



Archaeology West - Contract No.C254
Archaeological Works at Tottenham Court Road Station
 Interim Report on Test Pit Evaluation
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SUMMARY

During June and July 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) conducted out a test pit evaluation at Tottenham Court Road Western Ticket Hall in London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail in advance of demolition of a number of buildings and the planned construction of a Western Ticket Hall for Crossrail within the area. The evaluation revealed extensive quarrying of the site dating to the late 17th - early 18th century. In one Test Pit adjacent to Great Chapel Street a Late 17th brick structure was revealed. Residual Roman pottery in a test pit to the north of Diadem Court may indicate Roman remains in the locality.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 During June and July 2010 Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (henceforth OAG) undertook a Test Pit Evaluation (TPE) in a number of basements of buildings which collectively fell within the curtilage of a proposed ticket hall for Crossrail. This curtilage comprises worksite areas at Dean Street to the north and Fareham Street to the south. The area is divided by Fareham Street itself. The location of the evaluation exercise and 9 test pits is shown on Fig.1.
- 1.1.2 A Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) for the work was produced by the framework design consultant (FDC), Arup (Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0, 12 May 10)). In response, OAG produced an Archaeology Method Statement (OAG 16188.R01, C254-OXF-W-GMS-N105-5001) which was approved by the Crossrail PDP Archaeologist.
- 1.1.3 This report is an Interim Statement, produced following the completion of site works and intended to quickly disseminate the outline results of the investigation. The detail of its contents are commensurate with the limited timeframe of its production. A full evaluation report will be produced for the works in due course.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 This data is summarised and taken from the TCR SSWSI (Document C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0)).
- 1.2.2 A ground model of the Western Entrance Dean Street Ground Model (Table 10.6, doc ref CR-SD-TCR-CE-RT-00002) identifies made ground at 125.6m ATD; the thickness of these deposits ranges between 3.40 and 4.10m. Below these deposits lie terrace gravels (Lynch Hill) of between 4.90m and 5.20m thickness (121.50 to 122.20m ATD). The terrace gravel deposits in turn overlie London Clay at 116.30 to 117.30m ATD.
- 1.2.3 The Western Entrance Fareham Street Ground Model (Table 10.7, doc ref CR-SD-TCR-CE-RT-00002) identifies made ground at 125.45 to 125.70m ATD; the thickness of these deposits ranging between 4.30m and 4.90m. Below that, Lynch Hill terrace gravels range from between 4.90m and 5.20m thick (121.45 to 121.90m ATD). The terrace gravel deposits overlie London Clay at 117.00 to 117.15m ATD.

- 1.2.4 The Eastern Entrance Goslett Yard Ground Model (Table 10.8, doc ref CR-SD-TCR-CE-RT-00002) identifies Made Ground at 124.65 to 124.98m ATD; the thickness of that deposits ranges between 2.30-2.80m. Below that, terrace gravels (Lynch Hill) are between 3.05 and 4.10m thick (122.00 to 122.35m ATD). The terrace gravel deposits overlie London Clay at 118.15 to 118.95m ATD.
- 1.2.5 Brickearth (Langley Silts Complex) was identified in the Specialist Technical Report (STR) as overlying the Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravels. Such a differentiation is unlikely to have been made in the geotechnical works.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The impact of the Crossrail scheme on archaeological remains and deposits has been assessed in Specialist Technical Reports (STR): Assessment of Archaeology Impacts (Parts 1-6), prepared in support of the Environmental Statement 2005, Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (the DDBA) for the site (document CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001).
- 1.3.2 The landscape of the area would have been an ideal location for foraging and settlement during the prehistoric period, with the Tyburn valley lying to the west and the Thames river lying to the south. Evidence of this use is provided by a Palaeolithic axe located in Great Russell Street (MLO1520), together with another axe located at the site of the YMCA in Great Russell Street (MLO71756). Evidence of a prehistoric trackway has also been found at New Oxford Street (MLO11208).
- 1.3.3 The Roman city of *Londinium* lay to the east of the site. There is a moderate potential for the main Roman road from London to Silchester (Oxford Street/High Holborn) or associated features and deposits to be found on the site. This road continued in use during the subsequent Saxon period and passed close to the north of the Crossrail site (GLSMR 081172). It may have intersected another Roman road, today marked by the Tottenham Court /Charing Cross roads (GLSMR 081493). It was also a medieval and post-medieval highway and, of course, continues in use today (GLSMR 082050).
- 1.3.4 The Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic*, was located to the west of the site, around Charing Cross. This is thought to have been seasonal at first, but eventually became established to the south-east of the site.
- 1.3.5 Other possible deposits of moderate potential relate to the medieval village of St Giles, which focused around the High Street, particularly on the junction of Tottenham Court Road and St Giles High Street. Indeed, the eastern edge of the site lies within the Archaeological Priority Area designated by the London Borough of Camden, specifically to capture the medieval and later village of St Giles. Civil War defences may also exist within or close to the Crossrail worksite, possibly around Newman Street and its junction with Tottenham Court Road, or more probably on the northern side of Oxford Street.

- 1.3.6 The map regression exercise undertaken for the DDBA for the site (document ref CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001) highlights the rapidity with which the area went from a rural landscape on the edge of the City in 1572 to the densely urbanised area apparent today. There is, therefore, considered to be a high potential for remains relating to the post-medieval urbanisation of London, known to exist throughout this area. Soho Square has been noted as the possible site of post-medieval brick kilns (GLSMR 083772) and these could be present to some extent within the Crossrail worksite. At St Giles Pound, medieval and post-medieval gallows lay close to the worksite, at the junction of Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street. Other heritage resources include 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).
- 1.3.7 Tottenham Court Road was described in 1878 in Volume 4 of *Old and New London* as ‘...one of the busiest thoroughfares in London...’ (1878:467-480). This was a country road which ran ‘...between green hedges and open fields...’ (1878:467-480) to the Manor House which had belonged since the time of Henry III, to William de Tottenham. After several changes of ownership the land eventually came to be owned by Queen Elizabeth I and became known as Tottenham Court. The road is long and wide, a fitting approach for a courtly Manor House. The area is located just to the north of what was called Soho Fields in the 1700s.
- 1.3.8 The area of Dean Street and Fareham Street was becoming developed in the 1800s. However, the character of the street was recorded as being unfinished in 1720 by local commentators. Strype comments that walking north from Carlisle Street, the path 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.’ (Strype: 1720:86-87). Sheppard notes that building was probably very haphazard as this vacant ground was built on after Titchfields (current day Fareham) was laid out (1966:149).

1.4 Map Regression

- 1.4.1 A historic map regression exercise was undertaken as part of the DDBA for the site (document CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001). This is summarised below.
- 1.4.2 Hogenburg’s map of 1572 shows the area was already part of a major road network connecting London to outer regions. It formed a main route to Tottenham Court.
- 1.4.3 Faithorne Newcourt’s map of 1658 shows how the main road to Tottenham is surrounded by fields while the study area shows cultivation and small blocks of land fronted by houses. Development is encroaching from the south and east of the study area.
- 1.4.4 Morgan’s map of 1682 demonstrates that land blocks are becoming sub-divided into smaller narrow units, and a number of houses are fronting the street of the study area. The road layout of Oxford St and Soho Square is established.
- 1.4.5 By 1746, Roque shows that the area has been extensively built up, with the alignment of Dean St, Fareham Street and Goslett Yard continuing to be visible.

- 1.4.6 Greenwood's map of 1824 shows that the area is now densely populated by a variety of buildings, ranging from private dwellings, over shops and pubs to offices. Basements can be anticipated for many of these structures, although not yet completely clarified.
- 1.4.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1870 depicts a densely populated area. A Pickling Factory is situated between Soho Square and what will become the Astoria. Soho Bazaar is marked, on the north-west corner of the Square. The 1914 issue of the Ordnance Survey plan shows an even more densely built-up area.

1.5 Conclusions of the desk top study

- 1.5.1 Generally, the DDBA concluded that there was 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).
- 1.5.2 Other possible deposits of moderate potential relate 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.

1.6 Methodology

- 1.6.1 The test pits were excavated in two phases, as dictated by demolition sequencing. They were located as follows:
- TP1, TP2 and TP3 were located within the north block basement areas of 91-101 Oxford St and 102 Dean St buildings, and formed Phase 1 of the works;
 - TP4, TP5 and TP6 were located within the north block basement areas of 3-4 Great Chapel Street, 6-7 Great Chapel Street and 95-97 Dean Street, and formed Phase 1 of the works; and
 - TP7, TP8 and TP9 which were located within the south block basement areas of 2-3 Fareham Street, 96 Dean Street and 93 Dean Street, and formed Phase 2 of the works.
- 1.6.2 Each test pit area was set out by Arup and the Principal Contractor, McGee. All trenches had their concrete slabs cut out and removed by the Principal Contractor and then had modern slab preparation deposits removed by mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision. Hand excavation then commenced, using the methodologies dictated in the Archaeology Method Statement.
- 1.6.3 During reporting pottery was rapidly sorted in order to define key spot dates for contexts. These dates are contained in the Context Table. Contexts with Claypipe fragments were also identified in order to provide a TPQ for these contexts. A further rapid survey indicated the pipes were relatively homogenous, (Late 17th-Early 18th century) and lacking in stamps so only served as a secondary tool to complement the pottery spot-dates.

1.7 Aims and objectives

1.7.1 The TCR SSWSI (Doc Ref: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017) contains a number of research and work objectives. These are outlined below:

1.7.2 The fieldwork priority for the works was to recover data that addressed the following research objectives of importance to this landscape. 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;
- 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;
- To define, if possible, the western extent of St Giles village and its hinterland – what evidence survived 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 to provide a clear deposits model to inform further development works in the area.

1.7.3 The overall objectives of the investigation 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.

2. RESULTS

2.1 Test Pit 1 (TP1)

2.1.1 TP1 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 750mm (top of natural recorded at 121.37 m ATD). Approximately 0.4m of concrete floorslab sealed the natural gravels of the area. One brick stanchion was recorded in a section.



Plate 1: Test Pit 1 - Looking north west

2.2 Test Pit 2 (TP2)

- 2.2.1 TP2 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1200mm (with the top of natural being recorded at 121.56 m ATD). A 0.40 m deep of concrete floor slab sealed the trench.
- 2.2.2 Natural gravel was cut by possible pit cuts 217 and 207 and possible ditches 210 and 215. All these features were only very partially surviving (mostly visible in section) and had largely been removed by a modern intrusion (context 202 see below).
- 2.2.3 A circular brick lined soakaway base dated to the late 18th early 19th century by its bricks and infill and an adjacent pit survived in the eastern half of the trench. This would have been located originally in the entrance to the courtyard of the Whitehorse Inn (shown and named on Roques map of 1746).
- 2.2.4 The western half of the trench was truncated by a large (at least 1.2 m deep) east-to-west aligned feature (context 202). This was cut through the level of formation make-up for concrete slab (see left section of photo below) so is likely to represent removal of earlier walls or drains.



Plate 2: Test Pit 2 - Looking east.

Probable robber trench 202 runs from left to right at the foreground of the test pit.

2.3 Test Pit 3 (TP3)

- 2.3.1 TP3 measured 2m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.2 m (with the top of natural being recorded at 121.70 m ATD). A 0.15m depth of concrete floor slab sealed the trench.

- 2.3.2 Within the trench three small pit shaped features were truncated by a large square cut (see photo below). All the cuts and infills are characteristic of gravel quarrying (see discussion for a note on interpretation of quarrying activity).
- 2.3.3 The upper fill of the quarrying activity was overlaid by a dark silt loam/garden soil.



Plate 3: Test Pit 3 - Quarrying cut under excavation

2.4 Test Pit 4 (TP4)

- 2.4.1 TP4 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.2 m. A 0.60 m (max) depth of concrete floor slab sealed the trench.
- 2.4.2 Below the concrete slab a brick filled void was revealed in the natural gravels (see photo below). This presumably relates to demolition preceding construction of the extant building.



Plate 4: Test Pit 4 - Brick filled void beneath concrete slab

2.5 Test Pit 5 (TP5)

- 2.5.1 TP5 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.2 m. The top of natural gravel was recorded 0.40 m below the surface of the concrete floor slab. Within the trench this had been mostly removed by quarrying activity. The quarrying infill was truncated by a modern surface and the construction of the concrete slab.



Plate 5: Test Pit 5 - Quarrying activity

2.6 Test Pit 6 (TP6)

- 2.6.1 TP6 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.25 m (with the top of natural being recorded at 122.14m ATD).
- 2.6.2 The earliest deposit above this was a dark brown sandy silt loam (632)/(620), which contained frequent gravelly stone, small amounts of animal bone and brown glazed pottery (see context table below). The thickness of this layer varied but was up to 0.2 m thick within the west of the trench.
- 2.6.3 This layer was cut by the construction cut 631, for two walls 624 and 626. The cut was seen close to the eastern side of wall 626, but was broader to the west, where its backfill consisted of patchy crushed brick, 630 and greyish brown sandy loam 629.
- 2.6.4 Wall 626 was a main North-south aligned brick structure that continued beyond the trench. The wall measured up to 0.36 m wide and stood 0.55 m high. It consisted of one course of slightly stepped out brick footing and four courses of brickwork, built in the style of a slightly irregular Flemish bond. The eastern face of wall 625 appeared to be the exterior of the structure.
- 2.6.5 Wall 624 was a corresponding east-west wall, seen within the southern section of the trench and running from wall 626 to beyond the western edge of the trench. This wall was 0.56 m high, and was built in alternate courses of headers and footers ie. English bond, which two courses of header footings.

- 2.6.6 To the west of wall 626 and north of wall 624 a 0.06m thick layer of crushed or powdery brick extends from the top of the visible footing brickwork. This may be a general spread of material resulting from the construction of the walls but is more likely to represent a deliberately made floor surface. Above this a 0.25 m thick layer of blackish grey sandy silt, 612, was possibly a dumped soil beneath a later brick floor surface (621). The floor measured 1.7 m from south to north and extended up to 0.72 m from north-south wall 626 before being truncated to the west by a later pit 635.
- 2.6.7 Floor 621 butts against a single course of east-west aligned header edging brickwork 627, at the northern edge of the trench. Walls 624, 626, 627 and floor 621 were all constructed of a similar fairly soft hand-made red brick, provisionally dated from a sample brick from floor 621 to the late 17th Century. This dating is consistent with pottery from underlying make-up layers.
- 2.6.8 A later, poorly built wall, 625, overlaid north-south wall 626 and extended westwards over edging 627 and probably also originally over floor 621. This wall stood to a height of three courses. The lower of these courses was the most complete and largely overlaid Wall 626, although with a small but noticeable offset to the west. The upper courses were in quite poor condition, and appears to have been poorly built of mostly half or partial bricks. These extended westwards over brick edging 627. The condition of this later wall makes its interpretation slightly problematic, although it was thought during excavation that it may have been a later improvised entrance way down to floor surface 621 or possibly a poorly built repair.
- 2.6.9 A small pit or posthole 613 was found cutting the natural within the south-eastern corner of the trench and immediately adjacent to the wall here. The pit was 0.5 m in diameter and up to 0.55 m deep. Its fill, a dark grey brown sandy silt, 622, contained frequent broken brick, suggesting a possible association with the construction or demolition of the adjacent structure. To the east of the wall, the fill of the pit was overlain by a succession of demolition or backfill deposits 620, 619, 618, 617, 616, 615, 614 and 607. The uppermost of these were cut by a shallow gully 605, which appears to be a robber trench, that partially removed the top of wall 625.
- 2.6.10 The fill of gully 605 and the revealed walls were overlain by a layers of demolition material 604 and a possible garden soil 636. These were cut by an irregularly shaped pit 635 within the north west of the trench which was filled by a mixture of garden soils and demolition material 603, 602.
- 2.6.11 These deposits were overlain by a modern make-up material 601 and the present basement floor slab 600.



Plate 6: Test Pit 6 – Late 17th century (?) building

2.7 Test Pit 7 (TP7)

- 2.7.1 TP7 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.3 m (with the top of redeposited gravels being recorded at 122.18m ATD).
- 2.7.2 At the time of recording the gravel at the base of Test pit 7 was interpreted as natural (if partially disturbed through exposure. However in light of the results in Test pits 8 and 9 (see below) it seems this is unlikely. A pennannular gully was recorded in the surface of the gravel. This is likely to be part of cart track impression (see Test pit 8 photo also).
- 2.7.3 The gravel was overlain a sequence of garden soils capped with a concrete foundation and brick footings.



Plate 7: Test Pit 7 – Showing cart track (?) in redeposited gravel

2.8 Test Pit 8 (TP8)

2.8.1 TP8 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.2 m with a further 0.60 m deep slot excavated in the central part of the trench. Redeposited gravels were recorded at the deepest part of the trench at 121.85 m OD). Deposits to a height of 122.22 m ATD were characteristic of quarrying infill. The surface of these deposits was compacted and exhibited cart track impressions (see photo below). Seven sherds of residual Roman pottery were retrieved from these upper 'surfaces' – see table of contexts: Context 817.

2.8.2 The compacted layers were overlain with a 0.30 m deep sequence of garden soils capped with crushed brick concrete slab makeup.



Plate 8: Test Pit 8 – Showing cart track impressions in redeposited gravel

2.9 Test Pit 9 (TP9)

- 2.9.1 TP9 measured 2 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.2m. Redeposited gravel was revealed at the base of the trench (121.96 m ATD). The gravel was part of a sequence of deposits which represent quarrying infill. The top of this sequence was at 122.86 m ATD. This was overlaid by an ashy dump layer and capped by Concrete make up and slab.



Plate 9: Test Pit 9 – Excavated profile

2.10 Discussion And Interpretation

Test Pit Table

Test pit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Depths ATD									
123.5									
123.4							123.46		
123.3						123.39	Late 17th - Early 18th		
123.2				19th-20th cen	17th-18th century				
123.1									
123									123.06
122.9									
						122.99	Late 17th century building and associated deposits		
122.8								122.82	122.86
122.7			122.7						
122.6			Late 17th Early 18th						
122.5									
122.4		122.46						122.42	
122.3	122.37						Late 17th - Early 18th		
								122.22	
122.2							122.25	Residual Roman pottery	
		122.16 Brick drain infilled early 19th century							
122.1						122.14		Late 17th - Early 18th	
122									
121.9									
121.8									
121.7			121.7						

	Concrete slab and make up
	Modern disturbance
	Garden soil /domestic dumping
	Quarrying infill
	Structure
	Natural

2.10.1 The table above summarises the results of the Test Pit investigation. Post medieval quarrying was identified in Test Pits 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9. This was characterised by large features exhibiting a multitude of irregular cuts and infilled with mixed deposits derived from the natural geology (brick earth gravels and clay along with some domestic dumping). Pottery and clay pipes indicate a date of the late 17th century - early 18th century for this activity, which is logical for exploitation of (largely undeveloped but only just peripheral) land immediately predating comprehensive Georgian development. Although slightly later Roques London map of 1735-46 shows the nature of this activity (see below, extraction north of Oxford Street).



2.10.4 Roman Pottery retrieved from Test Pit 8 (see Table of Contexts) is clearly residual but does raise the possibility of Roman remains in the area.

2.10.5 Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

TP1

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer			Concrete slab		
101	Layer			Loose gravel/concrete		
102	Layer			Concrete slab		
103	Layer			Compact hardcore		
104	Fill			Fill of 105		
105	Cut			Drain cut		
106	Layer			Redeposited (modern) gravel		
107	Cut			Brick wall		
108	Layer			Concrete slab		
109	Cut			Construction cut for 108		
110	Fill			Fill of 112		
111	Fill			Fill of 112		
112	Cut			Cut probably associated with slab 108		
113	Cut			Cut probably associated with slab 108		
114	Layer			Natural gravels		
115	Structure			Concrete		

TP2

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer			Concrete slab		
201	Layer			Concrete slab		
202	Cut			Robber trench (?)		
203	Fill			Fill of 202		
204	Cut			Cut for Brick soakaway		

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
205	Structure			Brick soakaway		
206	Fill			Infill of 205	Pottery Clay pipe	Early 19 th century
207	Cut			Pit (?) cut		
208	Fill			Fill of 207		
209	Fill			Fill of 207		
210	Cut			Ditch cut		
211	Fill			Fill of Ditch 210		
212	Fill			Fill of Ditch 210		
213	Fill			Fill of Ditch 210		
214	Fill			Fill of Ditch 210		
215	Cut			Possible Ditch		
216	Fill			Fill of 215		
217	Cut			Possible pit		
218	Fill			Infill of 204		
219	Fill			Fill of 204		
220	Layer			Natural gravel		

TP3

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
301	Layer			Garden soil		
302	Layer			Compacted gravel	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th -18 th Century
303	Layer			Dump deposit		
304	Layer			Metalled surface	Pottery	Mid 17 th –early 18 th century
305	Layer			Metalled surface		
306	Layer			Industrial ashy dump	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th century
307	Layer			Demolition deposit		
308	Fill			Fill of 310	Clay pipe	
309	Layer			Fill of 310	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th -18 th century

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
310	Cut			Square pit		
311	Fill			Fill of 312		
312	Cut			Pit		
313	Fill			Fill of 314		
314	Cut			Pit		
315	Fill			Fill of 316		
316	Cut			Pit		

TP4

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
400	Layer			Concrete slab		
401	Layer			Concrete rubble mix		
402	Layer			Demolition infill material		
403	Layer			Natural gravel		

TP5

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
500	Deposit			Concrete slab		
501	Layer			Make up layer		
502	Fill			Fill of 504		
503	Fill			Fill of 504		
504	Cut			Pipe trench		
505	Fill			Pipe and concrete		
506	Layer			Silt deposit	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th
507	Fill			Concrete pile		
508	Cut			Cut for Concrete pile 507		
509	Fill			Fill of 520	pottery	Late 17 th
510	Layer			Ashy silt layer		

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
511	Layer			Silt deposit		
512	Fill			Demolition layer		
513	Cut			Cut for Concrete pile		
514	Fill			Concrete pile		
515	Layer			Compacted gravel		
516	Fill			Fill of 520		
517	Fill			Fill of 520		
518	Fill			Fill of 520		
519	Fill			Fill of 520	pottery	17 th =18 th century
520	Cut			Quarry pit		
521	Layer			Compacted gravel		
522	Deposit			Black organic silt		
523	Cut			Quarry pit cut		
524	Fill			Fill of 523		
525	Fill			Fill of 520		
526	Cut			Quarry pit cut		
527	Fill			Fill of 526		
528	Cut			Wall construction cut		
529	Structure			Wall and floor		
530	Fill			Fill of 520		
531	Layer			Silt		
532	Fill			Fill of 523		
533	Layer			Natural		

TP6

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
600	Layer			Concrete slab		
601	Layer			Hardcore make up		
602	Layer			Silt and rubble	Clay pipe	
603	Layer			Silt and rubble	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th -e18th century

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
604	Layer			Silt	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th -18 th century
605	Cut			Gully	pottery	
606	Fill			Fill of 605		
607	Layer			Crushed mortar	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th -18 th century
608	Layer			Crushed CBM and silt	Pottery Clay pipe	Mid 16 th -Late 17 th century
609	Layer			Silt and mortar		
610	Layer			Silt and CBM	Clay pipe	
611	Layer			Crushed mortar and plaster	Pottery Clay pipe	Mid 16 th -Late 17 th century
612	Layer			Organic silt dump	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th century
613	Cut			Posthole(?)		
614	Layer			Silt		
615	Layer			Silt		
616	Layer			Clay		
617	Layer			Silt	pottery	mid-late 17 th century
618	Layer			Silt		
619	Layer			Crushed CBM		
620	Layer			Silt	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th -Early 18 th century
621	Structure			Brick floor		
622	Fill			Fill of 613		
623	Fill			Fill of 613		
624	Structure			Brick wall		
625	Structure			Brick wall		
626	Structure			Brick wall		
627	Structure			Brick wall		
628	Layer			Sand		
629	Fill			Fill of 631	Clay pipe	
630	Fill			Fill of 631		
631	Cut			Construction cut		

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
				for walls		
632	Layer			Silt	pottery	17 th century
633	Layer			Natural gravel		
634	Layer			Demolition layer		
635	Cut			Pit		
636	Layer			Possible garden soil		

TP7

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
700	Layer			Concrete slab		
701	Layer			Concrete slab		
702	Wall			Wall		
703	Wall			Wall		
704	Cut			Cut for Wall 702		
705	Structure			Concrete for 702		
706	Cut			Cut for 707		
707	Structure			Concrete underpinning		
708	Layer			Silt	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th century
709	Layer			Demolition deposit	pottery	
710	Layer			Silt	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th
711	Layer			Ashy deposit		
712	Layer			Ashy deposit		
713	Layer			Silt	pottery	
714	Layer			Mixed layer	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th
715	Fill			Fill of 718		
716	Fill			Silt		
717	Fill			Ash deposit	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
718	Cut			Ditch (?)		
719	Fill			Fill of 720		
720	Cut			Ditch		
721	Layer			Silt		
722	Fill			Fill of 718		
723	Fill			Fill of 724		
724	Cut			Gully		
725	Layer			Modern hardcore		
726	Cut			Cut for modern drainage		
727	Fill			Fill of 726		
728	Fill			Fill of 704		
729	Fill			Fill of 706		
730	Layer			Redeposited gravel		

TP8

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
800	Layer			Concrete slab		
801	Layer			Make up layer		
802	Structure			Concrete foundation		
803	Cut			Construction cut for 802		
804	Layer			CBM and silt make up	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th –Early 18 th
805	Fill			Fill of 806		
806	Cut			Cut (function uncertain)		
807	Layer			Silt	Clay pipe	
808	Layer			Silts and sand	Clay pipe	
809	Layer			Mortar spread		
810	Layer			Same as 813	Pottery Clay pipe	Mid 16 th - Early 18 th century
811	Layer			Organic dump	Clay pipe	

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	 Finds	Date
812	Deposit			Wheel rut fills (?)		
813	Layer			Mixed silts and sands	Pottery Clay pipe	17 th Early 18 th
814	Layer			Mixed silts and sands	Pottery Clay pipe	Mid 17 th –early 18 th century
815	Layer			Metalled gravel surface (?)		
816	Layer			Dump deposit		
817	Layer			Metalled gravel surface (?)	Pottery Clay pipe	Residual Roman pottery Seven sherds including Samain Drag 37 and Dressel 20 handle Verulamium type White ware BB1 cooking pot
818	Layer			Silt		
819	Layer			Brick dust and mortar	pottery	Undiagnostic
820	Deposit			Sand	pottery	Mid 16 th -mid 18 th century
821	Cut			Wheel rut (?)		
822	Cut			Wheel rut (?)		
823	Cut			Wheel rut (?)		
824	Cut			Wheel rut (?)		
825	Fill			Fill of 821	Pottery Clay pipe	Late 17 th -18 th century
826	Fill			Fill of 822		
827	Fill			Fill of 823		
828	Fill			Fill of 824		
829	Fill			Fill of 821		
830	Layer			Redeposited gravel		
831	Layer			Redeposited brickearth		
832	Layer			Mixed gravels		
833	Structure			Brick wall		

TP9

Context No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
900	Layer			Concrete slab		
901	Layer			Hardcore make up		
902	Cut			Construction cut		
903	Fill			Fill of 902		
904	Structure			Concrete in 902		
905	Layer			Silt	Clay pipe	
906	Layer			Silt	Clay pipe	
907	Layer			Silt		
908				Number not used		
909	Cut			Posthole (?)		
910	Fill			Fill of 909		
911	Layer			Redeposited gravels	Clay pipe	

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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|--------------------------------|------|--|
| Crossrail | 2008 | Tottenham Court Road Station, Site Specific Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Document CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001 |
| Crossrail | 2010 | C134 – Tottenham Court Road Station - Site-Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation Document Number: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 |
| Oxford Archaeology/
Gifford | 2010 | <i>Tottenham Court Road Archaeology Method Statement</i> . Document OAG16188.R01, Crossrail document reference pending |

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Client name: Crossrail

Site name: Tottenham Court Road Test Pits

Site code: XRX10

Type of evaluation: Test pit

Date and duration of project: June –July 2010

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

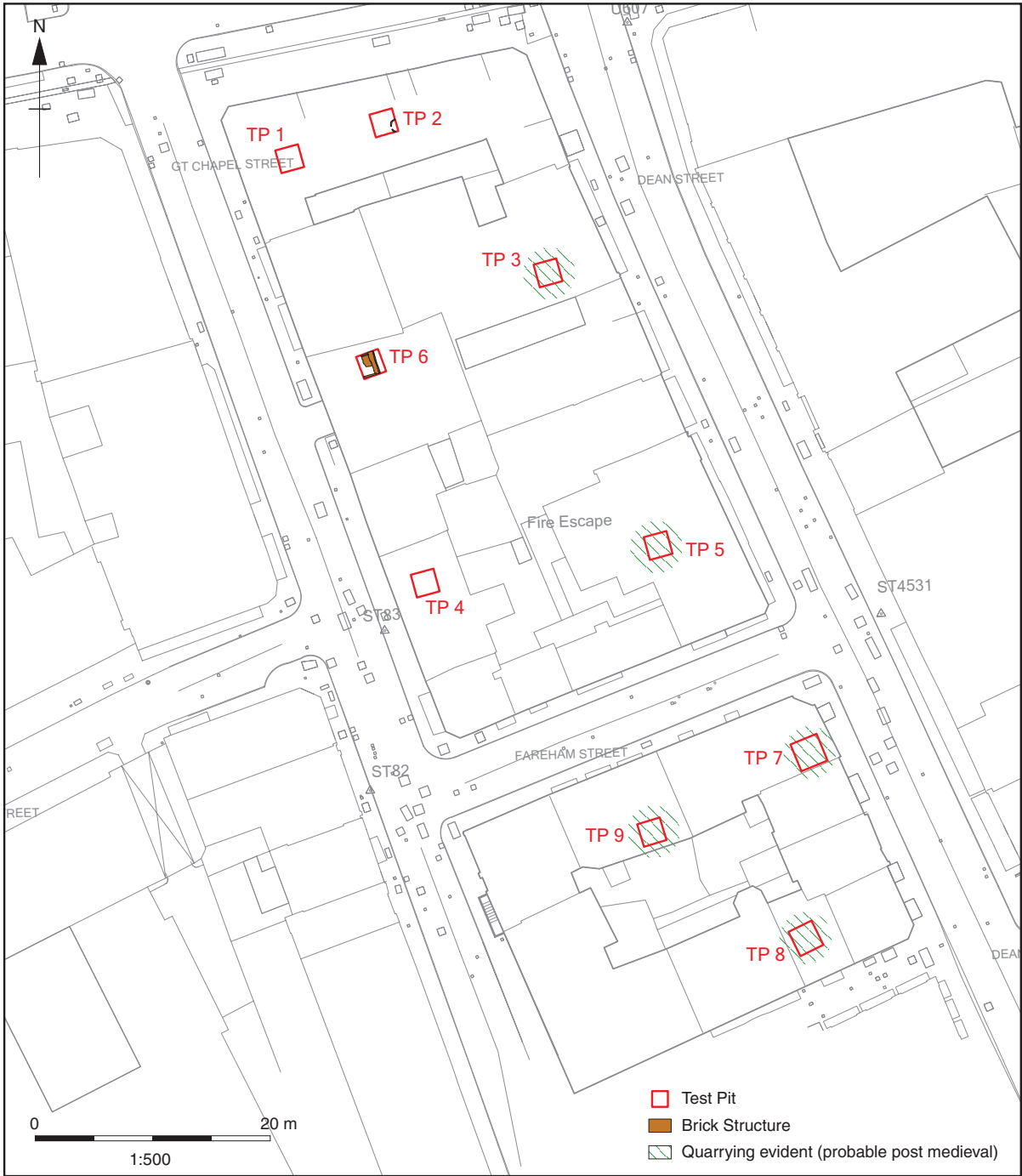


Figure 1: Test pit location plan