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New End Hospital, Hampstead

Museum of London site code: NES95

NGR TQ 2643 8595

Archaeological Evaluation

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

September 1995

WS Atkins Consultants Ltd / Berkeley Homes

New End Hospital, Hampstead

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An Archaeological Evaluation

A report on the field evaluation undertaken between 09/05/95 and 18/05/95 at New End Hospital Hampstead.

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1 SUMMARY

A series of dumped deposits which contained concentrations of red brick hard-core, concrete and late 18th and 19th century pottery within a sandy clay loam matrix, were found in trench 1, Area 1. Excavation continued to a depth of 3.9 m below ground surface (109.46m OD). Dumped deposits continued to this depth and pottery recovered from the earliest deposit identified in the sequence suggests a late 18th to 19th century date.

The first two metres of excavation on the top terrace in Area 2 revealed a sequence of clayey-sand dumped deposits, which sloped gradually towards the enclosing terrace wall to the south. A natural light yellow sand was identified at a depth of 4.1 m below ground surface (108.48 m OD). The dumped deposit represent the infilling of the terrace, which were put in place during the construction of the hospital. No natural clayey-silt was identified overlying the natural sand in trench 2, which may suggest the natural geological sequence has been truncated during landscaping.

A red brick structure, possibly an outhouse, has been cut into a yellowish brown clayey silt in the centre of trench 3 in Area 2. A hard-core rubble fill overlay natural sand to the west, and a light brown garden soil which contained late 17th century pottery overlay the clayey silt to the east.

No archaeological horizons pre-dating the late 17th-century were identified in any of the trenches, although a single 16th-century sherd was recovered from a fill deposit (218) in trench 2; this was thought to be residual.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) were asked by WS Atkins Consultants Ltd on behalf of Berkeley Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation at New End Hospital, Hampstead, in the London Borough of Camden in advance of demolition work, prior to redevelopment.

The aim of the field evaluations was to:

- a) Investigate the archaeology of Areas 1 and 2 defined in the Scoping Study in sufficient detail to permit assessment of its value and of the potential impact of the proposed Scheme upon it.
- b) Assess the value of the archaeology and the potential impact of the proposed Scheme.

- c) Recommend measures which could be taken to mitigate the assessed potential impact.
- d) Prepare a full report to include a), b) and c) above.

3 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 Site Location

New End Hospital lies at OS reference TQ26438595, and is about 300 m south of Hampstead Heath. The former hospital occupies a roughly triangular shape and is bounded on its north and east by New End Street, on its west by the back plots of houses fronting Heath Street and Mansfield Place, and to the south by Streatley Place. The hospital has been disused since 1985 and is derelict. Terraces must have been built during the construction of the hospital to compensate for the south-east sloping natural gradient, forming part of a ridge which stretches to Highgate known as the Northern Heights of London. It is unlikely that the gradient then was significantly different to the 1 in 7 slope today.

Two sub-divisions of the site are particularly relevant to this report; Area 1 a former car park fronting Heath Street and adjacent to block D and Area 2 which comprises an upper and lower terrace between blocks B, H, G, I and E/F (figure 1).

3.2 Geology

Geological records in the form of the local 1:10560 plan indicate Bagshot Sands outcropping at the site with the underlying Claygate Beds exposed within 50 m down slope beyond Streatley Place. A report on the exploration of ground conditions carried out on the instruction of Messrs John Savage Associates, Consulting Engineers to Berkeley Homes, documents a borehole located 140 m to the west of the hospital. The borehole revealed the following sequence:

	Thickness	Depth
Made ground	0.3 m	
Gravel	0.6 m	0.9 m
Sand (Bagshot Sands)	3.8 m	4.7 m
Yellow sandy clay (Claygate Beds)	34.6 m	39.3 m
Blue clay (London Clay)	23.2 m	62.5 m

This sequence possibly offers the best available example for comparison between the local natural geology, and the geology that has been truncated by landscaping on the site.

3.3 Geotechnical Investigations

Ground investigations were carried out by Soil Engineers Ltd on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd, to supplement three previous investigations. The results of all investigations are available in two volumes (Report No. 11498). A brief summary of the findings of the

investigations within Area 1 and 2 follows.

3.3.1 Area 1

Four boreholes were excavated in Area 1; PC1 and BH1 at the western end and PC2 and BH2 at the eastern end of the area (figure 2). The described sequence consisted of made ground overlying Bagshot Beds. The thickness of made ground varied from 2.5 m to 5 m, and was thicker at the eastern end of the area. The underlying natural geology suggested an easterly sloping gradient. Natural Bagshot Beds identified at the western end (PC1 and BH1) were approximately 4.5 m higher than those observed 25 metres away at the eastern end of the area, representing a 1 in 5 slope. The thickness of made ground compensates for the varying height of natural, and consequently the present ground surface only exhibits a shallow easterly gradient.

3.3.2 Area 2

No geotechnical ground investigations were carried out on the top terrace in Area 2, although two test pits (TP100 and 200: figure 3) were excavated. These were recorded by the OAU as part of the archaeological evaluation.

TP7 and TP9 (figure 3) were excavated below the top terrace to the south, and identified Bagshot Beds below depths of 0.8 and 0.6 m of made ground respectively. BH6 and TP11 (figure 3), located on the bottom terrace, showed made ground of 0.6 m and 1.6m thick respectively. These depths suggest an increase of made ground in a southerly direction, from the base of the top terrace to the edge of the lower terrace.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Berkeley Homes commissioned WS Atkins (WSA) to carry out a desk-based assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. The results of this assessment are produced in a report which should be referred to in conjunction with this evaluation. A brief summary of the desktop assessment follows.

The study area of the desk based assessment covered approximately 1 km² centred on the hospital site. The site of New End Hospital is within an Archaeological Priority Area designated by the London Borough of Camden (Unitary Development Plan). Twenty-five archaeological sites/find spots were identified in the study area, although no known sites or finds have been identified within the site of the hospital.

Findings dated to the prehistoric and Roman periods are generally isolated, and consist of worked flint, pottery sherds and Roman coins. A Roman cremation was discovered close to Well Walk, approximately 700m north-east of the site, associated with Roman coins (WSA Site No. 9 and 10). Medieval finds include a lead seal, a patterned floor, and a ceramic flask.

Two excavations undertaken in Hampstead (WSA Site No. 21 and 25), at Flask's walk and 46 Hampstead High Street, both about 300m south of the site, revealed walls, wells, drains and cess deposits dated to the post-medieval period.

It has been suggested in the desk-based study that these findings, may indicate that undiscovered archaeological deposits could potentially survive on the site, and that the lack of finds on the hospital site could therefore reflect the absence of archaeological work undertaken on the site.

5 METHODOLOGY AND STRATEGY

New End Hospital was closed in 1985 and has since become derelict. WS Atkins carried out an archaeological desk study and prepared a Scoping Study for field evaluation (ref. 5415/GEO94149/AR32 Rev. 2.) on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd, in advance of a proposed redevelopment and refurbishment. Following the results of the above described studies, and consultation with English Heritage, two areas were selected for archaeological evaluation by trial trench: Area 1 and Area 2 (figure 1). These areas were identified as having the potential of containing archaeological remains where the proposed development could have an impact. WS Atkins prepared a brief outlining the objectives of the field evaluation, and OAU compiled a written scheme of investigation, which was approved by WS Atkins.

The original evaluation strategy comprised three 3m by 10 m stepped trenches, one within the centre of Area 1, and two in Area 2, on the top and lower terraces. Trench excavations in Area 2 were carried out as planned, although the excavation strategy within Area 1 had to be revised, in order to comply with health and safety requirements.

5.1 Revised Strategy

A retaining garden wall and services including a sewer and a live electric cable (picked up during a CAT scan) that run through Area 1, restricted the positioning of trench 1. A trench with dimensions of 3m by 10 m that allowed sufficient clearance from the garden wall and live cable could not be excavated.

A trench with dimensions of 3 m by 2.5 m was excavated at the eastern end of the area. Once a trench depth of 1.2 m had been reached, a record was made of the sections, before trench sheets were sunk around the edges of the trench. These were secured by Acro props placed on lateral wooden supports of sufficient thickness. Excavation continued, and thereafter column sections were recorded by pulling up central trench sheets. The resulting surface area exposed after a depth of 2 m was 7.5 m², as opposed to an area of 11.76 m², that would have been attained with a stepped trench with dimensions of 10 m by 3 m.

5.2 Methodology

Prior to excavation at any of the proposed trench positions, condition surveys and CAT scans were carried out. Statutory authorities were consulted to establish the location of all dead or alive services in advance of excavation.

Trench 1 was excavated by a JCB mechanical excavator and trenches 2 and 3 by 360° mini-excavators, all used a 1.85 m wide toothless ditching bucket. Excavation was carried out in 0.5 m spits, down to the first significant archaeological horizons, or failing this to natural subsoil. The resulting surfaces were cleaned, planned, levelled, and

photographed; where applicable a sample section was excavated through the fills of features. The finds strategy complied with the Carver finds retrieval strategy; a sample of finds from the overburden was kept for analysis, and all finds were kept from hand excavated contexts of potentially significant deposits. Recording was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the OAU field manual (edited David Wilkinson 1992).

5.2.1 Depths of excavation

The Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by the OAU stated that trenches would be excavated to a depth of 2 m, and that further depths of excavation were to be agreed with English Heritage, Berkeley Homes and WS Atkins. Following a meeting with representatives from English Heritage, Berkeley Homes and WS Atkins, it was agreed that further depths of excavation were required.

A slot was excavated in the base of trench 1, as deep as could be achieved with JCB, aiming to assess whether the series of dumped deposits identified in the first 2 m of excavation continued or whether cultivated soils and pits associated with earlier occupation survived intact below this depth. A slot was excavated in the base of trench 2 with an aim of identifying natural geology below the 2 m depth, and a clayey silt was removed by machine in trench 3 to establish whether this deposit was natural or redeposited.

The depths of these excavations made recording within a safe environment difficult. It was agreed with English Heritage, Berkeley Homes and WS Atkins that in the absence of significant archaeological deposits surviving intact, sketch sections and summary recording from the top of the trench would be adequate in these deeper excavations.

6 THE RESULTS

This section gives an account of the results in each area (figure 2), and a summary of the finds data recovered during the evaluation. A table of contexts is provided in Appendix 1.

6.1 Area 1

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.9 m below ground surface (BGS: 109.46 m OD) at the eastern end of the area formerly used as a car park.

A greenish-grey clay which contained brick fragments, rounded pebbles and two sherds of pottery, dated between the 19th and 20th centuries, was identified at the limit of excavation (figure 4). This deposit was overlain by a series of make-up layers (123,122,121,127,119,118,117,116) which contained large amounts of broken red-brick demolition debris (layer 121 comprised 70% broken red-brick) within a clayey matrix. Pottery recovered from this sequence dated between the late 18th and 19th centuries; nineteen sherds dated within this range were recovered from layer 116. The sequence of make-up continued (126, 125, 124, 111, 110 and 109), but contained less building debris and was distinguished by its greyish brown sandy clay matrix.

Layer 109, the top layer of clayey make-up, was cut by a vertical sided disused pipe trench (112), and overlain by red-brick building rubble (108). The building rubble was cut (107) at the western end of the trench. Only one edge of cut 107 was visible, which ran along the length of the east facing section. The fill of cut 107, a greyish-brown sandy clay, was cut by a large pit (115), filled by demolition debris which contained a sherd of 20th-century pottery. Levelling deposits (102, 103 and 104) were below the present tarmac surface (101).

No residual pottery dating to earlier than the late 18th century was recovered from excavations at this location.

6.2 Area 2: Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned in the centre of the top terrace in Area 2. The terrace fill was contained by a 3.5 metre high red-brick wall. Excavation continued to a maximum depth of 4.1 m BGS (108.48 m OD).

A natural light yellow sand (222) was identified at a depth of 4.1 m BGS (108.48 m OD), the limit of excavation (222). This was overlain by a series of light yellowish-brown sand deposits which exhibit a south-easterly sloping gradient (221, 219, 218, 217, 216, 215, 214, 213, 209, 210, 220, 211, 206, and 212), and contained small quantities of red-brick and mortar (figure 5). Pottery recovered from this sequence was dated between the late 18th and 19th centuries. One sherd dated between the mid 16th and mid 18th centuries was recovered from layer 218, but it is likely that this is residual. Less pottery was recovered from this trench than from trenches 1 and 3.

The terrace fills were overlain by a levelling layer (203) immediately below the present surface of paving slabs (112.71 m OD).

6.2.1 Area 2: TP100 and 200

Two test pits were excavated during geotechnical investigations to inspect the foundations of Block B (Kendalls Hall: figure 1) on the top terrace. These were recorded as part of the archaeological evaluation.

6.2.1.1 TP100

Test pit 100 was 1.6 m deep (110.6 m OD). No construction cut was identified for the foundations and walls of building B (1009 and 1008). A series of mid-yellowish brown sandy silts (1007, 1006, 1005, 1004, 1003, 1002, and 1001) which contained fragments of red brick and mortar were recorded abutting the foundations, and sloped away to the south (figure 4). No finds were identified.

6.2.1.2 TP200

Test pit 200 was 1.1 m deep (111.60 m OD). The sequence observed was the same as seen in test pit 100, with dumped deposits abutting the foundation and wall of building B. No finds were identified.

6.3 Area 2: Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated to the south of a terrapin building on the lower terrace in Area 2 (figure 1 and 3).

A natural orange-brown silty sand (327) was identified at the western end of the trench, at the limit of excavation and at the eastern end following an exploratory slot excavation through a light orange-brown natural clayey silt (330; figure 6). Both sand deposits were recorded at a depth of 1.6 m BGS (107.1 m OD).

6.3.1 The western end of the trench

A friable mid-brown silty loam (313) overlay the natural clayey silt (330) at the western end of the trench, and contained a sherd of pottery and a fragment of clay pipe dated to the late-17th century. Layer 313 is the earliest archaeological deposit identified on the site. A N/S-aligned feature (326) cut through layer 313 and the natural clayey silt (330), and was filled by two silty loam deposits (324 and 325) overlying wall 323.

Layer 313 was overlain by a mid-brown silty loam (311), possibly the remnants of a garden soil, which was cut by a N/S-aligned feature (310) parallel to wall 304 and an irregular features 312. The fill of feature 312 comprised redeposited natural clayey silt and brick rubble, and was below a thin band of garden soil 302, the present ground surface.

6.3.2 The eastern end of the trench

Layer 327 was cut by a presumed SW/NE-aligned service trench (Not excavated: 331) which was possibly associated with a red-brick rectangular structure (315), perhaps the remains of an outhouse. A thin strip of natural clay silt (330) remained in the eastern end of the trench, and was cut by the foundation trench for a red-brick wall (323) and a cut (319) filled with a red-brick rubble (318 and 320). The fill of cut 331 (332) had possibly been truncated by cut 319.

Layers 313 and 311 were observed in the first excavation step at the eastern end of the trench, away from structure 315 which had presumably cut through them in the centre of the trench. Irregular features (329, 317 and 319) which were filled with demolition debris cut 311 and 313, and were below a thin band of garden soil 302, the present ground surface (108.5 m OD).

Pottery recovered from the trench 3 was dated between the late 18th and 19th centuries with the exception of the late 17th-century sherd recovered from layer 313.

6.4 Pottery Analysis *By L S Bown*

Seventy-three sherds (0.8 Kg) of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation. With the exception of three sherds all the pottery is of late 18th to 19th-century date and limited to examples of Creamware, Pearlware, various types of English Stoneware, English Porcelain, Tin Glazed Earthenware and Black Basalt. The three sherds of an earlier date are fragments from a 15th to 16th-century Tudor Redware cooking pot (Context 109); a piece of late 17th-century Tin Glazed Earthenware found

in association with a clay pipe of similar date (Context 313), and a fragment of mid 16th- to mid 18th-century Surrey Hampshire Borderware flanged dish (Context 218).

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Area 1

It was the intention to assess whether deposits described during the geotechnical investigations as "made-ground" were of archaeological significance within Area 1. Historic maps provided in the desk-based assessment carried out by WS-Atkins, suggest that Area 1 would have been tenement plots of houses fronting Heath Street prior to the construction of the hospital. The revised excavation strategy within Area 1, reduced the trench area after excavation to depths beyond two metres from 11.7 m² to 7.5 m².

Borehole logs indicated that the thickness of "made ground" varied from 2.5 m to 5 m, and was thicker at the eastern end of Area 1. When considering the position of trench 1 in conjunction with the borehole data, it was expected that a depth of 4.5 m of made ground would overlay the natural geology.

Layers of make-up continued to the extent of excavation, 3.9 m BGS. Pottery recovered from the earliest deposit in this sequence was dated between the 19th and 20th-century. One sherd of residual pottery, a 15th to 16th-century Tudor Redware cooking pot, was recovered from layer 109.

It is likely that the sequence recovered in trench 1 represents purpose-lain dumped deposits used to level off Area 1 prior to its use as a car park. The thickness of made ground across the area recorded in the borehole logs appears to compensate for the south-east sloping natural gradient.

7.2 Top Terrace: Area 2

The trench excavation on the top terrace was carried out to establish whether archaeological deposits survived in this area. Excavation continued to a maximum depth of 4.1 m BGS (108.48 m OD) and a sequence of light yellow sand dumped deposits were identified overlying natural sand (Bagshot Beds). The height of the natural identified in the base of trench 2, corresponds with the depth of natural identified in test pit 9 (figure 3), immediately below the top terrace. When compared with the clayey make-up layers which contained large quantities of building material recovered from trench 1, the light yellow sands in trench 2 suggest a different source of origin. It is likely that dumped layers in trench 2 are derived from the natural Bagshot Beds and had been redeposited, and that the natural geology and any potentially surviving archaeological deposits above have been truncated during the construction of terracing on the site.

Recorded sections in Test pit 100 and 200 show no evidence for a construction cut through the terrace fill deposits, which suggests that these deposits have been dumped against the side of Building B after construction, and then enclosed by a retaining terrace wall to the south. The south-easterly sloping gradient of the fill deposits supports this suggestion. One sherd dated between the mid 16th and mid 18th century was recovered

from an earlier fill deposit (218). This was the only find within the context, and no dating evidence was recovered earlier in the sequence. The nature of the deposit is similar to those that overlie it and it is unlikely that this is an earlier deposit of archaeological significance, although this remains a possibility.

7.3 Area 2: Trench 3

A natural clayey silt (330) overlay the Bagshot Beds (327) at the western-end of trench 3. This superficial natural deposit was not recovered in trenches 1 and 2, or during geotechnical investigation. It is suggested that this may be an indication that in areas on the lower terrace, natural geology has not been truncated. The survival of a garden soil (313), possibly the earliest archaeological deposit identified on the site, immediately above 330 supports this suggestion.

The construction of a red-brick rectangular structure (315) truncated layer 313 and natural. It is likely that structure 315 is the remains of an outhouse/wash-house dated between the late 18th and 19th century. This structure is not represented on the historic maps documented in the desk-based assessment.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Area 1

Late-18th and 19th century dumped deposits were identified to a depth of 3.9 m in trench 1, and only one sherd of earlier residual pottery was identified from the excavation. Proposed ground level/basement floor levels within this area are likely to disturb the stratigraphy to a depth of 3.5 m BGS. It is therefore unlikely that this ground work will affect archaeologically significant deposits. Assessment at the western end of the area was not possible. Although geotechnical investigations demonstrate that made ground is shallower (2.5 m BGS) at the western end of the area, it should be stressed that the evaluation gave no indication that potential archaeological remains exist in the area as a whole. It is suggested that no further archaeological mitigation is necessary in this area.

8.2 Area 2

Figure 7 shows the proposed ground levels of the redevelopment within Area 2. No archaeological deposits will be affected by the redevelopment on the top terrace. Figure 7 demonstrates that the area affected most by the redevelopment is south of the top terrace, where the present ground surface will be lowered by approximately 3 m. No deposits pre-dating the 17th century were recovered during the evaluation in Area 2, suggesting that archaeologically significant deposits are not present in this area. There is a possibility that archaeological deposits remain intact in a small area presently occupied by a terrapin building, but this is thought unlikely. No further mitigation measures are recommended.

Rob Early
 Oxford Archaeological Unit
 2 June 1995 (revised 1 September 1995)

Appendix 1: List of Stratigraphy

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Type of context</i>	<i>Interpretation/Comments</i>	<i>Depth of deposit</i>	<i>Datum of the top of the deposit (m)</i>	<i>Finds/Date</i>
101	Deposit	Present surface	0.06m	113.38m top	None
102	Deposit	Levelling	0.06m	113.31m top	None
103	Deposit	Dumped building debris/ backfill	0.04m	113.14m top	None
104	Deposit	Dumped building debris/ backfill	0.08-0.20m	113.14 top	Pot, glass 19th century
105	Deposit	Dumped building debris/ backfill	0.05m	113.08m top	None
106	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.60-0.70m	113.19m top	Pot, bone, glass 19th century
107	Cut	Large pit	0.7m	133.19m top	None
108	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.45-0.66m	113.18 m top	Pot, glass
109	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.10-0.30m	112.54m top	Pot, glass 18th- 19th century
110	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.08-0.12m	112.54m top	Pot, glass 18th- 19th century
111	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.30+ m	112.48m top	Pot, bone 19th century
112	Cut	Possible pipe trench	0.4	112.68m top	None
113	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.4m	112.68m top	Pot, glass
114	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.8m	113.18m top	Pot, bone, glass
115	Cut	?Large pit	0.8	113.18m top	None
116	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.30m	111.14 m top	CBM,pot 18th- 19th century
117	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.22m	111.04m top	None
118	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.32m	110.82m top	None
119	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.20m	110.76m top	Pot 19th century
120	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.4+ m	109.73m top	Pot 19th century
121	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.20m	110.53m top	None
122	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.17m	110.34m top	None
123	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.46m	110.18m top	None
124	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.28m	111.76m top	CBM, glass 19th century
125	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.20m	11.46m top	Pot 18th-19th century

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Type of context</i>	<i>Interpretation/Comments</i>	<i>Depth of deposit</i>	<i>Datum of the top of the deposit (m)</i>	<i>Finds/Date</i>
126	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.25m	111.4m top	Pot 18th century
127	Deposit	Dumped building debris	0.20m	110.74m top	None
201	Deposit	Paving slabs	0.04	112.71 top	None
202	Deposit	Make-up for paving slabs	0.10m	112.67 top	None
203	Deposit	Levelling layer	0.40m	112.41 top	Pot, bone 18th-19th century
204	Deposit	Cultivated garden soil	0.55m	112.71 top	None
205	Cut	Cut for plant bedding	0.55	112.15 bottom	None
206	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.40m	112.36 top	None
207	Deposit	Cultivated bedding soil	0.58m	112.60 top	None
208	Cut	Plant bedding cut	0.4	112.03 bottom	None
209	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.25m	112.17 top	None
210	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.70m	112.11 top	CBM
211	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.60m	112.11 top	CBM
212	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.50m	112.11 top	CBM,pot late 18th-19th century
213	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.20m	111.45 top	None
214	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.40m	111.35 top	CBM
215	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.10m	111.03 top	CBM
216	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.45m	111.10 top	None
217	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.40m	111.13 top	None
218	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.20m	110.79 top	Pot, CBM ?mid-16th-18th century
219	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.08m	110.63 top	None
220	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.40m	112.41 top	None
221	Deposit	Dumped layer	2.00m	110.43 top	None
222	Deposit	Truncated natural sand	Not excavated	108.48 top	None
1001	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.10m	112.235 top	None
1002	Deposit	Dumped deposit	0.08m	112.135 top	None
1003	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.12m	112.135 top	None
1004	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.60m	112.035 top	None
1005	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.55m	111.534	None
1006	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.30m	111.133 top	None
1007	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.30m	110.834 top	None

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Type of context</i>	<i>Interpretation/Comments</i>	<i>Depth of deposit</i>	<i>Datum of the top of the deposit (m)</i>	<i>Finds/Date</i>
1008	Structure	Hospital wall	Unknown	111.755 bottom	None
1009	Structure	Foundation for wall	1.10m	111.735 top	None
2001	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.70m	112.74 top	None
2002	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.25m	111.04 top	None
2003	Deposit	Dumped layer	0.20m	111.84 top	None
2004	Structure	Wall of Hospital block	Unknown	111.84 bottom	None
2005	Structure	Foundation for wall	Unknown	111.84 top	None
301	Deposit	Concrete path	0.07m	108.78m top	None
302	Deposit	Present topsoil	0.07m	108.82m top	None kept
303	Deposit	Fill of 312. Mixed deposit	0.02m	108.7m top	CBM
304	Structure	Wall	0.45m	108.57m top	CBM
305	Structure	Wall	0.32	108.37m top	CBM
306	Deposit	Gravel fill	Not excavated		None
307	Cut	Construction cut for wall 315?	Unexcavated		None
308	Structure	Wall	>0.6	107.99m top	None
309	Deposit	Fill of cut 310	0.60m	108.69m top	Pot mid 17th-18th century
310	Cut	?Service trench	>0.60m	108.69m top	None
311	Deposit	Redeposited, cultivation soil.	0.34-0.35m	108.5m top	CBM, clay pipe
312	Cut	Irregular cut	0.48m	108.5m top	None
313	Deposit	Cultivation soil	0.14m	108.15m top	Pot, clay pipe Late 17th century
314	Deposit	Terrace fill?	0.26m	108.64m top	None
315	Structure	Wall	>0.49	107.17m top	CBM
316	Deposit	Fill of cut 317	0.50m	108.65m top	Pot, clay pipe 18th century
317	Cut	Possibly large posthole?	0.5m	108.65m top	Pot
318	Deposit	Fill of cut 319	1.07m	108.64m top	Pot Late 18th- 19th century
319	Cut	Demolition cut for 315	1.45m	108.64m top	None
320	Deposit	Fill of cut 319	0.36m	107.5m top	CBM, glass 18th- 19th century
321	Deposit	Fill of construction trench 322	0.03m	107.90m top	None

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Type of context</i>	<i>Interpretation/Comments</i>	<i>Depth of deposit</i>	<i>Datum of the top of the deposit (m)</i>	<i>Finds/Date</i>
322	Cut	Construction trench	Unknown	107.9m top	None
323	Structure	L-shaped wall		107.82m top	CBM
324	Deposit	Fill of cut 326	0.3	108.22m top	None
325	Deposit	Fill of cut 326	0.22	108m top	None
326	Cut	Partial dismantling and demolition cut of wall 323	0.52	108.3m top	None
327	Deposit	Natural sand	Unexcavated	107.13m top	None
328	Deposit	Fill of pit 329	0.47	108.32m top	CBM 18th-19th century
329	Cut	Probable pit	0.43	108.32m top	None
330	Deposit	Natural clayey silt	0.45	108.04m top	None
331	Cut	?service trench	Not excavated	107.12m top	None
332	Deposit	Fill of 331	Unexcavated	107.12m top	None

Appendix 2

GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation Excavation Watching Brief

Other (please specify)

2) LOCATION

Borough: Camden

Site address: New End Street, Hampstead

Site Name: New End Street Hospital

Site Code: NES95

Nat. Grid Refs:

centre of site: TQ 26438595

limits of site:

a)

b)

c)

d)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Oxford Archaeological Unit

Address: 46 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 2EP

Site director/supervisor: Rob Early

Project Manager: John Moore

Funded by: Berkeley Homes Limited

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 09/05/95

Date finished: 18/05/95

Fieldwork previously notified?

YES

Fieldwork will continue?

NOT KNOWN

5) **PERIODS REPRESENTED**

Palaeolithic	Roman
Mesolithic	Saxon (pre-AD 1066)
Neolithic	Medieval (AD 1066-1485)
Bronze Age	Post-medieval ✓
Iron Age	Unknown

6) **PERIOD SUMMARIES** Use headings for each period (ROMAN; MEDIEVAL; etc), and additional sheets if necessary.

Post Medieval

A series of dumped deposits which contained concentrations of red brick hard-core, concrete and late 18th and 19th century pottery within sandy clay loam matrix, were found in trench 1, Area 1. Excavation continued to a depth of 3.9 m below ground surface (109.46m OD). Dumped deposits continued to this depth and pottery recovered from the earliest deposit identified in the sequence suggests a late 18th to 19th century date.

The first two metres of excavation on the top terrace in Area 2 revealed a sequence of clayey-sand dumped deposits, which sloped gradually towards the enclosing terrace wall to the south. A natural light yellow sand was identified at a depth of 4.1 m below ground surface (108.48 m OD). The dumped deposit represent the infilling of the terrace, which were put in place during the construction of the hospital. No natural clayey-silt was identified overlying the natural sand in trench 2, which may suggests the natural geological sequence has been truncated during landscaping.

A red brick structure, possibly an outhouse, cut into a yellowish brown clayey silt in the centre of trench 3 in Area 2. A hard-core rubble fill overlay natural sand to the west, and a light brown garden soil which contained late 17th century pottery overlay the clayey silt to the east.

No archaeological horizons pre-dating the late 17th-century were identified in any of the trenches, although a single 16th-century sherd was recovered from a fill deposit (218) in trench 2, this was thought to be residual.

7) **NATURAL** (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: Bagshot Sands

Height above Ordnance Datum: Trench 2: 108.48 m, and Trench 2: 107.13 m OD

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

NOtes ✓ PLans ✓ PHotos ✓ NGatives ✓
 SSlides ✓ COrrrespondence ✓ MScripts (unpub reports, etc) ✓

b) All records will be deposited in the following museum, records office etc:
 Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer: 1995/6

d) Location of any copies: Oxford Archaeological Unit

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?: YES

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming?: YES

9) LOCATION OF FINDS

a) In your possession (delete as appropriate): ALL

b) All finds will be deposited with the following museum/other body:
 Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer: 1995/6

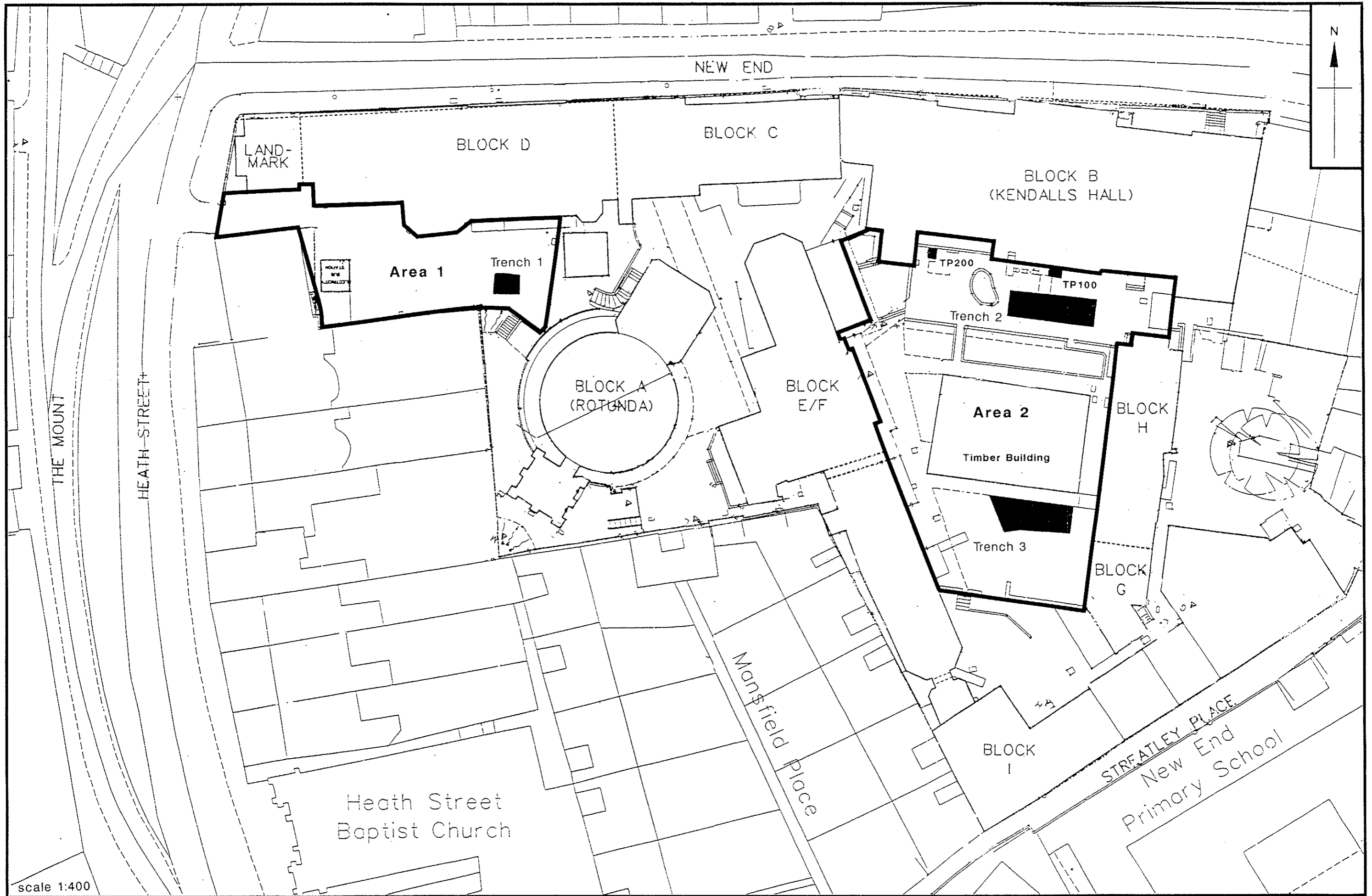
10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

SIGNED:

DATE: 1 September 1995

NAME (block capitals): ROB EARLY

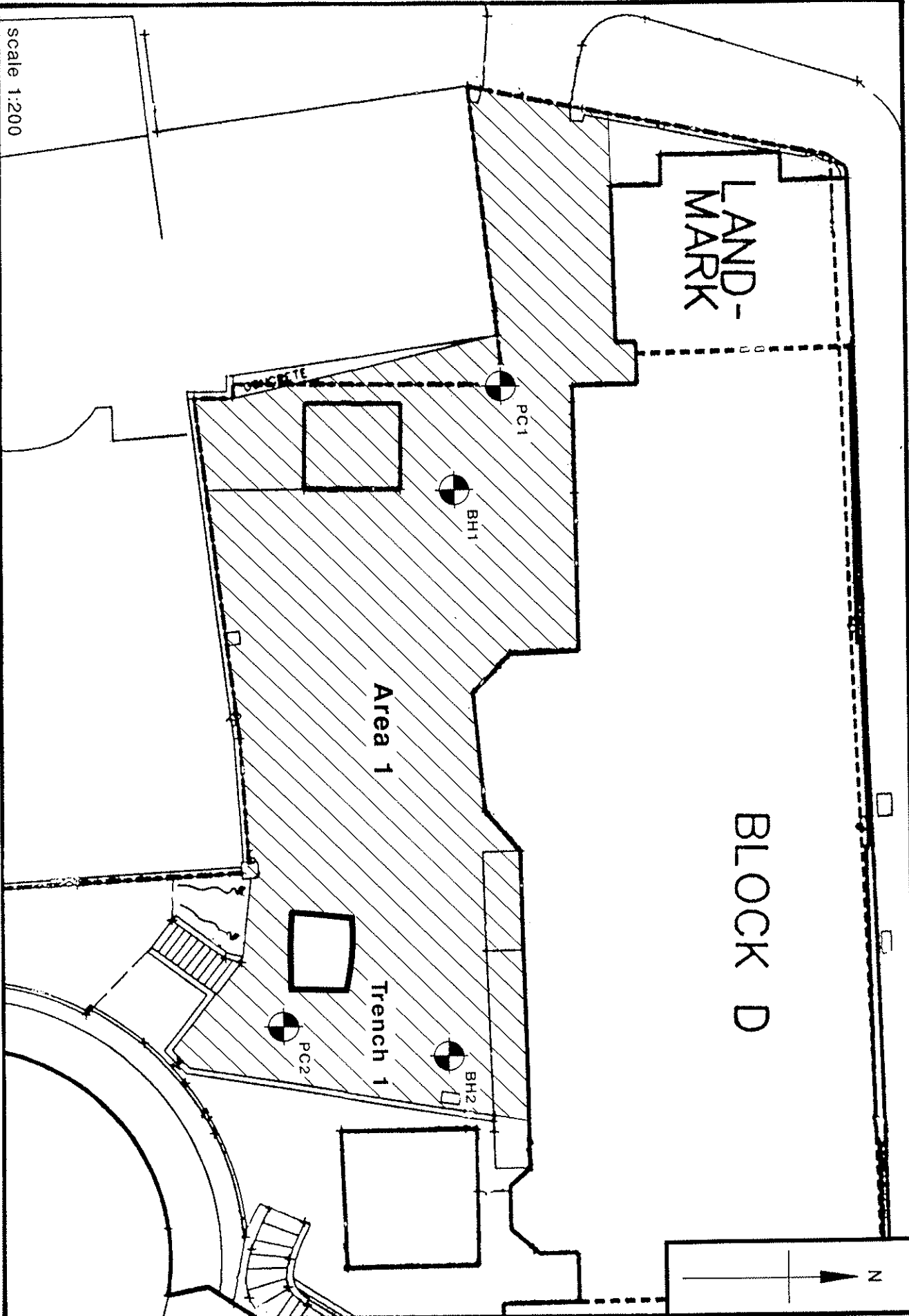
Please return the completed form to The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, English Heritage London Region, 30 Warwick Street, London W1R 5RD. Tel 071-973-3731/3779 (direct dial).



scale 1:400

Site location plan

Figure 1



Trench location Area 1

Figure 2

scale 1:200

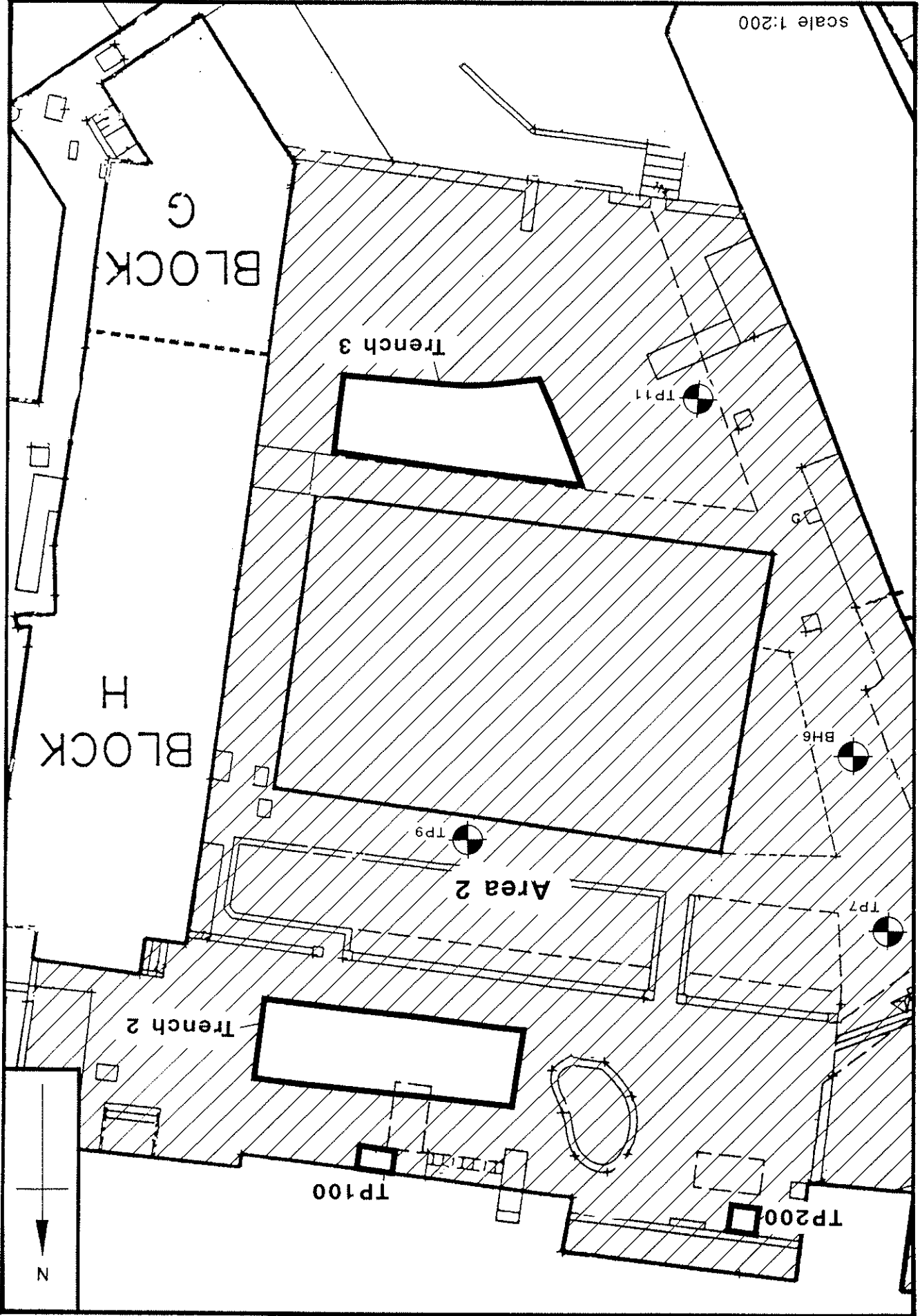
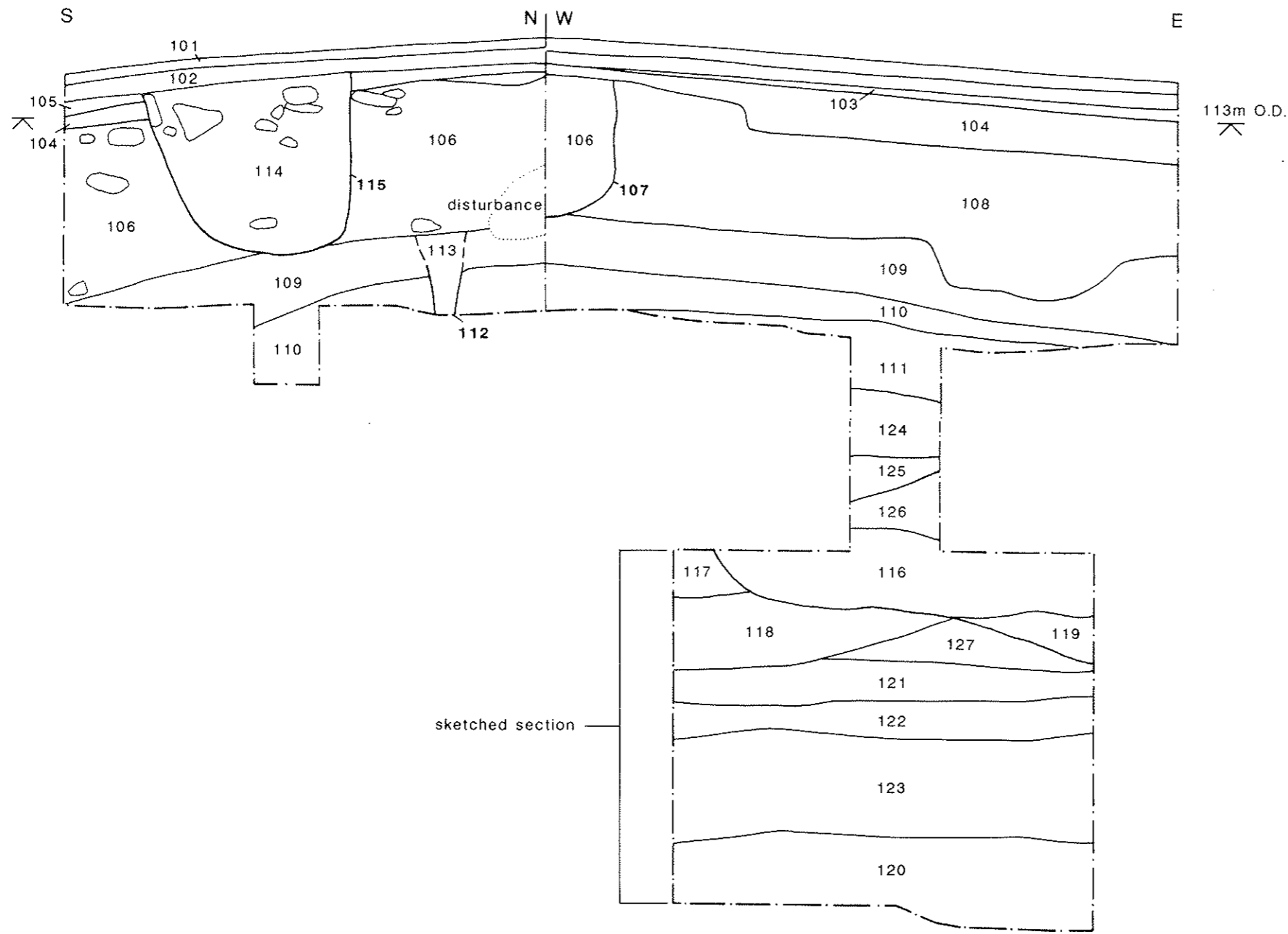


Figure 3

Area 1

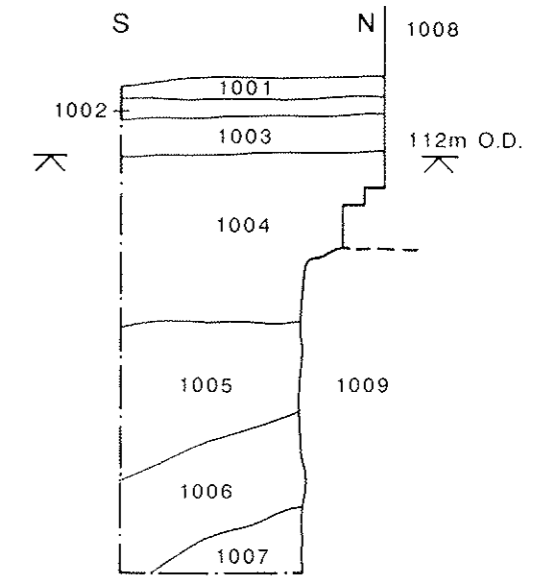
Trench 1



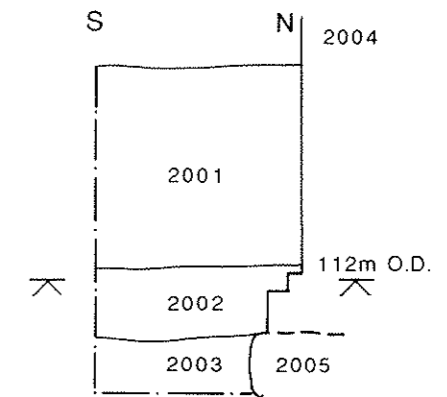
scale 1:25

Area 2

TP100



TP200



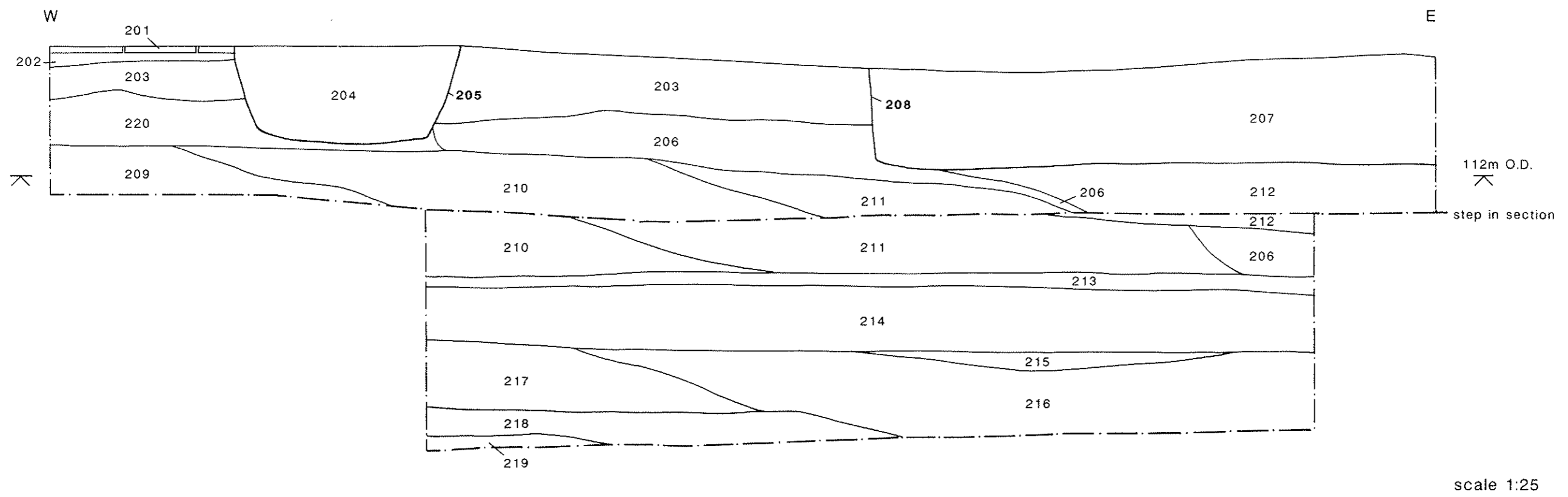
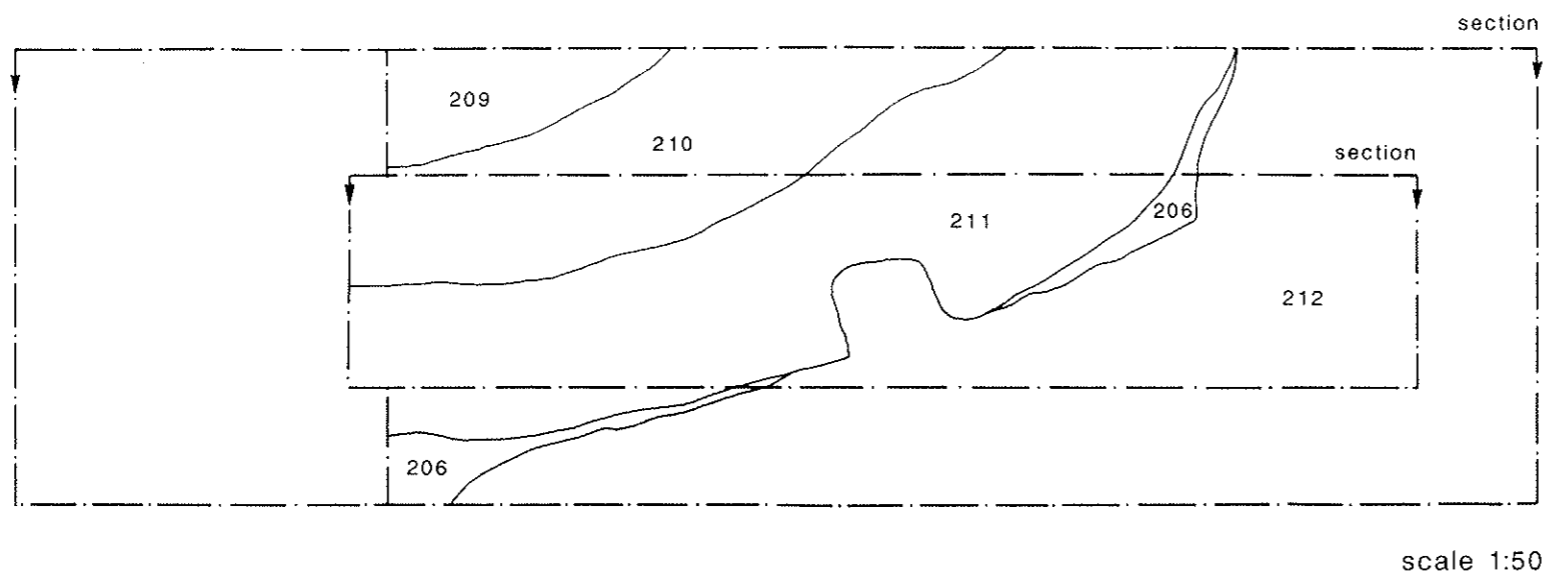
scale 1:25

Composite section trench 1: East-facing sections of TP100 and TP200

Figure 4

Area 2

Trench 2



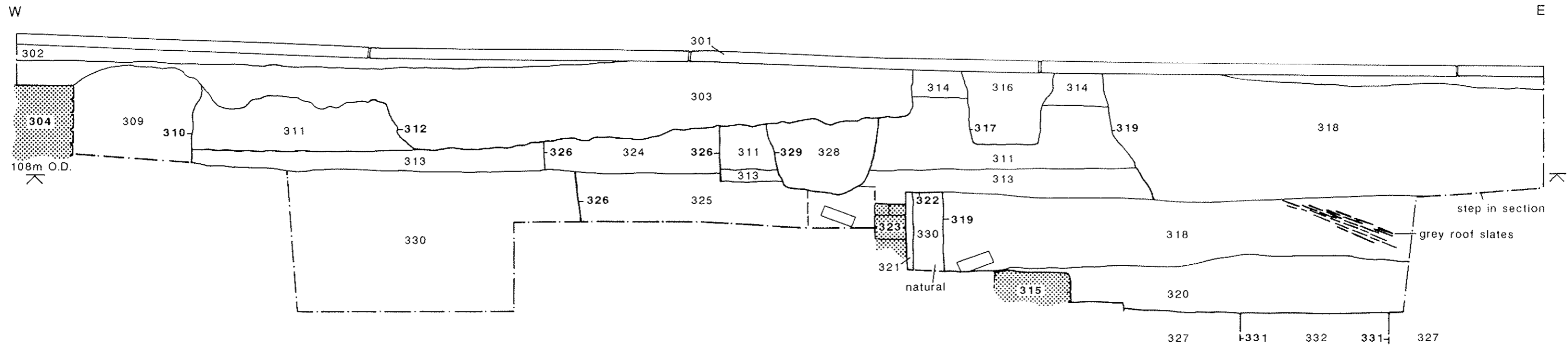
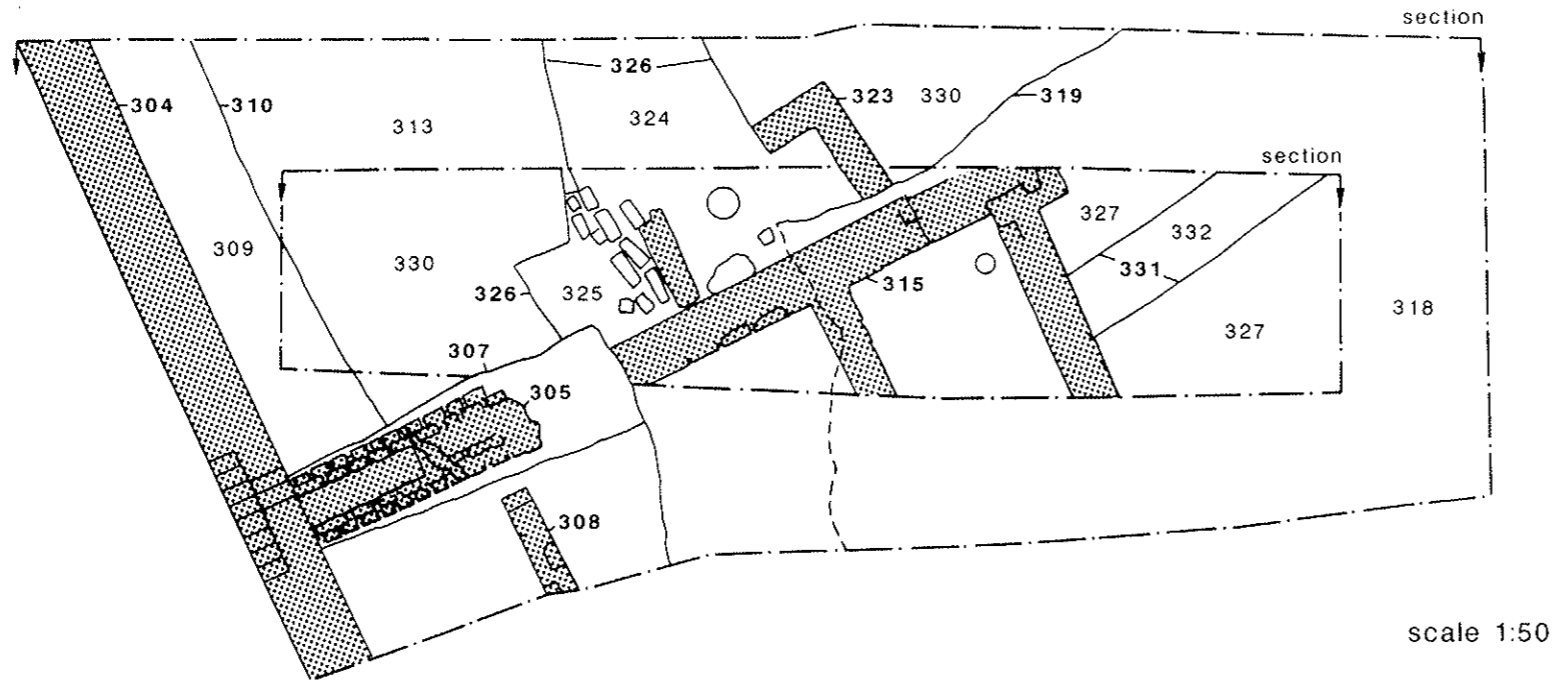
Trench 3 plan & South-facing section

Figure 5

Area 2

Trench 3

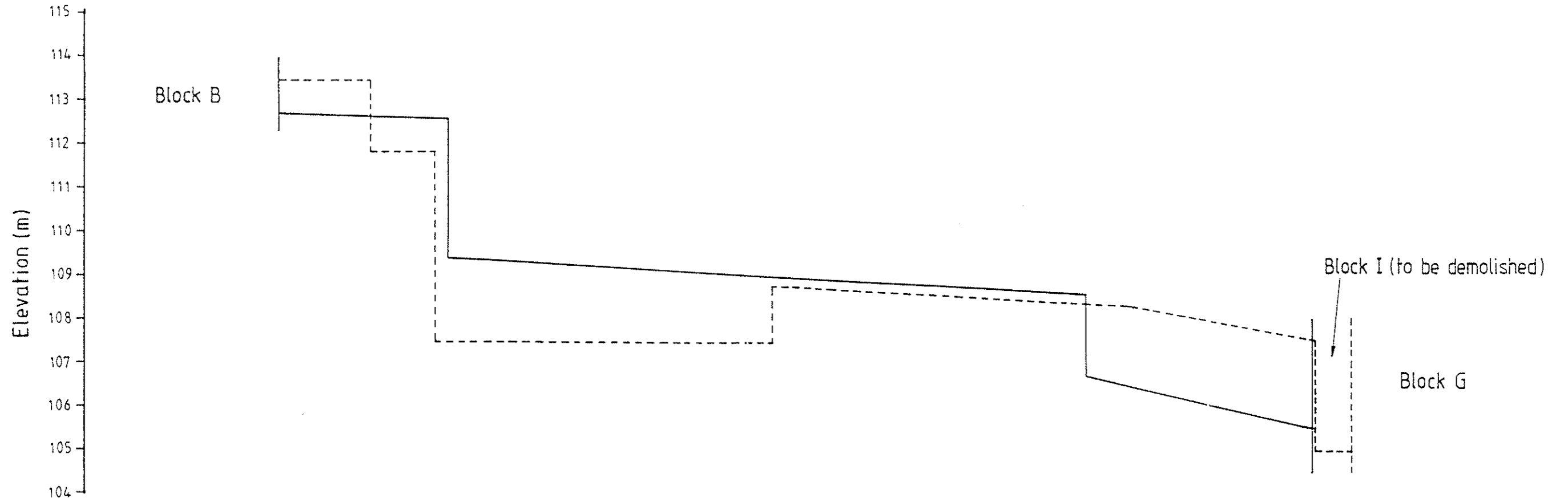
NES95



Trench 2 plan & South-facing section

scale 1:25

Figure 6



Scale: Horizontal 1:200
Vertical 1:100

Legend

- Existing Ground Level (approximate)
- Proposed Ground Level / Basement Floor Level (approximate)

Based on information from Drawings AL(2)03G & AL(1)06C
(Hunt Thompson Associates)



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