



**CROSSRAIL**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUND  
INVESTIGATIONS**

**Package 16A: Paddington Integration Project  
(PIP) and Royal Oak Portal to Farringdon (XRK09  
and XRL09)**

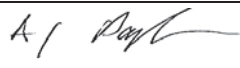

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Paddington	3
1.2	St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Fareham Street and New Compton Street	4
1.3	Location and levels	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Aims and objectives</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The Watching Brief</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Methodology	6
3.2	Results of the watching brief	6
3.2.1	<i>Paddington</i>	7
3.2.2	<i>St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Fareham Street and New Compton Street</i>	11
<b>4</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Appendix: Interpreted results of interventions</b>	<b>17</b>
6.1	Paddington	17
6.1.1	<i>P31</i>	17
6.1.2	<i>TP516</i>	18
6.1.3	<i>TP516B</i>	19
6.1.4	<i>TP527</i>	20
6.1.5	<i>TP541</i>	21
6.1.6	<i>TP543</i>	22
6.1.7	<i>TP544</i>	23
6.1.8	<i>WS290</i>	24
6.1.9	<i>WS291</i>	25
6.1.10	<i>WS292</i>	26
6.1.11	<i>TP542</i>	27
6.1.12	<i>WS287</i>	28
6.1.13	<i>WS287A</i>	29
6.1.14	<i>WS288</i>	30
6.1.15	<i>WS289</i>	31
6.1.16	<i>TP525</i>	32
6.1.17	<i>WS258</i>	33
6.1.18	<i>P19</i>	34

6.2	St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Fareham Street and New Compton Street	35
6.2.1	<i>BST14P</i>	35
6.2.2	<i>BST20E</i>	36
6.2.3	<i>BST15R</i>	37
6.2.4	<i>BST15R (Trench)</i>	38
6.2.5	<i>BST15RA</i>	39
6.2.6	<i>BST15RB</i>	40
6.2.7	<i>BST15RC</i>	41
6.2.8	<i>BST022</i>	42
6.2.9	<i>BST023R</i>	43
6.2.10	<i>WS268</i>	44
6.2.11	<i>WS268F</i>	45
6.2.12	<i>WS268A</i>	46
6.2.13	<i>WS268B</i>	47
6.2.14	<i>WS268C</i>	48
6.2.15	<i>WS269</i>	49
6.2.16	<i>WS273</i>	50
6.2.17	<i>WS273A</i>	51
6.2.18	<i>RT121</i>	52
6.2.19	<i>RT121A</i>	53
<b>7</b>	<b>NMR OASIS Archaeological Report Form</b>	<b>54</b>

## 1 Introduction

This document (in the 'short report format') reports briefly on the results of monitoring of a series of trial pits and starter pits for window samples forming Package 16A of the Crossrail project. The results have also been added to the scheme-wide BH\_principal\_deposits MS Excel spreadsheet.

Seventeen separate interventions were excavated in and around Paddington Station, London W2, as part of the Paddington Improvement Project (PIP). A number of other works (18 interventions) were also monitored as part of Package 16A, Royal Oak to Farringdon. These works comprised various starter pits and window samples at St Anselm's Place, Gilbert St, Davies St, Davies Mews, Fareham St, Bond Street and New Compton Street (all London W1).

The works were commissioned by Arup/Atkins Design Team (AADT) on behalf of Crossrail.

The works were carried out under two site codes XRK09 (PIP) and XRL09 (the rest of Package 16A). The PIP works form Area B of XRK09 (including borehole P19 in Departures Road). The rest of Area A was reported on in the EWMA PAD-0122 Departures Rd WB Report of 30-03-10.

**All grid coordinates in this report are cited as both the National Ordinance Survey and London Survey Grid and all levels cited as metres Above Tunnel Datum (m ATD) (ATD = OD +100m).**

Trial pit/ Starter Pit/Borehole/ Window sample	Pack age	Location/site	Site code	Date
P31	16A	Lower level east of Bishops Bridge Road	XRK09	December 2009
TP516	16A	Paddington adjacent canal wall	XRK09	November 2009
TP516B	16A	Paddington adjacent canal wall	XRK09	November 2009
TP527	16A	Paddington Back of Houses rear of Platform 12	XRK09	March 2010
TP541	16A	Paddington Platform 12	XRK09	November 2009
TP543	16A	Paddington Back of Houses rear of Platform 12	XRK09	February/March 2010
TP544	16A	Paddington Back of Houses rear of Platform 12	XRK09	February/March 2010
WS290	16A	Paddington Back of Houses rear of Platform 12	XRK09	December 2009– January 2010
WS291	16A	Paddington Back of Houses rear of Platform 12	XRK09	December 2009– January 2010

<b>Trial pit/ Starter Pit/Borehole/ Window sample</b>	<b>Pack age</b>	<b>Location/site</b>	<b>Site code</b>	<b>Date</b>
WS292	16A	Paddington Back of Houses rear of Platform 12	XRK09	December 2009–January 2010
TP542	16A	Paddington Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16	XRK09	December 2009
WS287	16A	Paddington Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16	XRK09	November 2009
WS287A	16A	Paddington Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16	XRK09	November 2009
WS288	16A	Paddington Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16	XRK09	November 2009
WS289	16A	Paddington Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16	XRK09	November 2009
WS258	16A	South-west of Westbourne Bridge South of Westway	XRL09	January 2010
P19	16A	Paddington Departures Road	XRL09	August 2010
BST14P	16A	St Anselm's Place	XRL09	January 2010
BST20E	16A	St Anselm's Place	XRL09	March 2010
BST15R	16A	Gilbert St	XRL09	April 2010
BST15R (Trench)	16A	Gilbert St	XRL09	April 2010
BST15RA	16A	Gilbert St	XRL09	April 2010
BST15RB	16A	Gilbert St	XRL09	April 2010
BST15RC	16A	Gilbert St	XRL09	April 2010
BST022	16A	Davies St at entrance to South Molton Lane,	XRL09	April–May 2010
BST023R	16A	Davies Mews, Soho. Westminster	XRL09	March–April 2010
WS268	16A	Gilbert St. corner with St Anselm's Place	XRL09	March–May 2010
WS268F	16a	NW corner of the basement of 65 Davies Street	XRL09	March 2010
WS268A	16A	Gilbert St. corner with St Anselm's Place	XRL09	March–May 2010
WS268B	16A	Gilbert St. corner with St Anselm's Place	XRL09	March–May 2010
WS268C	16A	Gilbert St. corner with St Anselm's Place	XRL09	March–May 2010
WS269	16A	65 Davies St	XRL09	March 2010
WS273	16A	Fareham St Corner Dean Street	XRL09	February 2010
RT121	16A	New Compton Street	XRL09	March 2010
RT121A	16A	New Compton Street	XRL09	March 2010

These ground investigations were conducted for engineering purposes in order to examine existing foundations and ground conditions.

The construction impacts for the Paddington PIP works were initially described in two method statements

- Crossrail, *Method Statement for Paddington Integrated Project (PIP) NR Works*, CARL Reference No: 4247 and 4248, Survey Schedule ID: PAD-0200, Doc. No. C122-OVE-C2-MMI-B071-WS077-00001, v 3.0, 28.09.09
- Crossrail, *Method Statement for Paddington Integrated Project (PIP) LUL Works*, CARL Reference No: 4248 & 4247, Survey Schedule ID: PAD-0199, Do. No. C122-OVE-C4-GMS-B071-WS077-00001, v 7.0, 28.09.09

A method statement for the archaeological works was subsequently produced by MOLA in October 2009, MOLA *Crossrail Arup/Atkins Paddington Integration Project (PIP)*, *Archaeological/Heritage watching brief Method Statement (doc ref: C122-OVE-C4-GMS-B071\_WS077-00002)*.

## 1.1 Paddington

The mitigation design for the Paddington site was that an archaeological/heritage watching brief would monitor the excavation of selected trial pits and the starter pits for window samples. The watching brief was commissioned in order to prevent damage to heritage assets, including features forming part of or associated with the Grade 1 listed building, and any other railway/industrial archaeological remains.

The interventions in and around Paddington station were monitored in a series of visits by archaeologists in order to identify and record any remains of the various 19th and 20th-century stations at Paddington.

To the north-east of the station, close to the Grand Union Canal, TP516 and TP516B were monitored between 4/11/2009 and 26/11/2009. A third position TP516A was not recorded as it was abandoned at just 0.30m deep, although the location was planned.

Work in the “back of houses” area, to the rear of Platform 12, comprised trial pits TP527, TP541, TP543, TP544 and starter pits WS290, WS291 and WS292. These interventions were monitored between 2/12/2009 and 23/3/2010.

The work on the Hammersmith and City Line at Platforms 15/16 comprised TP542 and WS287, WS287A, WS288 and WS289. These works were monitored between 4/11/2009 and 2/12/2009.

Excavation of TP525 on Platforms 13/14 was monitored between 8/12/2009 and 9/12/2009.

P31 in the lower level east of Bishops Bridge Road was monitored on 10/12/2009, whilst WS258 located northwest of the station and south-west of Westbourne Bridge was monitored on 15/1/2010. Borehole P19 in Departures Road was monitored on 18/8/2010.

## **1.2 St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Fareham Street and New Compton Street**

Works undertaken as part of Package 16A Royal Oak to Farringdon were monitored between January and May 2010. The mitigation design for these works was that the archaeological watching brief would monitor the excavation of starter pits, and where deemed necessary window samples and boreholes, in order to provide data on the extent and nature of the survival of archaeological deposits and structures and where relevant, also provide data on the nature and extent of surviving geology.

At St Anselm's Place starter pit and borehole BST14P was monitored on the 19/1/2010, whilst BST20E was recorded on the 22-25 March 2010.

At Gilbert Street Soho a starter pit BST15R was monitored on 9/4/2010 and a small trench was excavated to allow further access to the area of BST15R on 12-13/4/2010. Related starter pits BST15R A-C were monitored at the same time. Starter pit WS268 and related interventions WS268A, B, C and starter pit and borehole WS268F were monitored between 29/3/2010 and 21/5/2010.

In Davies St a starter pit and borehole (BST022) was monitored between 22/4/2010 and 21/5/2010, whilst WS269 was monitored on 9/3/2010. In Davies Mews BST023 was monitored between 26/3/2010 and 1/4/2010.

In Fareham Street WS273 and WS273A were monitored between 17/2/2010 and 19/2/2010, whilst two holes in New Compton Street, north-east of St Giles Passage, RT121 and RT121A, were monitored between 22/3/2010 and 25/3/2010.

## **1.3 Location and levels**

The Crossrail 'short report' format does not include a location plan, and should be read in conjunction with the location plans produced for geotechnical/engineering purposes. The approximate site centre for Paddington (PIP) was at Ordnance Survey NGR: 526560 181350. The approximate site centre for works forming the Pk 16A Royal Oak Portal to Farringdon works was at Ordnance Survey NGR 528488 180990.

In some cases where surveyors were unable to gain access, grid references and levels have had to be calculated using site plans and other information.

## 2 Aims and objectives

This report was commissioned by Crossrail and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA). The data, gathered through the monitoring of the site investigations, will contribute to mitigation project designs by providing information of the depth and nature of deposits in the areas of proposed Crossrail works and in particular, the presence of any structural elements of the Grade 1 Listed Paddington Station and the surrounding area dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The specific research objective identified in the method statement for the Paddington site was:

- To identify and record any remains of the various 19th and 20th-century stations at Paddington that are exposed in the ground investigation, and to assist the GI contractors in developing methodologies to preserve *in situ* where possible, features of archaeological/heritage interest, and if not, to safely remove them temporarily, and if possible during reinstatement to replace them as found.

For the works in Package 16A Royal Oak to Farringdon, the aim was:

- To fulfil the archaeological mitigation design by identifying the extent and nature of archaeological survival and where relevant to record the depth and nature of geological deposits.



## **3 The Watching Brief**

### **3.1 Methodology**

The site contractors undertook the excavation of all trial pits and starter pits for window samples and each of these investigations were monitored by a senior archaeologist from MOLA. All trial pits and starter pits were excavated by hand with the exception of TP31R which was excavated almost exclusively by machine. Structures and deposits of archaeological significance were recorded on site, using pro-forma recording sheets, scale plans and sections.

The positions of most of the trial pits and starter pits for window samples were initially provided on location plans provided by the Crossrail including: Paddington Integrated Project Ground Investigation Survey Locations DRG No 264116-STR-SK0006 and DRG No 264116-STR-SK0007 and Exploratory Hole Location Plan Royal Oak to Farringdon chainage 300 to 1150 (Eastbound) Figures 16A.1, 16A.5 and 16A.6.

Heights were calculated from levels supplied in metres above tunnel datum (ATD) by the client. ATD is +100m in relation to Ordnance Datum levels. Grid coordinates were supplied by the client both as National Grid Reference (NGR) coordinates and LUL Central Grid coordinates (London Survey Grid).

In and around Paddington station a number of trial pits, starter pits for window samples and a borehole position were excavated for engineering purposes. These interventions were designed to assess and record existing foundations and ground conditions, both within Paddington station and in the surrounding areas. Most of the works were located within the curtilage of the listed building, but MOLA was also specifically requested to monitor some works of interest outside the curtilage, trial pit TP31 and WS258 a starter pit for a window sample. TP31 was monitored in order to record a granite sett surface, whilst WS258 was monitored in order to provide the client with advice on a brick structure encountered in this area.

Works undertaken as part of Package 16A Royal Oak to Farringdon comprised positions monitored as starter pits only, positions monitored as both starter pits and boreholes and positions monitored as starter pits and window samples.

All on-site archaeological work was carried out in accordance with Crossrail *Generic Method Statement for archaeological monitoring of geotechnical ground investigations* (MoLAS, 23.04.08), and the Museum of London *Archaeological Site Manual 3rd edition* (1994).

### **3.2 Results of the watching brief**

The interpreted results of the trial trenches and trial pits are tabulated as an Appendix attached to this report. The results have also been added to the scheme-wide BH\_principal\_deposits MS Excel spreadsheet. Features of interest are summarised briefly as follows.

### 3.2.1 Paddington

#### 3.2.1.1 19th/20th-century granite sett surface, back of houses to rear of Platform 12.

Excavation of starter pits WS291 and WS292 adjacent to Platform 12, located remains of a fully intact surface of granite setts at between 0.98m and 1.1m below existing ground level. These setts were laid onto a concrete base. Subsequent excavation of WS290 confirmed that this surface extended further east across the back of houses area. All three starter pits were enlarged in order to allow sufficient localised removal of the setts, in order to facilitate extraction of the window sample. In all interventions, prior to removal of any setts, a stone by stone plan at a scale of 1:20 was made of the area of the setts, with the removed area identified. This was a policy agreed after consultations between AADT and the curator Sheila Stones of English Heritage. In each case a small area of 0.4–0.5m<sup>2</sup> was removed.

Excavation of three trial pits TP527, TP543, and TP544 on the east side of the back of houses area further confirmed extensive survival of the surface at between 1.05 and 1.08m below existing ground level. TP543 and TP544 were excavated around the base of existing riveted wrought columns. It was not clear whether these columns were constructed of wrought iron or steel, but they were composite structures involving several plates particularly at the base. Wrought iron was commonly available throughout the 19th century, whereas structural steel wasn't widely available or affordable until the late 19th century, gradually superseding wrought iron from the 1890s onwards (pers comm. Andrew Westman, MOLA). It was established that the construction of the surface post-dated and sealed the column bases, but pre-dated concrete bases added around the columns at ground level. TP527 was excavated up against the brick wall on the north-eastern side of the area. In this trial pit the stone sett surface sealed existing footings of the wall extending up to the wall face. For each of the three trial pits a similar policy to for the starter pits was adopted, with (where necessary) carefully recorded localised removal of setts in areas of not more than 0.5m<sup>2</sup>, allowing completion of the objectives for the trial pits.



Fig 1 The granite sett surface in TP527

### 3.2.1.2 Column Bases back of houses to rear of Platform 12

Excavation of TP543 and TP544 exposed the base of two of the steel/wrought iron columns which run down the centre of the back of houses area. These were impressive pieces of engineering, with a number of plates riveted together onto a base plate secured to what appeared to be substantial brick and concrete footings, which extended to the depth of excavation.

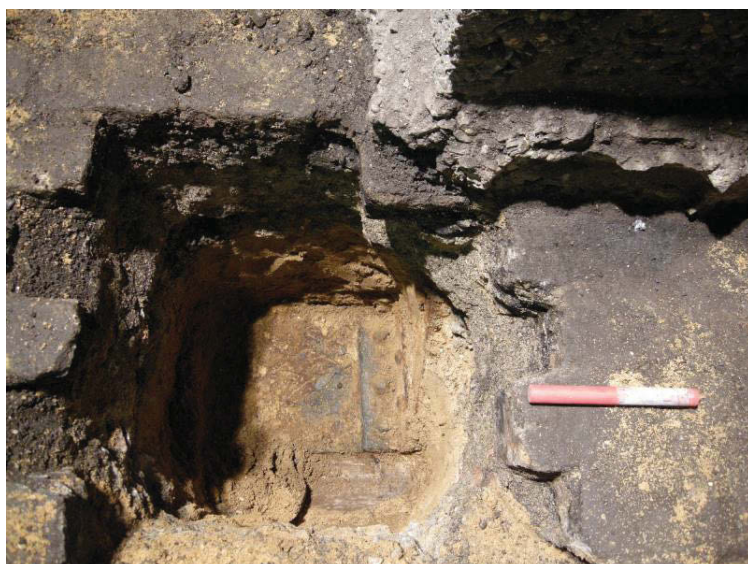


Fig 2 Column base in TP543



Fig 3 Column base in TP544

### 3.2.1.3 19th-century wall footing back of houses to rear of Platform 12

In TP527 the footing of the brick wall forming the north-eastern boundary of the back of houses area was successfully exposed. It was established that this brick wall stepped

out and bottomed at 1.64m below ground level, which was beneath below the overlying sett stone surface. The brick wall was supported by a deep concrete foundation whose depth extended beyond the limit of excavation.



Fig 4 Back of houses showing columns and brick wall

#### 3.2.1.4 20th-century brickwork and column base Platform 12

In TP541, located up against the edge of Platform 12, four phases of brickwork formed a foundation for the modern platform. A concrete footing was exposed at the base of a 20th century steel column.

#### 3.2.1.5 19th/20th-century granite sett surfaces north of Paddington Station

Excavation of TP516 and TP516B exposed a surface of granite setts, supported by a thin concrete base, close to the adjacent late 20th-century brick canal wall on the north-eastern side of the site. This surface was observed at between 0.14m and 0.16m below the existing ground level. These trial pits were in the area of the former high level goods yard and coal depot along the northern side of the station. Cartographic and historical evidence would suggest a late 19th–20th-century date for construction of the surface in this area. These trial pits were located within the north-eastern extent of the curtilage of the listed building.

Although the intervention was outside the curtilage of the listed building, MOLA was requested by AADT to record further evidence of a similar surface further north in P31, which was located in the lower level east of Bishops Bridge Road and south of South Wharves. The surface in this location comprised a 0.1m thick surface of granite setts, and part of a contemporary granite kerb. These features were only briefly observed as they had been partly removed prior to attendance. The construction of these features suggested they were of a similar date to the surface observed further south in TP516 and TP516B.

### 3.2.1.6 19th/20th-century brickwork Hammersmith and City line Platform 14/15

The only features of note in this area of the site were recorded in WS287A, where a 19th or early 20th-century brick and mortar wall or floor was recorded and in WS289 where a yellow stock brick wall of probable 19th-century date was identified.

### 3.2.1.7 19th/20th-century brick structure south-west of Westbourne Bridge

MOLA was specifically requested by AADT to monitor excavation of a second starter pit for WS258 in the area to the north of the site, south-west of Westbourne Bridge. This was because contractors had previously encountered a brick surface during an initial attempt at a starter pit a short distance away and required advice on the likely provenance of the structure. A red brick surface was observed and recorded in the base of WS258, at 20.65m OD, 1.2m below the current ground surface. Cartographic evidence suggests it is possible this brickwork may be part of a turntable from Brunel's original railway of the 1830s or early 1840s. If it is not, it is most probably from another 19th or 20th-century railway structure. However, no likely structure is shown at this location on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1872 or 1914, only track work. The 1872 Ordnance Survey map of the area shows a signal box to the east of the trackside location with workshops to the south. Whatever the actual identity of the brickwork, its presence certainly suggests localised survival of railway archaeology below the base of the cutting in this area, and potentially across the remainder of both worksites west of Westbourne Bridge, which lie at a similar level.

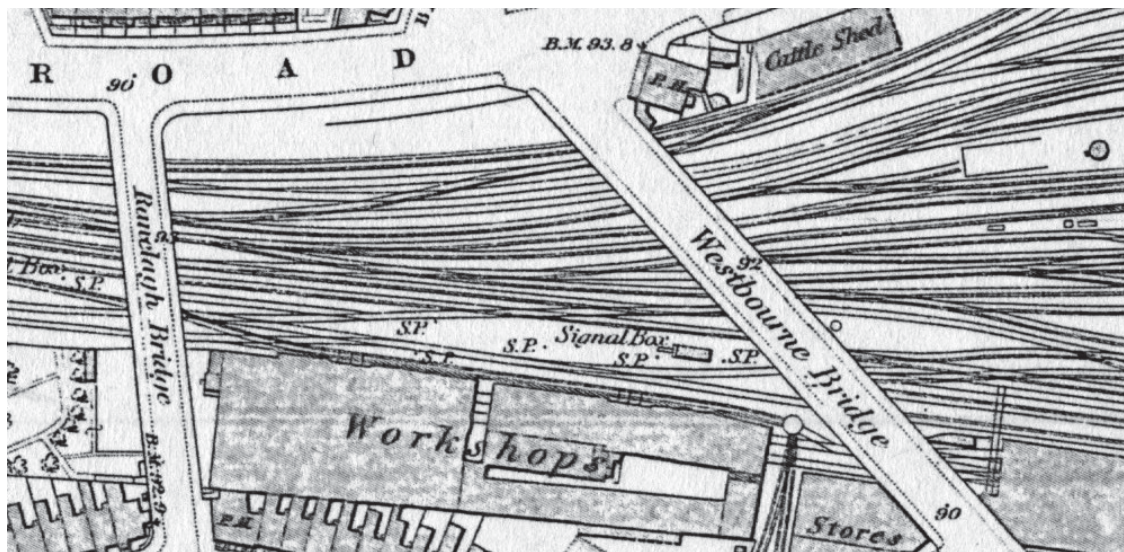


Fig 5 Detail from 1872 Ordnance Survey map of area to the west of Westbourne Bridge

### 3.2.1.8 Made ground and natural deposits in Departures Road

In borehole P19, a possibly 19th-century made ground surface of rubble mixed with re-deposited alluvium, was exposed to a depth of 3.55m. This deposit extended from 1.20m to 4.75m below ground level

Excavation of this borehole established natural gravels at 4.75m below the existing ground level.

### **3.2.2 St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Fareham Street and New Compton Street**

#### **3.2.2.1 Natural deposits post-medieval made ground and surface of granite setts at St Anselm's Place.**

In BST14P natural sandy clay was observed at 2m–4.15m below the existing ground level (116.73–114.58m ATD). This deposit became increasingly gravelly towards the bottom of the borehole at 114.58m–114.13m ATD.

In BST20E at 2.4m below existing ground level (116.53m ATD), brown alluvial sandy silt 0.6m deep, overlay a 0.4m deep layer of more gravelly sandy silt at 3–3.4m below ground level. This gave way to a more clay sandy silt at between 3.4m and 4m below ground level. At 4m below ground level (114.93m ATD) increased gravel content was again observed. This sequence of natural deposits was interpreted as reworked brickearth/Holocene alluvium possibly deposited during erosion of the natural sequence by the course of the Tyburn London Clay was observed at 114.53m ATD.

In BST14P 0.7m depth of sandy clay possibly representing 18th–19th-century made ground was observed at 1.3–2m below the existing ground level. This was overlain by a further 1.06m of made ground beneath a 20th-century cobbled road surface.

In BST20E 18th–19th-century made ground consisting of a 1.7m depth of brick rubble in ashy sandy silt 1.7m deep overlay the natural sequence.

In both BST14P and BST20E a surface of granite setts was observed just below the modern road surface.

#### **3.2.2.2 Gilbert Street, 19th-century arched brickwork and levelling deposits**

BST15R was excavated as both a starter pit and as an access trench. Modern made ground was observed to overlie arching brickwork. This brickwork was interpreted as probably forming part of a c 19th-century or later cellar or basement. The structure extended to at least 1.3m below the current ground level. Similar brickwork was also exposed in BST15RA, BST15RB and BST15RC.

In BST15 at least 1m of dumped deposits, interpreted as 19th-century or earlier levelling, were observed beneath the structure.

Modern made ground in BST15RA and BST15RB contained residual post-medieval c 17th–19th century clay tobacco pipe fragments.

#### **3.2.2.3 Natural deposits, 19th century deposits and brickwork in Davies St**

In starter pit and borehole BST022, situated at the junction with South Molton Lane, London Clay was observed at 6m below ground level i.e. 114.46m ATD. This was overlain by 1.6m depth of sand and gravels, whose upper horizon was at 116.06m ATD.

The sand and gravels were sealed by 0.3m depth of silty clays, whose upper horizon was at 116.36m ATD.

Window samples WS268F and WS269 in the basement of 65 Davies Street revealed further evidence for the natural sequence. In WS268F London Clay was observed at c 113.74m ATD, which was 4m below the existing ground level. This was overlain by 1m depth of sands and gravels whose upper horizon was at c 114.84m ATD. The gravels were in turn sealed by 1.8m depth of alluvial sandy clays whose upper horizon was at c 116.64m ATD. At the top of the sequence was mottled sandy clay observed at c 113.19m ATD. Survey details for this position had to be taken from site drawings as the position was inaccessible at the time of survey.

A similar sequence was recorded in WS269, where the upper horizon of London Clay was recorded at c 4.1m below the existing ground level at 113.74m ATD. Sands and gravels 0.75m deep, whose upper horizon was recorded at 116.09m ATD, overlay the clay. The gravels were in turn sealed by 1.6m depth of alluvial silty sandy clays whose.

In WS269 c 19th-century levelling deposits were observed between 0.75m and 1.75m below existing ground level.

In BST022 brickwork thought to be the foundation of a c 20th-century house was observed at a depth of 0.55m–1.00m, below the existing ground level. This structure truncated 3.1m depth of silty clays containing brick fragments.

In WS269 garden soil or levelling deposits of c 19th-century deposition, were observed at between 0.75m and 1.75m below existing ground level.

#### 3.2.2.4 *Davies Mews, natural stratigraphy and post-medieval deposits*

In starter pit and borehole BST023R, London Clay was observed at 114.07m ATD, 4.7m below the existing ground level. The London Clay was overlain by 2.25m depth of sandy clays mixed with gravels, whose upper horizon was at 116.32m ATD. This is fairly consistent with most of the results from Davies St.

Dumped deposits, containing domestic refuse and demolition materials of 1.6m depth overlay the natural sequence. These deposits were interpreted as possibly dating from the 19th century.

#### 3.2.2.5 *Fareham Street 19th-century brick surface, dumped deposits and natural gravel*

A starter pit for a window sample WS273 at the corner of Fareham Street and Dean Street contained a red brick surface located at 0.4m below the existing ground level. Although not fully exposed this brickwork was tentatively interpreted as 19th-century and may relate to an adjacent public house cellar.

A sequence of deposits was observed from 0.35m below ground level. This was tentatively interpreted as c 19th-century in date. The sequence continued to a depth of 2.45m, before giving way to 1.3m depth of undated silt and clay.

In WS273A a window sample was excavated to 5.6m below ground level. The upper horizon of natural gravel was recorded at 122.35m ATD. This was overlain by 2m depth of undated silty and gravelly clays. Above this a sequence of dumped deposits of 19th-century or later date was observed.

*New Compton Street, 17th–19th-century brick vaults*

Positions RT121 and RT121A were excavated in New Compton Street north-east of St Giles Passage. Remains of post-medieval brick vaults, interpreted as being of c 17th–19th-century construction (although more likely to be from the later end of this date range) were recorded in both positions. The top of these vaults were located at 0.70–0.75m below the existing ground level. In RT121 the top of the vault was removed exposing a void below.



## **4 Conclusions**

In the back of houses area to the rear of Platform 12 the watching brief located substantial remains of a granite sett surface in good condition, within the curtilage of the listed building. This surface appeared to stretch across the full width of the area north-east of the platform. The watching brief in this area also recorded detailed information on the construction of foundations of the riveted steel or wrought iron columns which run down the centre of the area, and the brick wall at its north-eastern limit. This granite sett surface was tentatively interpreted as being of late 19th or early 20th-century construction. Given the amount of expansion of this area of the station in the early 20th century, with the construction of the fourth span of the station in 1915 a 20th-century date for the surface may seem more likely.

At Platforms 13/14 and 15/16 some survival of late 19th–early 20th-century brickwork was noted.

Excavation of trial holes close to the canal wall, in the area of the former high level goods yard and coal depot, provided little information about the foundations of the wall. They were able to identify evidence for another granite sett surface in the north-eastern area of the site. A late 19th/early 20th-century date for the setts is suggested. They would certainly appear to pre-date the clearance of the goods yard area in the 1920s. Evidence for a similar surface and kerb was also recorded in the lower level to the north-west of the station east of Bishops Bridge Road.

North-west of Paddington Station, outside the curtilage of the listed building, evidence was found for the remains of brickwork, possibly forming part of a turntable from Brunel's original railway of the 1830s or early 1840s. This would seem to imply good potential for the localised survival of railway archaeology dating from the 19th century onwards in this area.

No archaeology of note was observed in borehole P19 in Departures Road, but the archaeologist was able to establish the upper level of natural sand and gravel at 4.75m below the existing ground level at 119.85m ATD.

Excavation of boreholes in the Bond Street Station section of Package 16A, Royal Oak to Farringdon GI exposed natural stratigraphy in St Anselm's Place, Davies Street and Davies Mews. In St Anselm's Place an alluvial sequence was observed at between 2m and 4m below existing ground level, 116.53m–114.93m ATD, these deposits were interpreted as Holocene deposits associated with the River Tyburn. In Davies Street and Davies Mews London Clay was observed at between 4m and 6m below ground level, 114.07m–114.84m ATD. In Davies Street London Clay was overlain by between 0.75m and 1.6m depth of sands and gravels. These sands and gravels were sealed by up to 1.8m depth of alluvial sandy silt clays, which were again interpreted as Holocene deposits associated with the Tyburn. The highest level of natural deposits in this area was at 117.19m ATD.

In Gilbert Street, arched brickwork of c 19th-century construction was encountered. Similarly, excavations in New Compton Street recorded remains of post-medieval brick vaults. These vaults could only be identified as dating from the 17th–19th century,

although the later end of this date range would appear more likely. A c 19th-century brick surface was recorded in Fareham Street.

Levelling deposits and post-medieval made ground were generally observed in most of the GI locations along the route of the Package 16A Royal Oak to Farringdon works. These deposits are of limited archaeological interest, as none were conclusively dated to earlier than the 19th century, although in Fareham Street undated deposits towards the bottom of the horizontal sequence were probably earlier.

## **5 Glossary**

bGL	below ground level (depth/level)
Holocene	Geological era from 10,000 BP to the present day
m ATD	Tunnel Datum (m ATD). This equals Ordnance Datum (Newlyn) + 100m.
Post-medieval	AD 1485 to present

## 6 Appendix: Interpreted results of interventions

### 6.1 Paddington

#### 6.1.1 P31

<b>P31</b>	
Location	Lower level East of Bishops Bridge Road South of South Wharves
Dimensions	3.0m x 1.0m x 1.3m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76818.07 36395.96
OS coordinates	526470.03 181546.15
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	122.36m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Modern made ground 1m deep
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 1.3m bGL
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated?)	Not observed
Extent of modern truncation	1.0m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Surface of granite setts [1011] and contemporary granite kerb [1012]	Late 19th–20th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>MOLA was requested to make a record of a 0.1m thick surface of granite setts [1011] exposed in this pit at 1.0m bGL, 121.36m ATD. Part of a contemporary granite kerb [1012] was also present within the trench at the same level.</p> <p>Only a brief record of these deposits and surfaces was possible, as it was not safe to enter the trench. Partial removal of the surface had already taken place prior to archaeological attendance.</p> <p>The trial pit was located outside the curtilage of the listed building, and was originally listed as TP31R.</p>	

### 6.1.2 TP516

<b>TP516</b>	
Location	Adjacent to canal wall
Dimensions	1.88m x 0.4–0.8m x 1.28m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76881.36 36359.60*
OS Coordinates	526534.13 181511.40 *
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	c 128.08m ATD (From level given for TP516 A)
Modern subsurface deposits	Tarmac to 0.16–0.2m bGL Concrete to 0.8m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of Trench 1.28m below ground level c 126.80m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated?)	None observed
Extent of modern truncation	0.16–0.8m deep
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Silty clays [1000] made ground >0.4m deep	Undated
Surface of 0.1m deep granite setts [1008] on 0.16m deep concrete [1009].	Late 19th–20th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
Mixed concrete and gravel 0.34m deep	Late 19th–20th-Century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>TP516 was excavated in order to examine footings to the adjacent wall alongside the south wharves. The trial pit was positioned away from the adjacent wall due to the presence of existing services and was largely unsuccessful in establishing adjacent footings. A second attempt to achieve a position (TP516A) was subsequently abandoned at an insignificant depth.</p> <p>In the deepest part of the trench silty clays [1000] at 0.8–1.28m bGL, 127.28–126.80m ATD, were truncated by concrete.</p> <p>In part of the trench a concrete base [1009] formed the base for a surface of granite setts [1008] which was present at 0.16m bGL, 127.92m ATD (see also TP516B).</p> <p>The trial pit was within the eastern extent of the curtilage of the listed building.</p> <p>* Coordinates were calculated from site plans with reference to results for TP516A.</p>	

### 6.1.3 TP516B

<b>TP516B</b>	
Location	Adjacent to canal wall
Dimensions	1.4m x 0.6m x 1.26m Deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76881.36 36358.00 *
OS Coordinates	526534.13 181509.80 *
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	c 128.08m ATD (from level given in records for TP516A)
Modern subsurface deposits	Tarmac and concrete to 0.16–0.44m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of Trench 1.26m below ground level c 126.82m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	0.16–0.44m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Silty clay made ground [1002] overlain by silty clay made ground [1000]	Undated
Mixed concrete and gravel [1010] 0.34m deep	Late 19th–20th-century
Concrete base [1009] of 0.14m depth supporting a 0.1m deep surface of Granite setts [1008]	Late 19th–20th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>TP516B was a trial pit excavated to examine footings to the adjacent wall alongside the south wharves.</p> <p>At the bottom of the observed sequence was 0.4m depth of mid greenish grey silty clay [1002] overlain by 0.16m depth of pale brown silty clay [1000] at 0.7m bGL.</p> <p>Mixed concrete and gravel [1010] was overlain by a concrete base [1009] which supported a surface of granite setts [1008] which was observed at 0.16 m bGL, 127.92m ATD.</p> <p>NB. The bottom of the wall footing was not observed by the archaeologist in the trial pit. Some attempt to probe for the footing was made during monitoring, but was not successful. Later probing by FUGRO was not monitored as there seemed little archaeological value in this. Excavation of the trench was hindered by continual inundation of water.</p> <p>The trial pit was within the eastern extent of the curtilage of the listed building.</p> <p>* Coordinates calculated from site plans with reference to results for TP516A</p>	

#### 6.1.4 TP527

<b>TP527</b>	
Location	Back of houses behind Platform 12
Dimensions	1.3m x 1.1m x 2.5m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76979.81 36253.13
OS coordinates	526635.28 181407.45
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	123.78m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Bituminous seal and concrete on sand to 0.26m bGL over dumped deposits to 1.05m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of Trench 2.5m bGL 121.28m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	To 1.05m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Wall foundation	19th-century
Concrete base [1014] supporting a 0.1m deep surface of granite setts [1013]	Late 19th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
Backfilled sand to 2.5m bGL [1015]	19th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>TP527 was a trial pit excavated in order to examine the foundations of the existing brick wall at the northerly end of the back of houses area.</p> <p>It was established that the concrete foundation for the brick wall extended to below 2.5m bGL, 121.28m ATD. The wall itself stepped out and bottomed at 1.64m bGL 122.14m ATD.</p> <p>Deposits of sand [1015] at 1.5m bGL, 122.28m ATD, which were backfilled over and around the foundation of the brick wall, underlying the later surface (see below).</p> <p>A concrete base [1014] of 0.3m thickness supported a 0.1m deep surface of granite setts [1013], which was observed at 1.05 m bGL, 122.73m ATD.</p> <p>The setts were exposed, planned and photographed and then a reduced trench excavated within an area of 0.5m x 0.5m.</p> <p>The trial pit was within the curtilage of the listed building.</p>	

### 6.1.5 TP541

<b>TP541</b>	
Location	Paddington Platform 12
Dimensions	1.10m x 0.88m x 1.25m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76909.63 36294.39
OS National grid coordinates	526564.10 181446.93
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	122.25m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Track ballast (ground surface) 0.25–0.90m thick (located 0.20m to 0.30m below platform surface). Cemented brick and concrete rubble depth unknown. 0.25m bGL  Made ground of re-deposited mixed sand and gravel. 0.90m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 1.25m below platform level 121.00m ATD
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	To 0.9m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	
<b>Date</b>	
Made ground	20th-century
[1020] Concrete footing for the 1916 steel column	20th-century
[1016] Four phases of brick work presumably a support for the modern platform	20th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Test pit TP541 was opened up along the track area up against the edge of the existing platform.</p> <p>In the centre of the trench made ground comprising re-deposited sand and gravel was sealed by track ballast to up to 0.90m depth</p> <p>Elsewhere a brick and concrete rubble made-ground was located at 0.25m bGL, 122.00m ATD. This was sealed by track ballast.</p> <p>A disused concrete cable trough was observed just below the surface of the track ballast adjacent to the platform.</p> <p>Along the northern edge of the trench adjacent to the platform a concrete column footing [1020] was sealed by brickwork [1016], which served as a support for the 1916 steel column and the existing platform surface.</p>	



### 6.1.6 TP543

<b>TP543</b>	
Location	Back of houses, to rear of Platform 12
Dimensions	1.6m x 1.4m x 1.9m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76977.44 36250.51
OS coordinates	526632.98 181404.78
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	123.77m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Bituminous seal and concrete on sand to 0.22m bGL with dumped deposits to 1.06m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of Trench 1.9m bGL 121. 87m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	To 1.06m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Column base to 1.86m bGL	c 19th-century
Backfilled sand [1015] to 1.9m bGL	Late 19th–20th-century
Concrete base [1014] supporting 0.1m deep surface of granite setts [1013]	Late 19th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>TP543 was a trial pit excavated to examine the base/foundations of an existing column.</p> <p>Below ground the base for the column fanned out as a series of riveted plates. It was not possible to clearly observe the underlying foundation, but it appeared to consist mainly of concrete.</p> <p>Deposits of sand [1015] were backfilled over and around the column base.</p> <p>A concrete base [1014] of 0.3m thickness supported a surface of granite setts [1013], which were observed at 1.06m bGL, 122.71m ATD. These setts and underlying concrete were partially removed in an area of 0.6m x 0.8m.</p> <p>It was established that the construction of the granite setts pre-dated a supporting concrete base around the column at ground level, but post-dated the construction of the column base itself.</p> <p>The trial pit was located within the curtilage of the listed building.</p>	

### 6.1.7 TP544

<b>TP544</b>	
Location	Back of houses, behind Platform 12
Dimensions	1.44m x 1.3m x 2.6m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76983.50 36243.61
OS Coordinates	526639.21 181398.04
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	123.75m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Bituminous seal and concrete to 0.22m bGL with made ground/dumped deposits to 1.08m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.6m bGL 121.15m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	To 1.08m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Column base to 2.04m bGL	19th-century
Sand and clay backfill [1017] 0.4–1.1m deep	Late 19th-century
Concrete base [1014] supporting a 0.1m deep surface of granite setts [1013]	Late 19th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>TP544 was a trial pit excavated to examine the foundations of a column supporting the overhead roof.</p> <p>The base of the column fanned out as a series of riveted plates. This was supported by what appeared to be a brick foundation although it could not be observed clearly.</p> <p>Sand and clay [1017] was backfilled over the column base.</p> <p>A concrete base [1014] of 0.34m depth supported a surface of granite setts [1013] which was observed at 1.08m bGL, 122.67m ATD.</p> <p>The granite setts were partially removed in an area approximately 0.5m x 1m. Underlying the supporting concrete was backfilled sand with some clay content [1017].</p> <p>It was established that the Granite sett surface post-dated the construction of the column.</p>	

### 6.1.8 WS290

<b>WS290</b>	
Location	'Back of houses', North of Platform 12
Dimensions	1m x 1m x 1.1–2.1m deep
London survey grid coordinates	76982.31 36247.38
OS coordinates	526637.92 181401.78
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	123.78m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Dumped deposits of ashy silt and gravel containing slag stone brick metal and glass (0.9m deep), beneath concrete slab (0.18m deep) in turn below a concrete slab (0.18m deep) overlain by a bituminous seal
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 2.1m bGL 121.68m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	?not reached (see summary)
Extent of modern truncation	1.1m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Fine sands and gravels [1015] >0.6m deep	Unknown
Surface of 0.1m deep granite setts on 0.3m deep concrete base	Late 19th–20th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Fine sands and gravels [1015] appeared to be redeposited material, rather than natural terrace sands and gravels. However, this was not entirely clear in the conditions of this limited exposure. These deposits were partially removed to 2.1m bGL, 121.68m ATD.</p> <p>Overlying the sands and gravels a concrete base [1014] supported a surface of granite setts [1013] at 1.1m bGL, 122.68m ATD. An area 0.5 x 0.6m of the setts was removed.</p> <p>The granite setts were sealed by the existing platform construction.</p> <p>The trench is within the curtilage of the listed building.</p>	

### 6.1.9 WS291

<b>WS291</b>	
Location	'Back of houses', North of Platform 12
Dimensions	1m x 1m x 1.1–2.1m deep
London survey grid coordinates	76970.75 36247.38
OS coordinates	526626.37 181401.78
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	123.73m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Existing slab and make-up: bituminous seal, over concrete slab (0.18m deep), over dumped deposits of ashy silt and gravel containing slag stone brick metal and glass (0.80–0.82m deep)
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 2.1m bGL 121.63m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	?not reached (see summary)
Extent of modern truncation	0.98–1.0m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Fine sands and gravels [1015] >0.6m deep	Unknown
Surface of 0.1m deep granite setts on 0.3m deep concrete	Late 19th–20th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>In the base of the trench underlying deposits were excavated in a small area to 2.1m bGL, 121.63m ATD. This consisted of fine sands and gravels which appeared to be imported material rather than natural terrace sands and gravels. However, this was uncertain in the conditions of this limited exposure.</p> <p>A concrete base [1014] supported a surface of granite setts [1013] which was at 0.98–1.00m bGL, 122.71–122.73m ATD. An area of 0.5m x 0.6m of the setts was removed to allow further excavation.</p> <p>The trench was within the curtilage of the listed building.</p>	

### 6.1.10 WS292

<b>WS292</b>	
Location	'Back of houses', North of Platform 12
Dimensions	1.24m x 0.88m x 1.0–1.9m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76974.45 36243.11
OS coordinates	526630.17 181397.31
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	123.68m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Dumped deposits of ashy silt and gravel containing slag, stone, brick, metal and glass (0.8m deep) sealed by 0.2m deep concrete slab under a bituminous seal
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 1.9m bGL 121.78m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	?not reached (see summary)
Extent of modern truncation	1.0–1.02m deep
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Fine sands and gravels [1015] >0.6m deep	Unknown
Concrete base [1014] 0.3m deep beneath surface of 0.1m deep granite setts	Late 19th–20th-century (cartographic and historical evidence)
<p>Fine sands and gravels [1015] appeared to be imported material, rather than natural terrace sands and gravels. These deposits were hand excavated to 1.9m bGL, 121.78m ATD.</p> <p>The sands and gravels were sealed by a concrete base [1014] supporting a surface of granite setts [1013] located at 1.0m–1.02m bGL, 122.68–122.66m ATD.</p> <p>Most of the starter pit was excavated down to the granite sett surface, but an area of circa 0.5m x 0.5m of the surface and supporting concrete were removed in order to allow further excavation.</p> <p>The trench was within the curtilage of the listed building.</p>	

### 6.1.11 TP542

<b>TP542</b>	
Location	Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16
Dimensions	0.95m E-W x 0.90m NS x 2.40m deep (from top of platform)
London Survey grid coordinates	76911.85 36297.41
OS National grid coordinates	526566.24 181450.01
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	123.75m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Made ground of alternating re-deposited clay and gravely sand 1.95m thick, beneath 0.29m coarser concrete bedding layer, sealed by 0.10m thick solid concrete supporting a 15mm thick concrete platform surface.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 2.40m bGL 121.35m ATD
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Gravelly sand possibly natural at 2.20m bGL 121.55m ATD
Extent of modern truncation	To a depth of 2.20m across entire area
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	
None present	N/A
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>A 0.10m thick later of ferrous stained gravely sand may form the surface of in-situ natural ground at 2.20m bGL, 121.55m ATD.</p> <p>Overlying the sand was a series of layers forming a substantial depth of made-ground (up to 1.95m thick). This made ground comprised alternating layers of clay and gravely sand (most likely re-deposited natural deposits).</p> <p>Above this a 0.29m thick layer of coarse concrete sub-base was revealed, which supported a 0.10m thick solid concrete bedding beneath the 15mm thick platform surface.</p>	

### 6.1.12 WS287

<b>WS287</b>	
Location	Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16
Dimensions	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.32m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76796.07 36382.22
OS National grid coordinates	526448.39 181531.86
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	123.35m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Made ground of mixed concrete with frequent brick fragments to 0.32m bGL, beneath solid concrete bedding layer for platform surface to 0.13 bGL, sealed by the platform floor surface of concrete/bitumen to 0.03m bGL.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 0.32m bGL 123.02m ATD
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	Across entire pit
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	
None present	NA
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>At the bottom of the trench was modern made ground at 0.13m bGL–0.32m bGL, 123.22–123.03m ATD. This made ground consisted of mixed concrete with frequent brick fragments. This deposit was too hard for the contractors to excavate, and the pit was abandoned at this point.</p> <p>A 100mm thick layer of solid concrete bedding supported the platform surface which consisted of 30mm thickness of concrete and bitumen covering a 100mm thick layer of solid concrete bedding.</p>	

### 6.1.13 WS287A

<b>WS287A</b>	
Location	Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16
Dimensions	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.19m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76786.19 36385.40 123.40
OS National grid coordinates	526438.43 181534.79
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	123.40m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	<p>Made ground of mixed concrete with frequent brick fragments 0.19-0.32m bGL.</p> <p>A solid concrete bedding layer for platform surface to 0.07m bGL.</p> <p>Platform floor surface of concrete/bitumen to 0.02m bGL.</p>
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	<p>Base of trench: 0.32m bGL</p> <p>123.08m ATD</p>
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	To 0.07m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
[1007] Brick and mortar wall or floor. Brickwork likely to be late Victorian or early 20th century	19th-20th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>From 0.07m bGL down to 0.19m bGL a late 19th or early 20th-century brick and mortar masonry structure was recorded. The pit was abandoned at this point as it was not possible to excavate around the structure.</p> <p>Overlying the structure a 50mm thick layer of solid concrete bedding that served to support the platform surface, which consisted of 20mm thickness of concrete and bitumen.</p>	



### 6.1.14 WS288

<b>WS288</b>	
Location	Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16
Dimensions	0.50m x 0.50m x 1.20m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76822.63 36369.94
OS National grid coordinates	526475.24 181520.25
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	123.31m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Made ground comprised of mixed sand/gravel with brick and concrete rubble to 1.20m bGL.  Solid concrete bedding layer for platform surface to 0.15m bGL.  Platform floor surface of concrete/bitumen to 0.02m bGL.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 1.20m bGL 122.11m ATD
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	Across entire pit
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
None present	N/A
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Modern made ground comprised mixed sand and gravel with brick and concrete rubble. The rubble inclusions became more frequent towards the base of the pit. This was located from 0.15m bGL, 123.16m ATD to 1.20m bGL, 122.11m ATD.</p> <p>Above this 130mm thick solid concrete bedding supported the 20mm thick platform surface, which consisted of concrete and bitumen.</p>	

### 6.1.15 WS289

<b>WS289</b>	
Location	Hammersmith and City Line, Platforms 15/16
Dimensions	0.50m x 0.50m x 1.20m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76866.13 36348.45
OS National grid coordinates	526519.26 181499.87
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	123.22m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	<p>Modern backfill consisting of mixed sand and gravel with brick and concrete rubble to 1.20m bGL overlain by mixed sand and redeposited clay with frequent flint and occasional brick to 0.30m bGL</p> <p>Solid concrete bedding layer for platform surface to 0.14m bGL. Supporting a Platform surface of concrete/bitumen to 0.02m bGL.</p>
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 1.20m bGL 121.02m ATD
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	Across entire pit
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
[1006] Brick Wall 0.14m below ground level. Victorian yellow stock bricks. 1.06m deep.	19th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Natural deposits were not reached in this test pit.</p> <p>At 0.30m bGL, 122.92m ATD, made ground consisting of mixed sand and gravel with brick and concrete rubble was recorded.</p> <p>Overlying this was further made ground from 0.14m bGL, 12.08m ATD consisting of mixed sand and re-deposited clay with frequent flint and occasional brick inclusions.</p> <p>Overlying this was a 120mm thick layer of solid concrete bedding which served to support the platform surface.</p> <p>This surface consisted of 20mm thickness of concrete and bitumen.</p> <p>In the western corner of the trench at 0.14m bGL, a yellow stock brick wall was partially revealed which was interpreted as being of Victorian date.</p>	

### 6.1.16 TP525

<b>TP525</b>	
Location	Platforms 13-14
Dimensions	0.95m x 0.80m x 2.13m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76867.35 36331.58
OS National grid coordinates	526520.91 181483.01
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	123.30m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	<p>Modern backfill made ground was observed to 0.65m bGL.</p> <p>Overlying this was a solid concrete bedding layer for the platform surface to 0.21m bGL.</p> <p>Platform floor surface consisted of concrete to 0.09m bGL</p>
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	<p>Base of trench: 2.13m bGL</p> <p>121.17m ATD</p>
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	2.13m from ground level across whole area
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Levelling deposit of gravelly sand with redeposited clay and brick rubble to 2.13m bGL beneath gravelly sand to 0.85m bGL	19th/20th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The lower part of the deposit sequence consisted of 1.28m depth of mixed coarse sand and redeposited clay, which still contained some fragments of brick. This was overlain by 0.15-0.2m depth of gravelly coarse sand containing brick and concrete. Above this was a concrete bedding layer for the Platform surface, which consisted of a solid concrete subsurface of 0.12m thickness supporting the 90mm thick concrete platform surface.</p> <p>A concrete column footing in the south-west corner of the trench extended to the full depth of the trench and beyond.</p>	

### 6.1.17 WS258

<b>WS258</b>	
Location	South-west of Westbourne Bridge South of Westway
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 1.2m deep
London survey Grid coordinates	76416.29 36429.32
OS Coordinates	526067.61 181569.38
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	121.85m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Modern made ground from 0.0m–1.2m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.2m below current ground level
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	1.2m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brick surface	19th-century?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>MOLA were asked to look at brickwork encountered during the excavation of a starter pit for WS258.</p> <p>A red brick surface [1] was observed in the base of the starter pit at 1.2m below the current ground surface (120.65m ATD). Identification was visual only as it was not possible to hand inspect the surface.</p> <p>The brickwork could not initially be conclusively attributed to any of the structures visible on the late 19th century map of 1872 or on the ordnance survey of 1914.</p> <p>Subsequent research suggested it may be form part of a turntable from Brunel's original railway of the 1830s or early 1840s. If it is not, it is most probably from a 19th or 20th-century railway structure. This indicates localised survival of railway archaeology below the base of the cutting in this area, and potentially across the remainder of both worksites west of Westbourne Bridge, which lie at a similar level.</p> <p>It is worth noting that a brick obstruction was also recorded in logs for WS258A (not monitored) at OS Grid coordinates 526066.96 181570.21.</p>	

### 6.1.18 P19

<b>P19</b>	
Location	Paddington Departures Road
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.45m x 1.2m–5m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	76940.03 36065.65
OS National grid coordinates	52660.24 181219.07
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	124.60m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Modern levelling deposits to 0.67m bGL  Tarmac surface on concrete slab to 0.27m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of starter pit 1.20m bGL. Base of borehole observed to 5.00m bGL 119.60m ATD
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Sand and gravel 4.75m bGL (seen in bore hole only) 119.85m ATD
Extent of modern truncation	To a depth of 4.75m across entire area
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Levelling deposits	19th–20th-century 1.20m–4.75m bGL
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>In the borehole natural loose coarse sandy terrace gravels were observed from 4.75m-5.00m bGL. The natural was overlain by backfilled 19th-century levelling deposits of rubble mixed with re-deposited alluvium extended from 1.20–4.75m bGL.</p> <p>In the west side of the starter pit purple red brick rubble was backfilled filled a service trench. This was sealed by 0.4m depth of modern levelling deposits.</p> <p>A possible drain of roughly 0.26m thickness was observed running from the north-east to the south-west. This was laid in a cut backfilled with sandy gravelly silts and clays.</p> <p>The existing slab consisted of 0.27m thick tarmac and concrete.</p> <p>No archaeological deposits were observed within the starter pit.</p>	

## 6.2 St Anselm's Place, Gilbert Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Fareham Street and New Compton Street

### 6.2.1 BST14P

<b>BST14P</b>	
Location	St Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 4.6m deep
London survey Grid Coordinates	78878.07 35792.55
OS National grid coordinates	528544.17 180994.90
Modern Ground Level (adjacent to pit)	118.73 ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Tarmac to 0.08m bGL, sealing cobbles to 0.24m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Borehole observed to 4.6m bGL (114.13m ATD)
Natural Geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Terrace gravels 4.15–4.60m bGL (114.58–114.13m ATD)
Extent of modern truncation	2m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial pale grey becoming orange sandy clay with fine roots at top, which became increasingly gravelly with depth, at 2.00–4.15m bGL (116.73–114.58m ATD)	Prehistoric
Dumped material: a 0.70m depth of soft dark grey / black fine sandy clay occasionally organic with moderately frequent small brick and stone fragments, sealed by more orange brown clays with frequent brick and stone fragments at 0.24–1.3m bGL, 118.49–117.43m ATD	19th-century?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The surface of the natural terrace gravels was observed at 4.15m bGL, 114.58m ATD.</p> <p>The gravels were sealed by alluvial sandy clay, potentially Tyburn alluvium. The surface of the alluvium was at 2.00m bGL, 116.73m ATD.</p> <p>Overlying this was dumped material, possibly of 19th-century date. Above this was 0.16m depth of 20th century cobbles sealed by 80mm of tarmac.</p>	

## 6.2.2 BST20E

<b>BST20E</b>	
Location	St Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 1.2m with borehole to 4.4m deep
London Survey Grid coordinates	78885.02 35794.00
OS National grid coordinates	528551.07 180996.51
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench)	118.93 m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete and hogging 0.20–0.70m bGL granite setts 0.12–0.2m bGL 0.00–0.12m bGL tarmac
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Starter pit to 1.2m bGL (117.73m ATD) Borehole to 4.4m bGL (114.53m ATD)
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	London Clay 4.4m bGL (114.53m ATD)
Extent of modern truncation	0.7m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial Gravelly clays 4.0m bGL (114.93m ATD)	Prehistoric
Alluvial clay at 3.4m bGL (115.53m ATD)	Prehistoric
Gravelly alluvial sandy silt at 3.0m bGL (115.93m ATD)	Prehistoric
Alluvial sandy silt at 2.4m bGL (116.53m ATD)	Prehistoric
Brick rubble in ashy sandy silt	18th–19th-Century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Natural London Clay was observed at 4.4m bGL (114.53m ATD).</p> <p>This was overlain by a 1.6m depth of alluvial deposits. These deposits were interpreted as reworked brickearth/Holocene alluvium, possibly indicating erosion of the natural sequence by the course of the Tyburn.</p> <p>The alluvial sequence was sealed by 1.7m depth of 18th to 19th-century dumped levelling deposits.</p> <p>Above this 0.5m depth of concrete and hogging supported a 20th century surface of granite setts, which were sealed by the tarmac road surface.</p>	

### 6.2.3 BST15R

<b>BST15R</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 1m deep
London Survey Grid Coordinates	78802.48 35844.20
OS National grid coordinates	528467.32 78802.48
Modern ground level (adjacent to pit)	121.09m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Made ground 0.25m–1.00m bGL Concrete 0.10m–0.25m bGL Tarmac to 0.10m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of Trench 1m bGL (120.09m ATD)
Natural geology observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	unknown
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brickwork	19th-century?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Arching brickwork of c 19th-century construction was encountered at 1.00m bGL (120.09m ATD).</p> <p>The brickwork was overlain by 0.75m depth of modern dumped deposits of light brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments, mortar and fine gravel. The dumped deposits were in turn overlain by 0.15m depth of modern concrete supporting 0.10m depth of tarmac.</p> <p>This intervention was originally recorded as BST015R.</p>	



## 6.2.4 BST15R (Trench)

<b>BST15R (Trench)</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 1.5m x 1.45m–2.5m deep
London Survey Grid Coordinates	78802.48 35844.20 *
OS National grid coordinates	528467.32 78802.48*
Modern Ground level (adjacent to pit)	121.09m ATD*
Modern subsurface deposits	Dumped material 0.25–1.00m bGL Concrete 0.10–0.25m bGL Tarmac 0.00–0.10m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Deepest part of trench 1.45m bGL (118.64m ATD) probed to 2.5m bGL 117.59m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	unknown
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Levelling deposits: loose light brown clayey sand (fill) was encountered during probing from 1.45–2.5m bGL (118.64–117.59m ATD).	Post-medieval 18th-century or earlier
Cellar / basement: arching brickwork stepped downward from west to east, from 0.82m–1.15m bGL (120.27–119.94m ATD). At the deepest point the brickwork was later broken out to reveal it continued to 1.3m bGL (118.79m ATD), followed by a void to 1.45m bGL (118.64m ATD).	19th-century or later
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Levelling deposits extended from the base of the trench up to 1.45m bGL, 118.64m ATD.</p> <p>The brickwork was interpreted as forming the arching roof of a cellar / basement of c 19th-century or later construction.</p> <p>The brickwork was overlain by a 0.75m depth of modern dumping: light brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments, mortar and fine gravel. These deposits were sealed by 0.15m deep concrete, onto which was laid 0.10m depth of tarmac.</p> <p>* No data available; given as per BST15R</p>	

### 6.2.5 BST15RA

<b>BST15RA</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.8m deep
London Survey Grid Coordinates	78803.00 35842.90
OS National grid coordinates	528467.86 181043.32
Modern Ground level (Adjacent to trench)	121.07m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete at 0.12m bGL (120.95m ATD) Tarmac surface, 0.12m deep
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.8m below current ground level 120.27m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	unknown
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brickwork at 0.8m bGL (120.27m ATD) at which point the investigation was terminated. Overlain by:	19th-century?
Moderately firm oxidised orangey brown clay with occasional gravel and root traces, 0.10m thick, at 0.7m–0.8m bGL (119.27–120.27m ATD). Sealed by:	19/20th-century ?
Modern made ground: dumped light brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments, mortar and fine gravel and very occasional clay pipe fragments and oyster shell, 0.4m thick at 0.3–0.7m bGL (120.77m ATD).	19/20th-century ?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Arching brickwork, probably from a cellar/basement, was overlain by a more recent dumping and modern made ground.</p> <p>In the top of the trench 0.18m depth of concrete supported 0.12m depth of tarmac.</p> <p>This trench was originally recorded as BST015RA</p>	

### 6.2.6 BST15RB

<b>BST15RB</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 1.1m deep
London Survey Grid Coordinates	78800.69 35850.92
OS National grid coordinates	528465.35 181051.28
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench)	121.06m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete 0.18m deep at 0.10m BGL (120.96m ATD) Tarmac 0.10m deep at Ground Level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench 1.1m bGL 119.94m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	unknown
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brickwork at 1.10m bGL (119.94m ATD) at which point the investigation was terminated	19th-century?
Modern dumped deposits: light brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments, mortar and fine gravel, occasional clay pipe fragments and oyster shell, with the deposit becoming more clayey with depth, 0.82m thick, 0.28m–1.10m bGL (120.78–119.96m ATD)	Modern
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The arching brickwork was probably from a cellar or basement, of approximately 19th-century date.</p> <p>The brickwork was overlain by more recent dumped deposits, which were sealed by the current concrete and tarmac ground surface.</p> <p>This trench was originally recorded as BST015RB.</p>	

### 6.2.7 BST15RC

<b>BST15RC</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.82m deep
London Survey Grid coordinates	78803.75 35839.83
OS National grid coordinates	528468.69 181040.27
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench)	121.07m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete at 0.25m bGL (121.02m ATD), 0.20m deep Tarmac at ground level, 0.05m deep
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	1m below current ground level 120.07m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	unknown
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brickwork at 0.82m bGL (120.25m ATD), sealed by:	19th-century?
Dumped deposits: light brown clayey sand with frequent: brick fragments, mortar and fine gravel and occasional: clay pipe fragments and oyster shell, 0.57m deep. This deposit becoming more clayey with depth. 0.25–0.82m bGL (120.82–120.25m ATD)	19/20th-century
Modern made ground	
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Arching brickwork, probably from a cellar or basement of approximately 19th-century date, was encountered and the pit terminated at 0.82m bGL (120.25m ATD).</p> <p>The brickwork was sealed by more recent dumped deposits (modern made ground), overlain by the current concrete and tarmac ground surface.</p>	

### 6.2.8 BST022

<b>BST022</b>	
Location	Davies Street at entrance to South Molton Lane
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 6.1m deep
London Survey Grid coordinates	78886.84 35857.56
OS National grid coordinates	528551.30 181060.09
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench)	120.46m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Sand and brick at 0.5–0.55m bGL Concrete 0.15m thick at 0.35m bGL Tarmac 0.20m thick at 0.15m bGL Mortar bedding 0.10m thick at 0.05m bGL Paving at ground level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Borehole observed to 6.1m bGL 114.36m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	London Clay at 6m bGL 114.46m ATD Natural sand and gravels at 4.4m bGL 116.06m ATD
Extent of modern truncation	To 1m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial yellowy brown firm mottled silty clay with root traces, 4.10–4.4m bGL (116.36–116.06m ATD)	Prehistoric
Alluvial mid reddish brown silty clay, 1.00m–4.10m bGL (119.46–116.36m ATD)	Prehistoric
Brick foundation 0.55–1.00m bGL (119.46–119.91m ATD)	20th-Century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The surface of the London Clay was identified in the borehole at 6.00m bGL (114.46m ATD). This was overlain by a 1.6m depth of grey green natural gravels in medium sand matrix with iron staining.</p> <p>The natural gravels were overlain by a 0.3m depth of alluvial silty clay with root traces, which was in turn overlain by 3.10m depth of reddish brown silty clay. These alluvial deposits were interpreted as Holocene alluvium, possibly indicating erosion of the natural sequence by the course of the Tyburn, although there was some contamination of the upper horizon by brick fragments.</p> <p>The alluvial sequence was truncated by brickwork interpreted as the foundations of a 20th-century house.</p> <p>The brickwork was overlain by modern made ground of sand with brick fragments, concrete, and tarmac, this was overlain by mortar bedding for the current pavement.</p>	

### 6.2.9 BST023R

<b>BST023R</b>	
Location	Davies Mews
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 4.7m deep
London Survey Grid Coordinates	78953.66 35782.12
OS National grid coordinates	528619.98 180986.36
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete at 0.25m bGL (118.52m ATD) Hardcore at 0.15m bGL (118.62m ATD) Tarmac at ground level
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench)	118.77m ATD
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of deposits 4.7m below current ground level 114.07m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	London Clay at 4.7m bGL (114.07m ATD)
Extent of modern truncation	0.85m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial sandy clays with gravels at 2.45–4.7m bGL (116.32–114.07m ATD). Overlain by:	Prehistoric
Dumped material: 0.35m deep mid brown sandy silt with moderately frequent brick fragments, mortar and gravel at 2.10 bGL (116.67m ATD). Overlain by:	19th-century ?
0.75m deep mortar and brick rubble, surface at 1.35m bGL (117.42m ATD). Sealed by:	19/20th-century ?
0.5m deep soft mid to dark brown sandy silt occasional oyster shell, animal bone and pottery fragments. Overlain by:	19/20th-century ?
Modern made ground consisting of orangey brown sandy clays with frequent brick and stone fragments, 0.45m deep at 0.85m bGL (117.92m ATD).	20th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>London Clay was identified at the base of the borehole. This was overlain by a 2.25m depth of alluvial sandy clays with gravels interpreted as Holocene alluvium, possibly indicating erosion of the natural sequence by the course of the Tyburn.</p> <p>The alluvium was overlain by a sequence of 19th-century and later dumped deposits, up to 0.85m bGL (117.92m ATD). Over this was 0.45m depth of modern made ground, in turn overlain by the current concrete, hardcore, and tarmac ground surface.</p>	

### 6.2.10 WS268

<b>WS268</b>	
Location	Gilbert St. 7m north of corner with Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	78823.20 35788.63
OS National grid coordinates	528489.42 180989.59
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	120.99m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Brick and concrete at 0.5m bGL (120.49m ATD) Modern made ground at 0.2m bGL (120.79m ATD) Concrete at 0.1m bGL (120.89m ATD) Tarmac at ground level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.5m bGL (115.99m ATD)
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	all
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
None	
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
The starter pit was terminated on discovery of a 20th-century sloping brick/concrete structure at 0.5m bGL, this was overlain by 0.3m depth of mid brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments, interpreted as modern made ground. Above this was 0.1m depth of concrete, beneath 0.1m depth of tarmac	

### 6.2.11 WS268F

<b>WS268F</b>	
Location	In north-west corner of the basement of 65 Davies Street, adjacent to Gilbert Street. north of corner with Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 4.1m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	78822.00 35810.00
OS National grid coordinates	528487.69 181010.92
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	117.84m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete 0.28m deep at ground level, over: Modern made ground 0.27m deep at 0.28m bGL (117.56m ATD)
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	113.74m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	London Clay at 4m bGL (113.84m ATD) Natural orange brown sand and gravel at 3.00m bGL (114.84m) ATD, 1.00m deep
Extent of modern truncation	0.55m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial sandy clay at 1.2m bGL (116.64m ATD), 1.80m deep	Prehistoric
Dumped mottled orange brown sandy clay at 0.55m bGL (117.29m ATD)	Undated
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>London Clay was overlain by a 1.00m depth of natural sand and gravel.</p> <p>These natural deposits were overlain by alluvial sandy clay, interpreted as Holocene alluvium, and possibly indicating erosion of the natural sequence by the course of the Tyburn.</p> <p>Overlying this was an undated dumped deposit of sandy clay, sealed by 0.27m of modern made ground, overlain by 0.28m depth of concrete.</p>	



### 6.2.12 WS268A

<b>WS268A</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street. 5m north of corner with Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.75m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	78823.45 35788.04
OS National grid coordinates	528489.69 180989.01
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	120.98m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Modern brickwork/concrete at 0.75m bGL (120.23m ATD) Modern made ground 0.5m depth at 0.25m bGL (120.73m ATD) Concrete 0.20m depth at 0.05m bGL (120.93m ATD) Tarmac 0.05m depth at ground level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.75m below current ground level 120.23m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	0.75m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
None present	
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
The starter pit was terminated on reaching an impenetrable brick/concrete structure at 0.75m depth. Above this the trench contained a 0.5m depth of modern made ground, overlain by 0.2m depth of concrete sealed by 0.05m depth of tarmac.	

### 6.2.13 WS268B

<b>WS268B</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street 11m north of corner with Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.82m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	78821.90 35792.43
OS National grid coordinates	528488.03 180993.36
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	121.01m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Brick/concrete structure at 0.82m bGL Made ground at 0.20m bGL Concrete at 0.10m bGL Tarmac 0.10m deep at ground level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.82m below current ground level 120.19m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	0.82m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
None present	
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The starter pit was terminated on discovery of a 20th-century brick/concrete structure encountered at 0.82m bGL. This structure was overlain by a 0.62m depth of modern made ground consisting of mid brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments. The made ground was sealed by a 0.1m depth of concrete, beneath 0.1m depth of tarmac.</p>	

### 6.2.14 WS268C

<b>WS268C</b>	
Location	Gilbert Street. 9m north of corner with Anselm's Place
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.54m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	78822.42 35791.00
OS National grid coordinates	528488.58 180991.94
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	120.99m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Modern brick/concrete at 0.54m bGL (120.45m ATD) Made ground 0.34m deep at 0.2m bGL (120.79m ATD) Concrete 0.12m deep at 0.08m bGL Tarmac 0.08m deep at ground level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.54m bGL (119.45m ATD)
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	0.54m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
None present	
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
The starter pit was terminated on a 20th-century brick/concrete structure at 0.54m bGL. Overlying the structure was 0.34m depth of modern made ground consisting of mid brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments. The made ground was sealed by 0.12m depth of concrete sealed by tarmac.	

### 6.2.15 WS269

<b>WS269</b>	
Location	65 Davies Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 5m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	78846.99 35804.70
OS National grid coordinates	528512.20 181006.26
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	117.84m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	<p>Levelling firm greyish green / brownish grey silty clay with occasional sand and brick, 0.45m deep at 0.75m bGL (117.09m ATD)</p> <p>Levelling orangey brown sandy clay with brick &amp; concrete, 0.2m deep at 0.55m bGL (117.29m ATD)</p> <p>Loose sands and gravels, brick &amp; concrete rubble 0.35m deep at 0.2m bGL (117.64m ATD)</p> <p>Concrete 0.2m deep at ground level</p>
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of borehole 5m bGL 112.84m ATD
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	London Clay at 4.1m bGL 113.74m ATD Loose pale greenish grey clast supported gravels at 3.35m bGL, 114.49m ATD, 0.75m thick
Extent of modern truncation	1.2m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial soft mid orangey brown slightly sandy clay at 2.87m bGL, 114.97m ATD, 0.48m deep. Overlain by:	Prehistoric
Alluvial firm pale greyish brown silty clay at 1.75m bGL, 116.09m ATD. Sealed by:	Prehistoric
Possible garden soil: dark grey/ black friable humic silty clay with occasional sand, detrital organics and building material fragments. 0.55m deep, upper horizon was at 1.2m bGL	19th-Century?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>London Clay was overlain by gravels, up to 3.35m bGL. Overlying the natural geology was an alluvial sequence of sandy clay overlain by silty clay.</p> <p>The alluvial sequence was sealed by a possibly 19th-century garden soil at 1.2m bGL.</p> <p>This was in turn overlain by modern levelling layers and the current concrete ground surface.</p>	

### 6.2.16 WS273

<b>WS273</b>	
Location	Fareham Street corner of Dean Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.4m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	79924.43 36045.16
OS National grid coordinates	529583.64 181273.71
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench )	126.05
Modern subsurface deposits	Levelling/made ground 0.1m deep at 0.3m bGL (125.75m ATD) Concrete 0.22m deep at 0.08m bGL (125.97m ATD) Tarmac 0.08m deep at ground level.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.4m below current ground level
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	0.4m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brick surface	19th-century?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>A red brick surface observed in the base of the starter pit was at 0.4m bGL (125.65m ATD). Identification was visual only as it was not possible to hand inspect the surface. The brickwork was interpreted as either part of an adjacent Public House cellar or a drain, of not earlier than 19th-century date.</p> <p>The structure was overlain by 0.1m depth of brick rubble supporting 0.22m depth of concrete sealed by 0.08m depth of tarmac.</p>	

## 6.2.17 WS273A

<b>WS273A</b>	
Location	Fareham Street at corner of Dean Street
Dimensions	0.5m x 0.5m x 5.60m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	79915.16 36041.89
OS National grid coordinates	529574.46 181270.20
Modern Ground level (adjacent to trench )	126.10m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Tarmac to 0.1m bGL over Concrete to 0.35m bGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Window sample to 5.60m below current ground level
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Gravel at 3.75–5.60m bGL (122.35–120.50m ATD)
Extent of modern truncation	2.45m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Alluvial very dark brown humic clayey silt, gritty with residual? fragments of CBM and flint 0.4m deep at 3.35m bGL (122.75m ATD). Overlain by:	Undated/uncertain
Alluvial mid-brown gritty silt with moderate fine to granular flint, 0.9m deep at 2.45m bGL (123.65m ATD). Overlain by:	Undated/uncertain
Dumped deposits: dark brown crumbly silt with ash, frequent gravel, pot, tile and CBM fragments, 0.75m deep, overlain by 0.2m of orange brown clay and gravel, at 1.7m bGL (124.40m ATD). Overlain by:	Post-medieval: 18th–19th-century ?
Dumped material: dark greyish brown soft sandy silts or clays with frequent gravel, pot and CBM fragments, 1.35m deep at 0.35m bGL (125.65m ATD).	19th-century?
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The window sample recorded natural gravels up to a depth 3.75m bGL.</p> <p>The gravels were overlain by a 1.3m-deep alluvial sequence, which consisted of humic clay silt overlain by gravelly clay silt. This alluvial sequence was difficult to interpret, but the presence of ceramic building material may indicate disturbance or redeposition of possibly Holocene alluvium.</p> <p>Overlying the alluvial deposits were dumped deposits tentatively interpreted as possibly 18th–19th century in origin. These dumped were in turn overlain by further dumped deposits, possibly 19th-century in origin. These were sealed by 0.25m depth of concrete below 0.10m depth of tarmac.</p>	

### 6.2.18 RT121

<b>RT121</b>	
Location	New Compton Street, north-east of St Giles Passage
Dimensions	0.75 x 0.5 x 1.0m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	80351.31 35974.69
OS National grid coordinates	530012.07 181214.02
Modern ground level (adjacent to trench)	123.36m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Tarmac to 0.1m bGL over Concrete to 0.7m BGL
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	void at 0.75m–1.0m bGL (122.61m–122.36m ATD)
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	Not reached
Extent of modern truncation	0.7m
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Arched Brick Vault, at 0.7m bGL (122.66m ATD). Made of 210–220mm x 90–95mm x 60mm dark red bricks with considerable amounts of added grog, stones and coal dust.	Post- medieval: 17th–19th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The top of a brick vault was located at right angles to the road at 0.7m bGL (122.66m ATD). These vaults are tentatively interpreted as 17th–19th-century in construction, although a date towards the later end of this date range is probably most likely. The top of the vault had been removed revealing two sides, retaining a void (a hazard for the BH rig). The wall formed the north and west side of the starter pit.</p> <p>The brickwork was overlain by 0.6m-deep concrete below 0.1m-deep tarmac.</p>	

### 6.2.19 RT121A

<b>RT121A</b>	
Location	New Compton Street, north-east of St Giles Passage
Dimensions	0.5 x 0.4 x 0.8m deep
London Survey grid coordinates	80348.00 5968.46
OS National grid coordinates	530008.92 181207.71
Modern ground level adjacent to trench	123.37m ATD
Modern subsurface deposits	Modern made ground 0.25m deep at 0.5m bGL (122.87m ATD) Concrete 0.4m deep at 0.1m bGL (123.27m ATD) Tarmac 0.1m deep at ground level
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench 0.8m bGL (122.57m ATD)
Natural observed (truncated/not truncated ?)	None observed
Extent of modern truncation	0.75m bGL
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Date</b>
Arched brick vault, top at 0.75m bGL (122.62m ATD). Made of 210–220mm x 90–95mm x 60mm dark red bricks with considerable inclusions of added grog, stones and coal dust.	17th–19th-century
<b>Trench interpretation and summary</b>	
A brick vault is considered to be 17th–19th century in construction, although a date towards the later end of this date range is probably most likely. The brickwork was sealed by 0.25m depth of modern made ground, beneath 0.4m depth of concrete, which was in turn sealed by 0.1m depth of tarmac.	



## 7 NMR OASIS Archaeological Report Form

**OASIS ID: molas1-111828**

### Project details

Project name	Crossrail Package 16A, Paddington Integration Project (PIP) and Royal Oak to Farringdon
Short description of the project	A number of trial pits and starter pits for window samples were monitored in and around Paddington Station. The principal aim of the work prevent/damage to heritage assets, including features forming part of or associated with the Grade 1 listed building, and record any other railway/industrial archaeological remains. Within Paddington station c late 19th/20th-century granite sett surfaces were observed in several areas. To the north of the station, a red brick surface was observed which may be part of a turntable from Brunel's original railway of the 1830s or early 1840s. A number of similar interventions were also observed in several locations in Westminster where the natural sequence was recorded. Brickwork c 19th-century or later was observed in Gilbert Street and Davies Street.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2009 End: 22-04-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	XRK09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	XRL09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	Area of Archaeological Importance
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure

Current Land use Other 11 - Thoroughfare

Monument type SURFACE Post Medieval

Monument type SURFACE Modern

Monument type TURNTABLE Post Medieval

Monument type BRICK Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Crossrail act 2008

#### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER PADDINGTON  
BAYSWATER AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE Crossrail Package 16A,  
Paddington Integration Project (PIP) and Royal Oak to Farringdon

Postcode W2

Study area 5.00 Kilometres

Site coordinates TQ 26560 81350 51.5163814871 to 0.175804268913 51 30 58 N 000 10  
32 W Point

Site coordinates TQ 28488 80990 51.5127097587 to 0.148161420444 51 30 45 N 000 08  
53 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 14.07m Max: 17.19m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation MOLA

Project brief Crossrail

originator

Project design originator MOLA

Project director/manager Nicholas Elsdon

Project supervisor Andy Daykin

Project supervisor Dave Sankey

Project supervisor Graham Spurr

Project supervisor Antony Francis

Type of sponsor/funding body Transport Infrastructure Body

Name of sponsor/funding body Crossrail

### Project archives

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available 'Database','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Crossrail , Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigations, Package 16A: Paddington Integration Project (PIP) and Royal Oak Portal to Farringdon (XRK09 and XRL09)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daykin A
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	MOLA
Description	Unpublished client report in pro-forma Crossrail format with very tables of interventions
<hr/>	
Entered by	adaykin (adaykin@museumoflondon.org.uk)
Entered on	12 October 2011