



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



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



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



4.2 Previous Crossrail Works

Wessex Archaeology 2010

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

MOLA 2010:

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