

CAMDEN LOCK VILLAGE REDEVELOPMENT

HAWLEY WHARF: LAND BOUNDED BY CHALK FARM ROAD, CASTLEHAVEN ROAD, HAWLEY ROAD, KENTISH TOWN ROAD & REGENT'S CANAL

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN, NW1

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT



September 2017

CAMDEN LOCK VILLAGE REDEVELOPMENT

HAWLEY WHARF: LAND BOUNDED BY CHALK FARM ROAD,
CASTLEHAVEN ROAD, HAWLEY ROAD, KENTISH TOWN
ROAD & REGENT'S CANAL

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN, NW1

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

SITE CODE: CLV15
APPROXIMATE SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 2881 8422
PLANNING APPLICATION REF: 2012/4628/P

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
250 YORK ROAD
LONDON SW11 3SJ

Tel: 020 7801 9444
e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk
Author: Miranda Fulbright

September 2017

Abstract

Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological excavation and watching brief between 2nd June 2015 and 14th July 2016, on groundworks taking place at Hawley Wharf, London Borough of Camden, NW1; the Camden Lock Village Redevelopment programme. The archaeological work was commissioned by Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of Stanley Sidings Ltd. The fieldwork followed recommendations from Historic England following a desk-based assessment of the site, due to the close proximity of the site to the Regent's Canal Conservation Area and the apparent existence of the lock-keeper's cottage and the potential course of the historic River Fleet crossing the site. The programme of archaeological works entailed a watching brief to monitor groundworks in Areas D & E and an archaeological excavation in Area A to investigate the lock-keeper's cottage.

The archaeological watching brief in Areas D & E uncovered the remains of the steam-pumping station located at Kentish Town locks, built in 1897-8, the station pumped water from the bottom of the set of three locks (Hampstead lock, Hawley lock and Kentish Town lock) back up to the top of the incline to reduce water loss in the upper section of the canal. The remains that were uncovered comprised a large (0.6m diameter) iron pipe enclosed in a brick chamber, visible at a level of 25.06mOD. This chamber was surrounded by the remnants of external walls from the building itself. No evidence of the River Fleet was found, neither during the watching brief nor from the geotechnical boreholes and window samples that were taken across the area. The natural geology was not encountered in this area.

The archaeological excavation took place in Area A, where the lock-keeper's cottage and a section of railway viaduct footing were encountered. The whole area was covered by a general layer of overburden, (6), that contained large amounts of post-medieval/modern glass, pot, ceramic building material (CBM) and other archaeologically insignificant finds. The viaduct footing comprised several brick structures forming a foundation, with evidence of a collapsed brick arch to the west. A pit was visible cut into the natural that contained a post-medieval fragment of CBM and a residual fragment of Romano-British pot. The bottom of the pit was recorded at 26.54mOD.

The lock-keepers cottage was generally well preserved with the foundations of the majority of walls, fireplaces, thresholds and some floors remaining. It became clear through a combination of cartographic and archaeological evidence that the cottage consisted of two main phases; the original cottage, constructed in 1820 which measured c.10m by 4m in the south-eastern corner of the footprint, and was orientated SW-NE. A small outhouse and some outdoor brick surfaces were also associated with this phase of construction, characterised by wall footings that went very deep below the finished surface (c.26.55mOD), presumably built on the pre-existing canal-side land surface which was subsequently built up with made ground to its current level. Sometime in the late 1860s the cottage was redeveloped and extended to include at least one other cottage, and perhaps a third though its use as a dwelling is uncertain. The new cottages were orientated NW-SE and they shared an exterior yard to the north with an additional outhouse. The third building lay to the west and appeared to have been orientated NE-SW, possibly connected with the adjacent sawmill rather than the canal. The wall footings of this later phase were much more shallow; c.27.20mOD. The western half of the structures suffered bomb damage during WW2 and the whole thing was subsequently demolished. Some post-medieval/modern finds were recorded, including coins and other metal items, pot, CBM and several small children's toys.

This excavation has given valuable insight into a part of the Regent's Canal that has been little studied, providing a picture of what life on the canal for its employees may have looked like.

CONTENTS		PAGE
1	Introduction	1
2	Acknowledgements	3
3	Site location, geology and topography	3
4	Archaeological and historic background	4
5	Planning and objectives	19
6	Methodology	21
7	Results	22
8	Conclusions	64
9	Further recommendations	65
10	Sources	66
	Appendix I: Context list	67
	Appendix II: Plan and section drawings	69
	Appendix III: Levels	72
	Appendix IV: Ceramic building material	76
	Appendix V: Pottery	86
	Appendix VI: Clay tobacco pipe	88
	Appendix VII: Miscellaneous finds	90
	Appendix VIII: Geotechnical report	95
	Appendix IX: Borehole and window sample logs	96
	Appendix X: Oasis data form	100

FIGURES

PAGE

Cover photo: Overview of the lock-keeper's cottage. Looking NE.

Fig. 1: Site location (red)	1
Fig. 2: Plan of the site showing the 5 areas of redevelopment	2
Fig. 3: Site location in relation to the Canalside Industry Archaeological Priority Area and the Regent's Canal Conservation Area	2
Fig. 4: Site plan showing location of boreholes and window samples	3
Fig. 5: Extract from Rocque's map, site outlined in red (1746)	5
Fig. 6: Extract from Thompson's map, site in red (1801)	6
Fig. 7: Extract from the Ordnance Surveyors drawing 152, site in red (1807)	7
Fig. 8: Extract from the Regent's Canal Plan, site in red (1820)	8
Fig. 9: Extract from Greenwoods' map, site in red (1827)	9
Fig.10: Extract from Stanford's map, site in red (1862)	10
Fig.11: Extract from OS first edition map, sheet XVI. Site in red (1870)	10
Fig.12: Extract from Goad's Insurance Plan, Vol. XII, sheet 403. (1891)	11
Fig.13: Extract from OS London map, sheet VII:12. Site in red (1895)	11
Fig.14: Extract from OS London map. Site in red (1916)	12
Fig.15: Extract from the LCC bomb damage map. Site in red (1945)	13
Fig.16: Aerial view of the site. Site in red (1999)	14
Fig.17: Detail from Greenwoods' map, showing position of cottage (red) above Hawley Lock (1827)	15
Fig.18: Extract from Stanford's map, showing cottage (red) (1862)	15
Fig.19: Extract from OS first editions, showing cottage (red) (1870)	16
Fig.20: Extract from Goad Insurance plan, showing cottage (red) (1891)	16
Fig.21: Extract from OS map, showing cottage (red) (1895)	17
Fig.22: Extract from OS map, showing cottage (red) (1916)	17

Fig.23: Extract from the LCC bomb damage map, cottage in red (1945)	18
Fig.24: Extract from OS map, approximate erstwhile location of cottage in red (1952)	18
Fig.25: Approximate location of the brick chamber (yellow spot) in Area E	23
Fig.26: View of the chamber with capping removed. Looking S. No scale.	24
Fig.27: Detail of flanged separator section of pipe with NW twist. Facing S. Scale 0.3m	25
Fig.28: Interior southwest corner of chamber. Facing S. No scale.	26
Fig.29: View of the steam pumping station. Looking NW. (2000)	27
Fig.30: View of the steam pumping house. Looking NE (2000)	27
Fig.31: Plan of the steam pumping house (1926)	28
Fig.32: Approximate location of the lock-keeper's cottage and the railway viaduct footing	29
Fig.33: Extract from Stanford's map of 1862 showing the cottage plan overlaid onto original cottage map	30
Fig.34: Extract from Goad's plan (1891) showing the cottage plan overlaid onto the cottage map	30
Fig.35: Working shot of the railway associated structures [1], [2] & [4]. Looking NW	31
Fig.36: Top of [1]. Looking E. Scale 1m	32
Fig.37: S side of [1], [2] and pit [5] with dark brown fill, (3) cut into natural clay. Looking E. Scale 1m	32
Fig.38: Top of [1] and [4] (right). Looking SSE. Scale 1m	33
Fig.39: Plan of the lock-keepers cottage, showing the first phase of the cottage. Original drawn at 1:20	34
Fig.40: Walls [65], [24] (centre) and [23] (left) and [22]. Looking W. Scale 2m	35
Fig.41: Deep excavation showing foundations of [23] and [24], and fills (57), (58) and (59). Looking E. Scale 1m	36
Fig.42: Walls [22], [24], [23] and [26], showing step in second course for suspended floor, and fireplaces [27] and [28]. Looking ENE. Scale 1m	37

Fig.43: Structure [27]. Facing NW. Scale 1m	38
Fig.44: Structure [28] showing depth of foundations. Facing NE. Scale 1m	38
Fig.45: Surface [25] overlaying [27] and [28], cut by [26]. Looking ENE. Scale 1m	39
Fig.46: Structure [34], abutting [24]. Looking SE. Scale 1m	40
Fig.47: Plan of the lock-keepers cottage, showing the second phase, N-S orientated dwellings and E-W orientated dwelling. Original drawn at 1:20	41
Fig.48: Photograph of the cottages with three residents standing outside. Looking NW (1930)	42
Fig.49: Site working shot, divided into dwellings as Fig. 44. Looking SE. Scale 2m	43
Fig.50: Foundation level of [30], and threshold [37]. Looking NW. Scale 0.5m	45
Fig.51: Ceramic grilles set in to [30]. Scale 0.2m (left); 0.1m (right)	45
Fig.52: Stone-lined feature at base of [30], presumed to be a drain. Looking NW. Scale 0.5m	46
Fig.53: Fireplace [33] (centre) with wall [31] (right), floor surfaces (67) and [68]. Looking SW. Scale 1m	47
Fig.54: Yard [43] (centre), yard [42] (front) and beam cut [41] between them. Structure [40] and [38] (right). Looking SW. Scale 1m	48
Fig.55: Change in foundation levels between [40] (left) and [39] (right). Looking NE. Scale 0.5m	48
Fig.56: Overview of [40] and [38] with yard [43]. Looking SW. Scale 2m	49
Fig.57: Showing insecure bond and foundation difference between [30] and [40]. Looking N. Scale 1m	50
Fig.58: Floor [42] and unexcavated tracks (55) (foreground). Looking SW. Scale 2m	50
Fig.59: Working shot of back yard with concrete surface (45). Looking SE.	51
Fig.60: Drain [44] surrounded by (45) showing indentations in its surface. Looking SE. Scale 1m	51
Fig.61: Threshold/fireplace [19] (foreground), with brick surface [12] behind it, wall [29] to the right. Looking SW. Scale 1m	52

Fig.62: Metal objects found by [19]. Scale 1m	53
Fig.63: Encaustic floor tile from beside [19]. Dated to 1876-1882. Scale 0.1m	54
Fig.64: Floor [12] with wheel ruts (centre). Overlain by [13] (right). Looking WNW. Scale 1m	54
Fig.65: Fireplace [32] with glazed tile hearth and concrete floor (49). Looking NE. Scale 0.5m	55
Fig.66: Working shot of floor [50] (inside back room, centre), and [52]. Step [36] visible in back- (left). Looking ESE. No scale	56
Fig.67: Step [36] butting wall [24] with floor (49). Looking ESE. Scale 1m	56
Fig.68: Threshold [35] in wall [30]. Floor [50] (right) underlying (49). Looking ESE. Scale 1m	57
Fig.69: ‘Seven Dwarf’ lead figures found on (45). Doc (left) and Bashful (right). Scale 0.1m	58
Fig.70: Structure [47] with wall [48] running back (right). Patches of brick floor [54] outside [47]. Looking SW. Scale 1m	58
Fig.71: Threshold [10] between walls [9] and [11]. Looking NE. Scale 1m	60
Fig.72: Structure [11] with lead pipe (7) (right). Looking E. Scale 2m	60
Fig.73: Floor surface [18], overlain by (17) and [16] (top right). Looking SSE. Scale 1m	61
Fig.74: Plan of the cottages with brick groupings highlighted. Original drawn at 1:20	63
Fig.75: Plan of pump-chamber with pipe in centre and SW corner. Original drawn at 1:10	69
Fig.76: Plan of railway viaduct footing. Original Drawn at 1:20	70
Fig.77: Plan of lock-keeper’s cottage. Original drawn at 1:20	71
Fig.78: Plan of levels taken on pump chamber	72
Fig.79: Plan of levels taken on railway viaduct	73
Fig.80: Plan of levels taken on the lock-keeper’s cottage	75
Fig.81: Encaustic floor tile from near threshold/fireplace [19]. Scale 0.1m	77

Fig.82: Wall tiles stacked in piles on floor (45)	77
Fig.83: Fragment of ceramic ventilator showing layers of paint	78
Fig.84: Sankeys Ltd. flower pot fragments from (6). Scale 0.1m	87
Fig.85: Post-medieval red-ware found mortared into wall [23]. Scale 0.1m	87
Fig.86: Clay pipe bowl from (6). Scale 0.1m	88
Fig.87: Dwarf hollowcast figurines found on (45).	94
Fig.88: Marbles found on (45). Scale 0.1m	94
Fig.89: Lead figurine found on (45). Scale 0.1m	94
Fig.90: Showing the surface elevation of the bedrock across the site in mOD.	95

Figs. 1 and 3 reproduced from OS digital data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms the summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief and excavation undertaken by Compass Archaeology on various dates between the 2nd June 2015 and 14th July 2016, at Hawley Wharf, NW1 (fig. 1). The works involved excavating and recording part of a railway arch foundation, a lock-keeper's cottage and associated structures uncovered during groundworks for new basements in the south and southeast corners of the site for the Camden Lock Village development.

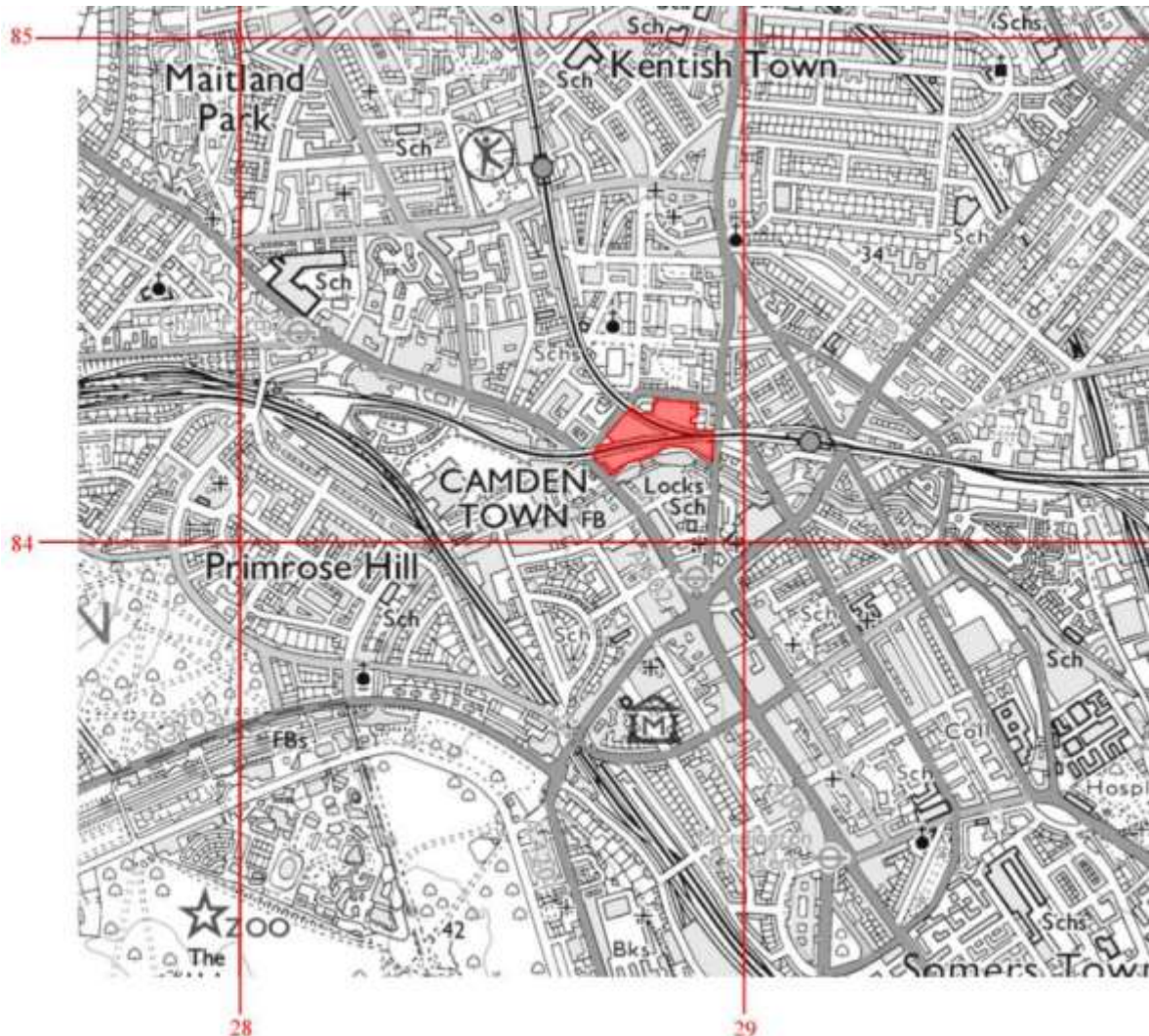


Figure 1: Site location (red). Reproduced from OS digital data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO.

1.2 The archaeological investigation and watching brief was commissioned by Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of Stanley Sidings Ltd. The fieldwork was recommended by Historic England as part of the planning process due to the close proximity of the site to several areas of historic and archaeological importance and potential. Of particular note were the lock-keeper's cottage (in development area A) and the course of the historic River Fleet (development areas B, D and E; fig. 2). The site also lies partially within the Canalside Industry Archaeological Priority Area and the Regent's Canal Conservation Area (fig. 3).

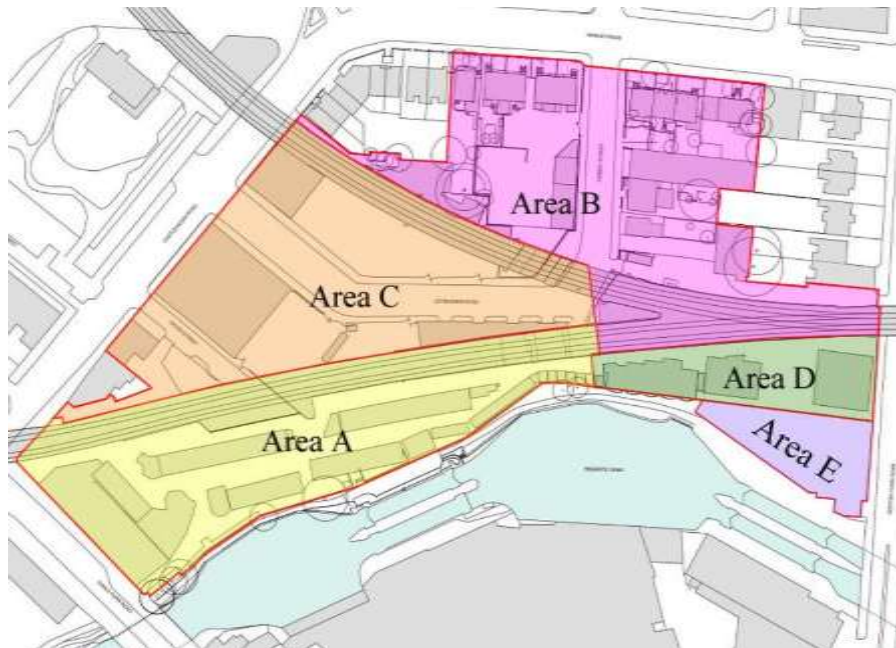


Figure 2: Plan of the site showing the 5 areas of redevelopment.

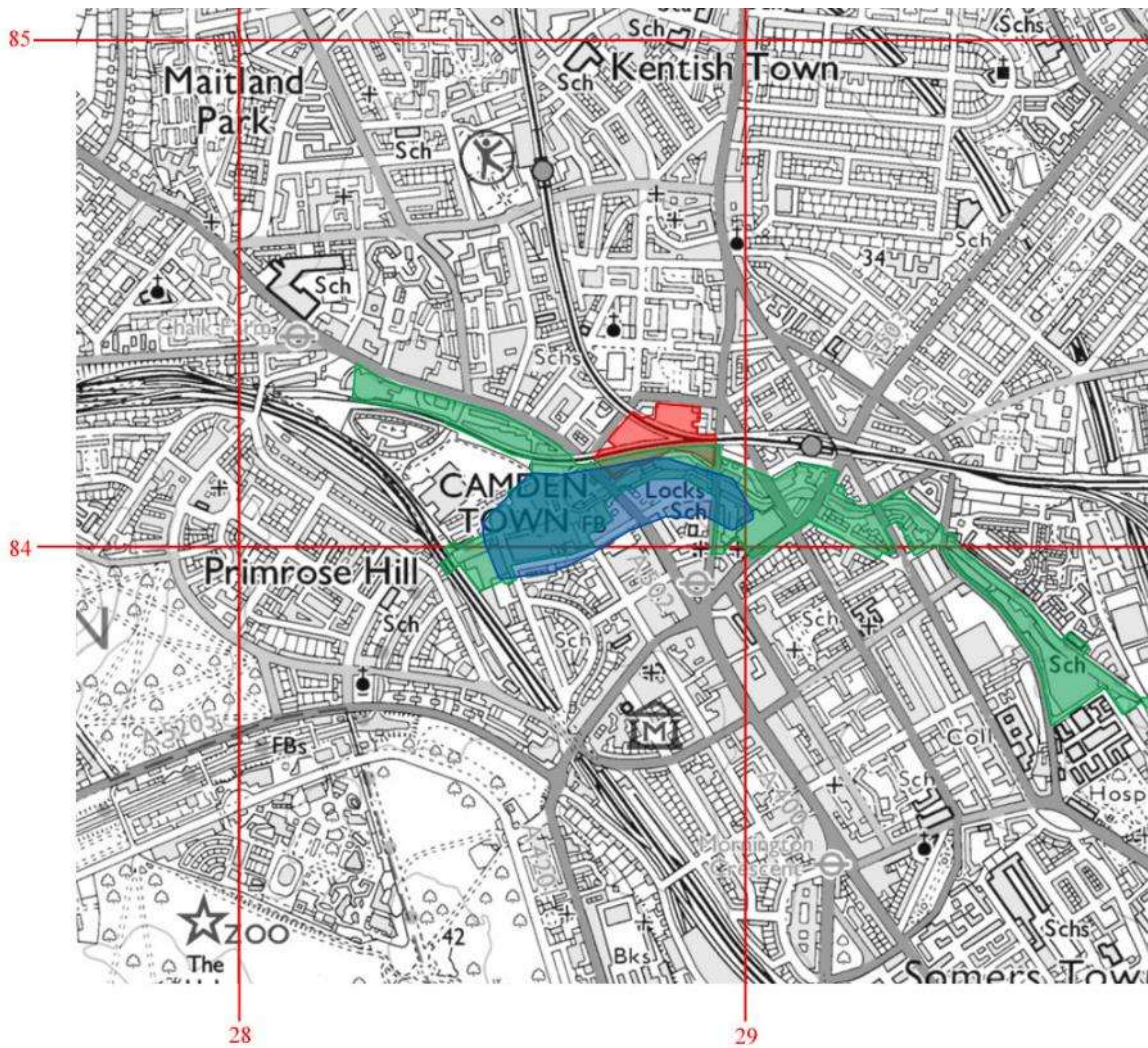


Figure 3: Site location (red) in relation to the Canalside Industry Archaeological Priority Area (blue) and the Regent's Canal Conservation Area (green). Reproduced from OS digital data with permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO and data from Historic England.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank the client, Stanley Sidings Limited for commissioning the project, and the agents of Gardiner & Theobald LLP for their support on-site. Compass would also like to thank Malcom Tucker and Martin Sachs (London Canal Museum), Phil Emery (Canal & River Trust), Dr David Young (QUEST) and Geoff Wallis for their valuable input and expert advice, as well as the staff at the Camden Local Studies Library for their assistance in researching the site's history.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is approximately centred at NGR TQ 2881 8422. It is bounded to the south by the Regent's Canal, to the east by Kentish Town Road, to the north by Hawley Road and by Castlehaven Road to the northwest. It measured approximately 250m E-W by 100m N-S. The site is bisected by two railway viaducts which come from the northwest and the central southern half, converging close to the easternmost boundary of the site.

3.2 The site was occupied by 19th and 20th century properties, both residential and commercial, as well as some market stalls fronting on to the canal. Some units also occupied the railway viaduct arches. The site was cleared and subjected to bulk ground reduction during the works.

3.3 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256: North London), the site lies in an area of London Clay with no overlying drift deposits or differentiation. The geology does not vary in a significant way until c.1.6km south, where deposits of Langley Silt and Lynch Hill Gravels are noted.

3.4 Prior to the commencement of groundworks, a series of geotechnical boreholes and window samples were taken across the site (fig. 4; Appendix IX), all showing deposits of made ground up to 1.5m thick (24.29mOD), overlying weathered natural London Clay where the lowest recorded level was 16.06mOD, with undisturbed London Clay underlying that. The deepest borehole (BH 5) measured -12.14mOD.

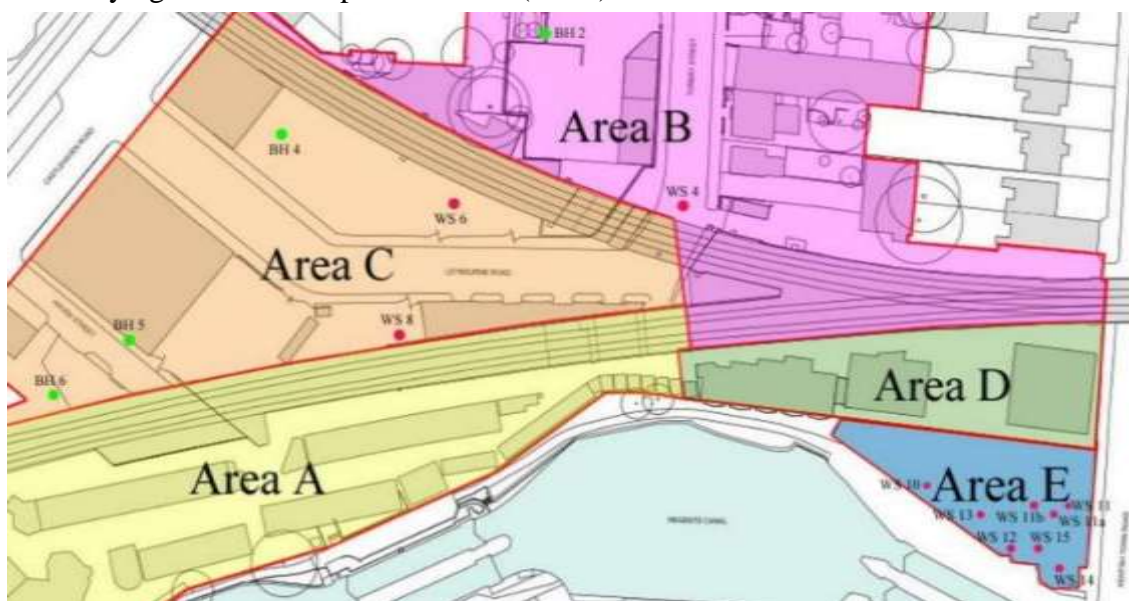


Figure 4: Site plan showing location of boreholes (green) and window samples (pink).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Several desk-based assessments have been produced discussing the historical and archaeological background of the site (Waterman CPM, 2008; RPS Group, 2009; Compass Archaeology 2014, 2016) and hence will not be reiterated in full here. What follows is a chronological discussion of the most relevant aspects of the site background gleaned from a search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in a 1km radius around the site for the preceding Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the site (Compass Archaeology 2014).

4.2 Prehistoric

There were no references in the GLHER to prehistoric activity around the site. In fact there is little known about pre-historic Camden as a whole, perhaps in part to the natural geology (London Clay) making the area unsuitable for agricultural exploitation and therefore undesirable to early settlers. The River Fleet is presumed to have passed through the site and any alluvial deposits associated with the watercourse may provide palaeo-environmental evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.

4.3 Roman

The site lies some distance from any known Roman roads or settlements, and the GLHER search did not turn up any entries for this period. The city of *Londinium* lies far to the south of the site and as such, the area was probably unsettled during the Roman period, again potentially due to the nature of the underlying geology.

4.4 Saxon

The site probably lay within the ancient Forest of Middlesex which lay to the north of the City. This forest would have provided grazing for farmed animals as well as game to hunt during the early medieval period (see 4.5). No GLHER entries for this period were returned.

4.5 Medieval

Several villages around Camden, though not Camden itself, are mentioned in Domesday including *Tothele* (Tottenham Court) and *Rugmere* (Rug Moor) to the south, and *Hamstede* (Hampstead) to the northwest. Both Tothele and Hamstede are listed as holding considerable woodlands, suggesting that at the time the site was also wooded, possibly even a part of the demesne lands of the Manor of Tothele.

From 1066 the Forest of Middlesex became owned exclusively by the King, until it was deforested in 1218 by Henry III, who divided the land and sold it off. The site remained open land until the early 19th century.

4.6 Post-medieval

The post-medieval history of the site is dominated by the second phase of construction of the Regent's Canal branch of the Grand Junction Canal 1817-1820, the building of the Hawley Estate in the 1840s and the imposition of the railway viaducts in 1846-1860.

The site underwent a period of decline in the mid-20th century due to the fall in canal traffic as road and rail freight became more popular. The area became integrated into the Camden Market in the 1970s and has become a popular destination for locals and tourists.

Previous archaeological investigations on the opposite side of Hampstead Road Bridge/Chalk Farm Road unearthed archaeological remains relating to the initial railway development of the 1830s, though they were severely truncated by subsequent episodes of industrial development. The remains lay directly over the natural at depths of just 0.6-0.7m below later made ground deposits.

4.7 Cartographic evidence

Here follows several historic maps (in chronological order) that chart the post-medieval development of the site.

4.7.1 John Rocque's Exact Survey of the Cities of London, Westminster and the borough of Southwark and the Country near 10 miles Round London, 1746.

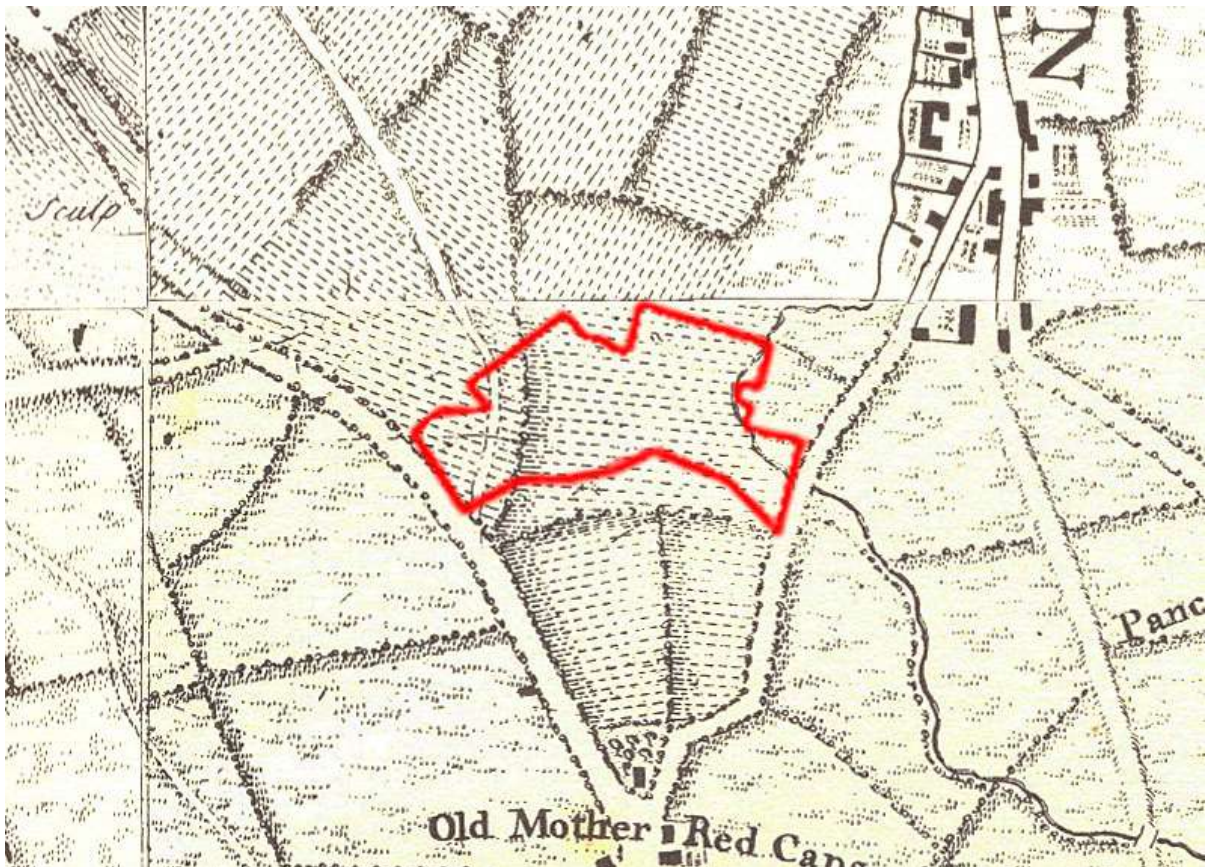


Figure 5: Extract from Rocque's map, site outlined in red (1746).

The site lies over open fields with the course of the River Fleet visible in the north-east corner.

4.7.2 John Thompson's A Plan of the Parish of St Pancras Situate in the County of Middlesex, 1801.

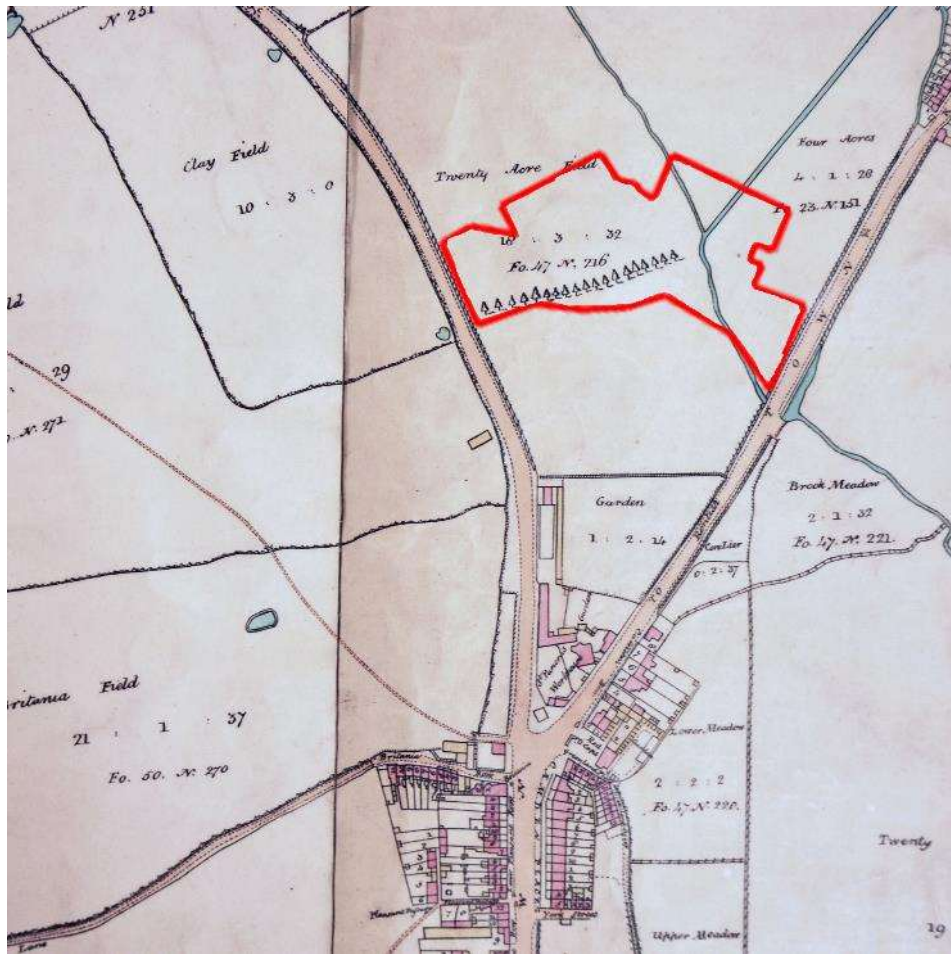


Figure 6: Extract from Thompson's map, site in red (1801).

The site still lies over open fields but the course of the River Fleet has been mapped in a slightly different location. It is unclear which map is more reliable when it comes to the location of the Fleet.

4.7.3 Ordnance Surveyors drawing, sheet 152: Hampstead, 1807

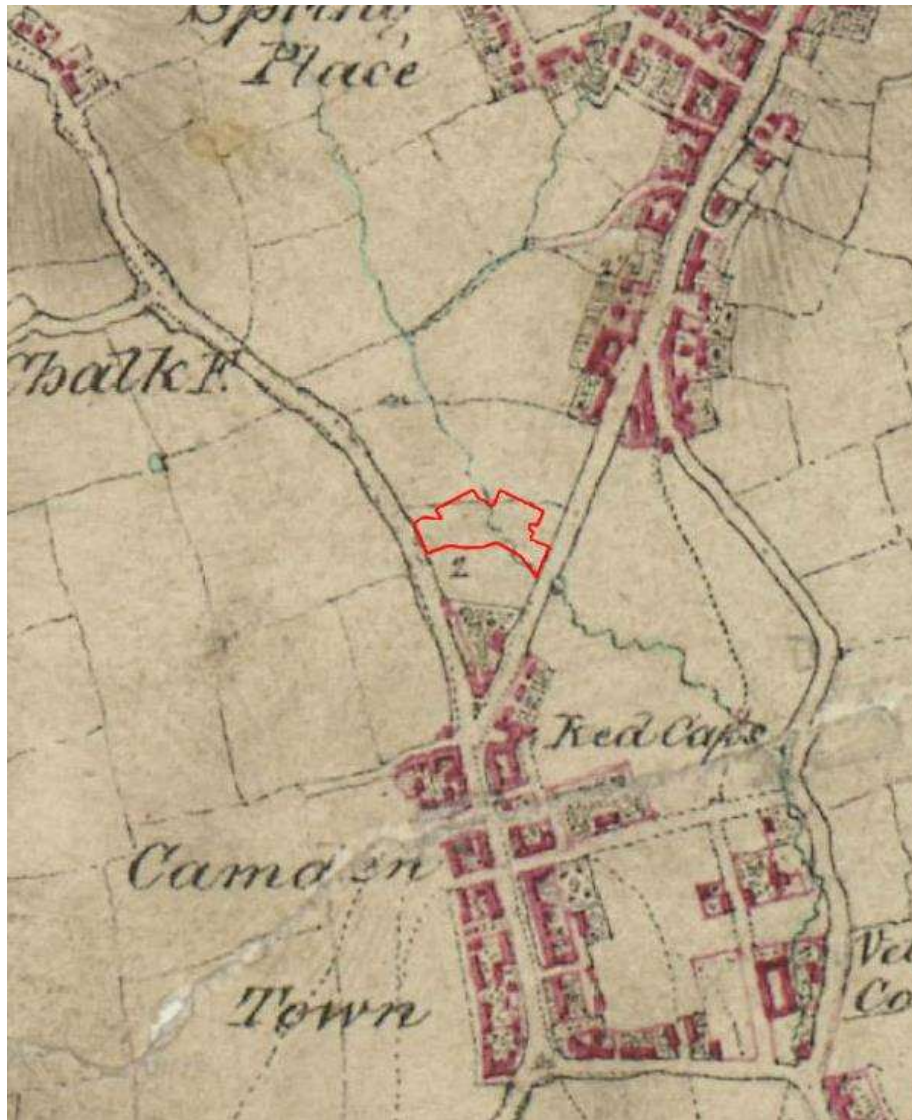


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Surveyors drawing 152, site in red (1807)

The location of the River Fleet has changed yet again in this map, crossing the site more centrally than previous incarnations. As this is an early Ordnance Survey map, it is likely that this would be the most accurate depiction of the area but without geological evidence, the location of the River Fleet cannot be confirmed.

4.7.4 Regent's Canal Plan, 1820



Figure 8: Extract from the Regent's Canal Plan, site in red (1820)

The site still appears to be undeveloped, aside from the Regent's Canal that has been constructed along the southern boundary of the site. The course of the River Fleet has not been included on this plan.

4.7.5 Greenwood's Map of London, 1827

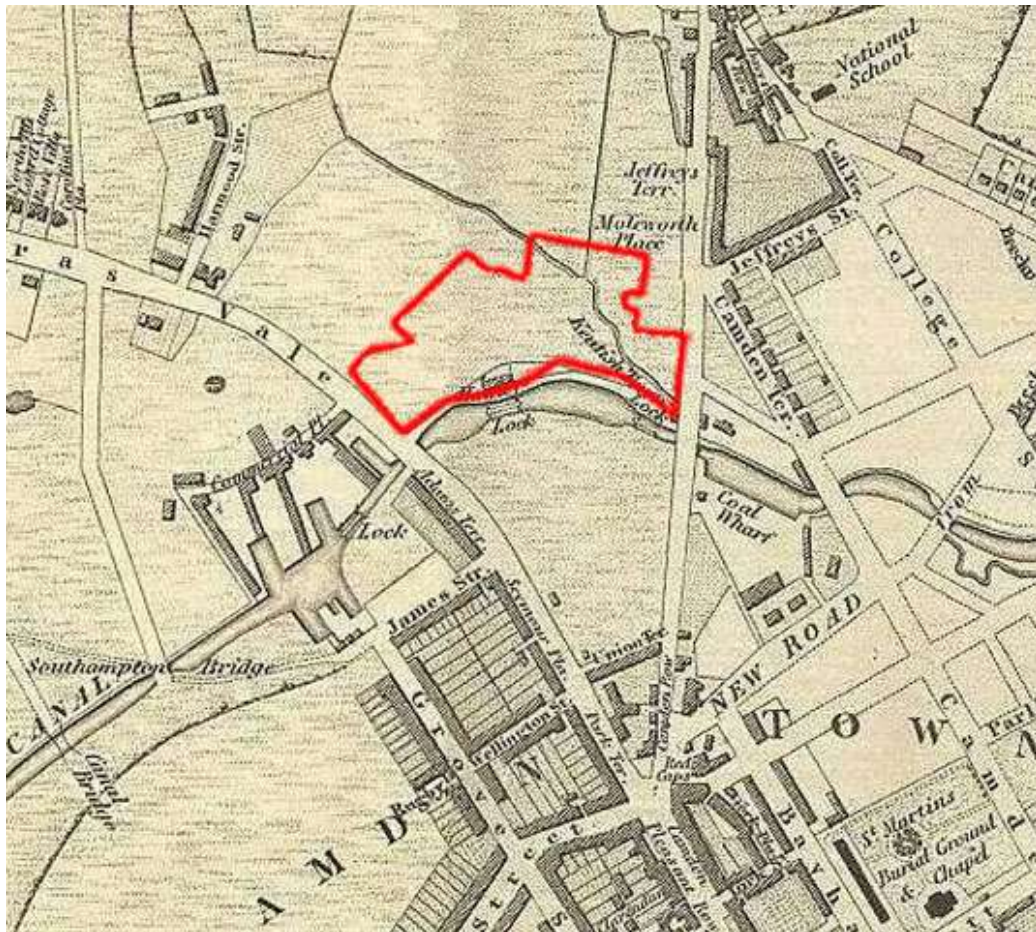


Figure 9: Extract from Greenwood's map, site in red (1827)

This is the first appearance of the lock-keepers cottage in the south of the site. The course of the River Fleet is again depicted, seen on a similar alignment to that seen in the 1801 map (fig. 6).

4.7.6 Edward Stanford's Library Map of London and its Suburbs, 1862

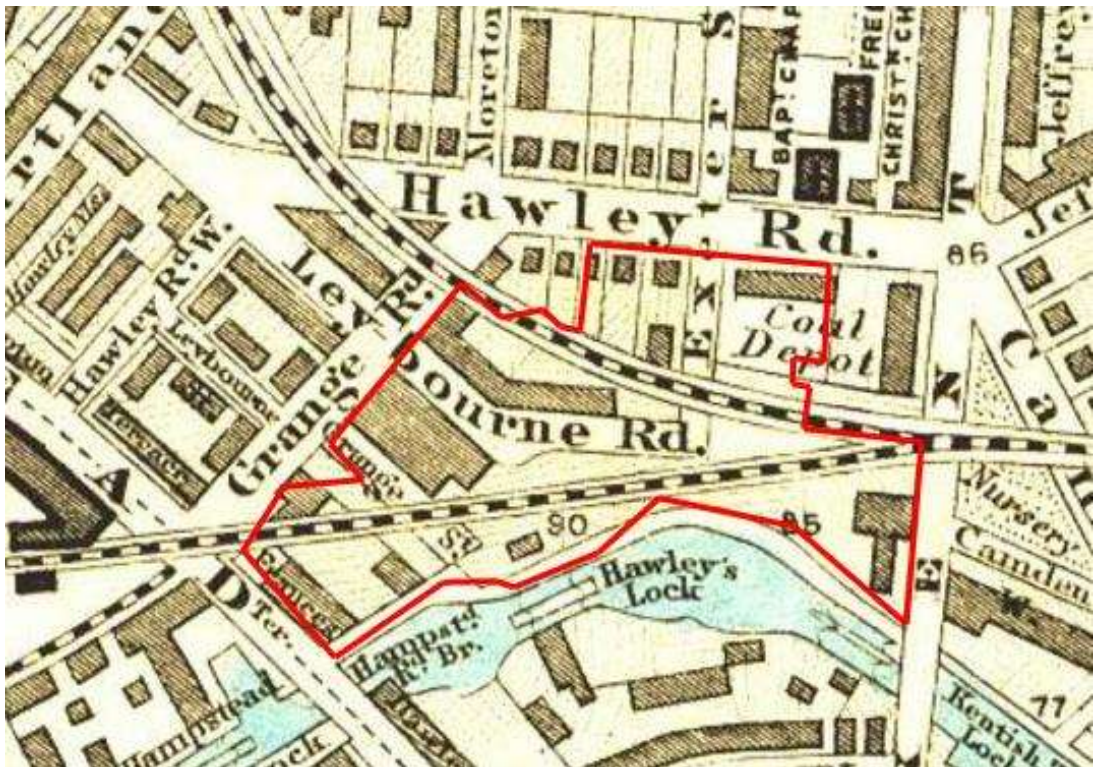


Figure 10: Extract from Stanford's map, site in red (1862)

With the arrival of both the canal and the railway, the site has become extremely built up with industrial and domestic buildings. The River Fleet has been culverted underground by this point, and is no longer visible on the maps. The site remains built up until present-day.

4.7.7 Ordnance Survey, London (First Editions), sheet XVI, 1870

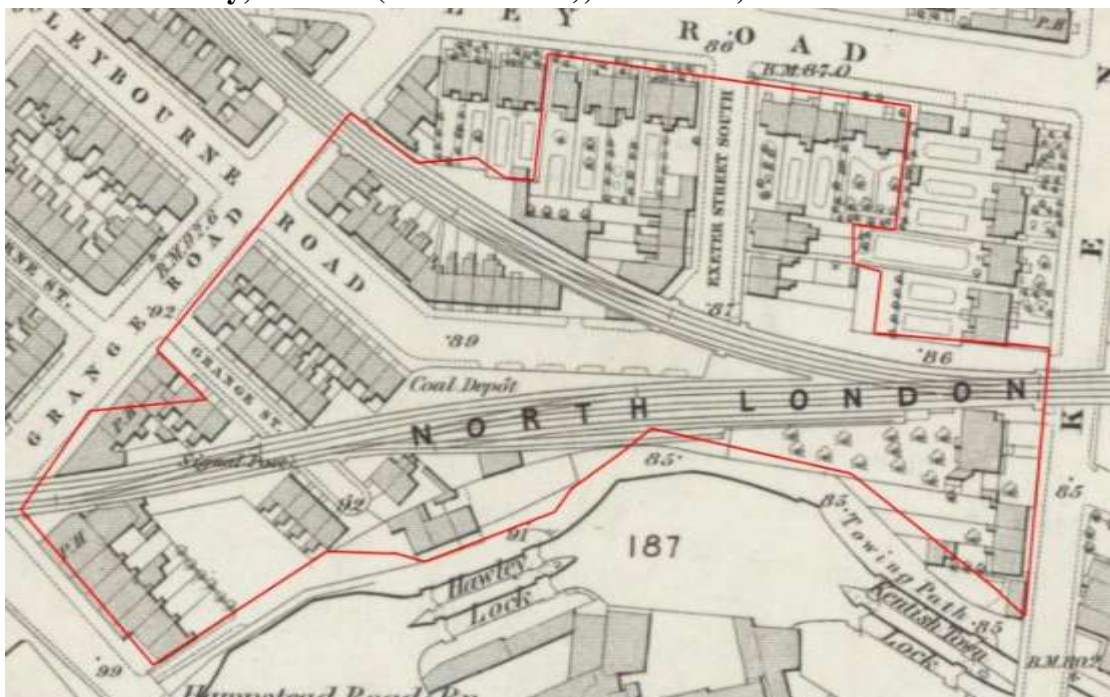


Figure 11: Extract from OS first edition map, sheet XVI. Site in red (1870)

4.7.8 Goad's Insurance Plan of London, Vol. XII, sheet 403, 1891

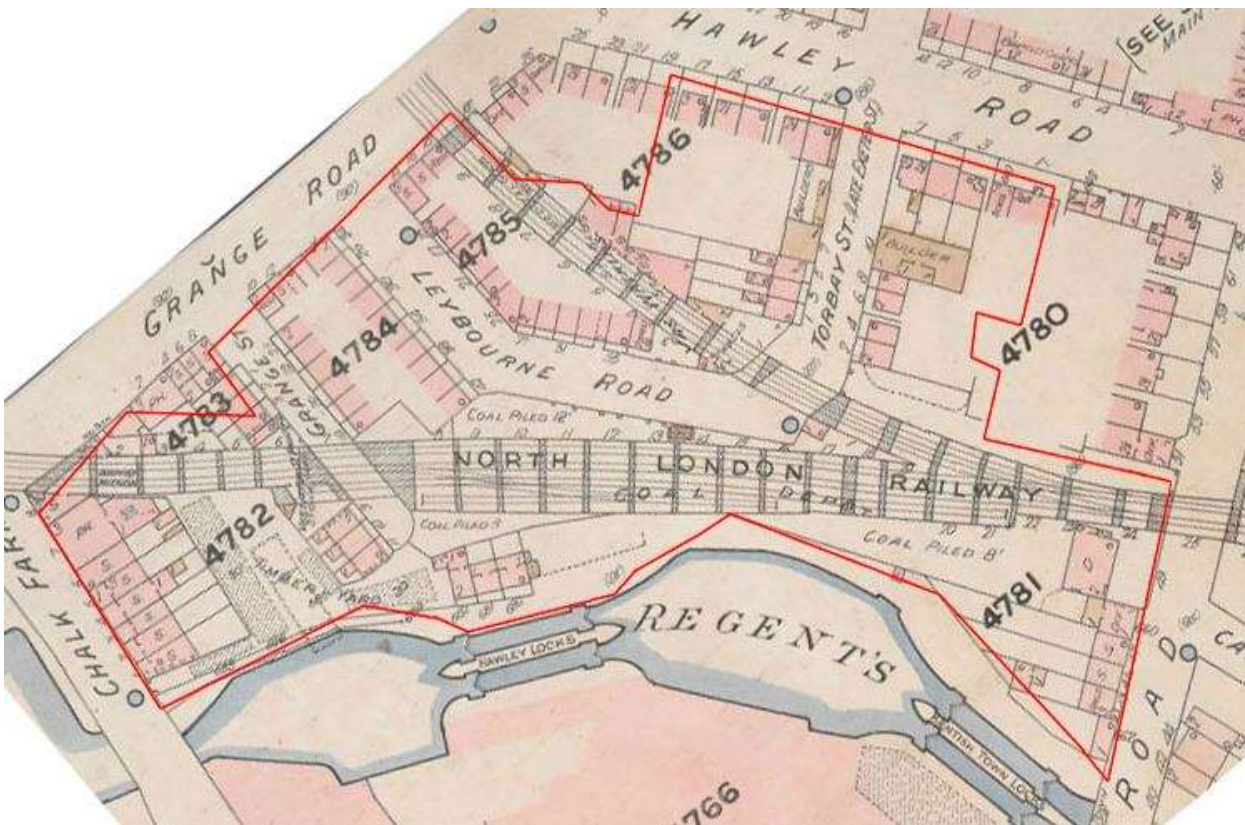


Figure 12: Extract from Goad's Insurance Plan, Vol. XII, sheet 403. Site in red (1891)

4.7.9 Ordnance Survey, London, sheet VII: 12, 1895

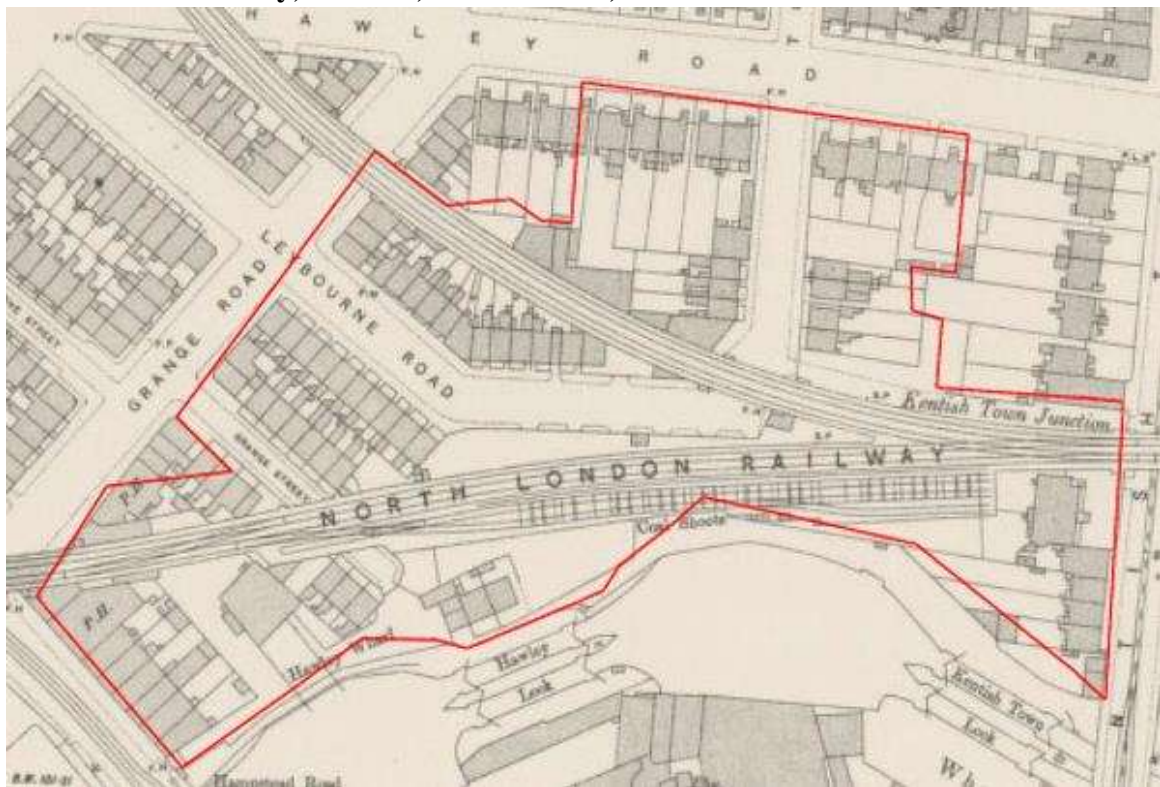


Figure 13: Extract from OS London map, sheet VII:12. Site in red (1895)

4.7.10 Ordnance Survey, London sheet V: 1, 1916

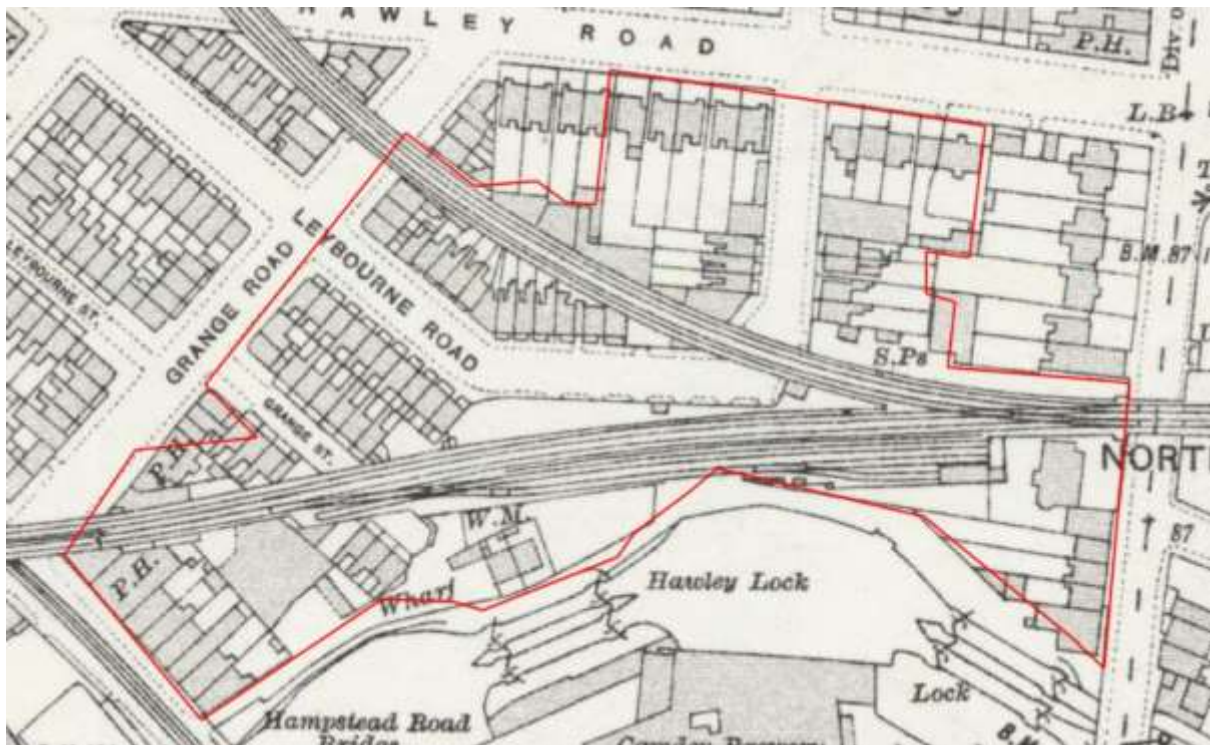
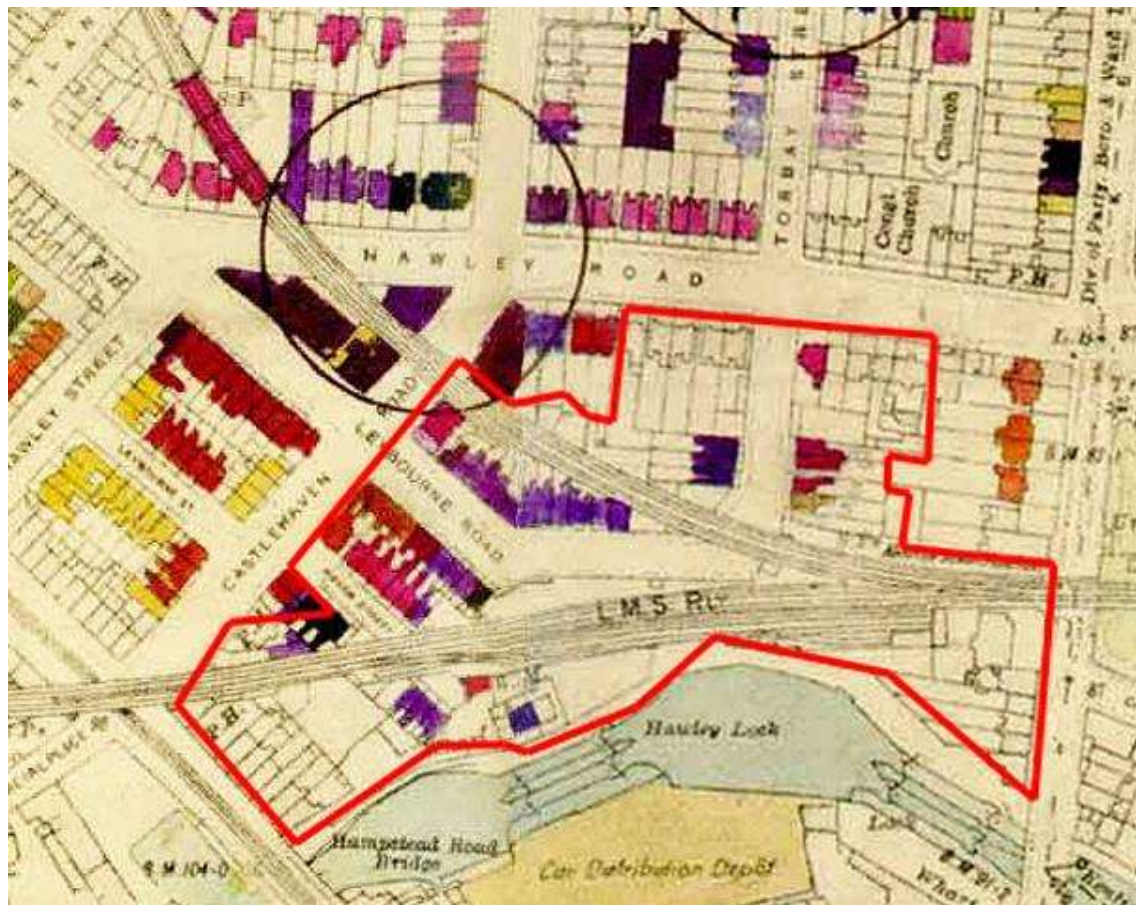


Figure 14: Extract from OS London map. Site in red (1916)

4.7.11 London County Council Bomb Damage Map, 1945



Colour Key References

- Black - Total destruction
- Purple - Damaged beyond repair
- Dark Red - Doubtful if repairable
- Light Red - Seriously damaged, but repairable at cost
- Orange - General blast damage, not structural
- Yellow - Blast damage, minor in nature
- V1 flying bomb large circle

Figure 15: Extract from the LCC bomb damage map. Site in red (1945)

4.7.12 Aerial view of the site, 1999

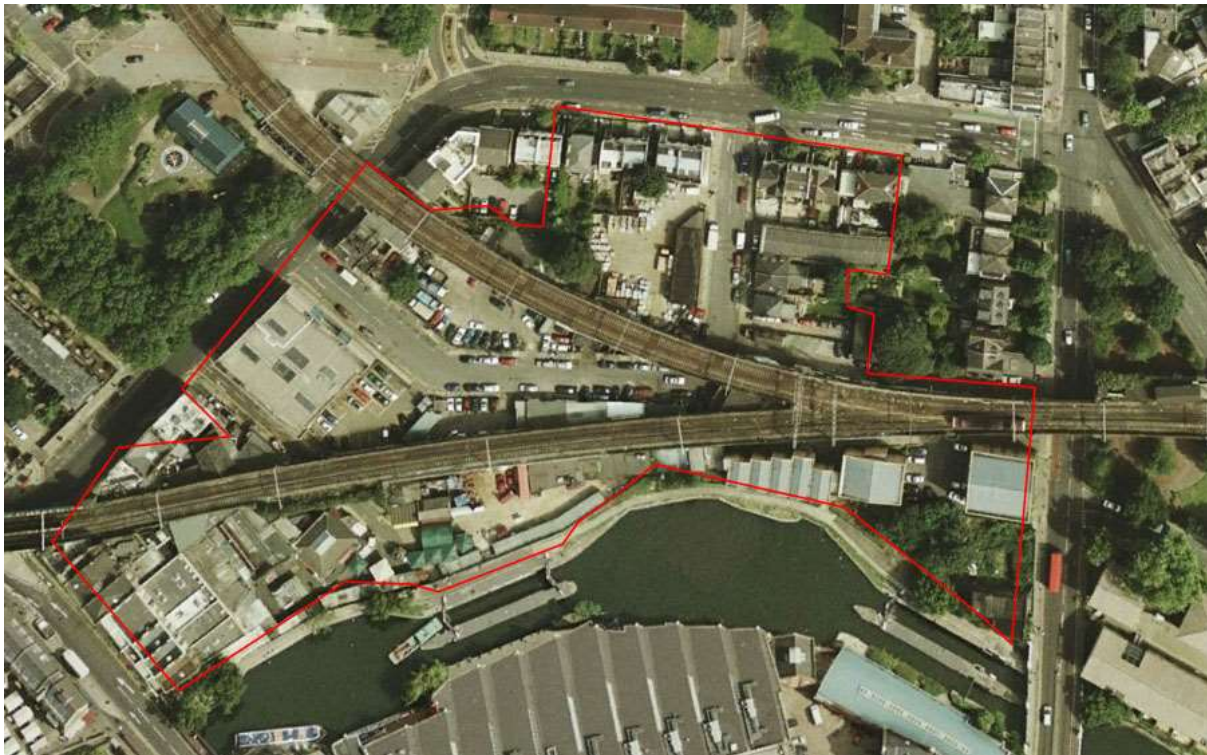


Figure 16: Aerial view of the site. Site in red (1999)

4.7.13 The maps presented above show the site as open fields up until 1820 when the Regent's Canal was constructed (figs. 5-9). There was no structural development of the site, aside from the lock-keeper's cottage until post-1830 (fig. 9), after the railway viaduct was built. The introduction of the railway spurred the construction of industrial sites such as the coal depot (fig. 10). Probably due to an expanding population in the area, the industrial, larger structures were replaced with residential, terraced buildings in the 1860s (fig. 11). The site remained this way for a long period of time (figs. 12-14), only changing after severe bomb damage to the western side of the site during the Second World War (fig. 15). The majority of the site was subsequently cleared and replaced by further industrial structures and open areas (fig. 16), whilst some of the terraced buildings remained on the north and eastern sides.

4.8 Evolution of the lock-keepers cottage

What follows is a close look at the representation of the lock-keepers cottage in the maps listed above. The development of the cottage will be charted chronologically.

4.8.1 Extract from Greenwoods' Map of London, 1827

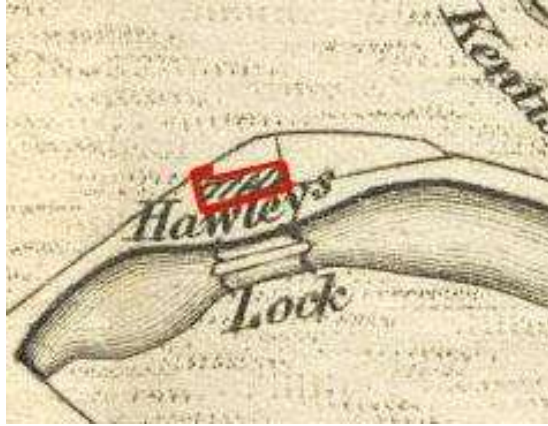


Figure 17: Detail from Greenwoods' map, showing position of cottage (red) above Hawley Lock (1827)

This is the first depiction of the cottage in the maps, and the large scale at which the building is represented is potentially misleading, it might also represent the cottage plus a stables or some other additional structures. During the construction of the canal, tenders were given to build the ancillary buildings including lock keepers cottages. Francis Read won the right to build one cottage at both Hawley and St Pancras locks, for £204 each, in 1820. Only one lock keeper is recorded to have overseen both Hawley and Kentish Town locks when the Canal opened. The 1841 census lists only one family living at the single lock house, John and Sarah Shannon (or Shannan), indicating that despite the large appearance of the building, it comprised only one dwelling. The remains of this structure will be referred to as phase 1 in the results section (7).

4.8.2 Extract from Edward Stanford's Library Map of London and its Suburbs, 1862



Figure 18: Extract from Stanford's map, showing cottage (red) (1862)

The cottage appears still as a single building, though slightly changed from the previous plan but this could be due to cartographic differences rather than a reflection of physical alteration. A census from 1861 lists one family living at Hawley Lock; James and Mary Lash, aged 39 and 35 respectively.

4.8.3 Extract from Ordnance Survey, London (First Editions), sheet XVI, 1870

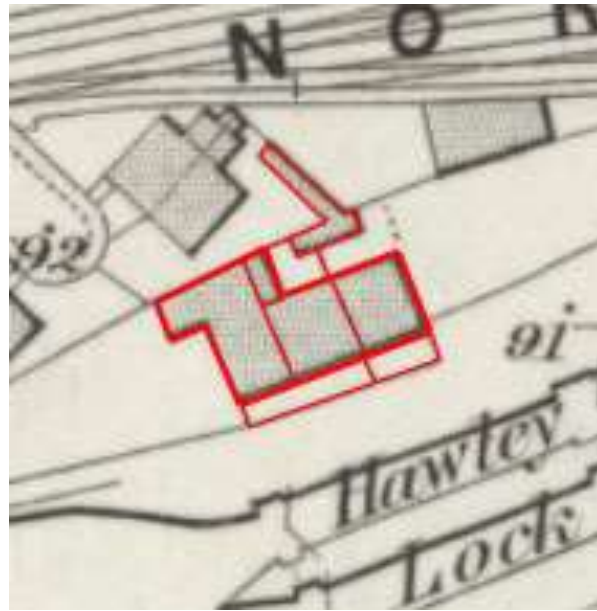


Figure 19: Extract from OS first editions, showing cottage (red) (1870)

Just 8 years after the previous map, the cottage appears to have undergone massive redevelopment. It seems that the original building has been extended to the northwest and west, with the addition of a small, separate building (potential outhouse) to the north. It shows divisions within the structure that would indicate that three dwellings were created. As this map is more detailed than the previous ones, it cannot be said for certain how far the cottage was extended, or whether the internal divisions had existed previously. According to the 1891 census, there were two lock houses with a family living in each one. The lock keeper and his family lived in one, and a man listed as ‘an employee of Regent’s Canal’ and his family occupied the other.

4.8.4 Extract from Goad’s Insurance Plan of London, Vol. XII, sheet 403, 1891

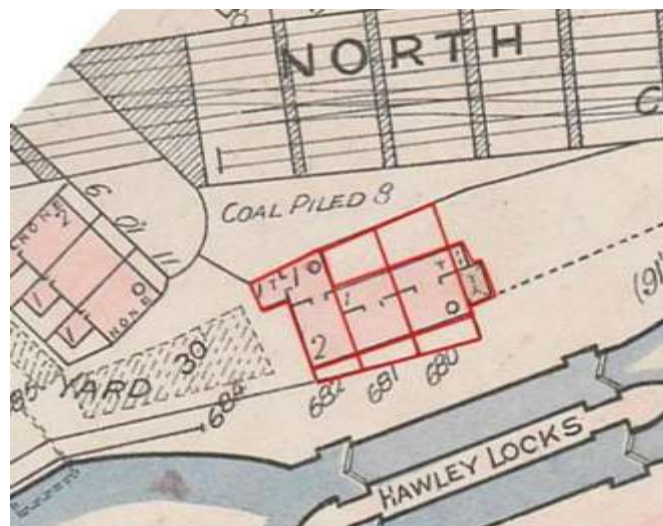


Figure 20: Extract from Goad Insurance plan, showing cottage (red) (1891)

This plan of the cottage shows only slight differences from that of 1870. The separate building/outhouse is gone, as has the small room to the east of the extension. An

addition has been added to the east of the original structure, possibly some sort of storage or attached washroom. There still appears to be three separate dwellings, the westernmost one apparently has 2 floors, the other two are bungalows.

4.8.5 Extract from Ordnance Survey, London, sheet VII: 12, 1895

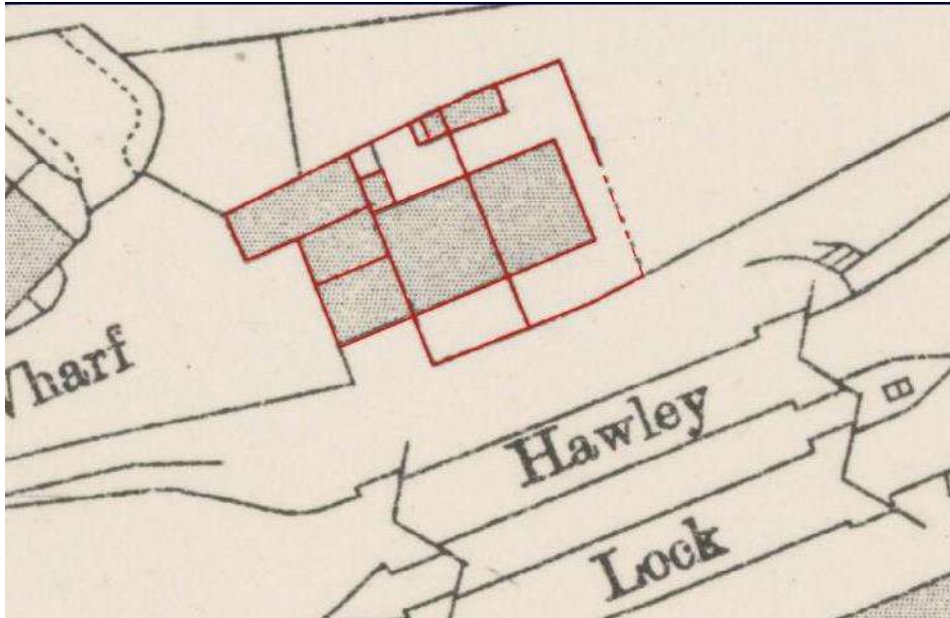


Figure 21: Extract from OS map, showing cottage (red) (1895)

This plan seems to show the cottage reverting back to its 1870 guise, with the outbuildings still in place. It is possible that they were too insignificant to be plotted on the Goad map (fig. 19), rather than having been demolished as originally thought. The main structure is still internally divided, but now potentially into five separate dwellings, though this seems unlikely for the size of the building. Since the westernmost building was thought to have been associated with the adjacent sawmill, it is possible that it was used as offices or storage rooms, hence the small divisions.

4.8.6 Extract from Ordnance Survey, London sheet V: 1, 1916

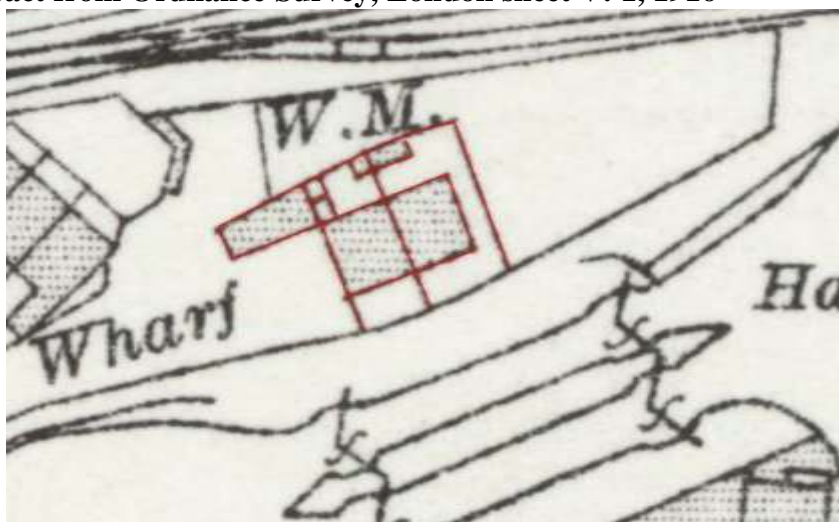


Figure 22: Extract from OS map, showing cottage (red) (1916)

The building has undergone some slight changes in that the majority of the extension to the west has been demolished. What remains appears to be two dwellings plus a narrow building to the northwest, potentially another dwelling but it is uncertain. Censuses from 1901 and 1911 list two families living at Hawley Lock, the lock-keeper Joseph Nicholls and his wife and daughter, both named Annie lived at number 1, while number 2 housed Samuel (who worked in the lumber mill) and Emily Plank and their six children. We can presume that number 1 lies to the east, where the original cottage mostly lay, and 2 to the west.

4.8.7 Extract from The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps, 1945



Figure 23: Extract from the LCC bomb damage map, cottage in red (1945)

In this map we can see the damage that was caused by flying bombs during the blitz. The western side of the building was 'damaged beyond repair' (purple colour; fig. 15) and it is likely that in the post-war clearance, the whole structure was torn down.

4.8.8 Extract from Ordnance Survey, TQ 2884 SE, 1952

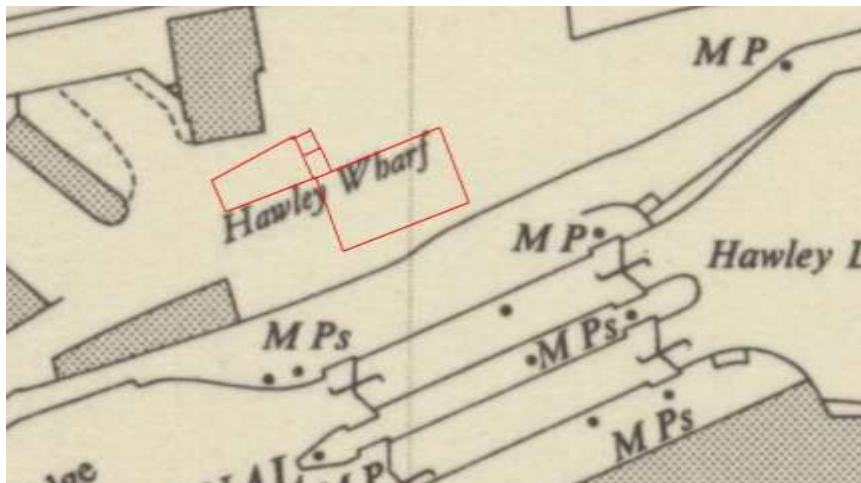


Figure 24: Extract from OS map, approximate erstwhile location of cottage in red (1952)

This map shows that the cottage is no longer present, the space where it was situated is now open space. The cottage was probably torn down and cleared with the rest of the bomb rubble at the end of the Second World War.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

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

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 the 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.*

- 5.2 Part of the site lies within Archaeological Priority Area 13, 'Canalside Industry' (fig. 3). Some sections of the Camden Development Policies 2010-2025 Local Development Framework refer specifically to 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 APAs. 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 further supply 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 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 Historic England and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Historic England, 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.*

5.3 The site also lies partially within the Regent's Canal Conservation Area (fig. 3), conservation area policy is also covered by The Camden Development Policies 2010-2025 Local Development Framework:

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 the 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 of appearance of a conservation area, unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention.*
- D. Not permit the development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character and appearance of that conservation area.*
- E. Preserve trees and garden space 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 The fieldwork undertaken presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific questions:

- Is there any evidence for the course of the historic River Fleet, either in the form of a palaeo-channel or palaeo-environmental deposits in Areas D and E?
- Is there any evidence of pre-19th century occupation or land use of the site? If so, what form does this take?

- Is there any evidence of the lock-keeper's cottage or any other canal-side activity in areas A, D and E?
- If encountered, at what level does the natural geology appear across the site?

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 Archaeological 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 and 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 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 that were recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The archaeological watching brief and evaluation took place during groundworks associated with the clearing and total ground reduction of the site in advance of construction (see section 7 for details).

6.2.2 Where archaeological remains were exposed, adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, though 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 context were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* record sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark cited as 27.38mOD. The fieldwork was supplemented by digital photography in .jpeg and RAW formats.

6.2.5 The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement, the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the museum.

6.3 Post-excavation

6.3.1 The fieldwork was followed by an off-site assessment and compilation of this report. The site archive was also ordered and deposited with the Museum of London Archaeology Archive.

6.3.2 Finds and samples

The assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff (see Appendices IV-VII). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's *Standards for the preparation of finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London*. All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, though certain classes of building material and modern finds have been discarded after an appropriate record was made.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a detailed description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.

6.4.2 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made, the requirements will be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming no further work is required, an ordered, indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with Museum of London *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under the site code CLV15. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained and the landowner will be urged to donate any subsequent archaeological finds to the museum.

7 RESULTS

7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations and results of the watching brief and archaeological excavation. The works are discussed by Area (fig. 2), starting with the watching brief in Area E, followed by the excavation in Area A. Deposits are shown in round brackets: (x) and structures and cuts in square brackets: [x]. For a full list of context numbers and their descriptions please refer to Appendix I. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs, for detailed plans and section drawings please refer to Appendix II.

7.2 Watching brief- Area E

7.2.1 The watching brief in Area E of the Camden Lock Village development took place between 20th June and 14th July 2016. The only feature of archaeological significance

was a brick chamber, exposed in the southeast corner of Area E (fig. 25). Due to health and safety reasons, the chamber could not be entered and all observations recorded below were made from the top of the exposed chamber.

- 7.2.2** A brick-built chamber, constructed with yellow stock bricks was visible only 200mm below the present ground level (fig. 26). The uppermost courses of brick were observed from 25.06mAOD. Its internal measurements were 1.7m² and the walls of the chamber were c.600mm thick, though the southern and northern walls were not fully exposed. The ceiling of the chamber was arched with a shallow rise of c.300mm from the springing point to the apex.

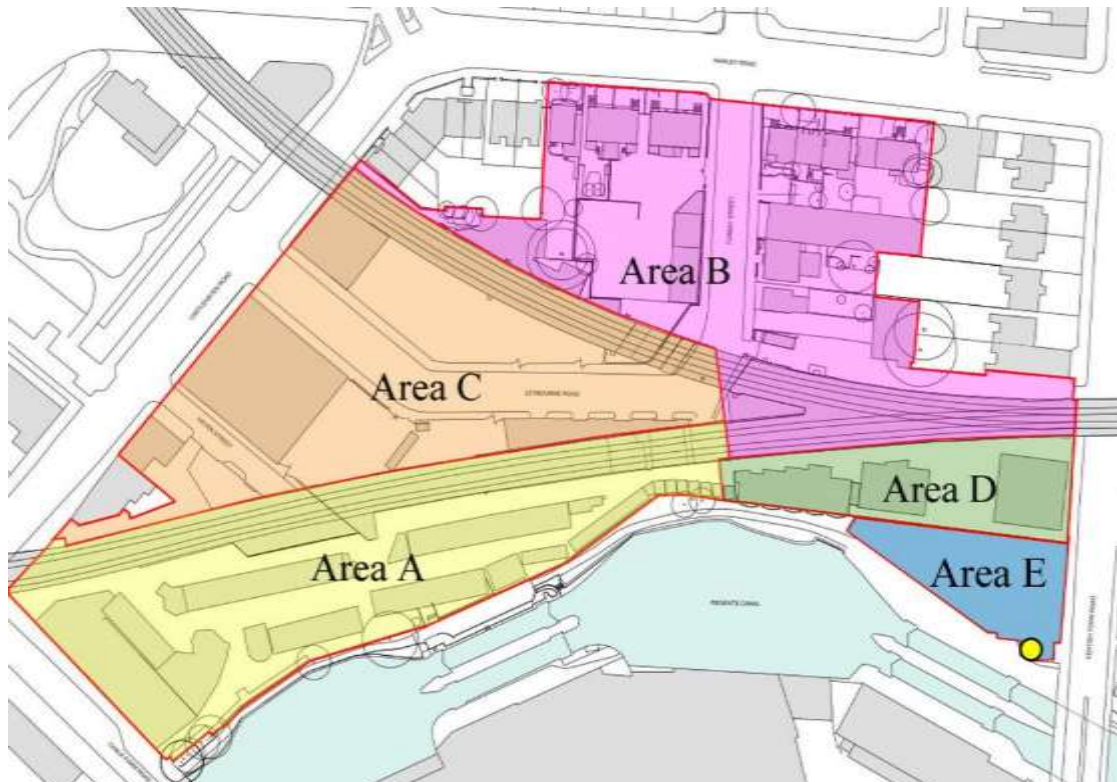


Figure 25: Approximate location of the brick chamber (yellow spot) in Area E.



Figure 26: View of the chamber with capping removed. The standing walls of the old pump-house are visible to the left and rear of the chamber (partially demolished during works). Looking S. No scale.

- 7.2.3** The chamber was partially full of water, therefore the base had to be established through probing, and was recorded as being approximately 4.9m below ground level. This would equate to a total internal height from the floor to ceiling of c.1.8m.
- 7.2.4** Inside the chamber was a centrally-positioned, vertical cast-iron pipe, measuring 600mm diameter. The pipe extended through the ceiling of the chamber, continuing for 780mm before emerging from the roof of the structure, ending with a flanged head. This was attached to another section of pipe 250mm tall with a slight NW twist, fitted with square-headed nuts and bolts (fig. 27). This pipe was then attached by a similarly flanged head to an upper section of pipe which had been broken off 100mm from the base. The whole thing was capped with a concrete block. The upper portions of the pipework were enclosed by yellow stock brick walls, creating a mini chamber above the main one.
- 7.2.5** A smaller, separate pipe was also set vertically in the SW corner of the chamber from floor to ceiling, with what appeared to be some form of pump attachment branching northwards into the main chamber (fig. 28).
- 7.2.6** A steel girder (T-profile) was observed spanning the exposed northern face of the chamber. This may have formed one side of a square frame against which the main downpipe was set.

- 7.2.7 It is unknown whether the main downpipe continues below the base of the chamber, or to what depth. The structure as a whole was most probably part of a pump mechanism through which water could be drawn to refill the upper lock chamber of the canal when it was in use. The smaller pump in the SW corner may have been used to maintain excess water levels within the chamber itself.
- 7.2.8 Partial sections of standing walls to the east, south and west of the structure include a blocked doorway and a set of steps. These formed part of a canal-side building in which the observed chamber and any additional machinery was housed (fig. 26). It is recorded as being a steam-pumping station built by Henry Lovatt in 1897-98 (fig. 29-31). It is recorded as pumping water past Hawley and Hampstead Road locks via a 256m long, 0.6m diameter pipeline. This would have been used to pump water from the bottom lock (Kentish Town lock) back up to the top of the incline in order to prevent the water level reducing in that upper section of the canal.



Figure 27: Detail of flanged separator section of pipe with NW twist. Concrete capping above and remainder of pipe extending into chamber below. Facing S. Scale 0.3m



Figure 28: Interior southwest corner of chamber showing secondary downpipe and pump head. Arched ceiling and standing water visible. Facing S. No scale.



Figure 29: View of the steam pumping station, Kentish Town lock. Looking NW. (2000)



Figure 30: View of the steam pumping house, Kentish Town lock. Looking NE (2000)



Figure 31: Plan of the steam pumping house. Regent's Canal on the left. (Taken from planning application, 1926)

7.3 Evaluation and excavation, Area A

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation in Area A of the Camden Lock Village redevelopment took place in June 2015 (fig. 2). The aim of the evaluation was to locate and record the lock-keeper's cottage that was built as part of the canal construction in 1819-20 and survived until the 1940s. The exact location of the cottage within Area A was uncertain and therefore had to be located first.

7.3.2 A large section of the eastern part of Area A was machine stripped, monitored constantly for signs of the cottage. This initial stripping revealed wall footings and floor surfaces covering an area of c.20m by 10m in plan along the southern boundary of the site (fig. 32). The structure was generally well preserved, although less so towards the western end and northwest corner. The cottage appeared to consist of two main phases, which will be discussed separately (figs. 33 & 34). An additional structure, thought to have been an outhouse appears to be part of the second phase expansion. In addition to the cottage, part of the foundation for a railway viaduct arch was found, interpreted to be the foundations for an old siding, demolished when the railway passing through the site was narrowed in 1945-50. Refer to appendix III for the location and value of levels taken across the site.

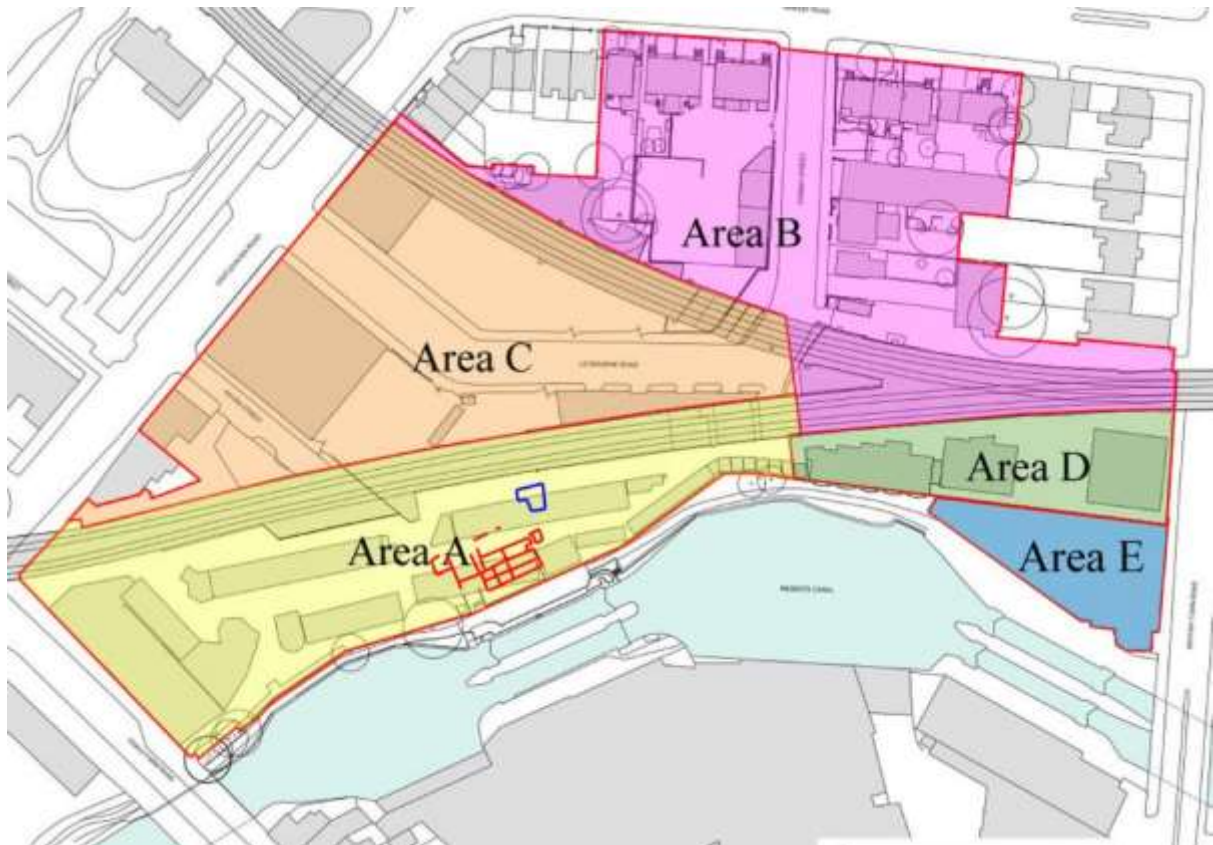


Figure 32: Approximate location of the lock-keeper's cottage (red) and the railway viaduct footing (blue) within the site boundary.

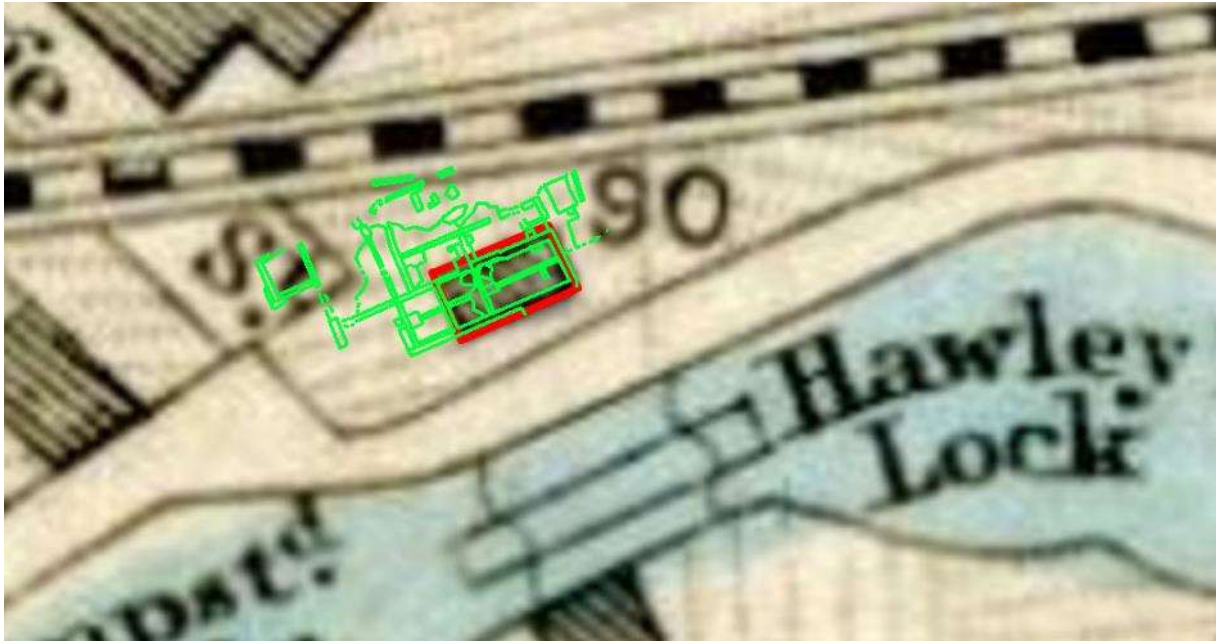


Figure 33: Extract from Stanford's map of 1862 showing the cottage plan (green) overlaid onto original cottage map (red), showing (approx.) phase 1 of the structure.

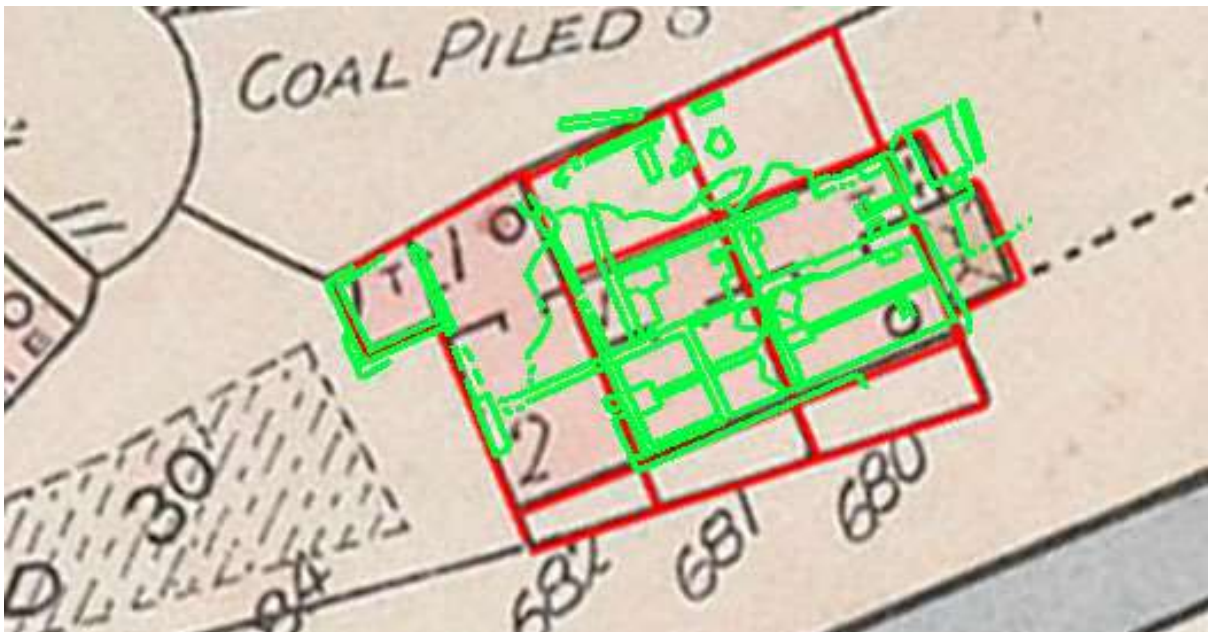


Figure 34: Extract from Goad's plan (1891) showing the cottage plan (green) overlaid onto the cottage map (red), showing (approx.) phase 2 of the structure.

7.3.3 Railway foundations

7.3.3.1 This feature comprised several brick structures and lay to the northeast of the lock-keeps cottage, just south of the present viaduct location (fig. 32 & 35). [1], a yellow stock brick structure made up of at least 12 courses (on the S side) of alternating headers and stretchers lay just below the ground level, at av. 28.24mOD. The structure was roughly rectangular, measuring 2.8m by 2.4m and at least 700mm high (fig. 36). It was bonded with a hard mortar, different to that used to bond structure [2], to the south of [1].



Figure 35: Working shot of the railway associated structures [1], [2] & [4], showing proximity to present-day viaduct. Looking NW.



Figure 36: Top of [1]. Looking E. Scale 1m

7.3.3.2 Structure [2] comprised 6 courses of stepped red brick aligned N-S, measuring 0.8m by 1.3m (fig. 37). [2] appeared to extend beneath [1] and the difference in mortar used ([2]'s mortar was loose and sandy) would indicate two phases of building. Structure [2] lies on a similar alignment to the present day viaduct arch pillar, indicating it may have been part of the earlier railway architecture.



Figure 37: S side of [1], [2] and pit [5] with dark brown fill, (3) cut into natural clay. Looking E. Scale 1m

7.3.3.3 Further to the south of [2], a sub-circular pit, [5] was visible, measuring 1.7m by 1.2m and 0.56m deep, cut into the natural clay (fig. 38; 26.54mOD). It was filled with (3), a compacted dark brown silty clay with no inclusions.

7.3.3.4 To the west of [1] lay [4], a collapsed structure (possibly an arch/vault) made of yellow stock brick with several courses visible (fig. 37). It measured 1.4m by 0.9m and was bonded with hard mortar, similar to [1], indicating that [1] and [4] were probably contemporary.



Figure 38: Top of [1] and [4] (right). Looking SSE. Scale 1m

7.3.3.5 The structures contained no features of archaeological significance. One CBM fragment was recovered from (3) and dated to 1480-1900 (Appendix IV). One fragment of pot was also recovered from (3) and was tentatively dated to 1st-6th centuries; Romano-British (Appendix V). The preservation of the fragment was poor and considering the date of the CBM recovered from the same context, it was probably residual. No samples were taken of the brick, but it was presumed to be post-medieval, dating from the construction of the railway viaduct in 1846-60.

7.3.4 The lock-keepers cottage, phase 1

7.3.4.1 What is thought to have been the original lock-keepers cottage occupied the south-eastern part of the footprint, measuring c.10m by 4m (figs. 33 & 39), overlain by (6), a post-medieval/modern made ground that covered the whole site. (6) contained several finds, including a clay tobacco pipe bowl dated to 1850-1910, 19th and 20th century glass fragments, some oyster shell, animal bone and metal (Appendices IV-VII).

7.3.4.2 The original cottage comprised four external walls, [22], [60], [65] and [24] (fig. 40). They were all constructed from red brick (av. 230mm x 110mm) bonded with a white/yellow mortar. [22] was made from four courses of brick, two stretchers wide at the top, widening to four stretchers on the lower courses. It measured c.4m long and 0.36m wide and was aligned approximately NW-SE. It was abutted by two walls, [21] and [23], both from the 2nd phase of the structure. Joining [22] at the SE end was [60],

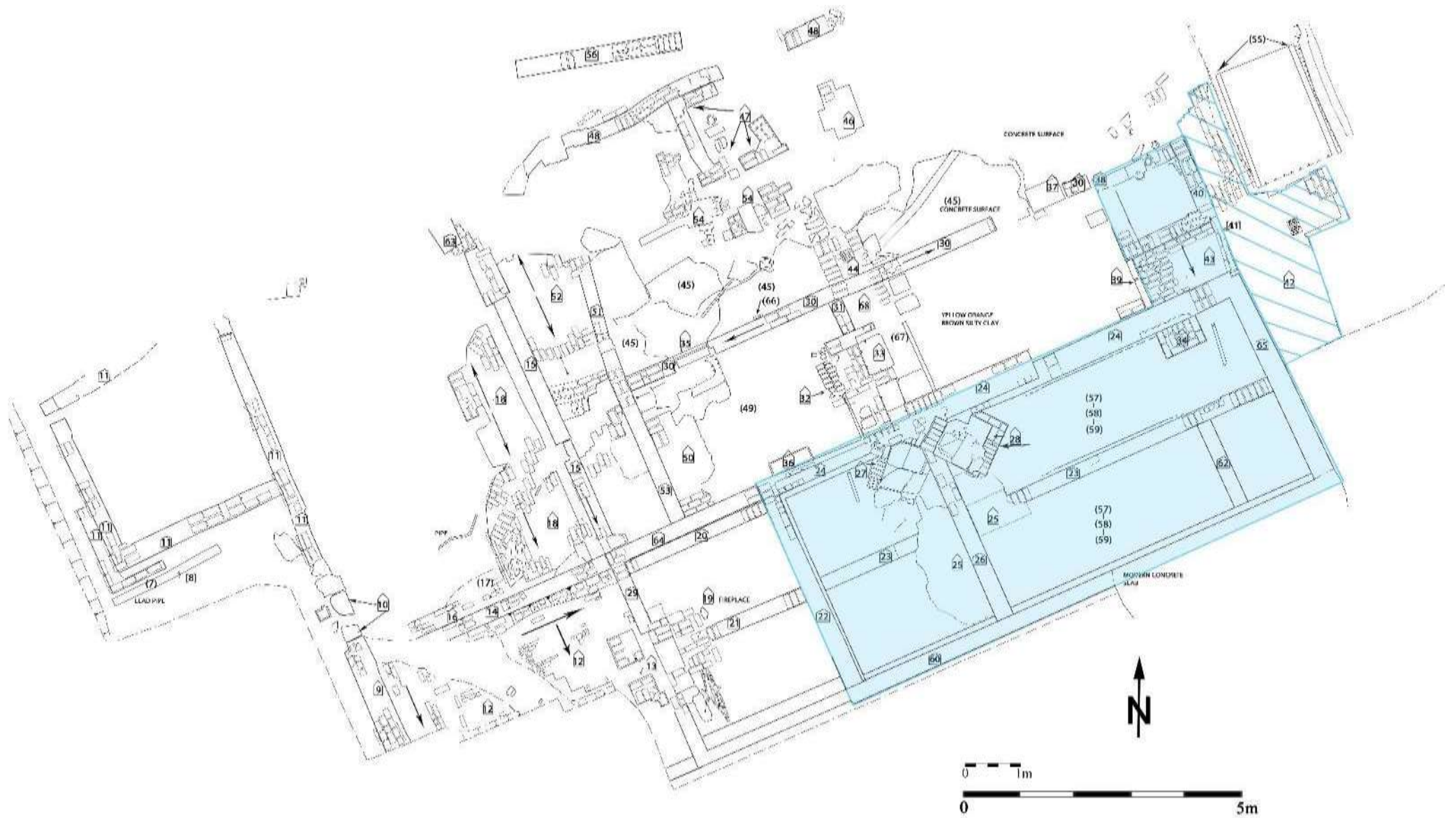


Figure 39: Plan of the lock-keepers cottage, showing the first phase of the cottage (blue). Original drawn at 1:20.

a wall of five visible courses of stretchers (the full extent was not excavated). It measured c.8m long by 0.24m wide, aligned approximately ENE-WSW. It was truncated by a modern concrete slab at 8m so its original length is unknown but it was probably similar to the length of [24]. The easternmost wall of the original cottage was [65], made up of five visible courses of alternating rows of headers and stretchers. It measured c.4m long by 0.35m wide and was aligned NW-SE (parallel to [22]). The final external wall of the original cottage was [24]. It ran parallel to [60], aligned ENE-WSW. Measuring 9.2m long and 0.32m wide at the ends, widening to c.0.5m in the centre with three courses visible. A small area of further excavation revealed the foundations of [24]. They were very deep, laid on what is assumed to have been the pre-existing land surface level which was subsequently raised with a layer of made ground, 12 courses below what was visible at the surface level (>1m deep, 26.59mOD). The bottom two courses at the base of the wall were stepped out nearly a full bricks-



width, making two steps (fig. 41).

Figure 40: Walls [65] (front left), [24] (centre) and [23] (left) and [22] (back left). Looking W. Scale 2m.



Figure 41: Deep excavation showing foundations of [23] (right) and [24] (left), and, top down: fills (57), (58) and (59). Looking E. Scale 1m.

7.3.4.3 There were three internal walls, one, [23] ran through the centre of the cottage parallel to [24] and [60], one, [62] which ran parallel to [22] and [65], extending between [23] and [60] in the south-eastern corner. The final internal wall, [26] also ran parallel to [22] and [65] at the southwest end, extending between [24] and [60]. The internal walls were made of red brick (av. 230mm x 110mm) and bonded with yellow-white mortar, similar to that seen in the external walls. [23] comprised between 2-5 courses of visible headers, however further excavation revealed very deep foundations, c.15 courses (>1m deep, 26.51mOD). The bottom two courses were stepped out by a brick width, creating two steps at the wall base, similar to what was seen at the base of wall [24] (fig. 41). It measured 5.8m long by 0.25m wide, aligned ENE-WSW. Two fragments of pottery were found mortared into the wall, both have been dated to 1700-1900 which would indicate the wall was probably part of the original cottage, rather than the extension of phase 2 (Appendix V). [62] was much shorter, measuring 1.6m long by 0.24m wide, orientated NW-SE. [62] was of similar construction to [22], being two stretchers wide on the first course and four wide below. It measured c.2.2m long and 0.3m wide, aligned NW-SE. It has been theorised that wall [23] was actually a joist to support a suspended timber floor across the interior of the cottage. This theory also provides an explanation for the step in the second course visible in the exterior walls, [24], [22] and [60], as well as the interior wall [26], which also most likely divided the property into two rooms (fig. 42).



Figure 42: Walls (clockwise from left): [22], [24], [23] and [26] (centre), showing step in second course for suspended floor, and fireplaces [27] and [28]. Looking ENE. Scale 1m.

7.3.4.4 Wall [26] abutted two brick structures, [27] and [28], positioned either side to the west and east respectively, and south of [24] (fig. 42). They have been interpreted as fireplaces or stove-bases, both sharing a flue/chimney to the north; the chimney base overlay [24]. [27] lay to the west of [26], and comprised a dark red brick diamond-shaped foundation with a shaped, slightly hollow interior, recessed at the NE end (fig. 43). It was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.9m wide (E-W) and 1.3m long. It was 0.3m high, approximately four or five visible courses, but its foundations were not fully investigated. The hollow interior space measured 0.5m by 0.35m, and was partially covered with two slabs of flagged stone at the NE end. The bricks were arranged with a row of vertical headers along the SW edge (the ‘front’ of the structure, facing into the room), and along both sides, underneath which were rows of stretchers, all bonded with a gritty grey mortar. There were two more flagged stone slabs placed at the base of the structure, along the SW edge. These were mortared to a layer of bricks underneath, forming a hearth or step. It is possible that [27] was a later addition to the room, constructed to match [28], in phase 2 when the cottage was extended and redeveloped. The foundation level of [27] would have helped to establish this but it was not excavated due to time constraints. The style of construction of [27] and [28] differed slightly indicating that they were not built at the same time, but the fact they shared a chimney flue could possibly indicate otherwise (see 7.4.3.5).



Figure 43: Structure [27]. Facing NW. Scale 1m.



Figure 44: Structure [28] showing depth of foundations. Facing NE. Scale 1m

7.3.4.5 [28] was very similar to [27], also comprising a dark red brick, diamond-shaped foundation with hollowed interior, recessed at the NW end. It was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.9m wide by 1m long. The front of the structure was excavated to a deeper level and revealed the foundations continuing below surface level to cut into the natural clay. It measured c.0.65m high, with 11 courses visible, though only 2 of these were visible at the level of the original floor surface (fig. 44). There were no interior flagged stones or hearthstones as seen in [27], and it was either missing the top course of bricks, or was constructed slightly differently. The first course of [28] was made of horizontal headers along the SW edge with stretchers laid end-to-end down either side, one brick-width wide. Below these, along the SW edge were rows of stretchers, down the sides the same end-to-end layout was repeated. Brick samples taken from [28] were dated to 1650-1900. Its foundation level was 26.81mOD, slightly higher than the level seen for walls [24] and [23] but as it is cut into the natural clay as seen elsewhere, this difference in level may have been due to a natural rise in the ground level of the time.

7.3.4.6 A surface, [25], made up of disturbed stone flags, cement and some bricks partially overlay [27] and [28], extending south, either side of [26] (fig. 45). It measured (at its greatest extent) 2.4m N-S by 2.1m E-W. [25] also overlay [23] and was possibly the result of works to reinforce the floor in that area. It is also possible that it wasn't laid down until the second phase of building but this cannot be verified. A coin was found on the surface of [25], though fairly obscured it has been dated to post-1915 (Appendix VI). Due to the residual nature of the find it cannot be used to date the floors construction.



Figure 45: Surface [25] overlaying [27] and [28], cut by [26]. Looking ENE. Scale 1m

7.3.4.7 A more ambiguous brick structure was visible at the eastern end of [24]. [34] comprised four courses of yellow stock stretchers, laid out in a rectangular shape. It measured 0.75m by 0.5m and abutted [24]. The walls of the structure were 0.11m wide, and had a hollow in the centre roughly two courses deep (c.0.2m). Traces of render covered the bricks (fig. 46).



Figure 46: Structure [34], abutting [24]. Looking SE. Scale 1m.

7.3.4.8 It is clear from the excavations around the walls of the original cottage that it was built from a land surface that, at the time was approximately 1m below the finished floor level. The ground was built up as part of the development and against the *in situ* wall footings, perhaps to solidify the building on what was potentially wet ground and prevent subsidence or as some attempt at flood defence. Three fills were visible in the section within the original cottage. (57) was a mid-brown, fairly compact silty clay. It was c.0.4m thick and contained moderate inclusions of CBM and pot and rare inclusions of CTP, animal bone and metal objects (Appendices IV-VII). The pot found in this context has been dated to the 19th century (Appendix V). Underlying this was (58), a compact dark-yellow-grey clay. It was 0.5m thick and contained no inclusions. The final layer was (59), a compact dark grey clay which was >0.1m thick (extended beyond limit of excavation; fig. 41). It contained three fragments of CBM, dated to 1650-1850. Some CTP, worked shell, animal bone, glass and pot were also recovered from this context. The pot was dated to the mid-18th century (Appendix V), securely fixing the construction date of the original cottage to post-18th century, commensurate with the cartographic evidence.

7.3.5 The lock-keeper's cottage, phase 2, dwelling 1

The second phase of the lock-keeper's cottage can be seen in the maps from 1870 (paragraph 5.8.3 onwards). This stage of redevelopment shows the once single cottage was extended and converted to three separate buildings, two cottages oriented N-S and one E-W (fig. 34; 47-49). The short article that went alongside fig. 48 describes the cottages as *a couple of single storey, white-washed, creeper-clad, broad-eaved cottages with tiny gardens... lie[ing] between a sawmill and railway tracks* (Linney 1932), but makes no mention of the third dwelling. It seems likely that the westernmost dwelling, due to its differing orientation was connected to the timber yard (figs. 12 & 20) rather than the canal and the other cottages. To make the results of the excavation clearer, the dwellings will be discussed separately following the boundaries outlined in fig. 47.

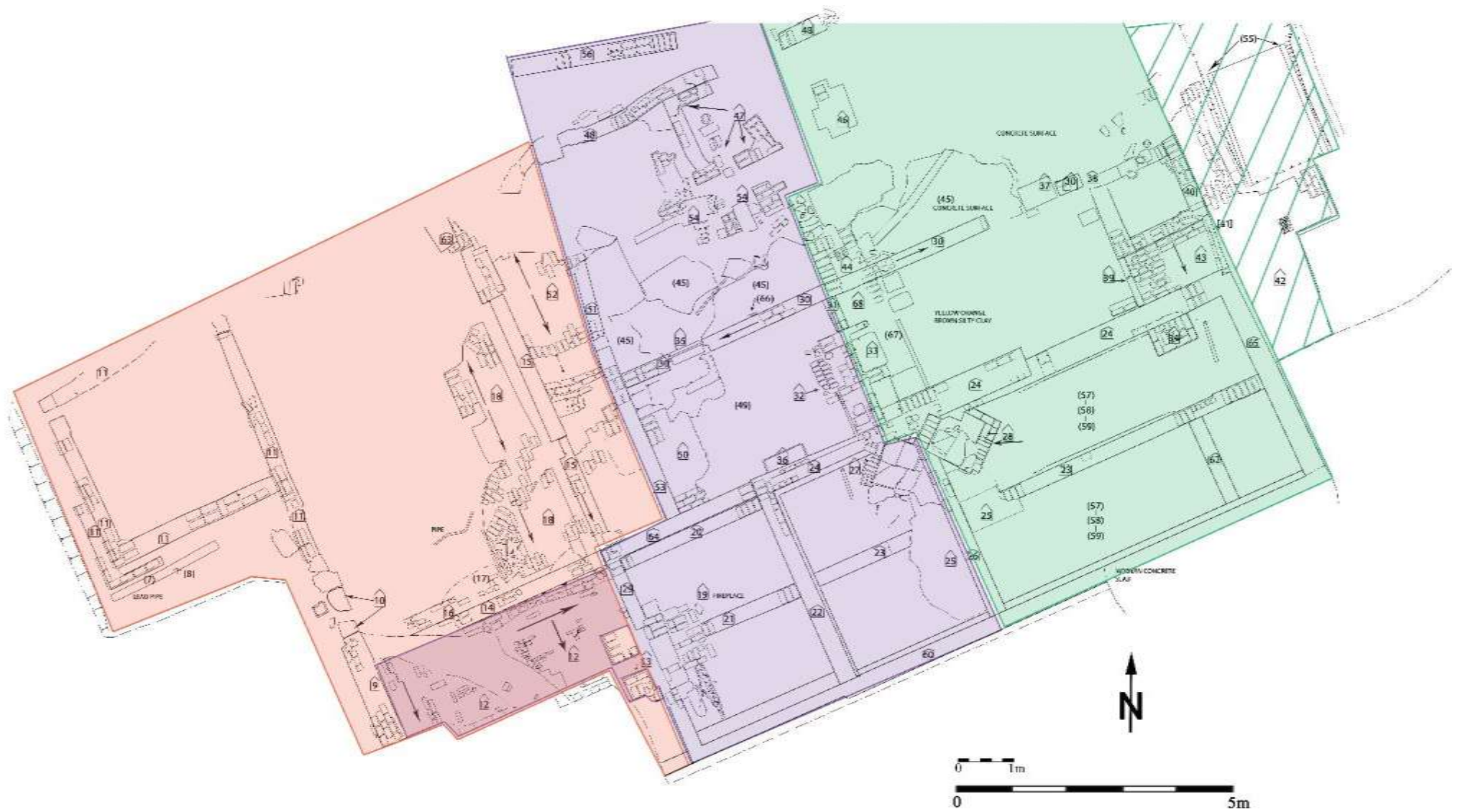


Figure 47: Plan of the lock-keepers cottage, showing the second phase, N-S orientated dwellings (1=green and 2=purple) and E-W orientated dwelling (orange). Original drawn at 1:20.



Figure 48: Photograph of the cottages with three residents standing outside. The sawmill can be seen in the background. Looking NW (1930).



Figure 49: Site working shot, divided into dwellings as Fig. 44. Green=dwelling 1, purple= dwelling 2, orange= dwelling 3. Looking SE. Scale 2m.

- 7.3.5.1** The footprint of dwelling 1 lies half over the original cottage (fig. 47; 49). Orientated NW-SE, the dwelling appears to have consisted of two rooms plus a small outside yard and outhouse to the east, and a larger yard to the north. Its footprint measured c.6m E-W by c.11m N-S (including the northern yard area).
- 7.3.5.2** The original external walls of the cottage, [24], [65], [60] and internal wall [26] made up both internal and external boundaries of the front room of the cottage. [26] acted as a party wall between the two dwellings, and [24] as a division between the two rooms. It is presumed that the features within the original cottage, i.e. [28] and [34], remained in use during the second stage of development. The fireplace/stove foundation [28] would have served to heat the front room, with a separate fireplace, [33] in the back room.
- 7.3.5.3** Structure [30] makes up the northern external wall. Measuring approximately 11m long in total, it is shared with the cottage next door. It is 0.25m wide and made of seven visible courses of red and yellow bricks, bonded by mortar in alternating rows of headers and stretchers. The second and third course down were covered in render, possibly indicating the floor level within the room (fig. 52). The foundation level of [30] was far shallower than [24]; c.0.25m below the surface level (27.21mOD), making it clear they were not contemporary (fig. 50). A stone paving slab was excavated c.0.25m from the east end of [30]. Measuring 0.42m by 0.62m and aligned E-W, it was interpreted as a threshold or step from the outside yard (N of [30]) into the cottage interior (fig. 50). West of [37], a ceramic grille was set into [30] to provide ventilation. Two more ventilation grilles were set into [30], one on top of the other further west along the wall (fig. 51). The ceramic ventilator grilles have been dated to 1860-1940 and all three show evidence of having been painted several times on one face. This could indicate that the whole exterior of the back wall (at least) had been painted up to three or four different colours (Appendix IV). It is more likely though that the walls of the cottage were white-washed (7.3.5; fig. 48) and the ventilators were painted with subsequent varying shades of red as a decoration. Approximately 2m from the east end of [30] was a possible drain or a more crude ventilation structure. It was constructed from a large stone slab placed under the foundation of [30], with brick either side, topped by another, slightly smaller and much thinner stone slab creating a square hole in the wall. The base stone measured approximately 0.55m long, its full width and thickness was unknown due to excavation constraints. The hole measured c.0.24m long by 0.12m high. Its depth was unrecorded (fig. 52).



Figure 50: Foundation level of [30], and threshold [37]. Looking NW. Scale 0.5m



Figure 51: Ceramic grilles set in to [30]. Left: facing SE, scale 0.2m; Right: facing NW, scale 0.1m



Figure 52: Stone-lined feature at base of [30], presumed to be a drain. Note render on courses 2 and 3. Looking NW. Scale 0.5m

7.3.5.4 Abutting [30] was a N-S aligned wall, [31] that provided the western boundary of the cottage north of the fireplace [33]. It measured 0.66m long by 0.23m wide, made of three courses of red and yellow brick in a stretcher bond, bonded with mortar. The east face of [31] (facing into cottage 1) was rendered (fig. 53). [31] also abutted the chimney foundations of fireplaces [32] and [33]. [33] was associated with cottage 1, constructed of brick with a worked slab of sandstone making the hearth. The fireplace measured 0.84m N-S by 0.45m E-W at its full extent. The brick portion was two brick stretchers wide either side of the sandstone hearth, three fragmentary courses on the northern side and one course on the southern side. The area in front and to the sides of the fireplace was covered with a concrete layer, (67), similar to (49). This layer was damaged north of [33], exposing a brick floor underneath, [68]. A large fragment of brick floor-tile was recovered from in front of [68] and dated to 1700-1900. (67) ended in a neat edge, perhaps implying the floor beyond the hearth was constructed from a different material, most likely wood (fig. 53).



Figure 53: Fireplace [33] (centre) with wall [31] (right), floor surfaces (67) and [68]. Large tile in front of [68] (bottom right) was sampled, dated to 1750-1950. Looking SW. Scale 1m.

7.3.5.5 At the eastern end of the back room, there was an area of brick floor, [43] that has been interpreted as an outdoor yard (fig. 54). It was made of red brick laid out horizontally, measuring 1.5m by 1m. The floor was enclosed on each side, to the south by [24] and to the east by [41]; a sub-rectangular cut measuring 0.3m wide by 1.02m long, aligned N-S. This was interpreted as a slot for a beam (stone or wood), marking a threshold between [43] and [42], another brick surface to the east (see 7.3.5.1.g; fig. 54). On the opposite side of [43], on a similar alignment as [41] was brick structure [39], comprising five courses of red and yellow brick in a stretcher bond, bonded with mortar. Similarly to [30] and [40], the second and third courses were covered in render. [39] abutted both [24] and [40] and was not securely bonded to either main wall. The foundations of [39] were also far shallower than those of [24] and [40] (c.0.1m above the surface level), indicating that it was constructed much later, perhaps to help enclose the back room when the cottage was extended (fig. 55). A glass bottle and a coin found underneath [39] have been dated to post-1799 (Appendix VII).



Figure 54: Yard [43] (centre), yard [42] (front) and beam cut [41] between them. Structure [40] and [38] (right). Looking SW. Scale 1m.



Figure 55: Change in foundation levels between [40] (left) and [39] (right). Note render on courses 2 and 3, and lack on secure bonding to wall [24] (far right) and [40]. Looking NE. Scale 0.5m

7.3.5.6 Enclosing [43] to the north was one section of [40], a truncated square made of red and yellow brick bonded with mortar in alternating rows of headers and stretchers (fig. 54; 56). The N-S axis (easternmost section) measured 1.6m long, the E-W axis (southernmost section) measured 1.78m long and the westernmost N-S axis measured c.1.45m long. All sections were 0.23m wide. The southern section of [40] had two visible courses, the second one being level with [43], similarly the eastern section showed two courses, the second level with floor [42]. The western wall had six visible courses, though investigations into its foundation level revealed a total of 14 courses, 26.59mOD deep (fig. 55; 57). The western face of the wall was covered in render across the second and third courses, as seen in [30] and [39], again likely indicating the floor level inside the room. There was a layer of slate visible in the western wall between the first and second course, providing a rudimentary damp-proof course (fig. 57). Two drain pipes were visible in the floor within [40], leading to an interpretation that it was a toilet or washroom. One of the pipes truncated [38], the northernmost wall of the rectangular structure. Only one course of [38] was visible, comprising headers bonded with mortar. The course was on the same level as the second course of [40], also made up of headers, indicating that [38] was part of the same structure just slightly more truncated. Brick samples taken from [38] have been dated to 1750-1950. [30] abutted the northwest corner of [40]/[38], but they were not securely bonded to one another, indicating that [30] was a later addition to the structure, and the western wall of [40] was utilised to enclose the back room of the extended cottage (fig. 56). Due to the depth of its foundations (the foundation levels of [24], [23] and [40] measured to 26.51-26.59mOD, within 8mm of one another) and the abutment of walls [30] and [39], [40] and [38] have been interpreted as being contemporary to the original cottage. It is likely that [40] and [38] formed an outhouse that was eventually attached to the main building via [39] and [30].



Figure 56: Overview of [40] and [38] with yard [43]. Looking SW. Scale 2m.

7.3.5.7 West of [43] was another brick surface, [42]. Made of red brick it was aligned NW-SE and measured 4.3m long by 2.1m wide (maximum). The bricks were arranged on a different alignment to those of [43], divided by the cut [41]. [41] was lined by rendered stone on either side, potentially indicating that the floors were contemporary with one another (fig. 54). [42] was cut by (55), a pair of cast iron tracks, 2.2m long and 0.1m wide, spaced c.1.5m apart (fig. 58). In the photograph (fig. 48) you can see a large stack

of timber in the foreground, resting on two rails which may have been a continuation of those in structure [55]. Whatever function the rails served, they were most likely a more recent addition, connected to the railway or canal industry rather than the cottages.



Figure 57: Showing insecure bond and foundation difference between [30] (left) and [40]. Note course of slates as damp proofing in [40]. Looking N. Scale 1m.



Figure 58: Floor [42] and unexcavated tracks (55) (foreground). Looking SW. Scale 2m.

7.3.5.8 The north of the cottage was characterised by a fragmented concrete surface, (45) which was interpreted as an outdoor yard. It covered the area to the north of both cottages, c.9.3m wide by 2.7m long, extending in patches from [53] to [38] (fig. 59). The surface was indented with two narrow linear drains near [30], aligned NE-SW. These were interpreted as drainage channels, both leading to a brick drainage system, [44] with an iron grate at its centre (fig. 60). Measuring 0.6m by 0.8m, [44] consisted of one stone slab to the east, with a brick wall 5 horizontal headers wide beside it. To the south of the grate was a course of stretchers laid end-to-end, to the west was two courses of brick; stretchers overlying headers. The north side of the grate was truncated. To the north of (45) was a small area of fragmented and disturbed brick surface, [46]. It was made of red brick bonded with mortar, measuring 1.1m by 0.4m aligned NW-SE. It was at a level of 27.49mOD, below that of (45) indicating that it may have been the original yard surface which was partially cleared and overlaid by (45). Further north of [46] was a short section of wall [48], which continued to just north of [53]. It comprised red and yellow brick in alternating rows of headers and stretchers bonded with mortar. It measured 6.05m by 0.24m, though somewhat truncated along its length; a c.1.4m gap between two sections. The section above [46] measured c.0.85m long.



Figure 59: Working shot of back yard with concrete surface (45). Structure [47] visible unexcavated in the foreground. Looking SE. No scale.



Figure 60: Drain [44] surrounded by (45) showing indentations in its surface. Looking SE. Scale 1m.

7.3.6 The cottage, phase 2, dwelling 2

7.3.6.1 Dwelling 2 lay over the remainder of the original cottage, but the majority of its footprint lay on erstwhile open land. Orientated NW-SE, it measured 13.7m long (including the northern yard) and 6m wide (fig. 47; 49). It appears to have consisted of two rooms, a front and a back, with an outdoor space to the north. There was the remains of an outhouse to the north of the yard, and what appears to be a corridor or similar space to the west of the yard and the back room. It is unclear whether this was an outdoor space or what function it might have served.

7.3.6.2 This cottage shared two party walls with dwelling 1 to the east; [26] and [31], and [30] and [60] ran the length of both cottages, north and south. The western external wall of the cottage comprised two walls, [29] to the south and [53] to the north, joined by a small section of [64] and [20]. [29] was constructed from red brick, four courses in a stretcher bond, measuring c.4.3m long by 0.26m wide, aligned NW-SE. It was cut in approximately the middle by [19], a brick and stone slab structure that has been interpreted as a possible threshold for the entrance to the cottage, or a fireplace (fig. 61). It measured 1.14m long and 0.36m wide, on the same alignment as [29]. It comprised a large, worked stone slab surrounded either side by three-header-wide red brick walls, three courses high.



Figure 61: Threshold/fireplace [19] (foreground), with brick surface [12] behind it, wall [29] to the right and in situ metal items to left. Later brick pads [13] overlying [12]. Looking SW. Scale 1m.

To the west of the slab (external face) the bricks were obscured by mortar, but appeared to be in a header bond, lain side-by-side, and nine bricks wide. The number of courses on this side is unknown as the top of it was on the same level as surface [12]. The eastern face (internal) saw a single row of headers bonded end-to-end coming from the centre of the slab, three bricks long, extending to wall [21]. Either side of this were two sections of brick, the southernmost made up of two courses of headers and stretchers. The northern section comprised one course of stretchers. Some metal objects were

found to the west of [19], partially underneath [60] (fig. 62). These items are industrial in appearance but their intended use is unclear. They are perhaps connected with the sawmill to the west of the cottages, rather than the canal. A floor tile was also recovered from this context, made by *The Campbell Brick and Tile Company* it was dated to 1876-1882 (Appendix IV; fig. 63). Brick surface [12] lay to the west of [29]. It measured 4.5m by 2.9m (truncated). It was constructed from red brick with two rows of cobblestones along wall [14], possibly indicating some repair attempt after the later wall was built. There appeared to be two wheel ruts in the centre of the floor, leading to the interpretation that it was an outdoor yard, connected to the cottage by [19] (fig. 64).



Figure 62: Metal objects found by [19]. Scale 1m.

7.3.6.3 Wall [21] met [19] at its western end and abutted [22] at its eastern end. [21] was made of one course of red brick in a header bond, placed side-by-side. It measured 1.8m long and 0.23m wide, aligned NE-SW. It may have been an attempt at continuing [23] down the breadth of the extended cottage, they are most likely not contemporary as they have slightly different alignments; [21] is angled slightly to the south of [23]. North of [21] was wall [20], a red brick wall with one visible course of headers, bonded with mortar. The wall measured 2.75m long by 0.24m wide, also aligned NE-SW. The top of the wall was rendered and it abutted [64], [29] and [22]. This wall was possibly an addition to keep the suspended floor level. [64] was a later extension of [24], aligned NE-SW it joined to [29]. It measured c.2.7m long by 0.25m wide, comprising three visible courses of alternating rows of red brick headers and stretchers. The top of the wall was rendered at the west end. [64] meets walls [29], [15] and [14] where it is unclear which wall was cutting which. It is possible that they were constructed at the same time and therefore the joint is contemporary.



Figure 63: Encaustic floor tile from beside [19]. Dated to 1876-1882. Scale 0.1m.



Figure 64: Floor [12] with wheel ruts (centre). Overlain by [13] (right). Looking WNW. Scale 1m.

7.3.6.4 The back room of dwelling 2 was slightly narrower than the front room. Wall [53] formed its western external boundary, abutting [64] at its southern end and joining [30] at its northern end. It measured c.2.6m long and 0.26m wide, aligned NW-SE. It comprised rows of stretchers, two bricks wide, with 1 course visible at the southern end, and four at the northern end. Beyond the junction with [30], along a similar alignment to [53], ran [51]. It was similar to [53] but more disturbed and angled slightly further to the east. [51] measured approximately 2.2m long and 0.26m wide, constructed of red and yellow brick with four visible courses, reducing to two courses at the northern end. [51] abutted the join between [53] and [30]. Within the back room, the party wall [31] was not rendered on its western face. Fireplace [32] shared a chimney flue with [33] in the next door cottage. [32] was a fireplace constructed from red and yellow brick, bonded with mortar. It measured c.1.1m long by c.0.25m wide, comprising four courses of brick on each side, aligned roughly E-W, with four courses on the interior section running approximately N-S. There were the remains of white-glazed tiles on the floor in front of the fireplace, laid in no discernible pattern with some tiles longer than others (fig. 65). The floor surface surrounding the fireplace and underneath the tiles was (49), a smoothed yellow-grey concrete measuring 3m wide by 2.5m long at its greatest extent. (49) appeared to overly an older brick surface, [50], visible at the western end of the room. [50] consisted of red brick and measured roughly 1.9m by 0.45m (fig. 66; 68). It is possible that this was an outdoor surface, covered over when the building was extended. A worked block of sandstone, [36] was positioned abutting wall [24], on the same alignment, measuring 0.74m long by 0.28m wide (fig. 67). It has been interpreted as a step, indicating a threshold or entrance from either the front room of the cottage into the back room, or from the original cottage out into a yard. It appears to be stratigraphically lower than (49) which might indicate that it was a feature of the original cottage, but this cannot be verified.



Figure 65: Fireplace [32] with glazed tile hearth and concrete floor (49). Looking NE. Scale 0.5m.



Figure 66: Working shot of floor [50] (inside back room, centre), and [52] (between walls [15] and [53], right). Step [36] visible in back- (left). Looking ESE. No scale.



Figure 67: Step [36] butting wall [24] with floor (49). Looking ESE. Scale 1m.

7.3.6.5 Another feature that was interpreted as a threshold was [35], located in the western end of [30] it comprised a render slab with a timber plank (fig. 68). The slab measured 0.6m by 0.4m and the plank measured 0.48m by 0.14m, aligned NE-SW. This threshold enabled access between the back room of the cottage and the outdoor yard. The yard was, like the space next door, surfaced with (45), a concrete layer that contained some indentations. Several finds lay on top of this surface at the western end, including a stack of unused, small, square tiles that have been dated to 1890-1940, and some children's toys. The toys included a couple of figurines from a set of Disney's 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs', produced by William Britain Ltd in 1939 (Appendices V & VII; fig. 69). Underlying (45) was a brick surface, [54], comprising brick and stone

slabs in an irregular pattern. It extended across three separate patches within an area of c.2.2m by 3m. This is presumed to have been an external floor laid down before the original cottage was extended. To the north of [54] were several brick walls. [47] comprised the remains of a sub-square enclosed room. It consisted of a N-S aligned wall, 1.65m long and 0.25m wide and an E-W aligned wall measuring c.0.70m long and 0.25m wide joined to the northern end. The walls were two courses high of red brick in a stretcher bond. The south-eastern section of the supposed building was more fragmented, consisting of an 'L'-shaped corner to the southeast, measuring 0.83m N-S and 0.75m E-W. It was again 0.25m wide (fig. 70). Within [47] was a whole ceramic drainpipe, and some fragmented pieces of drain. It has been interpreted that [47] was an outhouse or similar, serving the second cottage. North of [47] was the remainder of wall [48] (see paragraph 7.3.5.1h), and further north was [56]. This was a segment of E-W aligned brick wall comprising two visible courses of alternating rows of headers and stretchers. It was 2.9m long by 0.3m wide. This has been interpreted as the northern property boundary, demarcating the limits of the external yard.



Figure 68: Threshold [35] in wall [30]. Floor [50] (right) underlying (49). Looking ESE. Scale 1m.



Figure 69: 'Seven Dwarf' lead figures found on (45). Doc (left) and Bashful (right). Scale 0.1m



Figure 70: Structure [47] with wall [48] running back (right). Patches of brick floor [54] outside [47]. Looking SW. Scale 1m.

7.3.7 The cottage, phase 2, structure 3

7.3.7.1 The third structure was the least well preserved, most likely due to the fact the southern part of it was demolished sometime between 1892 and 1916, and subsequent bomb damage during the Second World War compounded this truncation of the buildings remains. Its footprint measured approximately 10m by 8m and seemed to be orientated NE-SW, contrary to the other buildings (fig. 47; 49). Lying to the west of dwelling 2, they shared wall [29] and part of [64]. Surface [12] made up the southern extent of the building, with [13], two brick pads that were set into concrete, overlying [12] to the west of [19]. These pads measured 0.52m by 0.44m each and consisted of two courses on the northern most pad, and three on the southern one. The function of these pads is unknown, but they are too close together to have provided any sort of entrance to dwelling 2 (fig. 61). It potentially indicates that when they were laid down, [19] (if it was an entrance) was no longer used as such. They might have functioned as reinforced foundations for a machine or other object associated with the saw mill, and the metal items found to the south of [19] might have been part of that machinery. Wall [14] borders [12] to the north, made from yellow brick, three courses tall at the eastern end, four at the western end. It measured 3.5m by 0.25m and was aligned NE-SW. Lining [14] in [12] were two rows of cobbles, which could indicate that the construction of [14] disturbed [12] and instead of repairing any gap or damaged area with brick, cobble stones were used. The level of [12] was equal to the highest observed course of [14] (27.87mOD). [14] was a continuation of [64], though it is unclear which wall was stratigraphically first.

7.3.7.2 Bordering [12] to the west was [9], a wall that consisted of two visible courses of stretchers of differing sizes. It measured 2.1m by 0.57m and aligned NW-SE. [9] was unusually wide for this site, potentially indicating that it acted as foundations for an object, rather than serving as a wall. [9] was abutted at its northern end by [10], two pieces of worked stone that have been interpreted as a threshold (fig. 71). The larger fragment lay to the north and measured 0.4m by 0.3m, and the smaller, southern fragment measured 0.3m². If [9] was not a wall then it is unlikely that [10] acted as a threshold, but it is difficult to interpret. The southern fragment of stone has a worked border down one side, something that is not seen on the other fragment potentially indicating that they are not part of the same feature and instead are residual objects from the heavy truncation of the site. North of [10] was [11], a sub-square brick wall structure that extended west. It was constructed from red and yellow brick in a stretcher bond, with one course visible (fig. 72). The walls were all 0.23m wide, the southern NE-SW axis measured 3m long, the eastern NW-SE axis was 3.2m long and the western axis was 3.5m long. The northern axis was heavily disturbed and ephemeral and was therefore not measured but can be assumed to have been a similar length to the southern axis. The centre of the structure was not excavated due to time constraints. A 19th century lead pipe, (7) and cut, [8] were excavated southwest of [11], measuring c.2.15m by 0.18m and 0.25m deep, orientated NE-SW, parallel to the southern axis of [11].



Figure 71: Threshold [10] between walls [9] and [11]. Looking NE. Scale 1m.



Figure 72: Structure [11] with lead pipe (7) (right). Looking E. Scale 2m.

7.3.7.3 North of [14] were several layers of floor surface. [16] was found at the highest level (27.94mOD), consisting of very fragmentary red brick bonded with mortar. It measured c.2m by 0.4m, orientated NE-SW (fig. 73). It appeared on a similar level as the western end of [14] (27.94mOD), implying it could have been a continuation of [12], cut by [14]. Due to the fragmentary nature of [16], this was unverifiable. Underlying [16] was (17), a compact silty grey/brown gravel that measured c.1.03m by 0.34m. (17) overlay [18], another brick surface measuring 4.5m by 1.55m wide, orientated NW-SE. The bricks were laid out in an intermittent herringbone pattern, interspersed with straight

rows (fig. 73). The surface was truncated by a modern pipe. To the east of [18] was a red and yellow brick wall, [15]. It was c.5m long and 0.23m wide, orientated NW-SE with four visible courses. It was also truncated by the same pipe that ran across [18]. [15] was extended to the north by [63], a heavily disturbed wall made from red brick, three visible courses high. It measured 0.7m by 0.6m and leant slightly west of [15]'s alignment. It is possibly a disturbed continuation of [15] that could also have been associated with [48] at its northern end, making an external wall boundary for the outdoor yard. West of [15] was a brick surface, [52], bounded to the east by [51] and [53] (see paragraphs 7.3.5.2b & 7.3.5.2d; fig. 66). [52] comprised red brick in alternating patches of horizontal headers and stretchers, measuring 5.6m by 1-1.30m, orientated NW-SE, truncated by the pipe that aligned NE-SW through [15]. The narrow width of [52] between the two walls would indicate that it was some sort of corridor or hallway. It might have been an external corridor that allowed structure 3 access to the rear yard and outhouse, though there is no evidence of a doorway in [15] or [53]. [52] was overlain by a pair of floor tiles, [69], dated to 1850-1940. They were unglazed and embedded in concrete, perhaps indicating that the area remained outdoors after being resurfaced.



Figure 73: Floor surface [18], overlain by (17) and [16] (top right). Bounded by walls [15] (left) and [14]. Note the pipe that truncated [18], [15] and [52]. Looking SSE. Scale 1m.

7.4 Brick samples

7.4.1 Brick samples were taken from across the site from most of the contexts. Though they were all very close in date (late-18th- early-20th century), some grouping was possible based on similar styles and fabrics. Figure 74 depicts the brick groups on the plan of the cottage, indicating a clearer picture of the different phases of building works. These groups solidify the theory that the original single lock cottage was extended and redeveloped. Some brick samples could not be satisfactorily grouped, and some

contexts were not sampled meaning that figure 74 is only a rough depiction. The groupings are as follows:

- Green: Slightly longer, thicker bricks with a frog but no groove. 1750-1950
- Orange: Unfrogged. 1650-1900
- Grey: Shallow frog, rectangular stamp. 1750-1900
- Yellow: Yellow north Kent stock brick. 1750-1950
- Blue: Finger groove in frog. 1750-1900

Refer to Appendix IV for further detail.

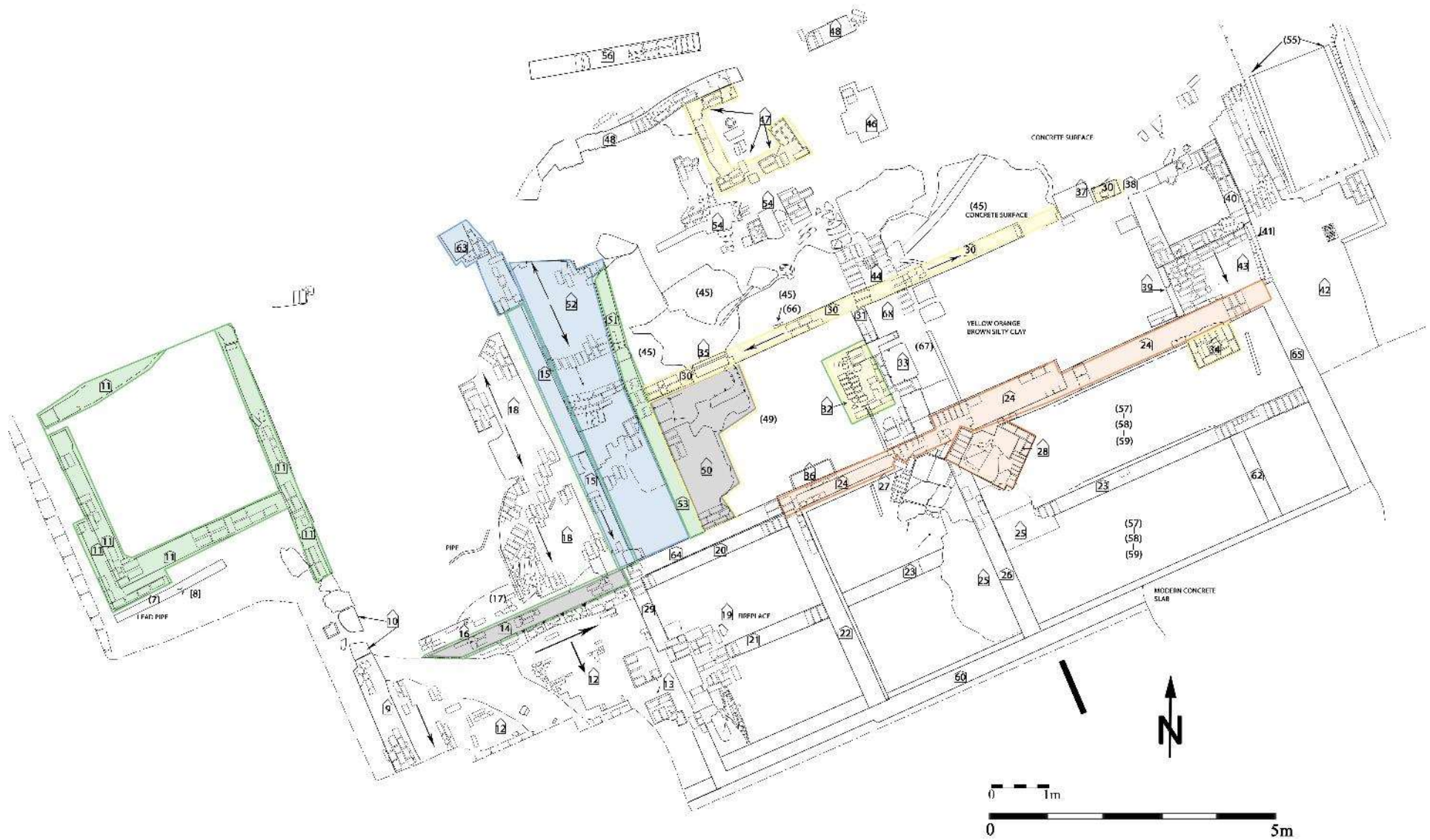


Figure 74: Plan of the cottages with brick groupings highlighted. See table 1 for colour code key. Original drawn at 1:20

8 CONCLUSIONS

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

8.2 **Is there any evidence for the course of the historic River Fleet either in the form of a palaeo-channel or palaeo-environmental deposits in Areas D and E?**

Cartographic evidence for the course of the River Fleet is somewhat unreliable, as the maps on which it is present each show different courses across the site (figs.6, 7 & 9). Very little palaeo-environmental evidence was found via the geotechnical boreholes and window samples that were taken; only one, WS6, made mention of 'frequent organic matter' visible in reworked natural at a level between 26.16mOD to 25.26mOD. This was an inconclusive and isolated result, not necessarily indicative of a palaeo-channel (refer to Appendix VIII for geotechnical report and IX for raw data).

8.3 **Is there any evidence of pre-19th century occupation or land use of the site? What form does this take?**

There is no archaeological evidence of pre-19th century activity or occupation of the site. Cartographic evidence suggests the site remained open fields until the construction of Regent's Canal in 1816-20 along the southern site boundary sparked the development and urbanisation of the area.

8.4 **Is there any evidence of the lock-keeper's cottage or any other canalside activity in Areas A, D & E?**

The majority of the wall foundations of the lock-keeper's cottage had survived in Area A and a fairly clear picture of the construction, arrangement and redevelopment of the building was established. Constructed in 1820 by Francis Read, the single lock-keeper's cottage was oriented NE-SW and consisted of two rooms (side-by-side) and an outhouse. The lock-keeper who lived here would have overseen both Hawley and Kentish Town locks. The building was redeveloped and extended in the late 1860s to include at least one other cottage, and perhaps a third though its use is unclear. The new cottages were orientated NW-SE and consisted of two rooms (front and back). They shared an exterior yard to the north with an additional outhouse. The third building lay to the west and appeared to have been orientated NE-SW, possibly connected with the adjacent sawmill rather than the canal.

The remains of a steam pumping house was encountered during the watching brief in Area E. It consisted of a large iron pipe within a brick chamber, and walls surrounding that. The pumping chamber was housed inside a steam pumping station that was built in 1897-8 to pump water from Kentish Town lock (the lowest) back up to Hampstead Road lock at the top of the incline to maintain the water levels in the top section of the canal. The building was demolished post-2005.

8.5 **At what level does archaeology and natural geology survive across the site?**

Archaeology in Area A (lock-keepers cottage) was encountered at levels between 27.46-28mOD. The railway viaduct foundation was positioned slightly higher, found at levels

of 28.24mOD (average). The natural geology in Area A occurred at varying levels below 26.51mOD.

The archaeology in Area E was encountered at 25.06mOD. The natural geology was recorded at 24.5mOD and elsewhere geotechnical window samples taken in the area found weathered natural down to c.20.34mOD where they were terminated (5.45m deep).

9 FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1** Following the approval of this assessment report by Historic England, it is our hope that a summary of the results of the excavation be published in an appropriate peer-reviewed journal such as the Industrial Archaeology Review. It may also be appropriate to publish a short article in the newsletter produced by the Canal and River Trust to inform the general public of our findings.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Bibliography

- Allford Hall Monaghan Morris Architects, (2012), *Camden Lock Village: Design and Access Statement*
- Communities and Local Government, (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- Compass Archaeology, (2014), *Camden Lock Village redevelopment. Hawley Wharf: land bounded by Chalk Farm Road, Castlehaven Road, Hawley Road, Kentish Town Road & Regent's Canal, London Borough of Camden NW1. Supplementary Assessment of Archaeological Impact*
- Compass Archaeology, (2015), *A written scheme of investigation for a programme of Archaeological mitigation during the Camden Lock Village redevelopment.*
- Compass Archaeology, (2016), *Camden Lock Village redevelopment, London Borough of Camden NW1. Summary of previous and future archaeological investigations.*
- English Heritage, (2014), *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2014*
- Faulkner, A., (2005). *The Regent's Canal: London's Hidden Waterway*. London
- Greater London Authority, 2011, *The London Plan - Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London*
- IFA, (2013), *Standards and Guidance for field evaluation*
- IFA, (2013), *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
- Linney, A.G., (1932), *Impressions of London's Silent Waterway, The Regent's Canal*. Port of London Authority Monthly. Pp353-359.
- RPS Group, November 2009, *Camden Lock Village, London Borough of Camden. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (Ref: JLK0617 RO1). In Waterman CPM, Appendix 13.2
- Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd, 2012b, *Camden Lock Village: Historical Report*
- Waterman CPM Appendix 13.1, November 2008, *Camden Canal Lock Village, London. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (H3202_01)*

10.2 Historic maps (by date)

- John Rocque. 1746. *Exact Survey of the Cities of London, Westminster and the borough of Southwark and the Country near 10 miles Round London*
- John Thompson. 1801. *A Plan of the Parish of St Pancras Situate in the County of Middlesex*
- Ordnance Surveyors drawing. 1807. *Sheet 152: Hampstead*
1820. *Plan of Regent's Canal in the County of Middlesex.*
- Greenwood C. & J. 1827. *Map of London from an actual survey*
- Edward Stanford. 1862. *Library Map of London and its Suburbs*
- Ordnance Survey. 1870. *London (First Editions), sheet XVI*
- Goad's Insurance Plan of London, Vol. XII, sheet 403.* 1891
- Ordnance Survey. 1895. *5-foot:mile. London, sheet VII: 12*
- Ordnance Survey. 1916. *London sheet V: 1*
- London County Council Bomb Damage Map.* 1945

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST

Railway viaduct

Context	Description
[1]	Yellow brick structure (base)- Railway siding arch foundation
[2]	Red brick structure, underneath [1]
(3)	Brown silty clay. Fill of [5]
[4]	Collapsed yellow brick arch- railway siding arch foundations
[5]	Pit, S of [2]

Lock-keepers cottage

Context	Description
(6)	General overburden across whole site
[7]	Lead sewer pipe. 19thC
[8]	Cut for [7]
[9]	N-S yellow brick wall
[10]	E-W running threshold between [9] and [11]
[11]	Red and yellow brick foundation, N-S
[12]	Brick and cobble floor E of [9]
[13]	Two square brick pads on top of [12]
[14]	E-W running wall between [12] and [16]
[15]	N-S wall E of [11]
[16]	Lower floor, red brick. N of [14]
(17)	Upper floor fill between [16] and [18]
[18]	Lower floor layer, herringbone pattern. W of [15]
[19]	E facing structure. E of [13]
[20]	E-W wall, next to [64]
[21]	E-W wall, S of [20]
[22]	N-S wall, divides [21] and [23]
[23]	E-W wall, E of [22]
[24]	E-W wall, N of [23]
[25]	Cement, stone flag and brick floor, south of [27] and [28]
[26]	N-S brick wall, dividing [23] and [25]
[27]	Diamond-shaped brick foundation-fireplace/stove, north of [23], W of [28]
[28]	Diamond-shaped brick foundation-fireplace/stove, north of [23], E of [27]
[29]	N-S wall S of [20], E of [13]
[30]	E-W wall, N of [24]
[31]	N-S wall, between fireplaces [32] and [33]
[32]	W facing fireplace on [31]
[33]	E facing fireplace on [31]
[34]	Rectangular brick structure, W of [65]
[35]	Threshold in W end of [30]
[36]	Stone step in [24]
[37]	Stone flagged threshold in E end of [30]
[38]	E-W brick wall, W of [40]
[39]	Doorway assoc. with [43] and [38]
[40]	N-S and E-W wall, N of [43]. Makes toilet room with [38]

[41]	N-S beam slot between [40] and [65], E of [43]
[42]	N-S brick pathway, E of [65] and [40]
[43]	Brick floor between [40] and [24]
[44]	Brick drainage foundation/surround in (45)
(45)	Upper concrete surface, N of [30]
[46]	Lower brick surface, N of (45), S of [48]
[47]	Brick wall, surrounding sewer hole- toilet? N of (45)
[48]	E-W wall foundation, NW of [47]
(49)	Concrete floor, W of [32]
[50]	Brick floor, E of [33]
[51]	Continuation of [53] to N
[52]	Brick surface, W of [53]
[53]	N-S brick wall foundation, E of [15]
[54]	Brick floor in courtyard, N of (45)
(55)	Cast iron tracks, E of [40]
[56]	Brick foundation wall, N of [48]
(57)	Mid-brown silty-clay, within original cottage
(58)	Dark greyish-yellow clay, below (57)
(59)	Dark grey clay, below (58)
[60]	E-W wall, S of [23]
(61)	Yellow-brown silty clay
[62]	N-S wall, between [23] and [60]
[63]	N extension to [15]
[64]	Wall N of [20] and W of [24]
[65]	N-S wall E of [24], [60] and [23]
(66)	Stack of tile and pot found on (45), N of [30]
(67)	Concrete surface W of [33]
[68]	Brick floor below (67)
[69]	Floor tiles overlying [52]

APPENDIX II: SECTION AND PLAN DRAWINGS

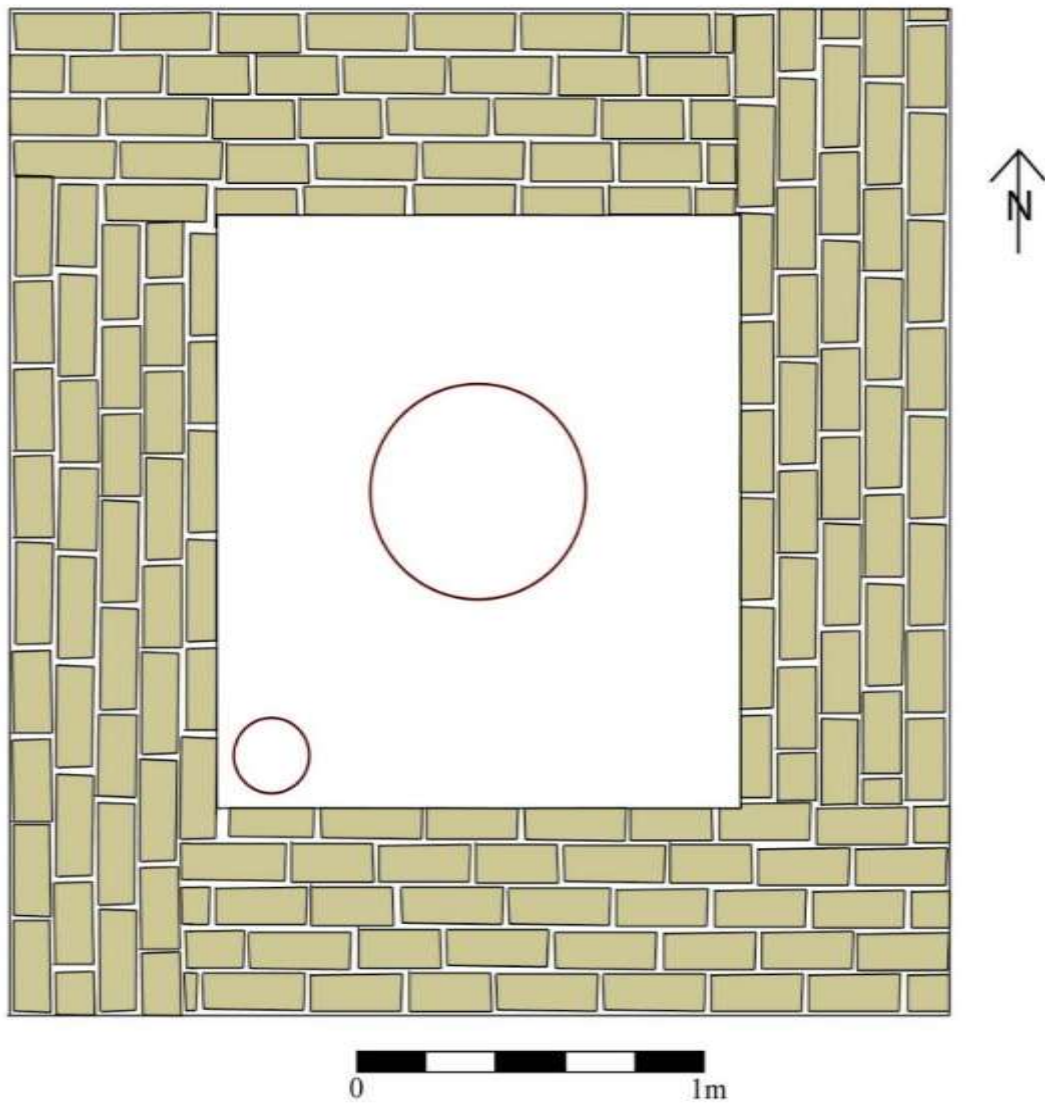


Figure 75: Plan of pump-chamber with pipe in centre and SW corner. Original drawn at 1:10.

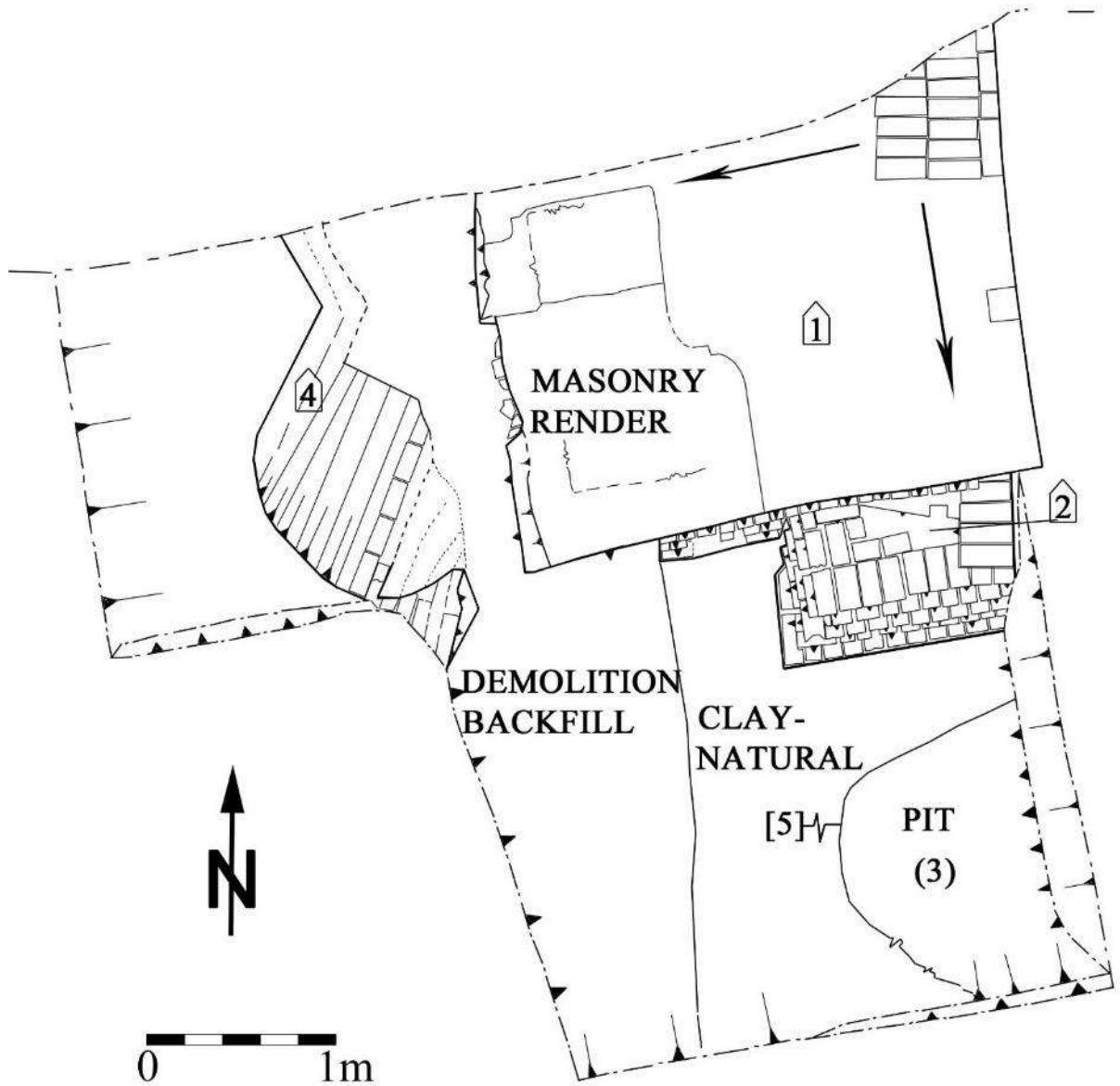


Figure 76: Plan of railway viaduct footing. Original Drawn at 1:20.

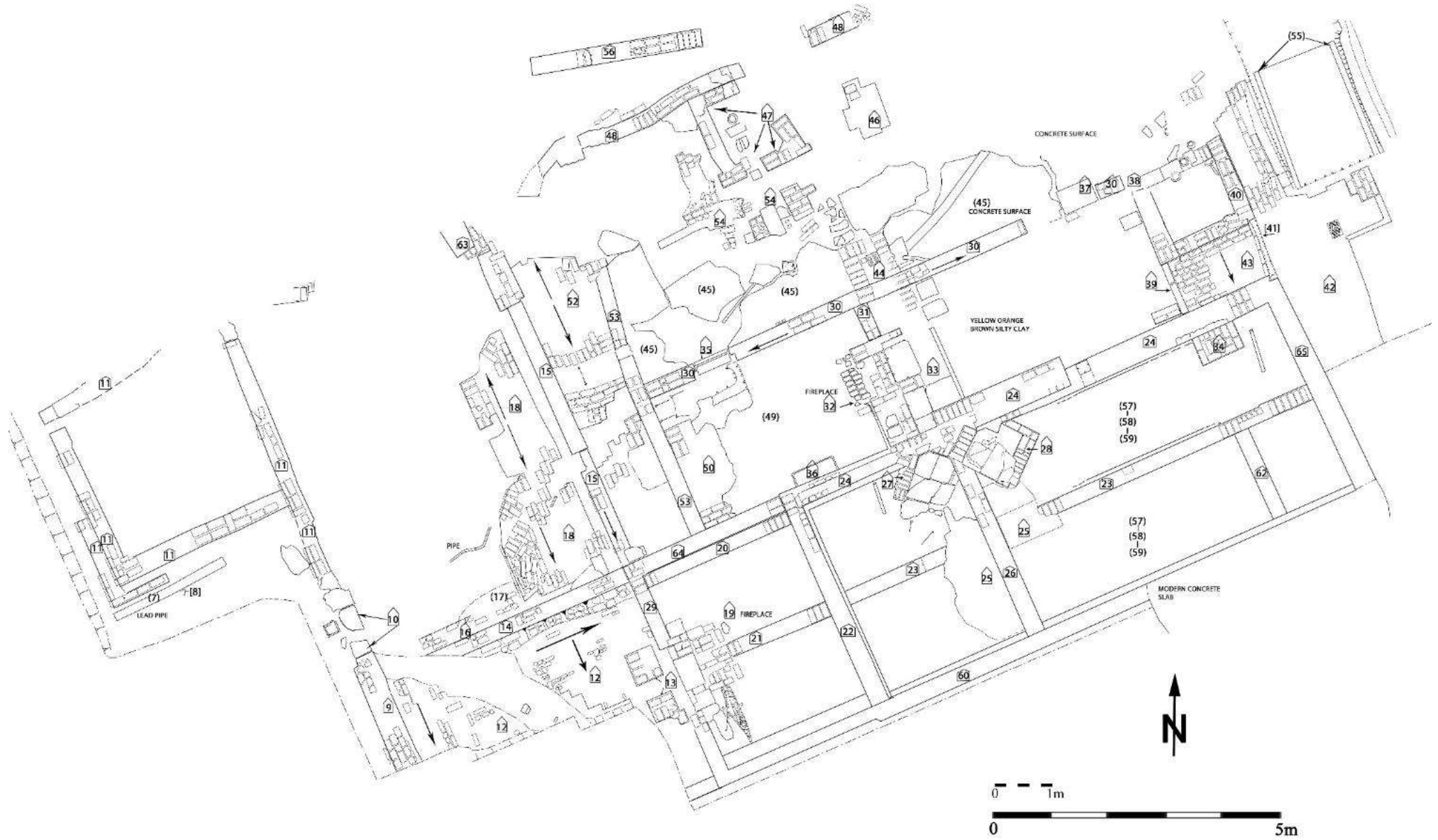


Figure 77: Plan of lock-keepers cottage. Original drawn at 1:20.

APPENDIX III: LEVELS

Pump house chamber

Number	Reduced Level (mOD)	Level	Description
59	25.06		Top of pump-chamber
60	21.01		Bottom of pump-chamber

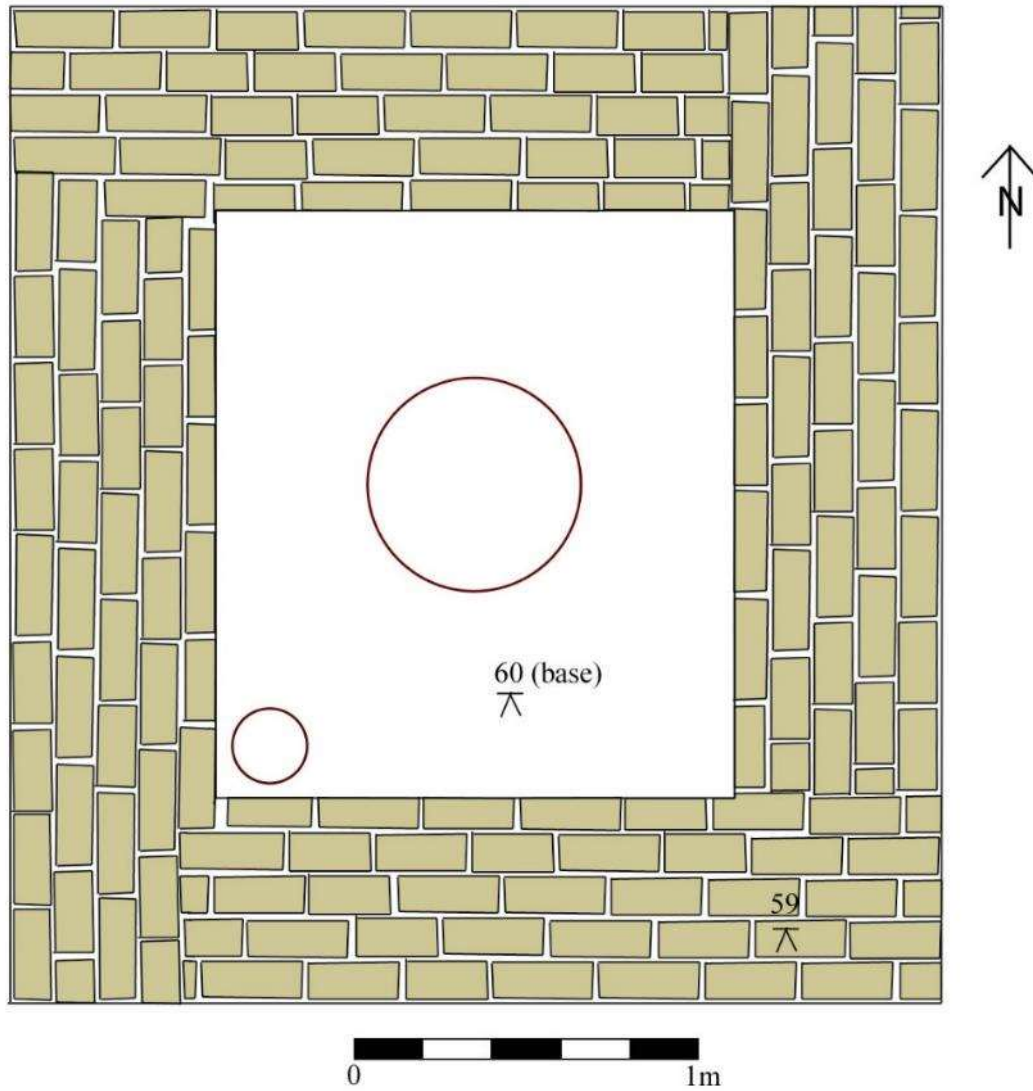


Figure 78: Plan of levels taken on pump chamber.

Railway viaduct

Number	Reduced Level (mOD)	Description
42	28.24	Top of [1], NW corner
43	28.22	Top of [1], NE corner
44	28.26	Top of [1], SE corner
45	28.25	Top of [1], SW corner
46	26.89	Lower brick, [1]
47	26.60	Lower brick [1]
48	26.82	Top of [2]
49	26.49	Bottom of [2]
50	27.18	Top of [4], SW
51	26.62	Top of [4], NE
52	27.10	Top of [5]
53	26.54	Bottom of [5]

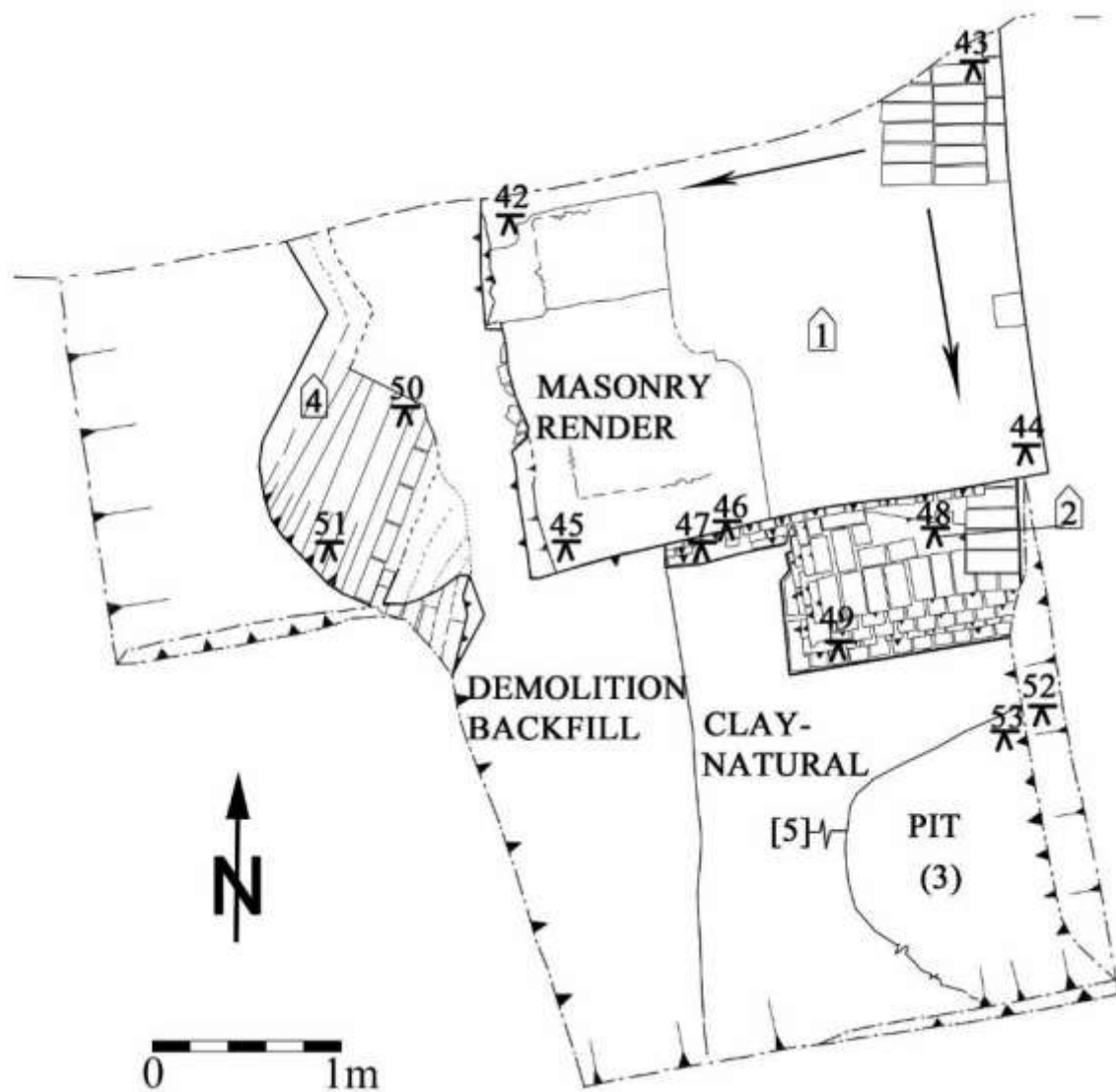


Figure 79: Plan of levels taken on railway viaduct.

Lock-keepers cottage

Number	Reduced Level (mOD)	Description
1	27.80	Top of [27]
2	27.88	Concrete on [27]
3	27.79	Top of [25]
4	27.88	Top of (57)
5	27.58	Top of [48]
6	27.85	Top of [30], W end
7	27.81	Top of [53]
8	27.62	Top of (45)
9	27.63	Top of (49)
10	27.85	Top of [31]
11	27.80	Top of [54]
12	27.56	Top of [47]
13	27.53	Top of [44]
14	27.60	Top of [18]
15	27.86	Top of [15]
16	27.59	Top of [52]
17	27.73	Top of [11]
18	27.60	Top of [38]
19	27.66	Top of [42]
20	VOID	VOID
21	27.74	Top of [24]
22	27.71	Top of [65]
23	27.71	Top of [40]
24	27.87	Top of [12]
25	28.00	Top of [13]
26	28.00	Top of [14]
27	27.94	Top of [16]
28	27.86	Top of (17)
29	27.83	Top of [19]
30	27.74	Top of [20]
31	27.73	Top of [21]
32	27.58	Top of [37]
33	27.49	Top of [46]
34	27.85	Top of [26], S end
35	27.84	Top of [26], N end
36	27.76	Top of [27]
37	27.75	Top of [27], E side
38	27.69	Top of [28], NE corner
39	27.69	Top of [28], SE side
40	27.78	Top of [24], middle
41	27.71	Top of [23]
54	26.59	Foundation of [24]
55	26.51	Foundation of [23]
56	26.81	Foundation of [28]
57	27.21	Foundation of [30]
58	26.56	Foundation of [40]

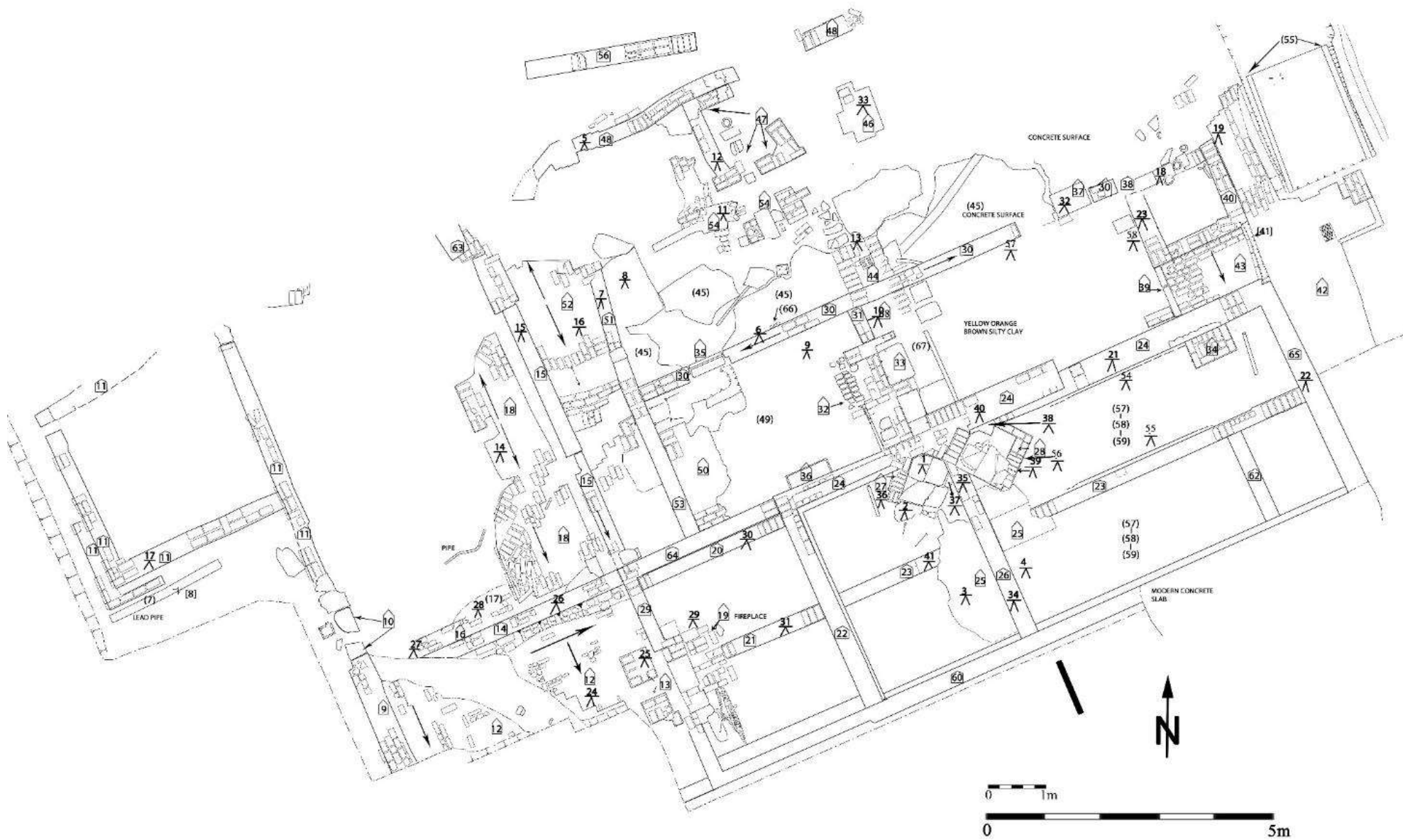


Figure 80: Plan of levels taken on the lock-keeper's cottage.

APPENDIX IV: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL *by Sue Pringle and James Aaronson*

Introduction

A large number of brick samples and other ceramic building material was recovered from various elements of the structures uncovered at Camden Lock Village site, (CLV15). A total of 26 brick samples, each comprising two individual bricks, were taken and examined off-site. An additional 8 contexts also produced other forms of ceramic building material, (CBM), in the form of roof, wall or floor tile, and other forms of brick.

Description of material

The material largely conformed to recognisable forms and the majority were of an identifiable fabric. Almost all the bricks were frogged suggesting a mid-18th century date or later. Only a single peg tile fragment from context (3) could be dated to an earlier, 15th century period; however due to the context of the site even this find should be pushed towards the later end of its date range simply by association.

The bricks could be roughly grouped into 5 types / styles. Below is a table showing the contexts in relation to the groupings (see section 7.4; fig. 74).

Group	Description	Associated contexts
Orange	Unfrogged	24, 28
Grey	Shallow frog with rectangular stamp	14, 50
Yellow	Yellow North Kent stock brick	30, 32, 34, 47, 50
Blue	Finger groove present in frog	15, 52, 63
Green	Slightly longer, thicker, with frog	11, 14, 15, 32, 53

The other CBM recovered from site demonstrated a variety of forms and styles, with one or two fine examples. These included a single surviving encaustic glazed floor tile, (fig. 81), bearing a Tudor Rose quadrant design in yellow and white on a black background. The tile may have originally been from a church setting and later reused. It bore a stamp on the reverse for Campbell Brick and Tile Company, Stoke-Upon-Trent, and as such can be accurately dated to between 1876 and 1882. The tile had later been splashed by a mid-green paint presumably during some interior decorating project. Another interesting find was a group of 53 small, square, wall tiles glazed in either white, yellow-brown or green, stacked neatly on top of concrete floor (45) in the north of the building, context (66). Some of the darker-green glazed tiles had a stylised flower design, (fig. 82). These tiles may have represented an aborted renovation project or simply excess material from a similar project.

The three ceramic ventilators found in wall [30] showed evidence of layers of varying shades of red/brown paint on the external face (fig. 83). This was most likely an attempt at featuring the ventilators as decoration on the external, white-washed walls of the cottages.



Figure 81: Encaustic floor tile from near threshold/fireplace [19]. Scale 0.1m

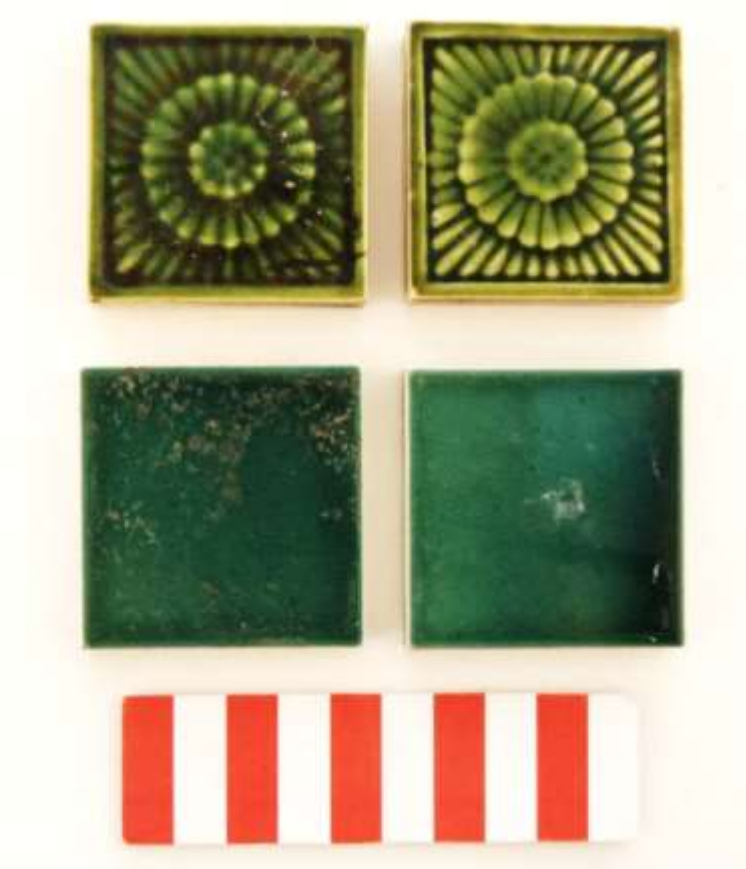


Figure 82: Wall tiles stacked in piles on floor (45). There were 21 of the floral tiles and 18 of the plain green tiles. Scale 0.1m



Figure 83: Fragment of ceramic ventilator showing layers of paint over the original brown glaze. Scale 0.1m

Catalogue

The assemblage was inspected at the offices of Compass Archaeology and pro forma record sheets completed and then inputted into a site database; the table below reproduces these observations. The first table concerns exclusively brick samples. The second is other CBM producing contexts.

Key:

PM = Post-medieval

L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness

All measurements given in millimetres, all weights in grams

A	=	Abraded
H	=	Heat-cracked
M	=	Mortar present
Rd	=	Reduced
Ru	=	Re-used
S	=	Sooted
V	=	Vitrified

Table 2: Brick samples from CLV15

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[11]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2512	233	108	69	M, Rd	Frog with V-shaped profile 20mm deep, partly obscured by lime mortar. Sharp arrises. Reduced
[11]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2498	235	107	68	M, Rd	Frog with V-shaped profile, 18 mm deep, partly mortared. Sharp arrises. Reduced. Calcareous version of fabric 3032.
[14]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2064	230	108	68	A, S	Shallow frog c.160 x 60 x 16 mm. Silty, calcareous version of fabric 3032
[14]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2081	220	103	68	M	Shallow frog c. 130 x 50 x 10 mm with rectangular stamp c. 45 x 28 mm.
[15]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2137	224	108	65	M	Frog, V-profile, c. 145+ x 60 x 21 mm deep. ?finger-made groove 77mm long along base of frog. Yellowish fabric.
[15]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2238	229	108	68	M	Frog, V-profile, c. 165 x 65 x 22 mm deep. Lime mortar with charcoal flecks. Fabric is silty variant of 3032.
[18]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	1396	230	111	44	Ru?	Shallow frog c. 165 x 70 x 14 mm deep, with lump at one end - impression of counter-sunk nail? Very thin; concave top face may be worn. Near 3033/3046 in texture but pale yellow and orange.
[18]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2163	232	111	64	M, A, Ru?	Shallow frog c. 140 x 60 x 12 mm deep. Top surface looks worn, under lime mortar. Re-used?
[22]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2281	230	101	65	V, M	Shallow frog obscured by lime mortar. Diagonal pressure marks on 1 stretcher.
[22]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2313	228	104	62	M, Rd	Base mortared. 2 small fingerprints on 1 stretcher.

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[24] W	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2425	230	105	70	M	Very shallow frog (mortared), c. 37mm wide and c.3mm deep.
[24] W	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	2	2154	238	102	67	M	Conjoin. Very shallow frog (mortared).
[24] E	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2378	220	107	63	A, Rd	Unfrogged. Slightly warped. Top worn - paving brick? Fabric very reduced
[24] E	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2167	222	98	65	M, Rd	Shallow frog, part mortared, ? X 45 x 11 mm deep. Top mortared and iron-stained. Fabric very reduced
[26]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	1992	223	105	63	M	Shallow frog c. 150 x 50 x 10 mm deep. Lime mortar. Early 19th c?
[26]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2359	225	103	65	M	Shallow frog, mostly obscured by lime mortar. Early 19th c?
[28]	1650-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2329	220	105	67	M	Unfrogged. Sharp arrises. Lime mortar
[28]	1650-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2472	220	106	70	M	Unfrogged. Sharp arrises. Lime mortar
[29]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	2	2625	233	111	66	M,	Conjoin. Shallow frog c. 145 x 60 x 13 mm deep with indistinct squarish stamp. Lime mortar.
[29]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2506	231	114	66	M, Rd, S	Shallow frog ? X 60 x 13 mm deep. Indistinct squarish stamp. Lime mortar.
[30] W	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2403	229	110	65	M	Shallow frog c. 160 x 60-65 x 10 mm deep. Circular or oval stamp, with small indentation to one side. Lime mortar.
[30] W	1770-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2351	230	111	67	M	Frogged, with possible stamp and various unidentifiable imprints. 1 stretcher and 1 header have several coats of white paint or limewash. Yellow sandy lime mortar.
[30] E	1750-1950	PM	3032	Brick	2	2236	234	108	68	Rd, M, S	Conjoin. Shallow frog, c. ? X 55 x 13mm deep (seen in section). Top looks slightly worn.
[30] E	1750-1950	PM	3032	Brick	1	2358	225	108	65	M	Shallow frog, c. 165 x 70 x 12 mm. Mortared, light grey lime mortar with dark flecks - coal and charcoal? Horizontal pressure mark on 1 stretcher; other stretcher has been lime-washed or white-painted.

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[32]	c. 1880-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	1	195	107+	77	7		White-glazed machine-made. Set in cement mortar. White fabric.
[32]	c. 1880-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	1	211	76	73	7		White-glazed machine-made. Cut or re-cut to approximately square shape. Set in cement mortar. White fabric.
[32]	c. 1880-1940	PM	3035	Brick	1	2401	225	110	68	M	Stamped frog c. 155 x 70 x 16 mm deep. Stamp O with four small indentations above and small raised mark to one side.
[32]	c. 1880-1940	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2414	231	109	66	M, S	Shallow frog c. 170 x ? X 10 mm deep. Indistinct ovoid stamp in frog. Lime mortar. Calcareous fabric
[32]	c. 1880-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	2	814	77	77	11	M	White glazed, machine-made. All square. 4 cemented together and 1 separate. White fabric.
[34]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2218	237	110	65		Frog c. 160 x 58 x 16mm deep, stamped with 2 ?letters, neither legible.
[34]	1770-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2336	229	104	68	V, M	Shallow frog (mortared) with illegible stamp, central ?letter with flanking small depressions (nail-heads?).
[39]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2518	220	100	71	M	Very shallow frog, mortared
[39]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2022	218	100	66	M	Frog, c. 145 x 60 x 13 mm deep. Base of frog uneven, may be stamped but illegible.
[40]	1750-1950	PM	3032	Brick	2	2413	235	110	66	Rd, M, V	Conjoin. Frog, mortared, seen in section. Cement mortar on base and 1 stretcher. Base mortar has flat smooth surface painted grey. Silty version of fabric - 3034?
[40]	1750-1950	PM	3032	Brick	2	2640	225	109	65	M	Conjoin. Shallow frog, mortared, seen in section. Cement mortar on base, painted grey, and on 1 header. Cement-based pointing mortar on LT edge.

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[47]	1770-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2329	231	107	65	M	Shallow frog, c. 170 x 55 x 11 mm deep. Lime mortar
[47]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2417	235	104	71	M	Shallow frog, mostly obscured by lime mortar. Early 19th c?
[50]	1770-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2011	220	105	64	M, S	Shallow frog, mortared. Contains rectangular stamp 45 x 26 mm, possibly framed by shallow circular depressions. Top surface worn smooth - flooring brick? Sooting on sides.
[50]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2445	225	106	67	M	Shallow frog, c.165 x 65 x 13 mm. Top surface worn smooth, flooring. Sooted on sides.
[52]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2347	233	110	66	A	Frog, c. 160 x 60 x 17 mm. V-profile with ?finger groove in base, c. 81mm long. Top worn smooth - flooring brick. Calcareous fabric near 3034
[52]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2064	220	102	63	A	Very irregular frog, possible nail-marks at ends and maybe two stamped letters - illegible.
[53]	1750-1950	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2253	233	107	68	M	Frog in base, mortared, V-profile in section. Lime mortar. Flat smooth faces, sharp arrises. Light red fabric, silty lenses and red clay ovoid inclusions.
[53]	1750-1950	PM	3034?	Brick	1	1741	238	107	67	M	Basal frog, c. 70 x 50 x c.19 mm deep; U-profile with ?damage at one end. Flat, smooth faces. Diagonal pressure mark on 1 stretcher. Light red fabric, silty lenses and red clay ovoid inclusions.
[60]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	2	2851	225	106	67	S, Rd, M	Shallow frog, mortared. 1 stretcher sooted. Lime mortar.
[60]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2408	220	98	61	V, S, Rd, M	Shallow frog. Lime mortar
[62]	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2315	219	99	65	M	Very shallow frog, seen in section as mortared
[62]	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2574	235	101	63	M	Very shallow frog, seen in section as mortared, filled with very fine-textured, hard, light brown mortar/plaster

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[63]	1750-1950	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2320	225	107	67	M	Frog, mortared, c. 160 x 60 x ? Mm. V-shaped profile with groove in bottom. Lime mortar, light grey with charcoal and coal flecks.
[63]	1750-1950	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2457	225	107	67	M	Frog, U-shaped in section, with groove in base. Mortared. Light grey lime mortar, coal and charcoal flecked.
[64]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2478	250	110	68	M, H, Rd, V	Shallow frog c. 160 x 70 x 10 mm with central ?stamp - illegible.
[64]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2384	223	111	66	V, Rd, M	Frog c. 145 x 55 x 11 mm. 3 depressions in base of frog, illegible stamp?
[65]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2245	225	97	67	M, Rd	Shallow frog, obscured by lime mortar
[65]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2630	215	101	70	M, Rd	Very slight depression in base - frog? Lime mortar

Table 3: Other CBM from CLV15

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
(3)	1480-1900	PM	2275	Peg	1	88	0	0	0	A, Rd	Surface missing
(6)	1900-1950	PM	?	wall tile	1	19	40+	39+	9	A, M	Blue on white tin-glazed. ?Landscape design in medallion bordered by wide and narrow lines; spider's head corner motif.
(6)	1900-1950	PM	?	wall tile	1	43	70+	62+	7		White glazed on white compression-moulded fabric. Larger, corner, fragment has black rectangular decoration along 1 edge.
(6)	1900-1950	PM	?	wall tile	1	6	33+	24+	8		Plain white glaze on white compression-moulded fabric. Keying on underside similar to black and white tile but bigger.
(6)	1900-1950	PM?	3120	slab	1	1	82+	68+	30	Rd	Carrara Marble slab. 3 smooth flat faces, including edge. No bevel. Wash-stand or paving? Possibly too thick for wash-stand.
(6)	1900-1950	PM	2275	pantile	1	1	0	0	0	S	
[19]	1860-1940	PM	?	Edging tile	1	1343	170	168	24		Complete garden border edging tile. 3 vertical grooves to front and 3

											peaks to top. Fired black. Height is 168mm.
[19]	1860-1940	PM	?	Floor tile	1	913	155	155	20	Rd	3-colour glazed encaustic floor tile. Stamped on reverse: THE CAMPBELL/ / BRICK & TILE Coy/ N / TRADE W >-----< E MARK/ S / STOKE-UPON-TRENT. Tudor Rose quadrant design in yellow and white on black background; possibly a church tile. Surface splashed with mid-green paint.
[30]	1860-1940	PM	?	Ventilator brick	3	1676	220	94+	69	M	Brown-glazed stoneware grill brick with elaborate design of concentric circles - 3 survive with traces of 3 more above a dividing band. 1 face on all 3 fragments has several coats of paint; sequence possibly black (soot?), grey, pink, red, brown. Cement mortar attached.
[31]	1700-1900	PM	3047	Brick	1	5149	309	310	45	M, A, Ru?	Surface worn - paving brick. Burnt material adhering to surface in 1 corner. Appears to have 2 mortars on base, lime and cement, so probably re-used.
(59)	1650-1850	PM	2276	peg	2	116	0	0	0	Rd x 1	
(59)	1650-1850	PM	3034?	brick	1	65	0	0	0	Rd	Flake. Late 17th or 18th c?
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	9	185	0	0	6		All plain white-glazed, compression-moulded, fragments. Only one marked on reverse: ACCA/Germany
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	0	0	0	0	7		All plain white-glazed, compression-moulded, fragments. Only one marked on reverse: ACCA/Germany
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	0	0	0	0	8		All plain white-glazed, compression-moulded, fragments. Only one marked on reverse: ACCA/Germany

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	18	851	53	53	9		Plain green glaze on compression-moulded white fabric. Square, with stamp 1502 on base. 1 broken diagonally.
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	21	1256	53	53	12		Dark green glaze on white compression-moulded fabric. Square with stylised flower design. I has pencil notation on reverse, 2 marks not legible but similar to £ sign, then 5 5.
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	2	53	46+	50	2		Plain golden-brown glaze on compression-moulded white fabric. Both incomplete but probably rectangular. One has part stamp ES after curved ?letter or symbol, D or O?
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	1	15	42+	41+	7	A, M	Tin-glazed; blue design on white in medallion defined by 2 thin lines. Small area of design survives which depicts paved or tiled floor - possibly a Biblical subject. Ox-head corner. Unusually deep bevel on sides.
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	1	117	78	76	11	S, Rd	Square, plain white glaze; compression-moulded, 3-inch tile. Base has circular motif with 3 curved keying imprints. Tile has been burnt.
(66)	1890-1940	PM	?	Wall tile	1	38	60+	58+	10		Compression-moulded. Green-glazed fragment with small area yellow brown glaze separated by thin white line.
(69)	1850-1940	PM	?	Floor tile	1	862	175+	104+	22		Dark brown quarry tile fragment set in concrete. Trace red ?tile left adjacent in concrete bedding.
(69)	1850-1940	PM	?	Floor tile	2	3545	153	151	25	A	Red quarry tile (5-inch) set in concrete adjacent to fragment of blackish-brown tile. Impressions of further tiles adjoin - from red and black tiled floor.

APPENDIX V: POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 87 sherds with a total weight of 2237g. It was mostly of 19th century date, although some earlier post-medieval material was noted, along with a single medieval sherd and another possibly of Romano-British date. It was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (Vince 1985), as follows:

CBW:	Coarse Border Ware , 1270 – 1500. 1 sherd, 8g.
CHPO:	Chinese Porcelain , 1580 -1900. 3 sherds, 8g.
CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1830. 1 sherd, 4g.
DERBS:	Derby Stoneware , 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 97g.
HORT:	Horticultural Earthenwares , 19 th – 20 th century. 5 sherds, 179g
PMBL:	Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware , 1600 – 1900. 1 sherd, 1g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 1580 – 1900. 5 sherds, 450g.
PMR SLIP:	London Area Slipped redware , 1800-1900. 3 sherds, 74g.
REFW:	Refined Whiteware , 1800-1900. 15 sherds, 302g
SWSG:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780. 1 sherd, 1g.
TGW:	English Tin-Glazed Ware , 1600-1800. 1 sherd, 4g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 41 sherds, 704g.
YELL:	Yellow Ware , 1840-1900. 8 sherds, 403g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The assemblage from context (6) included several fragments of flower-pots which were stamped “Sankeys Ltd”. Sankeys of Bulwell in Nottinghamshire, the manufacturer was founded in 1855 (fig. 84). The rest of the assemblage is a typical mixture of 19th century domestic pottery, along with a few small and fairly abraded sherds of 17th – 18th century date, and a single somewhat abraded medieval sherd, a fragment of an internally glazed bowl. None of the mass-produced 19th century material had any maker’s marks or date-stamps. The sherds of PMR from context [23] had a manganese-speckled glazed which is no earlier than the 18th century, and was still in use in the 19th century (fig. 85). In addition, a small sherd of probable Romano-British date (weight = 2g) occurred in context (3). It is much abraded, in an oxidized sandy fabric, with the identification somewhat tentative due to its condition.

Bibliography

Vince, AG, (1985), *The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review*. *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93

Cntx	RB		CBW		PMR		PMBL		TGW		CHPO		DERBS		SWSG		CREA		HORT		PMRSLI P		REFW		TPW		YELL		Date
	N	W	N	W	N	Wt	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	Wt	No	Wt	N	Wt	N	Wt	N	Wt	N	Wt	
(3)	1	2																											RB
(6)			1	8	1	12							1	97					4	14	3	74	12	23	35	64	8	40	1855
[23]					2	26																							18thC
[45]											2	3										3	71	5	47				19thC
(57)					1	64													1	34				1	11				19thC
(59)					1	2	1	1	1	4	1	5			1	1	1	4											M18th
Total	1	2	1	8	5	45	1	1	1	4	3	8	1	97	1	1	1	4	5	17	3	74	15	30	41	70	8	40	

Table 4: Pottery.



Figure 84: Sankeys Ltd. flower pot fragments from (6). Scale 0.1m



Figure 85: Post-medieval redware found mortared in to wall [23]. Scale 0.1m

APPENDIX VI: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE by Miranda Fulbright

The clay pipe recovered from the site was very fragmented and not very frequently occurring. A total of 25 partial stems and bowls and one dateable bowl were found across four contexts (table 5).

The dateable bowl was recovered from (6), which was the general overburden seen across the site, and was dated to 1850-1910 (fig. 86). The bowl was decorated with a leaf or branch botanical moulded design on the bowl.



Figure 86: Clay pipe bowl from (6). Scale 0.1m

A partial stem with a spur that was moulded either side with the initials ‘S’ ‘D’ was recovered from context (57); the top layer of fill within the original cottage. These initials could relate to two different makers in London, Samuel Dakers (1662) or Mrs S. Davis (1844-9); the latter being more likely.

There was rare smoke staining on the CTP fragments, indicating that the majority of the pipes were not heavily used before deposition.

Key:

BH = Bowl height;

BW = Bowl width;

SL = Stem length;

SW = Stem width;

BS = Bore size;

BO = On bowl, covering the entire bowl;

SS = On sides of spur

The above abbreviations are taken from the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012).

All sizes given in millimetres

Types are taken from Atkinson & Oswald, (1969), *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* in the Journal of the Archaeological Association Third Series vol.XXXII

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(3)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	26	10	3	Metal staining
(6)	Bowl and partial stem	30	1850-1910	1	31	21	38	6	2	Moulded botanical decoration BO-leaf/branch design
(6)	Partial stem with spur	-	-	1	-	-	33	8	3	Deep brownish-red earthen ware, locally made
(6)	Partial stems	-	-	11	-	-	21-98	4-7	1-2	One shows ev. of burning. One is locally made earthen ware.
(6)	Partial stems	-	-	3	-	-	38-79	6-7	2	One shows ev. of burning
(57)	Partial bowl and stem	-	-	2	-	-	112	6	2	Initials stamped SS- S D
(57)	Partial stems	-	-	4	-	-	34-126	6-8	2	One shows ev. of burning
(59)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	23	7	2	Ev. of burning
(59)	Partial bowls	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	One shows ev. of burning

Table 5: CTP

APPENDIX VII: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS by Miranda Fulbright

GLASS

The majority of glass that was recovered from this site came from (6), the general overburden covering the whole of area A. The glass from this context was generally dated to the 19th-20th centuries and was made up of domestic and construction sherds.

One fragmented bottle was found beneath wall [39] and has been dated to post-1792. It is thought that the wall was part of the reconstruction of the cottage in the late 1860s and the presence of the bottle does not refute this.

Context	Form	Colour	Coun	Weight (g)	Comments
(6)	Window pane	Clear	2	24	Modern. 20 th C
(6)	Window pane	Clear, aqua tint	1	42	Modern. 20 th C
(6)	Bottle	Clear	1	134	Complete, 'club sauce' style bottle. Externally threaded top. Embossing on base: 'M865 S 11 UGB'. (1950-59).
(6)	Bottle	Brown	1	10	Body fragment. Small bubbles visible in glass. 20 th C
(6)	Bottle	Dark green	1	418	Base fragment, round base, moderate push-up with iron pontil scar. Most likely wine/champagne. 19 th C
(6)	Bottle	Pale green	1	44	Neck fragment. Machine made. 20 th C
(6)	Bottle	Clear	1	4	Neck fragment. Machine made, burst-off finish, c.1890-1920s.
(6)	Bottle	Clear	1	24	Neck fragment, wide bore, possibly milk bottle. 20 th C
(6)	Vessel	Clear	1	10	Body fragment. Embossed 'D'. 20 th C
(6)	Vessel	Clear	1	8	Body fragment. Embossed 'O(?) 'N O(?) P T'. 20 th C
(6)	Vessel	Clear	1	10	Body fragment. Embossed 'N', evidence of other letters either side, illegible. Thick fragment. 20 th C
(6)	Vessel	Clear	1	28	Body fragment. Embossed 'W S LTD'. 20 th C
(6)	Window pane	Clear, aqua tint	1	40	6mm thick. 20 th C
(6)	Bottle	Clear	1	82	Nearly complete- neck missing. Oval-type medicine bottle. Ridged pattern on front of bottle. Machine made, C U B 1 embossed on base. 20 th C
(6)	Bottle	Clear	1	128	Large base fragment. Rectangular with bevelled edges. Thick base, machine made, 20 th C
(6)	Bottle	Dark green	1	66	Short fragment of bottle top. Internally threaded crew top with rubber stopper stamped 'USHERS.PADDINGTON.' around edge with stamped U in middle. From Ushers of Wiltshire Brewery- had premises in Paddington 1900-1923.

Under [39]	Bottle	Clear	1	106	Fragmented vessel. Rectangular with bevelled edges. Machine made. Embossed on all four sides '...BURY/HIS ...TISCORBUTIC/DROPS BY THE/KINGS PATENT'. Smaller fragments bare letters 'SP' and 2 unintelligible. Presumed to be FR Spilsbury antiscorbatic drops. He gained the patent for the drops in 1792.
------------	--------	-------	---	-----	---

Table 6: Glass

METAL

The majority of metal found across the site was recovered from (6), the general overburden covering the whole of area A. These were mostly 19th-20th century objects made mostly from iron and copper alloy.

Several coins were also recovered, though only two were preserved enough to be dated. One came from concrete surface [25] and was a George V half penny, post-1915. The fact that the coin was not embedded in the floor means that it cannot be used to date [25]'s construction. The other dateable coin was very worn, the only clue of a date was Britannia facing left on the reverse. This could indicate the coin was a George III half penny, post-1799. This coin was found underneath wall [39], part of the late 1860s construction phase.

Context	Form	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(3)	Popper (press stud)	Cu alloy	1	1	One half of a popper fastening. 16mm diam. 4mm hollow knob in centre on underside. Invented in Germany in 1885.
(6)	Nail	Fe	3	62	Very corroded. 2 wide with broad heads, one narrower.
(6)	Weight?	Fe	1	524	Round puck-shaped, 67mm diameter, 19mm thick. Possibly a scale weight, some corrosion, possibly 500g weight.
(6)	Nail/peg	Fe	3	80	Very corroded.
(6)	Handle?	Fe	1	2	Possibly small dresser/draw handle, slight curve with one end wider than the other. 48mm long x 10mm wide tapering to 3mm.
(6)	Undefined/ long hook	Fe	1	26	Long cylinder, pointed at one end, gentle curve at the other.
(6)	Undefined	Pb alloy	1	142	Long object, flat and broad at one end, cylindrical at the other. Slight curve.
(6)	Vase?	Cu alloy	1	16	Thin sheet of copper alloy rolled into a cone shape. It has a flat, round base c.9mm diam. Side seam is visible towards the top, unsealed. 75mm long, the top end has been squashed in situ, c. 23mm diam. The top edge is scalloped with a double incised border underneath scalloping. Potentially a vase that would have been suspended on a stand, the base is too narrow to balance.
(6)	Clock back? Or other gauge	Fe alloy	1	34	Round, flat disk. 56mm diam. 2 layers attached together. The top layer has sides folded over with threading on the inside. One hole, 4mm diam. through both layers, above

					a fitting on the outer layer. Smaller holes apparent on fragmented lower portion. Some slight gold residue on the lower portion too.
(6)	Undefined	Fe	1	62	Rectangular object with rounded ends. Heavily corroded at one end. 78mm long, at one end is a dimple with a hole bored through the bottom, 10mm diam. Probably the same at other end but obscured by corrosion. Lipping around edge on underside.
[24]	Coin	Cu alloy	1	2	22mm diam. Both faces obscured by corrosion.
[25]	Coin	Cu alloy	1	4	25mm diam. 1.5mm thick. Both faces obscured by corrosion.
[25]	Coin	Cu alloy	1	6	25mm diam. 1.5mm thick. George V half penny. Obverse side: GEORGIVS V DEI GRA:BRIT:OMN:R(...)FID:DEF:IND:IMP : Reverse side: partially obscured, HALF PENNY 1915
Under [39]	Coin	Cu alloy	1	12	Both faces heavily worn. Possibly George III Half penny 1799. Britannia on reverse, faces left. Obverse is worn and obscured.
(45)	Wire	Cu alloy	1	12	Coil of wire, length unknown. 1mm thick wire.
(45)	Thin pipe/thick wire	Cu alloy	1	20	Loop of metal, c.5.5mm thick. Possibly hollow, ends are corroded. Fitted into right-angle piece at one end, threaded section attached on other side of right-angle. Potentially made to screw into wall and attach to something.
(57)	Nail	Fe	1	4	-
(57)	Button	Cu alloy	1	6	Flat button, 22mm diam. C.5mm diameter Cu loop in the centre on the underside.

Table 7: Metal finds

SHELL

The majority of the shell came from context (6), the general site overburden seen across area A. One came from (59), the bottom fill from the interior of the original cottage. The shells all represent domestic consumption debris, aside from one worked shell button found in (57), the top fill within the original cottage.

Context	Species	Count	Comments
(6)	Mussel	3	3 half-shells
(6)	Oyster	3	3 half-shells. One very thick, lamination
(6)	Cockle	3	3 half-shells.
(59)	Oyster	1	-
(57)	Worked shell	1	Button, 12mm diameter, 6mm indent in centre. Four bored holes in centre of indent, 1.5mm diameter.

Table 8: Shell finds

ANIMAL BONE

Three fragments of animal bone were recovered from the site. They were all very fragmented and therefore unspiciated. It is likely that they were a result of domestic consumption.

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Comments
(6)	Medium mammal	Phalange	UO	Partially fused	-
(57)	Small mammal	Femur	L	Unfused	-
(57)	Medium mammal	Rib	R	Fused	

Table 9: Animal bone

TOYS

A small assemblage of children's toys were recovered from the top of concrete surface (45), by walls [30] and [51] (fig. 87-89). Two figurines were part of a 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs' set that was produced by William Britain Ltd. in 1939 (fig. 87). The other figure is unidentifiable but also made of cast lead.

Context	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(45)	Marble	1	10	Clear glass outer layer with striped multi-coloured centre.
(45)	Marble	3	6	Each marble is a different shade of blue glass with white swirls around outside.
(45)	Doll figurine	1	8	Lead miniature of a figure in a seated position with bent knees. Remains of paint- orange on the body and limbs (possibly undercoat), red mouth, white boots and yellow hair. The figure is wearing a belted robe, a neck scarf and boots over trousers.
(45)	Dwarf figurine	2	16	Hollowcast lead miniatures of 2 dwarfs (probably Snow White's dwarfs). 1= pointed yellow hat with a short white beard and red cheeks, glasses. A red top belted around the middle and red trousers. Long white shoes. Probably 'Doc'. 2= floppy green hat with a long white beard. Long brown coat with green trousers and shoes. Probably 'Bashful'. Made in 1939 by William Britain Ltd (Britains).

Table 10: Toys found on (45).



Figure 87: Dwarf hollowcast figurines found on (45). Doc (left) and bashful (right). Scale 0.1m



Figure 88: Marbles found on (45). Scale 0.1m



Figure 89: Lead figurine found on (45). Scale 0.04m

APPENDIX VIII: GEOTECHNICAL REPORT by Daniel Young, QUEST

Copies of the borehole and window sample logs were sent to Quaternary Scientific (QUEST) at the University of Reading for interpretation. Their short report follows:

On the basis of this borehole data, there is no visible evidence for a former course of the Fleet River. In terms of the bedrock topography, one might expect to see some evidence in the elevation of the bedrock surface associated with the scouring out of a channel. Figure 90 shows the surface elevation (mOD) of the bedrock; a lower surface is only recorded in WS9, the remainder show fairly consistent levels of between 24.29 and 25.30m OD. A gravelly clayey silt is recorded in WS9, but on the basis of this record alone, it is difficult to know if this simply represents a thicker deposit of made ground or a potential channel fill.

There is also no clear evidence for any fluvial sediments (e.g. gravel or sand) that might be expected within a channel; possible alluvium is only recorded in WS9, WS11B and WS13 ('Slightly sandy clay'; Appendix IX). These don't show a spatial distribution that might indicate the fill of a channel.

The only way that we might understand the site in more detail is to put the data in to the context of the wider area (e.g. with BGS logs and deposit modelling) and perhaps put geoarchaeological boreholes down at the site; however, on the basis of this data I would not expect such work to be very fruitful.

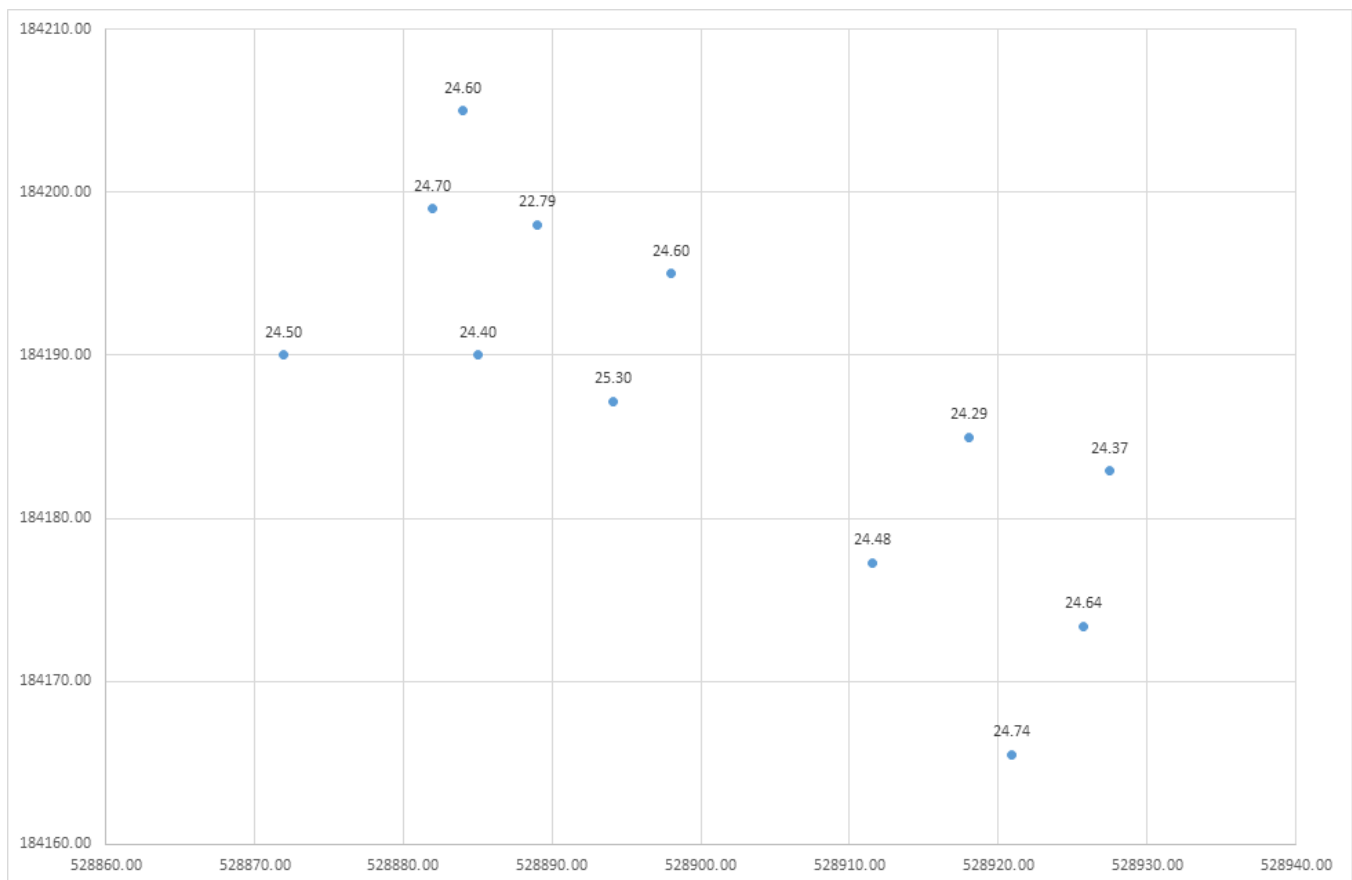


Figure 90: Showing the surface elevation of the bedrock across the site in mOD. Drawing provided by QUEST (2017).

APPENDIX IX: BOREHOLE AND WINDOW SAMPLE LOGS

WINDOW SAMPLE LOG



Project Camden Lock Village, London				HOLE No WS9	
Job No CG/18067A	Date 10-11-14	Ground Level (m) 25.79	Co-Ordinates (m)		
Client Walsh Associates				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			Water	STRATA			Instrument / Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result (N/kPa/ppm)		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	
0.30	201		25.59	[MADE GROUND]	0.20	Paving slab over light orange brown fine to medium sand. [MADE GROUND]	
					(0.80)	Loose to medium dense dark brown slightly gravelly very sandy silt. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse subrounded to subangular of brick. Occasional cobbles of brick noted. [MADE GROUND]	
1.20		N0	24.79		1.00	Soft to firm dark brown gravelly clayey silt. Gravel is fine to coarse subrounded to subangular of mudstone. [REWORKED WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION] 1.20 - 3.00 Very wet	
2.00	202	N1			(2.00)		
3.00		N7	22.79		3.00	Firm dark orange brown silty CLAY. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]	
4.00		N11			(2.00)		
5.00		N12	20.79		5.00	(Window sample terminated at 5m)	

Boring Progress and Water Observations						General Remarks	
Date	Strike depth	Casing depth	Comment	Time measured	Standing Depth	1. Groundwater encountered at 1.0mbgl to 3.0mbgl.	
	1					2. ES= environmental sample, N= SPT 'N' value.	
						3. Installation details: 0.0-1.0m: plain pipe with bentonite backfill; 1.0-3.0mbgl: slotted pipe with gravel backfill; 3.0-5.0mbgl: arisings backfill. Gas tap, bung and flush cover installed.	

Method/ Plant Used	Tracked window sample rig	Field Crew	RP Drilling	Logged By	JJM	Checked By	DWM
--------------------	---------------------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----	------------	-----

CGL WS LOG CG18067A ALL BH FOR GGEIR.GPJ GINT STD AGS 3_1.GDT 12/1/15

WINDOW SAMPLE LOG



Project Camden Lock Village, London - Proposed Building E				HOLE No WS11B	
Job No CG/18067C	Date 14-01-15	Ground Level (m) 25.79	Co-Ordinates (m) E 528,927.5 N 184,182.9		
Client Walsh Associates				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			Water	STRATA				Instrument / Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result (N/A/Pa/ppm)		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION	
0.50	ES458		25.59	[Cross-hatched pattern]	0.20	Brown slightly clayey, slightly gravelly fine to coarse sand with frequent rootlets throughout. Gravel is fine to medium, rounded to subangular of flint. [MADE GROUND - TOPSOIL]		
1.00	HSV	42 N6	24.94	[Cross-hatched pattern]	(0.65)	Brownish grey very gravelly fine to coarse sand. Gravel is fine to coarse, subrounded to very angular of flint, red brick and concrete with occasional cobbles of angular concrete. [MADE GROUND]		
1.00	ES459		24.19	[Horizontal dashes pattern]	0.85	Firm light brown slightly sandy clay. Sand is fine. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
1.50	HSV	58		[Horizontal dashes pattern]	1.60	Firm to stiff light brown slightly silty clay. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
1.50	HSV	78		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
1.50	HSV	70		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
2.00	ES460			[Horizontal dashes pattern]	(2.60)	2.40 - 4.20 Frequent grey mottling noted.		
2.00	HSV	54 N9		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
2.50	HSV	67		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
2.50	HSV	71		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
2.50	HSV	69		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
3.00	D461			[Horizontal dashes pattern]		3.00 - 3.65 Frequent selenite crystals noted.		
3.00	HSV	80 N11		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
3.50	HSV	83		[Horizontal dashes pattern]		3.45 - 3.55 Claystone identified.		
3.50	HSV	87		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
3.50	HSV	94		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
4.00	D462		21.59	[Horizontal dashes pattern]	4.20	Firm light brown very sandy clay. Sand is fine to medium. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
4.00	HSV	80 N23	21.54	[Horizontal dashes pattern]	4.25	Very stiff light brown slightly sandy clay. Sand is fine. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
4.50	HSV	130		[Horizontal dashes pattern]	(1.20)	4.80 Below 4.80mbgl: Frequent grey mottling.		
5.00	D463		20.34	[Horizontal dashes pattern]	5.45	(Window sample terminated at 5.45m)		
5.00	HSV	101 N16		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				
5.00	HSV	116		[Horizontal dashes pattern]				

Boring Progress and Water Observations						General Remarks
Date	Strike depth	Casing depth	Comment	Time measured	Standing Depth	
						1. ES= environmental sample, D= disturbed sample, HSV= hand shear vane test, N = standard penetration test 'N' value. 2. Installation details: 0.0m to 1.0m plain pipe with bentonite backfill, 1.0m to 5.0m slotted pipe with gravel backfill, 5.0m to 5.45m bentonite backfill. Gas tap, bung and flush cover installed. 3. No groundwater encountered in borehole.

Method/ Plant Used	Tracked window sampler rig	Field Crew	RP Drilling	Logged By	DMH	Checked By	
-----------------------	----------------------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----	------------	--

CGL WS LOG CG/18067C.GPJ GINT STD AGS 3.1.GDT 4/2/15

WINDOW SAMPLE LOG



Project Camden Lock Village, London - Proposed Building E				HOLE No WS13	
Job No CG/18067C	Date 14-01-15	Ground Level (m) 25.78	Co-Ordinates (m) E 528,911.5 N 184,177.3		
Client Walsh Associates				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			Water	STRATA				Instrument / Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result (HV/KPa/ppm)		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION	
0.50	ES470		25.63	[Cross-hatch pattern]	0.15	Dark brown slightly clayey gravelly fine to coarse sand with infrequent rootlets throughout. Gravel is fine to coarse, subrounded to angular of flint. [MADE GROUND - TOPSOIL]	[Backfill pattern]	
1.00	ES471	N8	24.88	[Cross-hatch pattern]	0.90	Firm dark brown to black slightly sandy gravelly clay. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse, subrounded to angular of flint, red brick and concrete with rare slate. [MADE GROUND]		
1.00			24.48	[Horizontal dashes]	1.30	Firm light brown mottled orange slightly sandy clay. Sand is fine to medium. [MADE GROUND]		
1.50	HSV	61	23.48	[Vertical dashes]	1.00	Firm light brown clay. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
1.50	HSV	80						
1.50	HSV	67						
1.80	ES472							
2.00	HSV	47	23.48	[Vertical dashes]	2.30	2.20 - 2.30 Band of orange sandy CLAY. Sand is fine. Stiff light brown with occasional grey mottling slightly silty clay. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
2.00	N7							
2.50	HSV	59	23.48	[Vertical dashes]	(3.15)			
2.50	HSV	57						
3.00	D473	72						
3.00	HSV	N9	23.48	[Vertical dashes]	(3.15)			
3.50	HSV	88						
3.50	HSV	93						
4.00	D474	68	23.48	[Vertical dashes]	(3.15)			
4.00	HSV	N12						
4.50	HSV	130						
4.50	HSV	79	23.48	[Vertical dashes]	(3.15)			
4.50	HSV	102						
5.00	D475	80	20.33	[Vertical dashes]	5.45			
5.00	HSV	N18						
(Window sample terminated at 5.45m)								

Boring Progress and Water Observations						General Remarks	
Date	Strike depth	Casing depth	Comment	Time measured	Standing Depth	1. ES= environmental sample, D= disturbed sample, HSV= hand shear vane test, N= standard penetration test 'N' value. 2. Backfilled with arisings. 3. No groundwater encountered in borehole.	

Method/ Plant Used	Tracked window sampler rig	Field Crew	RP Drilling	Logged By	DMH	Checked By	
-----------------------	----------------------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----	------------	--

CGL WS LOG CG18067C.GPJ GINT STD AGS 3.1.GDT 4/2/15

WINDOW SAMPLE LOG



Project Camden Lock, London				HOLE No WS6	
Job No CG/18067A	Date 10-11-14	Ground Level (m) 27.06	Co-Ordinates (m) E 528,815.0 N 184,232.7		
Client Walsh Group				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			Water	STRATA				Instrument / Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result (N/17Pa/ppm)		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION	
			26.86		0.20	Concrete. No rebar noted. [MADE GROUND]		
0.40	ES1				(0.70)	Loose dark brown silty gravelly sand. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subrounded of brick, concrete, glass, slate and ceramic. [MADE GROUND]		
0.70	ES2		26.16		0.90			
1.20		N4			(0.90)	Firm dark green grey silty CLAY with frequent organic matter. [REWORKED WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
1.40	ES3							
2.00		N8	25.26		1.80	Firm to stiff light orange brown mottled grey silty CLAY with frequent selenite crystals. [WEATHERED LONDON CLAY FORMATION]		
3.00		N7			(3.20)			
4.00		N11						
5.00		N10	22.06		5.00	(Window sample terminated at 5m)		

CGL WS LOG CG18067A.GPJ GINT STD AGS 3 LOGT 11/12/14

Boring Progress and Water Observations						General Remarks	
Date	Strike depth	Casing depth	Comment	Time measured	Standing Depth		
						1. No groundwater encountered in borehole. 2. ES= environmental sample, N= SPT 'N' value. 3. Installation details; 0.0-1.0mbgl: plain pipe with bentonite backfill; 1.0-2.0mbgl: slotted pipe with gravel backfill; 2.0-5.0mbgl: arisings backfill. Gas tap, bung and flush cover installed.	

Method/ Plant Used	Tracked window sample rig	Field Crew	RP Drilling	Logged By	TOP	Checked By	DRAFT
-----------------------	---------------------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----	------------	-------

APPENDIX X: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-294894](#)

Project details

Project name	Camden Lock Village Redevelopment, Hawley Wharf, London Borough of Camden, NW1
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief and excavation was carried out on Areas D, E and A. The watching brief in Areas D and E to monitor the groundworks was intended to uncover the course of the historic River Fleet combined with results from geological bore holes and window samples. This was unsuccessful and the river course was not located. A pump chamber and pipe, the remains of the Kentish Town Lock steam pumping station, were found in Area E. The pumping station was constructed in 1897 to reduce water-loss through the three Camden locks. The natural geology was encountered at 24.50mOD. The archaeological excavation in Area A uncovered the remains of a railway viaduct arch footing, constructed with the railway in 1846-60 and demolished when the viaduct was narrowed, 1945-50. The lock-keeper's cottage was also uncovered, comprising wall foundations, threshold, floors and fireplaces. The cottage consisted of two phases: the original cottage constructed in 1820 in the south-east corner of the footprint with two rooms and a separate outhouse to the north. It was characterised by very deep wall footings, built on pre-existing land surface and subsequently built up with made ground. The original cottage was extended and redeveloped in the late 1860s, becoming three buildings (two cottages and one of uncertain use). The natural geology was not reached in this area. No evidence of activity or occupation before post-medieval were encountered. Finds of pot, CBM, CTP and metal were recovered from contexts, almost all dated to post-medieval/modern.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2015 End: 14-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	LOCK-KEEPER'S COTTAGE Post Medieval
Monument type	STEAM PUMPING STATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Field observation"", ""Full excavation"", ""Recorded Observation"", ""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN TOWN Camden Lock Village Redevelopment, Hawley Wharf, NW1
Postcode	NW1 8QY

Study area 22441 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 528844 184237 50.944379087975 0.176501338486 50 56 39
 N 000 10 35 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 24.50m Max: 26.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Compass Archaeology
 Project brief originator Historic England
 Project design originator Compass Archaeology
 Project director/manager Geoff Potter
 Project supervisor Adam Lord
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Stanley Sidings Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London archaeological archive
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Museum of London Archaeological Archive
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Museum of London Archaeological Archive
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research','
 General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Camden Lock Village Redevelopment, Hawley Wharf, London
 Borough of Camden, NW1
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Fulbright, M.
 Date 2017
 Issuer or publisher Compass Archaeology
 Place of issue or publication 250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ
 Description A report summarising the details of the watching brief and
 archaeological evaluation. Contains relevant background
 details including reasons for commission, site location,
 historical and archaeological background and site and
 post-excavation methodology. Results include plans,
 photographs and text of monitored works with a short
 discussion and conclusion. Results are supported by
 specialist analyses.

Entered by Miranda Fulbright (miranda@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

