

**116-120 FENCHURCH STREET,
CITY OF LONDON, LONDON
EC3M 5DY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(PHASE 1)**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CITY OF LONDON**

PCA REPORT NO: R11816

AUGUST 2014




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 1)
AT 116-120 FENCHURCH STREET, CITY OF
LONDON, LONDON EC3M 5DY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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An Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, London EC3M 5DY

Site Code: FEN14

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3327 8099

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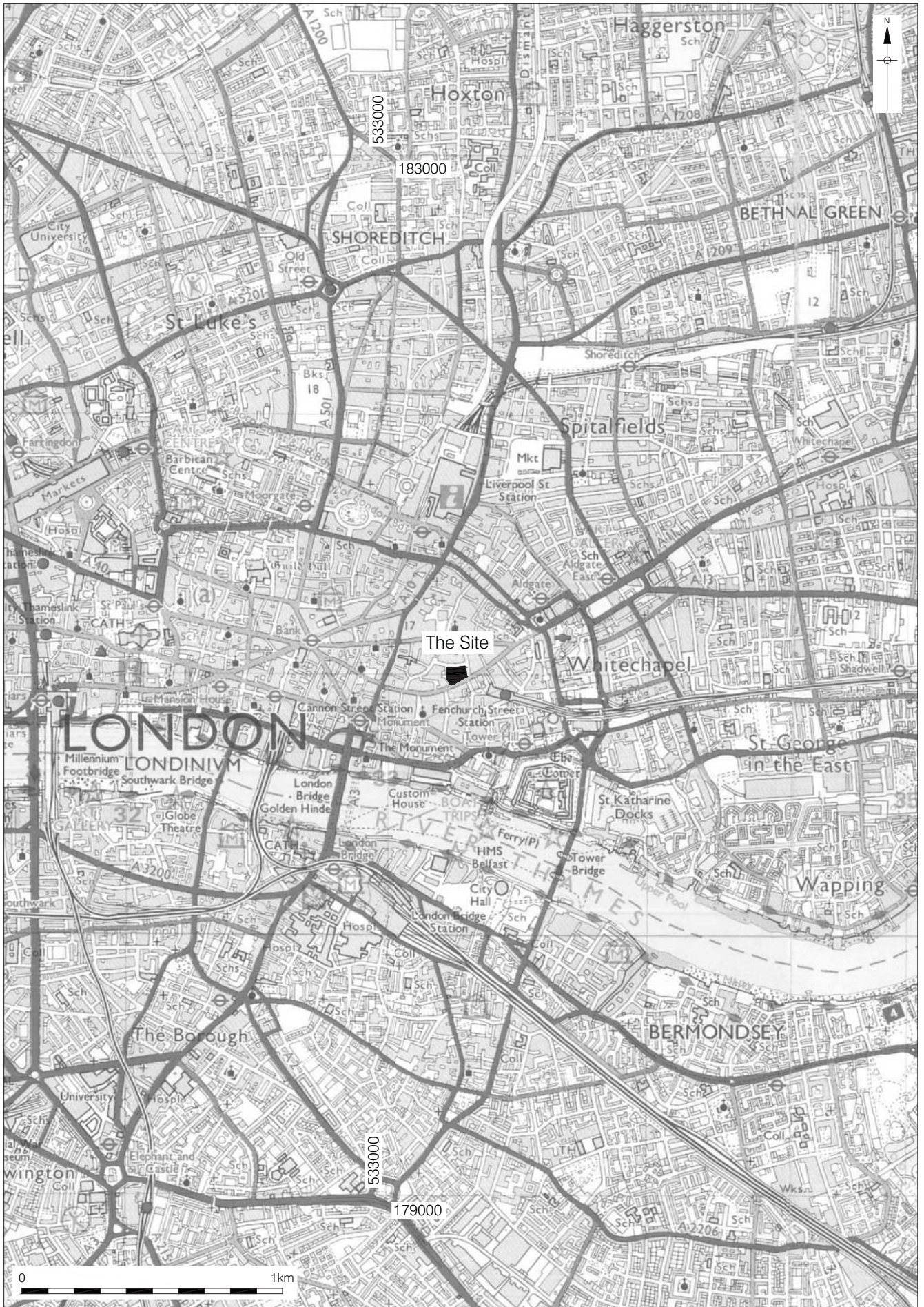
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, between 11th June and 11th July 2014. The Phase 1 evaluation consisted of nineteen trenches excavated across three buildings; five trenches in 10 Fenchurch Avenue, eight trenches in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue and six trenches in 117 Fenchurch Street. A sequence of cores was also drilled in 120 Fenchurch Street. Additional phases of evaluation works are scheduled to take place in sequence as areas become available, and are detailed below.
- 1.2 **117 Fenchurch Street** saw considerable archaeological remains across a number of the evaluation trenches. Natural brickearth was sealed by an extensive sequence of Roman stratigraphy and cut features which also included structural elements. The next phase of activity dated to the early medieval period and consisted of pits and a linear feature. A late medieval masonry foundation was also recorded which may relate to a building fronting Fenchurch Street or the Ironmongers Hall, located on the southeastern corner of the site from medieval period onwards. Limited Tudor and 19th century activity completed the archaeological sequence. 117 Fenchurch Street therefore has an extensive area and depth of archaeological remains surviving across the basement, with limited truncation recorded in this building as attested to by the presence of archaeology directly below the basement slab.
- 1.3 **10 Fenchurch Avenue** also recorded a significant sequence of archaeological deposits within the greater percentage of the evaluation trenches. Although a deep thickness of modern made ground was recorded, the basement slab of 10 Fenchurch Avenue was higher and therefore archaeology was encountered at the highest level of anywhere across the entire site. However, more localised intrusions were encountered than in 117 Fenchurch Street, with deep concrete foundations pads also being located in a number of the evaluation trenches. The archaeological sequence consisted of exclusively Roman deposits and potential features sealing and cutting the natural brickearth. Although no Roman structural remains were recorded within this basement, it seems likely that they will survive in the area along with other complex archaeological deposits including roads or paths.
- 1.4 **12-14 Fenchurch Avenue** recorded the least amount of archaeology of the three buildings which encountered it. Only two of the eight trenches recorded archaeology and in both cases it was heavily truncated and not continuous throughout the trench. Indeed the recorded archaeology within these two trenches was only c. 0.50m in thickness. Elsewhere within the basement considerable modern concrete foundations and deposits had a severe impact on any potential underlying archaeological deposits.
- 1.5 **120 Fenchurch Street** saw no evaluation trenches excavated within it. A series of eight cores were drilled through the basement concrete to determine the depth. These drilled cores revealed that the thickness of concrete across the basement area of the building varied between 1.25m and 3.2m which therefore apparently truncated the entire archaeological sequence into the underlying natural deposits.

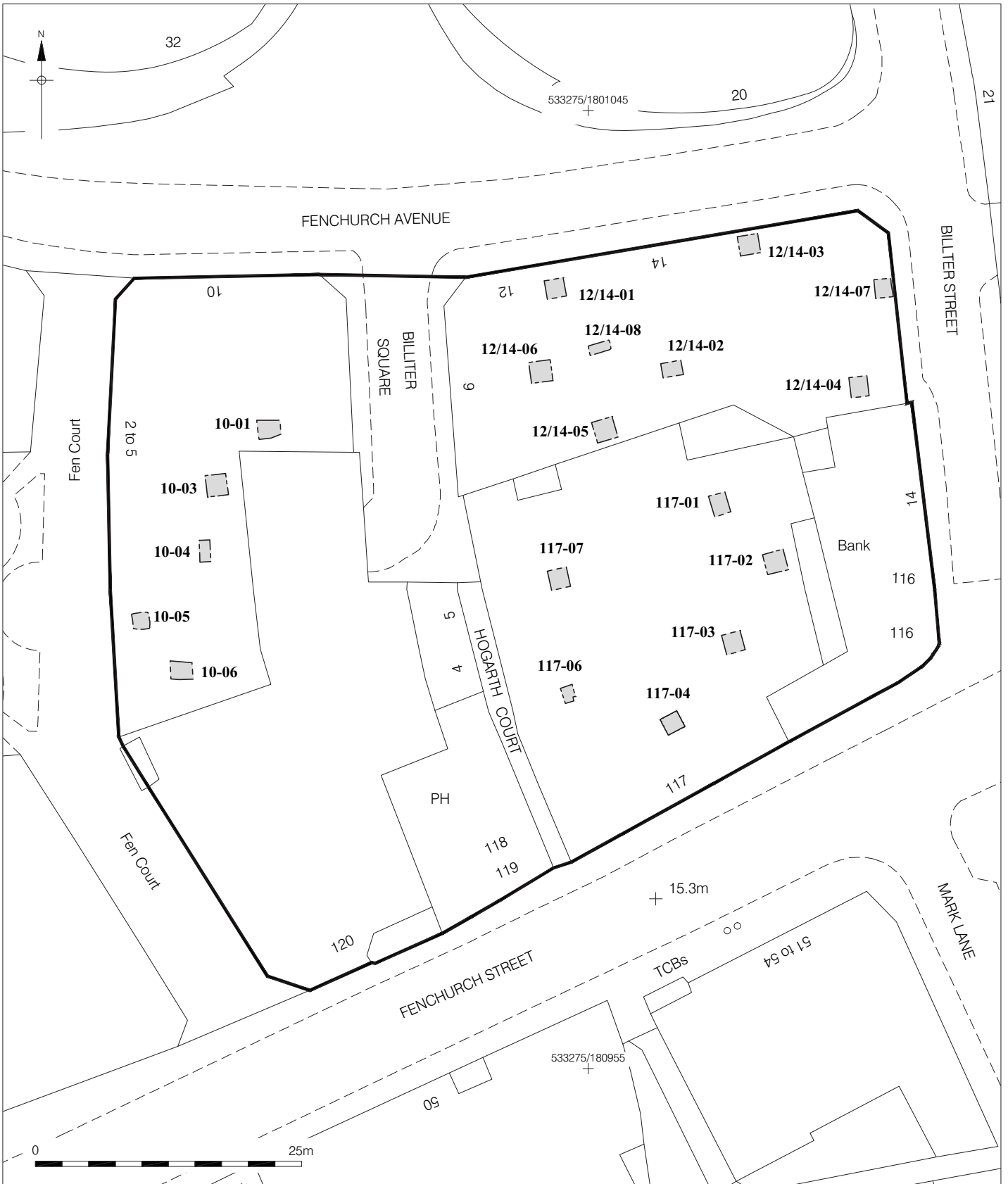
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, between 11th June and 11th July 2014. The evaluation consisted of nineteen trenches across three buildings; five trenches in 10 Fenchurch Avenue, eight trenches in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue and six trenches in 117 Fenchurch Street. A number of evaluation trenches were also originally to be undertaken within 120 Fenchurch Street but drilled cores illustrated a considerable depth of modern concrete throughout the building footprint. This concrete varied in depth across the footprint but consistently truncated to the top of, and below, the natural deposits as extrapolated from the results of the evaluation trenches in the other three buildings.
- 2.2 Further evaluation works remain to be undertaken and are to be undertaken in a phased sequence. The remaining sequence is as follows:
- Phase 1 Addendum: Evaluation trench 10-02 to be undertaken imminently (August), included as an addendum to this report.
 - Phase 2A: Two evaluation trenches in 118/119 Fenchurch Street (The Elephant Public House) and further investigative cores in the southern area of 120 Fenchurch Street to be undertaken approximately December 2014.
 - Phase 2B: Two evaluation trenches in Billiter Square, and any necessary additional excavation, to be undertaken approximately December 2014.
 - Phase 3: Investigative in the National Westminster Bank building on the corner of Fenchurch Street and Billiter Street, the date of which is currently unknown but will be in 2015.
- 2.3 The site is centred on the National Grid Reference of TQ 3327 8099 and is approximately 4000m² in area. It is bounded to the north and south by Fenchurch Avenue and Fenchurch Street respectively. To the east it is defined by Billiter Street and to the west by Fen Court.
- 2.4 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code FEN14.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation encompassed four individual buildings, 117 Fenchurch Street, 10 Fenchurch Avenue, 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue and 120 Fenchurch Street, which forms the overall area of the proposed new development. This report details the archaeological potential across all four of the buildings with the results being presented building by building.
- 2.6 The project was monitored on behalf of the City of London by Ms Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment. The archaeological consultant was Mike Hutchinson of Mills Whipps Projects and the fieldwork was project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance

3.1.1 The Departments of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued a new series of planning guidelines, the National Planning Policy Framework, in March 2012. This document superseded the previous guidance contained in Planning Policy Statement 5. The policies regarding archaeology set out in the NPPF are contained in **Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**. These state:

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

¹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible². However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

- 3.1.2 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, (PPG 16) which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.
- 3.1.3 Although PPG 16 has been superseded the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities, or Local Development Frameworks where these have been adopted, still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:
- 3.1.4 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 3.1.5 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.
- 3.1.6 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- 3.1.7 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- 3.1.8 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission

² Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in the City of London

- 3.3.1 The City of London Corporation fully recognises the importance of the archaeological heritage located within its bounds and has adopted policies to preserve it. These are now contained within the Core Strategy which was adopted in 2011 and include saved policies which formed part of the Unitary Development Plan which was adopted in 2002. The policies contained within the Core Strategy state:

City Culture and Heritage

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

3.12.1 The City's unique townscape of historic buildings, streets and open spaces juxtaposed with contemporary modern buildings creates a varied, attractive and lively environment which attracts companies and visitors who support the services which contribute to its cultural vibrancy. The City

contains a large number of heritage assets which include almost 600 listed buildings, 26 conservation areas, 48 scheduled ancient monuments and 4 historic parks and gardens. There are many protected trees in conservation areas and with Tree Preservation Orders. Historic buildings characteristic of the City include notable buildings such as Mansion House, Guildhall and St Paul's Cathedral, livery company halls and a large number of churches. In addition, the Tower of London, which lies just outside the City boundary, is inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site of universal significance and its protection includes a buffer area which is partly within the City.

3.12.2 The City is the historic core from which the rest of London developed. Its townscape is derived from its historical development and role as a centre of commerce and trade. The street pattern comprises medieval lanes and alleyways, overlain by later, wider streets. The dense nature of development is ameliorated by the many green spaces, including a high number of small open spaces such as former churchyards, as well as larger gardens.

3.12.3 The City is characterised by many historically important buildings and collections of buildings. Its varied townscape includes areas of formal layout, those with a more domestic and small scale character, as well as larger building complexes such as Smithfield and Leadenhall Markets. There is a close proximity of very different historic areas with a common purpose and business function, which contributes to the special character of the townscape. The City can claim to have one of the greatest concentrations of church buildings of outstanding architectural quality in the country, with 42 places of worship, all but one of which are listed. The City also possesses a modern architectural heritage including, for example, the listed Barbican and Golden Lane Estates.

3.12.4 The City is one of the most important areas in the country in terms of archaeology. Its unique archaeological heritage dates back to the Roman settlement and has evolved through Saxon, medieval and later periods. Many Roman, Saxon and medieval remains still survive in the City today, including buried as well as visible remains, such as the Roman amphitheatre below Guildhall, the Roman and medieval London wall and the reconstructed Temple of Mithras in Queen Victoria Street. Archaeological investigation is an important aspect of development proposals.

Policy CS12: Historic Environment

To conserve or enhance the significance of the City's heritage assets and their settings, and provide an attractive environment for the City's communities and visitors, by:

- 1. Safeguarding the City's listed buildings and their settings, while allowing appropriate adaptation and new uses.**
- 2. Preserving and enhancing the distinctive character and appearance of the City's conservation areas, while allowing sympathetic development within them.**
- 3. Protecting and promoting the evaluation and assessment of the City's ancient monuments and archaeological remains and their settings, including the interpretation and publication of results of archaeological investigations.**
- 4. Safeguarding the character and setting of the City's gardens of special historic interest.**
- 5. Preserving and, where appropriate, seeking to enhance the Outstanding Universal Value, architectural and historic significance, authenticity and integrity of the Tower of London World Heritage Site and its local setting.**

3.3.2 The saved policies which form parts of the Unitary Development Plan, adopted in 2002, are listed in Chapter 11 Archaeology. These are reproduced below:

INTRODUCTION

11.1 The modern City of London has its origins in the settlement of the area at least as far back as the Roman period. This has resulted in a complex and varied archaeological heritage forming an historic landscape which has shaped and influenced the modern townscape. The origins of the City as a pre-eminent civic, commercial and trading centre derive from its past occupation.

11.2 The development of the City through the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods to the present day is contained in the visible and buried monuments and archaeological remains. The almost continuous occupation of the City has led to the build up and development of a very complex, and in some areas, deep archaeological sequence. The nature of development, through the construction of deeper and more extensive basements, has meant that this evidence has been eroded, and consequently much of the information has been lost, in many areas with no record or an incomplete record of only part of the site.

11.3 Ancient monuments and archaeological remains surviving in the City are important evidence of the City's role as a commercial and trading centre, reflecting past land use, society and occupation as well as social and economic change. They have influenced the existing built and unbuilt environment and street pattern. The importance of these remains lies in their intrinsic value as well as their contribution to the wider landscape of the City and the development and growth of London, its hinterland and trading connections. In some cases the importance of archaeological remains derives from the grouping of a sequence of remains or the development of a particular feature or structures, in addition to the individual value of one or more components. These monuments and remains may be of international, national, regional or local importance.

11.4 There have been observations and recording of archaeology since as long ago as the 16th century and recent systematic investigation and recording has provided much information and understanding of our past. For later periods, documentary evidence may survive, which complements the archaeological evidence, but for much of the City's history, surviving archaeological remains are the only source of information. New information and reinterpretation of existing records adds continually to our knowledge. In many areas, monuments, for example the Roman and medieval City wall, have been retained and conserved as part of a development, illustrating this rich heritage. Elsewhere, remains are buried below existing building basements, streets and open spaces, or earlier buildings may survive subsumed into later fabric. Even small survivals of archaeological remains have the capacity to provide valuable evidence, and advances in scientific techniques mean that it is possible to gain an increasing amount of information from remains, adding to the wider picture of the natural environment, its occupation and exploitation over the last two thousand years. This historic landscape is also made up of other, more visible features such as street names, building lines and plot widths, perpetuated through redevelopment, and open spaces including many former churchyards.

AIMS

11.5 The following aims set out the general intentions of the Archaeology chapter and set the context for the chapter's strategic and local policies.

- **Protect and promote the conservation, preservation in situ and enhancement of ancient monuments and archaeological remains of national importance and their settings.**
- **Assess and evaluate sites of archaeological potential prior to a decision on a planning application.**
- **Ensure the proper investigation, recording and publication of evidence of ancient monuments and archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme.**

STRATEGIC POLICY

11.6 The strategic policy and its supporting text sets out the London-wide and regional context for the more detailed archaeological policies of the Plan.

POLICY STRAT 11A

To recognise the archaeological importance of the City as the historic centre of the capital and to seek the adequate safeguarding and investigation of ancient monuments and archaeological remains. (NB this is no longer current City of London Corporation Policy)

11.7 Strategic Guidance states that account should be taken of the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings and of the Secretary of State's guidance in PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning. Archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource and often the only evidence of past development. These remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge.

11.8 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Some monuments and archaeological remains are protected as scheduled ancient monuments under Part I of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. These are shown on Map 11.1. Applications for works which may affect a scheduled ancient monument are determined by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, with advice from English Heritage. This procedure is different from any consents that may be necessary under Town Planning legislation. Due to the potentially complex nature of archaeological remains in the City, the Corporation will expect applications for scheduled monument consent and planning permission to be prepared and considered in parallel.

11.9 Not all important monuments and remains are scheduled, and in some cases, remains of more local importance will be considered worthy of preservation. PPG 16 gives criteria for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is important. Development schemes should be designed to incorporate the preservation in situ of important monuments and archaeological remains, and respect and enhance their settings.

11.10 On sites where archaeological remains of lesser importance exist, and it is considered by the Corporation that preservation in situ is not appropriate, investigation, recording and publication will be required. This is to ensure preservation by record, placing those remains in a wider context, and adding to our understanding and interpretation of the historic landscape.

11.11 Where development groundworks are proposed that are permitted development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, account should be taken of policies in the UDP. Developers and statutory undertakers are encouraged to discuss the proposals with the Corporation in order that an appropriate mitigation study can be put in place.

LOCAL POLICIES

Requirement for Assessment and Evaluation of Sites of Archaeological Potential

POLICY ARC 1

To require planning applications which involve excavation or groundworks on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site including the impact of the proposed development.

11.12 All of the City is considered to have archaeological potential unless it can be demonstrated that archaeological remains have been lost, due to basement construction or other groundworks. The Corporation will indicate the potential of a site, its relative importance, and the likely impact to a developer at an early stage so that the appropriate assessment and design development can be undertaken. Map 11.2 indicates areas of archaeological potential and this information will be updated periodically.

11.13 On sites of archaeological potential, which may be affected by development schemes or groundworks, an archaeological assessment will be required to be submitted with the application. This will set out the archaeological potential of the site and impact of the proposals. Where appropriate, this should be supplemented by evaluation, carrying out trial work in specific areas of the site to provide more information and inform consideration of the development proposals by the Corporation, prior to a decision on that application.

Preservation in Situ and Recording of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains

POLICY ARC 2

To require development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, to require the permanent public display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains.

POLICY ARC 3

To ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites, and publication of the results, by an approved organisation as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.

11.4 On sites where important monuments or archaeological remains exist, development proposals should take this fully into account and be designed to enhance physical preservation and avoid disturbance or loss. This can be done by the sympathetic design of basements, raising ground levels, site coverage, and the location of foundations to avoid or minimise archaeological loss and securing their preservation for the future, although they remain inaccessible for the time being.

11.5 The interpretation and presentation of a visible or buried monument to the public and enhancement of its setting, should form part of the development proposals. Agreement will be sought to achieve reasonable public access. The Corporation will consider refusing schemes which do not provide an adequate assessment of a site or make no provision for the incorporation, safeguarding or preservation in situ of nationally or locally important monuments or remains, or which would adversely affect those monuments or remains.

11.6 In some cases, a development may reveal a monument or archaeological remains which will be displayed on the site, or reburied. Investigation and recording of those features will be required as part of a programme of archaeological work to be submitted to and approved by the Corporation. Where the significance of the remains is considered, by the Corporation, not sufficient to justify their physical preservation in situ and they will be affected by development, archaeological recording should be carried out. A programme of archaeological work for investigation, excavation and recording, and publication of the results, to a predetermined research framework, by an approved organisation, should be submitted to and approved by the Corporation, prior to development. This will be controlled through the use of conditions and will ensure the preservation of those remains by record.

3.3.3 In addition, the City of London has published archaeological advice in the form of Planning Advice Note 3.

3.3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within the development site.

3.4 Site Specific Background

3.4.1 The archaeological evaluation is a requirement of Condition No. 7 attached to planning permission (App. No. 11/00854/FULEIA). It follows the submission of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site (MoLAS 2007), an Environmental Statement (MoLAS 2012), and an updated Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2012). :

- 3.4.2 The implementation of the programme of archaeological works was preceded by the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was submitted by PCA and approved by Ms Kathryn Stubbs the Assistant Director Historic Environment for the City of London (Mills Whipp Projects Ltd 2014).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site consists of London Clay of the Thames basin above which lie the Pleistocene (Quaternary) fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in gravel terraces. These terraces represent the remains of former floodplains of the river, the highest being the oldest with each terrace becoming progressively younger further down the valley side.

4.1.2 Three gravel terraces lie within the City. The second is that upon which most of the City is built. Archaeological evidence indicates that its surface generally lies at between c. 9-11m OD. It is known as the Wolstonian (367,000-128,000 BC) Mucking Gravel which is overlain by a sandy silt (brickearth) which formed in the late Devensian stage (32,000-10,000 BC) and is considered to be a combination of loess and water lain deposits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The brickearth cap forming Cornhill has previously been identified as being at an elevation of c. 11.50m OD and 11.80m OD (Mills Whipp Projects 2014), although within the current investigations the brickearth has generally been recorded at a relatively consistent height of 10.80-10.90m OD. Further to the east and the west the ground slopes down into the Walbrook and Lorteburn valleys, and southwards towards the Thames. This is attested to by brickearth deposits being recorded between 10.65m OD and 10.45m OD and 60-63 Fenchurch Street to the southeast (Birbeck and Schuster 2009).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background summarised below was originally written for a site specific Desk Based Assessment (MoLAS 2007), Environmental Statement (MoLAS 2012) and an updated Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2014).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Much of the evidence for prehistoric occupation of London has been destroyed or disguised by subsequent development and few finds have been recovered from the vicinity of the site. Worked flint of indeterminate prehistoric date and Iron Age pottery was retrieved during excavations approximately 50m southeast of the site. Further flints were discovered approximately 100m east of the site in the vicinity of the Lorteburn. Chance finds made during the Victorian period in the area include a Neolithic flint axe and a late Bronze Age or Iron Age brooch from Fenchurch Street.

5.2.2 This limited evidence is far from diagnostic but may indicate some prehistoric activity on and around the area of Cornhill.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 In the mid 1st century AD the Romans established *Londinium* on Cornhill. Prior to the first building in the area, a major road junction of N-S and E-W routes was established. The gravel roads formed a 'T' junction defined by lateral roadside ditches. As the ditches silted up a small cremation cemetery was established. Three cremation burials were excavated at 60-63 Fenchurch Street and an inhumation was recorded in one of the ditches. As Roman law forbids burials within a settlement, it seems that the early settlement had not yet expanded to reach the road junction at this time.

5.3.2 When it did, later in the 1st century, building construction was well regulated. Clay and timber buildings, both residential and commercial, were erected alongside the fast developing road system. As the town rapidly expanded localised characteristics evolved, influenced by the natural topography. Property boundaries and road-side buildings showed a 'high degree of stability'; the town's layout surviving the conflagration resulting from the Boudiccan rebellion of AD 60/61 (Rowsome 1998, 37). This event is commonly characterised by a thick deposit of burnt building debris. Such deposits have been recorded along Fenchurch Street and Lime Street.

5.3.3 After the rebellion a period of rapid expansion occurred establishing the early functional arrangement of the settlement. Fiscal and civic activities were focused on Cornhill where the forum/basilica was placed. It lay approximately 150m west of the site. In the vicinity of the site, a mainly residential area with some industrial activity developed around the main road leading to the forum, the *via Decumanus*. Roads radiating from the *via Decumanus* formed residential town squares (*insulae*) which by the mid 1st century were intensely developed. It has been suggested that one Roman road crossed the site although the *via Decumanus* may lie south of the site (MoLAS 2007, 10). Excavations at 60-63 Fenchurch Street, approximately 50m southeast, may have located the road leading from the *via Decumanus* northeast to Aldgate.

5.3.4 Archaeological evidence for this early period is extensive as the lower part of the archaeological sequence can survive modern cellaring more frequently. Numerous investigations and chance finds around Fenchurch Street and Lime Street have revealed 1st and 2nd century clay and timber buildings and compacted gravel forming the roads. In the Hadrianic period a major conflagration destroyed many buildings, the fire debris covering over the earlier buildings.

5.3.5 By the early 2nd century the density of buildings within the town squares increased and more were constructed of brick and stone and some were given concrete (*opus signinum*) floors. In the 3rd

and 4th centuries it is thought however that the city contracted as it evolved from a trading port into a wealthy resort. Numerous high status domestic houses were built incorporating floors made from tesserae, or the more expensive mosaic, and their walls were plastered and painted. At 36-38 Fenchurch Street, approximately 50m southwest of the site, a mosaic with a peacock central motif was discovered which is now in the British Museum. Occasional buildings had under floor heating. Evidence for hypocaust systems have been found at 68-71 Fenchurch Street, approximately 100m east of the site. At the junction of Lime Street and Fenchurch Avenue, approximately 40m northwest of the site, a hypocaust was recorded which was destroyed by fire in AD 350 while another was discovered in 1824, approximately 40m southwest of the site at Clothmakers Hall.

- 5.3.6 Towards the end of the Roman period areas of *Londinium* became redundant, occupied by open waste ground when the economy of the City waned. Such environments produced later Roman deposits which consist of a dark soil up to 1m thick sealing the earlier archaeological sequence. It is referred to as 'dark earth' and has been recorded on many sites and it is likely that such deposits would have accumulated over parts of Cornhill.

5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 After the departure of the Romans the area of the walled City was mostly abandoned and remained so for several centuries. Archaeological evidence shows that the Middle Saxon (6th – 9th century) occupation of London moved west of the old Roman walls centring on Covent Garden and the Strand.
- 5.4.2 In the 9th century the Roman walled city was re-occupied by Alfred the Great. His restoration in 886 marked the abandonment of the Roman street alignments when a new street system was superimposed, although the Roman gates continued to be used. The via Decumanus was, however, eventually altered to the medieval Fenchurch Street.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 Although it seems that much of the abandoned Roman street pattern was ignored when the medieval town was developed during the 11th and 12th centuries, the main Roman roads leading to Bishopsgate and Aldgate did influence the town's layout on Cornhill. Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that once the early medieval street pattern was established, the area evolved by the 'encroachment of private buildings onto private ground which constituted the street' (Schofield et al 1990, 181). Mary Lobel's reconstruction of 13th century London shows the site to be occupied by the Columbe Brewhouse. Stow's survey of London remarks that the medieval 'Culver Alley', which crossed the site Linking Lime Street and Fenchurch Street, derives its name from the Brewhouse (Lobel 1991, 70-71).
- 5.5.2 Fenchurch was first noted by that name in 1283. The earliest known reference to Lime Street was Fulcred de Limstrate in a property deed of 1170-87. The name indicates that lime was burnt and sold, perhaps utilising stones robbed from the Roman ruins. Billiter Street was known as Belthoteslan in 1282 and is referred to by Stow in his Survey of London in 1589 as Belzetta's Lane 'so called of the first builder and owner thereof' (Stow 1908, 126). The name means bell-founders. Evidence for bell founding includes bell mould fragments, bronze casting wire and bronze slab retrieved from excavations at 31-35 Fenchurch Street and 34-35 Leadenhall Street.
- 5.5.3 Medieval occupation layers and evidence for industrial activity, including metal working and tanning, has been observed along Fenchurch Street and chalk lined cess pits, floors and cellars have been recorded on Fenchurch Street and Lime Street.
- 5.5.4 Documentary evidence indicates that the site itself was divided in two N-S by Culver Alley. On its eastern side the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers purchased a building plot in 1457 fronting onto Fenchurch Street on which to establish their hall. On its western side they built a 'real tennis

court'. To the north lay the Fullers' Hall. The land to the west was owned by the Clothworkers in the early 16th century.

- 5.5.5 A number of medieval churches have been recorded within the area. The remains of St Katherine Coleman were recorded at 68-70 Fenchurch Street and at 39-42 Leadenhall Street the remains of the chapel of St Michael, Aldgate may have been found. At Start Alley by Clothworkers Hall, a number of skeletons were discovered in 1856 which may belong to the churchyard of All Hallows Staining. Other skeletons were discovered beneath Fenchurch Street during sewer works in 1833. These are probably associated with St Gabriel Fenchurch.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 Although in the 15th and 16th centuries the population of London quadrupled in size, the principal components of the medieval city did not change significantly.
- 5.6.2 In the 16th century the City was densely packed with buildings fronting onto the main streets and in-filling the lane and alleys in between. In the immediate environs of the site the Copperplate Map (1533-9) reveals large tenement buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street and Billiter Lane with a walled garden at the rear. Further west on Fenchurch Street itself, St Gabriel's (Fen Church) with a well at its eastern end is shown.
- 5.6.3 Leake's 1667 map of Post Fire London shows that these buildings survived the conflagration while those immediately to the west did not. Its exact limits are indicated on Ogilby's map of 1677 which shows that the southwestern corner of the site was destroyed but then redeveloped. Rocque's map of 1746 illustrates the general arrangements of the buildings and roads on the site. Fen Court and St Gabriel's Church yard are shown on its western side while Culver Alley and Fishmonger Alley run north onto the site from Fenchurch Street. Billiter Square is marked as is Ironmonger's Hall.
- 5.6.4 Horwoods map of 1813 shows a similar configuration of roads on the site; however, the Ironmonger's Hall has been rebuilt with buildings surrounding a central courtyard. Surrounding these are the tenements fronting onto Fishmonger Alley, Billiter Square, and Billiter Street occupying most of the site east of Fishmonger Alley. On the western side of Fishmonger Alley the open space at the rear of buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street persist. It is marked as Billiter Square on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1894 and 1913 illustrate these building plots more clearly. It also shows the new E-W Fenchurch Avenue linking Lime Street with Billiter Square and the new N-S Fenchurch Avenue joining Lime Street Square to the north. The 1913 OS map shows that a bank building occupied the southeast corner of the site at 116 Fenchurch Street while a further bank occupied a building fronting onto Fenchurch Street just east of Fenchurch Avenue.
- 5.6.5 During WWII the site suffered heavy bomb damage. London County Council's bomb damage map (1945) indicates that, with the exception of the Ironmonger's Hall and the adjacent bank, buildings were 'damaged beyond repair'. As a result the site was redeveloped in the 1950s, including Ironmongers Hall which had survived. Billiter Square was preserved joining Fenchurch Street via Hogarth Court and so too was the 19th century bank at 116 Fenchurch Street. Either side of Hogarth Court large new office developments took place. These include two buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Avenue, nos 10 and 12/14, built in 1956 and buildings now occupying 117 to 120 Fenchurch Street and 2 to 5 Fen Court.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A detailed methodology for the archaeological evaluation is set out in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2014). The evaluation consisted of nineteen trenches across three buildings; five trenches in 10 Fenchurch Avenue, eight trenches in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue and six trenches in 117 Fenchurch Street. The trenches were all to measure 2m x 2m. The locations of these trenches were adjusted during the initial stages of the fieldwork due to constraints within the basements including live services and the buildings still having tenants occupying them. Trench 117-05 was abandoned due to its position within a live plant room and a suitable replacement location could not be found.
- 6.2 Specialist contractors were employed to saw cut and break out the trenches. Following removal of the concrete slab, either archaeologists began hand-excavating the trenches if archaeological deposits were present, or if modern deposits were present ground works contractors removed the overburden by hand to the top of the archaeological deposits under archaeological supervision. Hand excavation was undertaken by both archaeologists and ground works contractors to a safe depth, c. 1.20m below ground level. Where necessary a sondage was excavated deeper to continue to define and excavate the archaeological remains. In some situations where hand excavation could not continue a hand-auger was utilised to excavate a core to further quantify the
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.4 A photographic record of the investigations was made using the digital formats.
- 6.5 A Temporary Bench Mark was installed within all three of the buildings where evaluation trenches were undertaken. These were traversed from an Ordnance Survey Bench mark to the value of 16.32m OD located on the west face of St Margaret Pattens Church, Rood Lane. The three Temporary Bench Marks were:
- 117 Fenchurch Street: 12.35m OD
 - 10 Fenchurch Avenue: 13.40m OD
 - 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue: 12.50m OD
- 6.6 The archaeological works were visited and monitored by Ms Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment, City of London.
- 6.7 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code FEN14.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 117 Fenchurch Street

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.2.1 Natural deposits were recorded within three of the six evaluation trenches in 117 Fenchurch Street. A deposit of natural brickearth, [59], was recorded at 10.95m OD within trench 117-01. This was level across the limited area exposed within the trench and may not reflect the original topography, potentially being a modified land surface.
- 7.2.2 Trench 117-02 recorded a natural sandy gravel deposit, [88], at 10.48m OD, which was recorded within the hand-augered core. This was sealed by a brickearth deposit, [53], at 10.88m OD. Again it is uncertain whether this height on the brickearth represented the original topography, although it was consistent with the height of the brickearth recorded in Trench 117-01.
- 7.2.3 Trench 117-03 recorded a natural sand deposit, [87], within a hand-augered borehole at 9.28m OD. This natural deposit clearly represented a truncated land surface, as it was directly overlain by archaeological deposits and was considerably lower than natural deposits recorded in close proximity.

7.3 Phase 2: Roman

- 7.3.1 Sealing the natural brickearth in Trench 117-01 was a sequence of probable Roman deposits. Layer [52] was a 0.35m thick deposit of redeposited brickearth, recorded at 11.29m OD, of unknown nature, only a small area of which was excavated and yielded no dating evidence. This was sealed by two further deposits, [51] and [50], recorded at a highest level of 11.74m OD which had a combined thickness of 0.65m. Both these deposits were again redeposited brickearth with context [50] yielding two sherds of Roman pottery which date to AD 70-400 (Appendix 2). Cutting these deposits was an alignment of five possible postholes, [57], [55], [44], [46] and [49]. These were on a north-south alignment being relatively equally spaced from one another, c. 0.50m. These features were of similar dimensions, c. 0.28m in diameter by 0.30m deep. They were recorded between 11.17m OD and 10.98m OD. None of the deposits filling these features yielded dating evidence but their position in the stratigraphic sequence illustrates them to be Roman. Cutting these features were two discreet pits, [42] and [14]. Pit [42] was heavily truncated with recorded dimensions of 1.05m by 0.33m. The shape in plan of this pit could not be accurately discerned as it was significantly disturbed by later activity. The primary fill of the pit, context [41], provided a single sherd of pottery dating to AD 50-150 (Appendix 2). Pit [14] lay predominantly outside the trench with only a small area, 0.10m by 0.76m, being recorded. The pit was recorded at 11.94m OD and was at least 1.14m deep but continued deeper. Recovered from deposits [47] and [13] filling the pit were Roman pottery and building material assemblages. Deposit [47] yielded a singled sherd of Roman pot with the broad date range of AD 50-400 along with a single fragment of tegula dating to AD 50-160+ (Appendix 2 and 4). Stratigraphically the latest fill of the pit, [13], provided four sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 200-400 and medium sized assemblage of building material, tegula, brick, tile, lavastone quern, Kentish ragstone and Hassock sandstone which dates to AD 100-160+. Pit [14] also recovered a Sturgeon skate (Appendix 5). Sturgeon is highlighted as a particularly rare find on Romano-British sites and is suggested to potentially be an indication of high status activity (*ibid*). These features and the material culture within illustrate intense Roman occupation on the site.
- 7.3.2 Trench 117-02 recorded an extensive sequence of Roman deposits sealing the natural brickearth. Directly sealing the brickearth was a sequence of three deposits of redeposited brickearth, [38], [37], [36]. These were recorded at a highest level of 11.36m OD and had a combined thickness of 0.48m. These deposits were only recorded in section and yielded no dating evidence. Sealing this sequence was a thin layer of compacted gravel, [26]. This deposit

was only recorded in section, and was 0.10m thick but appeared to slope down to both the east and west from a high central point of 11.42m OD. A thicker more substantial deposit of this compaction could be interpreted as part of a road, alley or surface, however such an interpretation is not possible without recording the deposit in plan. Sealing the gravel layer was another sequence of layers, [35], [34], [33], [25], [23] and [6]. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 11.90m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.50m. This sequence consisted of a series of redeposited brickearth deposits, the three stratigraphically latest of which provided assemblages of Roman pottery and building material, [25], [23] and [6]. Deposit [25] produced a handful of sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 70-160 (Appendix 2). Deposit [23] also yielded a handful of sherds of Roman pottery of an almost identical date, AD 70-150, along with fragments of Roman brick and tile (Appendix 2 and 4). Deposit [6] provided five sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 50-120 along with a single fragment of imbrex (*ibid*). These deposits were again only recorded in section and further interpretation was not possible.

- 7.3.3 Set upon Roman deposit [6] was evidence for possibly two phases of Roman building. This consisted of a sequence brickearth deposits with *in situ* mortar layed upon it [31]. Overlying this were further brickearth deposits which were burnt along with an area of burnt masonry, [7], and burnt timber, [8]. These were located at 11.92m OD and were left *in situ*, unexcavated. As they were unexcavated the precise nature of these apparent structural remains could not be determined. It was clear, however, that they represented complex Roman stratigraphy with multiple phases of Roman structures. Indeed, the numerous deposits recorded below the structural remains, discussed above, may also relate to preparatory works prior to construction or even earlier phases of buildings. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered in association with burnt masonry [7] which dates to AD 70-150, suggesting that this phase of occupation dated to the late first or early second century (Appendix 2).
- 7.3.4 Sealing the natural sand deposit [87] in Trench 117-03 was a sequence of Roman deposits, contexts [76], [74], [73] and [69]. This sequence was recorded at a highest level of 10.68m OD and had an overall thickness of 1.40m. Sealing the natural was layer [76], a mixed grey brown silty clay, which was only recorded within a hand-augered borehole and therefore provided no dating evidence. This was overlain by deposit [74], a greyish black burnt layer which contained a single sherd of pottery dating to AD 100-400 (Appendix 2). This was sealed by deposits [73] and [69], greyish brown silty clays, which contained very small assemblages of pottery dating to AD 50-160 and AD 60-170 respectively (*ibid*). Deposits [74], [73] and [69] were all recorded within a deeper excavated sondage within the base of the trench and were therefore difficult to interpret. The depth to which these deposits extended below the known height of the natural brickearth recorded in evaluation trenches in close proximity suggests that they were within a cut feature as opposed to representing horizontal stratigraphy.
- 7.3.5 The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 117-04 were a sequence of Roman deposits. These deposits, contexts [83], [82], [81], [84], [85], [86], [80] and [79], were located between 12m OD and 11.65m OD and were only recorded within a small area of the trench. Only limited interpretation of these deposits was possible as they were sealed by an area of tessellated floor and were therefore left *in situ* and not excavated. Whilst it cannot be ascertained whether they represent cut features or horizontal stratigraphy, what they clearly do represent is complex and intense archaeological activity dating to the Roman period. Tessellated floor surface [75], which sealed these deposits, measured 0.51m by 0.30m and appeared to have slumped somewhat into an unidentified underlying feature due to the angle at which it was observed. Located at 12.04m OD this tessellated floor was composed entirely of large border sized tesserae dated to AD 100-200+ (Appendix 4). This area of tessellated floor surface was adhered to a bedding of opus signinum, context [77]. This tessellated floor surface, and the various other deposits stratigraphically below it, may all be within one large feature such as a pit, but this could not be determined precisely. As with the deposits stratigraphically below, the tessellated surface was left *in situ* and not excavated.

7.3.6 Two truncated and intercutting pits were also recorded within Trench 117-04. Pit [71] had recorded dimensions of 1.30m by 0.64m, only representing a small area of the overall feature. Recorded at 12.04m OD this feature was only 0.24m deep. Roman pottery and building material was recovered from both fills of the pit, contexts [72] and [70]. The pottery dated to AD 50-150 and AD 70-160, contexts [72] and [70] respectively (Appendix 2). The building material from both contexts included daub, tile and tesserae (Appendix 4). Pit [67] had recorded dimensions of 0.95m by 0.35m, again only representing a small area of the larger overall feature. This feature was 0.33m deep and was recorded at 12.01m OD. Again Roman pottery and building material was recovered from both fills of the pit, contexts [68] and [66]. The Roman pottery appeared to show some chronology with the primary fill, [68], dating to AD 120-160 and the secondary fill, [66], dated to AD 150-400 (Appendix 2). The building material reversed this however and recovered material dating to AD 200-400+ (Appendix 4). The building material from the two fills of this pit consisted of Kentish ragstone rubble, brick, imbrex, tile, tegulae and opus signinum (*ibid*). Fill [66] also recovered an animal bone of note, a dog baculum or 'penis bone'; and it is suggested that in the absence of any other bones from this skeleton it can perhaps be inferred as a keep sake, potentially for some ritualistic/totemic purpose (Appendix 5).

7.4 Phase 3: Early medieval

7.4.1 Cutting through the Roman features in Trench 117-01 was a substantial feature, [19]. This feature encompassed the vast majority of the evaluation trench, the recorded area being 2.04m by 1.52m, with only one edge of it being encountered. This edge was aligned northeast-southwest with a slight curve to it, suggesting it to be a pit, albeit a large one. Located at 11.94m OD this feature was at least 1.34m deep but continued deeper. It was filled with a number of deposits, contexts [29], [28], [27], [22], [18], [15] and [2]. These deposits all contained an array of artefactual assemblages including Roman building material, Roman pottery and early medieval pottery. The Roman building material from this group of deposits consisted of tegula, imbrex, brick, daub, chalk and Septaria rubble, decorated painted wall plaster, opus signinum, tessera and Kentish ragstone rubble amongst others (Appendix 4). The Roman pottery provided a number of date ranges; AD 70-160, AD 70-100, AD 70-150 and AD 240-400 (Appendix 2). Despite being residual, the assemblages of Roman material culture are of interest as they can provide information about Roman activity in close proximity. The building material in particular can inform on building types and functions most likely within the local area. All of the deposits filling this feature contained pottery dating to the early medieval period, all of which provided a consistent date range of AD 1050-1150 (Appendix 3). This including early medieval chalk tempered ware (EMCH), early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC), early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), early medieval sand and shell-tempered ware (EMSS) and early Surrey ware (ESUR). The form of many of these ceramic fragments was unidentified but some represents cooking pots or jars. Of interest was a single sherd of crucible from deposit [2]; early medieval crucible fabric (EMCR) (*ibid*). Two goat horncores recovered from pit [19] may be indicators of hornworking in the vicinity although the problem of residuality within this feature may discount this (Appendix 5). This early medieval date is consistent with a range of other features of a contemporary date also recorded in 117 Fenchurch Street.

7.4.2 Cutting through pit [19] in Trench 117-01 was a linear feature, [5]. This ran on a northeast-southwest alignment through the trench for 2.40m and had a width of 0.60m. Located at 11.95m OD, the linear feature was 0.54m deep. A single homogenous deposit, [4], filled this feature and contained an artefactual assemblage including Roman building material such as imbrex, tile, brick, tessera and combed box flue tile and Roman pottery dating to AD 70-150 (Appendix 4 and 2). A small assemblage of post-Roman pot was also recovered; early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC), early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), early medieval sand and shell-tempered ware (EMSS) and early Surrey ware (ESUR) all of which provide a date range of AD 1050-1150 (Appendix 3). This suggests an early medieval date for this linear feature with a considerable assemblage of residual Roman material.

7.4.3 Cutting through the Roman sequence in Trench 117-02 was a large pit, [17]. This pit was located on the southern extreme of the trench, was sub-circular in shape with the greater proportion of the feature continuing south outside the excavation limit. Its recorded dimensions were 1.50m east-west by 0.44m north-south and 0.84m deep. Recorded at 11.90m OD, this feature had very steep, near vertical edges and was backfilled with a single deposit, [16]. An assemblage of Roman tegula, imbrex, tile and border tessera was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 4). A handful of sherds of Roman pottery, dating to AD 70-160, were also recovered (Appendix 2). More pertinently however was a small assemblage of early medieval shell tempered-ware (EMSH) and early Surrey ware (ESUR) dating to AD 1050-1150 (Appendix 3). This suggests the pit to be of an early medieval date with an assemblage of residual Roman material. Matching the horncores recovered from pit [19] in Trench 117-01 was another small group of ram horncores recovered from the fill of pit [17] which may indicate the presence of hornworking in the vicinity and therefore local artisans (Appendix 5).

7.5 Phase 4: Late medieval

7.5.1 Sealing Roman deposit [69] in Trench 117-03 was a possible levelling layer, context [64]. This deposit was recorded at 11.26m OD and was 0.60m thick, being only recorded in a deeper excavated sondage within the base of the trench. A small assemblage (four sherds) of Roman pottery dating to AD 50-100 was recovered from this deposit was (Appendix 2). A single sherd of Mill Green ware (MG) however, dated to AD 1270-1350, suggests that this deposit was of a later date (Appendix 3). The date of this deposit is, however, difficult to infer due to only a limited area of it being investigated. Its presence stratigraphically below masonry wall [62], however, may suggest that it represents some form of preparatory works for its construction.

7.5.2 Running through the northern half of Trench 117-03 was a masonry wall foundation, context [62]. This wall ran on a northeast-southwest alignment through the trench, 1.40m, continuing both east and west outside the trench limits. The recorded width of the wall was 0.50m but it continued north outside the trench limit. Recorded at 11.89m OD, the wall was 0.70m deep. This masonry wall was composed of shaped and squared flint and chalk blocks bonded with a brown gravelly mortar (Appendix 4). Very occasional late medieval/early post-medieval peg tile was also adhered to the wall with the same mortar. The combination of masonry type, mortar and peg tile suggests a date range for this wall of AD 1300-1600 (*ibid*). The presence of a clearly later re-facing to this wall of a Tudor date (below) also provides a *terminus ante quem* for the date of its construction.

7.6 Phase 5: Tudor

7.6.1 Located at the eastern end of masonry wall [62] was a small brick repair or re-facing, context [65]. This re-facing consisted of a single skin of bricks, four courses high, bonded onto the southern face of masonry wall [62]. The area of the new brickwork measured 0.30m in length and was located at 11.81m OD. The bricks were all unfroged shallow wide Tudor red brick (fabric 3033, 3101) bonded in a firm white lime mortar, noticeably different to the brown mortar used to bond masonry wall [62] (Appendix 4). This illustrated that the masonry wall of possible late medieval date was still in use during the Tudor period.

7.7 Phase 6: Late 19th Century

7.7.1 Running through the southern half of Trench 117-03 was a substantial brick foundation, [61]. Aligned northeast-southwest this foundation ran through the length of trench, some 1.46m, and had a recorded width of 0.74m although it continued south outside the trench limit. Recorded at 11.68m OD, this wall was 1.10m high. The wall was composed of yellow froged London Stock bricks with occasional post-great fire bricks in an English Cross bond illustrating it to have been constructed in the late 19th century (Appendix 4). The lower courses of this foundation stepped outwards. Of note was a York stone capping to the wall of unknown purpose. Also of note was the presence of a Purbeck limestone block upon which the wall appeared to have been constructed. This was not an earlier feature but within the foundation trench for the wall. This was

an anomalous feature as such late 19th century walls do not traditionally need a stone rubble foundation.

7.7.2 The area between late 19th century wall [61] and earlier masonry foundation [62] was backfilled with deposit [63], which contained a vast amount of demolition material including red Tudor bricks, chalk and flint blocks along with later yellow London stock bricks. It would appear that when late 19th century wall [61] was installed the earlier masonry wall was exposed to some degree and may indeed have been used as a retaining wall during construction and ultimately backfilled with rubble. The presence of building material like those within masonry wall [62] within this backfilled deposit suggests that this wall was disturbed and dismantled during the building of late 19th century wall [61].

7.8 Phase 7: Modern

7.8.1 Directly sealing the archaeological deposits in Trench 117-01 was the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.15m OD.

7.8.2 Directly sealing the archaeological deposits in Trench 117-02 was the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.15m OD.

7.8.3 Directly sealing the archaeological sequence in Trench 117-03 was the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.15m OD.

7.8.4 Trench 117-04 saw a concrete pad foundation encompassing its entire southeastern corner. This was sealed by, as was the archaeological sequence recorded, the modern concrete basement slab, located at 12.35m OD.

7.8.5 Trench 117-06 exclusively recorded modern concrete and modern deposits. These were recorded to a depth of 11.07m OD where excavation could not be continued beyond. These were sealed by the modern concrete basement slab, located at 12.35m OD.

7.8.6 Trench 117-07 also exclusively recorded modern deposits which were associated with a live modern service which runs through the centre of the trench. This was sealed by the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.35m OD.

7.9 10 Fenchurch Avenue

7.10 Phase 1: Natural

7.10.1 Natural deposits were recorded in three of the five evaluation trenches in 10 Fenchurch Avenue. Trench 10-03 recorded potential natural brickearth, context [315], at 10.90m OD. This deposit was, however, only recorded within a hand-augered borehole.

7.10.2 Trench 10-05 recorded a natural sand deposit, context [317], at 10.35m OD. This deposit was only recorded within a hand-augered borehole.

7.10.3 Trench 10-06 recorded a natural gravel deposit, context [318], 10.08m OD. This was overlain by a layer of natural brickearth, context [311], at 10.46m OD. This sequence of natural deposits was only recorded with a hand-augered borehole.

7.11 Phase 2: Roman

7.11.1 The earliest deposit recorded in evaluation Trench 10-01 was an undated layer of made ground, [316]. This deposit consisted of a greyish brown clay silt and was located at 12.07m OD. This layer was only encountered within a small area of the southwestern corner of the trench and due to these constraints it remained unexcavated and therefore undated. The Ordnance Datum height of this deposit, however, suggests that it may have been Roman although this cannot be determined precisely.

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- 7.11.2 Trench 10-03 recorded a sequence of three undated deposits, contexts [312], [313] and [314], sealing the natural brickearth [315]. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12.20m OD and had a combined thickness of 1.30m, and consisting of a grey brown clay silt, [312], overlying two deposits of apparently redeposited brickearth, [313] and [314]. This sequence of deposits was only recorded within a hand-augered borehole and can therefore only provide limited information. This also meant that the sequence remained undated; however, it seems reasonable to postulate that they are of Roman date due to their Ordnance Datum height and the nature of their soil composition.
- 7.11.3 A sequence of Roman deposits was recorded within Trench 10-05 sealing the natural sands [317], contexts [300], [304], [305] and [306]. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12m OD and had a combined thickness of 1.65m. Deposits [300], [304] and [305] were recorded within a deeper excavated sondage within the trench located outside of areas of truncation. The stratigraphically earliest of these deposits, [306], was only recorded within a hand-augered borehole and consisted of a redeposited brickearth layer 0.90m, although it is highly likely that this unit may comprise other deposits within it. Sealing this was another redeposited brickearth layer, context [305], overlain by a grey brown clay silt, context [304]. Completing the sequence was a further deposit of brown silt clay, [300], from which two sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 50-200 were recovered (Appendix 2). A single fragment of Roman tile was also recovered from deposit [304] which provides an equally broad date range of AD 50-160+ (Appendix 4). Although the artefactual assemblage was very small it was entirely of Roman date, and therefore may be indicative of late first to second century activity.
- 7.11.4 Trench 10-06 recorded a sequence of three deposits, [308], [309] and [310], sealing the natural brickearth [311]. These deposits were all recorded within a hand-augered borehole within the trench. The sequence was recorded at a highest level of 11.30m OD and had a combined thickness of 0.84m. This sequence was composed of a layer of redeposited brickearth, [310], sealed by two deposits of greyish brown clay silt with oyster shell inclusions, contexts [309] and [308]. Sealing this sequence was another layer, context [307], recorded within a sondage in the base of the evaluation trench. This deposit was recorded at 11.80m OD and was 0.50m thick. A small assemblage of Roman pottery dating to AD 250-400 was recovered from this layer was a (Appendix 2). A single fragment of Roman tegula was also recovered from deposit [307] (Appendix 4). It is interesting to note here that this was only one of two deposits from which evidence of Roman activity later than the second century was recovered, here dating from the mid third century onwards.

7.12 Phase 6: 19th Century

- 7.12.1 Cutting through Roman deposit [300] in Trench 10-05 was a late 19th century pit, [301]. Only one edge of this feature was recorded, aligned east-west through the northern half of the evaluation trench. The recorded area of this feature measured 0.85m by 0.40m and was 0.70m deep, being located at 12.25m OD. This feature was backfilled with deposits [302] and [303] which contained fragments of yellow London Stock bricks.

7.13 Phase 7: Modern

- 7.13.1 Recorded in the greater proportion of the eastern area of Trench 10-01 were modern concrete foundations which truncated through this deposit. Sealing this, and the archaeological deposit, was an extensive sequence of modern brick and concrete rubble made ground, 1.30m thick. This was overlain by the modern concrete basement slab, located at 13.40m OD.
- 7.13.2 The archaeological sequence in Trench 10-03 was sealed by an extensive sequence of modern brick and concrete rubble made ground, 1m thick. This was overlain by the modern concrete basement slab located at 13.40m OD.

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- 7.13.3 Trench 10-04 exclusively recorded modern foundations and deposits to a depth of 12.63m OD where no further excavation could proceed due to their presence. These were overlain by the modern concrete basement slab located at 13.40m OD.
- 7.13.4 Sealing the archaeological sequence in Trench 10-05 was an extensive sequence of modern brick and concrete rubble made ground, 0.95m thick. This was overlain by the modern concrete basement slab located at 13.40m OD.
- 7.13.5 Sealing the archaeological sequence in Trench 10-06 was an extensive sequence of modern brick and concrete rubble made ground, 1.40m thick. This was overlain by the modern concrete basement slab located at 13.40m OD.

7.14 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue

7.15 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.15.1 Within 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue only two of the eight evaluation trenches recorded natural deposits or indeed any deposits pre-dating the modern era. Trench 12-14 01 recorded a natural sandy gravel deposit, [609], within a hand-augered borehole at 10.08m OD. This was overlain by a natural brickearth deposit recorded within a central sondage at 10.98m OD.
- 7.15.2 Evaluation trench 12-14 06 also recorded a deposit of natural sandy gravel, [610] at 10.05m OD, sealed by a natural deposit of brickearth, [608], at 10.55m OD. Both these deposits were encountered within a hand-augered borehole.

7.16 Phase 2: Roman

- 7.16.1 As mentioned above only two of the evaluation trenches in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue encountered archaeological deposits pre-dating the modern era. Trench 12-14 01 recorded a layer of redeposited brickearth, [601], directly sealing the natural brickearth at 11.28m OD. This deposit yielded no dating evidence but did contain frequent charcoal flecks suggesting it to be anthropogenic in nature. Sealing this was a 0.25m thick layer of brown clay silt, context [600], located at 11.53m OD. Frequent oyster shell and charcoal illustrated this deposit to be anthropogenic although it yielded no dating evidence. This sequence of two deposits, assumed to be Roman from the Ordnance Datum height at which they are located, was only recorded within a deeper cut sondage within the evaluation trench.
- 7.16.2 Trench 12-14 06 recorded a cut feature truncating the natural brickearth deposit [608]. This cut feature, context [607], was recorded in a limited area of the evaluation trench, c. 0.30m by 0.96, between a series of modern truncations and therefore only a single edge of the feature was recorded. This edge was recorded at 10.87m OD, aligned north-south through the trench, and may represent either a linear feature such as a ditch or a pit. The limited area exposed, however, meant that a definitive interpretation of this feature was not impossible. The cut was filled with a sequence of four deposits, [606], [605], [604] and [603], which had a total depth of 0.63m. Three of the deposits yielded very small pottery assemblages from the Roman period dating to AD 70-160, AD 50-400 and AD 70-100, contexts [606], [604] and [603] respectively (Appendix 2). Despite the small size of these ceramic groups it does suggest a late first century date for their deposition with a *terminus post quem* of AD 70.

7.17 Phase 7: Modern

- 7.17.1 Trench 12-14 01 saw considerable modern truncation along the eastern and southern areas of the trench. Sealing the potential Roman deposit [600] was a 0.75m thick layer of modern brick and concrete rubble made ground which was overlain by modern concrete. This concrete slab represented the modern basement level at 12.48m OD.

- 7.17.2 Trench 12-14 02 exclusively recorded modern deposits down to 1.80m below modern ground level, 10.68m OD. This included considerable concrete pad foundations relating to the extant building. The modern sequence was completed by the concrete basement slab located at 12.48m OD.
- 7.17.3 Trench 12-14 03 recorded a concrete foundation throughout the entirety of the evaluation trench. This considerable foundation was a structural element of the extant building and therefore excavation could not proceed beyond it. The foundation was recorded between 12.07m OD sloping down to 11.72m OD and was sealed by modern brick and concrete rubble and the basement slab, which was located at 12.48m OD.
- 7.17.4 Trench 12-14 04 exclusively recorded substantial concrete foundations throughout the trench located at 11.58m OD, beyond which excavation could not continue. These were sealed by the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.50m OD.
- 7.17.5 Trench 12-14 05 exclusively recorded modern deposits associated with an electric cable located running through the centre of the trench. Excavation within the trench did not proceed due to the presence of the cable. These modern deposits were sealed by the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.50m OD.
- 7.17.6 Cutting through the archaeological sequence in Trench 12-14 06 were a series of extensive modern concrete foundations which truncated deeper. These were sealed by an extensive sequence of modern brick and concrete rubble, 1.40m thick. This was overlain by the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.50m OD.
- 7.17.7 Trench 12-14 07 exclusively recorded modern concrete foundations, located at 12.04m OD, associated with the extant building beyond which excavation could not continue. This was sealed by modern made ground overlain by the modern concrete basement slab located at 12.50m OD.
- 7.17.8 Trench 12-14 08 also exclusively recorded modern intrusions, predominantly two extensive concrete pad foundations, located at 11.86m OD, beyond which excavation could not continue. These foundations were sealed by modern brick and concrete rubble made ground overlain by the modern concrete basement slab, located at 12.50m OD.

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 117 Fenchurch Street

8.2 Trench 117-01

8.2.1 Trench 117-01 recorded natural brickearth overlain by Roman deposits and cut features. These were cut by an extensive early medieval feature and early medieval ditch.

8.3 Trench 117-02

8.3.1 Trench 117-02 recorded natural brickearth overlain by Roman deposits and cut features. These were sealed by evidence for Roman structures including a burnt timber beam and possible hearth. The structural remains and the stratigraphic sequence below were left *in situ*. An early medieval pit cut the Roman sequence.

8.4 Trench 117-03

8.4.1 Trench 117-03 recorded natural sands overlain by Roman deposits, sealed by a late medieval deposit possibly associated with a masonry wall aligned northeast-southwest, which was of a similar date. A Tudor re-facing was recorded within the late medieval masonry wall. The remainder of the trench was located within the construction cut associated with an extensive late 19th brick foundation, also aligned northeast-southwest.

8.5 Trench 117-04

8.5.1 Trench 117-04 recorded a series of Roman deposits and cut features within which were the remains of an area of intact slumped tessellated floor. These remains were left *in situ* and as such the full archaeological sequence and natural deposits was not recorded.

8.6 Trench 117-05

8.6.1 Trench 117-05 was abandoned due to its proposed location within a live plant room. A suitable replacement location could not be found.

8.7 Trench 117-06

8.7.1 Trench 117-06 recorded modern concrete foundations and modern made ground.

8.8 Trench 117-07

8.8.1 Trench 117-07 recorded modern deposits in association with a live modern service which ran north-south through the centre of the trench.

8.9 10 Fenchurch Avenue

8.10 Trench 10-01

8.10.1 Trench 10-01 recorded a heavily truncated small area of an undated archaeological deposit which was most likely of Roman date. This was truncated by a series of modern concrete foundations sealed by modern deposits.

8.11 Trench 10-03

8.11.1 Trench 10-03 recorded natural brickearth sealed by a sequence of undated archaeological deposits which are most likely of Roman date. This was sealed by modern made ground.

8.12 Trench 10-04

8.12.1 Trench 10-04 only recorded modern concrete foundations and associated modern deposits.

8.13 Trench 10-05

8.13.1 Trench 10-05 recorded natural sands sealed by a sequence of archaeological deposits of a Roman date. This was cut by a late 19th century feature which was overlain by modern deposits.

8.14 Trench 10-06

8.14.1 Trench 10-06 recorded natural brickearth sealed by a sequence of archaeological deposits of Roman date. These were overlain modern deposits.

8.15 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue

8.16 Trench 12-14 01

8.16.1 Trench 12-14 01 recorded natural brickearth sealed by a sequence of undated archaeological deposits most likely of Roman date. This was overlain by modern deposits.

8.17 Trench 12-14 02

8.17.1 Trench 12-14 02 recorded modern deposits and intrusions.

8.18 Trench 12-14 03

8.18.1 Trench 12-14 03 recorded a modern concrete foundation.

8.19 Trench 12-14 04

8.19.1 Trench 12-14 04 recorded modern concrete foundations and modern deposits.

8.20 Trench 12-14 05

8.20.1 Trench 12-14 05 recorded modern deposits associated with an *in situ* service.

8.21 Trench 12-14 06

8.21.1 **Trench 12-14 06** recorded natural brickearth into which a Roman feature was cut. This was truncated by considerable modern concrete foundations and intrusions sealed by modern deposits.

8.22 Trench 12-14 07

8.22.1 Trench 12-14 07 recorded modern concrete foundations and modern deposits.

8.23 Trench 12-14 08

8.23.1 Trench 12-14 08 recorded modern concrete foundations modern deposits.

Trench	Top of basement slab (m OD)	Top of Archaeological sequence (m OD)	Top of Natural (m OD)	Total thickness of archaeological sequence (m)
117-01	12.15	11.95	10.95	1.40+
117-02	12.15	11.95	10.88	1.07
117-03	12.15	11.95	9.31	2.64
117-04	12.35	12.15	Not seen	0.50+
10-01	13.40	12.10	Not seen	0.30+
10-03	13.40	12.20	10.90	1.30
10-05	13.40	12.30	10.35	1.95
10-06	13.40	11.80	10.46	1.34
12-14 01	12.48	11.53	10.98	0.55
12-14 06	12.50	10.87	10.50	0.52

Table 1: Ordnance Datum heights on top of basement slab, top of archaeological sequence, top of natural and thickness of recorded archaeology within evaluation trenches with archaeology

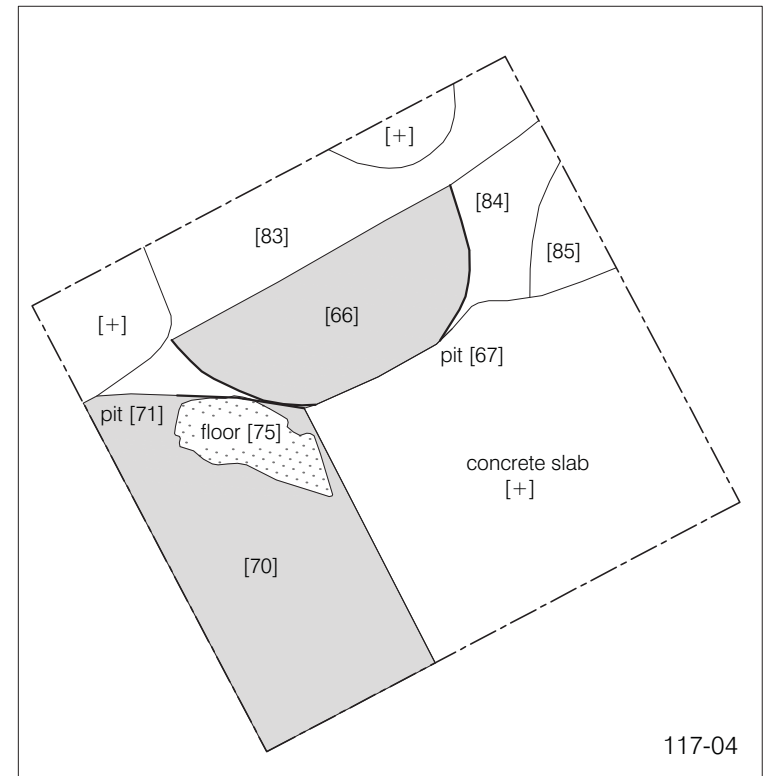
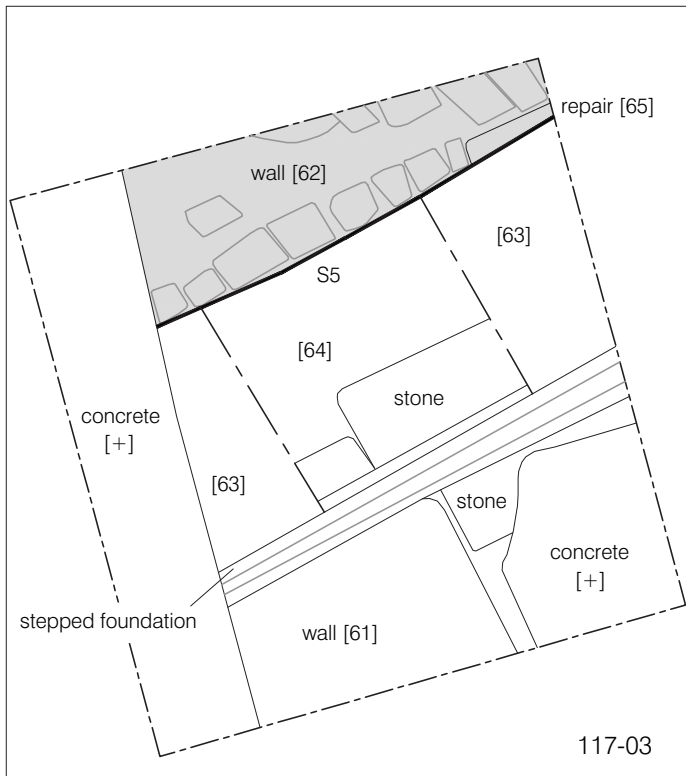
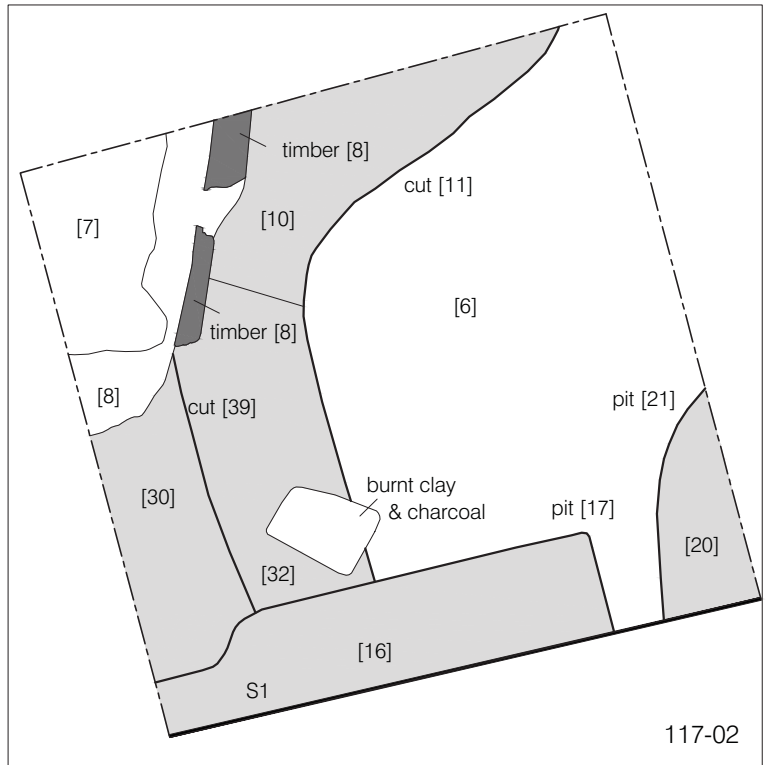
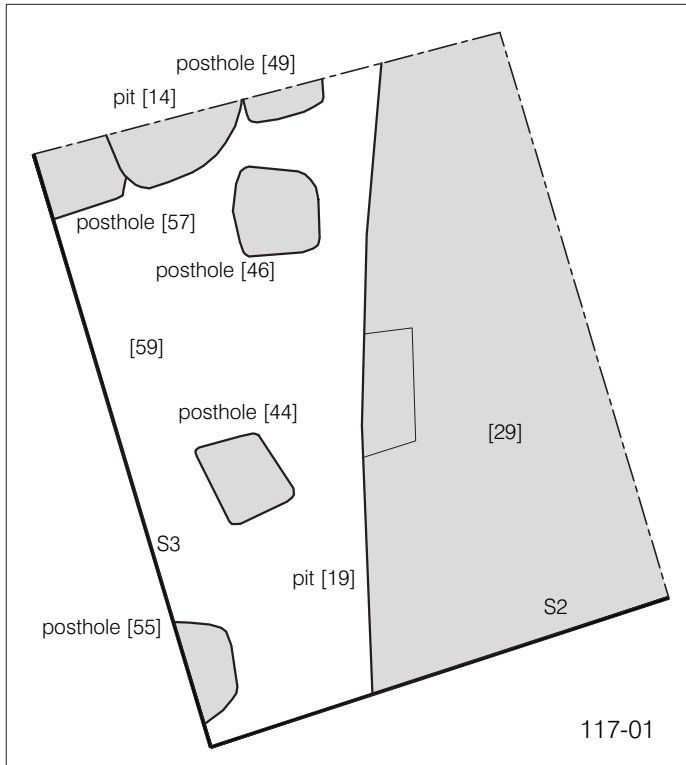
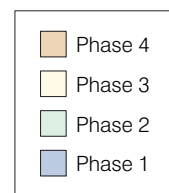
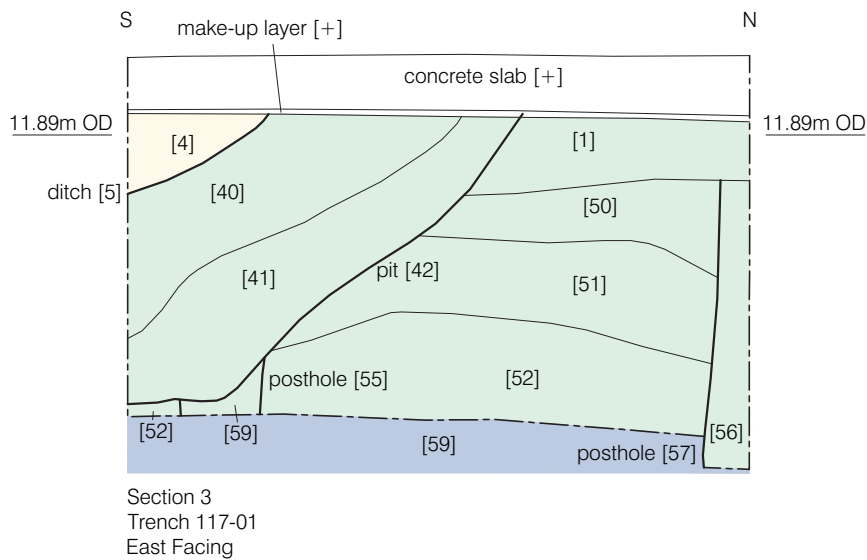
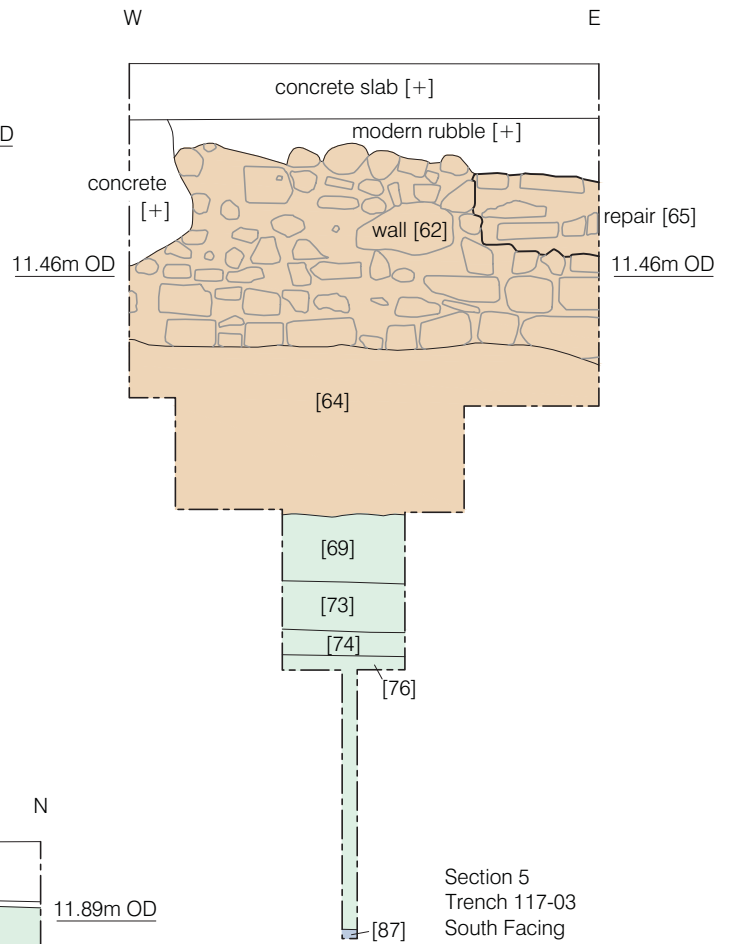
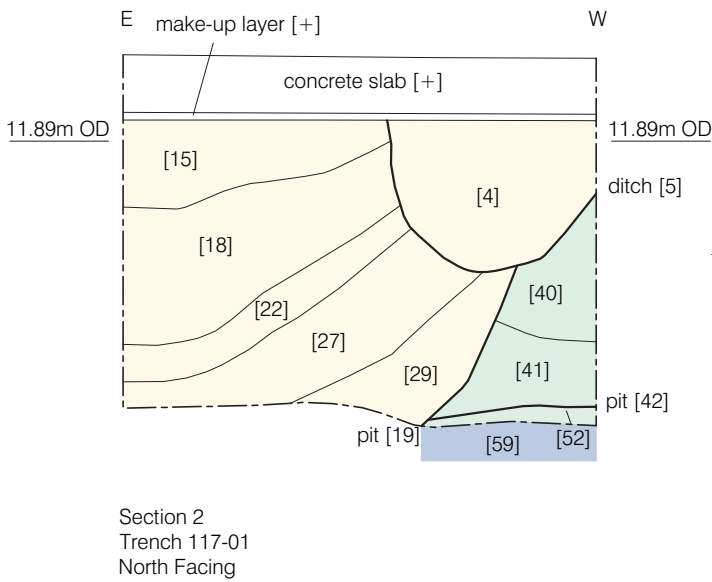
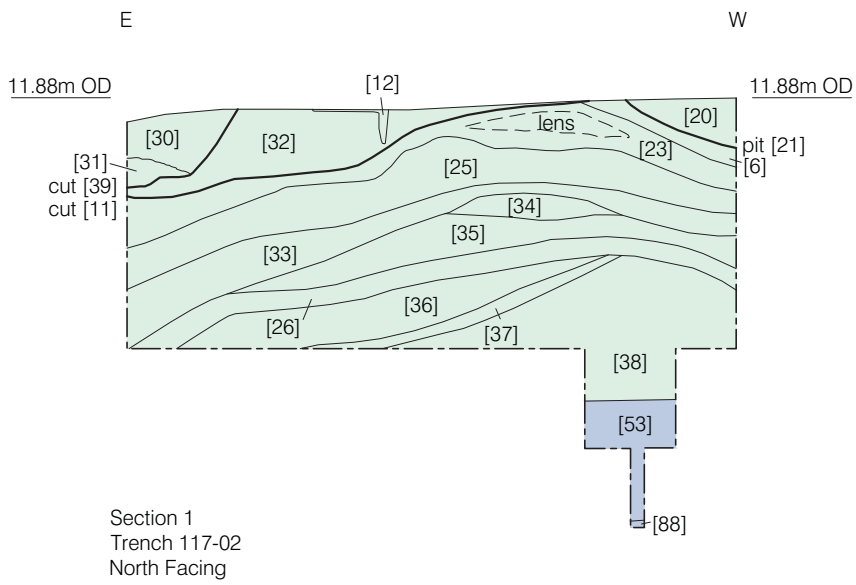
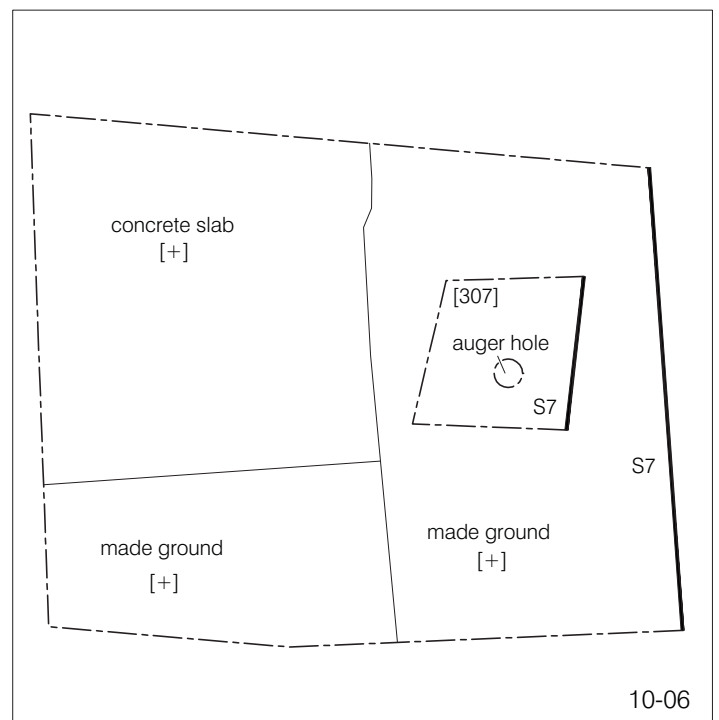
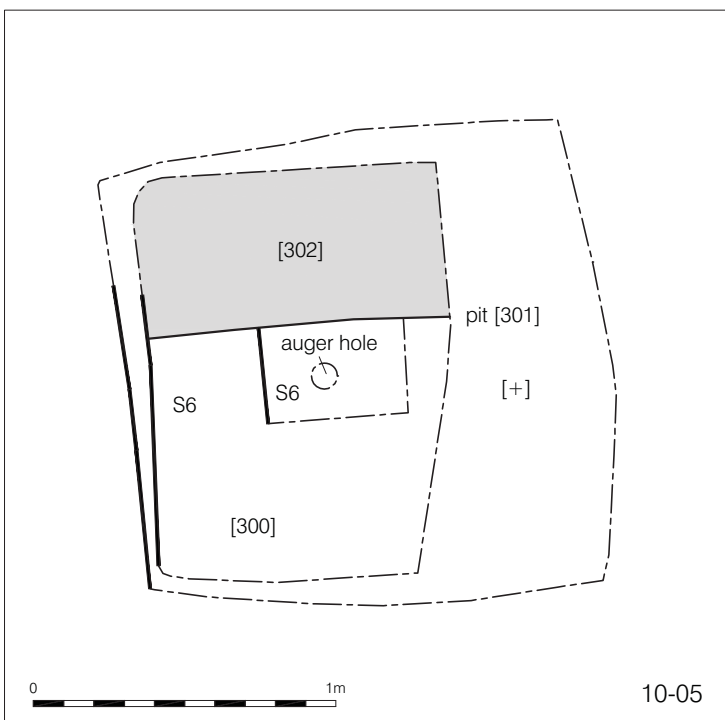
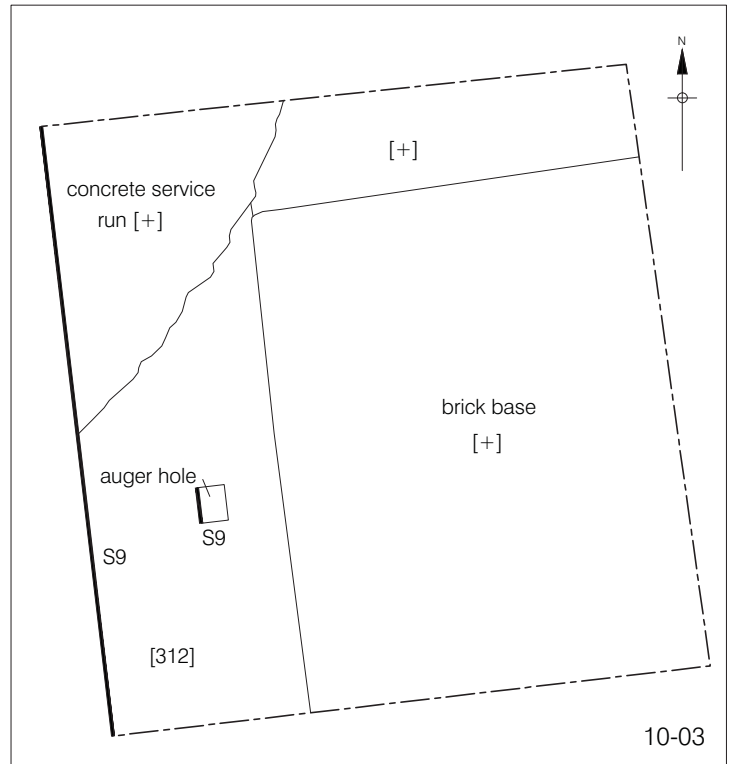
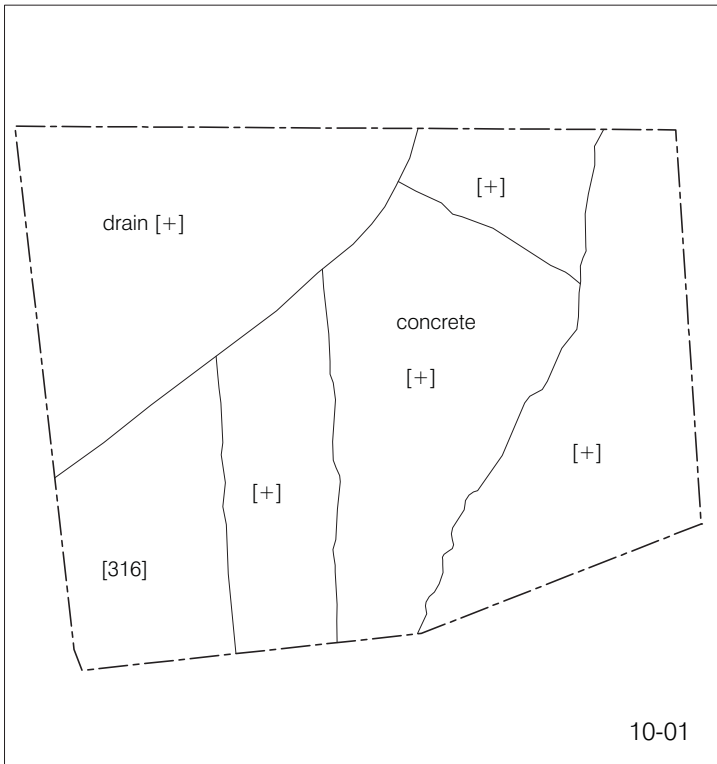


Figure 3
 Trench Plans from 117 Fenchurch Street
 1:25 at A4





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Figure 5
Trench Plans from 10 Fenchurch Avenue
1:25 at A4

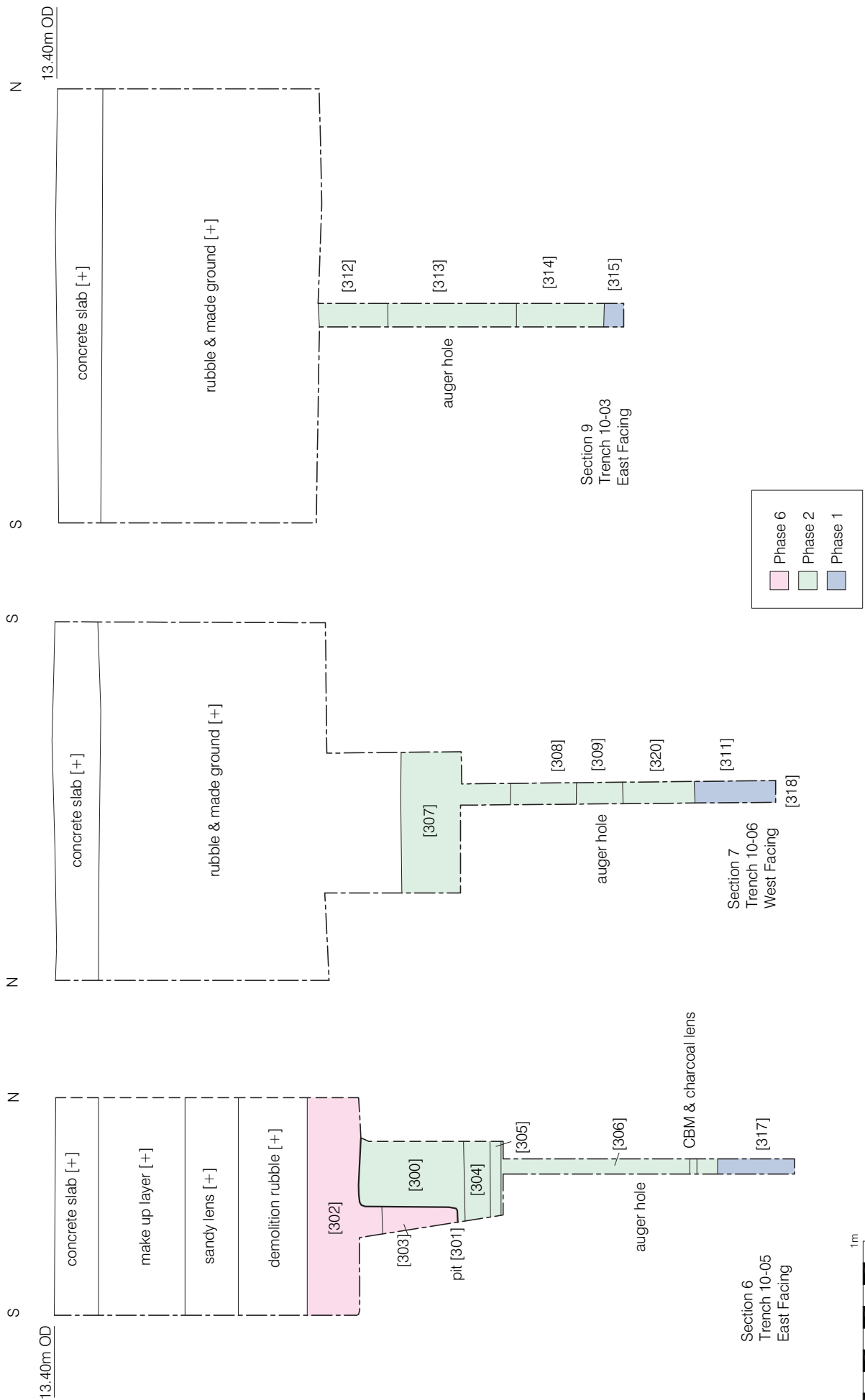
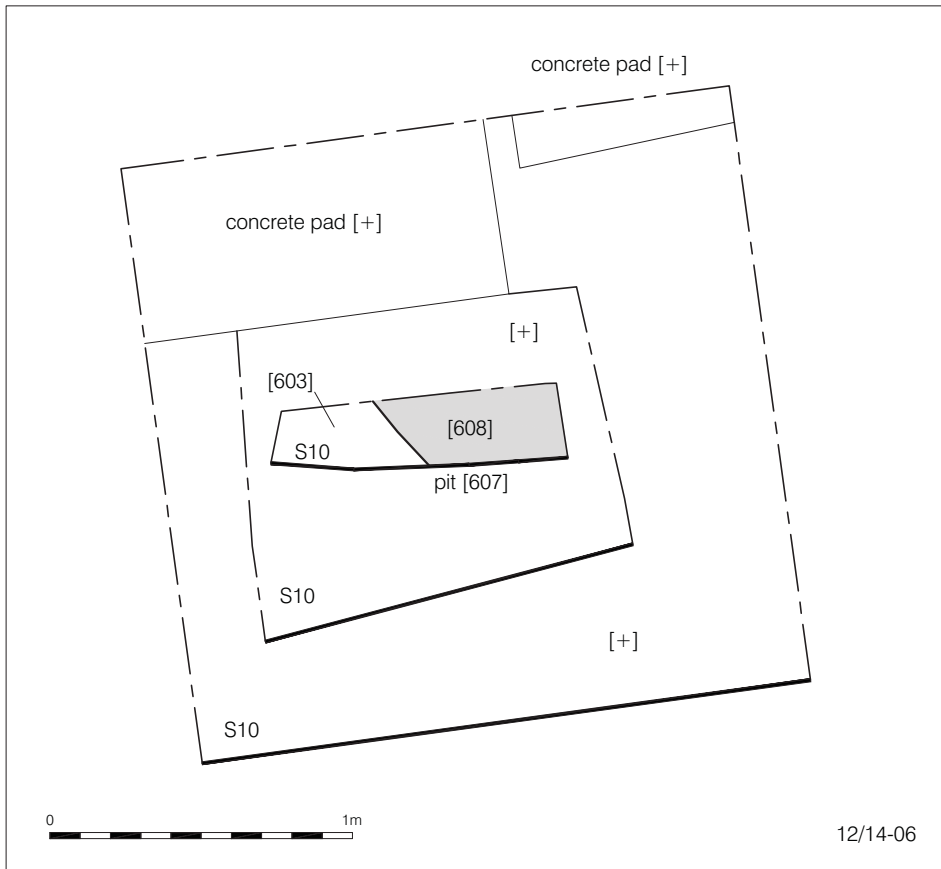
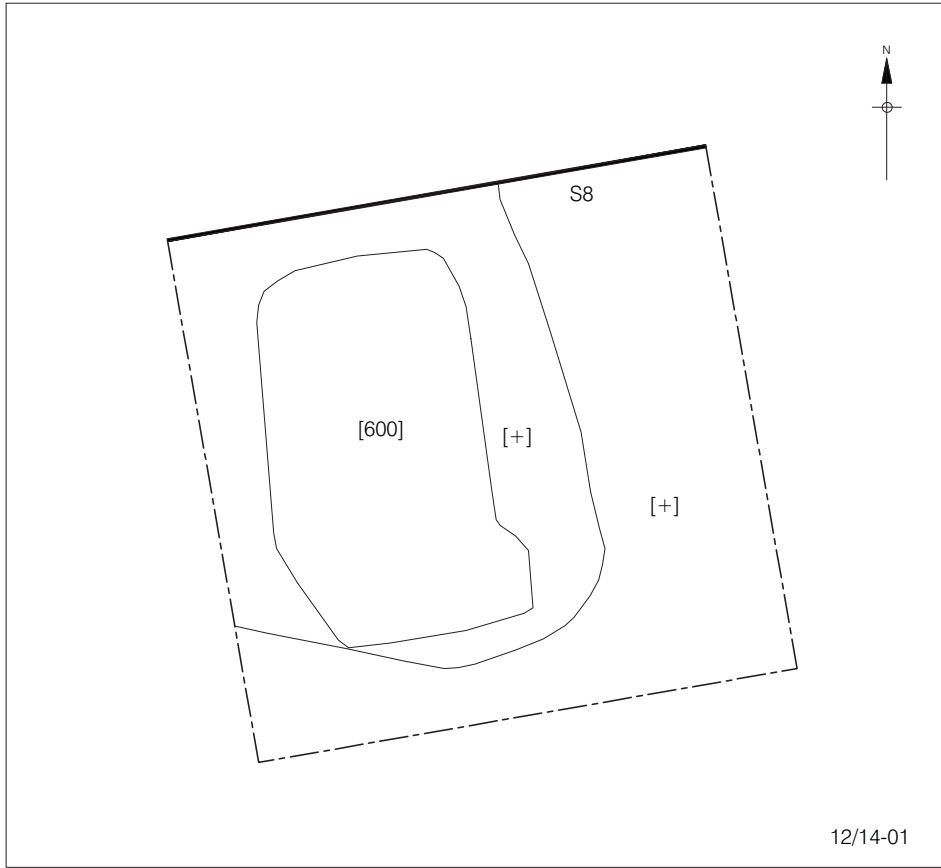
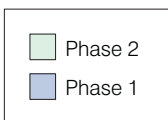
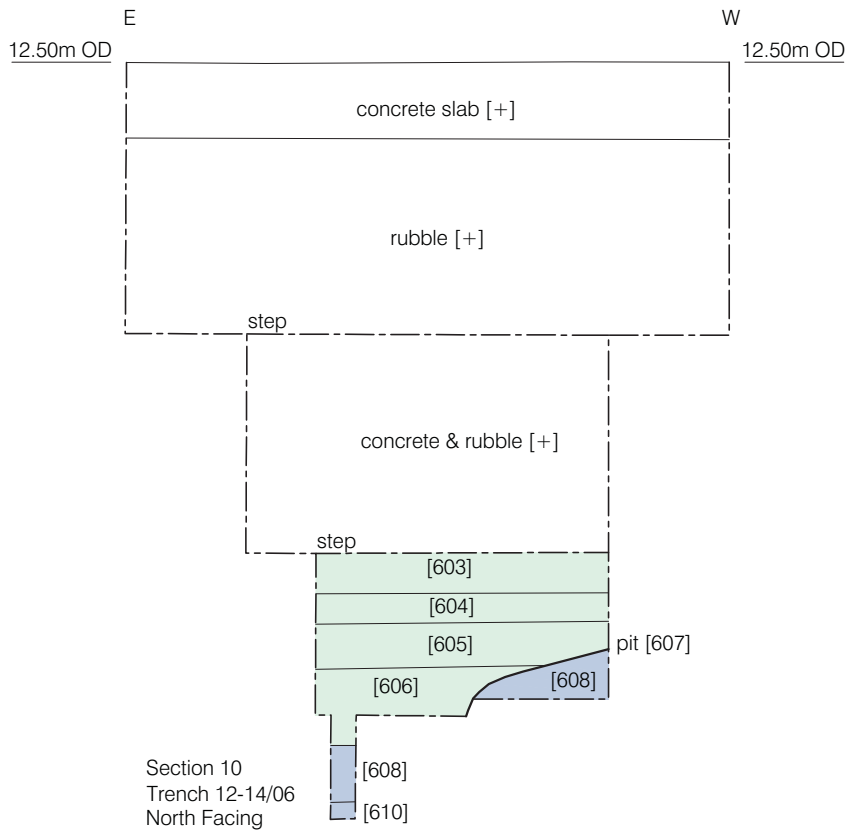
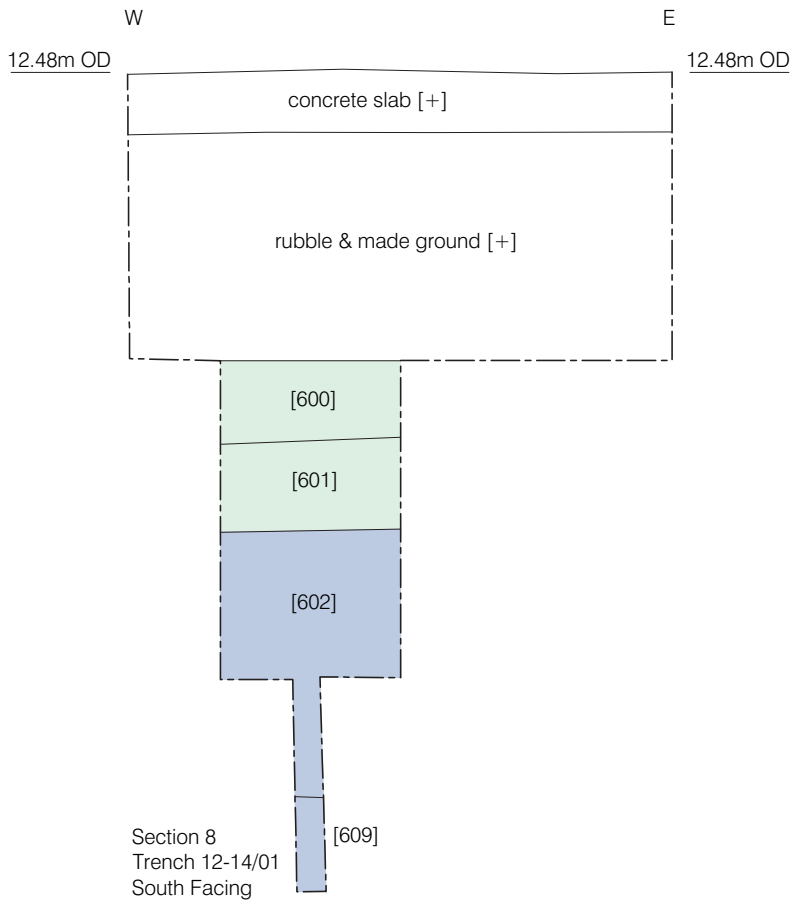


Figure 6
Sections from 10 Fenchurch Avenue
1:25 at A4



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Figure 7
 Trench Plans from 12 - 14 Fenchurch Avenue
 1:25 at A4



0 1m

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Figure 8
Sections from 12 - 14 Fenchurch Avenue
1:25 at A4



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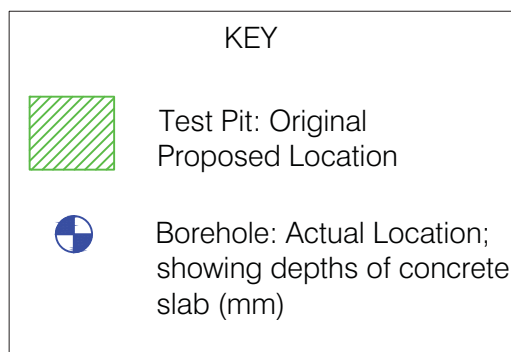


Figure 9
120 Fenchurch Street
1:250 at A4

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Natural deposits

9.1.1 Natural deposits were recorded within all three of the buildings evaluated. Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded in some trenches, but predominantly natural brickearth was recorded. Prior to this phase of fieldwork, it had been extrapolated from previous investigations that the natural brickearth would be located between c.11.50m OD and 11.80m OD (Mills Whipp Projects 2014). In 117 Fenchurch Street the brickearth was recorded at 10.95m OD, 10.88m OD and 9.31m OD. The latter clearly represents a truncated land surface, most likely by an archaeological feature. 10 Fenchurch Avenue recorded natural brickearth between 10.90m OD, 10.35m OD and 10.46m OD. 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue recorded natural brickearth at 10.98m OD and 10.50m OD. Within this range of heights a pattern for the natural brickearth can be discerned; 10.95m OD and 10.88m OD in 117 Fenchurch Street, 10.90m OD in 10 Fenchurch Avenue and 10.98m OD in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue all appear to represent a coherent and relatively level topography. It can therefore be assumed that lower levels of natural brickearth elsewhere across the site illustrate areas of deeper archaeological features. Some 50m southeast of the site excavations at 60-63 Fenchurch Street recorded natural brickearth between 10.65m OD and 10.45m OD and probably reflects the slope to the south down to the Thames (Birbeck and Schuster 2009).

9.2 117 Fenchurch Street

9.2.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrated that archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period to the late 19th century survived in the basement area of 117 Fenchurch Street. Four of the six evaluation trenches recorded complex archaeological sequences directly below the concrete basement slab with little truncation. This therefore suggests considerable survival of multiple phases of archaeological activity across the greater area of 117 Fenchurch Street.

9.2.2 The earliest phase of activity recorded in 117 Fenchurch Street dated to the Roman period. This Roman activity was recorded in all the evaluation trenches which encountered archaeology. This is unsurprising given the location of the site within the urban core of Roman *Londinium*. Indeed a number of archaeological excavations have taken place within the vicinity of the site and recorded considerable Roman remains (Mills Whipp Projects 2014). The Roman remains encountered within the evaluation trenches consists of complex stratigraphic sequences of deposits along with cut features. In two of the evaluation trenches, 117-02 and 117-04, evidence for structural remains were recorded. In Trench 117-02 this took the form of potential hearth along with what appeared to be *in situ* mortar and a timber beam. In Trench 117-04 an area of tessellated surface was also recorded. However the angle at which it lay in the ground suggested that it had slumped into that position as opposed to being *in situ*. Conversely there is a possibility that it may have been dumped within a feature or deposit - its size, however, seems to preclude this. Such hearths and tessellated surfaces have been recorded elsewhere in close proximity to the site, notably at 60-63 Fenchurch Street, which also recorded clay and timber buildings and masonry town houses (Birbeck and Schuster 2009, 29). These structural remains were left *in situ* unexcavated as per the methodology of the evaluation, which also meant that the archaeological sequence below these structures could not be accurately quantified. A later intrusion within Trench 117-02 gave some insight into the stratigraphic sequence below the hearth, which appeared to consist of a number of layers of redeposited brickearth. Although it cannot be accurately determined, such brickearth deposits could relate to Roman clay and timber buildings and it is highly probable that multiple phases of Roman structures will be present across the vast majority of the area of 117 Fenchurch Street. The artefactual assemblages recovered from the deposits suggests that the recorded Roman activity dated to 1st and 2nd centuries although limited evidence was recovered for later, 3rd century, activity.

- 9.2.3 The volume of building material recovered from the various deposits, notably the large assemblages of residual material from the early medieval features, also suggests considerable occupation and settlement during the Roman period. This building material consists of a large assemblage of tegulae, imbrex, tile, brick, tesserae, Kentish ragstone, Hassock sandstone, combed box flue tile and decorated painted wall plaster (Appendix 4). Although this assemblage is not unusual, particularly considering the sites location, it can inform on the types of timber-framed buildings and masonry buildings present not only in the vicinity but also potentially on the site itself. This also adds further weight to the potential for multiple phases and larger areas of Roman buildings.
- 9.2.4 The next phase of activity dates to the early medieval period. This consisted of cut features encountered within two of the evaluation trenches, 117-01 and 117-02. The features contained ceramic assemblages with a consistent date of AD 1050-1150. The features themselves, two pits and a linear, may suggest peripheral activity, although the possibility exists that these features may have related to robbing of Roman masonry structures which are likely to have been extant on the site. This period of activity is also of note as it relates to the development of the medieval town, which first began during the 11th and 12th centuries.
- 9.2.5 The next phase of activity dates to the late medieval period and is exclusively represented by a masonry foundation within Trench 117-03. This foundation, aligned northeast-southwest, was composed of shaped and squared flint and chalk blocks bonded with a brown gravelly mortar. This detail combined with the presence of late medieval/early post-medieval peg tile adhered to the wall in the same mortar suggests a date range of AD 1300-1600 (Appendix 4). Documentary and cartographic evidence for the late medieval and early post-medieval period is ample. The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers purchased a building plot in 1457 fronting onto Fenchurch Street on which to establish their hall, the location of modern day 117 Fenchurch Street. The date of the masonry foundation recorded clearly encompasses this period and therefore it may represent a section of the Ironmongers Hall. However cartographic sources, beginning with Lobel's map of c. 1520, illustrate the site to be not only occupied by the Ironmongers Hall but also by other buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street. Therefore the masonry foundation may also relate to one of these other buildings. No artefacts or other features of this period were recorded during the evaluation but it seems highly likely that other such foundations of this date will be extant elsewhere in 117 Fenchurch Street. This masonry wall saw a small area of re-facing to the southern elevation with new brickwork consisting of Tudor red bricks bonded by different mortar type. This re-facing may relate to a renovation of the entire building or more simply be a localised repair. This cannot be determined precisely, however, from the limited area recorded.
- 9.2.6 The final phase of activity recorded during the evaluation was a considerable 19th century brick foundation recorded in Trench 117-03. This clearly relates to one of the structures illustrated on the numerous cartographic sources for the period and again may relate to a later rebuilding of the Ironmongers Hall although this cannot be conclusively identified at this stage.

9.3 10 Fenchurch Avenue

- 9.3.1 The archaeological evaluation also demonstrated that archaeological deposits were again present across the area of 10 Fenchurch Avenue. Although four of the five evaluation trenches encountered archaeological remains, all of these trenches also recorded considerable modern truncation within them. Along with these truncations a considerable thickness of modern made ground was also recorded throughout the basement area, being between 1.20m and 1.60m thick. It should be noted here, however, that the height of the basement of 10 Fenchurch Avenue is higher than elsewhere across the site and archaeological remains survived here to the highest Ordnance Datum height of any of the three buildings evaluated.
- 9.3.2 The archaeological remains recorded in 10 Fenchurch Avenue were entirely of Roman date, with the exception of a single late 19th century pit in Trench 10-05. Due to the constraints of the various modern intrusions and thickness of modern ground make-up within the evaluation

trenches, much of the archaeological remains encountered were either recorded exclusively in sondages of a limited size or hand-augered boreholes. Therefore the nature of these Roman deposits could not be precisely determined. It appeared that no Roman structural remains were encountered, with the recorded archaeological stratigraphy apparently representing low-grade layers. However it seems highly likely that more complex Roman structures and other features will be present within this location. Indeed some of the recorded deposits may actually relate to structural remains such as clay and timber buildings which are difficult to discern, particularly when excavated in very small areas. As discussed above, a great number of sites in the vicinity have recorded complex sequences of Roman structures and associated features such as roads and paths.

- 9.3.3 Despite the undiagnostic nature of the archaeological deposits, the evaluation did determine the survival of a depth of between 1.30m and 1.95m of archaeological deposits, albeit interspersed by modern truncation encountered at a highest level of 12.30m OD.
- 9.3.4 A previous archaeological investigation within 10 Fenchurch Avenue illustrated similar results to those recorded during the evaluation. This consisted of a geotechnical test pit, directly west of evaluation Trench 10-04, monitored archaeologically (MOLAS 2007). This recorded modern deposits to 1.80m below ground level where archaeological deposits were encountered. This deposit was at least 0.20m thick but the test pit was terminated at 2m below ground level. This compliments the results of evaluation trenches.
- 9.3.5 Due to the limited area of the archaeological deposits excavated in 10 Fenchurch Avenue, very little accompanying artefactual assemblages were recovered. The material culture that was recovered was small and not of any particular significance beyond its use as a dating tool for the deposits excavated during the evaluation. The evidence recovered appeared to suggest that the Roman activity was predominantly of a first and second century date. Limited evidence for later, third and fourth century activity was also recovered however.

9.4 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue

- 9.4.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that archaeological deposits survived within 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue but of only a very limited nature. Two of the eight evaluation trenches recorded archaeological deposits and even those trenches saw considerable truncation. Outside of this truncation considerable depths of modern made ground were again encountered, between 0.95m and 1.63m in thickness.
- 9.4.2 The recorded archaeological remains within 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue were of a very similar nature to 10 Fenchurch Avenue, these being a stratified sequence of deposits of unknown function along with a cut feature of unknown nature. Again, however, it should be considered that where archaeology does survive within 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue it is likely to include areas of intense Roman settlement represented by structures and associated features.
- 9.4.3 What the evaluation trenches did determine within 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue was the survival of a depth of between 0.55m and 0.63m of archaeological deposits, interspersed by considerable intrusive and horizontal truncation, recorded at highest level of 11.53m OD. Therefore in 12-14 Fenchurch Street considerably more truncation was recorded and the archaeological remains were encountered at the lowest Ordnance Datum height.
- 9.4.4 Previous archaeological monitoring of a geotechnical work also recorded a test pit within 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue. Located between evaluation trenches 12-14 06 and 12-14 08, its results again reflected the evaluation findings. In a limited area of the test pit Roman archaeological remains were recorded c. 1.20m below ground level and continued to 2m below ground level where the test pit was terminated (MOLAS 2007). The stratified sequence recorded is of a similar nature to deposits recorded to the west in evaluation Trench 12-14 06, illustrating further archaeological survival, although again heavily truncated.

9.5 120 Fenchurch Street

9.5.1 120 Fenchurch Street saw no evaluation trenches excavated within it. A series of eight cores were drilled through the basement concrete to determine the depth of the concrete. These drilled cores recorded that the thickness of concrete across the basement area of the building, albeit variable, was such that it would truncate into the underlying natural deposits. Therefore this would have truncated the archaeological deposits and features in this building. The results of these drilled cores are tabulated below.

Core No.	Thickness of concrete (metres)	Ordnance Datum height of bottom of truncation (m OD)
A1	1.3	10.95
B1	0.65	11.55
01	2.2	10
02	1.45	10.76
07	3.2	8.91
08	1.25	10.95
09	2.7	9.45
10	2.45	9.75

9.5.2 As the table illustrates, using the heights of natural brickearth found elsewhere across the site, the vast majority of the concrete would truncate either to the top of, or into the natural deposits. Further investigation is due to be undertaken in the southern end of 120 Fenchurch Street (see below) which will confirm whether this truncation continues throughout 120 Fenchurch Street.

9.6 Remaining sequence of evaluation works

9.6.1 Further evaluation work remains to be undertaken across a number of areas of the site in a phased sequence. This sequence of works is as follows:

- Phase 1 Addendum: Evaluation Trench 10-02 to be undertaken imminently (early August), included as an addendum to this report.
- Phase 2A: Two evaluation trenches in 118/119 Fenchurch Street (The Elephant Public House) and further investigative works in the southern area of 120 Fenchurch Street to be undertaken approximately December 2014.
- Phase 2B: Two evaluation trenches in Billiter Square, and any necessary additional excavation, to be undertaken approximately December 2014.
- Phase 3: Investigative works in the National Westminster Bank building on the corner of Fenchurch Street and Billiter Street, the date of which is currently unknown but will be in 2015.

10 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

10.1 Original Research Questions

10.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2014) for the archaeological evaluation outlined a range of aims and objectives structured thematically and by period. These specific research questions are as follows:

Topography

- **What is the nature and OD height of the natural brickearth?**

The natural brickearth was recorded at a range of heights across the evaluation from a highest of 10.98m OD in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue to a lowest of 9.31m OD in 117 Fenchurch Street. A range of the heights across the three basements; 10.90m OD, 10.98m OD and 10.95m OD all appear to represent a relatively level surface and therefore may be indicative of the original topography.

- **What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses or waterlogged ground?**

No evidence for water courses or waterlogged ground was recorded during the evaluation.

- **Has the brickearth and gravel been quarried?**

Although cut features of a Roman date were recorded truncating the natural brickearth, it is currently considered unlikely that these represent quarrying of the underlying natural deposits.

- **What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, of the existing basement and or previous modern foundation works?**

-

The existing basements truncated the archaeological sequence in many places but, with the exception of 120 Fenchurch Street, not wholesale into the natural deposits. However, many of the substantial concrete pad foundations, notably in 12-14 and 10 Fenchurch Avenue, truncated the entire sequence into the natural deposits. It also appears that the entire concrete basement slab of 120 Fenchurch Street truncates the sequence to the top of, and into, the natural deposits as the basement slab was recorded as being between 1.25m thick and 3.2m thick.

Prehistoric

- **If the pre-Roman land surface is encountered, are there any indications of prehistoric activity, worked flints or any cut features within its surface?**

No evidence of prehistoric activity, including worked flints or cut features was recorded during the evaluation.

- **Is there any evidence for pre-Roman soil development?**

No evidence for pre-Roman soil was recorded during the evaluation.

Early Roman (pre-urban)

- **Is there any indication of early Roman quarrying on the site?**

Cut features of a Roman date were recorded truncating the natural brickearth but their small size suggests that they did not represent quarrying of the underlying natural.

- **Is there any indication for the presence of an early Roman managed landscape, possibly including levelling dumps, raising the land surface or drainage schemes?**

Various layers of a Roman date were recorded sealing the natural brickearth in a number of the evaluation trenches. It seems highly likely that at least some of these represent a managed surface being raised and levelled. No evidence for drainage schemes was encountered.

- **Is there any evidence for early Roman roads?**

Although a compacted gravel deposit of Roman date was recorded lower in the stratigraphic sequence in section within one of the evaluation trenches, its thickness and overall dimensions suggests that it was unlikely to represent a road.

- **Is there any indication of an early Roman cemetery?**

No evidence for an early Roman cemetery was encountered.

Roman (urban)

- **Is there evidence for early Roman settlement on the site?**

Considerable evidence for Roman settlement was recorded during the evaluation. This took the form of deposits, cut features and structural elements. The dating of these features however is broad but the vast majority of activity recorded appeared to date to late 1st century to the first half of the 2nd century.

- **Is there any evidence for a road on the site or the distribution of 2nd century and later insulae?**

No evidence for a road or therefore the distribution of the insulae was recorded during the evaluation.

- **Is there evidence for the distribution of buildings and boundaries with the insula?**

Although evidence for Roman buildings was encountered, the limited nature of the evaluation trenches meant that the size, distribution and boundaries of the building plots could not accurately determined.

- **Is there evidence for the road to Aldgate or can this be better assigned to 60-63 Fenchurch Street investigation?**

No evidence for the road to Aldgate was recorded during the evaluation.

- **Is the early settlement of a domestic or industrial nature?**

The early settlement appears to be of a domestic nature as represented by the finds assemblage. The pottery was of a domestic nature and the animal bone assemblage showed no indicators of industry. Only a few pieces of slag in the metal and small finds hint at industrial activity.

- **Is there evidence for the Boudiccan and Hadrianic conflagrations?**

Some evidence for burning was recorded in relation to possible hearth and a burnt timber was also encountered. However it seems unlikely that this relates to one of the two major conflagrations of the Boudiccan revolt and the Hadrianic period as a more substantial deposit would be expected.

- **Is there evidence for later higher status stone buildings on the site?**

No direct evidence for stone buildings was recorded during the evaluation. However the considerable assemblage of Roman building material recovered included higher status items. This assemblage along with the large fragment of tessellated pavement slumped with Trench 117-04 strongly suggests that higher status stone buildings will survive in the area of the site.

- **Is there evidence for Dark earth?**

No evidence for dark earth was recorded during the evaluation.

- **How thick is the Roman stratigraphy across the site?**

The Roman stratigraphy varied in thickness across the site. In 117 Fenchurch Street it ranged from 1.40m to 1.07m. In 10 Fenchurch Avenue it ranged from 1.95m to 1.30m and in 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue it was c. 0.50m thick.

Medieval

- **Is there evidence for the Alfredian town or 9th century road realignments?**

No evidence for the Alfredian town or 9th century road realignments was encountered during the evaluation.

- **Is there any evidence for medieval chalk and mortar walls?**

A single wall foundation composed of squared and shaped blocks of chalk and flint, bonded with a brown gravelly mortar, was recorded during the evaluation. This wall was recorded in evaluation Trench 117-03 and was dated to AD 1300-1600.

- **Is there any evidence for medieval cellars or cess pits?**

No evidence for medieval cellars or cess pits was encountered.

- **Is there any evidence for industrial activity e.g. bell founding, lime burning, metal working or tanning?**

No archaeological features indicating industrial activity were recorded during the evaluation. However the animal bone assemblage contains a concentration of horncores indicating the presence of hornworking during this period along with two fragments of deer antler, also indicating antler working (Appendix 5). A single fragment of a crucible was also recovered within the ceramic assemblage (Appendix 3). Although this evidence limited, it is still sufficient to suggest some artisan work in the local vicinity.

- **Is there evidence for the original Ironmongers Hall in the south-eastern part of the site?**

A wall foundation composed of squared and shaped blocks of chalk and flint, bonded with a brown gravelly mortar, was recorded in the southwestern area of the site, Trench 117-03. This wall was dated to AD 1300-1600 and therefore fits the date range and location of the site to potentially relate to the Ironmongers Hall. However it cannot be ruled out that the wall may

instead relate to one of the tenement buildings known to be fronting onto Fenchurch Street within this time frame.

- **Is there evidence for the 'real tennis' court to the west of Ironmongers Hall?**

No evidence for the 'real tennis' court was encountered during the evaluation.

- **Is there evidence for Fuller's Hall in the north-eastern part of the site?**

No evidence for the Fuller's Hall was encountered.

- **Is there evidence for buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street, Fen Court, Fishmongers Alley and Culver Alley?**

As stated above a wall foundation dating to AD 1300-1600 was recorded in the southeastern area of the site and may potentially represent part of the Ironmongers Hall or indeed another building fronting onto Fenchurch Street.

Post-Medieval

- **What are the truncation levels from the 19th century and later basements?**

Little evidence of truncation from 19th century basements was recorded during the evaluation. The vast majority of truncation came from the construction of the existing buildings.

- **Is there evidence for 16th century and later foundations fronting onto Fenchurch Street, Billiter Street and Billiter Square?**

As already mentioned a chalk and flint wall foundation was recorded in the southeastern corner of the site. The date of this is AD 1300-1600 and may represent a building fronting onto Fenchurch Street or the Ironmongers Hall. Within this wall a small area of re-facing was recorded in this wall which was undertaken during the Tudor period. Therefore this wall alteration may relate to a larger scale rebuilding episode during the 16th century.

- **Is there evidence for activity associated with St Gabriel's church yard (Fen Church) on the western side of the site?**

No evidence for activity associated with St Gabriel's church yard was encountered.

- **Is there evidence of Great Fire deposits in the south-western part of the site as indicated on Ogilby's map of 1677?**

No evidence for Great Fire deposits were encountered in the southwestern area of the site.

- **Is there evidence for the later Ironmongers hall in the south-eastern part of the site and the footings of the 19th century buildings on the remainder of the site?**

A substantial 19th century brick foundation was recorded in southeastern area of the site, the location of the Ironmongers Hall. The date of this wall is late 19th century, which may preclude it relating to the rebuilt Hall.

- **Is there evidence for WWII bomb damage?**

No evidence for WWII bomb damage was encountered.

- **What ground truncation has been caused by the construction of the existing building on the site?**

The construction of 117 Fenchurch Street saw limited truncation to underlying deposits as illustrated by the presence of archaeology directly below the concrete slab. Buildings 10 and 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue, however, saw considerable truncation, notably 12-14, where large concrete foundations and footings disturbed the underlying ground deposits to beyond the natural strata. 10 Fenchurch Avenue also saw considerable below ground truncation but not to the same extent as 12-14. 120 Fenchurch Street saw the greatest amount of truncation where the concrete basement slab was recorded as being between 1.25m and 3.2m thick. This truncated all deposits across the entire area to the natural deposits.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan_no	Section_no	CTX_Type	CTX_Description	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Level_high	CTX_Level_low	Phase	Phase_Period
0												
1	117-01	1	3, 4	Layer	Early medieval layer or fill	0.95	0.32	0.26	11.96		3	Early medieval
2	117-01		4	Fill	Fill of extensive pit [19]			0.09	11.95		3	Early medieval
3				VOID	VOID							
4	117-01		2, 4	Fill	Fill of linear feature [5]	2.4	0.65	0.54	11.95		3	Early medieval
5	117-01	5	2, 4	Cut	Linear ditch aligned northeast-southwest	2.4	0.65	0.54	11.95	11.41	3	Early medieval
6	117-02	117-02	1	Layer	Layer of redeposited brickearth			0.08	11.9	11.87	2	Roman
7	117-02	117-02		Layer	Layer of burnt and disturbed building material, may represent an area of Roman building				11.92		2	Roman
8	117-02	117-02		Timber	Degraded and heavily burnt remains of a timber, potentially part of a Roman structure	0.8	0.2	0.04	11.91	11.88	2	Roman
9	117-02	117-02		Fill	Levelled layer of demolition material, apparently within cut [39] relating to a potential Roman				11.84		2	Roman

10	117-02	117-02								0.12	11.9			2	Roman
			Fill	structure											
				Layer of gravel bedding material within cut [39] relating to a potential Roman structure											
11	117-02	117-02	1								11.9			2	Roman
			Cut	structure											
				Cut relating to a possible Roman building											
12	117-02	117-02	1							0.01	11.88		11.87	2	Roman
			Fill	structure											
				This deposit of burnt material within cut [11] which may represent a Roman structure											
13	117-01		4							0.68	11.94			2	Roman
			Fill	structure											
				Fill of possible pit [14]											
14	117-01		4					0.1		1.14	11.94		10.79	2	Roman
			Cut	structure											
				Cut for possible pit											
15	117-01		2							0.3	11.95			3	Early medieval
			Fill	structure											
				Fill of extensive pit [19]											
16	117-02									0.84	11.9			3	Early medieval
			Fill	structure											
				Fill of pit [17]											
17	117-02	17						0.44		0.84	11.9		11.06	3	Early medieval
			Cut	structure											
				Cut for pit											
18	117-01		2, 4							0.68	11.89		11.67	3	Early medieval
			Fill	structure											
				Fill of extensive pit [19]											
19	117-01	19	2, 4					1.52		2.34	11.94		9.6	3	Early medieval
			Cut	structure											
				Cut for large pit											
20	117-02	21	1							0.16	11.9			2	Roman
			Fill	structure											
				Fill of probable pit [21]											
21	117-02	21	1					0.3		0.16	11.9		11.65	2	Roman
			Cut	structure											
				Cut for a probable pit											
22	117-01		2							0.58	11.67		11.15	3	Early medieval
			Fill	structure											
				Fill of pit [19]											
23	117-02		1							0.16	11.85		11.45	2	Roman
			Layer	structure											
				Layer of unknown											

24					VOID														
25	117-02		1		Layer						11.75	11.38	2						Roman
26	117-02		1		Layer						11.42	11.08	2						Roman
27	117-01		2, 4		Fill						11.73		3						Early medieval
28	117-01		4		Fill						11.79	11.55	3						Early medieval
29	117-01		2, 3, 4		Fill						11.47		3						Early medieval
30	117-02		1		Fill						11.83	11.8	2						Roman
31	117-02	31	1		Fill						11.68	11.63	2						Roman
32	117-02	117-02	1		Fill						11.88	11.58	2						Roman
33	117-02		1		Layer						11.6	11.38	2						Roman
34	117-02		1		Layer						11.56	11.48	2						Roman
35	117-02		1		Layer						11.5	11.49	2						Roman

36	117-02			1			Layer								0.13		11.36	11.05	2	Roman
37	117-02			1			Layer								0.04		11.36	11.05	2	Roman
38	117-02			1			Layer								0.88		11.35	11.05	2	Roman
39	117-02	117-02		1			Cut		1.04	0.38					0.26		11.88	11.62	2	Roman
40	117-01			2, 3			Fill								0.25		11.95		2	Roman
41	117-01			2, 3			Fill								0.47		11.89		2	Roman
42	117-01			2, 3			Cut		1.05	0.33					1		11.95	10.96	2	Roman
43	117-01						Fill								0.27		10.98		2	Roman
44	117-01	44					Cut		0.31	0.26					0.27		10.98	10.77	2	Roman
45	117-01						Fill								0.12		10.99		2	Roman
46	117-01	46					Cut		0.33	0.26					0.12		10.99	10.86	2	Roman
47	117-01			4			Fill								0.82		11.93		2	Roman
48	117-01			4			Fill								0.13		11.17		2	Roman
49	117-01			49			Cut								0.19		11.17	10.98	2	Roman
50	117-01			3			Layer								0.3		11.74		2	Roman
51	117-01			3			Layer								0.3		11.55		2	Roman

52	117-01	52	2, 3	Layer	Layer of redeposited brickearth				0.35	11.29	11.21	2	Roman
53	117-02		1	Layer	Natural brickearth					10.88		1	Natural
54	117-01		3	Fill	Fill of possible posthole [55]				0.16	11.16		2	Roman
55	117-01	44	3	Cut	Cut for possible posthole	0.31	0.16		0.16	11.16	10.96	2	Roman
56	117-01		3	Fill	Primary fill of possible posthole [57]				0.95	11.74		2	Roman
57	117-01	44	3, 4	Cut	Cut for possible posthole	0.2	0.18		0.95	11.74	10.79	2	Roman
58	117-01		4	Fill	Secondary fill of possible posthole [57]				0.95	11.78		2	Roman
59	117-01	59	2, 3	Layer	Natural brickearth					10.95		1	Natural
60	117-01		4	Fill	Primary fill of pit [14]				0.72	11.51		2	Roman
61	117-03	117-03		Masonry	Late 19th century brick foundation, apparently set on Purbeck limestone blocks and also capped at its highest level by York stone slabs	1.46	0.74		1.1	11.68		6	19th century
62	117-03	117-03	5	Masonry	Masonry foundation composed of shaped and squared flint and chalk blocks	1.4	0.4		0.7	11.89	11.81	4	Late medieval
63	117-03	117-03		Fill	Rubble backfill between masonry wall [62] and later 19th century wall [61] deposited post				1	11.94	11.87	6	19th century

64	117-03	117-03	5	Layer	construction of [61] Layer of made ground possibly associated with the construction of masonry wall [62]					0.6	11.26	11.16	4	Late medieval
65	117-03	117-03	5	Masonry	Brick repair/refacing to masonry wall [62] consisting of only a single skin of 3 courses of brick	0.3	0.1	0.25	11.81			5	Tudor	
66	117-04			Fill	Fill of possible pit [67]			0.15	12.01			2	Roman	
67	117-04	67		Cut	Cut for probable Roman pit	0.95	0.35	0.33	12.01	11.68		2	Roman	
68	117-04			Fill	Primary fill of possible pit [67]			0.18	11.85			2	Roman	
69	117-03		5	Layer	Layer of made ground			0.22	10.68			2	Roman	
70	117-04			Fill	Fill of pit [71]			0.24	12.04			2	Roman	
71	117-04	71		Cut	Cut for probable pit	1.3	0.64	0.24	12.04	11.8		2	Roman	
72	117-04	72		Fill	Fill of pit [71]			0.1	12.04	12.02		2	Roman	
73	117-03		5	Layer	Layer of made ground			0.2	10.46			2	Roman	
74	117-03		5	Layer	Layer of made ground			0.08	10.3			2	Roman	
75	117-04	75		Masonry	Area of intact tessellated floor composed of large border sized tessera which has apparently slumped into another feature as illustrated by the angled position it lies in the ground	0.51	0.3	0.12	12.04	11.85		2	Roman	

76	117-03	5	Layer	Layer of made ground		0.85	10.21	2	Roman
77	117-04	77	Layer	Opus signinum and mortar bedding for slumped tessellated surface [75] Deposit of made ground		0.02	12.03	2	Roman
78	117-04	78	Layer	Deposit of made ground		0.16	12.01	2	Roman
79	117-04	79	Layer	Deposit of made ground		0.08	11.85	2	Roman
80	117-04	80	Layer	Deposit of made ground			11.77	2	Roman
81	117-04	81	layer	Deposit of made ground			11.79	2	Roman
82	117-04	82	Layer	Deposit of made ground			11.68	2	Roman
83	117-04	83	Layer	Deposit of made ground			11.65	2	Roman
84	117-04	84	Layer	Deposit of made ground			12	2	Roman
85	117-04	85	Layer	Deposit of made ground			12.04	2	Roman
86	117-04	86	Layer	Deposit of made ground			11.89	2	Roman
87	117-03	5	Layer	Natural brickearth			9.31	1	Natural
88	117-02	1	Layer	Natural gravels			10.48	1	Natural
300	10-05	6	Layer	Layer of made ground		0.5	12	2	Roman
301	10-05	6	Cut	Cut of 19th century pit	0.85	0.7	12.25	6	19th century
302	10-05	6	Fill	Fill of pit [301]		0.36	12.25	6	19th century
303	10-05	6	Fill	Fill of pit [301]		0.35	11.9	6	19th century
304	10-05	6	Layer	Layer of made ground		0.11	11.53	2	Roman
305	10-05	6	Layer	Layer of made ground		0.05	11.4	2	Roman
306	10-05	6	Layer	Layer of made ground		0.9	11.35	2	Roman

307	10-06	10-06	7	Layer	Layer of made ground						11.8	2	Roman
308	10-06	10-06	7	Layer	Layer of unknown function				0.5		11.3	2	Roman
309	10-06	10-06	7	Layer	Layer of unknown function				0.3		11	2	Roman
310	10-06	10-06	7	Layer	Layer of unknown function				0.22		10.78	2	Roman
311	10-06	10-06	7	Layer	Natural brickearth				0.3		10.46	1	Natural
312	10-03	10-03	9	Layer	Layer of made ground				0.3		12.2	2	Roman
313	10-03	10-03	9	Layer	Layer of made ground				0.6		11.9	2	Roman
314	10-03	10-03	9	Layer	Layer of redeposited brickearth				0.4		11.3	2	Roman
315	10-03	10-03	9	Layer	Natural brickearth						10.9	1	Natural
316	10-01	10-01		Layer	Layer of made ground						12.07	2	Roman
317	10-05	10-05	6	Layer	Natural sands						10.35	1	Natural
318	10-06	10-06	7	Layer	Natural gravel						10.08	1	Natural
600	12/14-01	12/14-01	8	Layer	Possible occupation layer				0.25		11.53	2	Roman
601	12/14-01	601	8	Layer	Layer of redeposited brickearth				0.3		11.28	2	Roman
602	12/14-01	602	8	Layer	Natural brickearth						10.98	1	Natural
603	12/14-06	12/14-06	10	Fill	Fill of feature [607]				0.21		10.87	2	Roman
604	12/14-06	604	10	Fill	Fill of feature [607]				0.2		10.75	2	Roman
605	12/14-06	605	10	Fill	Fill of feature [607]				0.3		10.65	2	Roman
606	12/14-06	12/14-06	10	Fill	Fill of feature [607]				0.35		10.5	2	Roman
607	12/14-06	607	10	Cut	Heavily truncated possible pit	0.96	0.3		0.63		10.87	2	Roman

608	12/14-06	10	Layer	Natural brickearth					10.55	1	Natural
609	12/14-01	8	Layer	Natural sands					10.08	1	Natural
610	12/14-06	10	Layer	Natural sands and gravels					10.05	1	Natural

APPENDIX 2: ROMAN POTTERY

Fen14 Roman Pottery Assessment – Katie Anderson

An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 182 sherds, weighing 3253g was recovered from the evaluation, from 33 contexts (see Table 1). The pottery ranged in date from the earlier Roman period (mid-late 1st century AD), to the later Roman period (3rd century AD), however the majority of the assemblage was early-mid Roman in date, with a suggested peak of AD70-160. There was limited evidence for activity after this period, although three contexts contained material dating mid 3rd-4th century AD, thus suggesting there was activity into the later Roman period.

A range of fabrics were identified, with coarse, sandy wares accounting for 40% of the total assemblage. Imported wares included three sherds of Samian (two South Gaulish and one East Gaulish). 13 amphora sherds were recovered, with Baetican products the most commonly occurring. Romano-British wares included Highgate Wood wares, North Kent Shelly wares and Verulamium whitewares. More unusual sherds included a Nene Valley colour-coated sherd from a castor-box (27).

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Spotdate
0	10	50	AD70-150
1	37	439	AD70-150
2	11	108	AD250-400
4	4	225	AD70-150
6	5	119	AD50-120
7	1	24	AD70-150
12	1	4	AD50-200
13	4	61	AD200-400
15	14	279	AD70-160
16	3	31	AD70-160
18	10	237	AD70-160
22	5	166	AD70-100
23	5	80	AD70-150
25	3	10	AD70-160
27	6	75	AD240-400
28	4	16	AD70-150
29	9	453	AD70-150
41	1	11	AD50-150

47	1	11	AD50-400
50	2	8	AD70-400
64	4	43	AD50-100
66	10	139	AD150-400
68	8	83	AD120-160
69	2	34	AD60-170
70	1	4	AD70-160
72	5	40	AD50-150
73	2	33	AD50-160
74	1	30	AD100-400
300	2	108	AD50-200
307	5	68	AD250-400
603	1	52	AD70-100
604	3	17	AD50-400
606	2	195	AD70-160
TOTAL	182	3253	X

Table 1: All Roman pottery by context

APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY REPORT

Post-Roman pottery assessment (FEN14)

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates only from the medieval period. None of the pottery demonstrates evidence for abrasion and residual or intrusive pottery was not observed and the assemblage appears to have been deposited soon after its breakage. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material and can be considered as fragmentary and although complete vessel profiles are absent, there are large fragments with diagnostic parts present. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds) and the assemblage was recovered from eleven contexts.

In total the assemblage consists of 87 sherds, 69 ENV, 1.767kg (of which none was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology) typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by its distribution.

Distribution

Context [1], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC), 1000-1150, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 23g,
form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval grog-tempered ware (EMGR), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: unidentified

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), 1050-1150, 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 25g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: unidentified

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 3 sherds, 2ENV, 36g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 7 sherds, 6 ENV, 157g, form: cooking pot/jar

Total: nineteen sherds, 16 ENV, 269g

Context [2], spot date: 1050-1100

Early medieval crucible fabric (EMCR), 1000-1200, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: crucible

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 30g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 7 sherds, 3 ENV, 182g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 8 sherds, 5 ENV, 166g, form: cooking pot/jar

Ipswich/Thetford-type ware (THET), 900-1100, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: unidentified

Total: eighteen sherds, 11 ENV, 396g

Context [4], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC), 1000-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS) 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, form: unidentified

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 27g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 34g, form: unidentified

Total: six sherds, 6 ENV, 74g

Context [15], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 26g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 65g, form: spouted bowl

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: jar with an internal lid-seated rim

Total: five sherds, 5 ENV, 91g

Context [16], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1050 -1150, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 27g, form: unidentified

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified

Total: two sherds, 2 ENV, 27g

Context [18], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval chalk-tempered ware (EMCH), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: unidentified

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 32g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 6 sherds, 2 ENV, 165g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 85g, form: cooking pot/jar

Total: eleven sherds, 7 ENV, 251g

Context [22], spot date: 1000-1150

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 46g, form: unidentified

Total: two sherds, 2 ENV, 46g

Context [27], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 5 sherds, 4 ENV, 68g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 38g, form: cooking pot/jar

Total: seven sherds, 5 ENV, 106g

Context [28], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC), 1000-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 44g, form: unidentified

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 151g, form: cooking pot/jar

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 29g, form: cooking pot/jar

Total: six sherds, 4 ENV, 224g

Context [29], spot date: 1050-1150

Early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC), 1000-1150, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 81g,
form: cooking pot/jar

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 115g, form:
unidentified

Total: six sherds, 6 ENV, 196g

Context [64], spot date: 1270-1350

Mill Green ware (MG), 1270 -1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form: jug

Total: one sherd, 1 ENV, 10g

The majority of the forms found in the early medieval wares consist of cooking pots or jars, which when they were observed have rounded profiles. Two other forms were recognised as a spouted bowl, made in EMSS and found in context [15] and a fragment of a crucible (EMCR), found in context [2]. An unidentified form in Ipswich/Thetford-type ware has applied, thumbed decoration. The only 'high medieval' ware form recorded is a jug made in Essex Mill Green ware and recovered from context [64].

Significance of the collection

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery recovered from FEN14 is of significance at a local level. All of the medieval pottery types are as those types typically found in The City and the London area. The only non-local English import is from East Anglia and consists of a sherd of Ipswich/Thetford-type ware. The early

medieval component of the assemblage appears to be mostly domestic and consist of jars for cooking and storage, besides a fragment of a crucible: the latter indicating more early medieval industrial activity may be present on the site and revealed with future archaeological investigation on the study area. The early medieval assemblage is also interesting for the absence of imported wares, which may indicate that the inhabitants of the site during the 11th and early 12th century were not of a socio-economic grouping, which could afford to expend their income on better quality ceramics. The single sherd of 1270-1350 dated Mill Green ware hints at later activity on the excavation area. Other comparable assemblages of medieval pottery have been excavated in the vicinity of the site, such as at The Lloyds Register, 71 Fenchurch Street (Blackmore 2006).

Potential of the assemblage

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. The high proportion of early medieval pottery indicates that this period is more intensively represented on the site, with domestic and probable industrial metallurgical activities indicated. The single sherd of Mill Green ware hints at 'high medieval' period activity on the site. Ceramic assemblages dating from Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods would be expected from this site, as for whole of the The City of London, as evinced from the pottery recovered from the 71 Fenchurch Street excavation, which produced notably an important bowl and plate dating to the 17th century and these are of national and international importance (Blackmore 2006).

Recommendations for further work

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage; although the material should be reviewed as to its importance should further archaeological work on the site produce more post-Roman pottery.

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APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIAL REPORT

Building Material Assessment (FEN 14)

Kevin Hayward

Introduction

A moderate sized assemblage (362 examples; 51.5kg – 6 crates) of ceramic building material, stone and daub were recovered from the evaluation phase of the excavation from FEN14. Nearly all of this came from 117 Fenchurch Street, with only a handful of finds from 10 and 12-14 Fenchurch Street. The vast majority of the finds (359 examples 48kg) consisted of broken up Roman ceramic building material (especially flat tile and brick) and stone-types typical of 2nd to 3rd century Roman masonry construction (e.g. Kentish ragstone; Carrstone).

Medieval and post medieval ceramic building material was instead restricted to a series of walls [61] [62] [65]. These were spot dated according to mortar type, brick type and bonding during a site visit on 1st July 2014. For all retained material, the application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with the in-house reference collection

Distribution

Structures in Bold

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
+ TR2	2455	Roman Tile	1	50	80	50	80	50-80+	No mortar
1	3102; 2815 2454; 3006; 3238; 3102; 3100; 3105	Early Roman Brick and tile including Eccles fabric; fragment of red painted wall plaster, imbrex, tegulae, 4 border tesserae Daub; large Kent ragstone fragments	64	1500 bc	1600	50	1600	100-400	No mortar
2	3102; 2815; 3006; 3105; 3101; 3006; 2459a; 2455	Daub; Early Roman brick and especially tile including a sizeable group of Eccles fabrics; small quantity of tegulae and imbrex; Kentish ragstone rubble; Roman gravel mortar; 1 tessara and 2 combed box flue tile	42	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	50	100-300	50-400
4	2815; 3006; 2459a; 3106	Imbrex, 1 Roman border tessara; Combed box flue tile; Roman tile and brick all local London sandy group; Hassock sandstone rubble	14	50	1600	50	1600	50-400	No mortar
6	3023	Radlett fabric imbrex	1	50	120	50	120	50-120	No mortar
13	2815; 3009; 3105; 3106; 3123R	Hartfield fabric tile; fragments of sandy fabric tegula, brick and tile; Neidermendig lavastone quern fragment; Kentish ragstone and	9	50	1600	50	1600	100-160+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		Hassock sandstone							
15	2815; 2454; 3104; 3101; 3022; 2459a	Roman gravel mortar; opus signinum; Eccles imbrex and tile and sandy group tile, imbrex brick	20	50	160	50	160	50-160+	100-400
16	2815; 2459a	Tegula Imbrex; tile and border tessara (1) sandy fabric	12	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
18	2815; 3105; 3111; 3006; 3102; 3104; 2455; 3100	Roman Tile, brick, tegula, imbrex, Carrstone and Kent Ragstone fragments; Eccles tile; opus signinum coating brick and a fragment of red painted wall plaster; daub	38	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	100-400	100-400
22	2815; 3006; 3022; 3126; 3104; 3100	Very large group of Roman brick (sandy) and flat tile; roof curved and flanged elements rare; 2 border Tessara; Purbeck limestone fragment of paving or inlay; opus sigininum; decorated painted wall plaster frag	49	50	1900	50	1900	50-400	100-400
23	2815	Roman tile and brick	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
25	3102; 3100	Daub; Red painted wall plaster	4	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-200	No mortar
27	2815; 3238; 2454; 3102; 3154	Sizeable group of Roman brick and tile (sandy) some examples of Eccles tile; tegulae and imbrex, white lias fragment –stone	32	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	71-160+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
28	3116; 3122; 3105; 2815; 3009	Chalk and Septaria Rubble; Fissile prob Kent Rag roofing; Roman sandy and Hartfield tile and tegulae	12	50	1600	50	1600	200-400+	No mortar
29	2454; 2815; 3102; 2459a	Tegula (Eccles fabric early); Roman Brick; daub imbrex	12	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-160+	No mortar
47	2815	Tegula fragment	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
61 (observ ed in situ)	3035; 3032R; 3108; 3126; 3101	Late 19th to early 20th century wall capped with York stone; made from mainly yellow well made frogged London stock and occasional post great fire brick in English Cross Bond– Sat on well made Purbeck limestone Block; Gravel mortar	50	1940	1780	1940	1875	1940	1880-1950
62 (observ ed in situ apart from peg tile)	3116; 3117; 2276; 3101	Wall made from Shaped and squared flint and chalk blocks with poorly made late post medieval – early post medieval peg tile with kiln ridges adhered bonded with a brown gravelly mortar	1	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1300-1600
63	3033; 3101	Complete poorly made shallow (53mm), wide (112mm) red Tudor brick; bonded in brown sandy mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1400-1700

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
65	3033; 3101	Wall Red brick unfrogged shallow wide Tudor Red brick (as 63) Mortar harder white lime mortar could be reused	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1500-1800
66	3105; 2815; 3104	Kentish ragstone rubble and roofing material (nail hole) Roman Brick, imberx, tegulae and tile; opus signinum	14	50	1600	50	1600	200-400+	100-400
68	3104; 3101; 3105; 2815; 3102; 3042	Mixture of Roman gravel mortar; opus signinum; Kentish ragstone roofing; two sandy fabric border tessara, brick tile and daub; medieval-early post medieval very early brick	10	1500 bc	1660	1400	1660	1400-1660 or 200-400+ if medieval brick intrusive	100-400
70	3102; 2815 3117	Flint fragment; A large group of daub some sizeable fragments; Roman Tile	20	1500 bc	1600	50	1600	50-200+	No mortar
72	3102; 2815;	Some daub and a Roman tile; 5 border tessarae (large)	9	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	100-400	No mortar
75; Observed in situ only	2815; 3104; 3101	Part of a tessalated floor chunk constructed entirely out of large border sized tessara, backed with opus signinum		50	160	50	160	100-200+	100-400
304	2815	Roman Tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
307	2815	Roman Tegula	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
603	3102	Daub fragments	3	1500	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				bc			

Key Features

A series of bullet points summarise the main findings and items of interest from this site

Early and Late Post medieval masonry Structures Trench 117-03

- Wall [62] which was constructed out of well made chalk and flint blocks, faced with a poorly made early post-medieval peg tile and bonded in a loose brown gravelly mortar can be dated to the late medieval early post medieval period.
- Wall [65] is a later 16th to 17th century repair to [62] as this was constructed out of large (240mm x 112mm x 53mm) poorly made red brick (fabric 3033) typical of the Tudor-Stuart period
- Wall [61] on the opposite side of [62] [65] in trench 3 is a much later (19th century-20th century) stepped brick foundation. The bricks are well-made yellow and purple frogged and unfrogged and a hard concrete mortar.

Roman Finds Trenches 117-01; 02 and 04

- Of particular note amongst the large group of Roman building materials was a substantial chunk of tessellated floor recorded from Trench 4 [75] made entirely out of large 25mm x 20mm x 20mm border tessara. These border tessara were also recorded from [1] [2] [4] [16] [22] [72].
- Other evidence for high-status Roman dumped materials include patches of ochre/cinnabar red painted wall plaster from [1] [18] [22] [25]; combed box flue tile from [2] [4] and White Lias and Purbeck limestone worked (paving?) stone fragments from [22] [27]. All of these materials could derive from any number of high status buildings in the immediate vicinity including of course the Forum-Basilica.
- Substantial chunks of Roman brick adhered with *opus signinum* are present in [15] and especially [22] where over 3kg was recorded. These potentially could derive from pilae stacks in a heated building nearby or hearths [Smith, 2006, 100]

- In the absence of later calcareous fabrics, the only evidence for later Roman occupation at the site are some stone roof tiles made from a fissile Kent Ragstone from [66] and [68]. Stone roofing material in southern England is essentially a later Roman phenomena (Boon 1974)
- The tile and brick fabrics are mainly of the common red sandy group 2815 (AD50-160) with small proportion of the very early yellow Eccles fabric 2454 (AD50-80) which would indicate that some of the material derived from a 1st century building. This dominance of early fabrics is seen at sites close by (Smith, 2006, 100)
- Stone materials include chunks of Kentish ragstone adhered with gravelly mortar and the ferruginous sandstone Carr stone from [1] [2] [13] and [68]. Both materials are common masonry construction materials for Roman London.
- A large fragment of German Lavastone from [13] almost certainly belongs a Roman quern.
- Daub, including 0.5kg from [70] is common attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub structures in the vicinity.
- A possible chimney fragment was recorded from [28].

Recommendation and Potential

Given the location of the site relatively close to the forum and other timber framed and stone masonry buildings located in the vicinity (Smith, 2006) it is not surprising that there is a variable group of Roman ceramic building materials and stone rubble from FEN14, with evidence for high status buildings in the form of a tessellated pavement, painted wall plaster and limestone inlays.

Although none of the individual items retained require further work; taken together this large group of Roman building material provides a glimpse into the nature of the construction materials used in what would have been a rapidly developing part of Roman London. Further excavation is likely to reveal building material evidence for large public buildings e.g. the forum-basilica (Smith 2006)

It is possible that the well made construction material identified late medieval to early post medieval walls identified from [62] and [65] may relate to the locality of the Ironmongers Hall.

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APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE REPORT

Assessment of Animal Bone recovered from Fenchurch Street

Kevin Rielly, July 2014

Introduction

The site, located in the eastern part of the city, encompassed a broadly rectangular area divided into four portions, 10 and 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue to the north-west and north-east respectively, 120 Fenchurch Street in the south-west and 117 Fenchurch Street in the south-east. Test pits were excavated in all but 120 Fenchurch Street which was limited to boreholes.

The major part of the site stratigraphy was confined to 117 Fenchurch Street, this providing a number of Roman pits and postholes as well as various layers probably associated with adjacent buildings, cut into by early medieval pits and a ditch. This was superseded by some later medieval, Tudor and 19th century activity. Minor indications of Roman and 19th century occupation were also found in test pits excavated within the 10 and 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue portions of the excavation area. Most of the bones, as with most other types of find, were found at 117 Fenchurch Street with a reasonable collection from the Roman deposits and major concentrations from the early medieval cut features. All of the bones were recovered by hand. Finally, these deposits provided a few fish bones, which have been sent on to Philip Armitage for identification.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Phase:	2	3	4	Total
Trench				
117-01	35	821		856
117-02	14	28		42
117-03	2		1	3
117-04	19			19
12/14-06	8			8
Grand Total	78	849	1	928

Table 1. Distribution of animal bones by trench and phase

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a hand recovered total of 928 animal bones, as shown in Table 1. The trenches refer to the four main areas of excavation followed by individual test pit numbers. As can be seen, the bone assemblage was confined to just two of these areas – 117 Fenchurch Street and 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue (both located within the eastern half of the excavation area), with by far the largest concentration within the former area and specifically in Test pit 1 (117-01). The stratigraphy has been divided into 7 phases, with those relevant to the bone collection including Phase 2 – Roman, Phase 3 – early medieval and Phase 4 – later medieval (see Table 2). All of the bones taken from these deposits were well preserved and there was no indication of gross fragmentation.

Phase:	2	3	4
Species			
Cattle	8	111	1
Equid		2	
Cattle-size	24	213	
Sheep/Goat	13	124	
Sheep		9	
Goat		3	
Pig	9	122	
Sheep-size	12	200	
Red deer		2	
Roe deer		3	
Dog	2	3	
Cat		3	
Hare	2	1	
Small mammal	1	1	
Chicken	2	36	
Chicken-size	1		
Goose		8	
Mallard	1	3	
Teal	1	2	
Snipe		1	

Dove		1	
Crow		1	
Raven	2		
Grand Total	78	849	1

Table 2. Distribution of animal bones by phase

Phase 2 - Roman

The majority of the Roman collection was derived from pitfills (62 fragments), essentially taken from [14] (34 bones) and [67] (15 bones) in 117-01 and 117-04 respectively. A smaller amount was taken from layers (16 bones) and these principally from layer [23] (13 bones) in 117-02. Most of these features date to the 1st two centuries AD with the exception of the fills of pit [67] which date to the 3rd/4th centuries AD. The quantity of bones from these deposits is not large which clearly limits any further analysis (and see below – Phase 3). There is, however, an indication of high status, as demonstrated by the recovery of a sturgeon skate within the fill of pit [14] (not included in Table 1 and awaiting further work – see Introduction). Sturgeon is a particularly rare find on Romano-British sites, with just two bones mentioned in Lockers corpus of fish bones from Roman sites in Britain; both from London (see Locker 2007, 153). Individual bones were taken from two sites in Southwark, Hibernia Wharf and Union Street. Historical evidence (ibid) as well as inference from associated finds suggests that sturgeon may well have been limited to ‘the upper echelons of society’ (after Cool 2006, 106). This phase also provided two dog bones, one of which is a baculum or ‘penis bone’, this derived from the fill [66] of pit [67]. In the absence of any other bones from this skeleton it can perhaps be inferred that it may have been a ‘keep-sake’, maybe kept for some ritualistic/totemic purpose.

Phase 3 – early medieval

All of the bones dating to this phase were taken from test pits 117-01 and 117-02 (see Table 1), the former from the various fills of pit [19] (504 bones), the overlying trench [5] (27 bones) and from an as yet undeciphered deposit [1] (290 bones), which is likely to belong to either pit [19] or ditch [5]. The 117-02 bones were all taken from pit [17]. While placed within the early medieval era, all of the bone bearing deposits in this phase provided a general mix of Roman and medieval artefacts. It may be suggested that a large proportion of these bones were derived from the underlying strata. However, while not conclusive, the relative quantities of bones within the Phase 2 and Phase 3 collections could indicate that the greater proportion of the later assemblage was dumped in the medieval period. An obvious way forward to resolve this problem is to compare collections from the city of known date. Unfortunately, although of some interest in itself, the major components of this collection do not readily compare with either local Roman or early medieval assemblages (see Table 3), these essentially displaying a dominance of cattle bones, a pattern which is repeated throughout Roman and early medieval sites in the city. This clearly contrasts with the good representation of all three domesticates at this site (Phase 3) with a notable abundance of sheep/goat. While there is a close comparison with the underlying Roman collection, this assemblage (as mentioned above) is rather too slight to offer conclusive evidence. Major domesticate abundance was also compared between the various Phase 3 deposits/features, with similar results ensuing in all cases.

Site	Date	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	N
FEN14	Roman	26.7	43.3	30	30
	E.Med	30	36.8	33.2	369
71 Fenchurch St	2nd	49.4	15.4	35.3	156
	3rd	73.2	9.1	17.8	816
	10th-12th	65.1	22.5	12.4	764
Guildhall	11th-12th	50	23.1	26.9	1537

Table 3. Comparison of major domesticated abundance (%) from selected Roman and early medieval sites in the city, with dates given in centuries AD and where N is the total number of bones (data taken from Rielly 2006 and Bowsher et al 2007).

While there is a general wide distribution of skeletal parts amongst the medieval domesticated assemblages, there was a small concentration of ram horncores in pit [17] (5 near complete horns) and two male goat horncores in pit [19]. These collections, while insufficiently large to explain the abundance of sheep/goat in the Phase 3 assemblage, nonetheless demonstrate the likely presence of a hornworking shop within this part of the city. The use of male rather than female horncores would obviously be desirable as these would provide a greater quantity of raw material.

Other notable aspects of this medieval collection include a relatively diverse spread of food species, with a good proportion of poultry and a relative abundance of game with a clear high status component – red and roe deer. A high proportion of pig may also be related to status (see Albarella 2006, 74-7). However, it should be mentioned that one each of the red and roe deer fragments is antler, suggestive then of antler working rather than food waste.

Phase 4 – Later medieval

This phase provided a single bone, a cattle scapula fragment, from layer [64], this possibly associated with the construction of masonry wall [62] in test pit 117-03.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

Turning first to the negative aspects of the site assemblage – there is undoubtedly a rather small collection of bones from the Roman levels, while the far greater quantity of bones from the early medieval deposits would appear to be associated with a notable proportion of Roman artefacts. It was argued that these later collections are more likely to date to the medieval period, although some residuality cannot be entirely discounted. The quantity of Roman 'phased' material is undoubtedly disappointing but there is clear potential for additional Roman animal bones following further excavation in this locality. Aspects of this early collection clearly point to a degree of high status society within the local population. The same can be conjectured for the medieval period, particularly concerning the presence of game and possibly the abundance of pig bones. However, the sheep and goat horncores and perhaps the antler fragments, also suggest the presence of artisans in the local community.

A major issue which will need to be addressed following an expansion of the dataset with further excavation is the curious wealth of sheep/goat compared to cattle bones in the medieval collections. This is clearly in sharp contrast to the evidence found in contemporary city and Southwark collections where inevitably cattle is by far the dominant major domesticate. Reasons for this apparent disparity would perhaps include a local food preference. The mix of skeletal parts clearly demonstrates that this difference is related to meat use rather than any biases induced by dumps of butchers or craft waste.

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APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS

THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

Around forty individual metal and small finds were retrieved from the evaluation; they are listed in the table below.

Twelve finds were associated with Roman pottery only; this assemblage consists mainly of iron nails or heavily corroded fragments, along with a few pieces of slag. An incomplete copper-alloy fitting with rectangular-section body and a circular recessed head is likely a form identified as a Roman lock-pin (sf 7; Crummy 1983, fig. 137; cf. Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig. 112 nos 63–64). Residual with later pottery is the base of a small Samian Ware vessel that has possibly been adapted for use as a gaming piece (sf 1).

A larger group of finds were associated with medieval pottery from the 11th to 12th centuries. This group, too, is dominated by iron nails and corroded metal fragments, but also includes a handful of iron fittings such as a probable staple (sf 10) and a ring or buckle (sf 11). A tapering fitting has a curved profile suggesting it may come from the lid of a casket (sf 8); it may be a mount or a lock hasp (cf. Egan 1998, fig. 50 no. 147 and fig. 58 no. 221). Three complete clench bolts, for the use of double-thickness timber constructions, indicate the presence of sturdy doors or covers, or may reflect the reuse of boat or ship timbers on site (sf 9). A spindle whorl, possibly of shale, may be Roman; its plano-convex, or hemispherical, shape is however a characteristic Anglo-Saxon form (Walton Rogers 2007, 23–26).

Of particular interest is a cross-shaped plaque or mount of copper-alloy sheet (sf 2). All four cut angles are preserved, but the arms have been broken off so it is not possible to identify the original shape of the cross. Across the centre are four delicately incised letters: 'e', 'P', 'V' and 'L'; below is the letter 'D' perpendicular, indicating a now lost inscription at an angle to the other letters. The plaque was associated with pottery from 1050–1100 AD, and if the inscription is of the same date this is an unusual find. It is not known at this stage whether the inscription is ecclesiastical or secular; from the later Anglo-Saxon period inscribed plaques and crosses of lead sheet are known, all thought to have had funerary functions (Okasha 2004; cf. Brown and Okasha 2009, 139–40).

Significance of the assemblage

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. For the Fenchurch Street assemblage, the group of finds associated with medieval pottery is important already in terms of its early date, with Late Saxon/early Norman objects remaining relatively under-represented in the archaeological finds data. (Cowie 2014; Vince 1991). The inscribed copper-alloy plaque (sf 2), if indeed of this early date, is highly significant in its own right.

Recommendations for further work

The inscribed copper-alloy plaque will require x-ray and further identification by a specialist in epigraphy. Corroded and fragmented iron and copper-alloy objects will also require x-ray to enable identification; these are all marked in the table below. The possible shale spindle whorl should also be further identified. Ahead of publication, Roman-period artefacts, as well as the slag, should be investigated by relevant specialists

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context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
1	1	base of Samian Ware pot; ?cut down to serve as gaming piece; diam. 35mm; residual Roman	1050-1150	further ident
		iron nail; incomplete with large circular head	1050-1150	
2	2	mount/plaque of copper-alloy sheet; cut into cruciform shape but all four arms cut/broken off; simple incised lettering of 'e P V L' with a 'D' below perpendicular; arm W 25mm	1050-1100	x-ray and further ident
		iron nail; incomplete with large circular head	1050-1100	

23		iron ?nail; incomplete	Roman	x-ray
		slag; one lump	Roman	
27	10	iron ?staple; heavily corroded and incomplete; W 25mm; L 45mm+	1050-1150	x-ray
	11	iron ?buckle or ring; heavily corroded and incomplete; 25 x 30mm	1050-1150	x-ray
	12	iron clench bolts; three complete but heavily corroded	1050-1150	x-ray
		iron ?objects; three corroded lumps	1050-1150	x-ray
		iron ?nails; seven corroded pieces	1050-1150	x-ray
28	13	antler-working waste; sliced portion of red deer antler tine; ?toolmarks across base; L 100mm; W 30mm	1050-1150	further ident
		iron ?nails; two incomplete	1050-1150	x-ray
29	3	copper-alloy ?object; small fragment only	1050-1150	x-ray
	5	spindle whorl of ?shale; near-complete of plano-convex form; diam. 35mm; ht. 10mm; spindle hole 9–12mm; ?Roman residual	1050-1150	further ident
	8	iron fitting; heavily corroded but likely complete; tapering with a curved body at the wider end; W 20–40mm; L 145mm; ?furniture mount	1050-1150	x-ray
		iron nail; incomplete with large circular head	1050-1150	
48	4	copper-alloy ?object; small fragment only	n/a	x-ray
51		iron ?object; fragment only	n/a	x-ray
66		iron nail; incomplete with small circular head	Roman	
68		slag; three small fragments	Roman	
70	6	copper-alloy ?object; four curved pieces	Roman	x-ray
	7	copper-alloy ?lock-pin; circular recessed head and rectangular-section body; head diam. 20mm; L 25mm+; Roman residual	Roman	x-ray and further ident
		iron nail; incomplete with small circular head	Roman	
72		iron ?object; 50 x 60mm corroded lump	Roman	x-ray
		iron ?nail; incomplete	Roman	x-ray
307		iron ?nails; three incomplete	n/a	x-ray

APPENDIX 7: PLATES



Trench 117-01 looking north, 1m scale



Trench 117-01 facing west, 1m scale



Trench 117-02 facing north, 0.50m scale



Trench 117-02 facing northwest, burnt masonry [7], 0.50m scale



Trench 117-03 facing west, brick wall [61] and masonry wall [62], 1m scale



Trench 117-03 facing north masonry wall [62], 0.50m scale



Trench 117-04 facing east



Trench 117-04 facing northeast, tessellated surface [75], 0.20m scale



Trench 12-14 01, facing west, 0.50m scale



Trench 12-14 06, facing south, 0.50m scale



Trench 10-01 facing west



Trench 10-03, facing west, 0.50m scale



Trench 10-05 facing east, 0.50m scale



Trench 10-06 facing north, 0.50m scale

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-186432

Project details

Project name 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3

Short description of the project 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3 5DY. An archaeological evaluation across the basement of three buildings encountered natural brickearth sealed and cut into by considerable Roman archaeological sequence including structural remains relating to buildings. The next phase was early medieval features followed by a late medieval masonry wall foundation which had evidence for a Tudor re-facing. The last phase of activity relates to the late 19th century.

Project dates Start: 11-06-2014 End: 11-07-2014

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes FEN14 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type PIT Medieval

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type PIT Roman

Monument type WALL Medieval

Monument type HEARTH Roman

Monument type BUILDING Roman

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Methods techniques	& "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON 116-120 Fenchurch Street
Postcode	EC3M 5DY
Study area	4000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3327 8099 51.5115996219 -0.0792815199852 51 30 41 N 000 04 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.31m Max: 10.98m

Project creators

Name Organisation	of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project originator	brief Kathryn Stubbs

Project design Mills Whipp Projects
originator

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Neil Hawkins

Type of Private Developer
sponsor/funding body

Name of Core
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media "Database", "Survey", "Text"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Notebook -
available Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "

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