



RAMBOLL

Crossrail Archaeology Framework

C254 Archaeology West - Site Code XRX 10 Tottenham Court Road Station, Watching Brief Archaeological Fieldwork Report

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Figure 1: Site location and previous investigations

Figure 2: Location of Utility Works around the Tottenham Court Road Station (Western Ticket Hall)

Figure 3: Location of Grout Shaft Works around the Tottenham Court Road Station (Western Ticket Hall)



SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll (OAR) undertook a series of archaeological watching briefs in the vicinity of the Crossrail Tottenham Court Road station (the Western Ticket Hall) and around Great Chapel Street, Dean Street and Soho Square, London W1. The intermittent works commenced in June 2010 and continued through to July 2012

The cumulative evidence revealed an archaeological sequence comprising early 17th century quarrying activity beneath the present and historical street system, which was subsequently infilled and built over during the setting out of the road system by the late 17th century. Deposits uncovered on the eastern side of Soho Square appeared to be related to the production of bricks which are known from documentary evidence and which were carried out before and during the development of the square from the 1670s.

The 17th century deposits had been truncated by a sequence of 18th to 20th century deposits and structures, mainly arched brick built cellars, relating to the Georgian western expansion of London and modern basementing and development.

Gravels and sands were observed in all of the Grout Shafts and during the Dean Street bulk excavations. These were identified as Pleistocene River Terrace deposits (Lynch Hill Gravels), which we know form part of the Natural Geology in this part of London. The sands and gravels overlay layers of London Clays. No artefacts or ecofacts were visible in these geological deposits.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll UK (OAR), (previously Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG)), were commissioned by Crossrail Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works around the site of the future Crossrail Tottenham Court Road Station, City of Westminster, London W1 (TQ 285 810) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This work, which took place between June 2010 and July 2012, comprised the monitoring and recording of test pits, utilities diversion trenches, enabling works and the excavation of Grout shafts (Compensation shafts) as well as the bulk excavations in and around the Crossrail Western Ticket Hall (WTH) located on Dean Street and the nearby Soho Square.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological work was specified in two addenda to a Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) (C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 10.0, 26 May 11), and an Archaeology Method Statement (C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002, OAG16188.R06 Rev 5.0) produced by OAG and approved by the Crossrail Project Archaeologist.
- 1.1.4 This report details the results of the subsequent archaeological fieldwork in line with Section 8.6 of the Crossrail Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (CRL1-XRL-T1-RSP-CRG03-50001).
- 1.1.5 The archaeological work undertaken comprised Targeted Watching Briefs (TWB) and General Watching Briefs (GWB). The two classes of watching brief are set out in the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Document Reference CR-XRL-T1-GST-CR001-00003).

i) A General Watching Brief shall comprise observation and recording of the Principal Contractor's works without constraint on their working methods.

ii) A Targeted Watching Brief shall comprise observation and recording of the Principal Contractor's works with specific operations carried out under the supervision of the Archaeology Contractor. Under Targeted Watching Briefs, the Archaeology Contractor may impose constraints on, or require changes to, the Principal Contractors' or his sub-contractor's method of working to enable the archaeological investigation to take place alongside construction works.

Targeted Watching Briefs shall be used for areas of known occasional, dispersed features, which are either not considered to be of sufficient significance to warrant archaeological investigation in advance of construction, or where access prior to construction has not been possible and where, as a result, there is a possibility of unexpected discoveries

Except in cases where unexpected, potentially nationally important, archaeological remains are discovered, the Targeted Watching Brief shall be designed and implemented so as to avoid adverse impact on the construction programme, wherever practicable.



- 1.1.6 The Principal Contractor(s) were required to make allowance in their activity programme for the completion of any Targeted or General Watching Briefs as set out in the SSWSIs.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The overall framework within which archaeological work was undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) for Crossrail (3rd draft November 2007) and confirmed in the Crossrail Act 2008
[\(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/18/schedule/7>\)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/18/schedule/7).
- 2.1.2 The requirements being progressed follow the principles of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on archaeology and planning (1990), superseded by PPS5 as of 23 March 2010. Accordingly: “*the nominated undertaker or any contractors will be required to implement certain control measures in relation to archaeology before construction work begins.*” This was subsequently replaced by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 in 2014.
- 2.1.3 The strategy for archaeological works was set out in the Crossrail Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Document Number CR-XRL-T1-GST-CR001-00003); it presented the strategy for archaeological design, evaluation, mitigation, analysis, dissemination and archive deposition that will be adopted for design and construction of Crossrail. The Generic WSI provides a general statement of objectives, standards and structure for the planning and implementation of archaeological works. The strategy was revisited as Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) (Document Number C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017).

3. LOCATION TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The programme of works centred on the two Tottenham Court Road Crossrail Ticket Halls and covered the area immediately to the south of Oxford Street between Charing Cross Road in the east and Wardour Street in the west.
- 3.1.2 Work also focused on seven Compensation Grout Shafts which were located as follows;
- 3.1.3 The most westerly of the Grout Shafts, Grout Shaft 1 (GS1) was situated at the junction of Sheraton Street and Great Chapel Street (TQ 295 812). Grout Shaft 2 (GS2) was in the north-west corner of Soho Square (TQ 296 812). Grout Shaft 3 (GS3) was located on the western side of Soho Square close to the junction with Carlisle Street (TQ 296 812). Grout Shaft 4 (GS4) was in the north east corner of Soho Square (TQ 297 813). Grout Shaft 5 (GS5) the south east corner of Soho Square close to the junction with Greek Street (TQ 297 812). The most easterly Grout Shaft 6 (GS6) was situated at the western end of Goslett Yard (TQ 298 812). Whilst Grout Shaft 7 was at the northern end of Dean Street close to the junction with Oxford Street (TQ 295 813).
- 3.1.4 The area of the Crossrail worksite is located within the former floodplain of the River Thames and is situated c.1.3 km to the north of the river’s present course. The topography of the area is generally flat and even with a general slope north to south towards the River Thames.



- 3.1.5 The present day ground levels at Dean Street are 125.60m above Tunnel Datum (ATD) (where Tunnel Datum is calculated as being 100m above Ordnance Datum e.g. 1 m Ordnance Datum = 101 m ATD). At Sheraton Street 125.7m ATD and at Soho Square the present road surface is 125.8 m ATD in the north and 125.3m ATD in the south. At Goslett Yard the present ground level is 124.65m ATD.
- 3.1.6 The underlying geology of the area comprises of the Middle Pleistocene Terrace Gravels described as belonging to the Lynch Hill terrace formation (British Geological Survey sheet 256 North London -solid and drift edition. 1:50,000 series for England and Wales).
- 3.1.7 The Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA) undertaken for Tottenham Court Road (CR-XRL-T1-RGN-CR001-50011). Notes the results of a series of exploratory geotechnical boreholes sunk across the area. These revealed that Natural Geological deposits, comprising River Terrace Gravels (Lynch Hill Terrace deposits) lay beneath a 3.40m-4.90m thick deposit of "Made Ground". The, 4.90m-5.20m thick River Terrace Gravels, whose upper surface were observed at a depth of 121.50m -122.35m ATD, sealed deposits of Eocene London Clay, whose upper surface was seen at a depth of between 116.30m and 118.95m ATD.
- 3.1.8 The DDBA also noted the presence of brickearth (Langley Silts) overlying Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravels in the general locality of the site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Detailed Background

- 4.1.1 The following outline is taken from the Specialist Technical Reports (STR): Assessment of Archaeology Impacts (Parts 1-6), prepared in support of the Environmental Statement (2005), The DDBA undertaken for Tottenham Court Road (and additional information from MOLA (formerly MoLAS) for the TCR WSI (C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017). MOLA provided an updated baseline, historic map information and data relating to the survival of deposits in the vicinity of the works.
- 4.1.2 A limited number of prehistoric finds are known from general area these include Palaeolithic flint artefacts and biface flint tools found to the northeast of the works area in New Oxford Street Tottenham Court Road and Southampton Row (GLSMR 081703-04, 081706; MOL 2000 28). Although these represent isolated and poorly provenanced find spots they do serve as an indicator of human activity in the area, at a time when more comprehensive archaeological evidence is sparse.
- 4.1.3 The Roman city of Londinium (London) lay approximately 4 km to the east of Tottenham court road Station site in the area now covered by the City of London. Londinium was served by a series of roads, one of which is near Crossrail's Tottenham Court Road Station. Which is situated to the south of the former route of the Via Trinobantina, which ran from Londinium to Calleva Atrebatvm (Silchester) (MoL. 2000, 170. Map 2). This Roman road, which ran east-west along what is now Oxford Street, is believed have followed the route of an earlier Iron Age track way. (GLSMR 081172). It may have intersected another Roman road – which replicated by Tottenham Court Road/Charing Cross Road (GLSMR 081493). It was also a medieval and post-medieval highway (GLSMR 082050).



- 4.1.4 Although none of the archaeological sites in the vicinity have produced Roman finds (prior to the Crossrail works) it is possible that the Soho Square/Dean Street lies to the west of a suburban Roman cemetery. Roman law forbade the burying of the dead within the city walls, and the cemeteries of Londinium, as elsewhere, are concentrated along roads leading out of the city. The eastern limits of the works area lie c 600m to west of a cluster of Roman burials. Including cremation burials recorded from Southampton Row and New Oxford Street (GLSMR 081782, 081786; MoLA 2000 90). The cremation on the site of the Nationwide Building Society headquarters along New Oxford Street at Barter Street has been dated to the 1st century AD. Hall has noted three further burials flanking the route of New Oxford Street, that mark the known western extent of an area which he termed “the western cemetery” (Hall 1996, 58-64). The westernmost burial of this group was found at Endell Street.
- 4.1.5 A moderate potential was suggested for deposits related to the medieval village of St Giles, which was focused around the High Street, particularly on the junction of Tottenham Court Road and St Giles High Street. The Agas map of c 1562 (not shown) shows what was still essentially a medieval rural landscape around the village of St Giles in the Fields. The core of which lay to the east of present day Charing Cross Road between High Holborn/St. Giles High Street and New Oxford Street. In c 1117, Queen Matilda founded a leper hospital situated at the bottom of the curve of St. Giles High Street near the northern end of present day New Compton Street. The compound comprised a chapter house, gatehouse, chapel, house, orchard, garden and a brew house. The present parish church of St. Giles (dated 1734) probably occupies the site of the hospital chapel. The eastern edge of the worksite lies within the Archaeological Priority Area for the medieval and later village of St. Giles designated by the London Borough of Camden’s Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006.
- 4.1.6 The part of London, which later developed into Soho, remained as farmland during the medieval period and then was taken by Henry VIII in 1536 for use as a Royal Park for his palace of Whitehall. Before the 17th century, the area was open fields on the north west edge of the medieval village of St Giles, which was focused around the parish church of St Giles in the Fields.
- 4.1.7 In the 1640s Parliament erected defences around London, consisting of bank and ditch linear earth works linking a series of forts and gun batteries. The locations of individual elements of these Civil War fortifications are not known precisely, but we know that there was a redoubt and fort (Redoubt 12 and Forts 13 and 14 on William Lithgow’s 1738 plan in Ross 1984, 82) on Oxford Street near the junction with Tottenham Court Road and a larger fortress near the junction with Wardour Street.
- 4.1.8 A more general urbanisation of the zone gathered pace in the 17th century, driven largely by the speculative development of fields and gardens, with good road access to London and Westminster, into fashionable suburbs. It was given impetus when the congested medieval housing inside the City was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.



- 4.1.9 The previous studies confirmed that the area was considered to have a high potential for remains relating to the post-medieval urbanisation known to have occurred throughout this area. Soho Square has been noted as the possible site of post-medieval brick kilns (GLSMR 083772). It was thought that these could have been present to some extent within the Crossrail worksite. A medieval and post-medieval gallows is thought to have stood at St Giles Pound close to the worksite, at the junction of Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street. Other heritage resources which were identified included the remains of Falconberg House, built in the 1680s on the north-eastern corner of Soho Square, and demolished in 1924; its construction spread was identified in excavations at 11 Sutton Row (XRB92).
- 4.1.10 The map regression exercise undertaken for the DDBA highlights the rapidity with which the area went from a rural landscape with an emerging road network on the edge of London as depicted on Hogenburg's 1572 map which shows only modest development to the south and east around St. Giles in the Field, through to the densely urbanised area apparent today.
- 4.1.11 In the last quarter of the 17th century, the area was granted to Henry Jermyn 1st Earl of St. Albans who leased the land to the entrepreneur, brewer and brick maker Joseph Girle who gained permission to develop the area. This lease was passed on to Richard Firth in 1677 who began the development of the Soho area. By Morgan's map of 1682 (not illustrated) much of Soho had been laid out.

Sheraton Street/Great Chapel Street

- 4.1.12 The records for Great Chapel Street from the Portland Estate (Sheppard 1966) show that the first buildings in the street appeared in the parish ratebooks in 1694, with two ratepayers noted in what was then called Chapel Court. By 1695 it was called Chapel Street, when six ratepayers are listed. This then progressed to 11 in 1696, 13 in 1697, 14 in 1703 and twenty in 1710. The presence of the nearby French chapel (see below) meant that many of the early occupants were French. So that by 1707 10 of the 15 ratepayers had French names. This appears to have lessened through the 1720s until by 1740 Great Chapel Street had only one or two French-named ratepayers.
- 4.1.13 An earlier plan, attached to Joseph Girle's licence to build in 1676 (*ibid*, Plate 8b), indicates the existence of a path or passageway between properties on the south side of Oxford Street, approximately on the line of Great Chapel Street. The street was built on the part of Soho Fields which by the early 1690s had come into the possession of Philip Harman (the son-in-law and executor of the original lessee, Girle).
- 4.1.14 Great Chapel Street was probably laid out at the same time as Diadem Court (formerly Crown Court) which linked it with Dean Street to the east, and was integral with the development of Sheraton Street (formerly Little Chapel Street) on the separate Pulteney estate. The defining feature of that development would seem to have been the French chapel built in 1694 on the part of Sheraton Street immediately adjacent to the Soho Fields property. The mention of 'Chappell Street' in an earlier 1691 deed, quoted within a 1699 deed, strongly suggests that the chapel and street layouts were contemporary developments. It would therefore seem that whoever was responsible for the alignment of the two streets, Great and Little Chapel Streets conceived them as giving access to a chapel, as yet unbuilt, at the junction of the two estates.



- 4.1.15 Leases show a house at the northern corner of Great and Little Chapel Streets held by Richard and John Parker in 1695-96. The house was thought to have been built by joiner Edward Kitchener of St. Giles in the Fields.
- 4.1.16 The west side of Great Chapel Street was developed first, while the eastern side remained undeveloped. The character of the area on the western side of the street in 1720 is indicated by Strype who described how the passage northward out of Carlisle Street led *'into waste Ground betwixt Wardour-street and the Backside of Dean-street: Which Ground is designed to be built upon, there being a Street laid out, and some Houses built.'* This eastern side was developed following the construction of Titchfield (now Fareham) Street in the early to mid 18th century. The name Titchfield Street first appeared in the parish ratebooks in 1739 when four new houses were occupied.
- 4.1.17 Until 1937, Sheraton Street was called Little Chapel Street; this name commemorated the Huguenot chapel which formerly stood on the north side of the street. The present name commemorates Thomas Sheraton, the celebrated furniture designer, who occupied nearby houses on the west side of Wardour Street at the end of the 18th century.
- 4.1.18 Little Chapel Street was laid out in 1694 by John Brome (Broome), citizen and haberdasher of London. In June 1694 Brome leased a plot on the north side of the street to Samuel Mettayer for the erection of a chapel, and in May 1700 John Poultney granted Brome a seventy-one-year lease of a large parcel of ground in and adjoining Little Chapel Street, including the site of the chapel.
- 4.1.19 The chapel attracted Huguenot residents to the street. As late as 1750 nine out of the fifteen ratepayers had names of French origin. In the mid eighteenth century a number of the inhabitants seem to have been associated with the decorative arts and crafts, and from 1757 to 1766 a house on the north side of the street was occupied by Peter Charles Canot, a French engraver of landscapes and seascapes. In the nineteenth century many of the inhabitants seem to have been craftsmen associated with the furniture trade, and probably worked for the furniture brokers in Wardour Street. .

Soho Square

- 4.1.20 The occupation of the Soho Square area was clearly established by the early 17th century with entries in the rate-books of St. Martin's parish as early as the year 1632. An entry dated 1636 mentioned a number of people who were described as living at the "brick kilns near Soho".
- 4.1.21 The site of Soho Square, which formed part of Kemp's Field or Soho Fields, were leased on 6 April 1677 by Joseph Girle of Marylebone to Richard Frith, citizen and bricklayer, for fifty-three and a quarter years from Lady Day 1677.



- 4.1.22 The square itself was a later deliberate construction begun in 1681. In its early years, Soho Square was one of the most fashionable places of residence in London. On the Square's east side stood the three large neighbouring mansions of Earl Fauconberg, Viscount Preston and the Earl of Carlisle. Whilst on the south side of the square stood five large buildings, the houses of Baron Crew and Viscount Granville of Lansdown, one on either side of the north corner of Greek Street. Other inhabitants were purported to include a Mr. Thomas Cadogan, timber merchant and building speculator, a certain Colonel Rumsey, latter a supporter of the Duke of Monmouth, Thomas Pitcher, described as a fishmonger and building speculator. As well as Sir Thomas Thynne, first Viscount Weymouth, one of the four peers dispatched to invite William of Orange to England in 1688. At this time its most celebrated inhabitant was James the Duke of Monmouth. The illegitimate son of Charles II and half brother to the future James II.
- 4.1.23 Soho Square was noted in the diary of John Evelyn (1620-1706) when he spent the winter of 1690 "at Soho, in the great Square." Other contemporary figures also made reference to Soho Square. Including Thomas Shadwell, the dramatist, who in 1691 ridiculed the social ambitions of an alderman's wife who forced her husband to leave Mark Lane in the City for a new house in Soho Square.
- 4.1.24 Some of the original leases of houses in the square, granted by Frith and his associate William Pym in the late early 1680's, referred to the square as Frith's Square. However the for 1683 rate-book, the first in which the names of the inhabitants are recorded, described it as King Square. By this time the statue of Charles II had probably been erected in the centre of the square, which was evidently named in honour of the reigning sovereign. The rate-books continued to use the name King Square until the first decade of the nineteenth century, but both Rocque's map of 1746 and Horwood's of 1792–9 mark it as Soho Square.
- 4.1.25 The centrepiece of the square was, the "pedestrian statue of Charles II, at the feet of which are figures emblematic of the rivers Thames; Trent, Severn, and Humber", (Allen 1837). In the 19th century they were described as being "in a most wretchedly mutilated state, and the inscriptions on the base of the pedestal are quite illegible." (ibid). The statue of Charles II was replaced in 1876 by a garden building (MLO101377). The present half-timbered structure in the centre of the square dates from c.1925. It was built by Messrs J. Strutt & Co for the Charing Cross Electricity Company as a disguise for an electricity substation (re-used floor beams of pre C17th).
- 4.1.26 The statue of Charles II was returned to the square in 1938, although without the depictions of the English river gods of Severn, Thames, Tyne and Humber that previously were around the pedestal.
- 4.1.27 The rate-books show that by 1683 fourteen houses in the square had been completed and occupied. In 1685 this number had increased to twenty-three, and by 1691 to forty-one (including Monmouth House, which was then vacant). All the houses in the square except Monmouth House were thus completed and occupied within fourteen years of the grant of Girle's lease to Frith in 1677.



4.1.28 In 1681/2 Richard Frith and his partner Cadogan Thomas of Lambeth, timber merchant, in association with Benjamin Hinton, citizen and goldsmith, and William Nutt of London, merchant leased a large site on the south side of Soho Square and the east side of Frith Street to James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, the eldest of Charles II's illegitimate sons. The site measured 76 feet to the square, and had a depth of 280 feet on the east and west sides. On the west side there was also an additional strip of ground providing a frontage to Frith Street of 126 feet. This became the site of Monmouth House. After the Duke's execution, in July 1685 following his rebellion against James II, the unfinished house remained for a while in possession of Monmouth's widow. Unoccupied for a number of years, the widow usually referred to by her Scottish title of Duchess of Buccleuch and her two sons preferred to live at the Duke's former house in Colman Hedge Lane. Between 1689 and 1713 the parts of the house was used as chapel for the use of one of the congregations of Huguenot refugees, who were then settling in Soho in large numbers. This chapel became known as L'Église du Quarré, or Le Quarré de Soho. The chapel moved to another part of Soho in 1694 and the site was occupied by a temporary tenant. A William Comyns of St. James's who in June 1713 took the property as a yearly tenant at the significantly small rent of £15 per annum. The still unfinished state of the house is indicated by a provision in his lease forbidding him from taking away any of the timber, boards, bricks, lead, iron and other building materials lying around the premises. He was, however, allowed to use any of these to 'support' the existing structure. (Survey of London: Volumes 33 and 34, St Anne Soho) Comyns evidently shared the premises with a Mr. Singar, whose name appears as the ratepayer from 1714 to 1716. In February 1716/17, the Duchess of Monmouth finally disposed of the lease of Monmouth House for £3,000. The purchaser was a City financier, Sir James Bateman, then Lord Mayor of London and Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company. It was Bateman and his son who appears to have completed the unfinished building work on the house. As well as adding a stable block to the rear and a row of houses along the Frith street façade. The Bateman family occupied it for a short time; but, as the stream of fashion was setting westwards, they travelled along with it. In 1717, it was converted into auction-rooms, but was demolished in 1773. The original house which is shown in a 1791 engraving by Crowle-Pennant drawing entitled 'Lord Bateman's House in Soho Square 1764' (Survey of London: Volumes 33 and 34, St Anne Soho. Plate 73b 107-113), was a three storey brick building, comprising a main part with slightly projecting wings. Set back from the southern frontage of the square it was fronted by a paved front yard entered by ironwork gates which were supported by stone pillars. Each wing of the house was adorned with three pilasters, with enriched capitals, and each floor was lighted with large semicircular-headed windows. The doorway in the centre was approached by a broad flight of steps, and protected by a porch supported by double columns on each side (ibid).



- 4.1.29 Carlisle House a large mansion at the south corner of Soho Square and Sutton Street, with back buildings in Sutton Street and stables in Hog Lane, now Charing Cross Road. Was initially occupied by the Howard's, Earls of Carlisle who took on the lease in 1685 and occupied the house until 1753, when it was sold to George Smith Bradshaw and Paul Saunders, upholsterers based on Greek Street (Sheppard 1966, 73). Bradshaw and Saunders utilised the Carlisle House stables and coach houses in Bow Street (Goslett Yard) but sublet the property in Soho Square, along with some of the Sutton Street back buildings, to the envoy of the King of Naples. Who occupied the premises from 1754 to 1758. During this time parts of the buildings in Sutton Street (on the site of the present St. Patrick's Church) was fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel for the use of the envoy and his staff. The house was then occupied by three special envoys that had been sent to London by the Dutch government to settle various shipping disputes arising from the war then being fought between England and France. In during much of the mid 18th century it was tenanted by the celebrated hostess Mrs. Theresa Cornelys, who turned it into a place of resort for masked balls, operas and other fashionable amusements. Mrs Cornelys, who purchased the lease of the house from Paul Saunders in 1761 at a cost of £1,950, decided to erect a new building in Sutton Street comprising of a concert hall or ballroom on the first floor with a supper room below. This new structure was attached to Carlisle House and was partly erected on the site of the existing buildings on Sutton Street and partly within the gardens to the rear of Carlisle House (Sheppard 1966, 74).
- 4.1.30 By the later 18th century however the social functions had ceased and in June 1789 the music publisher Thomas Jefferys was occupying it. Portions of the house were demolished in 1791 (Sheppard 1966 74). Madame Cornelys' main assembly rooms in Sutton Street remained; whilst her former salon became a Catholic chapel. The house itself was replaced in 1794 with two new houses facing the square; the southern one survives, but the northern was demolished in 1891 when St. Patrick's church was built (ibid 78-79). The two storey assembly rooms behind Carlisle House were taken over by the Catholic Church. The upper floor was removed and the building was consecrated as a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St Patrick in September 1792. (Sheppard 1966, 79). In 1866 the freehold of the two houses facing onto Soho Square and the chapel was acquired by the trustees of the church. The northern house was used as a presbytery from 1868 until 1891 when it was demolished along with the chapel for the erection of the present church.
- 4.1.31 A sequence of post-medieval deposits were found during the excavation of two evaluation trenches in the nave of St Patrick's Church in 2009 (PCA 2009).
- 4.1.32 In the westernmost trench, the earliest layer was an agricultural/horticultural buried soil. It consisted of light brown/grey, slightly clayey sand silt and measured 0.12 - 0.28m in thickness. Pottery, pieces of clay pipe and fragments of ceramic building material dating to 1630-1680 were recovered from the soil layer. The soil layer was truncated at a level of 23.04m aOD by a NW-SE oriented gully. The gully measures 0.36m in width by 0.45m in depth and was probably used for drainage. Clay pipe stems and fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill of the gully.
- 4.1.33 A possible platform or surface dating to the late 17th century was recorded overlying the gully fill. The surface consisted of two compacted layers of chalk and brick rubble measuring up to 0.3 m in thickness and was dated from finds to around 1666 to 1680.



- 4.1.34 A 2m thick layer of “made ground” overlay the surface. The deposits appear to have been dumped in order to raise the ground surface, suggesting that the main roads to the north and east were built as causeways, with the surrounding land built up. The layers consisted of a wide range of materials, including mortar, soil and domestic rubbish. A large layer of demolition rubble was dated to 1630-1680 and probably related to an earlier building on the site possibly to the construction of Carlisle House.
- 4.1.35 A thick brick wall, dating to the late 17th to early 19th centuries, ran east-west across the excavated area. A single course of unfrogged, handmade, red brick was recorded. A fragment of a brick floor surface survived to the south of the wall. A pit appeared to have been cut up against the wall and contained later building material in its fill.
- 4.1.36 In the easternmost trench, the earliest features revealed was a basement wall, possibly part of the rear party wall associated with two houses built in 1791 that fronted onto Soho Square and which were incorporated into the later church. Layers of brick rubble, containing material dating to the 18th to early 19th centuries were recorded against the eastern side of the wall from 22.80m OD to 25.04m aOD.
- 4.1.37 No. 21 north east corner of the Square was the site of Fauconberg House Originally built in 1678 as the town house of the Lords Fauconberg. It was occupied from 1683 to 1700 by Thomas Belasyse, 1st Earl Fauconberg the son in law of Oliver Cromwell. The last member of the Fauconberg family to live at the house was Mary Cromwell; the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Subsequently it was occupied by Arthur Onslow, the Speaker of the House of Commons. The lease was sold by Onslow to John Campbell, 4th Duke of Argyll. Who lived at Fauconberg House until his death in 1770; following his death, it was sold to John Grant, a Scottish lawyer. The neo-classical architect Robert Adam was commissioned by Grant to improve the house. After Grant's death, Fauconberg House became Wright's Hotel and Coffee House. Between 1772 and 1775 21 Soho Square was the location of the Spanish Embassy who had previously occupied 7 Soho Square (Sheppard 1966, 72-73). From 1778 to 1801, it, along with the adjoining property, was used as a hotel called the White House. This hotel was kept by a Thomas Hooper. The reception rooms of the house at this time were garishly decorated; three were known from their fittings as the 'Gold', 'Silver' and 'Bronze' rooms, the walls being all inlaid with mirrored panels; there was also the 'Painted Chamber', the 'Grotto', the 'Coal Hole' and the 'Skeleton Room' where, for the delectation of the patrons, a skeleton could be made to step out of a closet with the aid of machinery. The many references to the dubious reputation of the hotel suggest that it acted as a brothel.
- 4.1.38 In 1838 the building was altered, and to some extent rebuilt, by Crosse and Blackwell, pickle manufacturers, which occupied No. 21 from 1840 and then extended northwards to include No. 20 (previously occupied by a firm of musical-instrument makers) in 1858 and No. 18 in 1884. The company who occupied the site until 1925 had a large bottling factory behind these houses, and other premises in the adjoining Sutton Row and Falconberg Mews as well as in Charing Cross Road. The present building is four main storeys of yellow stock brick with a four-window wide facade fronting Soho Square. The entrance used to be from Sutton Row.



- 4.1.39 In the north west corner of the square, at Nos. 4-6, was the celebrated Soho Bazaar owned by John Trotter store keeper general responsible for the government stores during the Napoleonic Wars. The Soho Bazaar was established in 1815 in a new warehouse which replaced three town houses which had stood on the site. . The Bazaar was officially opened by Queen Charlotte, in 1816, and was extensively patronised by the royal family. The bazaar occupied two floors, and had counter accommodation for upwards of 150-60 tenants / vendors. The Bazaar was the first of its kind in England and served as a model for later stores in Piccadilly and Regent. In 1889 the Bazaar closed and was then used by a publishing firm.
- 4.1.40 The first house not to be used primarily for residential purposes was No. 1, where Martin Clare established the Soho Academy in 1717; the school which counted the painter JMW Turner as a former a pupil moved in 1725–6 to No. 8, where it remained until 1805. More important were the number of foreign diplomatic missions occupying houses in the square. The Venetian envoy was at Nos. 31 and 32 from 1744 to 1747, at No. 2 from 1748 to 1771 and at No. 12 from 1772 to 1791. The Spanish ambassador lived at No. 7 from 1749 to 1761 and at No. 21 from 1772 to 1775. Monmouth House was occupied by the French ambassador in 1765–6 and by the Russian minister in 1768–9; the latter had earlier occupied No. 20 (Fauconberg House) in 1748. The Swedish minister was at No. 37 from 1772 to 1783. Thomas Barnes who became an influential editor of The Times newspaper lived at No. 25 Soho Square between 1836 and 1841. In 1857, Mary Secole described as a Jamaican nurse and heroine of the Crimean War moved to 14 Soho Square.
- 4.1.41 In the south east corner of the square No. 1 Greek Street was occupied by the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers from 1811 and then until 1861 by their successors, the Metropolitan Board of Works, The building in which Sir Joseph Bazalgette once had an office. The Grade I listed building which is notable for its surviving rococo plasterwork interiors and for other architectural features. Has since 1862 been the "House of Charity" (changed to House of St Barnabas" in 1951) an organisation set up help those who have experienced homelessness. The building functioned as a hostel for women until 2006.
- 4.1.42 Nos. 35 and 28 were successively the military recruiting office for the East India Company from 1817 to 1860. At No. 32 not only the house of the botanist Sir Joseph Banks (1743 - 1820) in the 1770s, but also contained the library and rooms of the Linnean Society from 1821 to 1857. Several of the houses in the square were occupied by small hospitals in the second half of the century—the Hospital for Women at Nos. 29 and 30, the Dental Hospital of London and the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, both at No. 32.



4.2 Previous Crossrail Works

Wessex Archaeology 2010

- 4.2.1 A watching brief on British Telecom services diversion trench located along Dean Street, from the junction with Oxford Street, to the junction with Diadem Court; and trial pit at the junction of Diadem Court; and Great Chapel Street was conducted by PCA revealed between February and April 2010. In the BT services diversion trench deposits of modern “made ground” and numerous modern service trenches were observed. Geological deposits were not exposed, and no archaeological features or deposits were observed.
- 4.2.2 In the trial pit the modern pavement surface and concrete hardcore were observed to overlie two brick built cellar vaults. The brick vaults are thought to have been related to the 19th century urbanisation of the area, and similar features have been recorded in previous investigations and are known to be present below buildings in this part of London. The cellar was backfilled with demolition rubble and concrete in the modern period (Crossrail 2010a).

MOLA 2010:

- 4.2.3 Between 9/6/2010 and 23/7/2010, a Targeted Watching Brief (TWB) was carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) at 12 Goslett Yard (Crossrail 2010a).
- 4.2.4 At the first significant horizon a sequence of brick structures dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries was revealed. Previous recording of standing buildings in the vicinity and associated documentary research indicated that the site formed part of the industrial complex of the Victorian enterprise Crosse & Blackwell at this time. The potential for associated buried structures had been confirmed in the field evaluation and this phase was one of the key objectives of the TWB. These structures included the brick walls and wooden floors of the factory buildings, cellars, a circular brick-lined furnace and a machine base within what is probably a purpose-built early 20th century cold store with slate-lined walls. A brass plate on the machinery is for J & E Hall Ltd, a company established in Dartford since the 18th century and pioneers of early refrigeration equipment.
- 4.2.5 A brick vaulted cellar in the central area of the site, possibly beneath an open yard had been carefully lined with cement and is interpreted as a cistern, also associated with the Crosse & Blackwell works. When it went out of use it was backfilled with late 19th century ceramic containers for their products. Large assemblages of Crosse & Blackwell pottery and glass vessels were present within this and other features. A MOLA pottery specialist was present on site to log and sample this material.
- 4.2.6 Beneath these features the brick walls, foundations and drainage of 17th - 18th century properties fronting onto Bow Street and George Yard (now Goslett Yard) were recorded. These can probably be related to historic maps and included a brick-floored cellar with a vaulted alcove recorded in the north west of the site.



- 4.2.7 At the second main archaeological horizon the post-medieval buildings had cut into earlier levelling deposits. These represent the general dumping of post-medieval demolition material and infill prior to development. They may have originally have covered a large area but were recorded mainly in the southern part of the site having been completely truncated in the north by basements and in the east by substantial brick foundations relating to the Crosse and Blackwell factory.
- 4.2.8 A uniform deposit of dark organic clay-silt was recorded as the lowest archaeological level across the site, beneath these infill deposits. Monolith samples were taken for further assessment but the initial interpretation is that these are part-waterlain deposits that accumulated within an area of extensive but shallow open-cast brickearth quarrying before backfill. The absence of brickearth; the relatively low level and uniform truncation of the underlying terrace gravel and the presence of post-medieval finds in these deposits all support this hypothesis. There was therefore no evidence of an original soil profile or associated prehistoric, Roman or medieval features. The evidence suggests that the quarrying had already removed this horizon across the site and that the TWB has answered this question. It is anticipated that dating of these deposits will allow the chronology of the first urbanisation of the area, as indicated from historic maps, to be confirmed.
- 4.2.9 Before the main phase of Crossrail works MOLA undertook the archaeological monitoring of utility diversion trenches in the area around Tottenham Court Road Station. Monitoring of the trenches, which were mostly cut into the present day roads, showed that previous utility trenches and modern basements had heavily truncated much of the archaeological deposits in the area. However, at several locations, (notably TCR 11) 17th or 18th century under pavement brick cellars were observed cutting through deposits of coal-ash rich fills. These night soil deposits appear to have been used to fill in and level out areas of quarrying.

OA 2010:

- 4.2.10 Between June – November 2010 a series of archaeological investigations were undertaken by OAR on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street. The Initial Test Pit Evaluation works (C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50001) took place between June and July 2010. Six trial pits were carried out in the northern block and provided evidence of truncation by quarrying activities of the brickearth and gravels. An early 17th century brick structure was located in TP6. Three trial pit evaluations were carried out in the southern block. These evaluations uncovered post medieval quarrying followed by later infilling and domestic dumping activity, similar to that which occurred in places in the northern block. All three uncovered linear features interpreted to be cart track impressions, while TP8 uncovered high quality residual Roman pottery fragments in a good condition. Both TP7 and 8 comprised compacted layers overlain with a deep sequence of garden soils capped with a concrete foundation, while TP9 contained redeposited gravel overlain by an ashy dump layer and capped by concrete make up and slab. The investigations retrieved redeposited Roman artefacts, but no related features or evidence of Roman occupation.



4.2.11 The subsequent excavations occurred during October and November 2010 (C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50002 and C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50003) these revealed a sequence comprising early 17th Century quarrying activity, which was subsequently infilled and built over by the late 17th Century. On the western part of the site a late 17th Century brick building had been constructed and a second phase of rebuilding and modification was evident. The material assemblages reflect domestic activity with indications of small scale businesses in the vicinity. The 17th Century deposits and structures had been truncated by a sequence of 18th to 20th Century deposits and structures, relating to the Georgian western expansion of London and modern basemending and development.

4.3 Map Regression

- 4.3.1 A historic map regression exercise was undertaken as part of the DDBA for Tottenham Court Road. This is summarised below, although additional mapping was utilised during the excavation and subsequent post-excavation, namely Richard Horwood's map of 1792-99 and the OS 1896 1:2500 edition.
- 4.3.2 Hogenburg's map of 1572 (not shown) shows the area as open field to the west of the nucleated village of St. Giles. A hedgerow lined road or lane is shown running east – west along the line of present day Oxford Street. A north-south road, running along the line of Tottenham Court Road /Charing Cross Road, separated the fields from the built-up area of St. Giles.
- 4.3.3 Faithorne and Newcourt's map of 1658 (not shown) still shows the area as fields. However, development is shown encroaching from the south and east. A hedged road ran along the line of present day Oxford Street, and is marked as "the way from Paddington". Wardour Street which is marked and Berwick Street is shown with a single row of buildings, including a windmill, running along each side.
- 4.3.4 On William Morgan's map of 1682 (not shown), the land to the north of Oxford Street is still shown as open fields but the area around Dean Street and Soho Square appears to have been fully developed. The map demonstrates that land blocks were becoming sub-divided into smaller narrow units, and a number of houses are shown fronting the street of the study area. The road layout of Oxford Street was established by this time and Soho Square had been laid out and developed with its central garden already set out. There were still a few empty plots in the area, notably along Dean Street, and all the properties had extensive back gardens or yards. Sheraton Street is marked but at this time was called Marybone Street. Present day Sutton Row was called Giles Street and appears to have run from Soho Square to Hog Lane which followed the line of present day Charing Cross Road. Goslett Yard appears to have been part of a larger street called Bow Street which in its southern part ran east–west from Hog Lane before turning north to cross Giles Street (Sutton Row).
- 4.3.5 John Stow's 1720 map of the parish of St Anne's (not shown), depicts a large house standing on the southern side of Soho Square (then called Kings Square) between Greek Street and Frith Street. Although this house is not named on the map, other sources indict that a three storey brick built house (Monmouth House) which was originally built for Charles II's son James the Duke of Monmouth stood on the southern side of the Square from 1683 until 1773.



- 4.3.6 By the time of John Roque's 1746 map (not shown), the area had been extensively built up, with much of street system still in place today already established. Marybone Street was by this time called Portland Street. Bow Street no longer existed but had become a series of yards and alleyways. The southern end of Bow Lane had become an L-shaped yard which was later to be called Goslett Yard.
- 4.3.7 On Richard Horwood's map of 1792 (not shown), most of Soho Square is built upon aside from the northwest corner which is shown as vacant. Hogg Lane had become Crown Street and was still linked to Soho Square via Sutton Street (Sutton Row). The map shows part of Great Chapel Street as being occupied by industrial or business premises.
- 4.3.8 Christopher and John Greenwood's map of 1827 (not shown), shows that by this time the area had become densely covered with a variety of buildings ranging from private dwellings, over shops and public houses to offices.
- 4.3.9 The Ordnance Survey map of 1870 (not shown) depicts a densely populated area. A Pickling Factory (Crosse and Blackwell's jam and pickle factory) is shown in the north east corner of Soho Square and the Soho Bazaar is marked, on the north-west corner of the Square. In Sheraton Street, which at that time was still called Little Chapel Street, a Congregational Chapel stood to the north of Grout Shaft 1.
- 4.3.10 The 1914 issue of the Ordnance Survey map (not shown) shows an even more densely built-up area.

4.4 Conclusions of the Desk Top Study

- 4.4.1 It was concluded within the desktop study that there was
- 4.4.2 *A moderate potential for the main Roman road from London to Silchester (Oxford Street/High Holborn), which continued in use from the Saxon period onwards and passed close to the north of the Crossrail site (GLSMR 081172). This may have intersected another Roman road – Tottenham Court Road/Charing Cross Road (GLSMR 081493).*
- 4.4.3 In addition there was also
- 4.4.4 *A moderate potential of deposits related to the medieval village of St Giles which focused around the High Street, particularly on the junction of TCR and St Giles High Street. Civil War defences may exist within or close to the Crossrail worksite, possibly around Newman Street and its junction with TCR, probably on the north side of Oxford Street.*

5. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1 The overall objectives of all the investigations were to establish the character, nature, date, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by the development.
- 5.1.2 As the works progressed the aims and objectives were revisited and adjusted as part of an iterative process. The aims identified for each stage and type of work are outlined below.



5.1.3 The TCR SSWSIs (Addendum Document No's: C134-OVE-T1_RGN-N105_WS089-00004 Rev 3.0, C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 Rev 4.0 and original Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 10.0, August 11) contained a number of research and work objectives, and excavation and site specific aims. These were:

- *To record the post-medieval development of central London, including evidence for the absorption of the rural landscape into the urban one through domestic and industrial structures;*
- *To chart how and why different parts of the Soho area of London developed as specialist producing areas, and understand the implications of this for the London area;*
- *To define, if possible, the western extent of St Giles village and its hinterland – what evidence survives, if any, of related structures, property/field boundaries or routeways;*
- *To verify and record the line of the Roman roads and surviving associated sequences; and*
- *To define levels of truncation in relation to adjacent past archaeological investigations and geotechnical works in order to provide a clear deposit model with which to inform further development works in the area.*

6. INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGIES

6.1 Watching Brief Methodology

6.1.1 The archaeological work was specified in a Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) for the site (C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017) and an Archaeology Method Statement (C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002). Both documents were approved in advance of works by Crossrail's Project Archaeologist. In addition, Framework Design Consultant Notifications (FDCN) C150-0001-C150-0005 detailed the works.

6.1.2 A Watching Brief, as defined in the Generic WSI, is a programme of archaeological monitoring (*i.e.* observation, investigation and recording) which is carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during site investigations and construction works. The purpose of a watching brief is to identify the potential of any archaeological remains that are uncovered during the course of the works and record them appropriately (as far as is reasonably practicable). The watching brief results in the preparation of an ordered archive that will be incorporated into the post-excavation works and into publication of the project results. The following observations were recorded on a daily basis.

- The Unique Event Code, in this case XRX10, and location of the area observed;
- The date of the observation;
- Personnel employed on site;
- A description of the construction works observed;
- Any relevant works sub-contractor and personnel undertaking and supervising the construction activity;



- Depths and extents of excavation works observed;
 - A measure of confidence that any archaeological remains would have been observed and reasons;
 - The areas and horizons (both those containing archaeological or remains of quaternary geological importance and those which do not) unaffected by construction activity (with special reference to archaeological sites identified for preservation in situ);
 - The reasons why any particular area of the works was not observed, and noting those areas not subject to disturbance from construction;
 - Location and description of any archaeological remains; and
 - Location and description of any modern remains.
- 6.1.3 The watching brief has resulted in the preparation of an ordered, cross checkable archive, which will be incorporated into the post-excavation works and into publication of the project results.

6.2 Techniques for Watching Brief Work

- 6.2.1 The watching briefs aimed to include archaeological supervision during the initial removal of overburden/ topsoil/ subsoil followed, as necessary, by localised hand inspection, and assessment by the on site archaeologists. An appropriate sample was excavated from cut features and other archaeological remains of importance. Sampling of cut features included feature inter-sections to establish relative chronologies. The extent of sampling was determined by OAR in liaison with the Project Archaeologist (and as discussed with the relevant local authority and English Heritage, and a quaternary specialist, if necessary). As an example works included; the sample excavation of a selected number of deposits (both layers and negative, cut features); recording of structural remains and drawn sections and profiles. All work was done with the aim of recovering sufficient information to determine function, form, and date.
- 6.2.2 All trenches had their tarmac surfaces and underlying concrete slabs cut out and removed by the Principal Contractor and then the modern slab preparation deposits/sub-base were removed, either by mechanical excavation or by hand. The methodology being dictated by the Principal Contractor's method statement. This element of the works did not require permanent archaeological supervision. Subsequent to this initial breaking out phase archaeological supervision was dependent on the rate of works.
- 6.2.3 Where work was rapid and ongoing, the archaeological presence was more extensive, than when work progressed at a slow rate. The intermittent presence was sufficient since the majority of the investigations took place during the opening up of the trenches and during the installation of shoring. While the Principal Contractors undertook their tasks there was often no change in the circumstances of the trench until they were backfilled.



- 6.2.4 Investigation and recording work was done as part of the ongoing process and every effort was made to conduct the archaeological elements alongside the contractor's work so that there was no stoppage time for archaeological reasons. The density of archaeological remains and their level of significance meant that this was entirely possible.
- 6.2.5 The order, in which the trenches were excavated, was dictated by the programme of works, with no archaeological input.
- 6.2.6 Heights for all deposits have been related to approved Permanent Ground Markers (PGMs) or approved Ordnance Survey benchmarks (OSBM), where reasonably accessible.
- 6.2.7 It was frequently not possible to clean and record the archaeological profile of excavations, due to health and safety or access constraints. However, every effort was made to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and by establishing a height for significant deposits, including the depth of modern intrusions, key stratigraphic components and natural deposits.

6.3 Recording Standards

- 6.3.1 All observations were undertaken against a unique Event Site Code (XRX10). Provided in advance of the project by the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre.
- 6.3.2 A continuous unique numbering system was operated for each of the sites.
- 6.3.3 Plans and sections were drawn 1:50 1:20 or 1:10. Isolated archaeological remains (artefacts) were spot-located in plan and a height provided where applicable.
- 6.3.4 The photographic record consists of 35mm monochrome and colour transparencies, as well as digital formats. Archived photographs and transparencies include an appropriate graduated scale, a north arrow, and a header board detailing (as a minimum) the event code and context/feature number.
- 6.3.5 All structures, deposits and finds were recorded by OAR according to current best practice and accepted professional standards (see OA Fieldwork Manual 1992, Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual 1990), and as outlined in:
- Archaeology West – Contract No. C254, Archaeological Works at Tottenham Court Road, Archaeology Method Statement, Document No. C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002 AMS rev (rev. 5) (OAG16188.R06);
 - Addendum to WSI: Detailed Excavation Phase, Northern Block, TCR West Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 (Rev. 4.0);
 - Addendum to WSI: Detailed Excavation Phase, Southern Block, TCR West Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105_WS089-00004 (Rev 3.0);
 - Tottenham Court Road Station. Site-Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI). Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 10.0);
 - Archaeology West – Contract No. C254, Archaeological Works at Tottenham Court Road, Archaeology Method Statement, Document No. C254-OXF-W-GMS-N105-50001 (OAG16188.R01);



- Archaeological Generic Written Scheme of Investigation, Document No: CR-XRL-T1-GST-CR001-00003 (AWSI);
- Archaeology Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (including Watching Brief), Document No: CRL1-XRL-T1-RSP-CRG03-50001, (ASEM);
- Works Information (Volume 1 - General), Document No: CR-SD-PRW-X-RT-00151, 5 June 2009 (WIV1);
- Works Information (Volume 2 - Particular), Document No: CR-SD-PRW-X-ITT-00001, 13 July 2009 (WIV2);
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation, 2008 (revised);
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, 2008 (revised);
- English Heritage – Geoarchaeology, 2007;
- English Heritage - Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists, 2003;
- GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers 1999;
- Corporation of London archaeology guidance – Planning Advice Note 3, 2004; and
- Museum of London Archaeology Service site recording manual (MOLA 1994).

6.4 Survey and Spatial Data Methodology

- 6.4.1 The Principle Contractors' surveyors undertook all survey setting out. The set outs were usually conducted using a Total Station Theodolite or other suitable automated equipment referenced from approved Crossrail Permanent Ground Marker (PGM) data. Where survey was not possible, significant features were measured and drawn onto reproduced Crossrail-issued scaled drawings.
- 6.4.2 The positions of the interventions and survey points were verified by OAR through discussion and observation. The use of main contractor surveyors meant that data management of raw survey by OAR was not necessary.
- 6.4.3 Heights for all remains were related to approved Permanent Ground Markers (PGMs) or approved Ordnance Survey benchmarks (OSBM), where reasonably accessible.
- 6.4.4 In all instances, CAD work has, and will, follow the guidelines set out in Crossrail's CAD Standards (CR-STD-005 CAD Standards v2, CRL1-XRL-O6-STD-CR001-00014) and Crossrail's *Archaeology Specification for Evaluation & Mitigation (including Watching Brief)* (Document CRL1-XRL-T1-RSP-CRG03-50001). Two main drawings are maintained; one consists of the compiled survey data, digitised features and raster images in the Crossrail co-ordinates system. The other has the same information but has been inserted to a certified Ordnance Survey mapping system and uses the OS co-ordinates. This second drawing will be a requirement for archiving in London.
- 6.4.5 All plan scans have been numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number from the site plan index at the time of archiving.



7. RESULTS

7.1 Introduction


- 7.1.1 The scope of the watching brief works around the Tottenham Court Road Western Ticket Hall were variable in both type, size and duration. In all cases the archaeological recording was aimed to be; consistent; of the highest standards; and integrate with the whole project. However, the logistics and health and safety of some elements of the work, did preclude the highest level of recording if physical access to areas was limited.
- 7.1.2 The results of the fieldwork are primarily summarised by investigation location and type (*i.e.* test pits and excavation areas) but related features and remains are linked throughout where possible. The watching brief contexts are integrated into the phases ascribed during the excavation work where applicable.
- 7.1.3 The results are presented below and are collated in terms of the type of work done, based on geographical location, and are tabulated in the sections given below. The references in brackets relate to the main figure showing the location of works.

7.2 Utility Diversions



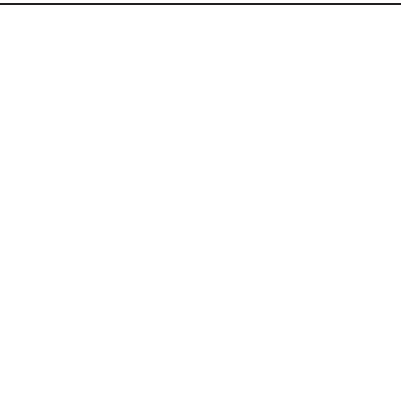
- 7.2.1 Utility Works which required a general watching brief are set out here as:
- BT deep shafts at Dean Street
 - Dean Street Combined Utilities
 - Great Chapel Street and Oxford Street combined utilities
 - BT Works in Carlisle Street
 - National Gas works in Carlisle Street
- 7.2.2 The services in question that required diversion works included; electricity, water, sewerage, gas and BT (communications). Frequently the test pits and accompanying trenches were done separately for each of the services. This resulted in a series of parallel trenches within close proximity.



- 7.2.3 There were variations in what was recorded primarily due to; the depths achieved; weather conditions; manner of work i.e.: manual or mechanical; localised truncations; and whether the area had been recently subjected to disturbance. By this it is suggested that the later trenches may have had less integrity than the earlier ones. Where the term ‘Made Ground’ has been used this refers to highly mixed deposits; mixed in terms of colouration, texture and composition. The deposits termed ‘Made Ground’ result from recent ground disturbances primarily the installation of services and utilities throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, and as such as of no archaeological significance.
- 7.2.4 The references in brackets relate to the main figures (Figure. 2) showing the location of works.

Great Chapel Street		
<p>Great Chapel Street June 2010 BT shaft GCS 1 See Fig.1</p>	 <p>Excavation to full depth, looking north – showing natural gravels at base</p>	<p>Trench excavated at the south end of Great Chapel Street, next to Diadem Court. The trench was dug to a depth of 4m below the modern ground level (bgl), (c.125.13m ATD).</p> <p>Between 1.5 – 2.4m below ground level there were mixed mid greyish brown silts with lenses of mortar and re-deposited gravels.</p> <p>At approximately 2.5m, a 0.15m thick deposit of crushed red brick was uncovered.</p> <p>Below this was a 0.3m thick deposit of dark greyish brown silt with occasional inclusions of CBM and pebbles.</p> <p>At the base of the trench, between 3.6 – 4m bGL, the mid orange sandy gravels of the uppermost geological deposits were observed.</p> <p>No clear evidence of quarry fills or cuts were seen during the excavation of the BT shaft.</p> <p>The upper deposits were typical of the levelling and makeup deposits typical of the “made ground” in the area. The crushed brick is possibly evidence of waste from brick making activities which we know from historical sources took place in the general area and were a common feature, whilst the darker silt deposit at the base was possibly derived from external accumulated occupation and activity materials.</p>



Sheraton Street		
<p>Sheraton Street</p> <p>October 2010</p> <p>Investigation trench</p> <p>SS 1</p> <p>See Fig.1</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">South end of trench looking south east – showing modern pipes and cables</p>	<p>North-south aligned trench excavated at the east end of Sheraton Street, next to Great Chapel Street. The trench was hand dug to a depth of 1.1m below the modern ground level (approximately 125.13m ATD).</p> <p>Beneath the modern footpath and roadway was a mixed mid brown sandy deposit with frequent gravel inclusions. This was almost certainly part of the backfill for a large trench for a main Victorian sewer that ran down the middle of the road.</p> <p>The only visible archaeological remains was a brick cellar wall uncovered 1.1m to the north of the outer wall of the 1930s building which until its demolition in 2011 stood on the south side of the street.</p> <p>The modern services truncated most of the deposits to a depth of 1m.</p>
<p>Sheraton Street</p> <p>June - July 2011</p> <p>Investigation trench</p> <p>SS 2</p> <p>See Fig.1</p>		<p>This north-south aligned trench was machine dug and was 4m x 0.6m x 1m deep. The north sidewall of the cellar for the building which stood on the southern side of the street was visible and constructed of yellow stock bricks. An E-W aligned sewer was also seen. There was relatively little survival of deposits but at 1m bgl there were isolated areas of mid grey brown clay/gravel with CBM inclusions.</p>
<p>Sheraton Street</p> <p>August 2011</p> <p>Investigation trench</p> <p>SS 3</p> <p>See Fig.1</p>		<p>This machine dug trench 16m x 3.2m x 0.6-1.2m deep. On the north side of the trench the wall of the extant cellar beneath the building on the north side of the Street was visible running E-W along the northern edge of the trench. This was constructed of yellow stock bricks. Only a small area of mid grey brown clay/gravel with CBM inclusions was seen.</p> <p>Much of the upper 1m of the trench was taken up with modern services; gas, water, telecom as well as a large E-W sewer, which connected three square brick, built manholes. These services were seen running throughout the entire length of the trench.</p>



	 <p>Trench looking east. Showing the extant cellar wall of the adjacent building and modern services which are clearly seen running across the trench with the brick built manholes behind</p>	
<p>Sheraton Street September 2011 Investigation trench SS 4 See Fig.1</p>	 <p>Working shot, cellar 5494, looking south east</p>  <p>Cellar 5491, looking west</p>	<p>Trench SS 4 was dug to the south of XR10_WB4. It measured 8.5m x 2.5m and was 0.5m deep. On the south side of the trench three abutting N-S aligned brick built barrel vaulted cellars were seen these extended south beyond the southern edge of the trench running beneath the adjacent building on the southern side of the street.</p> <p>The eastern-most cellar truncated a NE-SW aligned cut feature, (5493), to the east, which was over 0.4m deep. This probable ditch was filled with a cess-like silt (5489) that contained fragments of clay-pipe, CBM and oyster shell and is spot-dated to 1625-1780.</p> <p>The western cellar was (5495) and had been filled with concrete. The cellars extended to approximately 2m bgl.</p> <p>Built of red unfrogged bricks, these vaults were almost certainly the remains of subterranean under street storage cellars probably used to store coal. All of the cellars had a 0.3m circular hole in the roofs. These were to allow the delivery of coal.</p> <p>The cellars were subsequently revealed and removed during the works for Grout Shaft 1.</p>



Cellar 5491 looking north, showing "coal hole," cut into cellar roof



Cellar 5495, looking west



Deposits cut by the cellars and ditch 5493 on the right, looking south

Soho Square



Soho Square: N side
Trench 1
July 2010
Investigation trench
SOH 1
See Fig.2



Trench 1, looking N



Trench 1, looking S






Southern end of Trench 1, looking W

This N-S aligned Trial trench excavated to the south of property No 10. Prior to the Grout Shaft works in this area. This machine and hand dug trench measured 11m x 0.6m. and was 0.6m deep





Below the modern road and the various makeup deposits for the road were numerous modern services.

The southern end of the trench was less disturbed and showed deposits of mixed grey clays and silts with brick fragment inclusions. Beneath the modern road




<p>Soho Square: N side</p> <p>Trench 2</p> <p>July 2010</p> <p>Investigation trench</p> <p>SOH 2</p> <p>See Fig.2</p>	 <p>Trench 2, looking SW</p>  <p>Trench 2, looking S</p>	<p>Trial trench excavated prior to the Grout Shaft works in this area. Trench was N-S aligned and measured 1.6m x 1.5m x 1.2m deep.</p> <p>Below the 0.4m thick modern road and the various makeup deposits for the road were numerous modern services that overlay a mixed layer (5433); a brown clay with CBM inclusions; and at the base was a dark grey ashy silt (5435).</p>
<p>Soho Square: E side</p> <p>Trench 3</p> <p>December 2010</p> <p>Investigation trench</p> <p>SOH 3</p> <p>See Fig,2</p>	 <p>Part of the trench on east side of Soho Square, looking north</p>	<p>Trial trench excavated before the Grout Shaft works in this area. The trench was E-W aligned and measured 10.5m x 0.6m x 0.8-1.0m deep. The archaeological sequence consisted of: the 0.4m thick tarmac, concrete and gravel sub base of the present road over modern services these overlay overlying a grey brown clay with CBM inclusions; this sealed a layer of crushed red brick wasters. A dark grey ashy silt (5435) was revealed at the base.</p>



<p>Soho Square SE corner January 2012 Investigation trench SOH 4 See Fig.2</p>	 <p>Trench in the south-east corner of Soho Square, looking north</p>	<p>A small trench was excavated to establish the existing services in the area before the Grout Shaft 5 excavation.</p> <p>This uncovered the remains of an N-S aligned red brick wall (5590) which was also seen later in the grout shaft works. There was also a sequence of makeup and levelling deposits seen in the trench.</p>
<p>Soho Square N side January 2012 Utilities diversion SOH 5 See Fig.2</p>	 <p>East-west trench looking east</p>  <p>East-west trench looking west</p> 	<p>Trench excavated for the diversion of cable services. The trench was 0.6m wide x 0.9m deep.</p> <p>The trench showed an archaeological sequence of: the tarmac, concrete and gravel sub base of the present road over; mid grey fine sandy silt with broken cobbles; and at the base a mid brown silty clay with inclusions of CBM.</p>



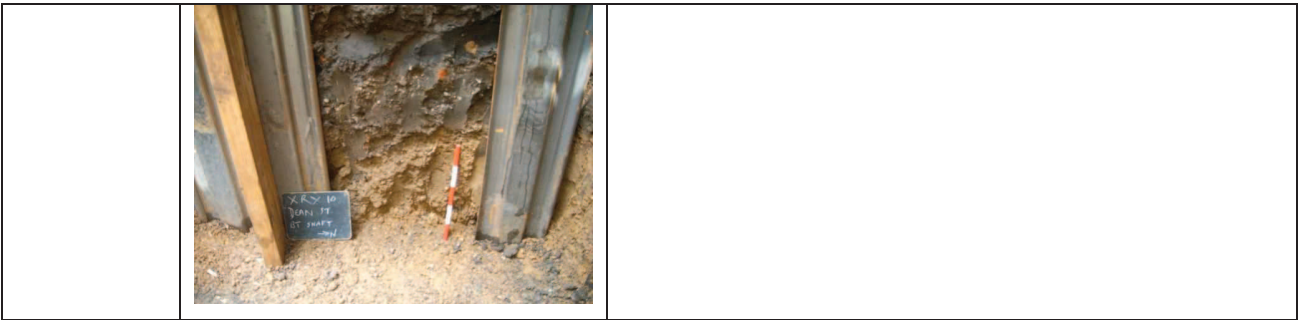
	Section view of the trench on the north side of Soho Square	
<p>Soho Square SW corner January 2012 Utilities diversion SoHo 6 See Fig.2</p>	 <p>Location view of trenching in the south west corner of Soho Square</p>  <p>Section view of manhole in the south west corner of Soho Square, looking south west</p>	<p>Trench excavated for the diversion of cable services. The trench consisted of a 2.6m x 1.4m manhole 0.6m deep and trenches leading to it from the north were 0.55m wide and 0.6m deep.</p> <p>The trench and manhole showed a sequence of: an archaeological sequence consisting of: The tarmac, concrete and gravel sub base of the present road over; mid grey brown fine sandy silt; a mid brown silty clay with CBM; and at the base a dark grey sandy silt.</p>
Dean Street		
<p>Dean Street S end BT Shaft May – June 2011 DS 1 See Fig.2</p>	 <p>Dean Street; BT shaft, looking N, deposits in section</p>	<p>Excavation of the existing BT shaft and removal had an impact on the surrounding surviving deposits. The trench measured 6.5m x 5m x 4.4m deep. There was 1m thickness of road, makeup material and modern services. This overlay 1.5m of dark brownish grey clayey silt with CBM and ash inclusions (5568 – spotted 1720-1780). The excavation also revealed an N-S aligned unfrogged red brick wall (5462) that truncated 5468. This was associated with a red brick floor (5461), (1.1m x 0.65m) seen at 3.3m bgl. This floor was laid onto a clay silt layer (5468) which was likely dated to the late 17th century (from which dated clay pipe and pottery was retrieved). At the base of the trench sandy gravels (5474) were reached at 4m bgl</p> <p>A brick built barrel vaulted sewer aligned N-S was uncovered in the western edge of the trench. This cut through all of the archaeological deposits.</p>



Floor 5461 and wall 5462 in section, looking south



Floor 5461 and wall 5462 in plan, looking south



Noel Street

Noel Street
 No. 21
 Investigation trench
 June 2011
NS 1
 (most westerly investigation on Figure 1)



Interior view of 21 Noel Street basement. Looking north




Deposits visible in section

A small test trench was excavated in the basement of No. 21 Noel Street. The trench measured 2m x 1.7m x 2.1m deep.

The trench revealed modern walls and foundations (5477, 5478). There was a layer of dark grey gravel with CBM (5479) which, at a depth of 1.5m bgl sealed a possible pit / ditch (5482). The ditch was 1.1m x over 0.4m x over 0.6m deep. Natural gravels (5483) were revealed at 2.1m bgl.



Goslett Yard		
<p>Goslett Yard SW corner June 2012 Investigation trench GY 1 and 2 See Fig.2</p>		<p>Two trial trenches, each 0.75m x 0.5m were dug to a maximum depth of 1m. The deposits encountered consisted of road and makeup material, modern services and backfills.</p> <p>A single archaeological feature was seen (5816). This was an E-W aligned brick built wall within the northern trench. It extended out from beneath the adjacent buildings and was probably a cellar or other feature.</p>
<p>Northern trench with E-W wall 5816, looking south</p>		

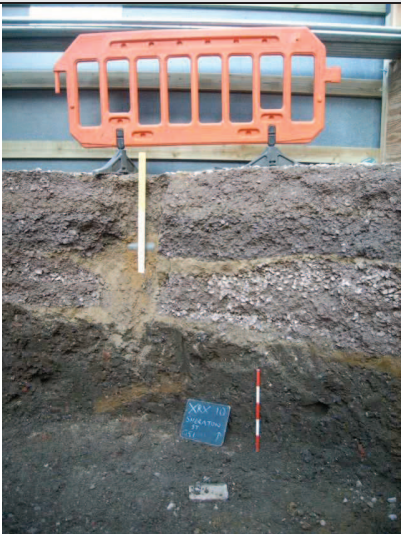


7.3 Grout Shafts

7.3.1 The Grout Shafts (nos. 1-7) and utility diversions were initially to be completed as targeted watching briefs C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017, Rev 9.0; Section 6.1.4), but in C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017, Rev 10.0; Sections 1 and 3.1.3) this was altered to a general watching brief.

7.3.2 Compensation grout shafts were constructed in the following locations:

- Corner of Sheraton Street and Great Chapel Street
- Soho Square north west corner (in front of the French Protestant Church of London)
- Soho Square west (in front of 1-2 Soho Square)
- Soho Square north east corner (in front of 14-15 Soho Square)
- Soho Square south east corner (in front of 22-25 Soho Square and to the north of 1 Greek Street)
- Goslett Yard (in front of Royal George public house) installation by LU
- TCR West Ticket Hall worksite (close to junction of Dean Street and Oxford Street.



Grout Shaft 1	
<p>Sheraton Street</p> <p>December 2011 – January 2012</p> <p>Grout Shaft 1</p> <p>XR10 GS1</p> <p>See Fig.3</p>	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  <p style="text-align: center;">Grout Shaft 1, upper deposits, looking N</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Grout Shaft 1, barrel vaulted brick structure, looking NE</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Grout Shaft 1, working shot</p> </div> <div style="flex: 2; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>The Grout Shaft was excavated by hand and by mechanical means using a 360 mini digger.</p> <p>At the time this area which was circular in plan (5m diameter) had been subject to previous investigations as part of the utilities diversions (see above). This meant that much of the upper 1.2m was modern backfill.</p> <p>Below this was 0.4m series of deposits, which functioned either as backfill for the sewer (below) or levelling afterwards.</p> <p>A series of three adjoining red brick barrel vaulted cellars were seen in the area of the grout shaft. These cellars from east to west were: (5486); (5491), pottery dating to 1650-1750 was retrieved from (5491), but may be residual in the infill; and (5495). These had been seen during the utilities diversion trench. No floors were found within these cellars but a ceramic drain was located beneath cellar (5486).</p> <p>In the roofs of each cellar was a medium sized (0.3m diameter) circular opening. These were probable coalholes. The cellars were 2.5m wide and 2.3m in height. All three were filled with modern concrete.</p> <p>An E-W aligned red brick, barrel vaulted sewer (5506), 2.1m wide, was visible across the middle of the grout shaft at a depth of 3.5m bgl.</p> <p>To the north was a sequence of intact deposits consisting of: a dark grey deposit with CBM; this overlay a soft 0.3m thick, 'nightsoil' with a possible brown cess-like deposit, overlying black clayey silts. The fills of a series of intercutting quarry pits</p> <p>The top of the coarse sandy gravel natural (5501) was seen at 3.5m bgl across the entire area at 121.8m ATD.</p> <p>The excavations continued to 8.4m bgl, (c 118m ATD) through the geological deposits. The London clay (5502) was seen at the base of the Shaft.</p> </div> </div>



Grout Shaft 1, lower deposits, looking S



Grout Shaft 1, barrel vaulted sewer



Grout Shaft 1, natural gravels 5501

Grout Shaft 2



Soho Square
 N side
 November 2011 – August 2012
 Grout Shaft 2
XR10 GS2
See Fig.3



Grout Shaft 2 working shot, looking E



Grout Shaft 2, upper deposits, looking E



Grout Shaft 2, upper deposits, looking E

The Grout Shaft was excavated by hand, and by mechanical means. The upper 1.2m of the trench was excavated using a 360 mechanical digger. The lower deposits excavated within the shaft itself were excavated using a telescopic arm fitted with a clamshell bucket. Within the overall area of the works there were a number of utilities trial pits and diversion trenches previously excavated.

The grout shaft itself was a 5m diameter concrete ring which was excavated down to a depth of 8.5m bgl.

Below the modern road and the various makeup deposits for the road were numerous modern services.

An E-W aligned red brick wall (5600) was seen at a depth of 1.2m, running along the northern side of the trench. The bricks used were half-bats. It is almost certainly the same wall as (5437) seen in the pre-grout shaft trial trench and represented the cellar wall of the extant building, the French Protestant Church erected in 1891–93.

The wall was cut into a substantial levelling deposit (5730). Two N-S aligned red brick buttresses, and the partially demolished red brick walls, of arched cellars (5601 and 5602) were revealed beneath this layer.

The walls were later than the quarry pit 5712 which had a sequence of backfills. These included a deposit rich in red brick and tile fragments (5630). The deposit and fragments lacked mortar suggesting production waste rather than demolition. There was also a layer of 'nightsoil' below this, (5631- spot-dated 1650-1725).

On the southern side of the trench there was a complex sequence of probable quarry pits; with (5727) as the earliest, followed by (5644), which contained kiln waste (5645), a gully/ditch (5616) spot-dated to 1700-1800, pit (5728), and other quarry pits (5725), cut by (5722).

The top of river terrace gravels which form the uppermost drift geology in this trench was uncovered at a depth of 3.8m bgl (121.5m ATD). At this level the cuts and fills of the quarry pits were still visible in the SE and S edges. The base of the quarry pits were at approximately 4.5m bgl (120.7m ATD).

Eocene London Clay (5792) was uncovered beneath the gravels at a depth of 8.5m bgl.



Grout Shaft 2, upper deposits,
looking E



Grout Shaft 2, upper deposits,
looking N



Grout Shaft 2, upper deposits,
looking SE



Grout Shaft 2, ready for bulk excavation, looking SE






Grout Shaft 2, general view, looking NW




Grout Shaft 2, natural deposits, mid depth






	 <p>Grout Shaft 2, natural deposits, full depth</p>	
Grout Shaft 3		
<p>Soho Square W side November 2011 – July 2012 Grout Shaft 3 XR10 GS3 See Fig.3</p>	 <p>Grout Shaft 3, general view, looking South</p>  <p>Grout Shaft 3, upper deposits</p>	<p>The Grout Shaft was excavated by hand and by mechanical means. The upper 1.2m of the trench was excavated using a 360 mechanical digger. The lower deposits within the shaft itself were excavated using a telescopic arm fitted with a clamshell bucket.</p> <p>Below the modern road and the various makeup deposits for the road were numerous modern services.</p> <p>Below this was a mid greyish brown gravel rich silty clay with CBM inclusions. This was an extensive layer 0.3-0.45m thick. Below this was a dark grey 'nightsoil'.</p> <p>At the western edge of the trench an N-S aligned brick built arched cellar (5611) was uncovered at 1.5m bgl. A second arched vault cellar (5612) was seen to the south of cellar (5611). These partly destroyed vaults were seen to extend west beyond the edge of the trench running beneath the adjacent building on the western side of the street. Built of red unfrogged bricks, these vaults were almost certainly the remains of subterranean under street storage cellars probably used to store coal.</p> <p>The construction cut for these cellars (5623) truncated a sequence of fills within quarry pit (5637). This quarry pit cut an earlier deposit (5610) which may have been a levelling layer or the fill of another quarry pit, the edges of which could not be identified.</p> <p>At a lower level within the shaft, while the sediments were being removed by a grab, the base of a quarry pit was visible on the southern side. The fill was visible as a dark grey sediment with CBM inclusions. The pit cut the surrounding natural river terrace gravels (5793, 5794). The base of the pit was at approximately 2.5m bgl.</p> <p>A sequence of river terrace gravels and sands, the uppermost geological deposit uncovered in the shaft, were uncovered at a depth of 3.5m bgl.</p> <p>Eocene London clay (5795) was seen beneath the river</p>



	 <p data-bbox="422 571 821 627">Grout Shaft 3, lower gravels and London clay</p>	<p data-bbox="845 264 1528 324">terrace gravels at the base of the shaft. The base of this deposit was not found.</p>
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Grout Shaft 4

<p data-bbox="231 698 391 996">Soho Square NE corner December 2011 – August 2012 Grout Shaft 4 XR10 GS4 See Fig.3</p>	 <p data-bbox="422 1008 821 1064">Grout Shaft 4, general view, looking east</p>  <p data-bbox="422 1388 821 1422">Grout Shaft 4, cellar 5646, looking E</p>  <p data-bbox="422 1747 821 1803">Grout Shaft 4, section above cellar 5646, looking N</p>	<p data-bbox="845 698 1528 884">The Grout Shaft was excavated by hand and by mechanical means. The upper 1.2m of the trench was excavated using a 360 mechanical digger. The lower deposits excavated within the shaft itself were excavated using a telescopic arm fitted with a clamshell bucket.</p> <p data-bbox="845 896 1528 952">Below the modern road and the various makeup deposits for the road were numerous services.</p> <p data-bbox="845 974 1528 1064">Part of a red brick barrel vaulted cellar was uncovered in the NW corner of the area (5646). This was seen at a depth of 0.8m bgl.</p> <p data-bbox="845 1086 1528 1232">A second barrel vaulted cellar was also seen in the NE corner of the area (5668). The cellar was constructed of red unfrogged bricks. It was seen to extend beneath the present pavement and an inspection showed that it was plaster lined on the internal wall faces.</p> <p data-bbox="845 1243 1528 1332">There was a large N-S aligned cut feature (5681-containing 19th century glass) that truncated earlier features</p> <p data-bbox="845 1355 1528 1478">At a depth of between 3.6 – 4m bgl an E-W aligned red brick culvert was visible on the south edge of the trench. At this depth, it was likely to be a drainage feature/culvert rather than a cellar.</p> <p data-bbox="845 1489 1528 1646">The majority of the deposits visible were the deposits within the various quarry pits seen within the southern part of the trench. The earlier quarry pits were (5695), cut by (5691); (5692) and (5651) cut by (5678); (5665) cut by (5662) and (5661).</p> <p data-bbox="845 1668 1528 1814">Deposits (5655) and (5677) were layers of crushed red brick with no evidence of mortar suggesting that the deposits were kiln / production waste rather than demolition debris. Pottery retrieved from (5655) dated to 1650-1750.</p> <p data-bbox="845 1825 1528 1881">There was a layer of compact plaster (5674) spot-dated to 1600-1750, that survived as a truncated island</p>
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Grout Shaft 4, section above cellar 5646, looking N



Grout Shaft 4, section above cellar 5646, looking N



Grout Shaft 4, quarry fill deposits truncated by services

between two quarry pits including (5651).

The general levelling layers in the trench consisted of dark gravel rich material, above a mid brown clay with CBM inclusions, which lay above grey black ashy 'nightsoil'.

Within the shaft excavation at a lower level the base of quarry pits remained visible, including (5678).

In the SE corner of the trench gravels (5658) were visible at a depth of 1.2m bgl. In the main shaft area the gravels (5787, 5799) were visible at 3.6m bgl and to a depth of 7.8m bgl.

Below this was the London Clay (5788).



Grout Shaft 4, quarry fill deposits truncated by services



Grout Shaft 4, quarry fill deposits truncated by services







Grout Shaft 4, lower deposits, looking E



Grout Shaft 5	
<p>Soho Square SE corner December 2011 – August 2012 Grout Shaft 5 XR10 GS5 See Fig.3</p>	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  <p style="text-align: center;">Grout Shaft 5, location view, looking SE</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Wall 5590, looking NW</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Cellar 5586, looking NW</p> </div> <div style="flex: 2; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>The Grout Shaft was excavated by hand and by mechanical means. The upper 1.2m of the trench was excavated using a 360 mechanical digger. The lower deposits within the shaft itself were excavated using a telescopic arm fitted with a clamshell bucket.</p> <p>The features and stratigraphy in this area were revealed to be highly involved demonstrating a complex development. The area around the Grout Shaft was expanded and an excavation took place.</p> <p>The summary of results showed that below the modern road and its various sub bases, makeup deposits and modern services the remains included: brick built structures; other cut features; sequences of layers related to brick production the remains of gravel extraction pits.</p> <p>At the top of the sequence, the substantial red brick wall, (5590) aligned NW-SE, was seen 0.8m bgl, running along the eastern end of the excavation area. The wall was built of unfrogged red bricks and measured over 1.6m x 0.9m x 0.4m.</p> <p>This wall truncated an E-W aligned brick vaulted cellar (5586). The cellar made of unfrogged dark red bricks bonded with hard sandy white lime rich mortar. The cellar was beneath the present pavement and would have been part of a structure, now demolished, on the eastern side of the square.</p> <p>The wall (5590) also truncated the earlier stratigraphy, as did the N-S aligned water/gas mains that ran through the trench. The intact deposits were to the west of the wall.</p> <p>There were a number of possible pit or uncertain features some of which intercut (5566, 5525, 6000, 5539, 5531, and 5753). The restricted nature of the surviving remains meant a full interpretation was difficult. The features were probably areas of disturbance and possible pits in the open area around the square.</p> <p>Predating a number of these features was a large linear construction trench (5572=5518) for a brick built conduit. This feature was aligned E-W, was 2m wide and 2.5m deep. It contained a number of grey-brown fills that were consistent with deliberate backfilling activity.</p> <p>This large feature (5572=5518) cut an earlier probable ditch (5550) on the same E-W orientation. The ditch had a single fill (5526) which appeared to result from waterlain material and discarded organic debris.</p> <p>The ditch (5550) was also truncated by pit (5539). The</p> </div> </div>



	 <p>Feature 5572, looking E</p>  <p>Layer 5579, looking E</p>  <p>Feature 5539, looking NE</p>  <p>Deposit 5579, looking N</p>	<p>pit was on the eastern side of the area and contained eight fills.</p> <p>Also truncated by the large feature (5572=5518) was a complex sequence of layers consisting of (5561, 5560, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5523, 5524, 5756, 5781, 6006 - (spot-dated 1650-1725), 6007, 6010, 5739, 5581, 5535, 6011, 5771 (spot-dated 1675-1750) 5800, 6013, 6009, 5740 (spot-dated 1700-1800), 5521 (spot dated 1620-1725), 5741 (spot dated 1550-1725 by pottery but with likely 17th century clay-pipe) 5743 and 5522).</p> <p>There were various interleaving deposits of darker sediments that were consistent with, activity layers, trample and general rubbish material, both dumped and accumulated (e.g.: 5522, 5561, 5567, 5570 (spot dated 1680-1710) and 5571).</p> <p>In addition to this were a number of discrete layers with different origins.</p> <p>Layer (5560) had a high frequency of charcoal indicating a deposit of fuel waste. Layer (5578) was redeposited brickearth with occasional red brick debris.</p> <p>Several layers had a high frequency of white plaster within the matrix including (5580), (6008) and (5781). Layer (5571) was a notable pale brownish white layer with a high frequency of plaster / mortar inclusions and the occasional tile fragments.</p> <p>Another key layer was (5579) which was a compact red layer comprised of crushed brick forming a sandy matrix within which were patches of brick fragments. The layer was preserved across most of the intact area and was a 0.35m thick. The brick fragments were of a soft/brittle fabric and none of the fragments had traces of mortar. This meant that the material was a waste deposit of unused bricks rather than demolition debris.</p> <p>There were other layers and lenses of similar brick waste including; (5546), (5581), (5782), layer (5743) had some suggestion of demolition material, but it may have been an incorporation of mortar in with brick debris. Brick waste was also seen within the fill of feature (5763).</p> <p>There were also dark ashy rich layers (5773) and (5741), which including high frequencies of charcoal flecking. These deposits appear to contain elements of fuel waste and indicate rake out or fire deposits. These may relate to hearths or kilns.</p> <p>Layers such as (5760) were thought to be deposits of 'nightsoil' either in situ or as dumped material.</p> <p>Several layers were highly mixed and partially uneven and were laid as makeup and levelling layers (5772),</p>
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Working Shot of Grout Shaft 5 excavations, looking W



Photograph showing the variations in interleaving deposits, looking E



Recording 5579, looking SE

5770) and (5771).

Two earlier linear features/ditches (5745) and (5747) were sealed by the layers (5741) and (5522) respectively. The ditches were parallel, both aligned NW-SE and of similar sizes up to 0.6m deep and 0.9m apart. Both ditches had two fills. The fills were probably deposited by gradual accumulation, silting and rubbish disposal, with fill (5742) having shell, tile, metal and pottery spot-dated to 1675-1725.



Ditch (5747) cut a quarry pit (5755) which was one of the earliest features identified. The top part of the quarry pit was seen at 3m bgl and continued below this.

At the lowest point accessible by manual excavation there were a number of deposits seen which were likely to be fills of quarry pits but only small areas were seen. These included (5537), spot-dated to 1480-1600, (6004) (spot-dated to 1640-1670, (5574), (6011), (5771), (5800) and (6013).


There were also other cut features lower in the stratigraphic sequence including another quarry pit (5733) and a probable ditch (5538).

Within the shaft excavation itself the natural gravel, (5750) was seen at 2.6m bgl. After further mechanical excavation, at the base of the shaft, the London clay (5797) was seen.





	 <p>Mortar rich deposit 5580, looking SE</p>  <p>Deposit 5548 within ditch 5538, looking S</p>	
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Grout Shaft 6

<p>Goslett Yard See Fig.3 June– September 2012 Grout Shaft 6 XR10 GS6</p>	 <p>Grout Shaft 6, cellar 6014, looking north</p>	<p>The Grout Shaft was excavated by hand, and by mechanical means. The upper 1.2m of the trench was excavated using a 360 mechanical digger. The lower deposits excavated within the shaft itself were excavated using a telescopic arm fitted with a clamshell bucket.</p> <p>A red brick barrel vaulted cellar (6014) was visible in the upper part of the area excavated.</p> <p>The robbed out cellar seen along the west side of the shaft appeared to truncate a black ashy clay/silt deposit (6016). The base of the deposits was at 2.3m bgl. Below this was 0.3m thick brownish grey clay with</p>
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	 <p>Grout Shaft 6, cellar 6014, internal view</p>  <p>Grout Shaft 6 general view, looking W</p>	<p>gravel inclusions</p> <p>The natural river terrace gravels were seen at 2.6m bgl. these overlay deposits of Eocene London clay</p>
Grout Shaft 7		
<p>Dean Street N end November 2011 – May 2012 Grout Shaft 7 XRX10 GS7 See Fig.3</p>		<p>The grout shaft was situated in the area of the main site at Dean Street. The removal of material was done as part of the bulk ground reduction works.</p> <p>A pre existing circular concrete pile was situated the centre of the Grout shaft. This had effectively removed most of any surviving archaeological deposits in this shaft.</p> <p>The river terrace gravels (5778) were observed at 5m bgl these overlay deposits of Eocene London clay (5779).</p>

7.4 Demolition and Ground Reduction Works

7.4.1 As well as the small scale Utilities Diversions and the Grout Shafts, larger areas were monitored during the general demolition and ground reduction works. This included obstruction clearance, excavation and construction of the diaphragm walls related to the Box constructions for the Western Ticket Hall and around Great Chapel and Dean Streets.



Ground Reduction

Dean Street site

November 2011 - May 2012

See Fig. 1



Great Chapel Street, wall



General view of bulk dig, looking SW




General view of bulk dig, looking west

The bulk excavation within the station box for the Western Ticket Hall was visited and an inspection of the gravels (5809), (5818) being removed was undertaken.

There were reports of animal bone and pot from the site but it was difficult to discern whether this was from intact gravels or from later intrusive features such as quarry pits.

At the base of the bulk dig the London clay was seen (5817).



	 <p data-bbox="416 573 818 658">Section of natural gravel deposits being removed in the bulk dig, looking SW</p>	
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8. ARTEFACTUAL / FINDS RESULTS

8.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of 226 sherds of pottery weighing 5.193 kg was recovered from the Watching Brief stage of the excavation (65 contexts). The assemblage is entirely of post-medieval date, and mainly dates to the 17th and early 18th centuries. The character of the material is entirely domestic. In general the pottery is in a much more fragmentary and scrappy, or worn, condition than pottery from the main excavation (see elsewhere). The average sherd weight is 23g (compared to 24.7g from the main assemblage). If the near-complete vessel from Context (5814) were excluded, the average sherd weight would be only 20g.

Methodology

- 8.1.2 All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (e.g. decoration etc.). Individual pottery fabrics were not quantified at this stage although a rough idea of the frequency of individual types is given below for the commonest or rarest types.

Pottery Fabrics

- 8.1.3 These were recorded in the comments field using the codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). Sometimes the full name was also recorded. The types occurring here are listed below in roughly chronological order.

PMRE: London area early post-medieval redware, c 1480-1600.

FREC: Frechen stoneware, c 1525-1750. Import, Germany.

BORDG: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, green-glazed, c 1550-1700.

BORDY: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, yellow-glazed, c 1550-1700.

RBOR: Surrey/Hampshire red Border ware, c 1550-1900.

BORDB: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, brown-glazed, c 1620-1700.

PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, c 1550-1900. Mainly local.

PMBL: Post-medieval black-glazed redware, c 1600-1900. Essex.

WEST: Westerwald stoneware, c 1590-1750. Import, Germany.

TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, c 1575-1825. London, Bristol etc.

VERW: Verwood -type ware, 1600-1900. Dorset/Hampshire.

MPUR BUTP: Midlands Purple ware butterpot, c 1620-1725.



CHPO: Chinese porcelain, c 1600-1900+ (mainly c 1725-1900). Import, China.
ENGS: English brown salt-glazed stoneware, c 1670-1900. London, Staffordshire, Bristol etc.
LONS: London stoneware, c 1670-1900.
STMB: Staffs-type marbled slipware, c 1680-1800.
STRSB COAR: Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware, c 1700-1800.
SWSG: Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware, c 1720-1780.
CREA: Later Creamware, c 1770-1830. Staffordshire, Leeds, etc.
PEAR: Pearlware, c 1780-1830. Staffordshire etc.
PEAR TR: Transfer-printed Pearlware, c 1780-1830. Staffordshire etc.
TPW: Transfer-printed refined whitewares, c 1780-1900+. Staffordshire etc.
YELL: Yellow wares, c 1790-1900. Staffordshire, Derbyshire, etc.
ROCK: Rockingham mottled brown-glazed ware, c 1800-1900, Yorkshire etc.
LUST: English lustreware, c 1805-1900.

Summary

- 8.1.4 Most contexts produced just a handful of sherds each, apart from Context (5563) which produced 31 sherds, mostly fairly small sherds. Unlike the excavation assemblages (see C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50002 and C254-OXF-W-RGN-N105-50003) the WB produced no Roman or medieval pottery. The earliest fabric present is a single sherd of early post-medieval redware (PMRE, c 1480-1600), which could be residual (5537).
- 8.1.5 Predictably, the WB produced a very similar range of post-medieval fabrics and vessel forms to the main assemblage, with just a few minor additions. The bulk of the pottery dates to the 17th and early 18th centuries and perhaps mainly from the later 17th century onwards. The commonest pottery types here (as before) are post-medieval redwares (PMR) and green- or yellow-glazed Border wares (BORDG, BORDY). English tin-glazed wares (TGW, here mainly c 1650+) are also common. Most other fabrics are represented by just 1-8 sherds. The best-preserved vessel is a near-complete tripod pipkin in PMR which shows very heavy external sooting from use as a cooking vessel (5814). Most other vessels are very fragmentary in comparison, and mostly unremarkable (see spreadsheet for details).
- 8.1.6 Context (5457) produced part of a tin-glazed ware 'charger' dish identifiable as a 'William and Mary' commemorative portrait dish. This is fairly crudely painted in dark blue on a pale blue-tinted background. Only the left shoulder of the king showing his ermine cloak and hair survives, with his initial 'W' to the left of this. The dish dates from c 1689-1702. Similar examples from London are known (Britton 1986, Pl. 110). This date accords well with most of the pottery from the site. A sherd of Verwood-type ware (VERW) from the Dorset/Hampshire border is a fairly rare type to find in London (from Context 5545, a mixed 17th to 19th century assemblage). A dish (?) base sherd from (5467) has a very unusual style of white and brown slip-trailed decoration, resembling wood grain, on a red fabric. This might be an example of Staffordshire-type marbled slipware (STMB, c 1600-1800), or perhaps a late 18th/19th-century product of the Brede/Chailey potteries in East Sussex? Either way it is a very unusual type for London.



- 8.1.7 Pottery after c 1750 is rare. These include a few pieces of Pearlware with distinctive blue transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TPW), mainly datable c 1800-1830. The latest item is an oblong pot-lid from a cosmetics pot, or box, in transfer-printed whiteware (TPW), datable c 1875-1900 (5688). It bears a finely detailed scene in the Romantic style (probably taken from a painting), in polychrome colours, showing a hunting group (of c 1700) with dogs and horse riders relaxing in a classical landscape with follies and fountains in the background.

8.2 CBM (Ceramic Building Material)

By John Cotter

Introduction

- 8.2.1 A total of 84 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 11.164 kg were recovered from the Watching Brief stage of the excavation. This brings the overall site CBM total to 557 pieces weighing 112.254 kg. The material is very similar in character and date-range to the 473 pieces from the main excavation (see elsewhere). It is nearly all post-medieval in date, with the 17th and 18th centuries particularly well represented (as with pottery and clay tobacco pipes from the site). The only definite 19th-century item is a chimney pot. A few worn residual pieces of medieval roof tile and a single piece of Roman tile were also noted. The material was recorded following standard OA procedure and using templates established for other CBM assessments in southern England.

Methodology

- 8.2.2 Unlike the main assemblage, the WB produced no significant quantity of complete bricks (a single example), and no bricks deliberately sampled from structures, so no separate catalogue of complete bricks has been compiled. The WB has therefore been treated as 'Mixed CBM'. This was treated in the same way as the mixed CBM from the main excavation and catalogued on an Excel spreadsheet at an 'intermediate' level of detail. By this method, broad predictable functional categories were recorded by sherd count per context (i.e. plain roof tile, brick fragments, floor tile and 'other' types of CBM). A whole weight was recorded for each context but not generally for each type. In this instance, however, brick has a separate record for each context it occurs in, as brick tends to be the heaviest element in CBM assemblages. This approach gives a reasonably detailed snapshot of the composition of the assemblage. Measurable dimensions were recorded (in the comments field) for many of the more complete or unusual pieces and an approximate spot-date assigned to the latest material in each context. Spot-dates assigned are based on the character of the material itself and are of necessity quite broad due to the highly conservative nature and regional variation of ceramic building material. CBM dates should therefore be used with caution and regarded as of secondary importance to dates based on pottery or clay pipes. Although the most frequent spot-date in the catalogue is '17th-19th century' (largely based on post-medieval peg tile, which is difficult to date with more accuracy), some of these contexts also contain 17th-18th century brick and the latter date might be more accurate in view of the scarcity of 19th-century material.



Character and condition of the assemblage

8.2.3 The assemblage is generally in a fragmentary but fairly fresh condition depending on the type of CBM in question. The predominant post-medieval roof tile assemblage is generally fairly fresh with some large fairly fragments surviving (including one complete width) but no complete examples. Bricks, being softer (as here), exhibit more wear. The condition of other types is variable. As with the assemblage from the main excavation, flat roof tile (peg tile) fragments are the predominant category present; others being minor in comparison. The individual types or categories are briefly described below (see spreadsheet for more details).

Flat roof tile: 63 pieces

8.2.4 Also known as peg tile. These are of typical rectangular shape and fairly crude manufacture with a pair of circular nail holes at one end. None preserves its complete dimensions but one complete lower end has a measurable width of 138 mm (5800). The latter is over-fired and may be a second or possibly a kiln waster. They mostly have a hard, smooth, orange-red, slightly sandy fabric. They are not closely datable, although (in view of pottery dates etc) most probably date to the 17th and 18th centuries. Four smallish and worn pieces are in a sandier brown fabric including one with splashes of glaze; these are probably medieval, but residual - mostly from Context (5749), which also produced the Roman tile below.

Brick: 12 pieces (5.486 kg.)

8.2.5 These comprise one complete (but heavily chipped/worn) brick, a few complete brick ends and smaller rubble-like pieces. The complete brick measures 225 mm. long x 105 mm. wide x 60 mm. thick (5457). The smaller pieces have a similar thickness (58-65mm) and similar widths (where preserved). They are all of very similar appearance although some are slightly thicker or 'neater' than others and possibly slightly later (or just better made?). Like the bricks from main excavation they most probably date to the 17th or early 18th century and are possibly from the same brick manufactory or the same general area. Most are in a fairly soft red or purplish-red sandy fabric containing random flint grits and pebbles which can be very coarse. They are unforged, handmade and generally fairly crude in appearance which - along with their relative thinness - suggests an early post-medieval date.

Floor or 'quarry' tiles: 3 pieces

8.2.6 These are all fragmentary and fairly worn from lifetime usage. None preserves complete measurable dimensions apart from thickness - although some fairly large corner pieces survive. They are typically quite thick (26-31 mm.), have bevelled edges, and occur in a fine sandy orange-red fabric. None of the pieces here shows evidence of glaze. An English (rather than Flemish) source seems likely, and a 17th-18th century date.

8.2.7 The remaining minor types of CBM have been classified under the 'other' or miscellaneous CBM category:



Pantile: 2 pieces

- 8.2.8 Small pieces of curved tile in a hard red post-medieval fabric. Probably 18th-19th century.

Tin-glazed wall tile: 1 piece (8 g.)

- 8.2.9 A single small piece with a 'powder' purple border enclosing a central hexagonal? (or octagonal?) area with traces of blue-painted decoration within (5563). This style characteristic of c 1730-1770. Probably English.

Ridge tile: 1 piece

- 8.2.10 A single edge fragment from a curved tile in the same red post-medieval fabric as the peg tiles above (5742).

Chimney pot: 1 piece (126 g.)

- 8.2.11 A single fairly large fragment from the rim of a wheel-thrown 19th-century chimney pot in a fine red fabric (5627). It has a band of complex rouletted decoration on the shoulder, and is sooted on the inside.

Roman CBM: 1 piece (74 g.)

- 8.2.12 A single residual and much worn piece of curved roofing tile (imbrex), in a light reddish-brown fabric, was identified from Context (5749). Thirty other pieces of Roman CBM were recovered from the main excavation.



8.3 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

8.3.1 The Watching Brief stage of the excavation produced a total of 185 pieces of clay pipe weighing 1367 g. from 53 contexts. This brings the overall site total to 937 pieces weighing 6514 g. from 149 contexts. Only the WB material is reported on here (for the main assemblage of 752 pieces, see elsewhere), but a few additional comments on marked pieces from the main assemblage are provided below. These have been spot-dated and a given a basic catalogue. The catalogue records, per context, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The comments field has been expanded in this instance to include additional information on parallels and any other observations worthy of note. Pottery spot-dates from the WB have been added for comparison; these show that the some of the material is residual - mainly in the small number of contexts containing 19th-century pottery. The pipe assemblage (like the pottery) spans the 17th and early 18th centuries. No 19th-century pipes were recovered from the WB stage.

Summary of the assemblage

8.3.2 In total there are 40 pieces of pipe bowl, 5 pieces of mouth and 141 stem pieces. This brings the overall site total to 277 pieces of pipe bowl, 15 pieces of mouth and 646 stem pieces. The pipes are in a variable condition but on the whole are fairly fresh, with many complete or nearly complete bowls present and also some fairly long stem pieces. One pipe bowl has 150 mm. of stem still attached (5541). As with the main assemblage most pipes, however fresh, are stained to varying degrees with a brown cassy deposit typical of cess pits and some are also coated in a limey or sandy deposit. The maximum number of pipe fragments from any WB context is 16 (Context 5570); most produced just a handful of pieces.

8.3.3 Most of the pipe bowls can be reasonably closely paralleled with those published in Oswald's simplified national typology (Oswald 1975, fig. 3G-4G). The earliest bowls (three examples) date to c 1640-1670; three others to c 1660-1680. Most date to c 1680-1710 (25 examples) and only two to c 1700-1740. In general the dating emphasis is the same as the main assemblage except the latter contains a few earlier and a few later pipe bowls and stems. No pipe bowls from the WB bear makers' marks. Of the few makers' marks present in the main assemblage none has been positively identified as yet. These latter include one or two 19th-century pipe bowls with spurs marked 'GS' and 'IC'. Several 19th-century London pipemakers with these initials are, however, recorded (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 233, 218). Broadly speaking, the pipes are what one might expect from a London assemblage with a 17th- and early 18th-century dating emphasis.



8.4 Small Finds (non-metal)

- 8.4.1 There is one non-metal small finds from the watching brief: A bone die from pit fill 5700. The die cannot be readily dated and could be of medieval or post medieval date although associated material (clay-pipe) is likely to date from 1680-1710.

8.5 Shells

- 8.5.1 The shell assemblage comprises 7 valves / fragments from the native oyster *Ostrea edulis*. The total weight of shell is 56g. The shells are in good or fair condition, with few showing evidence of parasitic infestation. Several oyster valves have an opening notches at the edge. The shells were thinly distributed, with few shells per context.
- 8.5.2 Oysters are frequently found in deposits from post-medieval London and are known to have been a favoured foodstuff, commonly eaten by the poor in Victorian London (Drummond and Wilbraham 1994, 309). They were harvested in vast quantities from the Thames Estuary and coasts of Kent and Essex prior, leading to a dramatic decline and consequent price rise in 1850 (Ibid.). Although widely distributed, most abalone species are found in cold waters, off the Southern Hemisphere coasts of New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, and Western North America and Japan. The iridescent shells are a source of mother of pearl and it seems likely that the shell from Tottenham Court Road was imported for craft working.

Table 4: Shell catalogue by Context

Context Number	Number of shells	Weight (g)	Species	Comment
5373	3	37	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 right and 2 left valve; fair condition, incomplete
	1	5	<i>Cerastoderm a edulis</i>	
5457	1	7	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 small left valve; poss. opening notch
5490	1	4	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 right valve fragment
5543	1	3	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1 juvenile left valve, complete
Total	7	56		

8.6 Metal Objects

By Ian R Scott

- 8.6.1 There are 14 metal objects from the watching brief, comprising mostly Iron nails (ten and unidentifiable strip fragments (two)). There is one personal item; a buckle from pit fill 5752 which was associated with mid 17th-mid 18th century pottery.



Table 5: Summary quantification of metal finds by Context and Function (object and fragment counts)

Context		Coin	Measure	Personal	Nails	Misc.	Query	Waste	Totals
5741	Count				1	1			2
	Frag				1	1			2
5742	Count				4				4
	Frag				4				4
5752	Count			1					1
	Frag			1					1
Total				1	10	2			14

8.7 Glass

By Ian R Scott

8.7.1 There are 5 sherds of vessel glass retrieved from the watching brief.

Context	17 C to 18 C	early 18 C	late 19 C to early 20 C	modern	Totals
5563		2			2
5681			1		1
5744	1				1
6002		1			1
Totals	1	3	1	1	5

Table 6: Dated vessel glass by Context (sherd count)

Context	Vessel	Total
5563	2	2
5681	1	1
5744	1	1
6002	1	1
Total	5	6

Table 7: Glass by Context and Type (sherd count)

8.7.2 The glass assemblage comprises:

- A sherd of pharmaceutical flask dating to the 18th century and perhaps as early as the 17th century came from context 5744 (gully or track fill)
- Sherds from two early 18th-century free blown squat wine bottles, which were recovered from the fill of a brick drain (context 5563) and from a quarry pit fill (context 6002).



- A thick walled, complete late 19th century Codd bottle from context 5681 the construction cut for a ceramic drain. This bottle is embossed on the back: 'RYLANDS PATENT | SOLE MAKER | RYLANDS BARNESLEY' and on the front: 'THIS BOTTLE IS | THE PROPERTY OF | W. J. BADGER | KENTISH TOWN | NO DEPOSIT | CHARGED'

8.8 Flint

Context	Category	Number	Date	Weight (g)
5682	pierced	1	?BA	19
5563	burnt unworked	1		16

Table 8: Summary quantification of flint by context

8.9 Slag

By Leigh Allen

- 8.9.1 All the watching brief slag material comes from contexts dating to the 17th or 18th centuries and is associated with the quarrying and night soil/dumping of domestic waste during the period of Georgian expansion in this area.

Context	No of Bags	No of Objects	Weight (g)	Material
5563	1	7	157	Slag
5597	1	1	19	Slag
5736	1	5	309	Slag
5800	1	1	297	Slag

- 8.9.2 Present within the assemblage are slag lumps, cinder and fuel ash slag (waste derived from reactions between fuel and clay minerals), non-diagnostic slag comprising silica-rich slag with no obvious diagnostic features, and coal and charcoal, possibly for use as a fuel. None of the stratified material was found in close association with hearths or furnace type features and is probably from domestic fireplaces or possible iron working rake-out imported onto the site.

8.10 Environmental

- 8.10.1 No deposits suitable or environmental sampling were identified during the works.



9. STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS: OVERVIEW

9.1 Phasing

- 9.1.1 Artefactual retrieved from the watching brief is seldom closely definable enough in date to give absolute clarity to the dating of the sequence of events in the area covered by the watching brief. Activity in this area is mostly clustered around the mid-17th - late 18th century. However broad trends of pottery dating combined with clay pipe dating where available and stratigraphic relationships allow the following chronological sequences to be suggested:

Phase 0 Natural Drift Geology:

- 9.1.2 The geological sequence in this area of London should consist of clayey brickearth (Langley Silts); overlying sandy gravels of the Pleistocene Terrace Gravels (Lynch Hill Gravels) which overlies London Clay.
- 9.1.3 There was an absence of any 'brickearth' deposits, presumably any pre-existing Langley silts having been quarried and used for making bricks.
- 9.1.4 At the base or lower parts of deepest the trenches and in all of the Grout shafts the upper geological deposits were variable mid orange sands and gravels. These corresponded to the Lynch Hill terrace gravels.
- 9.1.5 Gravels and sands were seen the BT shaft works in Dean Street (5474), the basement of 21 Noel Street (5483), GS 1 (5501); GS 2 (5789-91); GS 3 (5793-94); GS 4 (5658, 5787, 5799); GS 5 (5535, 5750); GS6 (5817) GS 7 (5778) and in the bulk excavations at the Western Ticket Hall (5818).
- 9.1.6 In Grout Shaft 1 the top of the gravels was seen at 121.8m ATD; in Grout Shaft 4 the top was seen as 1.2m bgl; and in Grout Shafts 5 and 6 the top of the gravels was at 2.6m bgl.
- 9.1.7 London Clay was seen at the base of all the Grout Shafts; GS1 (5502); GS2 (5792); GS3 (5795); GS4 (5788); GS5 (5797); GS6 (5818) GS7 (5779) and in the bulk excavations at the Western Ticket Hall (Dean Street) (5817).

Phase 1 upto Mid-Seventeenth Century:

- 9.1.8 Pottery dating to 1480-1600 was retrieved from quarry infills in Soho Square (Grout Shaft 5- Context 5537). The material can be residual but regardless may be related to the dumping of domestic waste from the City.
- 9.1.9 A partial area of compact plaster floor recorded in Soho Square (context 5674) contained pottery dating to 1600-1750. The layer was cut by quarrying and may represent either the remains of workshops or the first wave of building in the square (mid 17th century) prior to wholesale development in the late 17th century.



Phase 2: Mid Seventeenth Century to Mid Eighteenth Century:

- 9.1.10 Infilled ditches represent the laying out of ownership boundaries for land exploitation in relation to quarrying and brick kilns as well as divisions for property development. Therefore these features are likely to appear throughout the initial phases of activity in the area. Where ditches were recorded (i.e. in Grout Shaft 5, Grout Shaft 1 and Trench SS 4 Sheraton Street) these contained material potentially spanning the mid-17th-mid 18th century but given that no features are stratigraphically earlier than the ditches the earlier part of this span is likely.
- 9.1.11 Quarry pits were seen in Grout Shafts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and in the bulk excavation. These quarry pits consisted of: Grout Shaft 2 5712, 5722, 5725, 5728; Shaft 3 5624, 5637, 5731 and 5732; Shaft 4 5651, 5661, 5664, 5678, 5687, 5691, 5692 and 5693; Shaft 5 5733 and 5755; and in the bulk excavation as 5801.
- 9.1.12 The quarry pits were difficult to define since they had been partially obscured by the much later truncations of Victorian, modern features and were only partially visible within the confines of the excavation areas.
- 9.1.13 Where the quarrying was visible the interface was somewhat uneven and irregular, perhaps indicative of a continual, piecemeal extraction occurring in an open area over time rather than an organised and single-event activity. The quarrying may have been for both brickearth clay deposits and gravel. Brickearth is utilised in the brick and tile production known to have been located around Soho, the sands and gravels would have been essential aggregates for building construction and road surfaces.
- 9.1.14 The backfills of the quarrying generally comprised grey brown and orange sands and gravels mixed with pale brown clay and occasional sooty lenses. These deposits are characteristic of the surrounding drift geology and suggest that some of the material was being re-deposited.
- 9.1.15 Notable fills were seen in a number of the quarry pits. There were distinct types of fills including ones which were rich in brick and tile fragments and crushed brick powder but with no evidence of mortar inclusions. These fills were interpreted as being production waste from possible brick clamps and kilns in the Soho area, rather than demolition waste. These fills included; 5630, 5645, 5655 (dated 1650-1750) and 5677.
- 9.1.16 Other fills were a mixture of cess-like sediments, soil and sooty and ashy material forming 'nightsoil' type deposits. After coal had replaced wood as the main source of fuel 'nightsoil' deposits were not always collected and utilised as manure in the fields which surrounded London which could explain why such deposits are found within quarry pit backfills.



- 9.1.17 The area of Grout Shaft 5 and parts of Grout Shaft 4 also revealed the remains of a number of brick waste dumps sealing the identified quarry fills. These were visible as layers and spreads of crushed bricks with both fragments and whole bricks included in the matrix. The brick fragments were noticeably soft and brittle as if not fully fired. There was also a complete lack of mortar adhering to the bricks. This indicated that the bricks were unused and that they represent brick kiln waste rather than demolition debris. Associated with these deposits were others connected with brick making. These included ones rich in fuel waste and others with a high frequency of white plaster. Deposits of compact clay sometimes mixed with inclusions of charcoal, plaster and brick waste were also seen. These were probably the remains of the clay insulation with which the brick clamp was covered. These compact clay deposits could be the remains of working surfaces.
- 9.1.18 The character of these deposits demonstrates that brick production was taking place in this part of Soho Square either before the area's development when the area's brickearth was quarried and made into bricks to be used elsewhere or during the initial development when the bricks would have been used in the construction of the square i.e. Monmouth House. This would have taken place in temporary brick clamps, the traditional method of baking bricks, done by stacking the unbaked bricks with fuel under or among them and then setting the fuel on fire. The clay and plaster deposits indicated that the clamp may have been of the scove kiln type, in which the stack of unfired bricks was insulated by packing earth and mud and then covered by plaster around it.
- 9.1.19 Early maps of the area, i.e. Rocque's 1746 map, show a number of brick/tile kilns in the area to the west of Soho and at Marylebone to the north of Oxford Street as well as a number of water filled ponds or disused quarry pits. Documents also point to the use of the area for brick making in the 1630s (see section 4.1.20). Richard Frith the entrepreneur who first developed the area, is described as a brick layer and the former lessee of the land Joseph Girle had interests in brick making in Marylebone.
- 9.1.20 The white plaster dumps which uncovered in grout Shaft 5 alongside the brick waste are possibly the remains from the production slaked lime/lime putty used for limewash and in the lime mortar used in the building of the new properties being built in the square at this time.

Phase 3 Eighteenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries:

- 9.1.21 The majority of the structural remains seen in the various test pits and trenches could be dated to this period.
- 9.1.22 The vaulted/arched structures seen on the south side of Sheldon Street in Goslett Yard and in all four of the grout shafts in Soho Square all appear to be part of the same phase of activity.
- 9.1.23 The archways appear to have been used as cellars since there was evidence of whitewash on the internal surfaces. This was commonly done to help increase light levels in areas with no windows, either natural light from lightwells along the edge of the streets or artificial internal lighting. Throughout London there were properties built, particularly in the Georgian period, with recessed subterranean storage on the opposite, street-side, to the main entrance. In some instances the roads and the storage were an integral construction.



9.1.24 A large numbers of deposits seen within the smaller trenches were of this period. They were part of widespread makeup, levelling and infilling of areas to produce the more homogenous landscape.

Phase 4: The Victorian to modern periods

9.1.25 A series of walls belonging to buildings of this period were constructed of the distinctive yellow London Stock bricks. This phase of activity saw both the truncation of earlier features and the adaptation of earlier walls.

10. CONSTRAINTS

10.1.1 The constraints on the work were typical to utilities watching briefs. Trench sizes were frequently narrow and deep utilities grout shafts were not manually accessible by the archaeological monitor (although access would have been facilitated in the case of clearly significant remains being observed from above the deep excavations).

10.1.2 Despite these constraints the provision and method of excavation were deemed suitable and appropriate.

11. RESULTS IN RELATION TO INVESTIGATION AIMS

11.1.1 At each stage of this project, aims were established as part of the framework of investigation. After the completion of each stage the aims were re-examined and the results checked to see whether the general and site specific objectives had been achieved.

11.1.2 The overall objective of the investigations was to establish the character, nature, date, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by the development.

11.1.3 Selected research themes derived from the regional research aims outlined in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology 2002* (Museum of London, 2002) were included in the *Assessment of Archaeology Impacts Technical Report, Part 2* (Crossrail 2005), and the SSWSI (C150-CSY-T1-RGN-CR076_PT001-00005 v5).

11.1.4 The main aims of the work were to recover data to address the following research objectives;

To verify and record the line of the Roman roads and surviving associated sequences;

- This aim could not be addressed as no remains dated to this period were found during the project.

To define, if possible, the western extent of St Giles village and its hinterland – what evidence survives, if any, of related structures, property/field boundaries or routeways

- The work did not uncover evidence that could be related to the medieval village of St. Giles, which lay at the junction of Tottenham Court Road and St. Giles High Street to the east of the Tottenham Court Road Station sites. The area



investigated clearly lay well beyond the western limits of the actual village although it was possibly within the village's agricultural hinterland.

To record the post-medieval development of central London, including evidence for the absorption of the rural landscape into the urban one through domestic and industrial structures;

- The presence of early to mid 17th century quarrying, seen in many of the trenches and most of the grout shafts, clearly demonstrated the open and accessible nature of the area during this period. The archaeological evidence reinforces the cartographic documentary evidence which shows that it lay at an interface between a truly rural landscape and the urban centre of London.
- The numerous dumps subsequent consolidation of the ground before the construction of brick structures in the late 17th century showed a methodological approach to reinstatement of the disturbed ground. The buildings, which appeared, were of brick and formed part of the changes that followed the 1667 London Building Act, a direct, and tangible, consequence of the Great Fire of London in 1666.
- The development of the area and the western expansion of post-medieval London was visible in the archaeological remains including features such as the brick clamp remains, occasional foundations and other building waste that were used to infill the quarries and are evidence of start the building works in Soho Square.

Charting how and why different parts of the Soho area of London developed as specialist producers, and understanding the implications of this for the London area.

- One of the earliest documented trades in Soho was the production of bricks. Early maps of the area (i.e. Rocque's 1746 map) show a number of brick/tile kilns to the north of Oxford Street and on the western edges of Soho/Mayfair as well as a number of water filled ponds or disused quarry pits. The documentary sources suggest that many of the earlier residents of the area were associated with the building trade, perhaps to be expected in what was one of the expanding edges of the city in the second half of the 17th century.



- The quarry pits recorded in most of the grout shafts are most likely to have been used for the purposes of brickearth extraction, and documentary evidence records that in 1650 one of the northerly areas of Soho Fields was being exploited for this natural resource (Sheppard 1966, 27-36). The precise date for the excavation of the quarry pits cannot be verified, However they all lay beneath the present roads, and cartographic evidence indicates that the lay out of the present road system has not much changed since the laying out of the area in the 1670s. As it seems very unlikely that the roads were dug up to excavate brick earth, it seems clear that the quarrying must date from period before the setting out of the area and that the quarry pits were opened up at some point between 1630 and 1700. Despite being described as a 'brewer' upon acquiring the lease of the fields in 1673, Joseph Gisle is known to have supplied builders with bricks (Sheppard 1966, 27-36) and it is quite possible that the quarry pits were excavated during his tenure of the land. The readily available brickearth may alternatively have been removed during the development of Soho Fields between 1677 and 1691 when the bricklayer Richard Frith and his associates began to develop the area (Sheppard 1966, 27-36) As well a brickearth, the underlying gravel and sands may also have been extracted and used for road construction, which would have been important with the early laying out of Soho Square.

To define levels of truncation in relation to adjacent past archaeological investigations and geotechnical works to provide a clear deposits model to inform further development works in the area.

- The extensive evidence for quarrying that was seen, and which had truncated the natural Lynch Hill terrace gravels, has been dated to the early 17th century. The quarrying was sufficiently comprehensive that no evidence for the 'brickearth' Langley silts occurred anywhere on the two sites (although it is a possibility that these silts had never occurred geologically on the site). The gravels may have been quarried for road building. Similar patterns of earlier 17th-century quarrying are being or have been detected at other sites, such as 15-16 Bedford Street, Westminster, WC2 (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, Site code: BDO04), where the quarrying was thought to be associated with road construction around the newly built Covent Garden Piazza in 1631.
- The work found no remains dating from the Roman or medieval period nor the fields which we know existed in the area prior to the 1680s. Although this lack of Roman and medieval evidence would seem to point to a genuine absence of such activity during these periods, another explanation is that the wholesale alteration of the landscape demonstrated by the excavations, and a part of the post-medieval expansion of London, had removed any such evidence.



12. ASSESSMENT AND THE POTENTIAL OF THE RESULTS

12.1 Assessment Criteria

- 12.1.1 The results of the evaluation and excavation have produced a body of data that can be gauged using the criteria for assessing national importance outlined in documents such as MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment) and DCMS Scheduling (Department for Culture, Media and Sport), NPPF (and its predecessors, PPS5 and PPG16) and in accordance with section 8.6 of the Method Statement (CRL1-XRL-T1-RSP-CRG03-5000).
- 12.1.2 Assessing the results of the evaluation and excavations against the original expectations may be done by comparing the results against the previous baseline.
- 12.1.3 Historic Environment Record data (HER) from the GLSMR (Greater London Sites and Monuments Record), as derived from the DDBA (CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001), shows 34 known sites within 0.5km of Dean and Great Chapel Streets (TQ 295 813) and an additional number of Listed Buildings of various grades.
- 12.1.4 In the ADS ArchSearch site there are over 10,000 entries for post-medieval Westminster. Refining the search to post-medieval results within 2km of the grid co-ordinate TQ 295 813, centred on the site itself, produced 3,317 entries and for a 1km radius there are 1,568 entries (1,798 entries for all periods). These entries range from standing buildings of various functions to below-ground investigations.
- 12.1.5 A similar search of the English Heritage Pastscape site, conducted at the same time and using parameters as closely matched as possible (sites in the City of Westminster) produced 780 entries (1,276 entries for all periods), although the majority of these were standing buildings rather than below-ground archaeological remains.

12.2 Period

- 12.2.1 The results demonstrated a sequence of late post-medieval and 18th remains truncated by modern development.
- 12.2.2 The watching brief results demonstrated the survival of post-medieval and modern remains preserved throughout the area. In comparison to entered records on the ADS ArchSearch site there are a vast majority that date to the post-medieval period, (2698), with very few assigned to other periods (Medieval 39; Roman 27; Prehistoric 5). The Pastscape sites showed a similar pattern with the majority of recorded sites being post-medieval (Medieval 115; Roman 21; Prehistoric 56). The DDBA noted that there were 5 Post-medieval; 5 Medieval to Post-medieval; 2 Roman; 1 Prehistoric and 2 unknown dated historic records for the immediate vicinity (0.5km). Therefore the remains recovered might be regarded as of low importance in terms of their period. However to qualify this, there are two issues. The first is that intuitively there is a bias in the preserved record, with older remains often being scarcer. Secondly it is essential to highlight that some of the research themes of past documentation consider the transition between periods of great importance (English Heritage 1997). The transition of London's 'outskirts' in the early post-medieval period must be seen as a part of an incompletely studied aspect of the heritage environment.



12.3 Relative Completeness

- 12.3.1 None of the various elements of the site survived intact. All the features had suffered truncation from the construction of the sequence of later buildings, both vertically and horizontally. In particular, the early 20th century foundations had affected the central part of the site. However, their construction cuts tended to be linear and thus some of the earlier features survived.
- 12.3.2 Many of the walls seen throughout the test pits and trenches on site were cut through by modern services and where they were more extensive the constricted nature of the work meant that the full extent could not be seen. Deposits were probably extensive, but again, the piecemeal manner of works meant they could not often be defined as stratigraphical units spread over a wider geographical area. Therefore judgements of completeness are not possible for many features and deposits.

12.4 Condition

- 12.4.1 The surviving features, deposits and artefacts encountered were all in a reasonable state of preservation. All remains were incomplete (see above) but were not so fragmentary as to obscure their form and function. Brickwork was generally in good order, deposits were uncontaminated and artefacts have been preserved as part of the archaeological record.

12.5 Rarity

- 12.5.1 The evidence of brick making and the waste generated during the initial construction of Soho Square in the 1690s is relatively rare. However the majority of remains recorded and observed in the watching brief are likely to be typical of those present across West London.

12.6 Group Value

- 12.6.1 The group value of the watching brief site can be low-medium. The large-scale observation and recording of a sequence of deposits and features charting the change from the open fringe of the city to the early occupation and division of land, has merit and consolidates the understanding of this process – which is the essence of the origins and formation of London in this part of the City.

12.7 Stratigraphic Data

- 12.7.1 The greatest potential for analysis lies in the confirmation of the phasing and dating of the sequence of structures and archaeological deposits revealed by the investigation. The stratigraphic data will also provide the framework within which other analysis can take place. Further analytical study of the stratigraphic record may elucidate a more detailed, chronological sequence of events relating to the development of the surrounding urban landscape, and aid understanding of the social and economic history of London as represented by the surviving structures uncovered during the watching brief.



12.8 Documentary Study

- 12.8.1 The significance of the fieldwork results is in providing support to the understanding of the evolution of West London provided by the wealth of documentary sources through the confirmation of physical evidence.

12.9 Finds Data

- 12.9.1 The moderate assemblage and variety of finds recovered from the works has low potential; although their presence is important in terms of understanding the archaeological sequence.

12.10 Primary Potential

- 12.10.1 The primary potential for the watching brief is to provide a broad characterisation and understanding of the development of West London through the observation and recording of large wide spread areas of below ground strata.

13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 13.1.1 The archaeological evidence uncovered during the watching brief appears to correspond with the early cartographic and documentary sources, indicating a gradual development of the area from 1680s to the beginning of the 18th century. It has also corroborated the results found in the associated evaluations and excavations in the area.
- 13.1.2 The work has identified a sequence of remains dating from the early 17th century to the late 20th century. The vast majorities of deposits, within the upper metre of sequences, were mid- late 20th century and resulted from service insertions and road levelling.
- 13.1.3 Early 17th century post-medieval quarrying was characterised by large features exhibiting a multitude of irregular cuts and fills. The quarrying had truncated the natural Lynch Hill river terrace gravels across a large area. There was no evidence of 'brickearth' Langley Silts anywhere within the excavated areas, although the presence of redeposited brickearth in the fill of the quarry features might suggest these silts had been removed by human activity, presumably for the production of bricks and ceramics. The quarrying activity is not unexpected, and a common feature of the periphery of towns and cities.
- 13.1.4 The results of the watching brief works have identified and recorded a number of interesting features and deposits associated with this development in the form of a series of deposits of brick waste uncovered on the eastern side of Soho Square which appeared to be related to the production of bricks which we know from documentary evidence were carried out before and during the development of the square from the 1670s.
- 13.1.5 The 17th century quarry infills, brick kiln and construction waste deposits had been truncated by a sequence of 18th to 20th century deposits and structures, mainly arched brick built cellars, relating to the Georgian western expansion of London and modern basemending and development.



- 13.1.6 Gravels and sands were observed in all of the Grout Shafts and during the Dean Street bulk excavations. These were identified as Pleistocene River Terrace deposits (Lynch Hill Gravels), which we know form part of the Natural Geology in this part of London. The sands and gravels overlay layers of London Clays. No artefacts or ecofacts were visible in these geological deposits.
- 13.1.7 Further detailed analysis and dating of structures and deposits are required before a full interpretation is possible
- 13.1.8 The project has examined a rich palimpsest landscape, which has undergone a variable rate of modification by both natural and man-made agents in order to become the landscape that existed before the commencement of the Crossrail scheme. Inevitably, the evidence of such change has been localised and inconsistent in its survival, and data gathered by this project does not represent the complete series of chronological periods.

14. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 14.1.1 In view of the limited potential of the material and the relatively limited significance of the data, the remains uncovered will not be published in archaeological detail but will inform a publication on the archaeology and history of west London as defined by the Crossrail route. This is currently being produced.

15. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 15.1.1 The complete project archive includes paper context records and indices, permatrace drawings, both black and white and colour photographs, digital plans and photographs, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues. A full list is given in Appendix 5. These will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Walker 1990).
- 15.1.2 The digital data will be temporarily stored on the server at OA South which is backed up on a daily basis. For long term storage of the digital data CDs/DVDs will be used and will include the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each disk will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata as provenance.
- 15.1.3 All dry and stable finds will be packaged according to the museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. Each box will have a compiled list of its contents and the boxes will in general contain only one type of material (e.g. bone or ceramic etc).
- 15.1.4 The project archive including survey data and finds are currently held at the offices of Oxford Archaeology (south) in Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, under the site code XR10.
- 15.1.5 It is anticipated that in due course, with the agreement of CRL, the archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeology

Mortimer Wheeler House
46 Eagle Wharf Road
London N1 7ED
Tel: 020 7410 2200
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk>



15.1.6 Copies of the report will be lodged with English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record), the City of Westminster Archives.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Finds
5350	Sheraton Street	deposit	Road	
5351	Sheraton Street	deposit	Foundation	
5352	Sheraton Street	deposit	Services	Pottery
5353	Sheraton Street	cut	Services	
5354	Sheraton Street	deposit	Layer	
5355	Sheraton Street	deposit	Surface	
5356	Sheraton Street	deposit	layer –makeup	
5357	Sheraton Street	structure	Wall	
5358	Sheraton Street	cut	Wall	
5430	Soho Square	deposit	Road	
5431	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5432	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5433	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5434	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5435	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5436	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5437	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5438	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	–
5439	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	–
5440	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	–
5441	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5442	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5443	Soho Square	cut	Wall	
5444	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5445	Great Chapel Street	structure	Wall	
5446	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	–
5447	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Road	
5448	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	–
5449	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	–Pottery
5450	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Surface	
5451	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5452	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5453	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5454	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5455	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5456	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5457	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	Pottery
5458	Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Find
5459	Great Chapel Street	cut	Drain	
5460	Great Chapel Street	structure	Drain	
5461	Dean Street	deposit	Floor	
5462	Dean Street	structure	Wall	
5463	Dean street	deposit	Fill	
5464	Dean Street	Cut	Wall	
5465	Dean Street	deposit	Layer	
5466	Dean Street	deposit	Layer	
5467	Dean Street	deposit	Layer	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5468	Dean Street	deposit	Layer	– Pottery Clay-pipe
5469	Dean Street	deposit	Layer	–
5470	Dean Street	structure	Wall	
5471	Dean Street	cut	Wall	
5472	Dean Street	deposit	Wall	
5473	Dean Street	structure	Wall	
5474	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5475	Dean Street	deposit	Layer	–
5476	Dean Street	deposit	layer –makeup	
5477	21 Noel Street	deposit	Surface	
5478	21 Noel Street	deposit	layer –makeup	
5479	21 Noel Street	deposit	layer –makeup	
5480	21 Noel Street	deposit	Wall	
5481	21 Noel Street	deposit	Uncertain	
5482	21 Noel Street	cut	Uncertain	
5483	21 Noel Street	deposit	natural	
5484	21 Noel Street	cut	Wall	
5485	21 Noel Street	structure	Wall	
5486	Sheraton Street	structure	Cellar	
5487	Sheraton Street	cut	Cellar	
5488	Sheraton Street	deposit	Layer	
5489	Sheraton Street	deposit	Ditch fill	Pottery, clay-pipe, CBM, oyster shell
5490	Sheraton Street	deposit	Layer	Pottery, clay-pipe, oyster shell
5491	Sheraton Street	structure	Cellar	Pottery
5492	Sheraton Street	deposit	Quarry fill	Clay-pipe
5493	Sheraton Street	cut	Ditch	
5494	Sheraton Street	deposit	Layer	
5495	Sheraton Street	structure	Cellar	
5496	Sheraton Street	structure	Cellar	
5497	Sheraton Street	cut	Wall	
5498	Sheraton Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5499	Sheraton Street	deposit	Layer	
5500	Sheraton Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5501	Sheraton Street	deposit	natural feature	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5502	Sheraton Street	deposit	natural feature	
5503	Sheraton Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5504	Sheraton Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5505	Sheraton Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5506	Sheraton Street	structure	Drain	
5507	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5508	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	Pottery
5509	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch fill	
5510	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5511	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5512	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5513	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5514	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	Pottery
5515	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5516	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5517	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5518	Soho Square	cut	Drain	
5519	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5520	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5521	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5522	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5523	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5524	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5525	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5526	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch	
5527	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5528	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5529	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery
5530	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5531	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5532	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5533	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5534	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5535	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5536	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5537	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery
5538	Soho Square	cut	Ditch	
5539	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5540	Dean / Great Chapel Street	structure	Surface	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5541	Dean / Great Chapel Street	deposit	Pit	
5542	Dean / Great Chapel Street	deposit	Pit	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5543	Dean / Great Chapel Street	deposit	Pit	
5544	Soho Square	structure	Surface	
5545	Soho Square	deposit	Surface	Pottery
5546	Soho Square	deposit	Demolition	
5547	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	Pottery, clay-pipe
5548	Dean / Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer -makeup	Pottery
5549	Dean / Great Chapel Street	deposit	Layer	
5550	Soho Square	cut	Ditch	
5551	Soho Square	cut	Modern	
5552	Soho Square	deposit	Modern	
5553	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5554	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5555	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5556	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5557	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5558	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5559	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5560	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5561	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5562	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5563	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery, CBM, clay-pipe, flint, glass, slag
5564	Soho Square	deposit	robber trench	
5565	Soho Square	cut	robber trench	
5566	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5567	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5568	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5569	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	
5570	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5571	Soho Square	deposit	layer -makeup	
5572	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5573	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5574	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5575	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5576	Soho Square	deposit	layer -makeup	Pottery
5577	Soho Square	deposit	layer -makeup	
5578	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5579	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5580	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5581	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5582	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5583	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery
5584	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5585	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5586	Soho Square	structure	Cellar	
5587	Soho Square	cut	Cellar	
5588	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5589	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5590	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5591	Soho Square	cut	Wall	
5592	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	
5593	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5594	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5595	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5596	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5597	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5598	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe, slag
5599	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	Pottery
5600	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5601	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5602	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5603	Soho Square	cut	Wall	
5604	Soho Square	cut	Wall	
5605	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5606	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5607	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5608	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5609	Soho Square	cut	Wall	
5610	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5611	Soho Square	structure	Cellar	
5612	Soho Square	structure	Cellar	
5613	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5614	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5615	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5616	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5617	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5618	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5619	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5620	Soho Square	deposit	Wall	
5621	Soho Square	cut	Wall	
5622	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5623	Soho Square	cut	Cellar	
5624	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5625	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5626	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5627	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5628	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5629	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5630	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5631	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	Pottery
5632	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5633	Soho Square	deposit	Surface	
5634	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery
5635	Soho Square	deposit	Layer -makeup	
5636	Soho Square	deposit	Cellar	
5637	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5638	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5639	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery
5640	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5641	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5642	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5643	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5644	Soho Square	cut	Quarry fill	
5645	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry	
5646	Soho Square	structure	Cellar	
5647	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5648	Soho Square	cut	Cellar	
5649	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5650	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5651	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5652	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5653	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5654	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5655	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5656	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5657	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5658	Soho Square	deposit	natural feature	
5659	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5660	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5661	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5662	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5663	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
5664	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5665	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5666	Soho Square	cut	Cellar	
5667	Soho Square	deposit	Foundation	
5668	Soho Square	structure	Cellar	
5669	Soho Square	deposit	Roof	
5670	Soho Square	cut	Foundation	
5671	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5672	Soho Square	deposit	Fill	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Finds
5673	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	Pottery
5674	Soho Square	deposit	Floor make up?	Pottery
5675	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe
5676	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5677	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5678	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5679	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5680	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5681	Soho Square	cut	Drain	Glass
5682	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	Pottery, flint
5683	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5684	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	Pottery
5685	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5686	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5687	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5688	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery
5689	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5690	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5691	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5692	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5693	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5694	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5695	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5696	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5697	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5698	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5699	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	
5700	Soho Square	deposit	quarry fill	Pottery, Clay-pipe
5701	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5702	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5703	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5704	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5705	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5706	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5707	Soho Square	deposit	Layer –	
5708	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5709	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery
5710	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5711	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5712	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5713	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5714	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch fill	
5715	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5716	Soho Square	cut	Ditch	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5717	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5718	Soho Square	cut	Drain	
5719	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5720	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5721	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	–
5722	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5723	Soho Square	deposit	Pit fill	
5724	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry	
5725	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5726	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5727	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry	
5728	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5729	Soho Square	deposit	Fill	
5730	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	–
5731	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5732	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5733	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5734	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	
5735	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	–
5736	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, slag
5737	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5738	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	
5739	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5740	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	– Pottery, Clay-pipe
5741	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe, metal
5742	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch	Pottery, CBM, Clay-pipe, metal
5743	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5744	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch	Pottery, CBM, glass
5745	Soho Square	cut	Ditch	
5746	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch	
5747	Soho Square	cut	Ditch	
5748	Soho Square	deposit	Ditch	Pottery, CBM
5749	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry	
5750	Soho Square	deposit	Natural feature	
5751	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery
5752	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	Pottery, metal
5753	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5754	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5755	Soho Square	cut	Quarry	
5756	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5757	Soho Square	deposit	Cellar	
5758	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5759	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5760	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5761	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	
5762	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	
5763	Soho Square	cut	Uncertain	
5764	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5765	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5766	Soho Square	deposit	Uncertain	
5767	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5768	Soho Square	deposit	Services	
5769	Soho Square	cut	Services	
5770	Soho Square	deposit	layer –makeup	
5771	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery, CBM
5772	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5773	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5774	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5775	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5776	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5777	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
5778	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5779	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5780	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5781	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5782	Soho Square	structure	Layer	
5783	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry	
5784	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5785	Soho Square	deposit	Fill	
5786	Soho Square	structure	Drain	
5787	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5788	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5789	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5790	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5791	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5792	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5793	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5794	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5795	Soho Square	deposit	Natural	
5796	Soho Square	deposit	Drain	
5797	Soho Square	deposit	Natural feature	
5798	Soho Square	structure	Wall	
5799	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
5800	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	CBM, slag
5801	Dean Street	cut	Quarry	
5802	Dean Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5803	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	



Context	Trench	Context Type	Category	Findings
5804	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5805	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5806	Dean Street	deposit	Quarry fill	
5807	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5808	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5809	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5810	Dean Street	structure	Cellar	
5811	Dean Street	cut	Foundation	
5812	Dean Street	deposit	Natural	
5813	Dean Street	deposit	Layer makeup	
5814	Goslett Yard	deposit	Road	Pottery
5815	Goslett Yard	deposit	Layer	
5816	Goslett Yard	structure	Cellar	
5817	Goslett Yard	deposit	Natural	
5818	Goslett Yard	deposit	Natural	
6000	Soho Square	cut	Pit	
6001	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery, Clay-pipe
6002	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	Pottery, glass
6003	Soho Square	deposit	Pit	
6004	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, clay-pipe
6005	Soho Square	deposit	Quarry fill	Pottery, clay-pipe
6006	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	Pottery, clay-pipe
6007	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6008	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6009	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6010	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6011	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6012	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6013	Soho Square	deposit	Layer	
6014	Goslett Yard	structure	Cellar	
6015	Goslett Yard	structure	Cellar	
6016	Goslett Yard	deposit	Layer -makeup	
6017	Soho Square	structure	Well	



APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Client name: Crossrail Ltd

Site name: Tottenham Court Road, Watching Brief

Site code: XRX10

Grid reference: 78845/35811 LSG

Type of investigation: Excavation / Watching brief

Date and duration of project: June 2010 – December 2012.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course.



APPENDIX 3: FINDS TABLES

Pottery

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
5352	c1810-1830	3	67	PEAR TR. Base of jug or conical dish. Landscape scene. 1x CHPO late dish sherd showing peacock head (?). 1x RBOR
5449	c1580-1750	2	54	PMR. 2 fresh jar bss
5457	c1690-1702	1	37	TGW pale blue tinted glaze all over int & ext. Footring base from dish/charger showing King William III (1689-1702) and Queen Mary II. Painted dec in pale greyish-blue. Only top-left shoulder of king survives with letter 'W' to left and part of ermine cape and hair. Fairly fresh. For similar see Britton (1986) London Delftware, Pl.110
5467	c1680-1900?	1	19	Possibly STMB: Staffs-type marbled slipware (1680-1800)? Flat slightly pad base from steep-walled dish/bowl (diam 120mm) in light orange fine redware fabric with unusual trailed slip dec all over int under clear glaze - a white background slip all over and a brown slip over this with trailed white and dark brown slip lines in a marbled pattern resembling wood grain with concentric 'knots' of brown & white. If not Staffs then poss product of the Sussex Brede/Chailey potteries - L18/19C?. Fresh. ILLUS?
5468	c1675-1750	2	6	Broken rim sherd TGW small ointment jar. Bs PMR jug
5489	c1620-1725	1	9	MPUR bs, or poss MORAN? Orange, unglazed
5490	c1700-1750	4	41	1x TGW plain rim from flange of dish/plate with early Georgian-style blue border bands int, TG both sides. 2x worn PMR
5491	c1650-1750	2	38	Fresh PMR. Joining bss
5508	c1630-1700	3	26	Scrappy TGW. 3 vess incl base of purple-speckled cup. 2 bss with pale blue tint glaze - 1 poss from a 'salt' or small thick-walled flanged dish
5514	c1810-1830	1	70	PEAR TR. Base of dish with Classical landscape scene of ragged peasant boy ?fishing from Romanesque ruins on riverbank, arched bridge in middle ground
5521	c1620-1725	6	72	Bs MPUR from v narrow cylindrical ?butterpot. Rim BORDY bowl/dish. Scrappy bss PMR
5529	c1550-1725	1	17	Bo from BORDY dish wall
5530	c1820-1850	3	25	Bs YELL jar/jug with white & blue slip bands. 2x PEAR TR



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
5532	c1700-1750	5	72	Sherds from 3 TGW vess - fairly fresh. Incl rim from teabowl with blue Chinese-style panel dec poss Wan Li style with stylized floral dec in round panel ext. Rims from dish\ bowl with pale blue TG with crimped rim & traces of black & blue painted border dec int. Complete base from plain white small ointment jar L17/E18C
5537	c1480-1600	1	20	Fairly fresh bs from shoulder of pipkin or cauldron-type jar in early post-med redware (PMRE) with rilled dec & patchy brown glaze ext
5540	c1675-1750	5	180	3x fresh joining sherds from pad base of RBOR jar/chamberpot? 1x bs TGW charger with blue palm-like foliage dec. 1x v worn BORDG ?jar rim
5542	c1650-1750	9	69	Scrappy. Incl 5 joining bss from PMR jar with int/ext glaze. 1x PMR rim. 2x TGW incl plain white bowl rim & scrap M/L17C polychrome charger rim. 1x BORDG. 1x BORDY
5545	c1805-1900	5	70	1x LUST = Sunderland lustreware = basically REFW with pink lustre painted dec on a teapot/vase lid - crude house/landscape scene. 1x fresh bo (17g) probably from thin-walled jar in Verwood-type ware (VERW), buff sandy fabric with int yellow-brown glaze. 3x worn TGW incl Lambeth drug jar with purple dots, & cup/mug rim
5547	c1600-1725	6	238	Fresh. 2x joining bss BORDG jar/jug. 3x PMR incl 2 joining from pad base large ?bowl; deep bowl rim. 1x worn PMBL ?jug handle
5548	c1580-1750	2	27	Joining sherds from PMR pad base jar/bowl?
5549	c1620-1725	2	28	Decayed area of sub-metallic lustrous thick glaze int
				MPUR butterpot. 2 vess incl flat base
5563	c1730-1750	31	436	Date base on CBM = TGW wall tile with purple speckle ground panel dec = c1730-1770 [see CBM]. 1x MPUR butterpot bs - poss = (5521)?. All others fairly worn/scrappy: 3x TGW. 4x BORDY incl pipkin rim. 3x BORDG scraps (1 with trace of cartwheel stamp). 4x FREC (=2 vess). 16x PMR 17/18C incl collared stor jar rim. Pot date c 1675-1725
5568	c1720-1780	4	61	1x bs from broken footing/lower wall of small teabowl in Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) or just possibly a low grade CHPO? Date would then be c1680+. 3x fresh PMR = 1 vess, poss pipkin as sooted ext
5570	c1580-1725	4	106	2x scraps BORDG. 1x complete BORDY tubular pipkin handle, sooted. 1x bs PMR
5575	c1600-1900	1	11	Worn bo RBOR dish
5576	c1800-1900	1	66	ROCK. Rockingham ware mottled brown glazed conical tea/coffee pot socketed lid with knob and band of rouletted dec. complete but chipped. Prob M19C?



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
5583	c1650-1725	2	81	TGW blue-tinted bowl rim. 1x complete flat/pad base from small BORDY globular ?porringer, sooted ext, fresh
5598	c1675-1725	1	8	Westerwald (WEST) body sherd from ?jug with letter 'B' (or (R?) at least 20mm high & infilled in blue, possibly within a band of inscrip. Traces of complex foliage outside this in plain grey. Similar to William & Mary jug from Colchester (Cotter 2000). Partly covered in limey mortar-like deposit
5599	c1580-1750	2	44	Bs FREC. ?jar base PMR
5616	c1700-1800	4	45	1x fresh bs Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware (STRSB COAR), poss from jar or deep bowl with hard oxidised buff fabric with dark brown/black glaze int over dark red slip (see also 5740). 2x TGW scrappy bss incl prob 18C dish with blue dec. 2x joining bss from shoulder of BORDY drinking jug
5618	c1550-1725	2	16	Scrappy BORDY jug/jar handle. Scrappy BORDG bowl rim
5631	c1650-1725	3	31	1x plain white TGW rim from fluted dish (or crespine). 1x scrap MPUR butterpot. 1x scrap FREC
5634	c1600-1750	2	153	1x small bo white TGW. Large base sherd from large PMR bowl
5638	c1650-1725	2	48	Rim late charger-type deep bowl/dish with blue horiz line dec. PMR
5639	c1675-1750	1	295	PMR. Rim from large late-looking globular storage jar with applied collared rim with moulded/cornice profile ext & spaced thumbed impressions on ext of collar/cordon. Orange glaze allover int & ext. Handle scar on shoulder - prob from arched lug handle. Fairly worn
5640	c1675-1725	2	142	Fresh. 1x PMR chamberpot rim with horiz flanged rim & oval handle - covered in v dark brown glossy glaze allover. 1x BORDY plain conical dish/bowl rim
5647	c1780-1830	9	125	1x bs PEAR. 1x CREA DEV. 1x CHPO dish. 2x TGW incl Lambeth-style dec drug jar rim & L17/E18C blue dec dish lower wall. 1x FREC. 2x BORDG. 1x ?ENGS flat base - burnt?
5649	c1675-1800	1	173	Large fairly fresh rim from Woolwich Ferry-style PMR deep conical large bowl with rounded slightly downtuned flanged rim & cordon ext, brown glaze allover int/ext
5650	c1675-1750	14	207	1x bs ENGS (prob LONS) jug. 5x white TGW incl base of small ointment jar & rim from v shallow porringer with vestigial lobed handle, Fitring bse prob from a second porringer. 1x scrap WEST. 7x PMR = 1 vessel = conical dish with pouring lip, orange-brown glaze allover int. All pot fairly fresh



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
5653	c1675-1750	3	75	2x TGW incl complete pedestal base from pale blue-tinted ointment pot & rim from plain white ointment pot. 1x PMR glazed both sides
5654	c1675-1750	1	98	Fresh bs prob London stoneware LONS jug or storage jar shoulder
5655	c1650-1750	2	25	Rim TGW mug or bowl with pale blue-tint glaze. 1x worn BORDG dish base
5673	c1650-1725	2	39	TGW polychrome charger footring with M/L17C painted dec featuring central spray of flowers (yellow) possibly tulips? 1x small bo BORDY globular costrel? Partly flattened area
5674	c1600-1750	2	27	PMR incl worn base tripod pipkin
5675	c1620-1725	16	161	2x PMBL (1 ?cup). 2x BORDG. 1x BORDY ?jar/pipkin bs with int yell glaze & unglazed ext with unusual prick marks poss arranged in a circle (around handle attachment?). 12x fresh PMR - most of it (9sh) from a single carinated porringer-type vess with vertical rim & horiz loop handle, heavily sooted ext; bowl & jar rim
5682	c1580-1750	2	77	PMR incl handle frag
5684	c1680-1750	6	69	5 fresh joining sherds from plain white TGW dish/plate with v shallow rounded wall/base & part of flanged rim. 1x bs from FREC bartmann-type jug with approx 50% of L17/E18C applied medallion on front - unusual asymmetrical motif - possibly a bishop's mitre and cross-keys? Or poss a malt-shovel? beaded border (does not match any of the John Dwight, Fulham medallions)
5688	c1875-1900	4	190	1x half-complete TPW oblong pot lid with high quality polychrome printed scene probably taken from a painting in 17/18C Romantic style showing ?hunting group with horses and dogs relaxing in classical landscape with fountains & follies; 2 of the men in red turbans, one man in leather riding boots to hip level, with sword; trace of artist's name at lower edge '---ANN PIN[t?]' last word prob 'PINtd' for 'painter'. Fine stipple transfer. 1x CHPO saucer footring L18/19C. 1x BORDY ?butter jar rim. 1x PMR/RBOR dish rim
5700	c1640-1700	7	205	TGW incl complete base purple-speckled cup (Orton B); charger bs M17C dec. 1x MPUR butterpot rim, large/fresh. 1x PMR ?porringer rim
5709	c1550-1725	1	11	BORDG small rod handle from ?cup
5736	c1680-1750	1	9	TGW flanged dish rim with blue floral border in the 'chinaman among grasses' style. Fresh
5740	c1700-1800	1	13	Worn basal sherd Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware STRSB COAR (see 5616)
5741	c1550-1725	2	9	2x worn bss BORDY incl small ?costrel neck



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
5742	c1675-1725	4	51	1x broken rim PMR jar with collared rim, glazed int & ext light nut-brown. 1x TGW flat ?jug base. 2x joining bss BORDG from carinated/cordoned angle of small ?dish or skillet - heavily sooted ext
5744	c1650-1725	3	8	2x joining rims plain TGW globular cup. 1x scrap MPUR
5748	c1650-1750	2	16	Bs TGW prob small ointment jar. Bs PMR
5751	c1700-1800	1	21	Fresh bs Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware STRSB COAR with int black glaze (see 5616)
5752	c1620-1725	1	8	Bs BORDB
5771	c1675-1750	2	6	1x scrap TGW prob dish wall/rim flange frag with blue concentric bands int and small flower and other details outlined in black with traces of simpler blue spray dec ext. 1x scrap FREC
5814	c1600-1750	2	695	PMR. 1 vessel. Complete globular body from tripod pipkin with angled/flat base base (diam 100mm) slightly sagging in middle & with 1 surviving stubby tripod foot. Max body diam 150mm. Broken at base of missing flanged rim (diam 130mm at angle break). Present height 140mm. Single handle stub (narrow strap section) with thumb impression on handle base. Rich nut-brown glaze all over int and ext. V heavily soot-encrusted all over externally. Fresh. Probably c1640+? Finds Label says 'Dean Street'
6001	c1550-1725	1	7	Scrappy BORDY bs
6002	c1580-1750	2	24	Scrappy. Incl PMR jar rim & BORDY dish base
6004	c1580-1750	2	61	1x PMR. 1x RBOR bowl rim. Poss 17/E18C?
6005	c1650-1725	3	23	2x PMR incl bs with Woolwich Ferry-style combed dec. 1x worn BORDY pipkin rim
6006	c1650-1725	2	32	1x BORDY small dish bs. 1x PMR ?jug bo with int/ext brown glaze
TOTAL		226	5193	



CBM

Ctx	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Tot sh	Wgt	Comments
5457	17-19C	1				1	95	Fresh corner frag post-med red pegtile
5457	17-19C		1			1	1559	Complete brick apart from large chunk of top end missing - but dimensions complete. Fairly worn, battered. Red. Unfrogged. Handmade, fairly crude/rough. Fine flint and calcareous inclusions. Length 225mm, Width 105mm, Thickness 60mm. Probably 17C?
5467	17-19C	1				1	30	Scrap of fresh post-med pegtile. Probably scorched along one broken edge
5489	17-19C	1				1	51	Corner frag pmed pegtile encased in white mortar
5491	17-19C	1				1	95	Fresh corner frag pmed pegtile. Finds label says 'Sheraton Street'
5521	18-19C?	2			1	3	71	All fairly scrappy. Incl red pantile frag. Pmed pegtile. 1x v worn thin hard brown medieval pegtile frag - currently only 6mm thick but surfaces probably worn-down & hard grey core remaining
5522	17-19C	1				1	28	Edge frag pmed pegtile
5522	17-19C		2			2	433	Worn brick frags. Probably 17C? Red. Unfrogged. Handmade. Incl corner frag T58mm
5542	17-19C	3				3	287	Fresh pmed pegtile incl hard-fired corner frag with purplish surface
5563	c1730-1770	3			1	4	178	1x small edge frag (8g) from wall tile in tin-glazed ware with manganese purple border ground (probably forming hexagonal/octagonal frame for central dec), traces of blue painted central dec - uncertain theme poss incl boat sail or an upright meat cleaver? 3x fresh pmed pegtile
5568	17-19C	1				1	28	Scrap pmed pegtile
5569	17-19C	1				1	40	Edge frag pmed pegtile
5579	L17-E18C?		3			3	876	Side frag from a single broken brick (fresh breaks). Unfrogged. Handmade. Cindery purple-red fabric with sparse very coarse flint pebble inclusions up to 25mm across. Brick thickness (T) 63mm



Ctx	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Tot sh	Wgt	Comments
5581	L17-E18C?		1			1	649	Fresh brick end. Unfrogged. Orange-red. Handmade but fairly neat. Box-mould mark on upper surface edges. Rough vegetation marks underside. Width 98mm, Thick 62mm. L17-E18C?
5598	18-19C?				1	1	38	Fresh corner frag pantile in hard red fabric - same as pmed pegtiles
5616	17-19C	2		1		3	341	Scrappy post-med pegtile incl circ nailhole. 1x large frag from corner of fine orange-red quarry tile with slightly bevelled edges and fairly worn upper surface (26mm thick)
5618	17-19C	1		1		2	338	Large edge frag from fine red quarry tile with bevelled edge (26mm thick), fairly worn on top. 1x smallish frag pmed pegtile
5627	19C				1	1	126	Fresh rim frag (94mm high) from fine red-brown terracotta chinmey pot (diam 280mm). Wheel-thrown with a short slightly downturned flanged rim & with a small ?integral cordon or rib c24mm below the rim, the cordon decorated with vertical notched rouletting. At 70mm below rim is part of a horizontal band of complex rouletted decoration (25mm+ wide) comprising circles and intervening lozenges. The internal surface is clearly sooted
5630	17-19C	3				3	366	Fresh pmed red pegtile incl corners. 1 with v large purple-red iron-rich inclusion. 1 in browner fabric
5638	17-19C	1				1	199	Fresh corner frag pmed pegtile
5650	17-19C	1				1	339	Fresh pmed pegtile - near-complete lower end/width 140mm+ wide
5653	18-19C	2				2	351	Fresh pmed pegtile - incl large upper corner frag with oddly-shaped nailhole - eye-shaped with small circular piercing within, slightly underfired brown fabric with many red clay pellet inclusions
5653	18-19C		1			1	497	Fresh end frag soft orange brick. Unfogged. Handmade. Width 105mm, T65mm. Probably 18C.
5654	17-19C	7				7	391	Fresh pmed pegtile incl corner with circular nailhole. 1 worn



Ctx	Spot-date	Roof	Brick	Floor	Other	Tot sh	Wgt	Comments
5675	17-18C?	1				1	23	Worn frag pegtile in light brown fabric. Possibly under-fired post med? Or poss medieval?
5675	17-18C?		1			1	796	Worn frag central part of unfrogged handmade soft red brick. Long impression of a worm (annelid) in interior. Probably 17C? Width 110mm, Thick 63mm
5677	17-19C		1			1	47	Edge frag fine red-brown ?brick with 1 unusually smooth surface & 1 rougher. Might be a frag of pmed quarry tile?
5689	17-19C	1				1	93	Fresh pmed pegtile
5690	17-19C	5				5	248	Fresh pmed pegtile
5694	17-19C	2				2	82	Fresh pmed pegtile
5739	17-19C	1				1	30	Fresh pmed pegtile
5741	17-19C	1				1	29	Fresh pmed pegtile
5742	17-19C	2			1	3	99	1x edge frag pmed red ridge tile in same fabric as pegtiles. 2x flakes from a single pmed pegtile
5743	17-19C	2		1		3	485	Fresh pmed red pegtile incl corner, some dissolved calcareous or organic inclusions. 1x edge frag fine red quarry tile with fresh bevelled edge but worn on top (31mm thick)
5743	17-19C		1			1	439	Fairly fresh corner frag unfrogged handmade red brick. Fairly neat. T62. Probably 17-E18C?
5748	17-19C	3				3	39	Scappy/worn pmed pegtile
5749	17-19C	8			1	9	541	5x pmed pegtile (smallish frags - 1 fresh, 4 worn). 3x worn probably medieval pegtiles of cruder manufacture and up to 19mm thick, in slightly sandier browner fabric, incl corner 14mm thick with small splashes of decayed glaze. 1x v worn frag (74g) prob Roman imbrex
5771	17-19C	2				2	73	Fairly worn pmed pegtile
5800	17-19C	3				3	544	Frag from 3 separate pmed pegtiles incl 2 small/scrappy & 1 large complete lower end frag of unusually narrow width = 138mm (14mm thick) in v hard over-fired purplish-red fabric - possibly a waster or second? But quite flat/regular
5802	17C?		1			1	190	Very worn/rounded frag soft orange brick. Prob 17C if not 16C?
TTL		63	12	3	6	84	11164	



Clay Pipe

Context	Pottery date	Pipe date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Tot Wt	Comments
5457	c1690-1702	c1700-1740	1	1	0	2	29	Complete bowl T10 with broad circ heel. 75mm stem still attached. Cessy deposits. Similar fresh stem
5467	c1680-1900?	17-E18C	2	0	0	2	10	Cessy
5468	c1675-1750	17C	1	0	0	1	6	Cessy
5490	c1700-1750	L17-E18C	7	1	0	8	49	Broken bowl base large circ heel T9 or T10. Cessy stems prob L17-18C, up to 85mm long
5491	c1650-1750	L17-E18C	5	2	1	8	36	2x broken bowl bases with traces of circ heels T9/10? Fairly worn stems. 1x 17C mouthpiece & joining stem
5492		L17-E18C	6	0	0	6	23	Scrappy & some very cessy
5521	c1620-1725	L17-E18C	3	0	0	3	18	Longer stem with trace of heeled bowl. Cessy
5522		L17C?	1	1	0	2	18	Stem prob L17C. Complete bowl prob T6 c1660-80 but missing base - very cessy
5530	c1820-1850	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	22	Complete bowl T8 with small oval heel. Fresh
5532	c1700-1750	L17-E18C	4	0	0	4	18	Stems to 80mm,
5535		17C	1	0	0	1	14	Fresh stem 100mm long. White, unstained
5540	c1675-1750	L17-E18C	1	0	0	1	9	
5541		17C	4	2	0	6	27	2x 17C mouthpieces incl 1 attached to 150mm stem, fresh but rust-stained in places. 2nd mouthpiece c50mm long of elliptical cross-section. Rest = scrappy short 17C



								stems
5542	c1650-1750	c1680-1710	5	3	1	9	74	2x broken bowl bases with complete circ heels, probably T8. 1x complete bowl large/elongated T7/8 hybrid prob c1680-1710 with small oval heel/facet, Has 70mm stem attached, slightly worn. Cessy stems prob 17C
5543		17C	4	0	0	4	33	Stems to 105mm, heavily cess-stained. 1 with trace of indeterminate bowl
5545	c1805-1900	c1680-1710	8	2	0	10	85	2x complete bowls: 1x T9 with large circ heel & 65mm stem attached; 1x T7/8 hybrid elongated as in (5542). Stems to 80mm, some v cessy
5547	c1600-1725	17C	1	0	0	1	2	
5549	c1620-1725	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	15	Complete bowl T9. Milled. Worn
5563	c1730-1750	c1680-1710	8	3	0	11	75	1x complete bowl T9, v rusty. 2x broken bowl bases with circ heels - poss T8/9. Cessy stems
5568	c1720-1780	c1680-1710	5	3	0	8	64	2x complete bowls T8 and T9 with broad circ heels. 1x broken bowl base poss T8? Fairly worn
5570	c1580-1725	c1680-1710	12	3	1	16	88	3x bowls T9 incl 1 complete. All fairly stained. Stems to 75mm
5571		17C	1	0	0	1	5	Worn
5575	c1600-1900	17C	2	0	0	2	21	Fresh stems to 100mm. Poss from 1 pipe?
5582		c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	25	Complete (chipped) bowl T7/8 hybrid elongated with facet heel. Heavily cess-stained
5583	c1650-1725	L17C?	2	0	0	2	13	1 fresh to 80mm
5585		L17-E18C	2	0	0	2	9	



5597		17C	1	0	0	1	4	Worn
5598	c1675-1725	L17-E18C	1	0	0	1	9	Worn
5599	c1580-1750	17C	1	0	0	1	9	Stained
5616	c1700-1800	17C	1	1	0	2	15	Broken bowl base with stubby spur, v thick walled, prob M-L17C? Worn. 17C stem
5618	c1550-1725	c1660-1680	1	1	0	2	25	Complete T7 bowl with large circ heel/facet. Fairly fresh. Fresh 17C stem to 80mm
5638	c1650-1725	L17C?	1	0	0	1	7	Stained
5640	c1675-1725	c1640-1670	0	1	0	1	13	Complete spurred T17 bowl. Spur chipped. Milled rim
5647	c1780-1830	17C	9	0	0	9	61	Stems to 80mm. Fresh & worn
5649	c1675-1800	17C	2	0	0	2	11	Fairly fresh
5650	c1675-1750	c1680-1710	0	1	0	1	16	Complete bowl T8 with small oval heel/facet. Fresh but heavily stained brown
5653	c1675-1750	c1660-1680	3	1	0	4	22	Complete bowl T6 with large circ heel, slightly worn. 17C stems
5654	c1675-1750	c1680-1710	8	3	0	11	107	1x complete bowl T8 with broad circ heel (rim chipped). 2x complete bowls elongated T7/8 hybrid with oval facet heel - prob c1680-1710 rather than earlier, 1 slightly worn. Fresh stems to 105mm long - some poss from same pipes? All stained/cessy
5655	c1650-1750	17C	1	0	0	1	5	Burnt
5675	c1620-1725	c1680-1710	1	2	0	3	36	2x complete bowls T7/8 hybrid with oval facet heels. Fresh. Cessy
5677		17C	1	0	0	1	5	Burnt stem
5700	c1640-1700	c1680-1710	7	2	1	10	80	1x complete bowl T9. 1x complete spurred bowl T19 c1680-1710. Fresh stems to 100mm. Bowls slightly



								worn. Some stained
5739		c1640-1670	0	1	0	1	11	Complete worn & chipped bowl T17
5740	c1700-1800	17C	1	0	0	1	6	
5741	c1550-1725	17C	3	0	0	3	11	
5742	c1675-1725	L17-E18C	6	0	0	6	41	Stems to 70mm incl 2 with traces of indeterminate bowls. All cassy
5744	c1650-1725	17C	1	0	0	1	3	Worn
6001	c1550-1725	L17-E18C	1	0	0	1	8	Cassy
6004	c1580-1750	c1640-1670	0	1	0	1	23	Complete stubby heeled bowl T17 with 65mm stem. Fairly fresh/unstained
6005	c1650-1725	17C	1	0	0	1	4	
6006	c1650-1725	L17-E18C	1	0	0	1	8	70mm long. Covered in cess deposit but fairly fresh
6012		c1680-1710	3	1	0	4	20	All 1 pipe incl profile bowl T8. Fresh but heavily chipped
TOTAL			141	40	5	185	1367	

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Project details

Project name	Crossrail Tottenham Court Road Station Watching Brief
Short description of the project	During 2010 to 2012, Oxford Archaeology, in partnership with Ramboll (OA Ramboll, Crossrail contract C254) undertook an archaeological watching brief at Tottenham Court Road Station London, on behalf of Crossrail. A post medieval brick clamp and post medieval road surfaces were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2010 End: 01-07-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	XRX10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	XRX10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	ROAD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER WESTMINSTER Crossrail Tottenham Court Road Station Watching Brief
Study area	37500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 285 810 51.512796901507 -0.147984921256 51 30 46 N 000 08 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll (OAR)
Project brief originator	Crossrail Ltd
Project design originator	Crossrail

Project director/manager R. Brown
Project supervisor G Evans

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London
Physical Archive ID XRX10
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Museum of London
Digital Archive ID XRX10
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Museum of London
Paper Archive ID XRX10
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes"

Project bibliography

1
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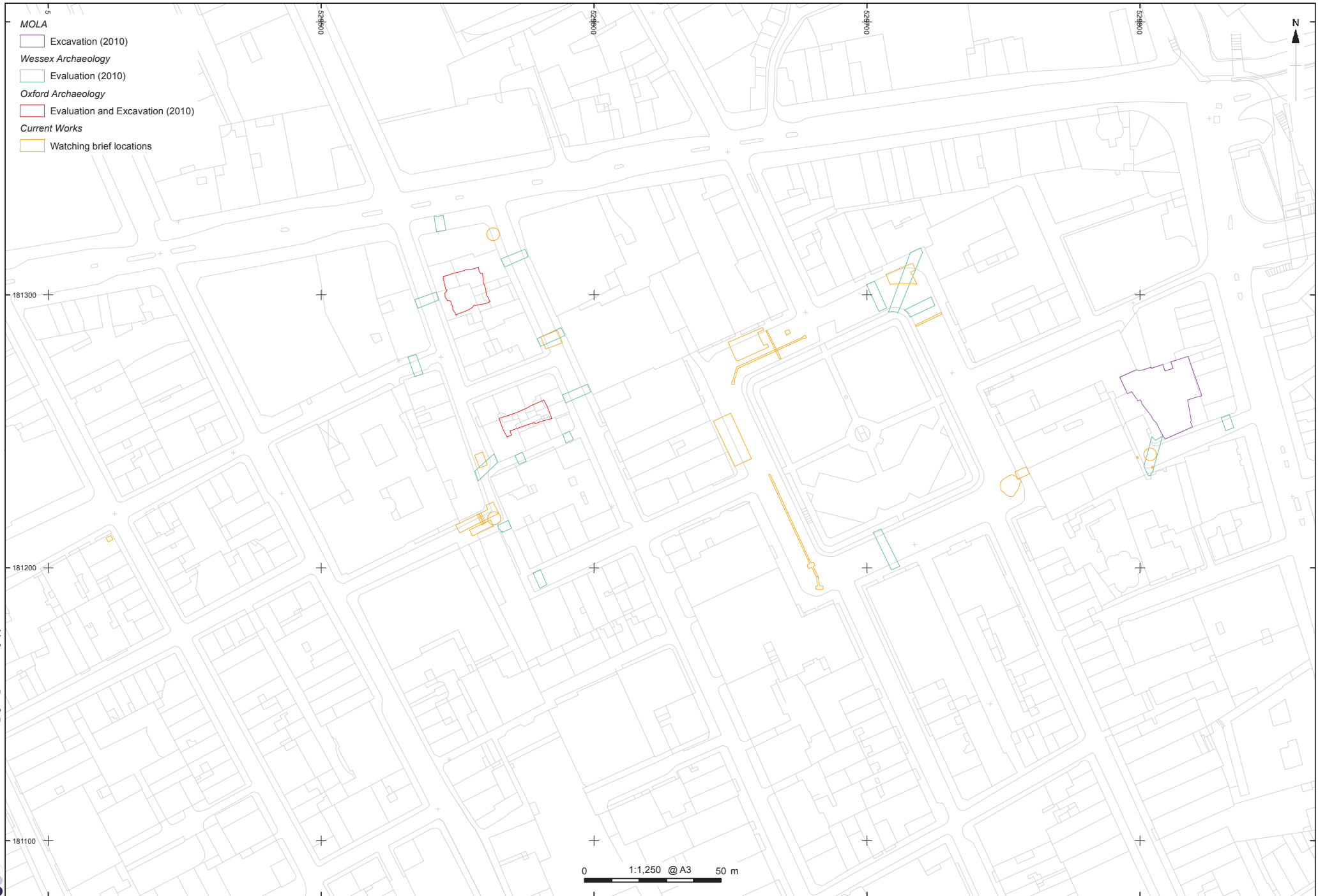
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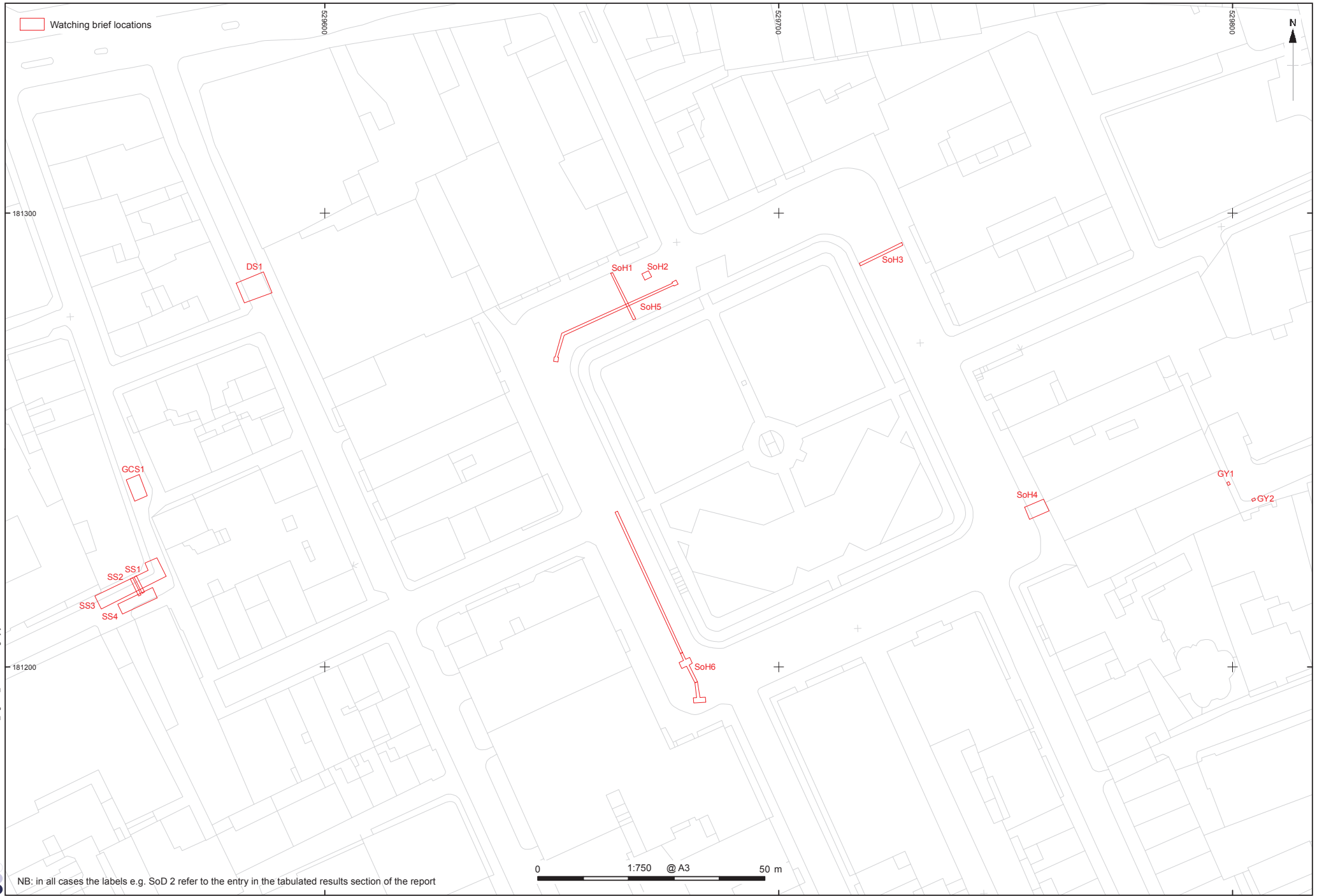
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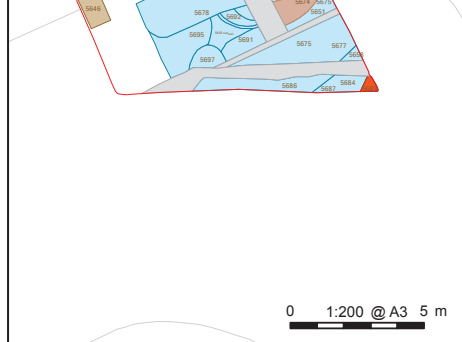
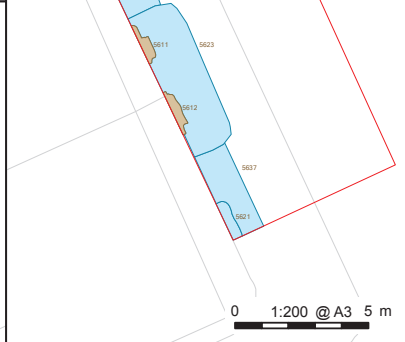
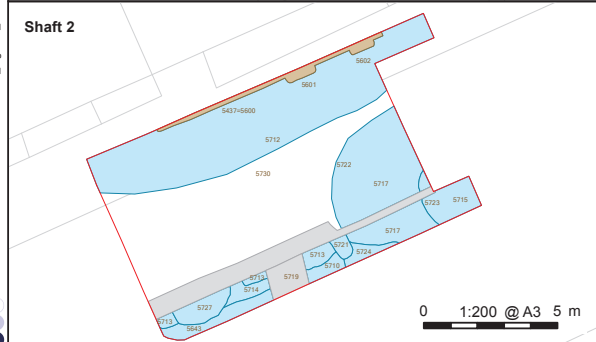
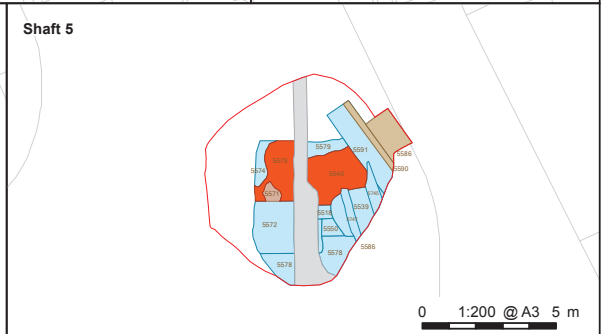
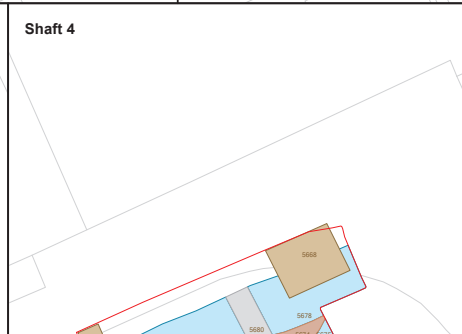
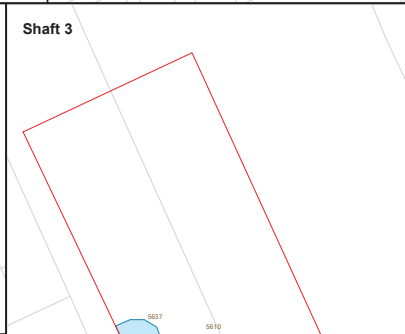
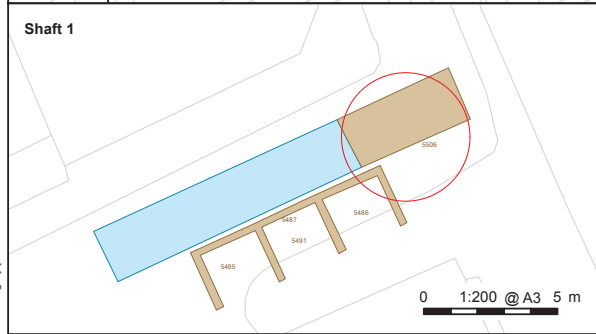
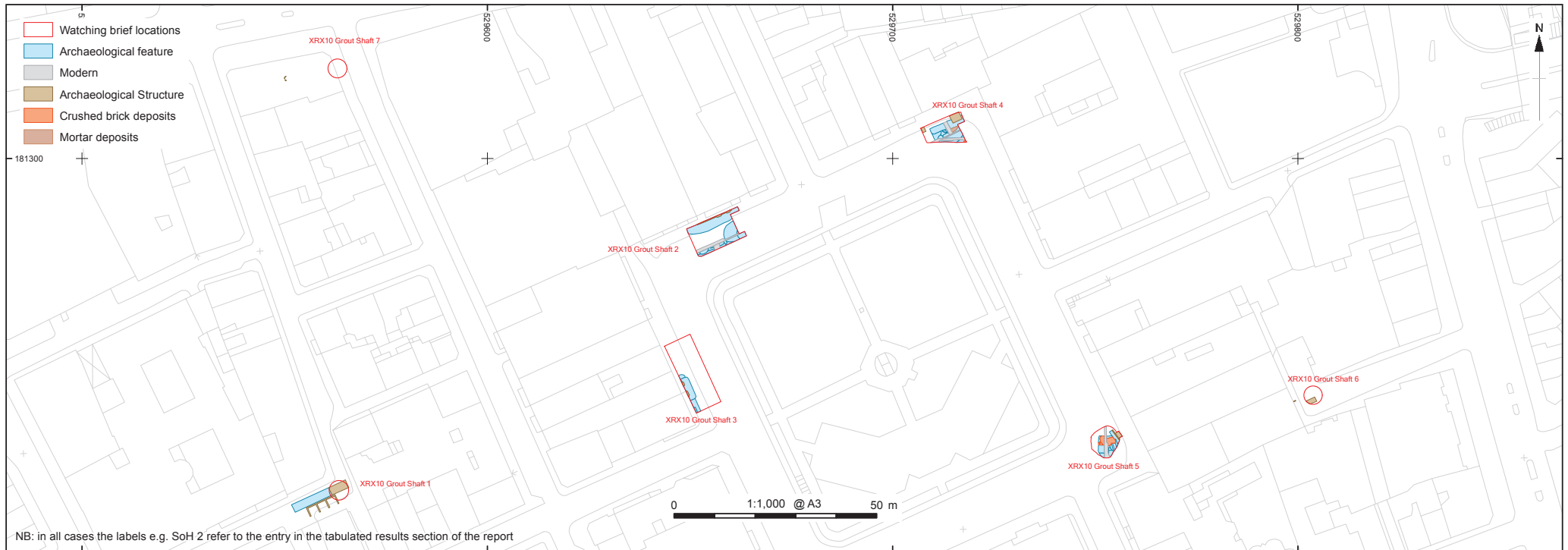
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Figure 1: Site location and previous investigations



NB: in all cases the labels e.g. SoD 2 refer to the entry in the tabulated results section of the report

Figure 2: Location of Utility Works around the Tottenham Court Road Station (Western Ticket Hall)



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Figure 3: Location of Grout shaft Works around the Tottenham Court Road Station (Western Ticket Hall)