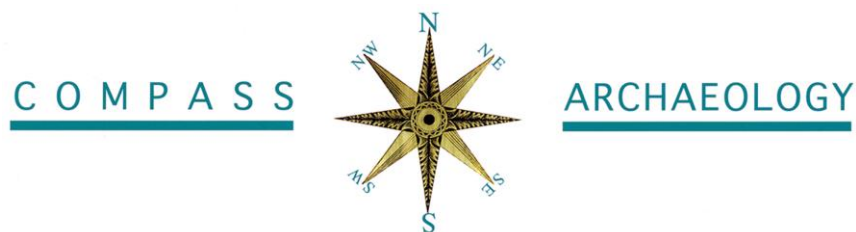


**REDEVELOPMENT OF WOLSEY MEWS  
GARAGES,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN,  
NW5 2DX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



**JANUARY 2018**

**REDEVELOPMENT OF WOLSEY MEWS GARAGES,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN,  
NW5 2DX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**SITE CODE: WMS17  
NGR REF: TQ 29044 85009**

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January 2018

## ***Abstract***

*Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief at Wolsey Mews Garages, London Borough of Camden, NW5 2DX on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017, and the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> January 2018. The watching brief was monitoring the overall reduction of the site, followed by the excavation of the basement of a new build property. The watching brief was commissioned by Burd Howard Architects LTD in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of three existing garage units (ref. 2015/3741/P), based on recommendations from Camden Borough Council due to the sites location within the Bartholomew Estate Conservation Area sub-area 1: The Christ Church Estate, and the Kentish Town Archaeological Priority Area.*

*The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the general, overall site reduction after the garages were demolished and cleared, and the excavation of the basement proper, approximately 180 square metres. Based on the extent of archaeological deposits, only the eastern half of the basement excavation was monitored. A final visit was made to the site on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 to see the completed excavation.*

*The stratigraphy recorded across the site was commensurate with the known archaeological sequence of the area. The upper site reduction revealed layers of topsoil and made ground, indicative of the gardens that lay over the site until the Second World War. Two brick wall foundations aligned N-S potentially indicate the positions of the garden walls that split the site in two. The lower excavation revealed stratigraphy generally comprising natural River Terrace Deposits which ranged from brown clay to red gravels. These deposits came down on to weathered London Clay, the natural geology in the area. The existence of modern concrete and an area of burnt rubble within the gravel layers imply post-medieval disturbance of those areas. The pit cut into the natural clay was likely a natural phenomenon such as a tree throw or similar event.*

*No finds or features of great archaeological significance were encountered during either phase of the watching brief. One modern pottery fragment, an oyster shell and two modern bricks were recovered, as well as a modern brick fragment from the burnt area. The natural was encountered at 32.4mOD.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms the summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted at the Wolsey Mews Garages, London Borough of Camden, NW5 2DX by Compass Archaeology on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017, and the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> January 2018 (fig. 1).

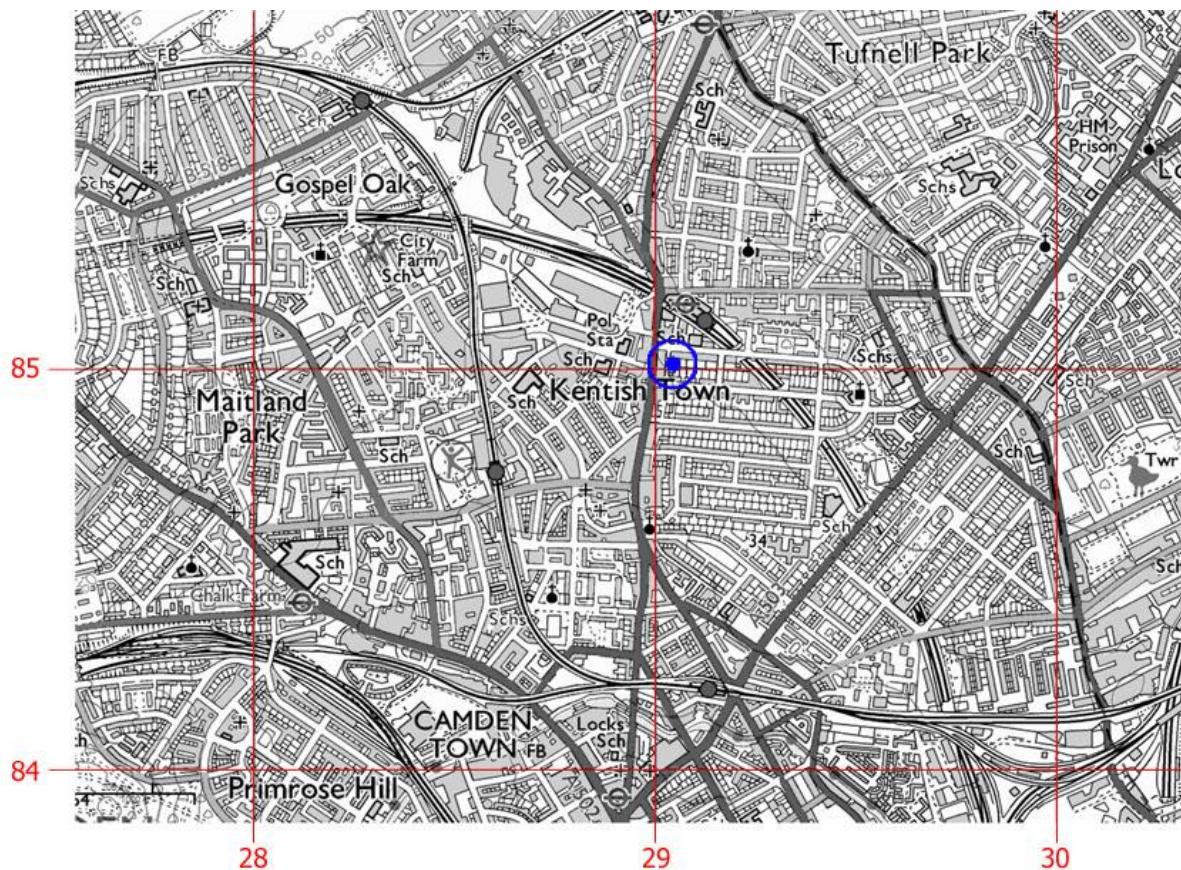


Figure 1: Site location, marked in blue.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Burd Howard Architects LTD in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of three existing garage units (ref. 2015/3741/P).
- 1.3 The watching brief was recommended by Camden Borough Council due to the sites location within the Bartholomew Estate Conservation Area (CA) sub-area 1: The Christ Church Estate, and the Kentish Town Archaeological Priority Area (APA; fig. 2).
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the excavation of a new basement over the majority of the site.

## 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Burd Howard Architects LTD for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological work. Thanks also to Gareth Lynch at Premiere Building and Design and Trenchco Limited for ensuring accessibility and support on site during the groundworks.



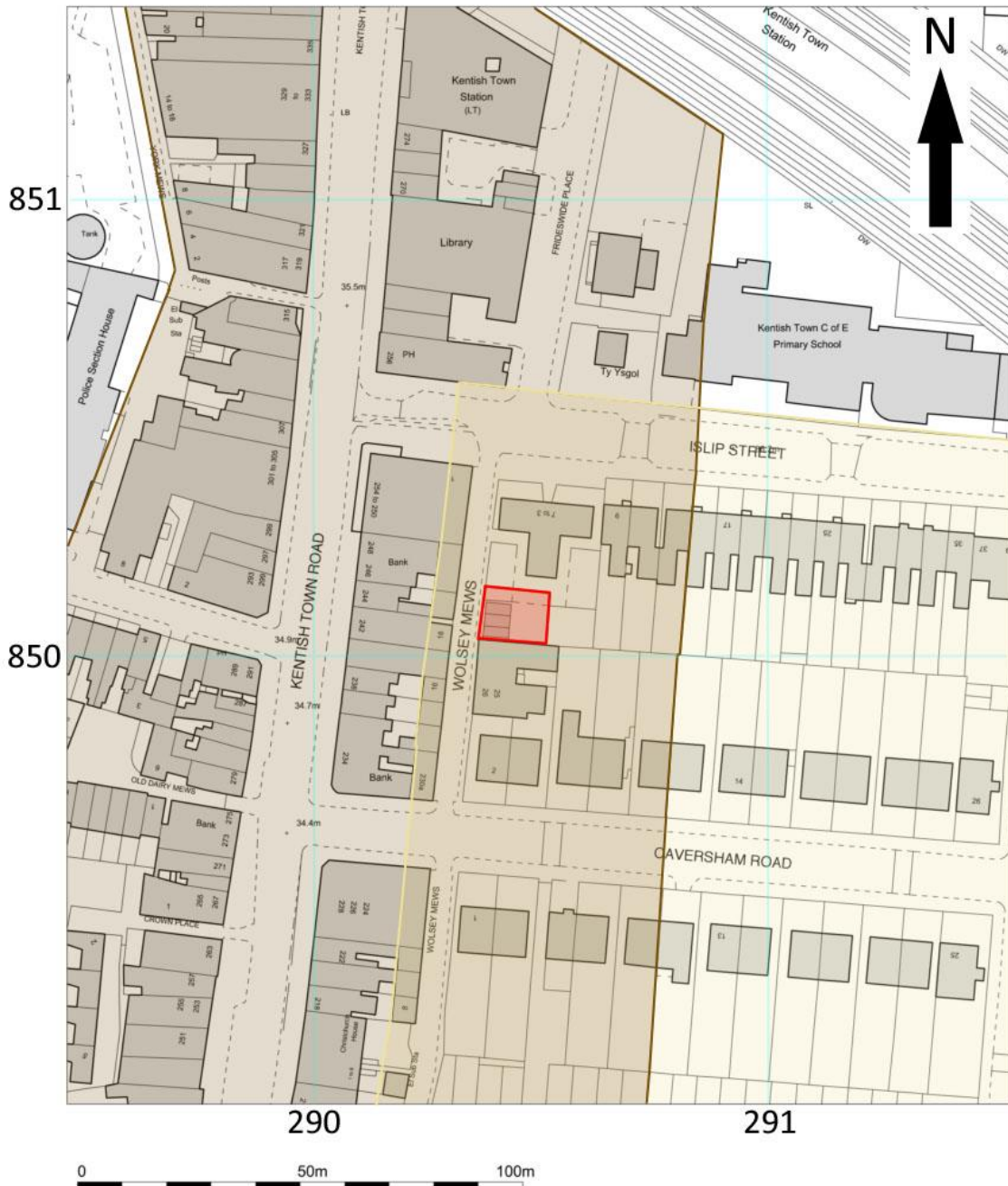


Figure 2: Site boundary (red) in relation to the Bartholomew Estate CA (yellow) and the Kentish Town APA (brown)

### 3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

**3.1** The site is located at the northern end of Wolsey Mews, on the eastern side. Wolsey Mews runs north-south, bounded by Kentish Town Road to the west, Hammond Street to the east, and bisection in the centre by Caversham Road. The footprint of the development currently comprises three garages, bounded by 3-7 Islip Street to the north and 25-29 Wolsey Mews to the south.

**3.2** According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 256, *North London*) the site lies within a large expanse of London Clay, with some discrete pockets of head appearing to the north-west (fig. 3). Investigation by Chelmer Consultancy Services indicates that

natural deposits will likely be encountered at a depth of between 1.7m and 2.90m. Boreholes taken on the site indicate the clay is overlain by a series of deposits which may be river terrace deposits, but may also be made ground.

- 3.3 The site sits at approximately 35mOD, with a slight north-south slope from 36.2mOD on Islip Street to 33mOD on Gaisford Street. The development footprint sits on level ground.



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

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Included here is a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site, with specific reference to the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and relevant cartographic sources. A more detailed historical and archaeological account of the site can be found in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Compass Archaeology, January 2017).



## 4.2 *Prehistoric*

The soils on which the site lies (London Clay) are inappropriate for exploitation as agricultural land and therefore unfavourable to early communities. The lack of entries returned in the GLHER search relating to this period reflects that. Occupation during the prehistoric period was focused south of the site, on areas of higher gravels (eyots) within and around the River Thames.

## 4.3 *Roman*

The Roman settlement of *Londinium* was established around the crossing point of London Bridge in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, comprising a fortress and defensive walls surrounding the settlement. The site lies approximately 5.8km northwest of the main settlement and as such, the site is firmly within the hinterland. The area may have been subject to agricultural cultivation though there is little-to-no evidence of Roman activity. No Roman entries were returned from the GLHER search.

## 4.4 *Saxon*

In the Saxon period, the main settlement of *Ludenwic* situated on the site of the present day Royal Opera House/ Bow Street Magistrates Court, 4.3km southeast of the site. The site once again lay in a hinterland, and the lack of Saxon entries in the GLHER reflects this.

## 4.5 *Medieval*

**4.5.1** Kentish Town was first documented in the Domesday Book (1086) as a manor belonging to the Canons of St Paul's. It is later referenced during the reign of King John in 1207, as *Kentisston*, a small settlement on the River Fleet (Walford 1878). During this period the area was predominantly rural, lying within the larger parish of St Pancras, with the majority of activity focused further south in the vicinity of what is now St Pancras Old Church. The area appears to remain relatively isolated until the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when the population moved *en masse* from St Pancras to Kentish Town, probably as a result of the River Fleet flooding.

**4.5.2** The most compelling archaeological evidence for this expansion is in a number of references to a manor house, located to the south of the site, though the exact location of the house is unknown. The house was probably a high status site utilised over a long period of time, and whilst its moat or ditch feature may have been purely decorative, the defensive nature of this addition cannot be discounted. At some point during the later medieval period the manor house was demolished and the Old Farm House constructed. The farm house later became the King's Arms Tavern, 263 Kentish Town Road (now a solicitors).

## 4.6 *Post-medieval - modern*

**4.6.1** In 1780 Kentish Town was still described as a 'village', visited in summer as a rural resort (Thornton's *Survey of London*). By 1841 the area had experienced a rapid expansion generated by the extension of the London & Birmingham railway line in 1837, making the area easily and readily accessible (Camden Railway Heritage Trust

2010). Kentish Town developed as a ribbon settlement, with the primary plots running alongside Kentish Town Road, and expanding outwards (fig. 4).

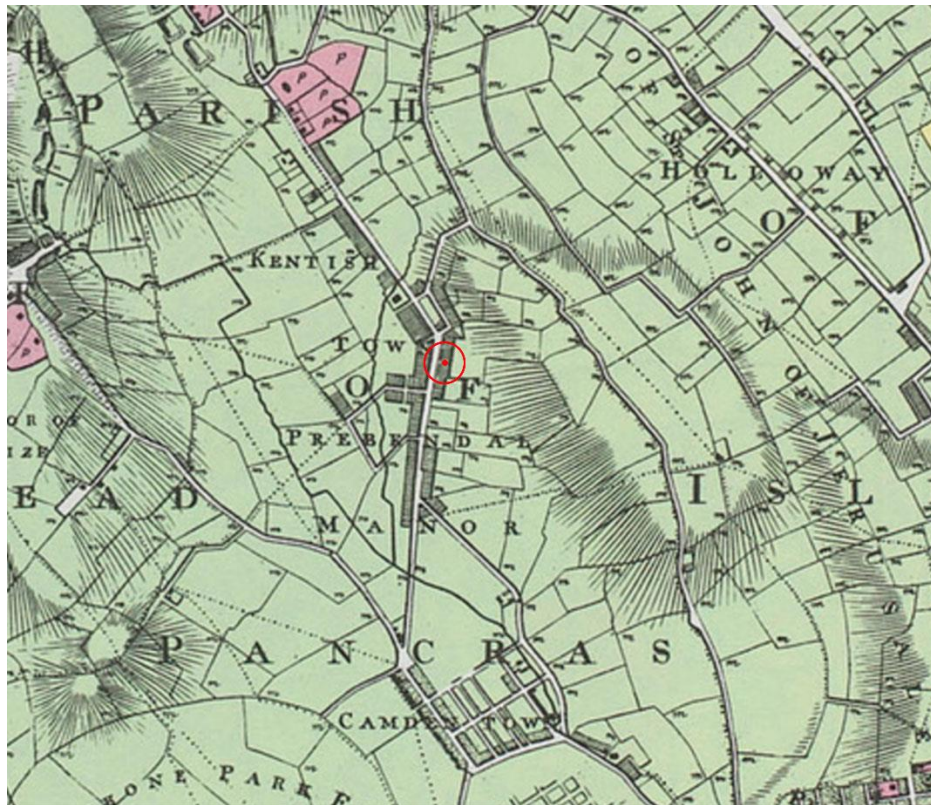


Figure 4: Extract from Thomas Milne's *Land Use Map of London and Environs (1800)*, with site location marked in red

- 4.6.2** Wolsey Mews is situated in the north-west corner of the Bartholomew Estate, bounded by Islip Street and Caversham Road, named after places connected to Christ Church, Oxford. Historically, the estate was open pasture land within the Cantelowe Manor, making up part of the wider Kentish Town settlement, surrounding the chapel of ease established in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. The sub area in which the site is located, the Christ Church estate was built on land originally bequeathed to Reverend Robert South of Caversham, Cannon of Christ College in 1717, and subsequently to Mrs Margaret Hammond. The College held the land until the 1950s (Camden Council 2010). During the 1830s plans were laid down to redevelop the area, finally coming into effect in the 1850s and 60s. The estate in which the site is situated was constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (figs. 5 & 6), with Islip Street, Caversham Street and Gaisford Street forming a grid pattern, shadowing the earlier field boundaries.
- 4.6.3** The site was incorporated into the back gardens of properties on Islip Street into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. During the Second World War the area suffered general blast damage (Ward 2015), but the end terraces on Islip Street, immediately north-west of the site were destroyed by a direct hit (fig.7). The land was subsequently cleared, creating the space which can presently be seen.



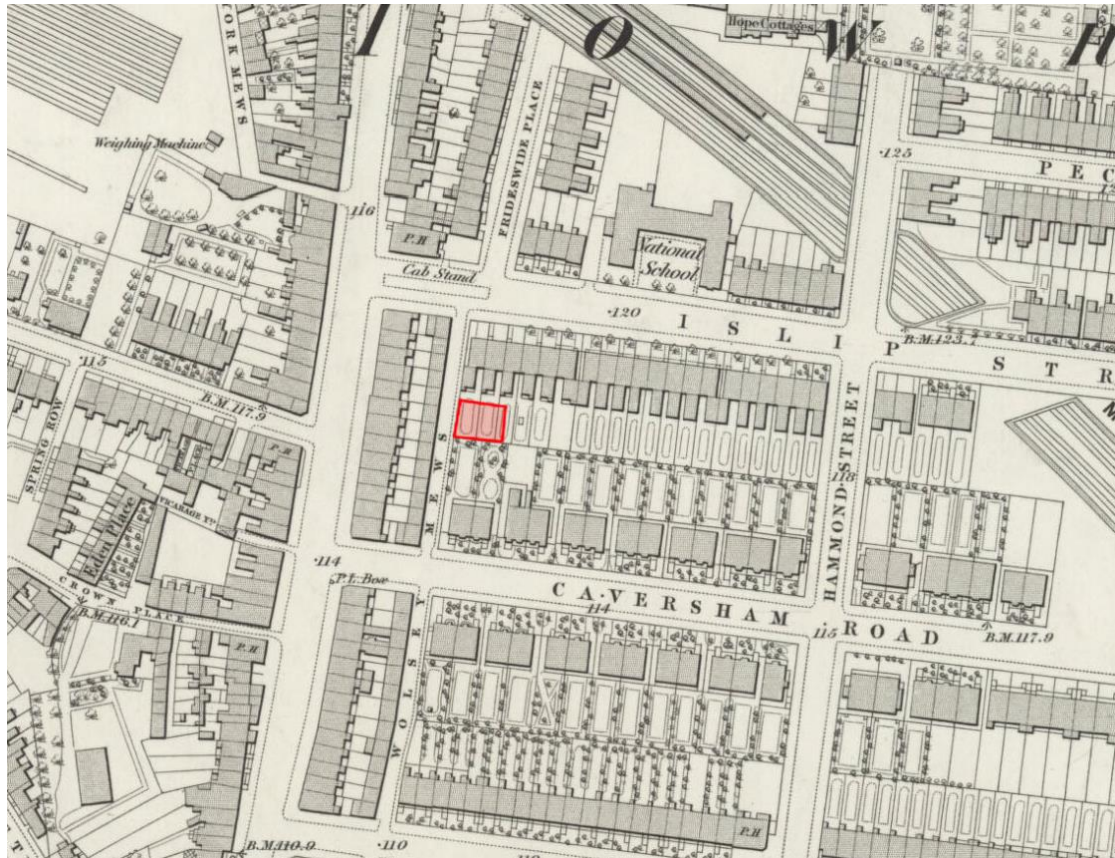


Figure 5: Extract from the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey, 1875, with site boundary marked in red



Figure 6: Extract from the 1895 five-feet-to-the-mile OS Map with site boundary marked in red





Figure 7: Extract from the London County Council Bomb Damage Map 38, with site location marked in red. Colour key: Black = total destruction; Purple = damaged beyond repair; Dark Pink = seriously damaged, doubtful if repairable; Light Pink = seriously damaged, repairable at cost; Orange = general blast damage, not structural; Yellow – blast damage, minor in nature.

## 5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The groundworks comprised the demolition of the existing three garages occupying the west of the site, ahead of the construction of two maisonettes – a two bedroom and a three bedroom. The footprint will occupy the majority of the site, with a small courtyard to the east. Significantly, the development included a single storey basement, extending beyond the footprint of the above ground structure to the south and east (figs. 8).
- 5.2 The works to excavate the basement were undertaken via a mechanical excavator.

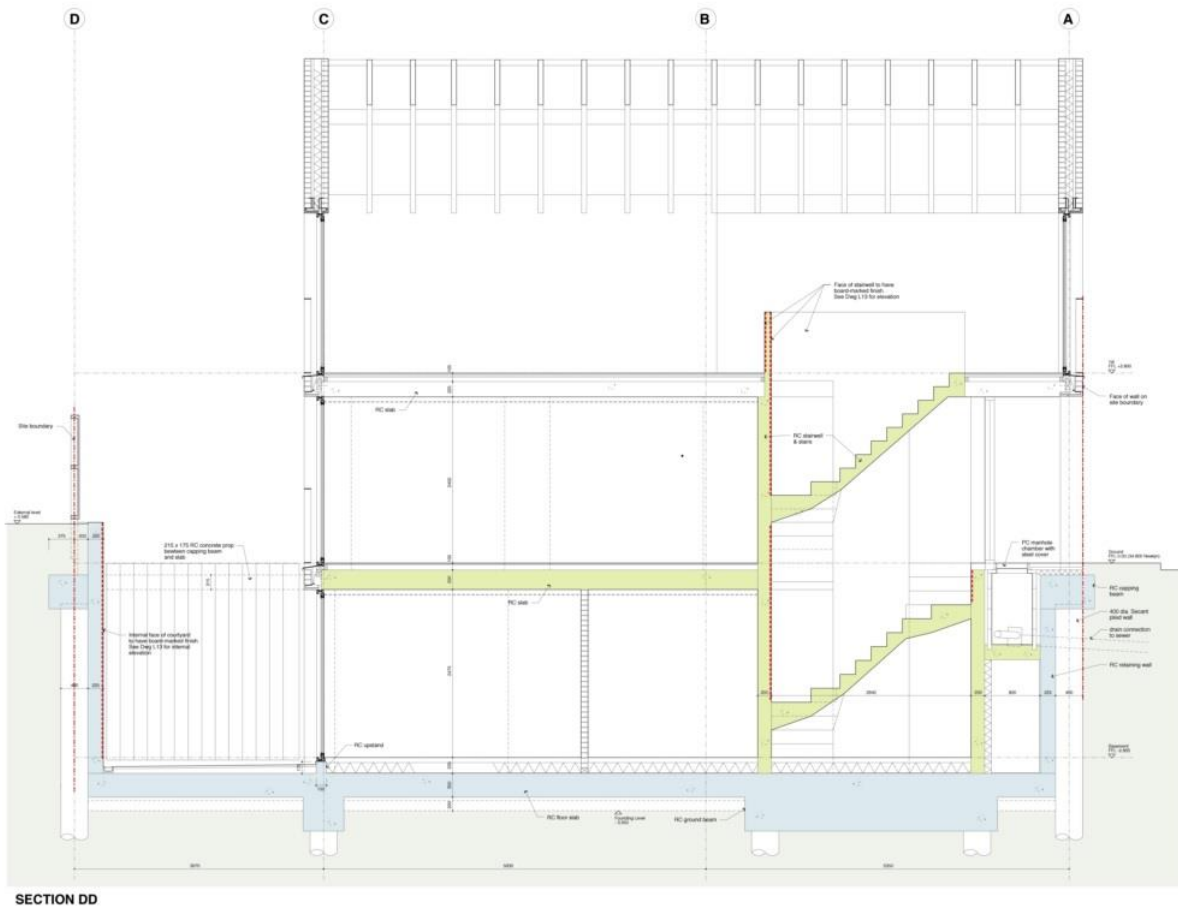


Figure 8: Cross section through the proposed development showing the above and below ground structure. Adapted from BHA Ltd drawing 1590\_L08\_T2

**5.3** The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence of the medieval moated settlement believed to be located in the vicinity of the site and / or evidence of medieval activity? If so, what is the nature of this – agricultural, pastoral etc.
- Are there any surviving remnants of the later phases of the Old Farm House? What form does this take?
- Can any stratigraphy or features of archaeological interest associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century creation of the Bartholomew Estate be identified?
- At what level and in what condition do archaeological deposits survive across the site?
- What is the nature of the underlying geology of the site and at what level does it survive?



## **6 METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Standards**

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England Guidelines (in particular, *GLAAS: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*). 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 had valid CSCS Cards, (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-visibility jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required during the watching brief. 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 watching brief monitored the initial reduction of the ground level across the site, followed by the excavation of the basement. 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.
- 6.2.2** 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 the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, placed on *Lloyds Bank* on Old Kent Road, at 34.8578mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.3** 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 off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.
- 6.3.2** Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. 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*. Finds of building material and modern finds will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

## **6.4 Report and Archive**

- 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 (Appendix IV).
- 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.

## **7 RESULTS**

- 7.1** The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. Deposits are shown as (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 initial site reduction took place between the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017 and the 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The site was covered by concrete which was removed via a mechanical breaker. The whole site was then reduced by approximately 1m.
  - 7.2.1** The stratigraphy over the top of the site at the western end comprised a dark brown sandy silt layer, (1), 0.13m thick, with frequent inclusions of stone and rooting activity. This overlay a layer of mid-brown sandy-silt, (2), 0.34m thick with inclusions of ceramic building material (CBM) and small stones. A 0.02m thick layer of yellow sand, (3), lay under this, with no inclusions. A dark brown-black soil layer, (4), lay at the base of the section, with some inclusions of CBM fragments and stones (fig. 9).
  - 7.2.2** The stratigraphy was slightly different at the eastern end of the site, comprising a modern made ground group, (5) which consisted of concrete paving slabs 0.05m thick, overlying a yellow sand bedding layer 0.08m thick. Below this was a 0.09m thick layer of pale brown clay with frequent pebble inclusions, overlying a dark grey sandy clay with occasional CBM and glass fragments, 0.05m thick. A dark red sand layer with metal, glass, cinder and burnt rock inclusions lies underneath, 0.07m thick. A 0.27m thick layer of dark brown silt with rare inclusions of animal bone, CBM, glass and frequent stones overlay a layer of red sandy clay, (6) 0.10m thick. A dark brown buried soil/made ground, (4), lay beneath this to the base of the section (fig. 10).





*Figure 9: S facing section from the initial site reduction, western end of site. Looking N, scale 0.5m*



*Figure 10: S facing section from the initial site reduction, eastern end of the site. Looking N, scale 0.5m*

**7.2.3** The remains of a brick structure was visible at the base of the initial reduction. This appeared to comprise of two parallel wall foundations, aligned north-south approximately 6.20m apart. Evidence of these walls consisted of two separate areas of



intact brick, both on the southern side of the site, one to the west and one to the east. The bricks appeared post-medieval, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 70mm, at least two courses were present. The brick feature to the east of the site measured 1.27m long and 0.35m wide (fig. 11). The feature to the west measured 1.33m long and 0.47m wide (fig. 12).



*Figure 11: Brick feature in east of site. Looking N, scale 0.5m*

**7.2.4** No finds of archaeological interest were recovered during this phase of the watching brief.





*Figure 12: Brick feature west of the site. Looking S, scale 0.5m*

**7.3** The second phase of the watching brief took place between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> January 2018. This phase saw the bulk reduction of the site for the basement. The eastern half



of the site reduction was monitored to the depth of the natural, visible at a level of 32.40-32.45mOD. The site was revisited upon the completion of the excavation, on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018, where the deepest level recorded was 29.16mOD at the base of a c.3m<sup>2</sup> hole (fig. 13).



Figure 13: Large hole dug at east end of site. Facing W, no scale

- 7.3.1** The stratigraphy of this phase of the excavation was fairly similar across the site. It comprised mid-brown clay/made ground, (4), overlying red sandy clayey gravels with varying sizes of pebble inclusions, (7), of varying thickness from 0.76m to 1m. Dark grey clay lenses, (9), were visible within the gravels, up to 0.35m thick (fig. 14). Lying below the gravel was a dark brown clayey soil, (8), 0.41m thick, visible in the south facing section (fig. 15). The gravels came down onto the natural: weathered London Clay, (10), (fig. 16).
- 7.3.2** A large, modern concrete mass was uncovered on the southern side in the centre of the site, and broken out with mechanical breakers. The concrete was within the gravel layer. A small patch of dark brown soil, (13), with burnt brick inclusions was visible on the northern side of the site, a sample of which were taken for dating evidence (see Appendix III). A small pit measuring 0.44 x 0.45m was encountered, [11], cut in to the natural close to the north facing section. It disappeared into the section and so its full dimensions are unknown. It was filled with a grey-black silty clay, (12) approximately 0.09m thick, with occasional inclusions of organic matter including twigs and roots (fig. 17).
- 7.3.3** A single fragment of post-medieval pot, an oyster shell and two modern red bricks were recovered from (4). A modern brick fragment was recovered from (13).





*Figure 14: North facing section from lower portion of site. Looking S, scale 1m*





*Figure 15: South facing section from lower portion of the site. Looking N, scale 1m*



*Figure 16: Natural. Looking W, scale 1m*





Figure 17: Pit [11], half sectioned. Looking N, scale 0.2m

## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1** The stratigraphy observed above is consistent with the results from the geotechnical investigation of the site, as well as the post-medieval history of the area. For the first phase of excavation, the stratigraphy that was encountered was commensurate with the history of the site as gardens of the properties to the north. The site was concreted over after the Second World War creating the top layers that could be seen. There was a significant amount of modern construction material fragments in (5), which could be seen as evidence of the site clearance after the war resulting from the destruction of the properties to which the land once belonged. The underlying layer, (4), is potentially a buried garden soil. The areas of brick structure that were visible approximately 0.8m below the ground surface (33.68mOD) are possibly the remains of the garden walls that once separated the land of the properties fronting Islip Street.
- 8.2** The lower stratigraphy is, for the most part natural River Terrace Deposits, ranging from brown clay to gravels, contexts (4) and (6)-(9). These deposits came down on to weathered London Clay, the natural geology in the area. The existence of the modern concrete and area of burnt rubble, (13), within the Terrace Deposits imply post-medieval disturbance within those areas. It is thought that the burnt rubble could be a result of bomb damage from World War Two, despite its relatively low depth and isolation within the River Terrace Deposits, a theory which is confirmed by the modern brick retrieved from it. The brick samples retrieved from (4) are also modern. The pit, [11] that cut into the natural clay was likely a natural phenomenon such as a tree throw or similar event.

## 9 CONCLUSION

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

### 9.1 *Is there any evidence of the medieval moated settlement believed to be located in the vicinity of the site and / or evidence of medieval activity? If so, what is the nature of this – agricultural, pastoral etc.*

There was no evidence of medieval activity within the site, nor any evidence of the moated settlement encountered.

### 9.2 *Are there any surviving remnants of the later phases of the Old Farm House? What form does this take?*

No archaeological evidence of the later phases of the Old Farm House were encountered.

### 9.3 *Can any stratigraphy or features of archaeological interest associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century creation of the Bartholomew Estate be identified?*

There is no stratigraphy or features of archaeological interest that can be associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century creation of the Bartholomew Estate.

### 9.4 *At what level and in what condition do archaeological deposits survive across the site?*

The post-medieval brick structures were encountered at a level of 33.68mOD. No level was taken on the burnt rubble that was encountered. The brick structures were in poor condition for the most part, the majority missing, though the patches that survived were fairly sound. The brick samples taken from across the site are modern.

### 9.5 *What is the nature of the underlying geology of the site and at what level does it survive?*

The natural geology encountered was clean, weathered grey-brown London Clay, encountered at a level of 32.4mOD (c.3m below ground level).



## 10 SOURCES

### 10.1 Online sources

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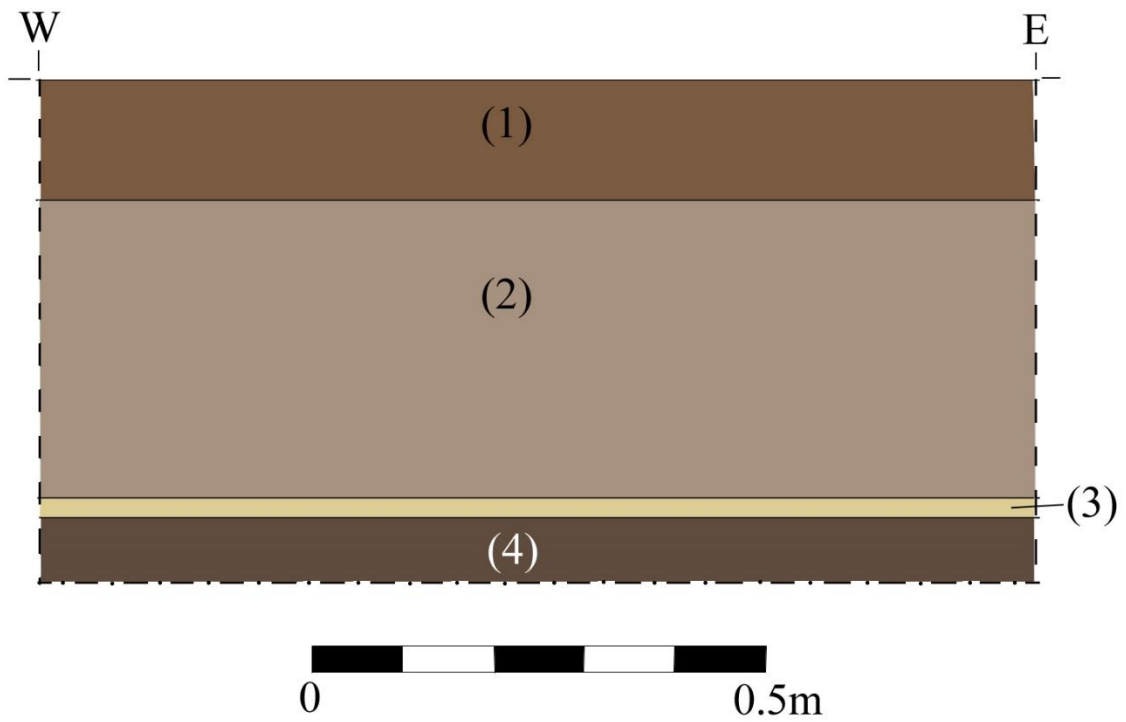
Ordnance Survey. 1895. *Five-feet-to-the-mile.*

Ward, L. 2015. *London County Council Bomb Damage Maps*

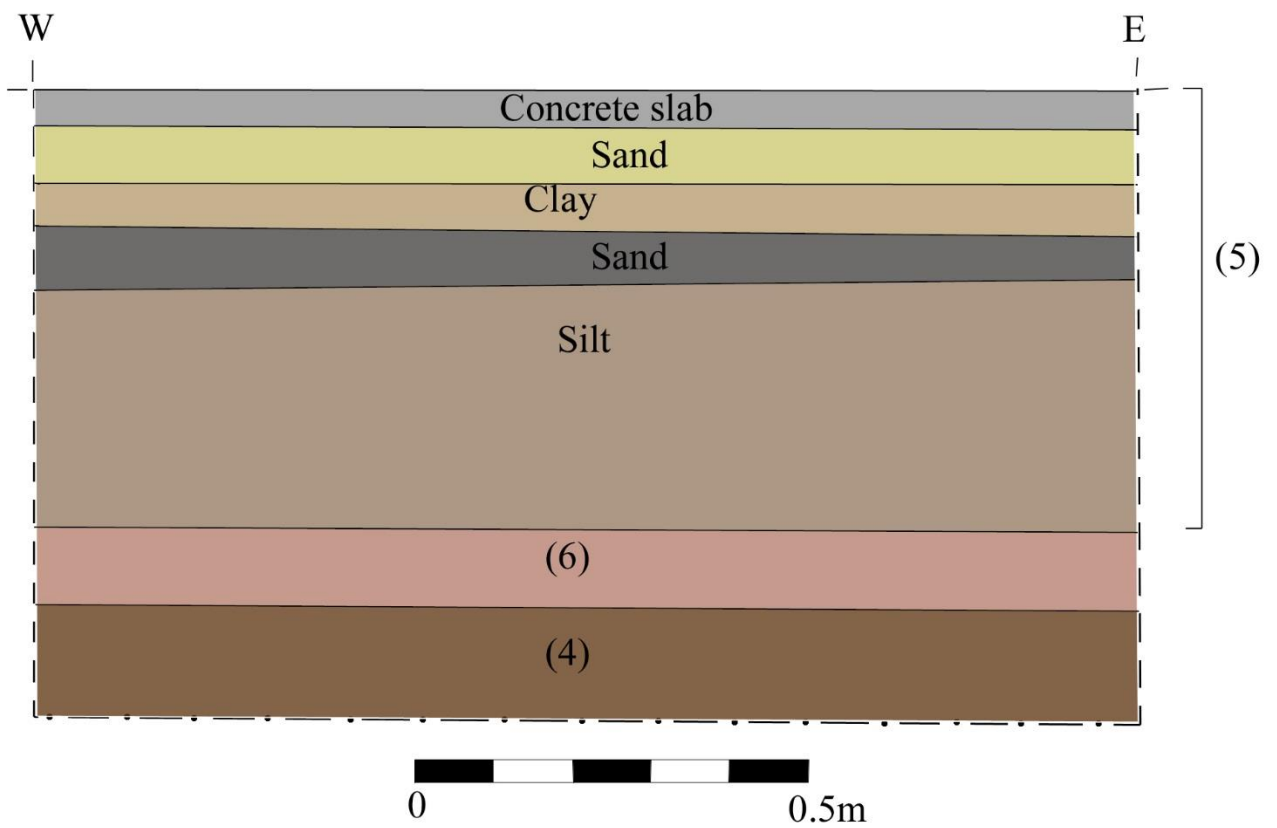
## APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
(1)	Dark brown sandy topsoil
(2)	Mid-brown sandy silt
(3)	Yellow sand
(4)	Dark brown silty clay (made ground?)
(5)	Modern made ground group
(6)	Red sandy clay
(7)	Red sandy gravel
(8)	Dark brown clay
(9)	Black silty clay
(10)	Brown-grey natural London Clay
[11]	Cut of pit
(12)	Fill of [11]
(13)	Burnt patch of soil and rubble

**APPENDIX II: SECTION DRAWINGS**



*Figure 18: Upper S facing section, western end of site. Original drawn at 1:10*



*Figure 19: Upper S facing section, eastern end of site. Original drawn at 1:10*

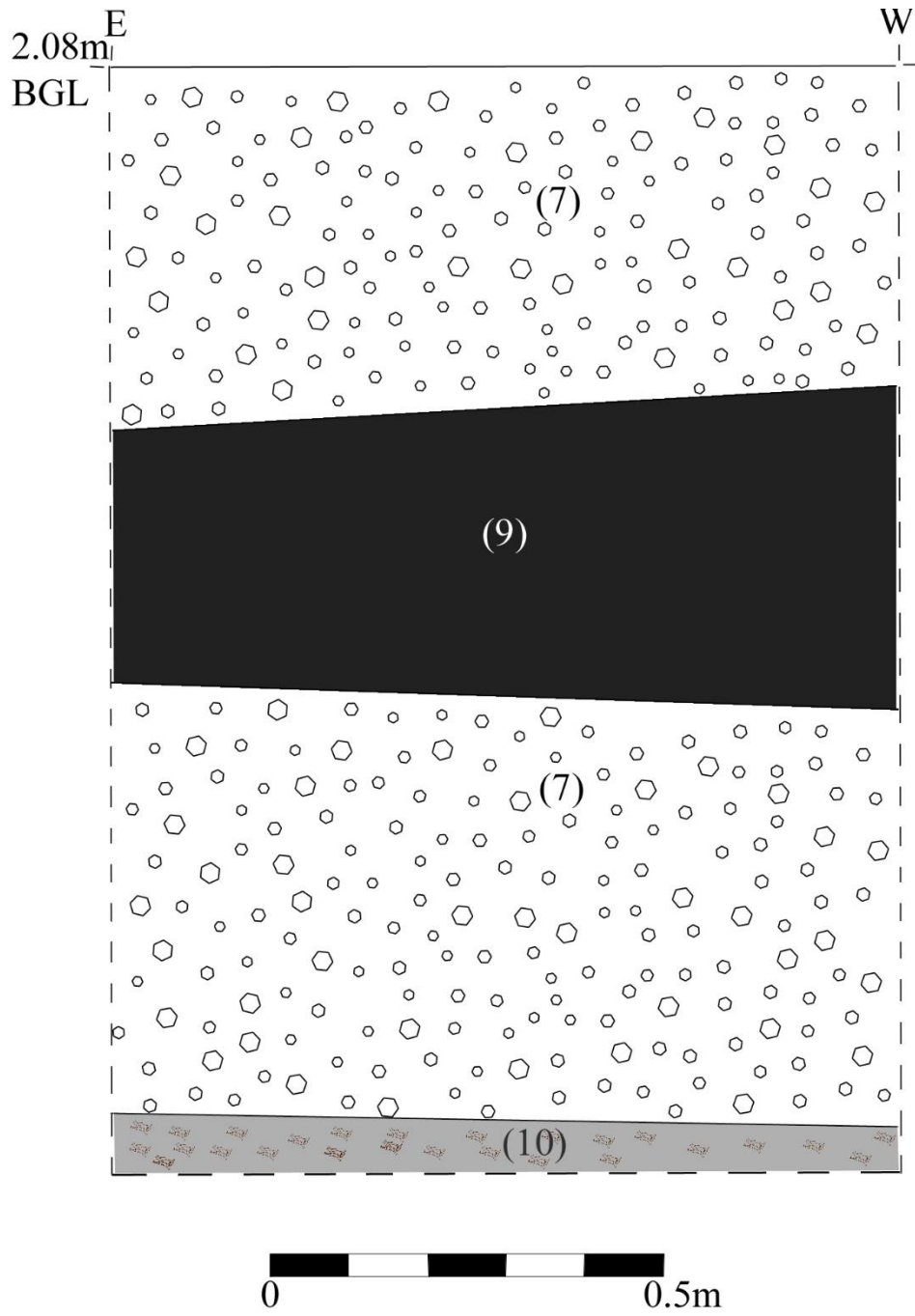


Figure 20: Lower N facing section. Original drawn at 1:10



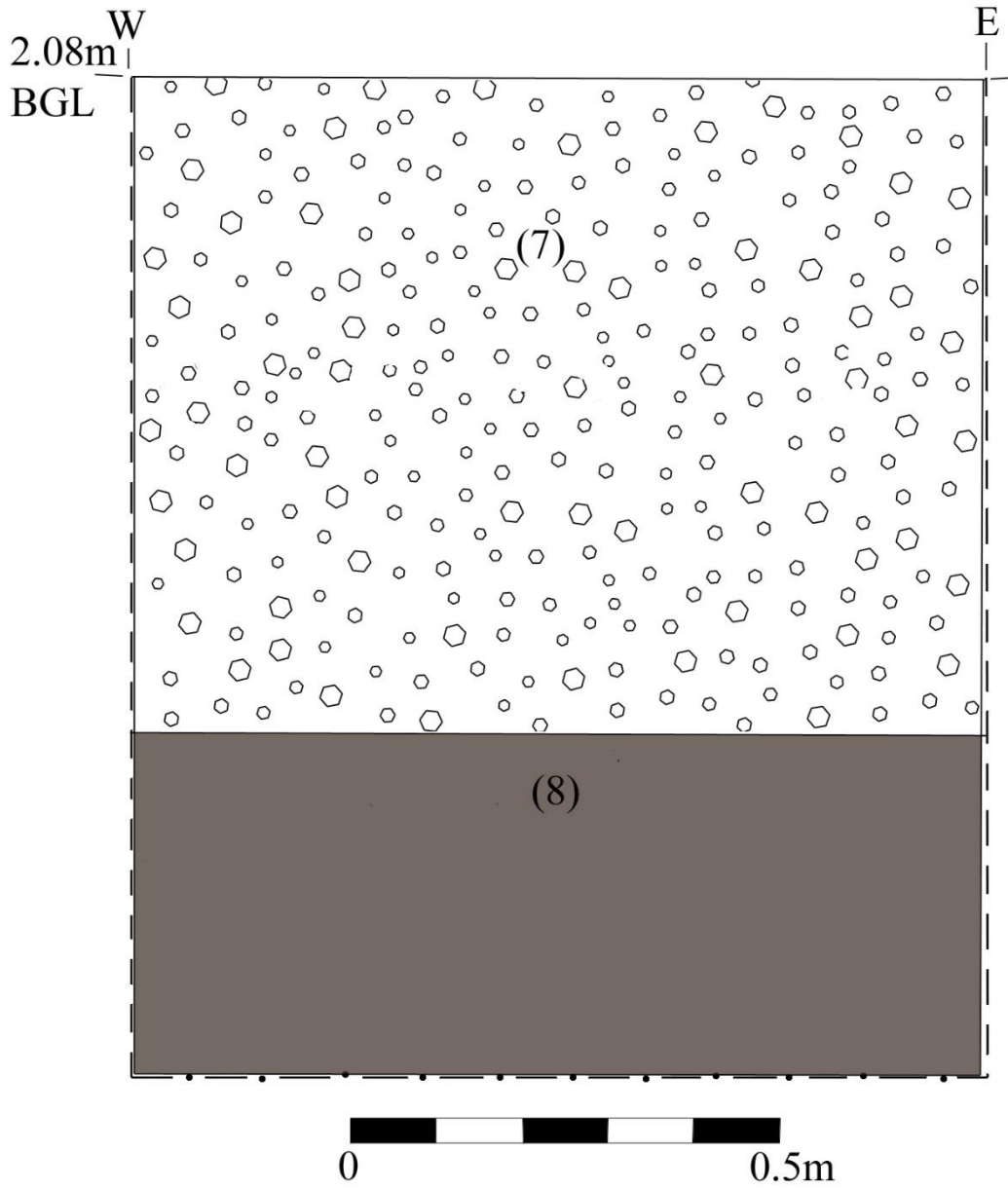


Figure 21: Lower S facing section. Original drawn at 1:10

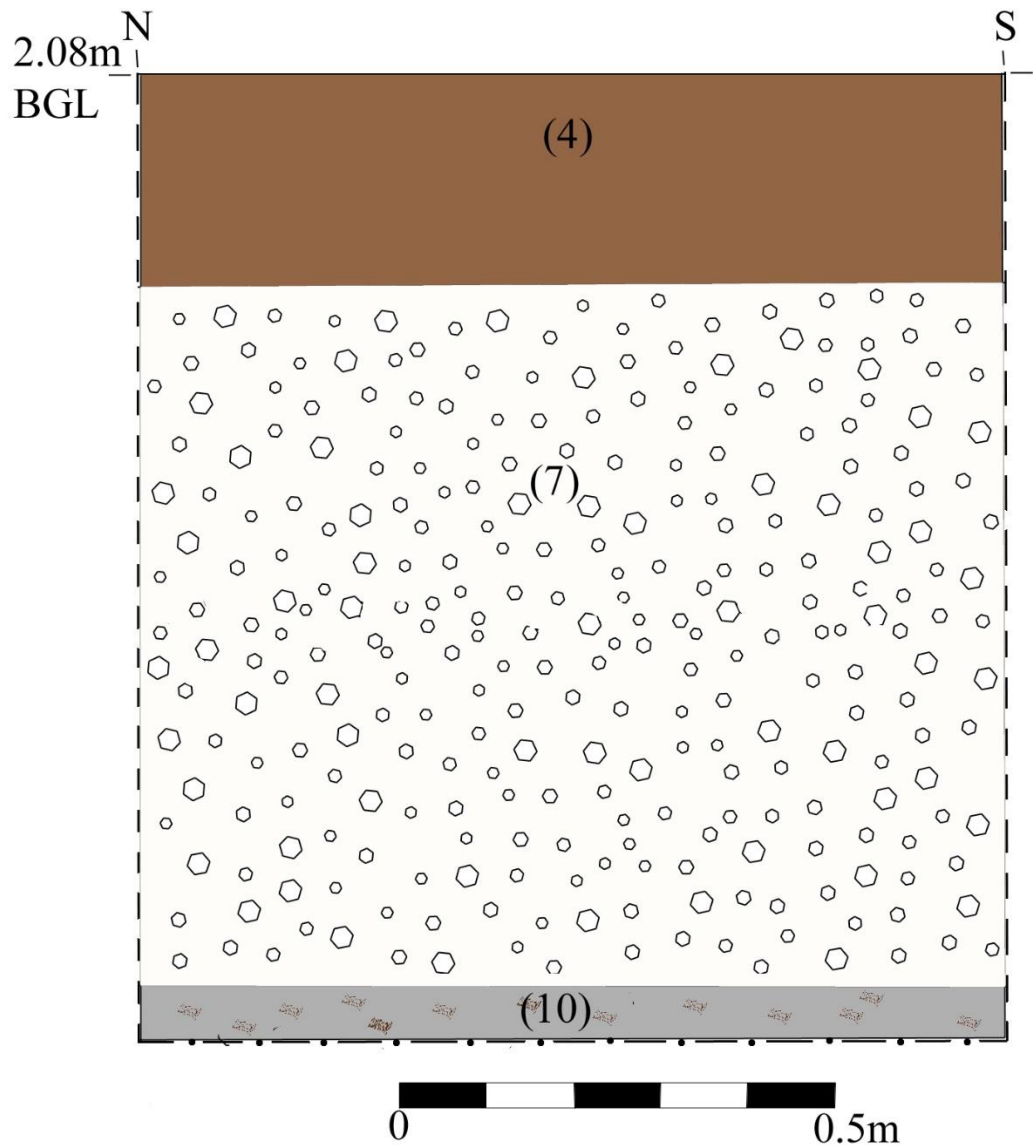


Figure 22: Lower W facing section. Original drawn at 1:10

**APPENDIX III: FINDS** by *Miranda Fulbright*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>
(4)	Shell	Oyster shell- complete
(4)	Pot	Modern, white with blue glaze, rim fragment
(4)	CBM	2 fragments, post-medieval. Orange/red fabric
(4)	Brick	2 whole bricks, red fabric, modern. Yellow sandy mortar still adhered to both
(13)	Brick	Half brick, modern, red fabric. Stamped with 'ARSTON', most likely Marston. Marston Vale is an area in Bedfordshire- it was one of the main brickmaking areas in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.



## APPENDIX IV: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-306874](#)

### Project details

Project name	Redevelopment of Wolsey Mews Garages, London Borough of Camden, NW5 2DX. An archaeological watching brief
Short description of the project	Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief located at Wolsey Mews Garages, London Borough of Camden, NW5 2DX on the 31st May 2017, 5th June 2017, and the 8th to the 10th January 2018. The watching brief was monitoring the overall reduction of the site, followed by the excavation of the basement of a new build property. The stratigraphy recorded across the site was commensurate with the known archaeological sequence of the area. The upper site reduction revealed layers of topsoil and made ground indicative of the gardens that lay over the site until the Second World War. Two brick wall foundations aligned N-S potentially indicate the positions of the garden walls that split the site in two. The lower excavation revealed stratigraphy generally comprising natural River Terrace Deposits which ranged from brown clay to red gravels. These deposits came down on to weathered London Clay, the natural geology in the area. The existence of the modern concrete and area of burnt rubble within the gravel layers imply post-medieval disturbance of those areas. No finds or features of great archaeological significance were encountered during either phase of the watching brief. A few post-medieval/modern finds, including pottery and CBM were recovered. The natural was encountered at 32.4mOD.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2017 End: 17-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WMS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status (other)	Area of Archaeological Potential
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN Wolsey Mews Garages
Postcode	NW5 2DX
Study area	180 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 29044 85009 51.548704341382 -0.138679611751 51 32 55 N  
000 08 19 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 32.4m Max: 32.45m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Compass Archaeology  
Project brief originator Burd Howard Architects LTD  
Project design originator Compass Archaeology  
Project director/manager Geoff Potter  
Project supervisor Miranda Fulbright  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Museum of London Archaeological Archive  
Digital Archive ID WMS17  
Digital Contents "none"  
Digital Media available "Text","Images raster / digital photography"  
Paper Archive recipient Museum of London Archaeological Archive  
Paper Archive ID WMS17  
Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Redevelopment of Wolsey Mews Garages, London Borough of Camden, NW5 2DX. An archaeological watching brief  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Fulbright, M.  
Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Compass Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication 250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ  
Description A comprehensive 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 watching brief with photographs, and analysis and concluding remarks.