

**Archaeological Excavation Report  
39-45 Gray's Inn Road  
London Borough of Camden  
WC1X 8PR**

**NGR: 530956 182005  
(TQ 30956 82005)**

**Planning Ref: 2013/3231/P**

**ASE Project No: 6342  
Site Code: GRY13**

**ASE Report No: 2014155  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-179061**



**By Sarah Ritchie**

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**By Sarah Ritchie**

**May 2014**

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by APM Services, on behalf of their client, The Lincolns Management Ltd, to undertake the archaeological excavation of 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8PR, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The works consisted of the monitoring of underpinning works, and the excavation of the area to be impacted by the creation of the new basement footprint.*

*Archaeological activity identified on the site consisted of a number of 18th-19th century features, including wells and cess/rubbish pits associated with earlier phases of housing on the site. A layer of re-deposited brickearth and a pit of a 13th-14th century date were observed in the south of the site.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by APM Services, on behalf of their client, The Lincolns Management Ltd, to undertake the archaeological excavation of 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8PR, in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

1.1.2 The site is an irregular parcel of land bounded by Gray's Inn Road to the east, No's 22 and 30 Kings Mews to the west, 37 Gray's Inn Road to the south and 47 Gray's Inn Road to the north. It sits between 19m and 22m OD, sloping down from south to north and from west to east. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 530956 182005.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site lies on Thames Terrace Gravels (BGS sheet 256), on the boundary between the Lynch Hill Gravels (to the south) and Hackney Gravels (to the north), overlying London Clay at depth. River Alluvium forms an arc to the east of the site, starting c 190m to the north and passing c 390m to the east of the site. The nearest main watercourse is the River Fleet. It was canalised in the 18th century and is known as one of "London's lost rivers" (Barton 1992). Its course lies c 180m north of the site and follows Farringdon Road. A tributary ran c 470m east of the site (corresponding to the arc of alluvium observed on the BGS map). Gravel and brickearth deposits have been eroded by such streams and rivers flowing south to join the Thames, which lies c 1.2km to the south.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by the London Borough of Camden for redevelopment of the site involving the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a new five storey residential building plus basement. The existing basement will be lowered by c 500mm – 1m and will extend beyond the existing footprint to the rear of the existing buildings (Ref: 2013/3231/P).

1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was submitted in support of the planning application (Howe Malcolm 2013). This document recommended that an archaeological investigation take place to inform on the archaeological potential of the site.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013) for archaeological excavation was prepared and approved by English Heritage prior to the commencement of work.

1.3.4 The planning permission had the following three conditions relating to archaeology attached:

*14 No development shall take place until the Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by Ian Hogg, dated September 2013 has been implemented.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Council wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with the requirements of policy CS14 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy and policy DP25 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Development Policies.*

*15 No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 14.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Council wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with the requirements of policy CS14 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy and policy DP25 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Development Policies.*

*16 The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 14, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Council wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with the requirements of policy CS14 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy and policy DP25 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Development Policies.*

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the excavation as listed in the WSI (ASE 2013) were:

- *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.*
- *To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.*
- *To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.*

- *To enable the archaeological advisor at GLASS to make an informed decision as to the requirement of any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeological planning condition.*

*With reference to the research framework for London (Museum of London 2002) consideration will be given to the following framework objectives:*

***Roman***

- *“Investigating the development of cemeteries around London over time, and the relationship between their location and major and minor roads “ (R8, para 2)*

***Medieval***

- *“Creating baseline surveys of the form and development of settlements to enable the analysis of the emerging metropolis” (M5, para 8)*

**1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological excavation carried out on the site between the 14<sup>th</sup> April and 14<sup>th</sup> of May 2014 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013). The work was carried out by Sarah Ritchie. The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.



## **2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

- 2.1.1 A detailed description of the archaeology and history of the site and surrounding area was provided in the *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (Howe Malcolm, 2013, Section 3). A brief resume is provided here.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

- 2.2.1 Relatively little prehistoric activity has been recorded near to the site. There is, however, some potential for the retrieval of Palaeolithic finds from the gravels.

### **2.3 Roman**

- 2.3.1 A Roman road is thought to follow the line of modern day Theobalds Road, running from Old Ford in the east across the north of the City to the main Silchester Road in the west. The evidence for this is primarily founded on the known location of two cremation urns dating to the 2nd century AD, as well as various other burials along the route.

### **2.4 Medieval**

- 2.4.1 The site lay outside the Saxon settlement of Lundenwic and appears to have remained undisturbed into the medieval period. The River Fleet was a large and important water course during the later medieval period and the site also had a number of important trade routes such as Farringdon Road in close proximity.

### **2.5 Post-Medieval**

- 2.5 Cartographic evidence suggests the site remained open until the 18th century, when rows of houses fronting Gray's Inn Road and King's Mews were erected, first shown in Strype's map of 1720 (not reproduced). 43 Gray's Inn Road was irreparably damaged during the World War II bombings.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The excavation area was reduced using a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. All excavation was undertaken under the supervision and direction of an experienced archaeologist.
- 3.2 Some revision to the size of the excavation area was necessary once the approved new basement footprint was plotted onto the ground. The excavation area increased to include a c 1.30m wide strip running north-south behind the existing back wall of numbers 43 and 45 Gray's Inn Road.
- 3.3 The underpinning of the neighbouring buildings was monitored by an ASE archaeologist and the gravel extracted scanned for archaeological finds.
- 3.4 All deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were recorded where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Archive Quantification

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Number of Contexts        | 35                   |
| No. of files/paper record | 1                    |
| Plan and sections sheets  | 12 Plans, 3 Sections |
| Photographs               | 72 digital images    |
| Bulk finds                | 1 box                |

Table 1: Quantification of archive

### 4.2 Geology and Overburden

4.2.1 The underlying natural geology recorded over the site consisted of river terrace gravels (134) located at 18.74m OD in the south sloping to 18.09m OD in the north of the site. Overlying the terrace gravels was natural orange brickearth (133), which was observed at 19.90m OD in the south, sloping down to 19.19m OD to the north. To the east extensive 19<sup>th</sup> century truncation was observed.

4.2.2 The overburden consisted of a concrete slab and levelling rubble, the depth and level of this varied across the site. In the southern area of the site the existing slab was located at 21.42m OD, and consisted of 0.20m of concrete slab, and 0.58m of levelling rubble. In the north of the site the existing slab was located at 20.65m OD, and consisted of 0.30m of concrete slab and 0.56m of rubble levelling.

4.2.3 The slab and overburden were reduced across the western area of the site not currently truncated by basements. An area measuring 24.70m north-south by 4m east-west in the south, and 1.30m in the north was excavated down to natural gravel to accommodate the new basement footprint. The rest of the western area of the site was reduced to 20.31m OD, the formation level of the ground floor of the proposed building. Archaeological features below formation level within this area were photographed, recorded and preserved *in situ*.

### 4.3 Excavation Area

(Figures 2 and 3)

Length 24.70m Width 4.00m in the south, and 1.30m in the north  
Depth 2.48m

4.3.1 Two oval pits were observed cutting into natural brickearth [133] at the south end of the site (Figure 3). Pit [112] was filled with a mid-grey brown silty-clay [111] with occasional charcoal flecks and CBM frags very broadly dated to between 1200 and 1800. The pit measured 1.50m east-west by 1.20m north-south and 0.45m deep, and was truncated by modern construction cut [102] to the south. Pit [114] measured 2.60m by 1.44m and 1.18m deep, and was filled with a firm light brown silty-clay [113] with occasional CBM inclusions also broadly dated to 1200-1800. The use of these pits is not clear.

- 4.3.2 Pits [112] and [114] were sealed by a layer of redeposited brickearth [110] 0.60m deep with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal flecks; CBM; and pot dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Layer [110] was observed in the southernmost 12m of the site, the north of the site having been mostly truncated by later features and deposits. [110] was located at c 20.53m OD.
- 4.3.3 Cut into [110] were several post-medieval features (Figure 3). Linear [123] was orientated east-west, and measured 4m (to the LOE) by 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled with a firm mid grey silty-clay [122] with occasional CBM and chalk inclusions. North-south linear [121] measured 5m north-south by 0.50m east west and was also filled with a firm mid grey silty-clay [120] with occasional CBM and mortar inclusions. It is possible that these two linears join, however this relationship was not observed.
- 4.3.4 Also cut into [110] was red brick lined cess/rubbish pit [119] measuring 2.10m by 1.90m and 1.20m deep, and was filled with a loose black organic silt [117] with occasional animal bone, glass, CBM, slate and pottery inclusions dated to c.1760-1900. The pottery included sherds from a hand painted Chinese porcelain bowl and almost an entire Basaltes teapot. Rectangular cut [109] has been interpreted as a post-medieval posthole, was filled by red bricks [108], believed to be packing for the post, and loose dark brown-black silt [107].
- 4.3.5 Two brick lined wells were observed against the western wall of the site. Both wells [115] and [116] measured 1.20m in diameter. Ground reduction within this area ceased at 20.31m OD, and so neither were fully investigated.
- 4.3.5 Overlying these features was a firm dark brown sandy silt layer [100] with occasional CBM, stone and pebble inclusions, measuring c 0.25-0.10m deep and located at 21.64m OD. This layer has been interpreted as the remnants of a post-medieval garden soil. [100] stretched across the southernmost 12m of the site. Cut into layer [100] were ceramic drain runs [102], [104] and [106].
- 4.3.6 Within the northernmost 12.70m of the site the excavation area was reduced to a strip 1.30m wide behind the existing basement wall. Within this area were two brick lined cess/rubbish pits, [128] and [131], cut into the natural brickearth [133]. Both pits were heavily truncated horizontally by modern drainage and concrete. Cess/rubbish pit [128] was filled with a dark brown sandy silt [127] with very frequent brick rubble, presumably representing its destruction. The base of [128] was located at 18.47m OD. [131] was filled with loose black sandy-silt [130] with very frequent pebble inclusions. The base of [131] was located at 19.19m OD.
- 4.3.7 Overlying brickearth [133] was a layer of redeposited brickearth [126], located at 19.65m OD, which might represent the same redeposited brickearth layer as [110] in the south. The extent of this layer measured 1.16m north-south by 1.25m east-west and 0.50m deep. This layer was

truncated to the north by a modern manhole and concrete encased drains, to the south [126] was truncated by rubbish pit [125], which was filled with loose black sandy-silt [124] with very frequent oyster shell, and occasional animal bone, Ceramic Tobacco Pipe, CBM and pot. The rubbish pit measured 5m north-south by at least 1.30m east-west and 1.50m deep and is dated by the pottery and tobacco pipe to c 1640-1700.

| Context | Type    | Description             | Max. Length m | Max. Width m | Deposit Thickness m |
|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 100     | Layer   | P-med layer             | 12m           | 9.40m        | 0.25m               |
| 101     | Fill    | Fill of [102]           | 9.30m         | 0.90m        | 2m                  |
| 102     | Cut     | Cut of drain            | 9.30m         | 0.90m        | 2m                  |
| 103     | Fill    | Fill of [104]           | 2m            | 0.40m        | 0.50m               |
| 104     | Cut     | Cut of drain            | 2m            | 0.40m        | 0.50m               |
| 105     | Fill    | Fill of [106]           | 2.20m         | 0.40m        | 0.30m               |
| 106     | Cut     | Cut of drain            | 2.20m         | 0.40m        | 0.30m               |
| 107     | Fill    | Fill of [109]           | 0.50m         | 0.50m        | 0.10m               |
| 108     | Masonry | Post packing?           | 0.42m         | 0.38m        | 0.10m               |
| 109     | Cut     | Posthole?               | 0.50m         | 0.50m        | 0.10m               |
| 110     | Layer   | Redeposited brickearth  | 12m           | 9.40m        | 0.60m               |
| 111     | Fill    | Fill of [112]           | 1.20m         | 1.50m        | 0.45m               |
| 112     | Cut     | Cut of pit              | 1.20m         | 1.50m        | 0.45m               |
| 113     | Fill    | Fill of [114]           | 2.80m         | 1.46m        | 1.18m               |
| 114     | Cut     | Cut of pit              | 2.80m         | 1.46m        | 1.18m               |
| 115     | Masonry | Well                    | 1.15m         | 1.15m        | NFE                 |
| 116     | Masonry | Well                    | 1.15m         | 1.15m        | NFE                 |
| 117     | Fill    | Fill of [118]           | 1.70m         | 1.50m        | 1.20m               |
| 118     | Masonry | Cess pit                | 2.10m         | 1.90m        | 1.20m               |
| 119     | Cut     | Cut of [118]            | 2.10m         | 1.90m        | 1.20m               |
| 120     | Fill    | Fill of [121]           | 5m            | 0.50m        | 0.40m               |
| 121     | Cut     | Linear cut              | 5m            | 0.50m        | 0.40m               |
| 122     | Fill    | Fill of [123]           | 4m            | 0.60m        | 0.40m               |
| 123     | Cut     | Cut of linear           | 4m            | 0.60m        | 0.40m               |
| 124     | Fill    | Fill of [125]           | 5.20m         | 1.30m        | 1.50m               |
| 125     | Cut     | Cut of pit              | 5.20m         | 1.30m        | 1.50m               |
| 126     | Deposit | Deposit/layer           | 1.16m         | 1.25m        | 0.50m               |
| 127     | Fill    | Fill of [128]           | 0.96m         | 1m           | 0.70m               |
| 128     | Masonry | Cess pit                | 0.96m         | 1m           | 0.70m               |
| 129     | Cut     | Cut of [128]            | 0.96m         | 1m           | 0.70m               |
| 130     | Fill    | Fill of [131]           | 1.25m         | 0.85m        | 0.22m               |
| 131     | Masonry | Cess pit                | 1.25m         | 0.85m        | 0.22m               |
| 132     | Cut     | Cut of [131]            | 1.25m         | 0.85m        | 0.22m               |
| 133     | Natural | Natural brickearth      | 24.70m        | 4m           | 1.20m               |
| 134     | Natural | Natural sand and gravel | 24.70m        | 4m           | NFE                 |

Table 2: Excavation area list of recorded contexts

#### **4.4 Underpinning**

- 4.4.1 Underpinning took place on the north and south boundary walls of the site within the area already basemented. The basement slab in the north was located at 18.25m OD, and 18.94m OD in the south. The underpinning revealed clean natural sands and gravels [134] beneath the existing basement slab and walls. No archaeology was observed.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.0.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered during the archaeological work at Greys Inn Road. An overview can be found in Table 3. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed according to IFA (2013) guidelines. None of the metalwork requires x-radiography and finds do not require further conservation.

5.0.2 The diagnostic finds are of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date and are characterised by very large and unabraded pieces; these include a complete glass bottle and large pottery sherds from a near-complete teapot, as well as clay tobacco pipe fragments. Some broadly-dated medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material and undated iron was also recovered.

| Context | Pot | Wt (g) | CBM | Wt (g) | Fe | Wt (g) | Glass | Wt (g) | CTP | Wt (g) |
|---------|-----|--------|-----|--------|----|--------|-------|--------|-----|--------|
| 110     | 3   | 34     | 16  | 520    | 1  | 22     |       |        |     |        |
| 111     |     |        | 1   | 42     |    |        |       |        |     |        |
| 113     |     |        | 6   | 32     |    |        |       |        |     |        |
| 117     | 8   | 1096   |     |        |    |        | 1     | 66     |     |        |
| 124     | 4   | 66     |     |        |    |        |       |        | 2   | 22     |
| Total   | 18  | 1196   | 23  | 594    | 1  | 22     | 1     | 66     | 2   | 22     |

Table 3: Quantification of bulk finds

### 5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 Pottery was recovered from three different contexts during the archaeological work. The assemblages are described individually below.

5.1.2 Context [110] produced three sherds. The material consists of three somewhat abraded sherds of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. These consist of a 2g scrap from a cooking pot tempered with fine sand and occasional flint grits, a 24g pinkish Kingston-type sandy ware cooking pot base and an 8g cooking pot base in coarse border ware.

5.1.3 Context [117] produced eight pieces of pottery. The sherds in the group are all large, with no signs of abrasion suggesting they represent primary refuse disposal. There are two sherds (272g) from a Red Borderware chamber pot with rectangular club rim, a 74g fragment from a Chinese porcelain bowl decorated with hand-painted blue Chinese landscape and four conjoining sherds (284g) forming the majority of a matt Basaltes teapot with engine-turned decoration. One piece consists of a complete unglazed Red Borderware dish (to act as a drip pan for a flower pot) measuring 168mm in diameter and 50mm tall (444g). Taken together a date between 1760 and 1800 is likely.

5.1.4 Context [124] produced a small group likely to date to between 1575/1600 and 1700. It consists of two green glazed white Borderware sherds (18g:

including a cup), a 46g sherd of London Post-medieval Redware and a 3g sherd from an Essex-type Fine Post-medieval Redware vessel.

## **5.2 The Ceramic Building Material** by Trista Clifford

5.2.1 A total of 23 fragments of roofing tile were recovered from three separate contexts. Four fabrics were identified. The most frequent is a silty fabric present in layer [110], possibly MoL2271; other fabrics are sandier with calcareous or silt stone inclusions. One partial circular nail hole is present on a fragment from this layer. Dating of the roof tile is problematic due to the lack of diagnostic features however the presence of flint grits within the moulding sand suggests a date earlier in the range 1200-1800.

## **5.3 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 A complete, colourless, cylindrical bottle (height 130mm, diam. 40mm) was found in [117]. The bottle is likely to have contained pharmaceutical liquids and dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Two complete bowls were recovered from [124]. Included are a type AO 9 and a type AO10, both of which date to c. 1640-60 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). Neither pipe is marked.

## **5.5 The Iron** by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 A single iron? nail stem was recovered from context [110]. The object is highly corroded, obscuring the section. It is not diagnostic of date.



## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The site, where not previously basemented, revealed natural brickearth surviving at c 19.90m OD. The interface between natural brickearth and the natural sands and gravels was observed at 18.74m OD in the south of the site, sloping down to 18.09m OD in the north.
- 6.2 The earliest activity identified within the site was two pits cut into the natural brickearth at the south end of the site. The features are of unknown use, but both contained CBM which has been broadly dated to c 1200-1800. Sealing these features was a layer of redeposited brickearth also containing medieval pot from the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting a general date of the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries for both the pits and brickearth layer. The pottery from within layer [110] consisted of fragments of cooking pots, suggesting a domestic use for the layer.
- 6.3 Layer (110) was truncated by various post-medieval wells and cess/rubbish pits dated to 1600-1700 and 1760-1800 respectively. It is likely that these post-medieval features were associated with previous phases of the buildings located within the site.
- 6.4 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2013) in addition to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), and other codes and relevant documents of the IfA and English Heritage (EH 2008).
- 6.5 No further publication or dissemination of the results of this evaluation other than this report is planned. This report and the entire site archive will be submitted to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in due course.

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### HER Summary

|                                 |  |   |           |                     |  |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------|--|
| Site Code                       | GRY13  |   |           |                     |  |
| Identification Name and Address | 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, Camden, WC1X 8PR  |   |           |                     |  |
| County, District &/or Borough   | London Borough of Camden.  |   |           |                     |  |
| OS Grid Refs.                   | NGR: 530956 182005   |   |           |                     |  |
| Geology                         | Brickearth, Thames terrace gravels, London Clay  |   |           |                     |  |
| Arch. South-East Project Number | 6342   |   |           |                     |  |
| Type of Fieldwork               |  | <b>Excav.</b>   |           |                     |  |
| Type of Site                    |  | <b>Shallow Urban</b>  |           |                     |  |
| Dates of Fieldwork              |  | Excav.<br><b>14<sup>th</sup> April-14<sup>th</sup> May 2014</b> |           |                     |  |
| Sponsor/Client                  | APM Services   |   |           |                     |  |
| Project Manager                 | Andrew Leonard   |   |           |                     |  |
| Project Supervisor              | Sarah Ritchie  |   |           |                     |  |
| Period Summary                  |  |   |           |                     |  |
|                                 |  | <b>MED</b>  | <b>PM</b> | <b>Other Modern</b> |  |
| Summary                         | <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by APM Services, on behalf of their client, The Lincolns Management Ltd, to undertake the archaeological excavation of 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8PR, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The works consisted of the monitoring of underpinning works, and the excavation of the area to be impacted by the creation of the new basement footprint.</p> <p>Archaeological activity identified on the site consisted of a number of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century features, including wells and cess/rubbish pits associated with earlier phases of housing on the site. A layer of re-deposited brickearth and a pit of a 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date were observed in the south of the site.</p> |   |           |                     |  |

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-179061**

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Archaeological Excavation at 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, London Borough of Camden WC1X 8PR   |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological excavation of 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8PR, was carried out in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The works consisted of the monitoring of underpinning works, and excavation of the area to be impacted by the new basement footprint. The work took place between April and May 2014. Archaeological activity identified on the site consisted of a number of 18th-19th century features, including wells and cess/rubbish pits associated with earlier phases of housing on the site. A layer of re-deposited brickearth and a pit of a 13th-14th century date were observed in the south of the site. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 14-04-2014 End: 14-05-2014   |
| Previous/future work                   | No / Not known  |
| Any associated project reference codes | GRY13 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing   |
| Monument type                          | CESS PIT Post Medieval  |
| Monument type                          | WELL Post Medieval  |
| Monument type                          | PIT Medieval  |
| Monument type                          | LAYER Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | CBM Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | POT Post Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | POT Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | GLASS Post Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | CBM Post Medieval   |
| Methods & techniques                   | ""Targeted Trenches""   |
| Development type                       | Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)   |
| Prompt                                 | Direction from Local Planning Authority - NPPF  |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)   |

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**Project location**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Country           | England  |
| Site location     | GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN 39-45 Gray's Inn Road                           |
| Postcode          | WC1X 8PR   |
| Study area        | 300.00 Square metres   |
| Site coordinates  | TQ 30956 82005 51.5212642892 -0.112234609429 51 31<br>16 N 000 06 44 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 16.99m Max: 19.90m  |

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**Project creators**

|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Name of Organisation         | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator     | Archaeology South-East |
| Project design originator    | Ian Hogg               |
| Project director/manager     | Andrew Leonard         |
| Project supervisor           | Sarah Ritchie          |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer              |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | APM Services           |

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**Project archives**

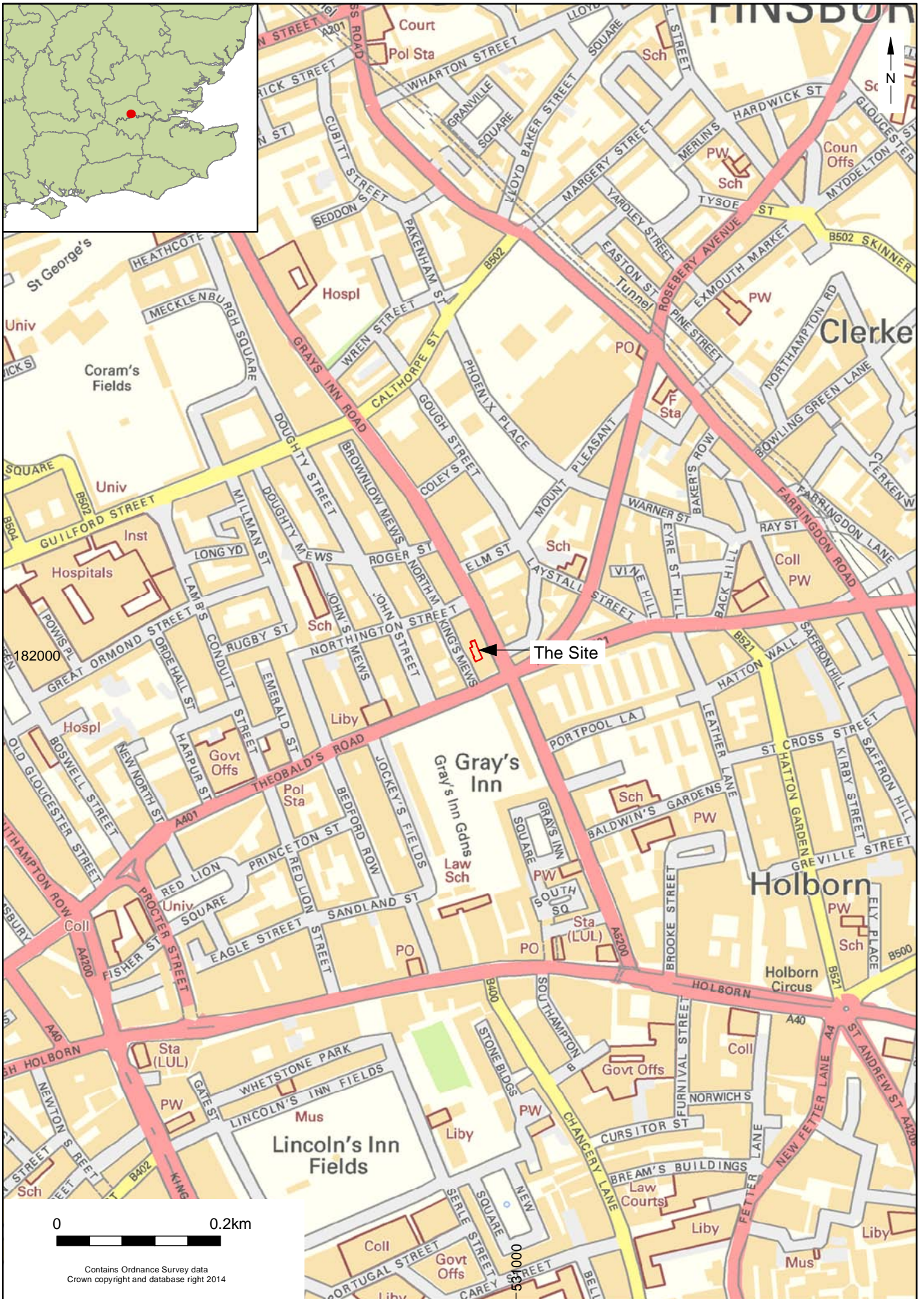
|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Archive ID        | GRY13 |
| Digital Archive recipient  | LAARC |
| Digital Archive ID         | GRY13 |
| Paper Archive recipient    | LAARC |
| Paper Archive ID           | GRY13 |

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**Project bibliography 1**

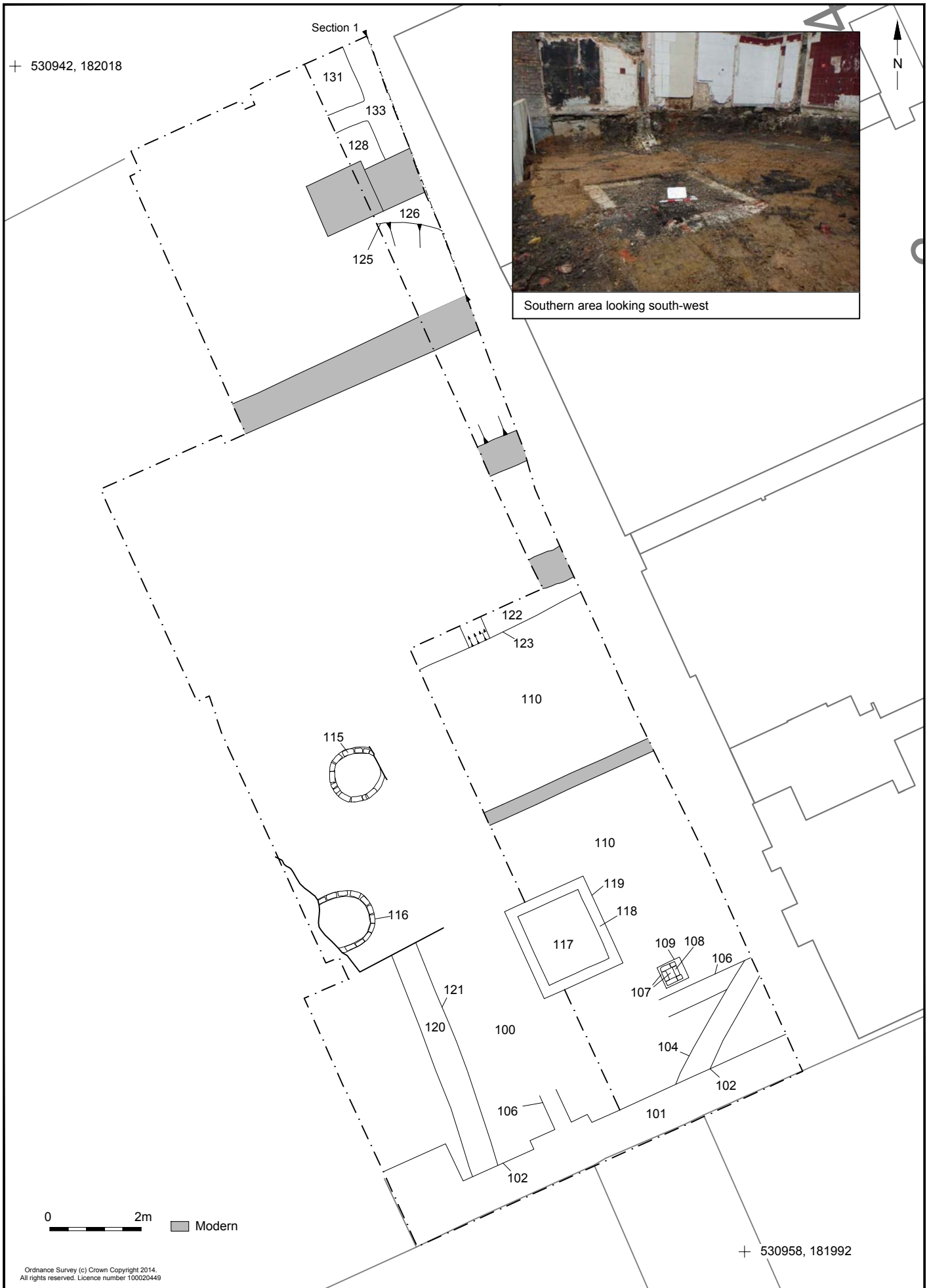
|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)       |
| Title            | Archaeological Excavation Report 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, |





|                          |               |                               |  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | 39-45 Gray's Inn Road, Camden |  | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 6342        | July 2014     | Site location                 |  |        |
| Report Ref:              | Drawn by: RHC |                               |  |        |





|                          |               |                                   |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | 39-45 Grays Inn Road, Camden      | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 6342        | July 2014     | Post-Medieval and Modern features |        |
| Report Ref:              | Drawn by: RHC |                                   |        |

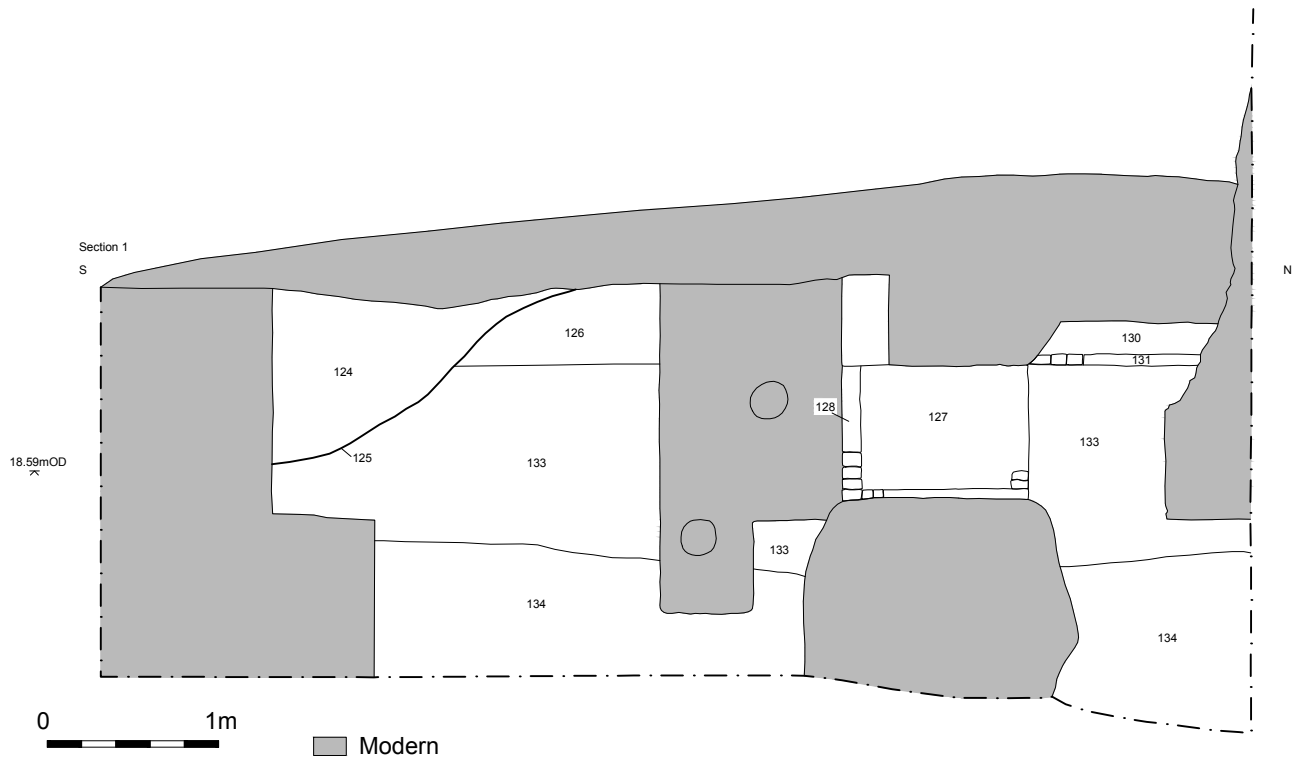




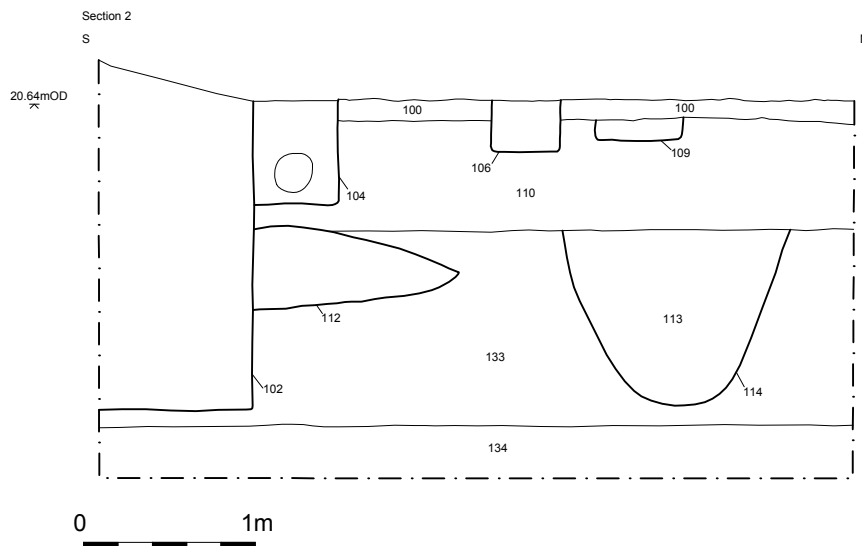
Section 2 looking west

|                          |               |                               |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | 39-45 Grays Inn Road, Camden  | Fig. 3 |
| Project Ref: 6342        | July 2014     | Medieval pits [112] and [114] |        |
| Report Ref:              | Drawn by: RHC |                               |        |

East facing section of northern area



East facing section of southern area



**Sussex Office**

Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**Essex Office**

The Old Magistrates Court  
79 South Street  
Braintree  
Essex CM7 3QD  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**London Office**

Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

