

**An Archaeological Trial Pit Evaluation at
Norman House, The Strand,
City of Westminster,
London, WC2R**

NGR: 53054 18075 (TQ 3054 8075)

Planning Ref: 17/07421/FULL

**ASE Project No: 170975
Site Code: TSD17**

**ASE Report No: 2017490
OASIS id: archaeol6-301904**

By Steve White

**An Archaeological Trial Pit Evaluation at
Norman House, The Strand,
City of Westminster,
London, WC2R**

NGR: 53054 18075 (TQ 3054 8075)

Planning Ref: 17/07421/FULL

**ASE Project No: 170975
Site Code: TSD17**

**ASE Report No: 2017490
OASIS id: archaeol6-301904**

**By Steve White
Illustrations by Andy Lewsey**

Prepared by:	Steve White	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Margetts	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	November 2017		
Version:	1		

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

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs consulting on to undertake an archaeological trial pit evaluation at Norman House between the 19th and 21st of November, 2017. The work was comprised of the monitoring of the excavation of three trial pits within the basement of Norman House.

Natural alluvial deposits were only observed within trial pit TP2, where they were truncated by modern basement foundations and foundation pads. The sequence in the other trial pits only illustrated made ground deposits lying directly under the concrete floor slab. No archaeological finds or features were observed. Bearing in mind the natural deposits were observed underneath the basement foundations, it is probable that any archaeological remains have been impacted or removed by the construction of the Norman House building.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary
OASIS Form

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive
- Table 2: List of TP1 recorded contexts
- Table 3: List of TP1A recorded contexts
- Table 4: List of TP2 recorded contexts

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Location of Norman House
- Figure 3: Location of Trial Pits (shown in red)
- Figure 4: Site photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Norman House, 105-109 The Strand, City of Westminster, WC2R (Figures 1 and 2; NGR TQ 3054 8075).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site was situated upon solid geology of London Clay forming the London Basin. The site is located at the interface of two different drift deposits, with Hackney Gravel Member to the north and alluvial deposits to the south.

1.2.2 Ground level on The Strand to the north of the site is recorded at approximately 18m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), decreasing to approximately 15m AOD on the Savoy Steps to the south of the site. The topography of the site comprises a drop in height from The Strand to the north down to the Savoy Steps immediately to the south. Successive phases of development have masked the original topography of the area.

1.2.3 The site was an L shaped parcel of land bound to the north by The Strand; to the east by commercial buildings and The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy; to the south by Savoy Steps and commercial buildings, and to the west by commercial buildings.

1.2.4 The course of the River Thames flows c.150m from the southern boundary of the site. Prior to the creation of the Victoria Embankment in the 1860s, the course of the River would have been closer.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site lay within *Lundenwic* and The Strand Archaeological Priority Areas.

1.3.2 A planning application was submitted to the City of Westminster (Ref. No.: 17/07421/FULL) for the part demolition, alteration and extension of the main and rear wings to provide a building of two basements, ground and part eight, part three upper storeys accommodating retail, restaurant and office space; alterations to facades including replacement shopfronts and glazing; provision of roof terraces, plant and associated works.

1.3.3 After consultation with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), it was agreed that a scheme comprising production of a desk-based deposit model and an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken. This would allow assessment of the risk of harm to any archaeological deposits, prior to agreeing an appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.3.4 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological exercise was prepared (ASE 2017) for this phase of work, and approved by GLAAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document, and with the GLAAS Standards for

Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2015) and the appropriate Standard and Guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the exercise was:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.
- 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

1.4.2 The site-specific aims of the exercise were:

- Is there any evidence of Roman activity at the site?
- Is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, if so, how does it relate to the Anglo-Saxon activity already known in the vicinity?
- Is there any evidence for earlier lines of the Thames foreshore within the site?
- Is there any evidence of late medieval activity within the site?
- Is there any evidence of late medieval Strand road, or street frontage?
- Is there any evidence for either the Palace of Savoy, or its destruction debris, within the site?
- Is there any evidence of post-medieval activity, such as evidence of the tenements/buildings that lined the street frontage

1.4.3 Specific relevant research aims highlighted by the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London 2002) were:

- *S2 Para 2, 'Studying the tidal regime of the River Thames and its influences on settlement, communications and social interaction'*
- *S3, Para 2 'Studying the correlation between Saxon sites associated with watercourses and meander bends, with a view to understanding the origins and roles of the settlements'*
- *M1 Para 1 'Understanding the nature and extent of urban development, and the social and economic relationship of the core to its region'*
- *M5 Para 4 'Understanding the relative and evolving character of development in Westminster, along the Strand between Westminster and the City, and Southwark, and comparison with other riverine settlements beyond London'*
- *L2 Para 1 'Identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period, and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life'*
- *TD1 Para 4' Understanding the size and character of the urban centre at different times'*

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 19th and the 21st of November, 2017, in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017). The site work was carried out by Sarah Ritchie and Stephen White. The project was managed by Andrew Leonard and Sarah Ritchie (fieldwork), Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (post-excavation). The illustrations for this report were prepared by Andy Lewsey.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological background is summarised from the Desk Based Assessment for the site (CgMs 2017), for a full site background please refer to that document.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The earliest evidence for human activity within the vicinity is the discovery of a Palaeolithic handaxe approximately 50m to the west of the site, while a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age spear was found near Savoy Place c. 90m to the south.
- 2.2.2 Archaeological investigations have also found a sequence of prehistoric soil horizons at Tavistock Street c. 100m to the north of the site.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 During the Roman period, the site lay approximately 1.5km to the west of the city of *Londinium*.
- 2.3.2 Finds of Roman date within the area are limited. Two Roman inhumations, and associated phial, have been found in the vicinity of Savoy Place c. 60m to the southeast of the site.
- 2.3.3 Find spots of Roman pottery and tile have also been found at the Lyceum Theatre located approximately 70m to the northeast of the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval.

- 2.4.1 The GLHER contains numerous entries relating to Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity of Covent Garden about 200m to the northwest of the site, the majority of which relate to the Middle Saxon mercantile settlement of *Lundenwic*. It is thought that *Lundenwic* was established by c.600 AD as a discrete settlement away from the abandoned Roman City to the east, which during the 7th and 8th centuries developed into a major trading port.
- 2.4.2 Key archaeological excavations in the vicinity of Covent Garden include 6-7 Exchange Court, where excavations produced evidence of probable domestic Middle Saxon occupation consisting of a truncated range of pits, gullies and post-holes, with an associated finds assemblage primarily consisting of animal bone and pottery. At 15-16 Bedford Street seven pits interpreted as refuse dumps were recorded, with further pits identified at 17-19 Bedford Street. Archaeological work at 10-14 Bedford Street revealed five truncated pits dated by artefacts (MoLAS 1994).
- 2.4.3 Archaeological work at 21-22 Maiden Lane has revealed a 7th-9th Century AD settlement site, including a possible U-shaped ditch, rubbish pits, dump layers, metallised surfaces, a possible sunken floored building and a collection of postholes, with associated material culture.

- 2.4.4 The identification of Anglo-Saxon material within the immediate vicinity of the site is much more limited, although the alignment of The Strand is thought to represent the location of Thames foreshore during this period. This most significant evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within the area derives from excavations at Tavistock, located c. 100m to the northwest of the site, where multiple contemporary occupation horizons were recorded along with an extensive collection of industrial and residential waste products.
- 2.4.5 Archaeological investigations have also recorded clusters of Anglo-Saxon pits at 366 The Strand, c. 30m north of the site, and the Lyceum Theatre c. 70m to the northeast of the site.
- 2.4.6 There is a GLHER record originating within the site itself relating to the recovery of four Anglo-Saxon loom weights and a small assemblage of pottery. It is likely these finds were recovered during demolition of the Savoy Steps and construction of the existing Norman House in 1924-5.

2.5 Late Medieval

- 2.5.1 The road now known as Strand is first mentioned in documents dated 1002, and is known to have been developed from at least the 12th century with a series of large mansions situated between the road and river (Weinreb *et al.* 2008).
- 2.5.2 In proximity to the site the key late medieval feature of interest is the Palace of Savoy, likely to be located a short distance to the southeast. Constructed in 1246 by the Earl of Leicester, the site was damaged in 1381 due to the unpopularity of the later owner John of Gaunt. Many elements of the Palace were demolished to facilitate its later use as the Hospital of St. John as ordered by Henry VIII. The Grade II* Savoy Chapel adjacent to the site was built between 1510-16 as part of the Hospital of St. John (Bradley and Pevsner 2003), and is directly associated with the Savoy Chapel graveyard established at the same date.
- 2.5.3 To the north of The Strand a small religious house is recorded as having been established in 1267 approximately 90m to the northwest of the site, while a medieval vicarage is documented c. 50m to the north.
- 2.5.4 Approximately 90m to the west of the site there is documentary evidence for a late medieval bridge spanning an alley and stream in proximity to the former Salisbury House. To the south of the site is recorded a medieval town house and contemporary river landing steps.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6.1 Prior to the Dissolution of 1538, much of Covent Garden was owned by Westminster Abbey, with much of the area on the north side of Strand remaining undeveloped. Documents recognise that a series of small tenements were present on the road frontage by the 15th century, with larger houses being constructed during the 16th century (Gater and Wheeler 1937).

- 2.6.2 One of the earliest graphical representations of the study area is Wyngaerde's 1544 Panorama of London, which depicts the land use of the area within the vicinity of the Strand. A review of the approximate site location suggests that the Savoy Steps access point from The Strand towards the river, with the passageway flanked by tenements and the gardens of large houses fronting onto The Strand.
- 2.6.3 Agas' map of 1570 provides a slightly more detailed view of the general area of the site. By the late 16th century it appears that tenements now occupy the full extent of The Strand street frontage, either side of the Savoy Steps access.
- 2.6.4 Morden and Lea's map of 1682 clearly demonstrates that by the late 17th century the area around the Strand was heavily urbanised. The Savoy Steps is depicted as a fairly wide access route, occupying the eastern part of the site, while the western part is occupied by tenements and small yards. A similar pattern of development can be seen on the 1720 Parish map of St. Clements Danes and St. Mary Savoy.
- 2.6.5 By 1736 there has clearly been some encroachment on the Savoy Steps passageway as extensions to the tenements fronting onto The Strand has narrowed the access point, and due to the gradient, a flight of steps introduced. To the south of the steps the area opens up to a wide yard leading to the Savoy prison. The layout of the site is similar between 1747 and 1830.
- 2.6.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1871 shows that the high-density layout remains unchanged, with numerous terraced buildings fronting onto both The Strand and The Savoy Steps.
- 2.6.7 The 1888 GOAD Insurance Plan depicts the site as being occupied by several three to four storey buildings. The western building contains Terry's Theatre, while the eastern buildings comprise offices and an oil and gold warehouse.
- 2.6.8 The layout of the buildings on the 1894-96 Ordnance Survey map is slightly different from that depicted on the 1871 map, but the high density layout remains. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1916.
- 2.6.9 Plans held by the Local Studies Library show the formulation of proposed basement plans for 105-109 The Strand in 1924-25. It is thought that these plans were seen through to completion as the current Norman House was built during this period.
- 2.6.10 The map of 1937 depicts one large building in the west of the site, and two small structures in the east. The layout shown on the 1938 GOAD plan records the building as being two to seven storeys in height with a double basement, and occupied by commercial operations Woolworth and Boots.
- 2.6.11 The LCC Bomb Damage map indicated that the properties fronting onto The Strand suffered from a mix of blast damage and damage beyond repair during World War II.

2.6.12 The layout of the site remained unaltered from that shown on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map up to the present day.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The watching brief exercise consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of three trial pits within the basement of Norman House. This required the breaking out of concrete floors and foundations and the excavation down to the required depth.
- 3.1.2 A site code (TSD17) was obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and was used as the unique site identifier for all records.
- 3.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the preceding WSI (ASE 2017) and the relevant standards and conditions (see section 1.3.4)

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 Due to the spatially confined nature of the site and presence of multiple services the excavation of the trial pits was logistically complicated. TP3 was abandoned owing to its location containing multiple services within the basement room. An additional trial pit, TP1A, was excavated to the west of TP1 and north of TP2.
- 3.2.2 The floor level between trial pits TP1 and TP1A were comparable. The floor level surrounding trial pit TP2 was some 1.50m lower than the surrounding corridors.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) before the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	10
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	44
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	3
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 3 and 4)

4.1 TP1

4.1.1 Trial pit TP1 was located in a corridor north-west of trial pit TP2. It measured 0.70m x 0.70m and was excavated to a depth of 0.90m

4.1.2 The sequence in trial pit TP1 consisted of made ground [1/002] sealed by modern concrete floor [1/001].

4.1.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits of any interest were observed within the trial pit.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Masonry	Concrete floor	Trench	Trench	0.20
1/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.70

Table 2: List of TP1 recorded contexts

4.2 TP1A

4.2.1 Trial pit TP1A was an additional trial pit that was excavated west along the corridor from trial pit TP1 and north of the room containing trial pit TP2. The trial pit measured 0.40m x 0.40m by a maximum depth of 0.50m

4.2.2 The earliest identified features within trial pit TP1A was service pipe [1A/003], this was overlain by made ground [1A/002] that was in turn sealed by modern concrete floor [1A/001].

4.2.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits of any interest were observed within the trial pit.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1A/001	Masonry	Concrete floor	Trench	Trench	0.20
1A/002	Layer	Backfill	Trench	Trench	0.20
1A/003	Pipe	Service	Trench	0.20	>0.10

Table 3: List of TP1A recorded contexts

4.3 TP2

4.3.1 Trial pit TP2 was located within a small basement room, investigating the depth of the foundations of a main structural pillar. TP2 measured 1.50m (north-south) by 1.30m (east-west) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m below the concrete floor within the basement room. The floor level around trial pit TP2 was approximately 1.50m lower than the surrounding corridors.

4.3.2 The earliest deposit observed was natural alluvial clay deposit [2/005]. This was truncated by modern concrete pad/pile cap [2/004], which was in turn sealed by concrete foundation [2/003] for brick floor [2/002]. This was then sealed by modern concrete floor [2/001] for the current basement.

4.3.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits of any interest were observed within the trial pit.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Masonry	Concrete floor	Trench	Trench	0.28
2/002	Masonry	Brick floor	Trench	Trench	0.14
2/003	Masonry	Concrete foundation	Trench	Trench	0.18
2/004	Masonry	Concrete pad	Trench	Trench	>0.90
2/005	Natural	Alluvium	Trench	0.90	>0.90

Table 4: List of TP2 recorded contexts

4.4 TP3

4.4.1 Trial pit was abandoned owing to location (see section 3.2.1)

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence, Deposit Survival and existing impacts

5.1.1 Natural geology was only observed within trial pit TP2, natural alluvial clay was observed being directly below the concrete foundations below the floor of the lower basement room. Within trial pits TP1 and TP1A no natural deposits were observed. It is worth noting that trial pits TP1 and TP1A were situated approximately 1.50m above the level of trial pit TP2. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed, it seems that any potential archaeology within the lower level has been removed by the construction of the current Norman House.

5.2 Consideration of research aims

5.2.1 With regards to the general aims of the watching brief:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.

No archaeological features were observed within the trial pits.

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.

No archaeological remains were observed during the trial pitting exercise.

- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains

No archaeological remains were observed within the trial pits

- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

No archaeological deposits were observed within the trial pits

5.2.2 With regards to the site specific aims of the watching brief:

- Is there any evidence of Roman activity at the site?

No Roman activity was observed on site

- Is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, if so, how does it relate to the Anglo-Saxon activity already known in the vicinity?

No Anglo-Saxon activity was observed on site.

- Is there any evidence for earlier lines of the Thames foreshore within the site?

The natural deposits observed were alluvial clay; it is possible this may represent some amount of foreshore deposition, however, the limited exposure of the deposits prevents more detailed interpretation and no finds were recovered.

- Is there any evidence of late medieval activity within the site?

No evidence for late medieval activity was observed on site

- Is there any evidence of late medieval Strand road, or street frontage?

No evidence for this was observed on site.

- Is there any evidence for either the Palace of Savoy, or its destruction debris, within the site?

No evidence for the Savoy palace or debris associated with its destruction was observed within the trial pits.

- Is there any evidence of post-medieval activity, such as evidence of the tenements/buildings that lined the street frontage?

No direct evidence for post-medieval activity was observed within the trial pits.

5.2.3 With regards to the specific relevant research aims highlighted by the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London, 2002)

- *S2 Para 2, 'Studying the tidal regime of the River Thames and its influences on settlement, communications and social interaction'*
- *S3, Para 2 'Studying the correlation between Saxon sites associated with watercourses and meander bends, with a view to understanding the origins and roles of the settlements'*
- *M1 Para 1 'Understanding the nature and extent of urban development, and the social and economic relationship of the core to its region'*
- *M5 Para 4 'Understanding the relative and evolving character of development in Westminster, along the Strand between Westminster and the City, and Southwark, and comparison with other riverine settlements beyond London'*
- *L2 Para 1 'Identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period, and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life'*
- *TD1 Para 4' Understanding the size and character of the urban centre at different times'*

No archaeological activity that could inform these specific research aims were observed within the trial pits.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Natural alluvial deposits were only observed within trial pit TP2, where they were truncated by modern basement foundations and foundation pads. The

sequence in the other trial pits only illustrated made ground deposits lying directly under the concrete floor slab. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the natural alluvial deposits. Bearing in mind the natural deposits were observed underneath the basement foundations, it is probable that any archaeological remains have been impacted or removed by the construction of the Norman House building.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE 2017, *Norman House, The Strand, City of Westminster, London WC2R: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Archaeology South-East unpublished document

Bradley, S. and Pevsner, N. 2003, *The Buildings of England: London 6: Westminster*

CIfA, 2014a *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised)*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2014b *Code of Conduct (revised)*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CgMs 2017, *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Norman House, The Strand, City of Westminster, London, WC2R*

Gater and Wheeler (eds.) 1937. *Survey of London Volume 18 St Martin-in-the-Fields II: The Strand*

GLAAS 2015. *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*. Historic England

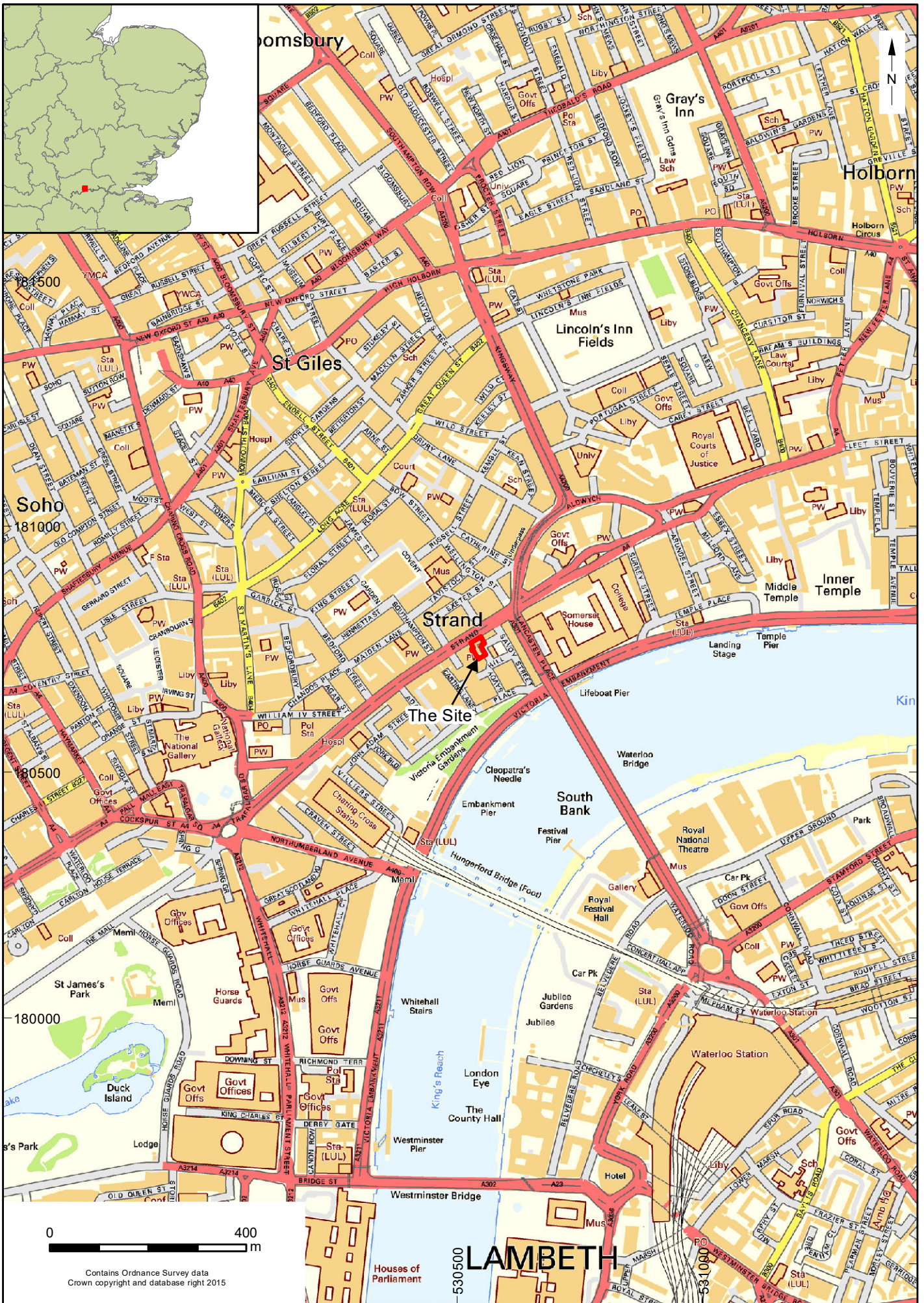
MoLAS 1994 *Archaeological Watching Brief at 10-14 Bedford Street London WC2*

Museum of London 2002. *A Research Framework for London Archaeology*.

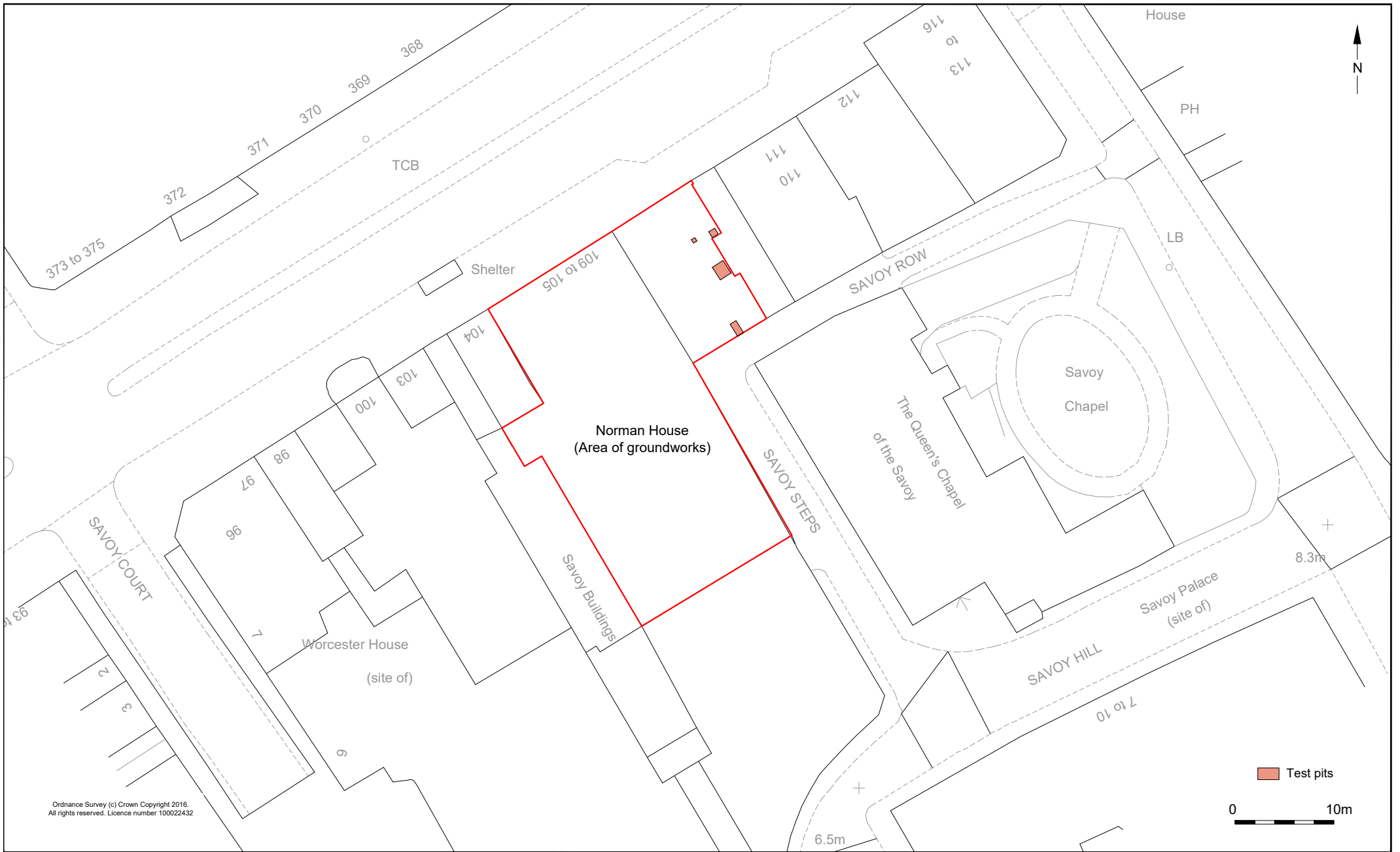
Weinreb, Hibbert and Keay (eds.) 2008, *The London Encyclopaedia*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Diane Abrams, Archaeology Advisor for south-west London her guidance and monitoring. The exercise was undertaken by Steve White. The author would like to thank Andy Lewsey who produced the figures for this report; Sarah Ritchie who project managed the excavations and Andy Margetts and Jim Stevenson who project managed the post-excavation process.



© Archaeology South-East		Norman House, The Strand, London		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170975	Nov 2017	Site location		
Report No: 2017490	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Norman House, The Strand, London	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170975	Nov 2017	Location of Norman House	
Report Ref: 2017490	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Norman House, The Strand, London	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170975	Nov 2017	Location of trial pits (shown in red)	
Report Ref: 2017490	Drawn by: APL		



View into TP1



View west into TP1a



View north across TP2



View north into TP2



View north of alluvial clay in TP2



View north-east in TP2



View into area of abandoned TP3

© Archaeology South-East	
Project Ref: 170975	Nov 2017
Report Ref: 2017490	Drawn by: APL
Norman House, The Strand, London	Fig. 4
Site photographs	

HER Summary

Site Code	TSD17					
Identification Name and Address	Norman House, The Strand, City of Westminster, London, WC2R					
County, District and/or Borough	City of Westminster					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 3054 8075					
Geology	London Clay overlain by Hackney Gravel Member to the north and alluvial deposits to the south					
Arch. South-East Project Number	170975					
Type of Fieldwork		WB/EVAL				
Type of Site			Deep Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork	19/11/17-21/11/17					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard/Sarah Ritchie					
Project Supervisor	Steve White					
Period Summary						
						Modern
Summary						
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs consulting on to undertake an archaeological trial pit evaluation at Norman House between the 19th and 21st of November, 2017. The work was comprised of the monitoring of the excavation of three trial pits within the basement of Norman House.</i></p> <p><i>Natural alluvial deposits were only observed within trial pit TP2, where they were truncated by modern basement foundations and foundation pads. The sequence in the other trial pits only illustrated made ground deposits lying directly under the concrete floor slab. No archaeological finds or features were observed. Bearing in mind the natural deposits were observed underneath the basement foundations, it is probable that any archaeological remains have been impacted or removed by the construction of the Norman House building.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeo16-301904

Project details

Project name	Norman House, The Strand,
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Norman House between the 19th and 21st of November, 2017. The work was comprised of the monitoring of the excavation of three trial pits within the basement of Norman House. Natural alluvial deposits were only observed within trial pit TP2, where they were truncated by modern basement foundations and foundation pads. The sequence in the other trial pits only illustrated made ground deposits lying directly under the concrete floor slab. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the natural alluvial deposits. Bearing in mind the depths the natural deposits were observed underneath the basement foundations, it is probable that any archaeological remains have been impacted and removed by the construction of the Norman House building.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2017 End: 21-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TSD17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods and techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Norman House, The Strand, City of Westminster, London, WC2R
Postcode	WC2R
Study area	350 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3054 8075 51.51008134049 -0.118692765685 51 30 36 N
000 07 07 W Polygon

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Sarah Ritchie

Project supervisor Steve White

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID TSD17

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID TSD17

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Norman House, The Strand, City of Westminster, London, WC2R

Author(s)/Editor(s) White, S

Other bibliographic ASE report number 2017490

details

Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	UCL
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Unbound grey lit report
Entered by	Stephen White (stephen.white@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	22 November 2017

Sussex Office

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

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
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
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

