a red stock brick structure [905] in header and stretcher formation. The NE end of this was approximately 800mm away from the NE end of the trench. The feature probably extended further NE however this end of the trench was obscured by spoil. It was at least 2.18m long, 370mm wide and 260mm in depth, truncated to the SW by modern services. It had what appeared to be a dark cement render on its SW and NW sides, and two courses of it were observed.

7.5.2.2 The stratigraphical sequence observed in the trench can be summarised as follows; there was a layer of concrete (901) below the road surface which reached a depth of approximately 420mm. Beneath this was 40mm of a mid-orange sandy backfill (902) associated with modern services which had truncated the upper level of the feature, which sealed (903), a grey silty made ground deposit which was approximately 160mm in thickness. Below this was a grey-brown silty clay deposit (904) which contained a

lot of rubble from the brick feature [905] itself, no doubt as a result of its truncation. The top of the wall was at 790mm below ground level (c.18.09mOD). No obvious cuts were visible in section.

7.5.2.3 A brick wall [906] was seen in the SW section of the trench, which had not been truncated as much by services above it but had been damaged by the installation of services to the SE of it (see figure below). This side of the trench had been dug down to a depth of 1.05m below ground level, with 200mm of concrete (901) above (904) which in this section was seen 200-600mm below ground level. The top of [906] was observed at approximately 600mm (c.18.28mOD) below ground level and reached a depth of 1.05m. This wall, like [905] was in header and stretcher formation and composed of red stock bricks. This structure ran 2.1m from the NE end of the trench and was truncated to the SW by modern services. It had a light beige mortar that was much more conspicuous than the traces of light beige sandy mortar that was observed in wall [905].



Figure 44: View of [905], facing SW, 1m scale



Figure 45: View of SE section, facing SE, 1m scale



Figure 46: View of [905], facing SE, 1m scale



Figure 47: Detail of the rendered side of [905], facing NE, 0.4m scale



Figure 48: View of [906], facing SW, 1m scale

7.6 Hatton Garden

7.6.1 A trench was monitored and recorded on Hatton Garden on the 1st of September 2016.

7.6.2 Trench 10

7.6.2.1 Trench 10 was located at the southern end of Hatton Garden, c. 40m in length and reaching the junction of Holborn Circus. It was excavated up to a depth of 1.25m deep and oriented NW-SE, with a box at the southern end and two NE-SW spurs towards the NW end (see Figure 43). Overall, no archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered. The existing tarmac road surface and thick concrete road base (1001) were 120mm and 410mm thick respectively. Below this was mixed grey-brown clayey-gravels with very occasional crushed CBM fragments and some larger pebble gravels (1002) which was at least 700mm thick.



Figure 49: View of NW section of trench 10, facing NW, 1m scale



Figure 50: Oblique view of trench 10, facing N, 1m scale



Figure 51: View of trench 10 from Holborn Circus, facing NW

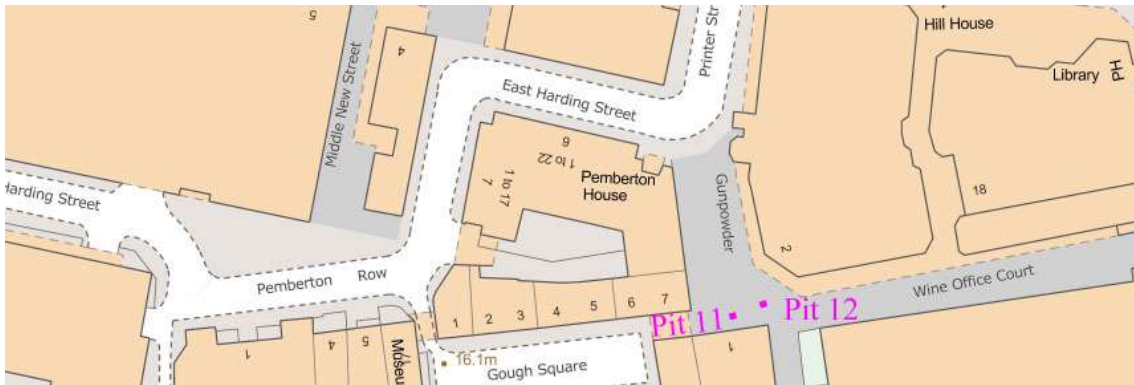


Figure 52: Location of trenches 11 and 12

7.7 Gunpowder Square

7.7.1 Two trenches were monitored and recorded in Gunpowder Square on the 17th of January 2017.

7.7.2 Pit 11

7.7.2.1 No archaeologically significant deposits were discovered in pit 11. It measured 1.4m N-S and 1.4m E-W, although its SE corner was stepped in. It was excavated to a maximum of 900mm deep and was dug to expose an existing water main. The existing paving slabs and concrete bedding (1101) (c.300mm thick) overlaid a mid reddish-brown sandy gravel (1102) roughly 600mm thick. The corner of a 20th century brick manhole was revealed in the NE corner of the trench. There were no archaeological finds.



Figure 53: View of pit 11, facing S, 1m scale

7.7.3 Pit 12

7.7.3.1 A second pit was also monitored on Gunpowder Lane and was equally devoid of significant archaeological deposits or finds. It was 1.4m N-S and 1.4m E-W, and stepped in on the SE corner, dug to a maximum of 500mm deep. Paving slabs (1201) approximately 100mm thick overlaid reddish-brown gravel bedding (1202) which was a maximum of 150mm deep and (1203), a greyish-brown silty made ground/backfill with frequent pebbles.



Figure 54: View of pit 12, facing E, 1m scale

7.8 Junction of Holborn and Leather Lane

7.8.1 One trench was monitored and recorded at the junction of Holborn and Leather Lane on the 17th of January 2017.

7.8.2 Trench 13

7.8.2.1 Trench 13 was roughly 'L'-shaped with two sub-circular ends, one 'leg' oriented N-S and the other E-W (Figure 55). As in other trenches there were paving slabs and a concrete bed (1301) up to 300mm in thickness, overlying made ground deposits. The latter included an orange-brown silty sand layer (1302) up to 100mm in thickness and a dark grey made ground/backfill deposit (1303) that was up to 800mm in thickness – both exposed in the sides of the trench, which was dug to a maximum depth of 1.2m.

Towards the northern extent of the N-S arm of the trench and running E-W across it was a post-medieval red stock wall [1304] which was at least 1m in height and 550mm wide. A cross-section of the wall was seen in the eastern and western sections of the trench, with the rest of it damaged by modern services. It appears that (1303) was deposited against the wall.



Figure 56: View of trench 13, facing S, 1m scale



Figure 57: View of NE end of the trench, facing NE, 1m scale



Figure 58: View of post-medieval brick wall [1304], facing W, 1m scale

7.9 New Fetter Lane

7.9.1 One trench was monitored and recorded at the junction on New Fetter Lane on the 10th of February 2017.

7.9.2 Trench 14

7.9.2.1 Trench 14 was rectangular, running roughly N-S but with two branches at either end at an angle (one running NE-SW and the other NW-SE), and was approximately 25m long in total. A red stock post-medieval wall [1402] ran at an angle through the trench, oriented roughly NW-SE. The wall was at minimum two courses wide (roughly 300mm wide) and at least 600mm tall. A small section of red and yellow stock brickwork [1403] was also seen in the NW-SE leg of the trench, oriented roughly NW-SE. Only a very small portion of this was seen but it was also at least 600mm tall and 300mm wide (corresponding to at least two courses of bricks wide). In addition, a small section of yellow brickwork [1404] was observed in the eastern section of the trench running N-S; this was at least 500mm long and 200mm tall.

In general, the stratigraphy in the trench consisted of the road surface and concrete bedding (1401) (maximum of 400mm thick) with brick structures [1402] and [1403] directly below this and first appearing at a level of approximately 15.82mOD at the north end of the trench and 16.22mOD at the south end of the trench. A mid brown-grey made ground/back fill (1405) was deposited up against them (at least 500mm thick).



Figure 59: View of [1402], facing S, 0.5m scale



Figure 60: Oblique view of [1402], facing SE, 0.5m scale



Figure 61: View of [1402], facing N, 0.5m scale



Figure 62: Part of yellow and red stock brickwork [1403], facing SW, 0.5m scale



Figure 63: Yellow brickwork [1403], facing W, 0.5m scale

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 We can now look back at the original research questions set down in the WSI and compare them with the results of the watching brief.

8.2 **Is there any evidence for prehistoric to medieval activity, and what form does this take?**

No archaeological evidence for either prehistoric or medieval activity was discovered during the course of the watching brief.

8.3 **What evidence is there for post-medieval activity? What is the nature of this? Can any of this be related to documented structures?**

The most significant evidence for post-medieval activity was in the form of brick structures, in particular [103], [104], [905], [906] and [1402]. Walls [103] and [104] were observed in a trench towards the northern end of Saffron Hill. It is theorised that these walls may have been associated with the tenements that existed on the eastern side of Saffron Hill in the late 19th century (see Figure 63 below), and which were destroyed during the Second World War. In particular, the fact that [104] is rendered would suggest that it was potentially originally part of a basement, although the relevant Goad map does not indicate that the tenements had basements. As mentioned above, wall [203] in trench 2 may be associated with [103] and demonstrates the potential for further survival of masonry structures along Saffron Hill.

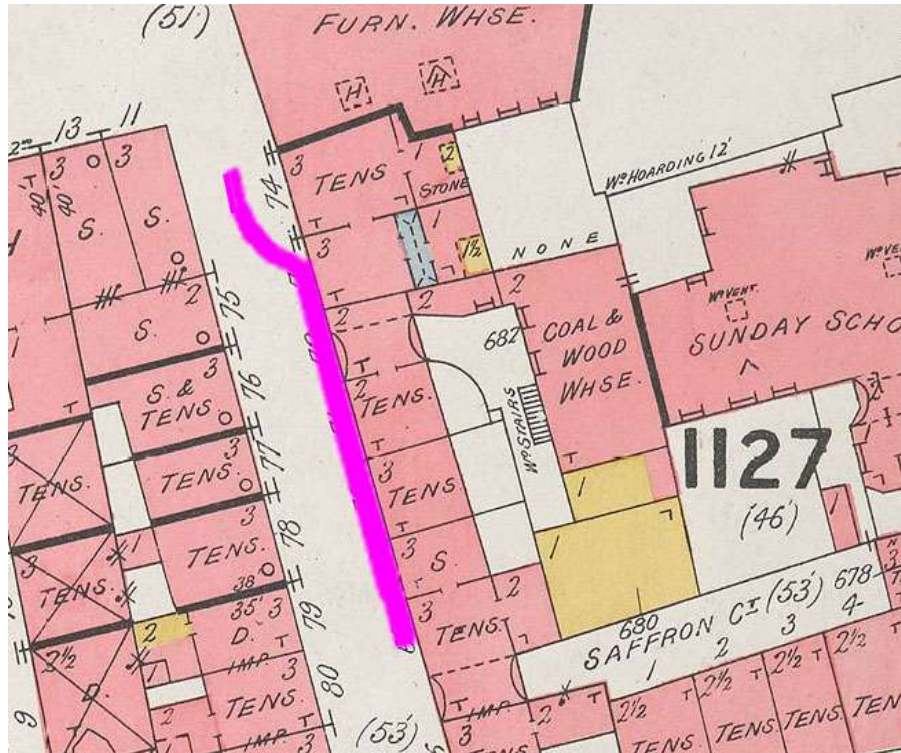


Figure 64: Extract from Goad's 'Insurance Plan of City of London' Vol. VI sheet 126, 1887, with the approximate location of trench 1 in pink

Walls [905] and [906] were recorded in trench 9 which was located towards the south end of Leather Lane. The Goad map from 1886 shows that in the late 19th century Leather Lane was narrower than in the present day, and it is possible that [905] and [906] were associated with the shops that lined the east and west sides of the street at that time (see Figure 64). Given that there was a concrete render on wall [905], and [906] was at least 405mm tall, it is possible that both were associated with a basement



Figure 65: Extract from Goad's 'Insurance Plan of City of London' Vol. II sheet 44, 1886, with the approximate location of trench 9 in pink

or coal cellar as there is precedent for the discovery of such remains in the area, though the Goad map itself does not indicate the existence of any basements in the vicinity.

Wall [1402] was located in trench 14 which was at the northern extent of New Fetter Lane. In the 19th century, what is now the north end of New Fetter Lane was a small dead-end street called 'Bartletts Buildings.' The buildings occupying the area where trench 14 was excavated were destroyed during the Second World War, leading to a reconfiguration of the street. Overlaying the approximate location of trench 14 on to the 1886 Goad map seems to suggest that wall [1402] is roughly aligned with the western extent of 19th century offices and warehouses which existed at that time.

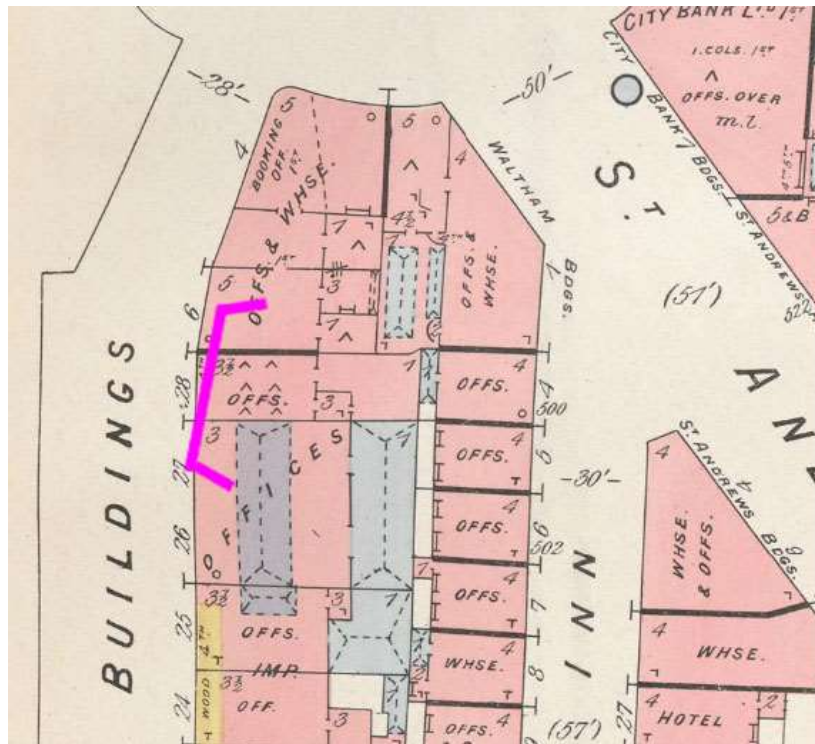


Figure 66: Extract from Goad's 'Insurance Plan of City of London' Vol. II sheet 38, 1886, with the approximate location of trench 14 in pink

8.4 At what level do archaeological deposits survive in the area?

The stratigraphy across the site was mainly characterised by road surface and concrete bedding overlying made ground and service backfill, with the most significant archaeological remains being the masonry structures mentioned above. The walls [103] and [104] were encountered at a shallow level first observed at 300-400mm below ground level (15.03mOD at the southern end of the trench and 14.82mOD at the northern end of the trench). Wall [905] was first encountered somewhat deeper at 790mm below ground level (c.18.09mOD), although it was likely truncated by modern services, as was [906] at 600mm below ground level (c.18.28mOD). Wall [1402] was also discovered at a relatively shallow depth of 400mm below ground level (c.15.82mOD).

8.5 Can the watching brief work inform on the site-specific research questions of local archaeological sites?

The watching brief has provided a useful indication of the nature and level of archaeological survival in the Hatton Garden area, at least in terms of works reaching no greater depth than c.1.7m. In particular, masonry remains relating to post-medieval buildings on Saffron Hill and New Fetter Lane which were destroyed during the Second World War were recorded. However, the watching brief cannot inform site specific research questions pertaining to earlier periods, such as the medieval history of Hatton Garden, as only post-medieval remains were encountered. Furthermore, no archaeological finds were encountered during the course of the watching brief, which indicates the extent to which the area has been truncated by modern services and their associated backfills.

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APPENDIX I Trench levels

<i>Trench 14</i>		<i>Trench 9</i>		<i>Trench 1</i>	
No.	mAOD	No.	mAOD	No.	mAOD
1	16.22	3	18.88	5	14.91
2	16.62	4	18.89	6	15.22
				7	15.43

APPENDIX II OASIS online data collection form

OASIS ID: compassa1-281196

Project details

Project name	Hatton Garden Thames Water Victorian Mains Replacement Works
Short description of the project	Between February 2016 and February 2017 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on Thames Water Victorian water main replacement works in the area of Hatton Garden. The archaeological monitoring involved the recording of 14 trenches/pits in total. The stratigraphy across the site was mainly characterised by road surface and concrete bedding overlying made ground and service backfill, with the most significant archaeological remains being post-medieval walls. The walls [103] and [104] were encountered at a shallow level, 300mm below ground level at the southern end of the trench and 400mm at the northern end. Wall [905] was first encountered somewhat deeper at 790mm below ground level, although it was likely truncated by modern services, as was [906] at 600mm below ground level. Wall [1402] was also discovered at a relatively shallow depth of 400mm below ground level. The trenches/pits were excavated to a maximum of c.1.7m. Walls [103] and [104] were observed in a trench towards the northern end of Saffron Hill. It is theorised that these walls may have been associated with the tenements that existed on the eastern side of Saffron Hill in the late 19th century which were destroyed during the Second World War. Post-medieval walls [905] and [906] were recorded in trench 9 which was located towards the south end of Leather Lane. Wall [1402] is roughly aligned with the western extent of 19th century offices and warehouses which existed at that time on what is now New Fetter Lane. Natural deposits were not encountered.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2016 End: 10-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HDG17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HOLBORN Hatton Garden
Postcode	EC1N
Study area	30.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 530990 181970 50.942284668352 0.179458777387 50 56 32 N 000 10 46 E Polygon
Site coordinates	TQ 531428 182055 50.942349391914 0.180085389474 50 56 32 N 000 10 48 E Polygon

Site coordinates	TQ 531611 181278 50.941646241268 0.180313025242 50 56 29 N 000 10 49 E Polygon
Site coordinates	TQ 531269 181280 50.941657147662 0.179826634274 50 56 29 N 000 10 47 E Polygon

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Project supervisor	Florence Smith Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	HDG17
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	HDG17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	HDG17
Paper Media available	"Map","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Thames Water Utilities Ltd Victorian Mains Replacement Works Hatton Garden London Borough of Camden: An archaeological watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith Nicholls, F.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ

Description A short summary report detailing the observations made during the watching brief. Includes background to the site; location, geology, topography, history and archaeology; methodology employed; written description of the deposits and features; conclusions reached. Text accompanied by historic plans, illustrative photography of pits / trenches, and site location plans. The OASIS data collection form is included in the appendix.

Entered by Florence Smith Nicholls (florence@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 4 April 2017