

**No.1 Canon Row
City of Westminster
London
SW1A 2JN**

Site Code **CNO17**
NGR 530236 179709
OASIS reference molas1-308029

Planning reference 16/07441/LBC
Condition Number 10

Report on an archaeological watching brief

Sign-off History:

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1	13.03.18	Daniel Harrison Senior Archaeologist	Claire Cogar Project Manager	First issue for client review

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by MOLA in the street at Canon Row, City of Westminster. The report was commissioned from MOLA by Willmott Dixon Interiors.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2017a) a watching brief was carried out on the site between 23rd October 2017 and 30th January 2018 to monitor the installation of new services as part of the refurbishment of 1 Canon Row, a former Police station. All work was undertaken in Canon Row- a thoroughfare to the west of 1 Canon Row, and in Derby Gate just to the north of Canon Row.

The watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of two small test pit trenches in the pavement against the west wall of the building and three lengths of services trenching in the roadway itself.

Ground raising deposits containing pottery dating from the 18th century were seen in the two test pits, covered by later 19th century ground-raising deposits. In the other trenches, all of which were located in the roadway in Canon Row, deposits likely dating from the 19th century were seen below modern made ground and tarmac. In the northernmost trench in Canon Row- where it meets Derby Gate, the top of an 18th or 19th century arched brick drain or sewer was partially exposed, crossing the trench from west to east- parallel with Derby Gate.

Natural deposits were not encountered during the watching brief.

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Looking east

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by MOLA at No.1 Canon Row ('the site') between 23rd October 2017 and 30th January 2018 (see Fig 1). This document is the Report on that work.
- 1.1.2 Two desk top archaeological assessments were previously prepared which cover the whole area of the site (MOLA 2015) and (Purcell 2016). These documents 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).
- 1.1.3 Further to the condition on Planning Consent, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared by MOLA (2017a). All archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with that WSI.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the watching brief took place was fully set out in Section 1.4 of the previous *Heritage Impact Assessment* (Purcell 2016). The planning history of the site was set out in Section 2.4 of that document, and the planning background in that document's Appendix.
- 1.2.2 The watching brief was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to the Planning Consent given by the City of Westminster (Consent reference 16/07441/LBC; Condition number 10).

1.3 Scope of the watching brief

- 1.3.1 An archaeological watching brief is normally a limited fieldwork exercise. It is not the same as full excavation, though individual features may be fully excavated.
- 1.3.2 The watching brief was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for watching brief specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014).
- 1.3.3 All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002.
- 1.3.4 All work was undertaken within research aims and objectives established in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the watching brief (Section 2).

2 Topographical and historical background

- 2.1.1 A detailed description of the topography and geology of the site can be found in Section 3 of the *Archaeological desk-based assessment for The Northern Estate* (MOLA 2015), while the archaeological and historical background for the site can be found in Section 4 of the same document. The historical background of the site from the 16th century onwards has been summarised in Section 2.2 of the previous *Heritage Impact Assessment* (Purcell 2016). An overview of the site's archaeological and historical background was also provided in Section 1.3 of the WSI (MOLA 2017a), along with a gazetteer of known historic environment assets (MOLA 2017a, figs 3 and 11).
- 2.1.2 A summary of the topography, archaeological and historical background is provided below:

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is located on the north-eastern edge of a former eyot- Thorney Island, which was formed by the division of the River Tyburn into two channels as it flowed towards the Thames. The north-eastern edge of this gravel eyot lies immediately to the south-west of the site. Substantial reclamation and ground consolidation in the later medieval and post-medieval periods has deeply buried and entirely obscured the original low-lying topography of the edge of the island, the foreshore and the channel on which the site is located.
- 2.2.2 The area of the site was, prior to reclamation, low lying and in the past intertidal and/or permanently submerged. The geology of the area comprises alluvium. The alluvial sequence within the channels is complex and may include phases with organic preservation and prehistoric landscape remains, including environmental evidence. The Thames and Tyburn channels changed, migrated and silted up over time as mean sea and river levels changed after the end of the last glaciation, roughly 10,000 years ago. The Thames regime throughout prehistoric and historic times has thus had a major influence on the Tyburn tributary system and the topographic development of the environs of Thorney Island. It may be anticipated that there were periods when river level fell (regressions), leading to silting and the formation of shallow-water organic sediments including peat, possibly subsequently inundated by later rising flood (transgression) phases depositing deeper water clays.
- 2.2.3 Current ground level is generally flat in the vicinity of the site with small localised changes in ground level. However, these changes of ground level are a consequence of modern building rather than a reflection of the natural topography.

2.3 Archaeology

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC–AD 43)

There are no known finds dating to the Palaeolithic period (800,000-10,000 BC) within a 100m radius of the site. Chance finds dating to the Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 4,000 BC) have been recorded including a tranchet axe, deer antler pick and Mesolithic wood.

During the Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) the site was likely to have been permanently submerged in an area at the confluence of the northern branch of the Tyburn and the Thames.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

Throughout this period it is likely that the site would still have been submerged within the channel of the River Thames.

Although the site would not have been an area of settlement, revetments, jetties, riverfront or drainage management features associated with occupation of Thorney Island may be present.

Early medieval (Saxon) period (AD 410–1066)

The trading port of Lundenwic developed in the area now occupied by Aldwych, the Strand and Covent Garden. During this period the site fell within the extensive estate (manor) of Westminster.

Throughout this period, the entirety of the site was probably still submerged, though would have been a likely location for wattle fish traps.

Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

During the period from 1350 to 1540 the area to the south and west of the site was totally reclaimed from the river as the former Thorney Island became crowded with businesses, residential properties and shops.

Post-medieval period (AD 1485–present)

Braun and Hogenburg's map of 1572 (see MOLA2017a, Fig 4) shows the area of the site is still submerged by the River Thames, east of 'Channoy Row', behind which were a series of buildings.

Norden's map of Westminster of 1593 (see MOLA2017a, Fig 5) shows more detail of the buildings that may have lain in the area of the site and west of the site. A series of small buildings fronted into the Thames with jetties extending into the river, with further buildings, open yards and walls further westward.

Morgan's map of 1682 (see MOLA2017a, Fig 6) is the first non-pictorial map of the site. The map shows Channel Row joined at the south to Woolstaple. Most of the small houses which fronted the river had been demolished and larger buildings in their stead are shown. The area surrounding the site is made up of smaller buildings and open yards, with an open market area to the south-west.

Significant development had taken place by the time Rocque's map of 1746 was issued (see MOLA2017a, Fig 7). The area surrounding and encompassing the site has begun to acquire a more formal street layout. On Faden's 1813 revision of Horwood's 1799 map (see MOLA2017a, Fig 8), Channel Row has now been renamed Cannon Row, and a number of terraced houses between it and Parliament Street can be seen, their gardens backing onto Cannon Row. Some of these houses are still extant and are now statutorily listed.

Stanford's map of 1862 (see MOLA2017a, Fig 9) shows some changes in the area, with Cannon Wharf, Cannon Row wharf (and Portland Stone Wharf all to the north of the site. The site is encompassed by the gardens of the new 'India Office', a large H-shaped building with a small dock to the rear.

One Canon Row (Canon Row Police Station) was built between 1898 and 1902 as part of the extension of the New Scotland Yard. The Ordnance Survey of 1916 (not illustrated) shows that the construction of Canon Row Police Station is complete, as well as the completion of the Norman Shaw Building South. The general layout of the buildings has remained unchanged until the present day.

3 The watching brief

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 At the locations of test pits TP1 and TP2, modern granite kerbstones and setts were removed by contractors under MOLA supervision, and retained for reinstatement. The deposits below these were excavated by hand by the contractors, and monitored by a member of staff from MOLA.
- 3.1.2 The service trenches were excavated in the roadway of Derby Gate and Canon Row. Where present, granite setts were removed by contractors and retained for reinstatement. The tarmac surface, along with areas of concrete below the tarmac and setts, was broken out by machine by contractors. The soft deposits below the concrete were excavated by machine by contractors. All work was monitored as required by a member of staff from MOLA.
- 3.1.3 Archaeological excavation of all trenches was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2017a).
- 3.1.4 Trench locations were plotted onto Ordnance Survey (OS) plans using an 'offset methodology'.
- 3.1.5 Where referenced in this report (eg '13.45m OD'), levels relate to OS Ordnance Datum and were calculated by measurement from an adjacent spot height of 3.80m OD on a plan (Plowman Craven, Drawing No: 30218F-01, Issue A) and section (Plowman Craven, Drawing No: 30218S-05, Issue A) provided to us.

3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2017a).

3.3 Site archive

Number of trench record sheets	-
Number of overall location plans	-
Number of Context (SU) sheets	11
Number of photographs	67
Number of Plan sheets	2
Number of Sections	-

4 Results of the watching brief

For trench locations see Fig 2

4.1 Test Pit 1 (TP1)

Location	Canon Row
Dimensions	1.00m N-S by 0.85m E-W by 1.60m depth (including kerb)
Modern ground level/top of kerb	3.80m OD
Base of modern slab	3.30m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy seen	1.10m (extends below base of trench)
Level of base of deposits observed	2.20m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A (natural not seen)
Level of base of trench	2.20m OD

- 4.1.1 A banded reddish grey silt deposit [1] containing tile and white mortar fragments and occasional oyster shell, was seen from the base of the trench at 2.30m OD to a height of 3.00m OD. The deposit consisted of dumped demolition material mixed with domestic waste and earth and likely dates from the 18th century. There is the possibility that these finds are residual and the deposit has been reworked since the 18th century.



Plate 1TP1, north facing section. The sand filled construction cut for the basement of Canon Row Police Station can be seen at the left of the section against the exposed basement wall

- 4.1.2 Above deposit [1] was a deposit of dark grey silt [2], c 0.30m thick containing occasional brick fragments and likely dating from the 19th century or beginning of the 20th century. Over this deposit was a bed of modern concrete c 0.30m thick for modern granite setts 0.10m thick and a modern granite kerbstone 0.20m thick.
- 4.1.3 There were two truncations seen in the trench. A sand filled construction cut for Canon Row Police Station was seen extending out 0.2m-0.3m from and parallel to the basement wall of the building. The base of this cut was not seen- the basement floor being below the level of the base of the trench. The northern face of the trench was occupied by the edge of the concrete foundation for one of the main metal posts of the adjacent modern security fence. The concrete foundation continued below the level of the base of TP1.



Plate 2 TP1, south facing section. The concrete foundation for the security fence can be seen extending below the base of the trench.

4.2 Test Pit 2 (TP2)

Location	Canon Row
Dimensions	0.89m E-W by 0.91m N-S by 1.72m depth (including kerb)
Modern ground level/top of kerb	3.80m OD
Base of modern slab	3.38m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy seen	1.31m (extends below base of trench)
Level of base of deposits observed	2.08m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A (natural not seen)
Level of base of trench	2.08m OD

- 4.2.1 Redeposited, though clean, brownish yellow sand [3] was seen from the base of the trench at 2.08m OD to a height of 2.41m OD (see plate 3). Above this was seen a deposit of demolition material [4], 0.16m thick, consisting of light grey chalky mortar and pinkish orange brick fragments. This was sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of orange yellow gravelly sand banded with lenses of dark grey silt [5]. No finds were retrieved from deposits [3], [4] or [5].
- 4.2.2 Above deposit [5] was a 0.27m thick layer of dark grey silty sand [6], containing occasional fragments of orange red brick and roof tile, flecks and fragments of grey and creamy mortar, oyster shell, charcoal, coal and animal bone. The deposit likely dates from the 18th century, as indicated by scant pottery remains dating from between c 1600 and 1800. There is the possibility that these finds are residual and the deposit has been reworked since the 18th century.
- 4.2.3 Above deposit [6] was a 0.15m thick layer [7] of brownish yellow silty sand containing occasional fragments of orange red brick, below a 0.15m thick layer of yellowish brown sandy clay silt [8]. Both deposits ([7] and [8]) probably represent contemporary ground-raising in the 19th century or beginning of the 20th century, indicated again by scant pottery remains. Over this deposit was a bed of modern concrete c 0.30m thick for modern granite setts 0.10m thick and a modern granite kerbstone 0.20m thick.



Plate 3 TP2, south facing section (on left) and north facing section (on right)

- 4.2.4 A sand filled construction cut for Canon Row Police Station was seen extending out 0.2m from and parallel to the basement wall of the building. The base of this cut was not seen, the basement floor being below the level of the base of the trenches. The upper portion of the construction cut had apparently been emptied of sand at one time and replaced with mortar, sand and gravel- possibly contemporary with the laying of the modern concrete bedding for the setts and kerb.

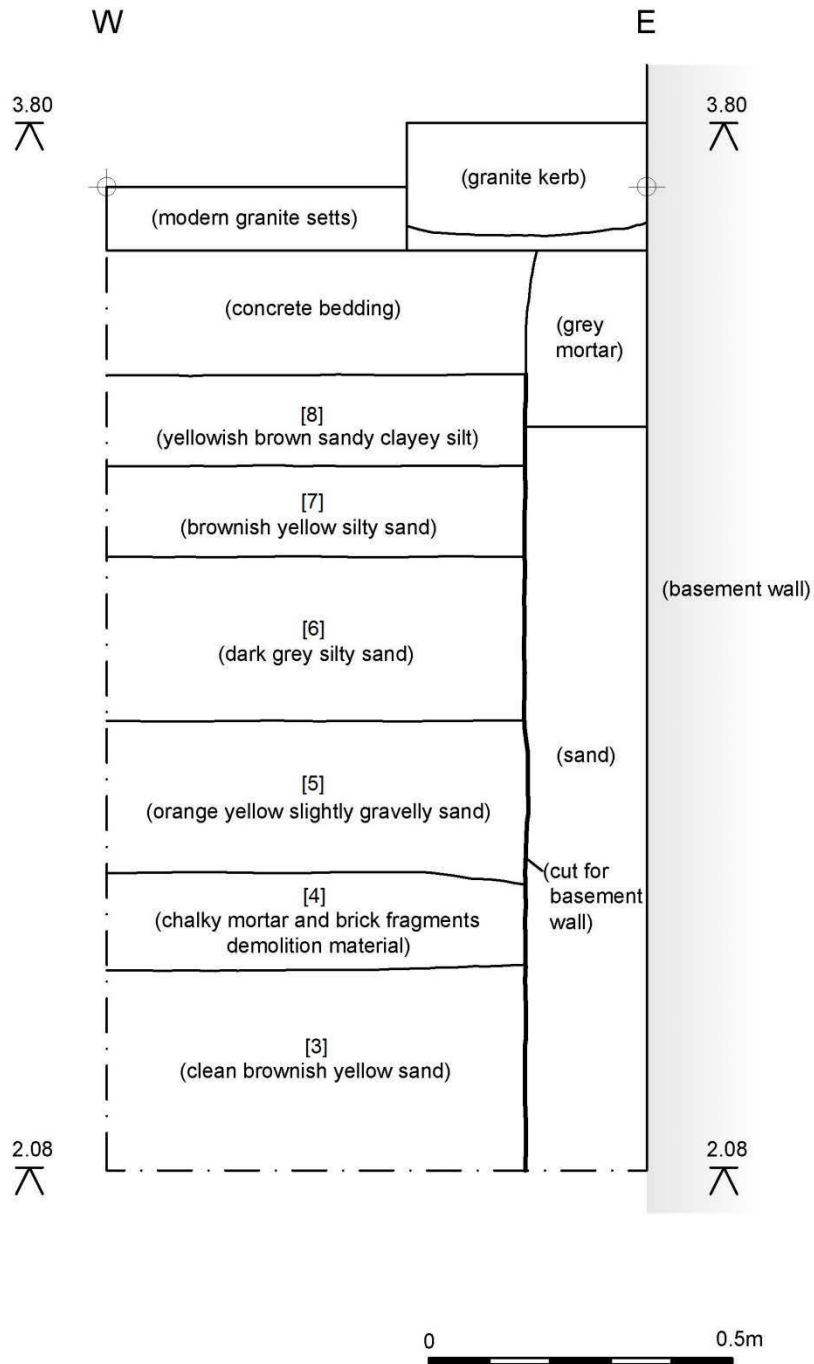


Plate 4 TP2, south facing section

4.3 Services Trench 1(ST1)

Location	Canon Row
Dimensions	24.50m N-S by 0.45m (average) E-W by 0.75m to 1.0m depth
Modern ground level	3.80m OD (S) 3.75m OD (N)
Base of modern deposits	3.44m OD (S) 3.31m OD (N)
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy seen	0.39m (S) 0.44m (N)
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	2.87m OD (base of trench in northernmost part)
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A (natural not seen)
Level of base of trench	2.83m OD (S) 3.05m OD (mid) 2.87m OD (N)

- 4.3.1 A deposit [9] of mid to dark brown grey silty sand was seen from the base of the trench to a height of c 3.44m OD in the southern part of the trench and c 3.31m OD in the northern part of the trench. The deposit containing occasional to moderate flecks and fragments of white grey mortar and occasional flecks and fragments of red and brown ceramic building material (cbm), as well as very occasional half bricks of the same material. No finds were retrieved from the deposit. The deposit was also seen in ST2, where it was contexted as [10].
- 4.3.2 Above deposit [9] in the southern third of the trench, Type 1 concrete, 0.14m thick, was seen below 0.05m of sand, above which tarmac, 0.17m thick, formed the road surface. Above deposit [9] in the middle third of the trench, Type 1 concrete, 0.15m thick, was seen below tarmac, 0.14m thick, which formed the road surface. Above deposit [9] in the northern part of the trench, Type 1 concrete, 0.29m thick, was seen below tarmac, 0.15m thick, which formed the road surface.



Plate 5 ST1 (southern portion), east facing section. Looking west

- 4.3.3 Several services were seen crossing the trench; some encased in concrete (see plate 6. Apart from in the very south of the trench, these services were fairly shallow, not extending below the base of the trench. In the very southern part of the trench, however, a modern concrete wall was seen crossing the trench, enclosing an area of much deeper services to its south. Truncation by services south of the wall went deeper than the base of the trench at 2.83m OD.



Plate 6 ST1, deep truncation in the southernmost part of the trench. Looking north

4.4 Services Trench 2 (ST2)

Location	Canon Row
Dimensions	8.60m N-S long by 0.45m E-W width (in southern part of trench) to 0.95m E-W width (in northern part of trench) and between 0.7m deep (in southern part of trench) and 1.0m deep (in northern part of trench)
Modern ground level	3.75m OD (S) 3.80m (N)
Base of modern deposits	3.18m OD (S) 3.10m OD (N)
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy seen	0.23m (S) 0.28m (N)
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	2.82m OD (lowest point of base of trench)
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A (natural not seen)
Level of base of trench	2.96m OD (S) 2.82m OD (N)

- 4.4.1 A deposit [10] of mid to dark brown grey silty sand was seen from the base of the trench to a height of c 3.18m OD in the southern part of the trench and c 3.10m OD in the northern part of the trench. The deposit containing occasional to moderate flecks and fragments of white grey mortar and occasional flecks and fragments of red and brown ceramic building material (cbm), as well as very occasional half

bricks of the same material. No finds were retrieved from the deposit. The deposit was also seen in ST1, where it was contexted as [9].

4.4.2 Above deposit [10] in the southern part of the trench, Type 1 concrete, 0.34m thick was seen, above which tarmac, 0.23m thick, formed the road surface. In the northern part of the trench, concrete 0.60m thick was seen above deposit [10], below granite setts, 0.10m thick, which formed the road surface.

4.4.3 Several services were seen crossing the trench; some encased in concrete (see plate 7). These services were fairly shallow, none extending below the base of the trench.

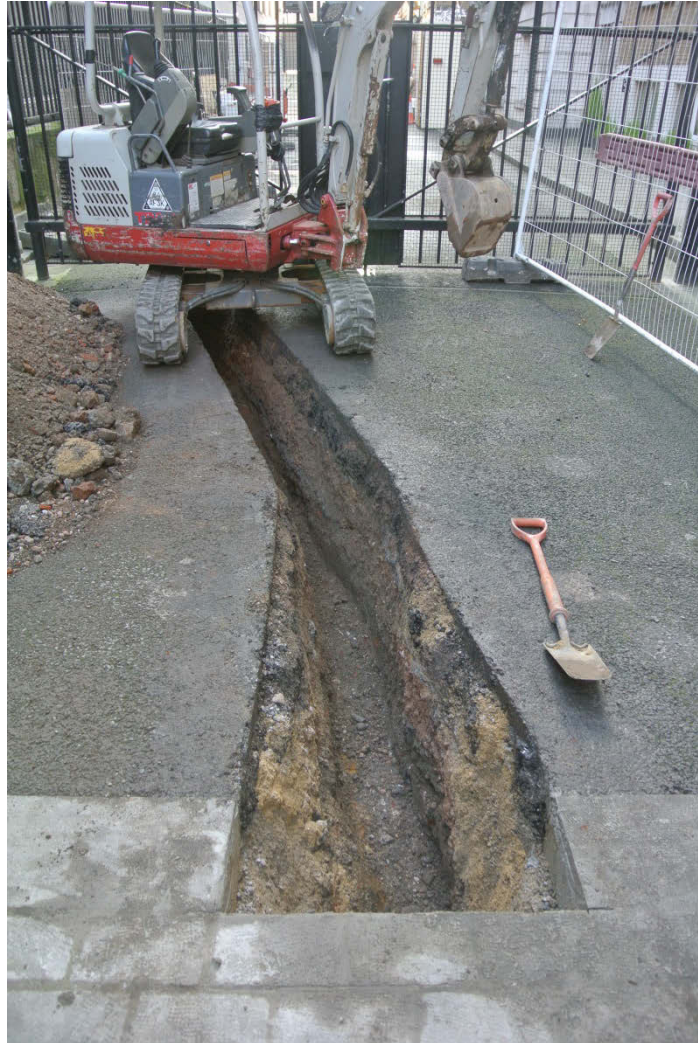


Plate 7 ST2, partially excavated. Looking south

4.5 Services Trench 3 (ST3)

Location	Canon Row
Dimensions	3.00m N-S by 4.28m E-W by 1.43m (max depth)
Modern ground level	3.80m OD
Base of modern deposits	3.10m OD (northern part of trench only)
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy	N/A (only the top of archaeology exposed)
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A (natural not seen)
Level of base of trench	2.37m OD (max depth)

- 4.5.1 The ground within the trench was seen to have been almost entirely truncated by modern services, some encased in concrete. In the southern half of the trench, the trench was excavated to 2.37m OD in the west and 2.89m OD in the east. Services in the southern half of the trench were seen to extend below this depth.
- 4.5.2 The northern half of the trench was dug as an extension in order to locate a connection point. The trench extension was dug to between 2.80m OD and 3.00m OD. In the base of the northern extension, a short length of an arched brick drain [11] was partially exposed, crossing the trench from west to east- parallel with Derby Gate (see plate 8). The drain or sewer could not be fully investigated as it was left in situ and was largely obscured by services, however likely dates from the 18th or 19th century. The drain or sewer was built of brownish, purplish red bricks and the top of the drain had been variedly truncated by modern services.



Plate 8 ST3, drain or sewer [11] partially exposed in the base of the trench. Looking east

- 4.5.3 Above the modern services in the southern half of the trench was a concrete slab, 0.95m thick, below 0.1m thick granite setts. In the northern extension, modern made ground was seen above drain [11] and the services, below c 0.15-0.2m of tarmac.

4.6 The finds

- 4.6.1 No finds were retrieved from the site, with the scant pottery seen in the trenches being employed for spot dating purposes and discarded.

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Answering original research aims

5.1.1 Several research aims were outlined in section 2.2 of the WSI (MOLA 2017a) for the watching brief:

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography?*
Natural deposits were not seen during the watching brief, being at a significantly lower depth than the bases of the trenches excavated.
- *What are the earliest deposits identified?*
No pottery post-dating c 1800 was recovered from the lowest deposits of either TP1 or TP2; however it is possible that these deposits consist of 18th century material reworked in the 19th century or even the early-20th century, in parallel with the construction of the Norman Shaw South Building and Canon Row Police Station. A lack of any 19th or 20th century finds in the deposits does however point to the earlier date. If the material is indeed in situ, this would suggest that 18th century ground raising deposits were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief.
- *Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity on site?*
No evidence was seen for prehistoric activity, which would have taken place at a depth significantly lower than the bases of the trenches excavated.
- *Do any post-medieval walls or foundations survive? Can any of these features be related to buildings depicted on Morgan's map of 1682, Rocque's map of 1746, Horwood's map of 1799, Stanford's map of 1862 or The Ordnance Survey map of 1878–79?*
No walls were identified during the watching brief, however, the truncated top of a likely 18th or 19th century arched brick drain or sewer [11] was exposed in trench ST3.
- *What are the latest deposits identified?*
Below the concrete bedding for the granite setts and kerbstones, the highest and latest deposits seen in both TP1 and TP2 were horizontal ground-raising or levelling layers ([8] and [2] respectively). Scant 19th century pottery fragments were retrieved from the deposits. The deposits may have been reworked in the 20th century, although a lack of any 20th century material points to the earlier date. Similar deposits likely of the same date were seen in trenches ST1 and ST2 ([9] and [10] respectively). Modern made ground was seen below the tarmac road surface in the northern part of trench ST3.
- *What is the extent of modern disturbance?*
A sand filled construction cut for Canon Row Police Station was seen in both TP1 and TP2, extending out 0.2m-0.3m from and parallel to the basement wall of the building. The base of this cut was not seen, the basement floor being below the level of the bases of both trenches. In TP1, the northern face of the trench was occupied by the edge of the concrete foundation for one of the main metal posts of

the adjacent security fence. The concrete foundation continued below the level of the base of TP1.

Several services were seen crossing trenches ST1 and ST2- some encased in concrete. These services were fairly shallow, none extending below the base of the trenches. In the southernmost part of trench ST1 and in much of trench ST3, deeper services were seen which extended below the bases of the trenches (1.0m and 1.4m depth respectively).

5.2 Answering new research aims

- 5.2.1 No new individual research aims beyond those outlined in the original *Written Scheme of Investigation* have been raised during the course of the watching brief.

5.3 Significance of the data

- 5.3.1 Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

6 Publication and archiving

- 6.1.1 The results of the watching brief 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 the City of Westminster.
- 6.1.2 The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2017a) with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive within 12 months of the end of the watching brief.
- 6.1.3 In view of the limited potential of the material (Section 0) and the relatively limited significance of the data (Section 5.3) 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*.

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1.1 The author would like to thank send special thanks to Claire Woodhouse, Senior Building Manager at Willmott Dixon for her assistance with this project.

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9 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-308029

Project details

Project name	No.1 Canon Row, City of Westminster
Short description of the project	A watching brief was carried out on the site to monitor the installation of new services as part of the refurbishment of 1 Canon Row, a former Police station. All work was undertaken in Canon Row- a thoroughfare to the west of 1 Canon Row, and in Derby Gate just to the north of Canon Row. The watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of two small test pit trenches in the pavement against the west wall of the building and three lengths of services trenching in the roadway itself. Ground raising deposits containing pottery dating from the 18th century were seen in the two test pits, covered by later 19th century ground-raising deposits. In the other trenches, all of which were located in the roadway in Canon Row, deposits likely dating from the 19th century were seen below modern made ground and tarmac. In the northernmost trench in Canon Row- where it meets Derby Gate, the top of an 18th or 19th century arched brick drain or sewer was partially exposed, crossing the trench from west to east- parallel with Derby Gate. Natural deposits were not encountered during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2017 End: 30-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CNO17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER No.1 Canon Row, City of Westminster
Postcode	SW1A 2JN

Study area	294 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 30236 79709 51.5007954931 -0.12345589347 51 30 02 N 000 07 24 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Claire Cogar
Project supervisor	Daniel Harrison
Project supervisor	Tony Mackinder
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Willmott Dixon Interiors

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	CNO17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	CNO17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s) Harrison, D.
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher MOLA
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Description A4 bound client report

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10 Figures

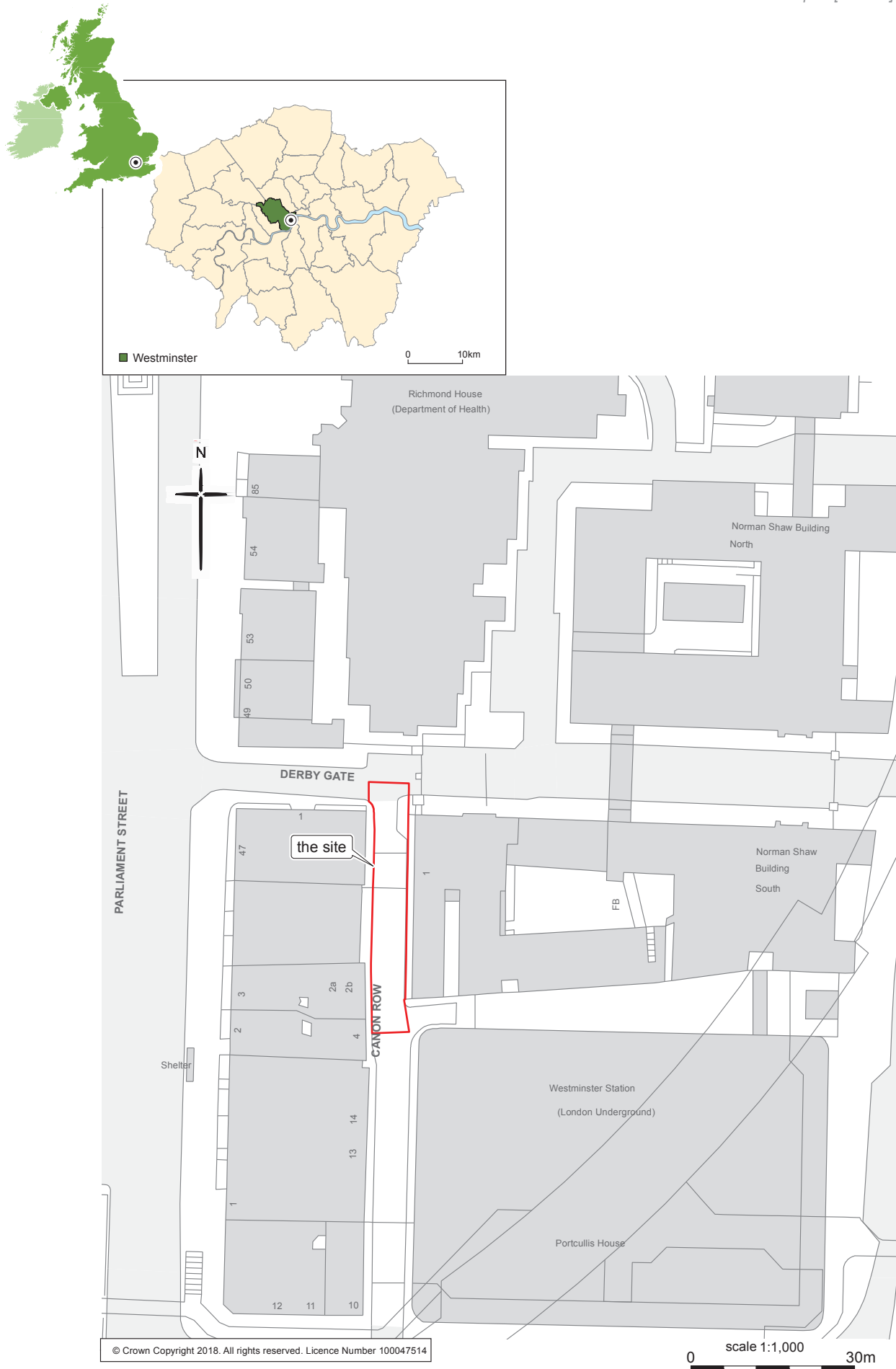


Fig 1 Site location

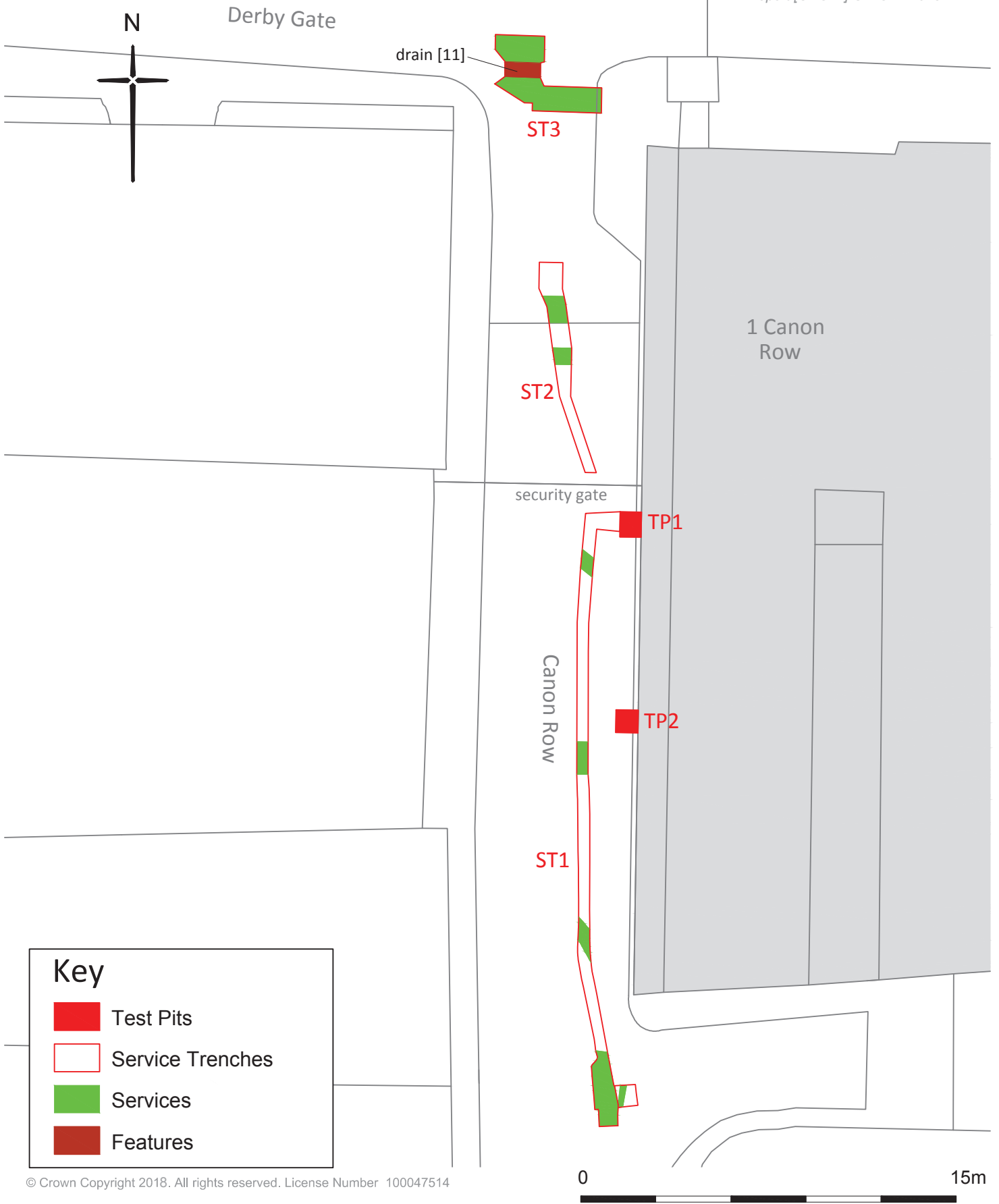


Fig 2 Trench locations, features and services identified