

**H582 EUSTON WATER MAIN
DIVERSION –
TRIAL WORKS IN LONDON ZOO (ZSL),
GLOUCESTER SLIPS CAR PARK,
REGENT’S PARK NW1 4RY**

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

An Archaeological Watching Brief

January 2018



H582 EUSTON WATER MAIN
DIVERSION -
TRIAL WORKS IN LONDON ZOO (ZSL),
GLOUCESTER SLIPS CAR PARK,
REGENT'S PARK NW1 4RY

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site code: ZSL17

NGR ref: TQ 28600 83484

January 2018

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
250 YORK ROAD, BATTERSEA
LONDON SW11 3SJ

Tel: 020 7801 9444

e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk

© Compass Archaeology Limited

Abstract

Between the 15th and 17th January 2018 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief located in London Zoo (ZSL) Gloucester Slips Car Park, London Borough of Camden NW1 4RY, adjacent to Gloucester Gate Lodge boundary wall. The work, comprising a single test pit, was commissioned by Thames Water and undertaken to establish the character and extent of foundations of the bridge, to inform the precise route to be taken during mains diversion works ahead of HS2 developments. The programme of investigation followed advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisor to Camden, due to the site being located in the archaeologically sensitive areas of the Listed Gloucester Gate Lodge railings and a former branch of the Regent's Canal.

The trench measured 2.5m² x 1.2 – c1.4m in depth (33.781mOD), aligned northwest – southeast abutting the boundary wall. The stratigraphy comprised a thin layer of topsoil (1) overlying 300-500mm of mid to dark brown subsoil (2), both abundant with roots, detritus and modern litter. These overlay a relatively homogenous layer of mid brown-orange London Clay (3), observed across the trench entirety from a depth of c400mm (34.7mOD), containing infrequent large roots and charcoal flecks.

The boundary wall of Gloucester Gate Lodge was recorded in the northwest facing section, comprising alternate rows of headers and stretchers, bonded with a gritty mortar [4]. The base was constructed of two foundation courses built directly on a layer of compact gravel (5) and encountered at a depth of c0.6m (34.038mOD).

Some disturbance was observed in the upper layers, taken to be a result of general pedestrian activity, and some renovation work carried out in the 1990s, however no significant features associated with either the construction of the wall or the Cumberland Arm of the Regent's Canal were recorded. No finds were recovered.

The watching brief formed the second stage of investigation, ahead of the main excavation to be undertaken by Thames Water. As further archaeological mitigation may be required, a new / updated Written Scheme of Investigation and / or Watching Brief Report shall be completed as required and in consultation with the relevant parties.

Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	1
2 Acknowledgments	2
3 Site location, geology and topography	2
4 Archaeological and historic background	4
5 Planning and Objectives	9
6 Methodology	10
7 Results	12
8 Discussion	15
9 Conclusion	15
10 Sources	17
Appendix I – List of Contexts	19
Appendix II – Archaeological Drawings	20
Appendix III – OASIS Recording Form	21

List of figures

	Page
Fig.1 Site location, marked in red	1
Fig.2 Site location (red) in relation to the Regent's Park Conservation Area (blue), as designated by Camden Borough Council and the extent of The Regent's Park Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (green)	2
Fig.3 Extract from the British Geological Survey sheet 256: North London, with site location marked in red	3
Fig.4 Extract from Greenwood's map of 1827, with trench location marked in red	5
Fig.5 Extract from the 1895 OS Map, with trench location marked in red	6
Fig.6 Extract from the 1952 OS Plan TQ2883 1:1250 with trench location marked in red	6
Fig.7 Locations of Trial Pits 29 and 30, marked in blue	7
Fig.8 Extended and completed trench. Facing approximately S. Scale 1m	8
Fig.9 View of TP29. Facing approximately SW. Scale 1m	8
Fig.10 Trench location, marked in red	9
Fig.11 Trench, at a depth of 1.0m. Facing S. Scale 1m	12
Fig.12 North-east section of trench. Facing SW. Scale 1m	13
Fig.13 Completed trench. Facing SE. Scale 1m	14
Fig.14 Detail of wall foundation [4]. Facing SE. Scale 1m	15

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted at the London Zoo (ZSL) Gloucester Slips Car Park, London Borough of Camden NW1 4RY by Compass Archaeology between the 15th and 17th January 2018 (fig.1).



Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Thames Water, following advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisor to Camden, due to the site's close proximity to the line of the former Cumberland Arm of the Regent's Canal and Grade II Listed garden railings of Gloucester Gate Lodge (UID 477250).
- 1.3 The site also fell within the boundary of The Regent's Park, a nationally listed Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (Entry Number: 1000246), and within a locally designated conservation area, also referred to as Regent's Park (fig.2).
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of a single trench located against the Gloucester Gate Bridge, undertaken to establish the character and extent of foundations of the aforementioned structure in order to establish the practicalities or re-routing the mains water supply ahead of the construction of the HS2 rail line.

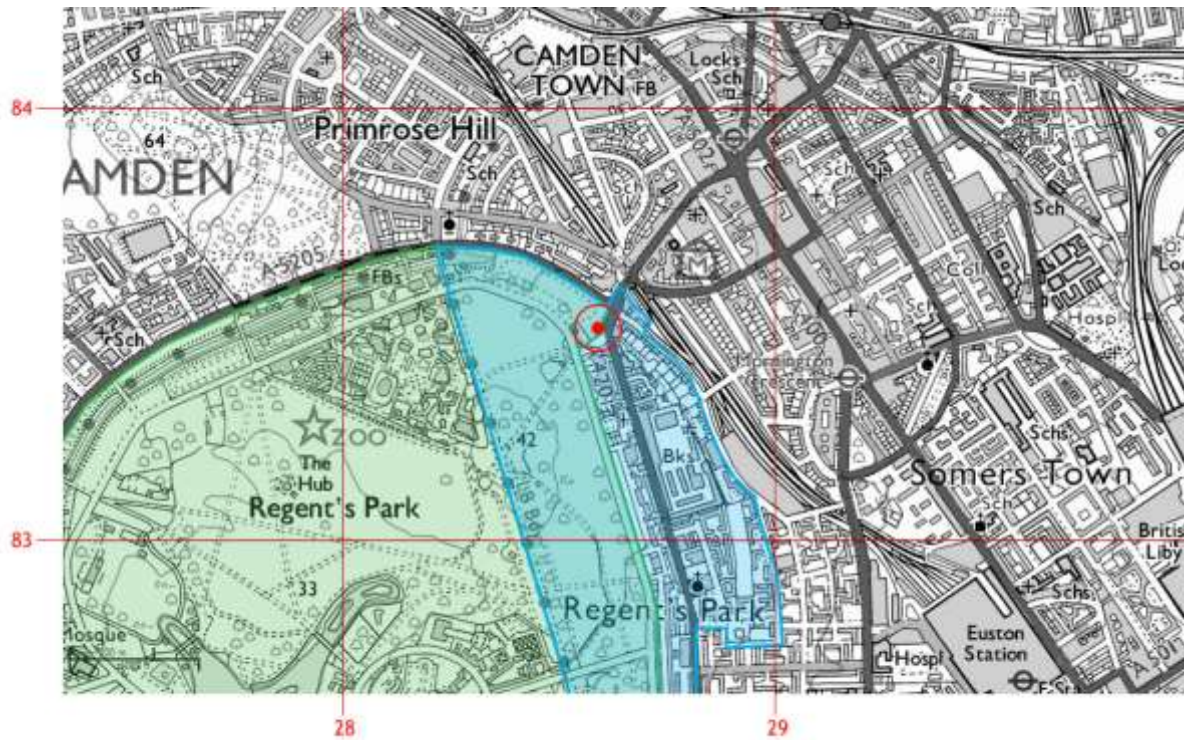


Figure 2: Site location (red) in relation to the Regent's Park Conservation Area (blue), as designated by Camden Borough Council and the extent of The Regent's Park Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (green).

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Thames Water for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief and also to McNicholas Construction, Josh Stitt and Stephen Henderson for ensuring accessibility and support on site during the groundworks.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site lies beyond the east end of the car and coach park attached to London Zoo, immediately adjacent to Gloucester Gate and Gloucester Gate Bridge. The Outer Circle of Regent's Park lies to the west and the Zoo itself 300m further west.

3.2 The watching brief area is confined to the far eastern end of the ZSL complex, on an area of open grassland, bounded immediately to the east by the bridge, and to the south-west by Gloucester Gate Lodge.

3.3 The British Geological Survey, (Sheet 256: North London), indicates that the site lies over a large expanse of London Clay, with several areas of worked ground to the south and east, (fig.3). Riverine silts and gravels prevail at the very southern edge of Regent's Park along the line of Marylebone Road, 1.2km south of the watching brief area. The former course of the River Tyburn is demarked by a corridor of alluvium 2km to the southwest.

3.4 Gloucester Gate Bridge is relatively level, sitting at approximately 35.7mOD, on a similar level to Gloucester Gate, which sits between 35.7 and 35.9mD. There is a slight remnant of a bank along the northern boundary and the grassed area drops into a bowl towards the far eastern end of the car park, immediately north of the proposed trial pit location. These features reflect the historic line of the infilled Cumberland Arm of the Regent's Canal. However, the actual cutting of the canal itself would have lain at a considerable depth below modern ground levels, at least 2.5m, to allow for pedestrian and river traffic to pass below the bridge. This is evident from the surviving bridge crossings and cuts to the west along the Paddington arm of the Canal.

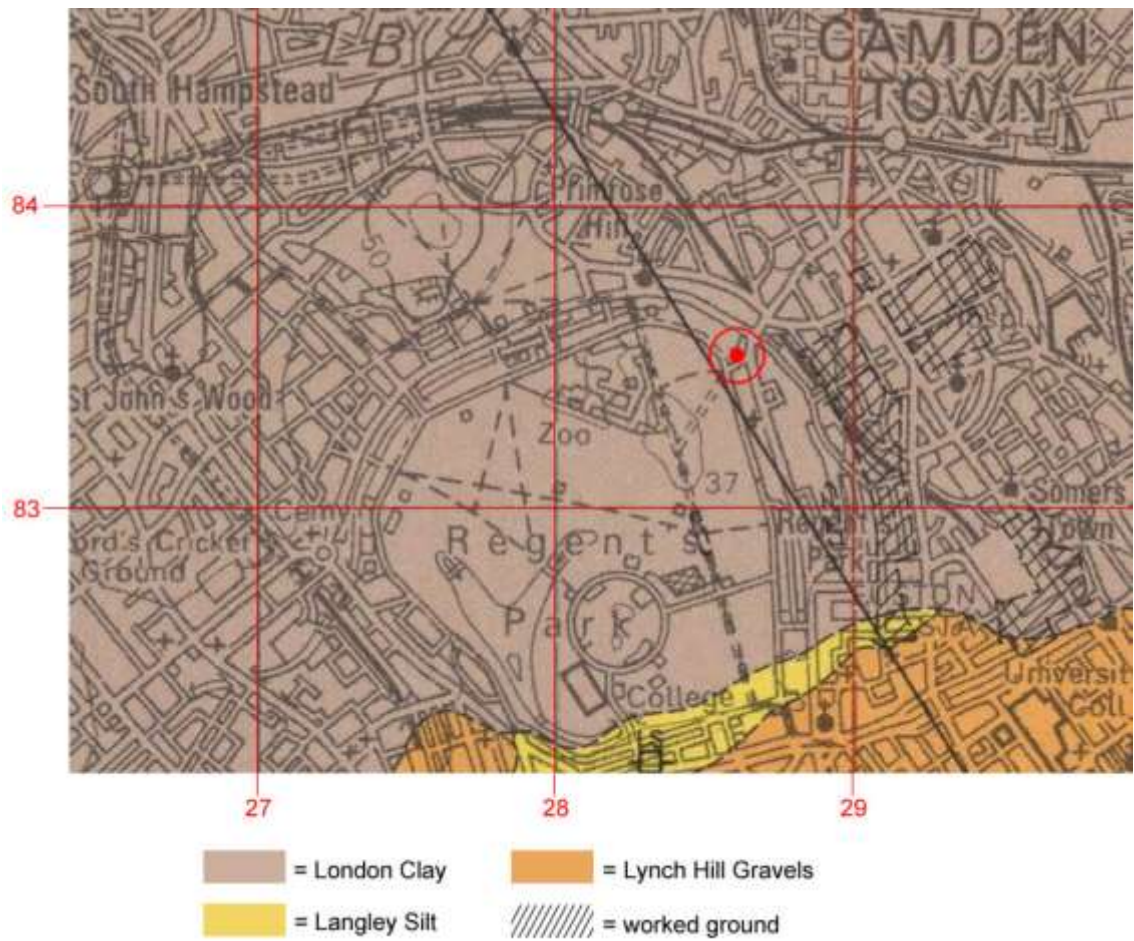


Figure 3: Extract from the British Geological Survey (sheet 256: North London), with site location marked in red.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historic background of the study site was extensively discussed in the WSIs produced in preparation for Phases One and Two of the investigative works (Compass Archaeology 2017a; Compass Archaeology 2018) and as such shall not be reproduced at length. Instead, a short summary of the major historical periods is given, with particular reference to the results of the archaeological watching brief conducted in February 2017.

4.2 *Prehistoric*

4.2.1 The soils on which the site lies, (London Clay), are inappropriate for exploitation as agricultural land and therefore unfavourable to early communities. Archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity is limited to only a few isolated findspots of Palaeolithic handaxes nearer to Oxford Street, over 2km south. This in turn reflects the higher gravels in the areas to the south which would have been more suitable for habitation.

4.3 *Roman*

4.3.1 The watching brief site lies c4km northwest of the main settlement of *Londinium*, and the nearest Roman roads are the Silchester Road 2.3km to the south, (along modern day Oxford Street); and the St Alban's road 2.3km west, (along modern day Edgware Road). This places the site firmly within the hinterland surrounding the main areas of occupation. The land may have been subject to cultivation, but it could easily have been left fallow and untouched for much of this early period.

4.4 *Saxon/medieval*

4.4.1 During much of its early history the site must have lain within the ancient Forest of Middlesex which lay to the north of the City. This forest would have provided game, and grazing grounds for pigs and the like, during the early medieval period – as is attested in Domesday Survey entries.

4.4.2 After the Norman Conquest in 1066 the Forest of Middlesex became a royal forest, owned exclusively by the King. As such management of the forest was strictly controlled. Meanwhile, at the time of Domesday in 1086 the Manor of Tyburn was still held of Barking Abbey and contained pasture, arable land and woodland for 50 pigs. By the middle of the 12th century the whole of the Manor had been parcelled out to be farmed by tenants.

4.4.3 This led to much of the forest being cleared and the landscape becoming one of open field systems and pastureland. The site remained open land until the early-19th century and little development or noticeably intrusive human activity took place, beyond cultivation and the development of field boundaries.

4.5 *Post-Medieval*

4.5.1 Upon the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII appropriated the Manor and its holdings for the Crown and emparked the grounds of modern day Regent's Park, then known as Marylebone Park. It was not until the early-19th century that the Prince

Regent, (later George IV), commissioned John Nash to design a new living and recreational space. In 1811 work commenced on elements of Nash's masterplan such as the terraced properties around the boundaries, the Outer Circle and the Regent's Canal.

- 4.5.2** The Regent's Canal branch of the Grand Junction Canal, built between 1812 and 1820, was designed to provide markets easier access to the north of London. The main canal ran from the Grand Junction Canal's Paddington Arm to the River Thames at Limehouse. A second, eastern, branch was commissioned in 1813 which ran around the northeastern corner of the park before turning south to the Cumberland Market. This arm served as a quick transport route for both import and export of hay and straw from the market. The branch was therefore named the Cumberland Arm, and formally opened in 1820, (see fig.4). It was spanned by Gloucester Gate Bridge immediately east of the watching brief area, the current bridge being a replacement, built in 1877 (fig.5). The cutting for the canal lay several metres below the bridge base.
- 4.5.3** In 1828 the Royal Zoological Society established the first Zoological Gardens in 8ha of land, which they extended in 1905 and 1908.
- 4.5.4** During the Second World War the surrounding area was badly damaged by bombing raids and the canal and Cumberland Basin used to provide water for fire crews. The resulting debris was used to fill in the Cumberland Arm of the Regent's Canal in 1942 / 1943 which had ceased to serve its purpose since the closing down of Cumberland Market in the 1920s. The canal cutting was infilled to near enough existing road level, bar a shallow bowl on the western side of the bridge, which now accommodates an electricity substation, (see fig.6). The area immediately surrounding the watching brief site was later taken over by the Zoological Gardens to serve as the car and coach park.



Figure 4: Extract from Greenwood's map of 1827, with approximate trench location marked in red.

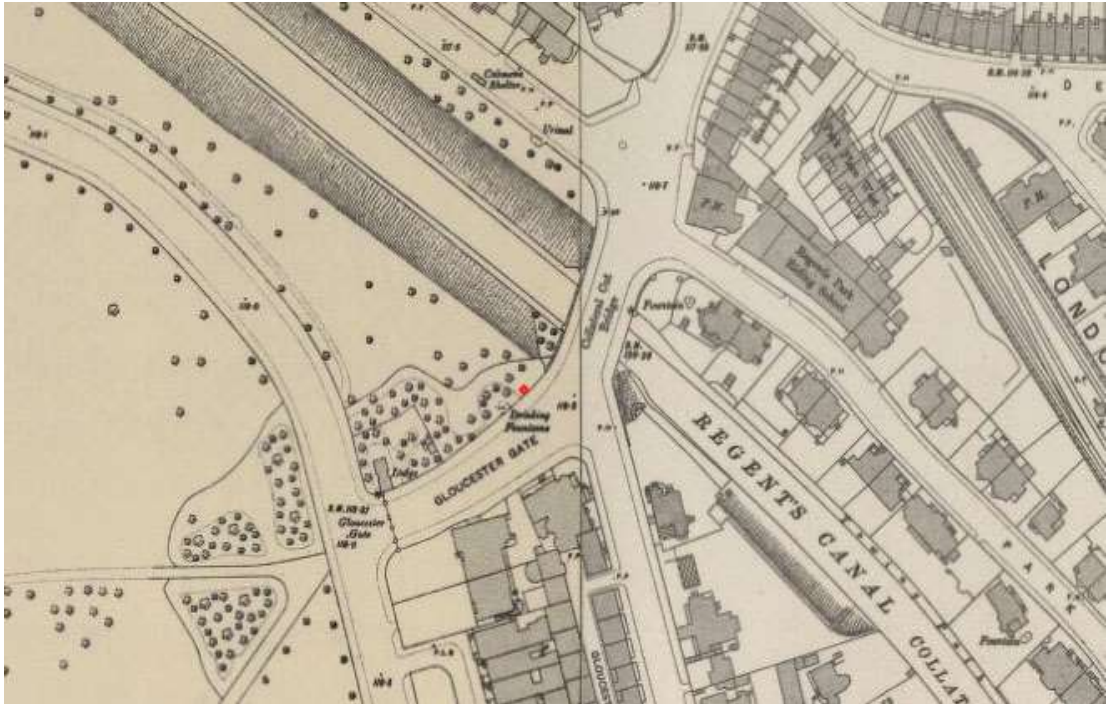


Figure 5: Extract from the 1895 OS map Sheet VII.21 and VII.22, showing the new Gloucester Gate Bridge, with trench marked in red.

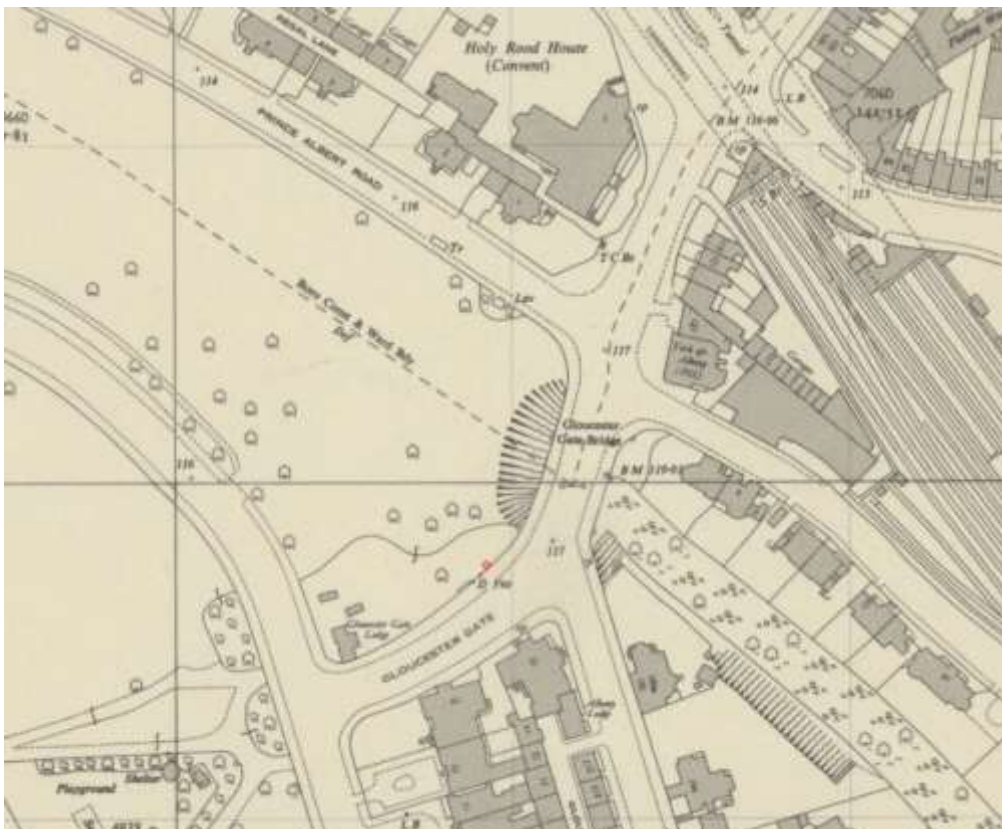


Figure 6: Extract from the 1952 OS Plan TQ2883 1:1250, with trench marked in red.

4.6 *Recent investigations: Compass Archaeology February 2017*

- 4.6.1** Between the 21st February and 28th February 2017 Compass Archaeology conducted a watching brief of two trial trenches, located at the eastern end of Gloucester Slips Car Park, undertaken to establish the practicalities of re-routing the mains water supply ahead of the construction of the HS2 rail line (fig.7).
- 4.6.2** The first trench, TP30, was rectangular in plan, aligned northeast-southwest, measuring 3.5m in length x 2.0m in length x 1.2m in depth (24.4mOD). The second trench, TP29, located to the north, was cruciform in plan, with each arm measuring 8.0m in length x 0.7m in width x 1.2m in depth (34.26 – 34.32mOD).
- 4.6.3** The stratigraphy recorded in both trenches was consistent with the known archaeological sequence of the area: in TP30 a large deposit of post-Second World War bomb debris was recorded, overlying siltier layers; TP29 recorded a less well defined layer of rubble cutting into natural London Clay. The rubble observed in both trenches was taken to be the result of a large scale infilling event which took place between 1941 and 1943, after the canal fell out of use (figs.8 - 9).
- 4.6.4** No features consistent with the canal construction were identified, nor were any traces of earlier activity. Natural London Clay was recorded in TP29 only, at a depth of 0.7m (34.76mOD), sloping southwards to 1.1m (34.36mOD).



Figure 7: Locations of Trial pits 29 and 30 marked in blue.



Figure 8: Extended and completed trench, showing the northeast and northwest facing sections. Facing approximately S. Scale 1m.



Figure 9: View of TP29 from the northern end, showing topsoil (8) overlying natural clay (11) to the right of the scale, and the beginning of the rubble (10) to the left, with the natural clay sloping downwards towards the canal. Facing approximately SW. Scale 1m.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The groundworks entailed the completion of a single trench located against Gloucester Gate Lodge wall, at the south-eastern end of the ZSL Gloucester Slips Car Park. (fig.10). The trench was aligned north-west – south-east, measuring 2.5m in length x 2.5m in width x 1.2m in depth. A small sondage was dug on the southeastern side abutting the exposed wall foundations to a depth of c1.4m (33.78mOD).
- 5.2 The works were undertaken via a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, with additional hand excavation in archaeologically sensitive areas close to the wall.
- 5.3 The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:
- What evidence of the former Cumberland Arm of the Regent’s Canal survives in this section?
 - At what depth are the bridge foundations encountered?
 - What is the nature and extent of the exposed foundations?
 - At what level does archaeology survive across the site?
 - At what levels is natural geology present and what form does this take?



Figure 10: Trench location, marked in red.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief 2015*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis overalls, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.
- 6.1.3** The Client and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1** The archaeological watching brief took place during a Thames Water trial hole undertaken to establish the character and extent of Gloucester Gate Lodge wall foundations associated with mains diversion works ahead of the construction of the HS2 rail line. A single trench was undertaken between the 15th and 17th January 2018.
- 6.2.2** The main objective of the watching brief was to define the character, extent and significance of any observable remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence.
- 6.2.3** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* 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, using a Leica Total Station Controller, relating to Ordnance Datum data. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.4** 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

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.1 Finds and samples

No finds were recovered from the archaeological watching brief.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a 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, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been 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 would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Once the next phase of excavation has been completed, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code ZSL17. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

- 7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. Deposits are shown in (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For a full context list refer to Appendix I.
- 7.2 The trench was located on an area of level ground, bounded by a drinking fountain to the southwest and artificial bowl of the canal beneath Gloucester Gate Bridge to the northeast. The trench was square in plan, aligned northeast-southwest, measuring 2.5m in length x 2.3m in width x 1.2m – 1.4m in depth (34.03-33.78mOD) (fig.11).



Figure 11: Trench, at a depth of 1.0m. The stepped foundations of the wall can be seen to the left of the scale. Facing S. Scale 1m.

- 7.3 The stratigraphy comprised 100mm of very dark brown loamy topsoil (1), abundant with roots, small fragments of brick and general modern detritus – including pens, cans, bottles, litter etc. This overlay 300-500mm of homogenous mid to dark brown silty subsoil (2) observed across the trench entirety. The layer was moderately abundant with roots and contained relatively infrequent gravels and fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM).
- 7.4 Natural geology was encountered at a uniform depth of 400mm below ground (34.7mOD). The layer (3) comprised mid to light brown-orange sticky clay, with frequent grey patches and charcoal flecks and infrequent large tree roots. The clay is taken to continue below the trench base, which was reached at 33.78mOD (fig.12).



Figure 12: North-east section showing topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying natural clay (3) and existing wall foundations [4]. Facing SW. Scale 1m.

- 7.5** The wall [4], was observed in the north-west facing section. The above ground section comprised 6 rows in an approximate English Dutch Corner bond, measuring 0.45m in height. This bond continued below ground, comprising 4 rows of alternating headers and stretchers above a single course of half bricks (which were full size at the southern end and narrowed to half the thickness at the northern), followed by a further 3 rows of alternating headers and stretchers.
- 7.6** The wall was bonded with a gritty pale mortar, which became neater and lighter in colour above the row of thin bricks. This is taken to be the result of renovation works carried out on at least one occasion in the post-war period.
- 7.7** At a depth of 0.6m the wall stepped out northwards into the trench by 110mm, marking the first of two foundation courses. The upper course comprised headers measuring a total of c180mm in thickness, with the second row below extending a further 120mm into the trench x c180mm in thickness. The base of the wall was encountered at 34.028mOD (fig.13).
- 7.8** Below the wall a layer of compact orange-brown gravels were observed (5), measuring a minimum of 300mm in thickness (fig.14). Moderate water ingress was observed permeating through this layer.



Figure 13: Completed trench, showing foundations of wall [4], water ingress from gravel (5) and natural clay (3). Facing SE. Scale 1m.



Figure 14: Detail of wall foundation [4] and gravel (5), overlying natural clay (3). Facing SE. Scale 1m.

7.9 A clear construction cut for the Gloucester Gate Lodge wall was not observed. No further features of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered. Once appropriately recorded the trench was backfilled on the 17th January 2018.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The stratigraphy observed in the trench shows little sign of disturbance or alteration and is consistent with the post-medieval and modern made ground seen elsewhere on the site. The disturbance is taken to be a result of modern renovations to the wall and general accumulation of detritus and litter.

9 CONCLUSION

The following section provides a summary of the work undertaken with reference to the original research questions set out above.

9.1 *What evidence of the former Cumberland Arm of the Regent's Canal survives in this section?*

The stratigraphy observed across the trench was relatively homogenous and level, with no signs of major disturbance or alteration. No features consistent with the canal cutting, such as a sloping of the made ground or truncation of the natural clay were observed, indicating that the trench was situated on the higher ground, south of the zone of influence of the canal.

9.2 *At what depth are the bridge foundations encountered?*

The uppermost foundation course for the wall [4] was encountered at a depth of 0.6m (34.27mOD). The foundations comprised two steps of two courses of bricks each, stepping out into the trench by 230mm. The base of the structure was encountered at a depth of c0.96m (34.028mOD), overlying gravels (5).

9.3 *What is the nature and extent of the exposed foundations?*

The foundations comprised two bricks steps built directly on to compact gravels. Orange-red bricks were bonded with a gritty mortar. Each step consisted of a row of headers overlying a row of stretchers. The foundations were observed across the entire south-east section of the trench and are taken to continue to both the north-east and south-west.

9.4 *At what level does archaeology survive across the site?*

Dark-brown subsoil abundant with roots was encountered at a depth of c100mm (c34.92mOD) and remained relatively level throughout. No breaks or slopes, or features associated with the wall construction were noted.

9.5 *At what level is natural ground present and what form does this take?*

Light to mid brown-orange London Clay was observed across the trench entirety at a depth of c400mm (34.7mOD). Some greyer patches were noted around tree roots but the layer was otherwise homogenous, with very few inclusions.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Digital Sources

Bombsight Online (2017). <http://bombsight.org/#15/51.5050/-0.0900>

Greater London Historic Environment Record. glher@HistoricEngland.org.uk

London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre (LAARC) database. <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/caralogue/>

10.2 Bibliography

Camden Council (2010). *Camden Local Development Framework: Camden Core Strategy 2010-2025. Adopted Version.*

Camden Council (2010.) *Camden Development Policies 2010-2025. Local Development Framework.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014a). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b). *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2015). *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

Communities and Local Government. (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework.*

Compass Archaeology (2017a). *Thames Water Trial Works in London Zoo (ZSL) Gloucester Slips Car Park, Regent's Park NW1 4RY, London Borough of Camden: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Compass Archaeology (2017b). *Thames Water Trial Works in London Zoo (ZSL) Gloucester Slips Car Park, Regent's Park NW1 4RY, London Borough of Camden: An Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Compass Archaeology (2018). *H582 Euston Water Main Diversion – Trial Works in London Zoo (ZSL) Gloucester Slips Car Park, Regent's Park NW1 4RY, London Borough of Camden: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Hibbert, B. & Weinreb, C. (1983). *The London Encyclopaedia.*

Historic England. (2015). *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London.*

Historic England. (2015). *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work.*

Mayor of London. (2015). *The London Plan*.

RSK (2016). *London Zoo Car Park: Geophysical Report. Project no.192205*.

Smith, T (1833). *A Topographical & Historical Account of the Parish of St. Mary-Le-Bone*.

10.3 Cartographic Sources

Greenwood, (1827), *Map of London from an actual survey made in 1824, 1825, and 1826*

Ordnance Survey, First Revision, (1895), *London Sheet VII.21 VII.22, 1:1056 scale*

Ordnance Survey, (1952), *TQ 2883 1:1250 scale*

British Geological Survey, (1998), *England & Wales, Sheet 256: North London. Solid and Drift Geology 1:50 000 scale*

APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Number	Description
(1)	Topsoil
(2)	Subsoil
(3)	Natural geology
[4]	Wall of Gloucester Gate Lodge railings
(5)	Gravel below [4]

APPENDIX II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAWINGS

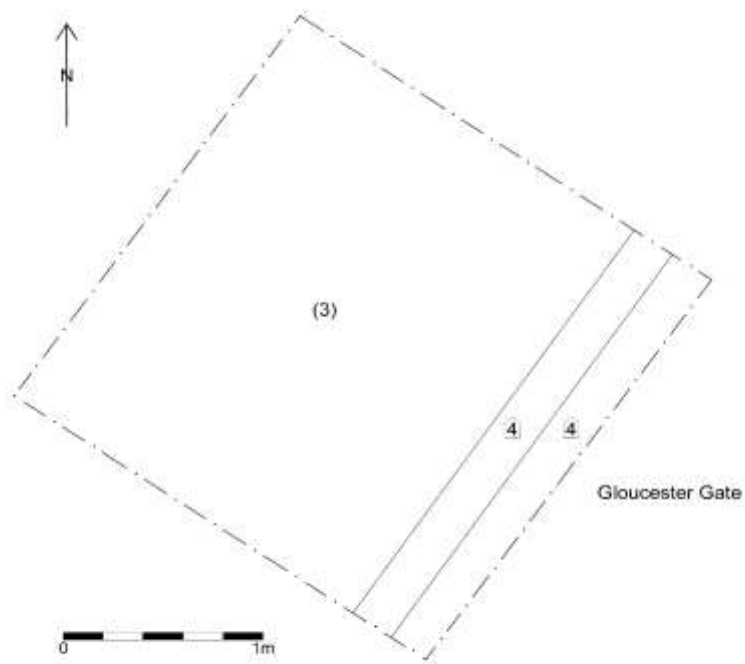


Figure 2: Trench Plan. Original drawn at 1:20.

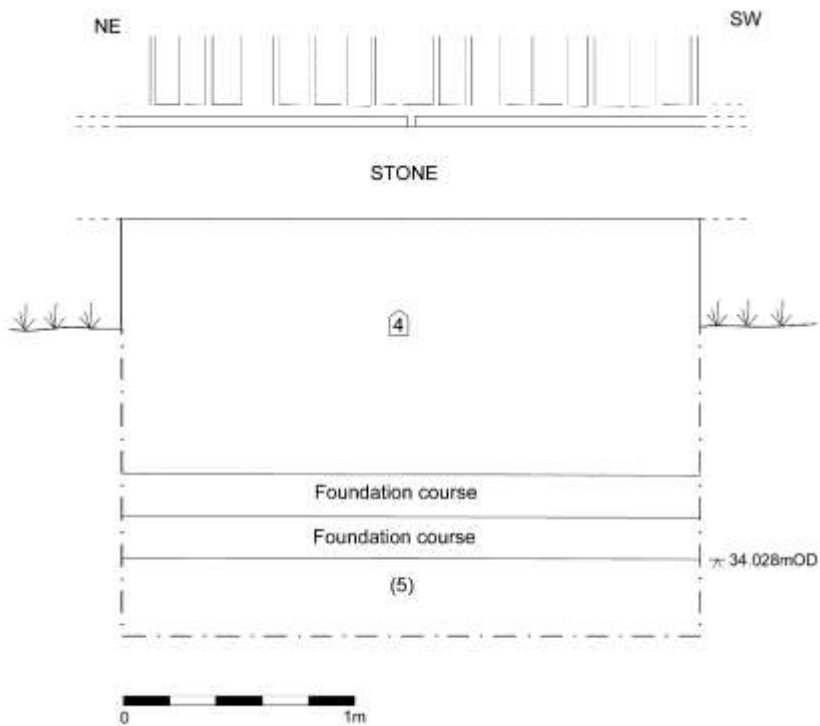


Figure 3: NW facing section of trench, showing metal railings, wall [4] and gravels (5). Original drawn at 1:10.

APPENDIX III: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: compassa1-306628

Project details

Project name	H582 Euston Water Main Diversion - ZSL Gloucester Slips Car Park.
Short description of the project	Watching brief conducted by Gloucester Gate Bridge, Camden NW1 4RY, between the 15th and 17th January 2018. The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of a single trench located against the Gloucester Gate Bridge, undertaken to establish the character and extent of foundations of the aforementioned structure in order to establish the practicalities of re-routing the mains water supply ahead of the construction of the HS2 rail line. Follows on from trial trenching in the same area, monitored by Compass Archaeology in February 2017 (also ZSL17). The trench measured 2.5m x 2.5m x c1.2-1.4m in depth (33.781mOD). The observed stratigraphy comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying natural London Clay. The wall consisted of a brick structure with two stepped foundation courses, the base of which was recorded at 34.028mOD. Natural geology was encountered at c34.7mOD. No further features or finds were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2018 End: 17-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ZSL17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1078331 - NHLE No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status (other)	Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Woodland 8 - Other
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN London Zoo (ZSL) Gloucester Slips Car Park.
Postcode	NW1 4RY
Study area	6.25 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 528599 183481 50.943706196961 0.176121085959 50 56 37 N 000 10 34 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33.73m Max: 34.7m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	H582 Euston Water Main Diversion - Trial Works in London Zoo (ZSL), Gloucester Slips Car Park, Regent's Park NW1 4RY, London Borough of Camden: An Archaeological Watching Brief.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A short report summarising the results of a watching brief. Report comprises background information, including local geology, historical and archaeological background, and details pertaining to the requirement for archaeological investigation. The second part comprises results of the trench containing photographs, with an analysis and concluding remarks.