Gifford
oxford archaeology
Crossrail Archaeology Framework

Archaeology West - Contract No. C254
Archaeological Excavation at Tottenham Court Road North
Interim Report

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SUMMARY

During October 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) carried out a detailed archaeological excavation on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street in Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail on the site of the future Tottenham Court Road Western Ticket Hall. The excavation revealed 17th-century quarrying activity, which was subsequently infilled and built over, so that by the late 17th century a brick building had been constructed on the western side of the site. Associated with the 17th-century occupation were numerous deposits, which had then been truncated by later brick 18th- to 20th-century deposits and structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 During October 2010 Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (hereafter OAG) undertook an archaeological excavation on a block of land situated between Dean Street, Great Chapel Street, Fareham Street and fronting onto the southern side of Oxford Street, Westminster, London WC1. The Tottenham Court Road element of the scheme will comprise two platform tunnels of approximately 250m length between new station entrances at the corners of Dean Street (west) and Charing Cross Road (east) respectively.

1.1.2 An addendum to the Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) for the site was produced by Arup, the framework design consultant (Addendum Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 Rev 4.0, original Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0, 12 May 10)). In response OAG produced an Archaeology Method Statement (C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002, OAG16188.R06 Rev 1.0,), which was approved by the Crossrail PDP Archaeologist.

1.1.3 This report is an Interim Statement, rapidly produced following the completion of site works in order 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 excavation report will be produced for the works in due course.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 This data is summarised from the Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA) undertaken for Tottenham Court Road (Document referenceCR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001).

1.2.2 The Northern Block of the twin Tottenham Court Road sites consisted, prior to demolition, of a number of properties, including; 91-101 Oxford St; 95-97 Dean Street; 102 Dean St buildings; 3-4 Great Chapel Street; and 6-7 Great Chapel Street.

1.2.3 The present ground surface topography for the study area is relatively flat and even, varying little between 125.45 and 125.7m ATD. Information based on exploratory boreholes demonstrate that beneath the made ground, which includes the archaeological remains, the Lynch Hill river terrace deposits, range in depth from 4.3-4.9m (at 121.9m ATD). The terrace gravels, laid down over centuries of Thames river activity, overlie the London Clay (seen at 117.15m ATD).

1.2.4 There was also reported evidence of brickearth (Langley Silts Complex) identified in the Specialist Technical Report (STR), overlying the Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravels.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 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 (doc ref CR-SD-TCR-EN-SR-00001), and additional information from MOLA (formerly MoLAS). MOLA provided an updated baseline, historic map information and data relating to the survival of deposits in the vicinity of the works.

1.3.2 To date, previous studies have confirmed that the area is considered to have a high potential for remains relating to post-medieval urbanisation, which is known to have occurred throughout this area. Soho Square has been noted as the possible site of post-medieval brick kilns (GLSMR 083772) and these were thought to have the potential to 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).

1.3.3 There was thought to be a moderate potential for the main Roman road from London to Silchester (Oxford Street/High Holborn) to be discovered. This continued in use from the Saxon period onwards and passed close to the north of the Crossrail site (GLSMR 081172). It may have intersected another Roman road – Tottenham Court Road/Charing Cross Road (GLSMR 081493) and was also a medieval and post-medieval highway (GLSMR 082050).

1.3.4 Other possible deposits of moderate potential 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. Indeed, the eastern edge of the site lies within the Archaeological Priority Area designated by the London Borough of Camden, for the medieval and later village of St Giles. Civil War defences were also thought to 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.

1.3.5 The map regression exercise undertaken for the DDBA highlights the rapidity with which the area went from a rural landscape on the edge of the City in 1572, albeit one with an emerging road network, to the densely urbanised area apparent today.

1.4 Map Regression

1.4.1 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, namely Richard Horwood's map of 1792-99 and the OS 1896 1:2500 edition.

- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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, it was concluded within the desktop study 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); and
- 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.

1.6 Recent field works subsequent to the DDBA

1.6.1 A test pit evaluation (TPE) was undertaken by OAG during June and July 2010 on behalf of Crossrail. The TPE was carried out in a number of basements of buildings which collectively fell within the curtilage of the proposed Western Ticket Hall. The location of the 9 test pits is shown on Fig.1. Test Pits 1-6 lay within the Northern Block, while the remainder (TP7-9) lay within the the Southern Block. Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 were located within the basement areas of 91-101 Oxford St and 102 Dean St buildings. Test Pits 4, 5 and 6 were located within the basement areas of 3-4 Great Chapel Street, 6-7 Great Chapel Street and 95-97 Dean Street. Test Pit 6 was the only one to lie within the excavation area reported here. To summarise, the following pits pertaining to the current report, were excavated as:

- Test Pit 1: 2m x 2m x c. 0.75m deep test pit;
- Test Pit 2: 2m x 2m x c. 1.2m deep test pit;
- Test Pit 3: 2m x 2m x c. 1.2m deep test pit;
- Test Pit 4: 2m x 2m x c. 1.2m deep test pit;
- Test Pit 5: 2m x 2m x c. 1.2m deep test pit; and
- Test Pit 6: 2m x 2m x c. 1.25m deep test pit.

1.6.2 Post-medieval quarrying was identified in Test Pits 3 and 5. This was characterised by large features exhibiting a multitude of irregular cuts and infilled with mixed deposits derived from the natural geology (brickearth, gravels and clay, together with some domestic dumping).

1.6.3 Pottery and clay tobacco pipes indicate a date of the late 17th century - early 18th century for this activity, which chimes with a period of exploitation of (largely undeveloped but only just peripheral) land immediately predating comprehensive Georgian development. Although issued at a slightly later date, Roque's London map of 1735-46 still depicts this activity taking place in the area.

1.6.4 A brick structure revealed in Test Pit 6 was thought during the test pit evaluation stage to be either contemporary with or pre-dating the quarrying activity. Pottery and brick type suggested a late 17th-century date for this feature. Early (though unreliable) maps such as Faithorne and Newcourts', dated 1643-7, and John Leake's survey of 1666 do suggest some isolated buildings along this part of Oxford Street (Tyburn Road) and its main connect roads but were never intended to be accurate in relation to the outskirts of London.

1.6.5 Natural gravel in Test Pit 2 was cut by possible pit cuts 217 and 207, and also by possible ditches or gullies 210 and 215. All of these features were only very partially surviving (mostly visible in section) and had largely been removed by a modern intrusion. A brick drain/soakaway in Test Pit 2 was infilled in the early 19th century but spatially, and in the character of its build, may have originally functioned in the courtyard of the White Horse Inn, as shown on Roque's map.

1.6.6 In conclusion, the results of the archaeological investigations, together with the documentary data, indicated the presence of remains dated from the 17th century onwards on the site.

1.7 Investigation Methodology

1.7.1 In adherence to the SSWSI Addendum an investigation area (Fig.1) was set out in the space made available by the site's Principal Contractor, McGee. The resulting overall area had maximum dimensions of 15m x 15m, forming an area of approximately 225m^2.

1.7.2 The concrete slab covering the excavation area (the basement floor of the previous building) was removed by the Principal Contractor under archaeological supervision. The debris from the demolition of the pre-existing buildings was then carefully removed in spits of no more than 0.2m using an 8 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket. These works were done under constant archaeological supervision.

1.7.3 The machine stripping of the site ceased at the point at which either the natural terrace gravels were encountered, at the extreme northern end, or at the level where the first significant archaeological deposits were encountered. At this juncture the majority of the remaining excavation works took place using manual excavation methods.

1.7.4 The surface of any exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned sufficiently for deposit/feature identification and planning. Sample hand excavation proceeded in order to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological remains, but also to establish their relative depth and extent. Intrusive features of low archaeological significance such as drains and other modern truncations were removed by the Principal Contractor only where this could be done without damaging the underlying and adjacent archaeological remains. In areas where less disturbed sequences of deposits were encountered work was augmented with sondage excavation.

1.7.5 At the end of this process, and after on-site consultation, a further episode of controlled machining was undertaken in order to remove the later deposits. This allowed the areas beneath to be exposed, in turn allowing the determination of any earlier features and deposits. These mostly consisted of post-medieval levelling/infill deposits and quarrying.

1.7.6 The complex structural evidence, and horizontal stratigraphy encountered in the course of reducing the excavation area, was manually investigated and recorded before excavation proceeded to the next level. All structures, deposits and finds were recorded by OAG 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, Draft Document No. OAG16188.R06 (Document No. C254-OXF-W-GMS-CRG03-00002 Rev 1.0)
- Addendum to WSI: Detailed Excavation Phase, Northern Block, TCR West Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 (Rev. 4.0)
- Tottenham Court Road Station. Site-Specific Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI). Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017 (Rev. 8.0, 12 May 10)
- Archaeological Generic Written Scheme of Investigation, Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SY-00001, 7 July 2009 (AWSI)
- Archaeology Specification for Evaluation and Mitigation (including Watching Brief), Document No: CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, 26 June 2009, (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)
- Crossrail standards and specifications;
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation, 2008 (revised);
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, 2008 (revised);
- Museum of London collections and archive policies and guidance;
- 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).

1.8 Aims

1.8.1 The main Tottenham Court Road SSWSI (Document No. Doc Ref: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00017, Rev. 8.0) and the Addendum to WSI: Detailed Excavation Phase, Northern Block, TCR West, Document No: C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022 (Rev.3.0, 19 Aug 10) contained a number of overarching research and work objectives, which are not repeated here.

1.8.2 The specific objectives of the excavation, as stated in the Tottenham Court Road WSI Addendum (Document No. C134-OVE-T1-RGN-N105-00022) were to 'record the post-medieval development of this part of central London, including evidence for the absorption of the rural landscape into the urban one through domestic and industrial structures'.

1.8.3 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.

1.9 Site -specific aims

1.9.1 To determine the nature and chronology of 17th- to 19th-century urbanisation, particularly the nature of the structure identified in Test Pit 6;

1.9.2 Charting how and why different parts of the Soho area developed as specialist producers, and understanding the implications of this for the region;

1.9.3 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;

1.9.4 To verify and record, if possible, any Roman archaeological remains on the site, particularly in the South Block, where residual Roman artefacts were recovered during the trial pit works;

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

1.9.6 To determine whether any evidence survives for earlier human activity in the vicinity; and

1.9.7 To determine whether the natural deposits are truncated and, if truncated, whether this indicates widespread quarrying for brickearth and/or gravel.

1.10 Finds

1.10.1 Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, bone, slate and metal objects were retrieved from the excavation. These have not yet been processed and reported on. The presence of distinctive pottery and clay tobacco pipe, where present, serves to give a TPQ (*terminus post quem*) for the deposits.

2. RESULTS

2.1 Area Excavation

2.1.1 In total, the site exposed and recorded measured 14.5m east-to-west by 15m north-to-south, equating to an area of approximately 225m^2 (Fig. 1). Six broad phases of archaeological activity could be defined across the site. Summary results of the investigation are presented below.

2.1.2 Broad phasing has been ascribed to the deposits and structures encountered during the investigation, and the results are presented below in chronological order. This phasing is provisional, as is appropriate for an assessment of the site, and may be refined in the light of evidence produced from detailed analysis of the dataset.

2.1.3 **Phase 0 Natural Drift Geology:** This is the earliest phase represented on site and consisted of variable mid orange sands and gravels of the Lynch Hill terrace gravels sequence. In the initial phase of the archaeological investigation a very small area of what transpired to be the natural gravels was seen at the extreme northern end. The subsequent machine stripping of the remaining late post-medieval archaeological remains uncovered the natural material underneath. In addition to this the natural terrace gravels were seen beyond the southern limit of excavation during the removal of intrusive concrete foundations. At the northern end of the site the surviving height was recorded as 123.65m ATD. For the remainder of the site, where the deposits were truncated by later 18th- to 19th-century structures, the surviving height was on average 122.6m ATD.

2.1.4 There was an absence of any 'brickearth' deposits, material named for its use in making bricks, but geologically known as the Langley Silts, and it is possible that quarrying had already removed early horizons across the site. There was therefore no evidence of an original soil profile or associated prehistoric, Roman or medieval features.

2.1.5 **Phase 1** Early to Mid-Seventeenth Century: The quarry pits were difficult to define since they had been partially obscured by the much later deep truncations of Victorian and modern features, namely 5005, 5038, 5038 and 5044. Where the quarrying was visible the interface was somewhat uneven and irregular (Plate 1), perhaps indicative of a more continual, piecemeal extraction occurring over an open area, rather than an organised and discriminating approach. The main quarrying interface (5341, 5342 and 5329) was seen to occupy an area aligned roughly east-to-west across the northern part of the site, with a southern extent seen in the south-east corner. There were indications of other cuts/interfaces (5274), suggesting an open area with several active quarries.

Plate 1: Uneven nature of the quarrying, looking west

2.1.6 The backfills of the quarrying were generally orange sands and gravels with mixed pale brown clay and occasional sooty lenses (*eg* 5314). These deposits are characteristic of the surrounding natural and suggest that some of the backfilled material was being re-deposited. Within the backfill the presence of post-medieval finds in these deposits was a relative rarity but the dateable elements found (5268) seem to indicate an early 17th-century date for the infilling. This included a fragment of relatively high status, polychrome tin glaze tile, possibly Dutch in origin. Further analysis may elucidate whether the complete assemblage dates to the same period. If it does this will provide the earliest evidence of activity on the site. The documentary evidence from ratebooks and leases can only show occupation as far back as 1694, although earlier activity is certain.

2.1.7 **Phase 2 Late Seventeenth Century**: On the western side of the site, the quarrying was sealed by a deliberate, widespread deposit of compacted clayey gravel, seen as contexts 5162, 5110 and 5247, amongst others. Beneath this layer was evidence of wheel ruts which could be related either to the quarrying and its backfilling, or possibly the actual transport and compaction of the sealing gravel layer (Plate 2). Overlying the gravel layer was a thin horizon of black sooty trample (5158) onto which the foundation course of the earliest red brick building was constructed.

Plate 2: Evidence of wheel ruts in surfaces prior to the construction of buildings in the 17th century, looking south-west

2.1.8 The remains of the brick building located in the trial pit investigation (624=626) were uncovered again (5009) and the expanded excavation area allowed the northern extent of surviving remains to be identified (5217, Plate 3). There were two identifiable phases. The first was the construction of the main, weight-bearing wall (5009 and 5217), which was seen to be aligned north to south, and returned westwards at the southern end, as seen in test pit 624. This wall was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged bricks. Its coursing was somewhat arbitrary but appeared to be a mixture of English and Flemish stretcher bonds. The wall was supported by a single soldier course of brick. The wall had at its time of construction probably extended further than the 5.75m length seen in the excavation, but had been truncated by cut 5136. Possibly at the same time as cut 5136 was dug, inner partition walls (5016 and 5284=627) were erected, and it is with this later phase that a brick floor (5010=621) was associated.

Plate 3: Brick building dating to the 17th century, looking north

2.1.9 To the east of the building a sequence of layers appear to be the result of the occupation of the building and may represent domestic waste being thrown out of the rear of the property into an area that remained open. The finds assemblages from these layers, in particular the clay tobacco pipes and pottery will, once fully examined, provide a much better idea of the rate of accumulation and the timespan for these deposits. A fragment of distinctive Bellarmine Jar pottery was found amongst the waste east of 5009 (context 5288).

2.1.10 **Phase 3 Eighteenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries**: Both Roque's map of 1746 and Horwood's map of 1792 show the central area as being open, and the unfinished character of the street in 1720 is indicated by an account of John Strype who describes 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'.

2.1.11 Archaeologically, there was evidence of a second major phase of brick building, which appears to date to the mid- to late- 18th century. This was represented by two structures, probably the remains of two small outbuildings or cellars. On the western side structure 5017 clearly truncated 5217 and east of this was a similar structure (5041). Both structures also appear to have had two phases of construction, with the eastern walls being later additions. It is more likely that these are cellars since they were less than 2m square and by this point the ground level had seemingly risen through occupation. These cellars are on a different alignment to the earlier dwelling and indicate that there had been a wholesale demolition and rebuilding of at least one property on the western side of the site.

2.1.12 There was also a substantial building wall (5201), aligned east-to-west, the position of which seems to correspond to one of the property lines seen as early as Horwood's detailed map of 1792 (Property No. 2). A similarly aligned wall to the north (5030) was not seen to be as substantial but, allowing for a variation in levels, it too may correspond to the northern property boundary on the same map. It is also possible that these walls may be of a later 19th-century date, and further cartographic, stratigraphic and brick fabric analysis may clarify this.

2.1.13 A brick-lined well, 5286, was seen to be over 1.6m deep and approximately 1.25m in diameter. It was backfilled with over eleven varied fills that suggest an ongoing process of backfilling or a concentrated episode using numerous sources of debris. It dated to the later part of this period and was presumably originally a source of water prior to the installation of water supplies in this part of London.

2.1.14 **Phase 4 The Victorian to Modern periods:** A series of walls belonging to buildings of this period were constructed of the distinctive yellow London Stock bricks (5005, 5038 and 5038, Plate 4). This phase of activity saw both the truncation of earlier features and the adaptation of earlier walls, namely 5201, which was incorporated into the newer buildings. The walls seen in the excavation correspond well with those shown on the 1896 and 1916 editions of the OS mapping, but suggest that there may be some subtle sub-phases. The corresponding Post Office directory for 1896 lists a dairy amongst the properties along Great Chapel Street, as does the 1915 edition. Although further documentary research is required, it is possible that the slate-lined walls seen in this phase could have been part of a cold storage room, as seen elsewhere in the area (*Interim Statement for Targeted Watching Brief conducted on 12 Goslett Yard, Museum of London Archaeology* (MOLA)).

Plate 4: General view of site, including later Victorian walls, looking south-west

2.2 Discussion and Interpretation

2.2.1 The results of the excavation have identified early 17th-century quarrying and a series of structures dating from the mid to late 17th century to the late 20th century. Further detailed dating of several structures is required before a full interpretation is possible.

2.2.2 There is some suggestion that the archaeological remains may be able to supplement the documentary sources, which can only demonstrate occupation of the site as early as the 1690s. There is demonstrable archaeological evidence of a substantial brick-built building that appears to be aligned along Great Chapel Street, or perhaps its predecessor, and had two phases of construction. Associated with this are numerous deposits that probably relate to the occupation of the building, which could be domestic in nature.

2.2.3 There was some suggestion from the presence of other brick structures/cellars and a well that the area within the plot of land may indeed have remained open after the initial construction of buildings around the perimeter. This corresponds with the cartographic sources, principally Roque's map of 1746 and Horwood's more detailed map of 1792-99, both of which show the area as built on. This may have simply been the method and practice of expansion in this part of London during the 18th century.

2.2.4 The excavation revealed that there were no confirmed remains dating from the Roman or medieval periods which, given the close proximity of the Roman road thought to lie beneath Oxford Street, might have been expected. Other explanations for their absence in the depositional sequence could be attributable to a more wholesale alteration of the landscape as part of the post-medieval expansion of London, with areas being levelled, terraced or, as is more likely in this instance, subject to wholesale extraction and subsequent infilling.

3. RESULTS IN RELATION TO INVESTIGATION AIMS

3.1.1 Record the post-medieval development of this part of central London, including evidence for the absorption of the rural landscape into the urban one;

This was undertaken and further analysis of the recovered remains will refine the understanding of post-medieval encroachment into the area.

3.1.2 Determine the nature and chronology of 17th- to 19th-century urbanisation, particularly the nature of the structure identified in Test Pit 6;

The structure first seen in Test Pit 6 was revisited and the initial conclusions were confirmed. In addition it was proven that the building was substantially larger than previously recorded, extending to over 5.75m in length. The wall found was identified as the eastern, rear wall of the building, and, although there were later abutting walls extending to the west, these were seen to have been truncated, immediately adjacent to the western limit of excavations. This is probably a result of the truncation of deep foundation of later buildings along Great Chapel Street. The full analysis of the associated finds assemblages will give a clearer picture of the use of the premises but it appears to be primarily domestic.

3.1.3 Determine whether the natural deposits are truncated and, if so, whether this indicates widespread quarrying for brickearth and/or gravel;

Beneath the later 18th- and 19th-century structural remains and deposits the natural deposits were uncovered. There were clear incidences of quarrying having truncated the natural Lynch Hill terrace gravels. Therefore, it is seen that extraction was occurring across a large portion of the site, and from the date of material in the backfill this was an early 17th-century activity. In addition, there was no evidence of the survival of 'brickearth' Langley Silts anywhere within the excavated area, or along the southern part of the block, north of Fareham Street . The lack of brickearth deposits could be due to a number of factors; either they were not present in this area due to geological events; or they had been completely removed by human activity, presumably for the production of bricks and ceramics.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5000	deposit	foundation			
5001	deposit	layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM	
5002	deposit	floor			
5003	deposit	drain			
5004	cut	drain	Filled by 5003		
5005	structure	wall			Victorian
5006	deposit	cellar			
5007	structure	wall	Same as 5041		
5008	deposit	layer		Bone, metal	
5009	structure	wall	Seen in TP6		C17th
5010	deposit	layer			
5011	deposit	layer			
5012	deposit	layer			
5013	deposit	layer			
5014	deposit	layer			
5015	deposit	layer		Pot	
5016	structure	wall	Abuts 5217		C17th
5017	structure	wall	Abutted by 5125, cut by 5005		
5018	deposit	cellar		Pot, clay pipe	
5019	deposit	layer		Clay pipe, CBM	
5020	void	-			
5021	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone, shell	
5022	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone, CBM	
5023	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, metal	
5024	void	-			
5025	void	-			
5026	deposit	Layer			
5027	structure	wall		Clay pipe	
5028	group	well		Pot, bone, FE	
5029	deposit	Layer		Clay pipe	
5030	structure	wall			
5031	void	-			
5032	deposit	Layer			
5033	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay	

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
				pipe	
5034	deposit	Floor			
5035	void	-			
5036	deposit	Layer			
5037	structure	Foundation			
5038	structure	wall			Victorian
5039	deposit	Foundation			
5040	deposit	Layer			
5041	structure	wall	Abutted by 5098, cut by 5005		
5042	cut	wall	Filled by 5038		
5043	deposit	Layer			
5044	cut	Foundation	Filled by 5045, 5046		
5045	deposit	Foundation			
5046	structure	Foundation			
5047	deposit	Layer			
5048	deposit	Layer			
5049	deposit	Natural feature			
5050	deposit	Layer			
5051	deposit	Layer			
5052	deposit	Layer			
5053	deposit	Layer			
5054	cut	Foundation	Filled by 5055		
5055	deposit	Foundation			
5056	deposit	Layer			
5057	structure	Foundation			
5058	structure	wall			
5059	structure	Foundation			
5060	cut	wall	Filled by 5058, 5061		
5061	deposit	wall			
5062	deposit	Layer			
5063	deposit	Layer			
5064	deposit	Layer			
5065	deposit	Uncertain		CBM	
5066	deposit	Layer		Bone	
5067	deposit	Foundation trench			
5068	deposit	Layer		Clay pipe, bone	
5069	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone, glass, FE, wood, leather	
5070	deposit	Layer			

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5071	structure	Foundation			
5072	deposit	Foundation			
5073	void	-			
5074	deposit	Well		pot	
5075	deposit	Well			
5076	cut	Wall	Filled by 5077		
5077	deposit	Wall			
5078	void	-			
5079	void	-			
5080	deposit	Cellar			
5081	deposit	Cellar			
5082	deposit	Cellar		bone	
5083	cut	wall	Filled by 5038, 5084, 5085, 5086		
5084	deposit	wall		Pot, CBM	
5085	deposit	wall		Clay pipe	
5086	deposit	wall			
5087	void	-			
5088	cut	Foundation trench	Filled by 5067, 5107		
5089	deposit	Layer		Pot, bone	
5090	deposit	Uncertain			
5091	cut	Uncertain	Filled by 5065, 5090, 5094, 5238		
5092	deposit	Layer		Pot, bone	
5093	deposit	Layer		Pot, shell	
5094	deposit	Uncertain			
5095	deposit	Layer			
5096	deposit	Layer			
5097	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5098	structure	wall			
5099	deposit	Layer			
5100	deposit	Cellar		CBM	
5101	deposit	Cellar			
5102	deposit	Wall backfill		Pot, CBM, glass	
5103	deposit	Layer			
5104	cut	wall	Filled by 5005, 5102		
5105	deposit	Layer			
5106	deposit	Layer			
5107	deposit	Foundation trench			
5108	deposit	Layer			
5109	deposit	Layer			
5110	deposit	Layer			

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5111	deposit	Layer			
5112	cut	wall	Filled by 5017, 5113		
5113	deposit	wall			
5114	deposit	well			
5115	deposit	well		Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone, shell, glass	
5116	deposit	well			
5117	deposit	well			
5118	deposit	well			
5119	deposit	well			
5120	deposit	well			
5121	cut	well	Filled by 5074, 5075, 5114, 5115, 5116, 5117, 5118, 5119, 5122, 5285, 5286, 5330		
5122	deposit	well		Pot, clay pipe, bone, glass	
5123	deposit	Layer			
5124	deposit	Layer		Pot, bone, cu alloy	
5125	structure	wall	Abuts 5017		
5126	deposit	Layer			
5127	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe	
5128	cut	Uncertain	Filled by 5129		
5129	deposit	Uncertain			
5130	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone	
5131	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone, shell, coal	
5132	deposit	Layer		CBM, Fe	
5133	deposit	Layer		Pot, CBM, bone	
5134	deposit	Layer		Pot, bone, shell	
5135	deposit	Robber trench		Clay pipe, CBM	
5136	cut	Robber trench	Filled by 5135		
5137	deposit	Layer			
5138	cut	Ditch	Filled by 5139, 5170		
5139	deposit	Ditch			
5140	deposit	Layer			

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5141	deposit	Ditch		Pot	
5142	cut	Ditch	Filled by 5141, 5256, 5257		
5143	deposit	Ditch		Pot, clay pipe	
5144	cut	Ditch			
5145	deposit	Pit		Pot, CBM	
5146	cut	Pit	Filled by 5145		
5147	deposit	Foundation		Bone	
5148	cut	Foundation	Filled by 5072, 5147		
5149	void	-			
5150	deposit	Layer			
5151	deposit	Layer			
5152	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5153	void	-			
5154	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone	
5155	deposit	Layer			
5156	deposit	Layer			
5157	deposit	Layer		Bone	
5158	deposit	Layer		pot	
5159	deposit	Layer		Pot, CBM, bone	
5160	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone	
5161	deposit	Layer			
5162	deposit	Layer			
5163	deposit	Layer			
5164	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM	
5165	deposit	Layer			
5166	deposit	Layer			
5167	deposit	Layer			
5168	deposit	Layer			
5169	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5170	deposit	Layer		Pot, bone	
5171	deposit	Layer			
5172	deposit	Layer			
5173	deposit	Layer			
5174	deposit	Layer			
5175	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5176	void	-			
5177	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM, shell	
5178	deposit	Layer			

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5179	deposit	Quarry			
5180	deposit	Quarry			
5181	deposit	Layer			
5182	deposit	Quarry			
5183	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, shell	
5184	deposit	Layer			
5185	deposit	Layer			
5186	deposit	Layer		Clay pipe, bone	
5187	deposit	Layer			
5188	cut	Quarry	Filled by 5182, 5273		
5189	cut	Uncertain	Filled by 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193,		
5190	deposit	Uncertain			
5191	deposit	Uncertain			
5192	deposit	Uncertain			
5193	deposit	Uncertain			
5194	deposit	Layer			
5195	deposit	Layer		bone	
5196	cut	wall	Filled by 5041, 5200		
5197	deposit	Layer			
5198	deposit	Layer			
5199	deposit	Layer			
5200	deposit	wall			
5201	structure	wall	Cuts 5009		
5202	cut	wall	Filled by 5201, 5203		
5203	deposit	wall			
5204	deposit	Layer			
5205	deposit	Layer			
5206	deposit	Layer			
5207	deposit	Layer			
5208	deposit	Layer			
5209	deposit	Layer			
5210	deposit	Layer			
5211	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5212	deposit	Layer			
5213	deposit	Layer			
5214	deposit	Layer			
5215	deposit	Uncertain			
5216	cut	Uncertain	Filled by 5215		
5217	structure	wall	Abutted by 5016		C17th
5218	cut	wall	Filled by 5217		
5219	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone	

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5220	deposit	Layer			
5221	deposit	Layer			
5222	deposit	Layer			
5223	deposit	Layer			
5224	deposit	Layer			
5225	deposit	Layer			
5226	deposit	Layer			
5227	deposit	Layer			
5228	deposit	Layer			
5229	deposit	Layer			
5230	deposit	Layer			
5231	deposit	Layer			
5232	deposit	Layer			
5233	void	-			
5234	void	-			
5235	deposit	Layer			
5236	deposit	Layer			
5237	deposit	Layer			
5238	deposit	Uncertain			
5239	deposit	Layer			
5240	deposit	Layer			
5241	deposit	Layer			
5243	deposit	Layer			
5244	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5245	deposit	Layer			
5246	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone	
5247	deposit	Layer			
5248	deposit	Foundation trench			
5249	cut	Foundation trench	Filled by 5248		
5250	deposit	Layer			
5251	deposit	Layer			
5252	deposit	Layer			
5253	deposit	Layer			
5254	deposit	Layer			
5255	deposit	Layer			
5256	deposit	Ditch			
5257	deposit	Ditch			
5258	deposit	Layer			
5259	deposit	Layer			
5260	deposit	Layer			
5261	deposit	Layer			

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5262	deposit	Layer			
5263	deposit	Layer			
5264	deposit	Layer			
5265	deposit	Layer			
5266	deposit	Layer			
5267	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5268	deposit	Layer		Pot	
5269	cut	Posthole	Filled by 5335, 5336, 5337, 5271		
5270	cut	Posthole	Filled by 5338, 5339, 5272		
5271	deposit	Posthole			
5272	deposit	Posthole			
5273	deposit	Quarry			
5274	cut	Quarry	Filled by 5275		
5275	deposit	Quarry		Pot, clay pipe, CBM, bone	
5276	deposit	Pit			
5277	deposit	Layer			
5278	cut	Pit	Filled by 5276		
5279	deposit	Quarry			
5280	deposit	Quarry			
5281	deposit	Layer			
5282	deposit	Layer			
5283	deposit	Layer			
5284	structure	wall			
5285	deposit	well		Clay pipe, bone	
5286	structure	well			
5287	deposit	Layer		Pot, bone	
5288	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, CBM	
5289	deposit	Layer		Pot, clay pipe, bone	
5290	deposit	Pit			
5291	cut	Pit	Filled by 5290, 5292		
5292	deposit	Pit			
5293	deposit	Layer			
5294	deposit	Layer			
5295	deposit	Layer			
5296	deposit	wall			
5297	deposit	Layer			
5298	deposit	Demolition			
5299	cut	Demolition	Filled by 5298		
5300	cut	wall	Filled by 5296, 5301		

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5301	structure	wall			
5302	deposit	Layer			
5303	deposit	Layer			
5304	deposit	Layer			
5305	deposit	Layer			
5306	cut	Uncertain	Same as 5340		
5307	deposit	Uncertain			
5308	deposit	Uncertain			
5309	deposit	Uncertain			
5310	deposit	Layer			
5311	deposit	Layer			
5312	deposit	Quarry			
5313	deposit	Quarry			
5314	deposit	Quarry			
5315	deposit	Quarry			
5316	deposit	Layer			
5317	deposit	Quarry			
5318	deposit	Quarry			
5319	deposit	Layer			
5320	deposit	Quarry			
5321	deposit	Layer			
5322	deposit	Layer			
5323	deposit	Layer			
5324	deposit	Layer			
5325	deposit	Quarry			
5326	deposit	Layer			
5327	deposit	Quarry			
5328	deposit	Quarry			
5329	cut	Quarry	Filled by 5320, 5325, 5327, 5328, 5179, 5334		
5330	deposit	Wall backfill		Pot, clay pipe, bone, shell, cu alloy	
5331	cut	Demolition	Filled by 5036		
5332	deposit	Layer			
5333	deposit	Quarry			
5334	deposit	Quarry			
5335	deposit	Posthole			
5336	deposit	Posthole			
5337	deposit	Posthole			
5338	deposit	Posthole			
5339	deposit	Posthole			

Context No.	Context type	Category	Comment	Finds	Date
5340	cut	Uncertain	Filled by 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5307, 5308		
5341	cut	Quarry	Filled by 5312, 5311, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5317, 5318		
5342	cut	Quarry	Filled by 5279, 5280, 5064		

4. APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

MOLA 2010 Crossrail Eastern Ticket Hall, 12 Goslett Yard, London WC2: An archaeological evaluation report (PMI/C262/010, WA Document Number: 72215.06)

5. APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Client name: Crossrail Ltd **Site name:** Tottenham Court Road, Western Ticket Hall, Northern Block Excavation **Site code:** XRX10 **Grid reference:** 78845/35811 **LSG Type of investigation:** Excavation **Date and duration of project:** 27th September – 8th October 2010. 2 weeks **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.

6. APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:
England **OASIS ID**: oxfordar1-84933

Project details
Project name: Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station Excavation Short description of the project: During September and October 2010, Oxford Archaeology/Gifford (OAG) carried out a detailed archaeological excavation on a block of land between Great Chapel Street and Dean Street, Westminster, London. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Crossrail on the site of the future Tottenham Court Road Western Ticket Hall. The excavation revealed 17th century quarrying activity, which was subsequently infilled and built over and by the late 17th century on the western side of the site a brick building had been constructed. Associated with the 17th century occupation were numerous deposits, which had then been truncated by later brick 18th- to 20th-century deposits and structures.

Project dates Start: 27-09-2010 End: 08-10-2010 Previous/future work Yes / Not known Any associated project reference codes XRX10 – Site code Any associated project reference codes XRX10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project Site status Current Land use Monument type Significant Finds Significant Finds Significant Finds Significant Finds Significant Finds Investigation type Recording project None Other 3

- Built over NONE None POTTERY Uncertain CLAY PIPES Post Medieval CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Uncertain METALWORK Uncertain SLATE Uncertain 'Part Excavation' Prompt Schedules 9, 10 and 15 and the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) of the Crossrail Bill

Project location
Country England Site location GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN Crossrail, Tottenham Court Road Station, Excavation Study area 225.00 Square metres Site coordinates TQ 2956 8131 51.5153404926 -0.132602322456 51 30 55 N 000 07 57 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology/Gifford
Project brief originator	Crossrail
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology/Gifford
Project director/manager	R. Brown
Project supervisor	V. Hughes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	XRX10
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	XRX10
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	XRX10
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Matrices',' Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section',

'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report

Title Archaeological Excavation at Tottenham Court Road
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hughes, V
Date 2010
Issuer or publisher Crossrail
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