



EDF Energy Cable Route from Shorts Gardens to Fisher Street London WC2 & WC1

London Borough of Camden

Watching brief

July 2011

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Watching brief

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530555 181602

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Summary (non-technical)

This report has been commissioned by UK Power Networks in order to record and assess the results of a watching brief carried out between Shorts Gardens and Fisher Street.

Work on trial pits for a new cable route covering 850m was monitored between 24th April and 11th June 2011. Nineteen Trial pits were excavated in the roadway to establish a clear route in advance of cable installation.

Archaeological deposits consisting of isolated pockets of post-medieval made ground deposits, undisturbed by existing modern services were recorded in section in nine test pits and the highest survival of these archaeological deposits occurred directly below the road make-up.

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9.1 OASIS ID: molas1-103526

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Front cover: Work in progress on Kingsway, c, 1905 (Weinrieb & Hibbert 1995, 450)

Fig 1 Site location plan

Fig 2 Trench locations

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The watching brief took place between the Fisher Street and Shorts Gardens' substations (see Fig 1) hereafter called 'the site'. Work included trial holes in Procter Street, Southampton Row, Vernon Place, Catton Street, Drury lane, Newton Street, Parker Street and Betterton Street,

The site lies between OS National Grid References 530295 181252 and 530555 181602. Modern ground level varied along the route and excavation of each trial hole was carried out to a maximum of 2m below ground level. The site code is FSH11.

A desk top *Archaeological (impact) assessment* was previously prepared by MOLA, which covers the whole area of the site (MOLA, 2010). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.

This document, and the UK Power Networks standard Watching Brief Method Statement (MOLA, 2009) formed the method statement for the watching brief which was eventually carried out.

1.2 The planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological desk-based assessment*.

1.3 Planning background

Statutory undertakings, such as cable laying works are exempt from the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and are therefore not subject to planning application. The full legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological desk-based assessment* (see Section 3, MOLA, 2010).

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by UK Power Networks and produced by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

The purpose of the watching brief was to determine whether archaeological remains or features were present on the site and, if so, to record the nature and extent of such remains. A number of more site-specific research aims and objectives were established in the preceding *Method Statement* and Assessment (MOLA, 2009, 2010), and are outlined in the following section.

The purpose of the present report is to analyse the results of the excavation against the original research aims, and to suggest what further work, including analysis or publication (if any), should now take place.

1.5 Aims and objectives

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the watching brief Museum of London, 2009 *EDF cable and small substation installations. Standard Method Statement for archaeological investigations (rev 4 March 2009)* (Section 2.2):

The limited extent and linear character of cable laying works, where routes may pass through areas of widely differing archaeological character, makes it unreasonable to establish any detailed archaeological research objectives. The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing where, if at all, archaeological deposits may survive (presence/absence), recording where necessary, and to ensuring that the proposed ground-works do not involve the destruction of any archaeological deposits of major regional or national significance. However, beyond these generalised aims the following broad research questions will always be relevant:

- What are the earliest and latest deposits identified?
- What is the nature and significance of any surviving archaeological remains?
- Can evidence from the watching brief add further information to existing evidence, gained through previous excavation?

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002.



Fig 1 Site location

2 Topographical and historical background

The reader should refer to the *desk-based assessment* (MOLA 2010) for full detail of the Topographical and historical background. A brief resume is provided below.

2.1 Topography

The geology of the area is Lynch Hill Gravels, overlain by brickearth, recorded as truncated brickearth at between c 20.3m to 21.0m OD. Natural gravel lies at c 18.9–20.6m OD

2.2 Prehistoric

Evidence from this period within the study area are restricted to the Palaeolithic period and comprise a Palaeolithic flint artefact found in Southampton Row, a Palaeolithic axe recorded to the south east of the proposed route, a late Palaeolithic axe found around Drury Lane and a Palaeolithic axe recorded around Kingsway/Great Queen Street. .

2.3 Roman

Roman building material and pottery were recorded within deposits of later date, to the east and north of the route), and close to Drury Lane. Although there is no extensive evidence of settlement, these finds do suggest occupation in the vicinity. Other finds include a possible Roman cremation urn found during the construction of Holborn Station in 1909, a figurine found on Drury Lane, and a brooch recorded around Kingsway.

2.4 Saxon

Saxon features were recorded cut into the natural brickearth during archaeological investigations at Drury Lane, and have also been recorded within later deposits in the centre of the study area.

2.5 Medieval

The area lay within the manorial estate of St Giles-in-the-Fields, probably largely within agricultural land or along the medieval roads of High Holborn. The earliest reference to St. Giles is in 1222. The village is shown on a 16th century map as a small group of cottages on the north side of High Holborn, with the church and medieval hospital of St Giles within their walled enclosure on the south side. The land was marshy and was reclaimed in the early 13th century with the construction of several dykes and sluices, and areas laid out in garden plots and cottages. Evidence of medieval agricultural use has been recorded in the area and a sword was found on Drury Lane.

2.6 Post-medieval

Prior to the seventeenth century, the area remained mainly agricultural. Expansion and development occurred during the seventeenth century and the route lies on roads created during this period. The area shows little change throughout the post-medieval period and no further changes have been recorded to the street layout since 1914.

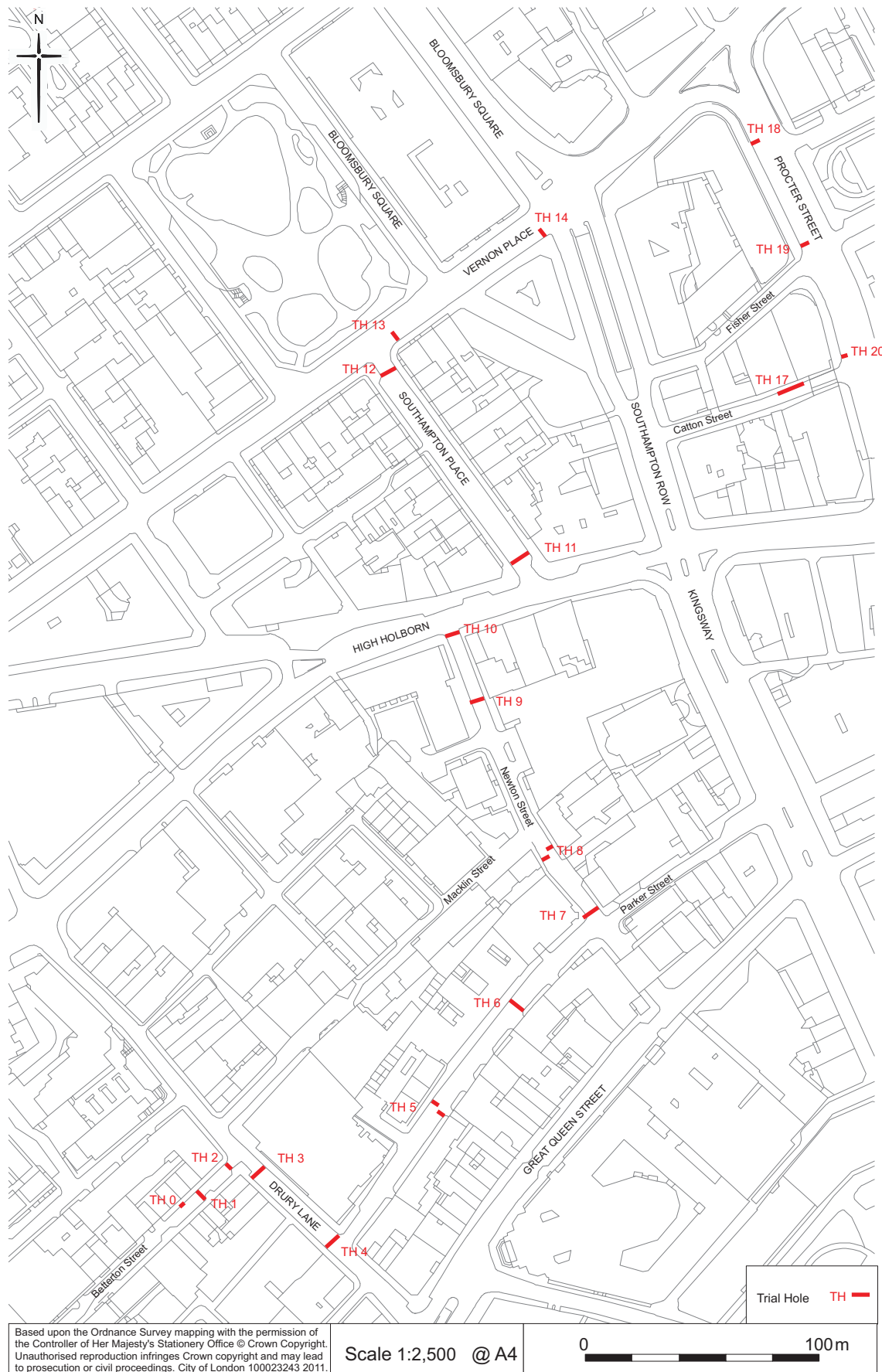


Fig 2 Location of Trial Holes

3 The watching brief

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological investigation and recording during the watching brief was done in accordance with the *Method Statement* (MOLA, 2010) and the *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

The ground was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. Trenches were excavated by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a member of staff from MOLA.

The locations of the areas of excavation were recorded by contractors Murphy Ltd., 'Clearview' and MOLA staff, offsetting from adjacent standing walls. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid.

The heights of observations and/or archaeological remains were recorded relative to Ground level. Where relevant, sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20; numbered contexts were allocated where appropriate. Trench sheets were filled out at each trial hole location.

The site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 23 trench sheets and 20 photographs.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code FSH11 in the MoL archive.

3.2 Results of the watching brief

In total, 19 separate interventions (trial holes) were made for the purposes of establishing the suitability for the new cable route, (see fig 2). These have been numbered 0-20 using the numbering provided by the contractors. Planned trial holes 15 and 16 in the sequence were not required to be excavated. There follows a brief description of the archaeological deposits as recorded.

For all trench locations see Fig 2

3.2.1 Betterton Street Trial Holes [TH] 0, 1, 2

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 0</i>	
Location	Betterton Street, 15m south of trench 1 at N kerbside
Dimensions	1.5m by 1m by 1m depth, plus 0.3m square sondage to 2.3m
Modern ground level	23.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.6m Disturbed P-med made ground between 1.70 and 2.3m bgl
Level of base of deposits observed	21m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 1</i>	
Location	Betterton Street, 20m south of (TH 2) Junction with Drury lane
Dimensions	5.5m by 0.9m max depth 1.4m
Modern ground level/top of slab	23.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	2m Disturbed post-med made ground between 0.35m and 2m bgl
Level of base of trench	21.3 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 2</i>	
Location	Betterton Street, Junction with Drury lane in line with sub-station frontage
Dimensions	4m by 0.9m max depth 0.6m
Modern ground level	23.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	none
Level of base of trench	22.7 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

In the Betterton Street trial holes, extensive services were present, in part due to the proximity of the substation in Shorts Gardens. Tarmac and road construction layers were present to approximately 0.35m below ground level (bgl) and overlay extensive electrical services located below 1m throughout the trenches. TH 2 was not excavated below 0.6m due to the number of services present.

Disturbed post-medieval deposits of dark-brown silty-sand containing occasional brick fragments, animal bone, oyster shell, coal, charcoal, pottery and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments were present at the kerb-side in both TH 0 and TH 1.

In TH 0, the deposit was present only below the electric ducts, observed in a 0.3m square sondage between 1.7m-2.3m at the north kerb side adjacent to an underground structure associated with the sub-station. In TH 1, a 0.4m width of the same deposit was present on the south kerb-side from below the road make-up to base of trench at 2m depth. Deepest services were at 1.2m bgl.

3.2.2 Drury lane; Trial Holes 3 and 4

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 3</i>	
Location	Drury Lane
Dimensions	7.35 by 0.86 , 1.65m max depth
Modern ground level/	23.8m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed Post-med made ground between 0.6 and 1.6m bgl
Level of base of trench	22.3m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 4</i>	
Location	Drury Lane south of tr3
Dimensions	7.35 by 0.86 by 1.42m max depth
Modern ground level	23.8m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed post-medieval made ground between 0.7 and 1.4m bgl
Level of base of trench	22.38 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

In the Drury Lane trial holes, road construction layers were observed to approximately 0.7m bgl overlying modern services in a disturbed post-medieval deposit of dark-brown silty-sand containing occasional brick and concrete and occasional animal bone and clay pipe fragments, to a depth of 1.65m bgl, the limit of the excavation.

3.2.3 Parker Street Trial Holes 5, 6 and 7,

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 5</i>	
Location	24 Parker street
Dimensions	7.93m by 0.9m , 1.35m max depth N, 2m S
Modern ground level	23m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed Post-med made ground between 0.7 and 1.9m bgl
Level of base of trench	21 m OD
Natural observed	21.1m OD

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 6</i>	
Location	Parker Street. 50m west of junction with Newton St)
Dimensions	7.8m by 0.95m 1.9m max depth
Modern ground level	23.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed post-med made ground between 0.4 and 1.9m bgl
Level of base of trench	21.4 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 7</i>	
Location	Corner of Newton and Parker St
Dimensions	6.2m by 0.92m 1.9m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	22.2m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed P med made ground between 1.3m and 1.9m bgl (West), and 0.4 -0.9m (East)
Level of base of trench	20.3 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

TH 5 was dug in two halves, offset by 5m. In the northern section, modern concrete and road construction layers to 0.6m depth overlay a disturbed post-medieval deposit of dark-brown silty-sand containing occasional brick and concrete fragments with occasional animal bone, oyster shell and clay pipe fragments to 1.35m depth; the limit of the excavation.

In the southern trench, the remains of a brick wall were present in the centre of road and an empty void was recorded at the kerb side, both possibly relating to a backfilled cellar or disused service tunnel. Deposits within this area, extending to the base of the disturbance/cellar at 1.8m, were identical those in the northern side. A light-brown sandy-silt deposit, which may represent the natural brickearth, was present below 1.9m bgl. Deepest services were located in the northern trench at 1.35m bgl.

TH 6 revealed 0.3m of road surfacing and concrete above extensive services in dark-brown silty sand extending to 1.6m below ground level. The deposit contained occasional animal bone fragments, clay tobacco pipe and post-medieval type pots sherds. Deepest services were observed at 1.6m bgl.

Road construction layers to 0.4m depth overlay a disturbed yellowish brown gravel rich deposit (containing services) to 1.3m bgl in TH 7. A post-medieval deposit of dark-brown silty-sand containing occasional brick and concrete fragments and occasional animal bone and clay pipe fragments was present below this depth to maximum base of excavation at 1.9m on the west side of the trial hole and contained deeper services. Deepest services at 1.3m

3.2.4 Newton Street Trial Holes 8, 9, 10

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 8</i>	
Location	Newton St (city Barbers)
Dimensions	3m +2.5m by 0.9m 1.8m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	22.2m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed Post -med made ground between 0.5m and 1.9m bgl centre of east side only. 1.4m
Level of base of deposits observed	20.3 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 9</i>	
Location	Newton St north of Tr8
Dimensions	2.7m by 0.7m by 1.5m
Modern ground level/top of slab	22.2 m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.5m west ,0.85m east
Level of base of trench	20.7 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 10</i>	
Location	Newton St at junction with High Holborn
Dimensions	2.5 by 0.9 by 1m
Modern ground level/top of slab	22.2m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	none
Level of base of trench	21.2m OD basement
Natural observed	N/A

TH 8 was dug in 2 halves- offset by 10m. In the eastern section, road construction layers to 0.5m depth overlay an undated dark-brown sandy deposit, disturbed by modern services, to 0.9m bgl. A re-deposited mid brown clay was present between 1.2m-1.8m over a curved brick-built structure (sewer). In the middle of the road, a post-medieval deposit of dark-brown silty-sand, containing occasional brick and concrete fragments and occasional animal bone and clay pipe fragments, was present between 0.5-1.9m bgl.

The western section of the trench exposed road construction layers and various modern services in a yellowish clay-based made-ground were present to 0.7m depth. The remains of a brick-wall, located 1m inside the kerb was present from below the road surface to a depth of 0.7m bgl, with some evidence of in-situ brick-work present at the edge of the excavation under the pavement.

In TH9, road construction layers to 0.35m depth overlay post-medieval deposits disturbed by services to approximately 1m bgl. Deposits contained brick, tile, oyster shell CTP and occasional animal bone fragments. An underground brick structure with a flat surface was present on the east side of the trench at 1.1m bgl and an arched, brick structure, (sewer,) was observed at a depth of 1.5m on the west side. A very dark-brown, (redeposited) silty deposit overlay the arched structure between 1m-1.5m bgl.

Trench 10 revealed road construction layers to 0.6m depth overlying services in a disturbed, (containing tarmac) mid-brown sandy silt. This deposit overlay a brick cellar at 1m bgl, belonging to a corner shop.

3.2.5 Southampton Place Trial Holes 11 and 12

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 11</i>	
Location	Southern end of Southampton place
Dimensions	3.7m by 1.5m x 1.9m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	23.7m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed P-med made ground with rubble between 0.3m and 1.9m bgl centre of east side only
Level of base of trench	22.6 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 12</i>	
Location	North end of Southampton Row, close to Bloomsbury Sq
Dimensions	6.46m by 0.9mx 1.9m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	23.8m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Disturbed P-med demolition fill/made ground between 0.5m and 1.9m bgl
Level of base of deposits observed	21.9 m OD
Natural observed	N/A

In TH 11, road construction layers extending to between 0.3 - 0.4m depth overlay services in a disturbed dark-brown Post-medieval 'demolition' deposit containing

frequent bricks and occasional animal bone and CTP fragments to 1.9m bgl. A brick drain was also present on the west side at 1.65m depth bgl and a large void, possibly a disused service tunnel or basement was observed on the east. Similar deposits were present in TH12 with services at 0.5-0.7m bgl in a dark-brown, rubble-rich silty-sand extending below 1.5m bgl, the base of excavation.

3.2.6 Vernon Place/Bloomsbury Square Trial holes 13 and 14

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 13</i>	
Location	Bloomsbury square/Southampton Place intersection, South side of road
Dimensions	3.66m by 1.1m x 1.8m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	23.7m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.16- 1.56m bgl
Level of base of deposits observed	22.14 m OD
Natural observed	22.14m OD (re-deposited)

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 14</i>	
Location	SW corner of Vernon place and Southampton Row)
Dimensions	3.08 x .83m x 1.22 m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	23.7m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	none
Level of base of deposits observed	NA
Natural observed	N/A

In both trial holes, road construction layers to 0.45m depth overlay a dark brown silty clay deposit to 1.2m bgl. The deposit was disturbed by modern services and contained very frequent brick fragments and occasional CTP fragments. TH 13 was extended to a depth of 1.8m bgl and revealed a further 0.4m depth (undisturbed by services) of the same deposit, overlying a deposit of mid-brown silty clay, which may represent the natural geology, a truncated brickearth, which extended below 1.8m bgl the limit of excavation.

3.2.7 Trial Holes 15-16

These two planned trial holes were not required and no excavation was undertaken.

3.2.8 Procter Street area Trial Holes 17, 18, 19 and 20

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 17</i>	
Location	Catton Street N side 20m west of Procter street
Dimensions	16m by 0.8m wide by 1.4m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	25.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.3m base 1.4m bgl
Level of base of deposits observed	23.9 m OD -base of excavation
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 18</i>	
Location	Procter street 25m south of 'Y' intersection at northern end
Dimensions	4.5m by 0.7m by 1.8m
Modern ground level/top of slab	25.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	NA
Level of base of trench	1.8m bgl 25.5m OD
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 19</i>	
Location	West side Procter Street, 7m N of junction with Fisher Street
Dimensions	4.3m x 0.7m by 1.5m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	25.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	none
Level of base of	NA
Natural observed	N/A

<i>Watching Brief Trial hole 20</i>	
Location	West side Procter Street, 4m N of junction with Catton Street
Dimensions	4.5m x 0.7 x 0.2m
Modern ground level/top of slab	25.3m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	none
Level of base of deposits observed	Underground car park present
Natural observed	N/A

TH17 (Catton Street, adjacent to sub-station) was excavated for 20m along the kerbside, revealing a combination of deposits including a 5m length of the top of a service tunnel/vault- belonging to the sub-station below the road surface, and services in disturbed ground running along the length of the excavation at 1m bgl. A re-deposited, pale-pinkish brown, brick-earth deposit containing occasional animal bone CTP and modern plastic debris was recorded in a sondage, located 6m from the east end of the trench, at a depth of 1.1m bgl. The base of excavation was at 1.4m below ground level.

In TH 18, road surfacing and crushed concrete was present to 0.6m depth and overlay a deposit of road-stone extending to the base of the trench at 1.8m bgl. Services were present at 1.4m bgl.

In TH 19, similar road-surfacing overlay a rubble-filled void, (service tunnel or basement), which still retained some in-situ brickwork. The rubble fill included 20th-century tile, brick, stone and frequent large concrete lumps. A 0.5m wide section of an undated mid-brown deposit of silty sand was present east of the void, 4m from the kerb extending down from below the road surfacing to the base of excavation at 1.8m bgl. The extent of deposit survival in the roadway is unknown.

In TH 20, the roof of an underground car-park was present immediately below the road surface.

4 Potential of archaeology

4.1 Original research aims

- *What are the earliest and latest deposits?*

A pottery sherd dating from around 1650 was retrieved from a dark silty deposit below the level of the services (1.7m - 2m bgl) in Betterton Street, although the deposit itself is likely to have been disturbed and mixed with later material.

The latest deposits consist of 20th century demolition debris which has completely replaced earlier deposits. Many deposits have been further contaminated with modern material during the process of road repairs and service installations.

- *. What is the nature and significance of any surviving archaeological remains*

The deposits recorded represent ground containing domestic debris dating from the expansion of London to this area, which started in the mid 17th century, onwards. Subsequent disturbances have mixed these deposits and incorporated new material.

These deposits were most commonly observed below the modern services and therefore at the base of excavations, meaning it was not always possible to ascertain any surviving depths or significance of the deposits or those underlying them

- *Can evidence from the watching brief add further information to existing evidence, gained through previous excavation?*

No further information has been added to the existing archaeological evidence.

4.2 New research aims

No new research aims were raised as a result of the trial holes.

4.3 Significance of the data

The archaeological remains are of limited local significance.

5 Publication and archiving

Information on the results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London.

The site archive containing original records and finds will be with the Museum of London within 12 months of the end of the excavation.

In view of the limited potential of the material (Sections 4.1 and 4.2) and the limited significance of the data (Section 4.3) it is suggested that a short note on the results of the watching brief should appear in the annual round-up of the *London Archaeologist*

6 Conclusions

Generally, the laying of modern services has disturbed or completely removed archaeological deposits within the upper 1.5m of most of the trial holes and deep sewers have probably destroyed some deeper deposits.

Occasional pockets of post-medieval deposits were, however, present in excavations, more commonly below the level of the services, but also directly below the modern road make-up in the middle of carriageways (fewer services) or adjacent to basements/service tunnels which have provided a more convenient route for modern services. Generally these isolated deposits consisted of pockets of disturbed ground consisting of dark brown silty-sand, usually containing brick fragments and gravel, but also containing clay tobacco pipe fragments, animal bone, oyster shell fragments, coal and re-deposited pottery fragments, dating broadly from the 17th-19th centuries. Such deposits were recorded in Betterton Street, Drury Lane, Parker Street, Newton Street, Southampton Place, Catton Street and Procter Street at the junction with Fisher Street.

Small scale excavations such as trial holes dug primarily to locate existing services often result in a lack of information regarding the deeper possibly less disturbed deposits, however, these excavations have shown there is potential for such archaeological deposits to be present along the route especially below 1.5m bgl.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following for their contributions and help in producing this report: Mick McDonnell of UK Power Networks and Gary Clements and his on-site Murphy team.

8 Bibliography

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9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

9.1 OASIS ID: molas1-103526

Project details

Project name EDF Energy Cable Route Shorts Gardens to Fisher Street Camden WC2 and WC1

Short description of the project Work on trial pits for a new cable route covering 850m was monitored between 24th April and 11th June 2011. Nineteen Trial holes were excavated in the roadway to establish a clear route in advance of cable installation. Archaeological deposits consisting of isolated pockets of post-medieval made ground deposits, undisturbed by existing modern services were recorded in section in 9 test pits and the highest survival of these archaeological deposits occurred directly below the road make-up.

Project dates Start: 24-04-2011 End: 11-06-2011

Previous/future work Not known / Yes

Any associated project reference codes FSH11 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 11 - Thoroughfare

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval

Significant Finds TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN EDF Energy Cable Route Shorts Gardens to Fisher Street Camden WC2 and WC1
Postcode	WC2B5EG
Study area	0.85 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 30295 81252 51.5146498065 -0.122036029248 51 30 52 N 000 07 19 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 30555 81602 51.5177353173 -0.118161106671 51 31 03 N 000 07 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.10m Max: 22.14m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	EDF Energy
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Robin Nielsen
Project supervisor	Gabby Rapson
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