65-70 WHITE LION STREET, LONDON, N1 9PP

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EVALUATION

SITE CODE: WIT15

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: P110256

JUNE 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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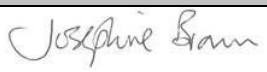
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		June 2015
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ANARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHINGBRIEFANDEVALUATION

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PlanningRef:	**P110256**
SiteCode:	**WIT15**
CentralNationalGridReference:	**TQ 3119783267**
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological watching brief and archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 65-70 White Lion Street, Islington on the 20th of September 2013 and between the 8th and 12th of June 2015 respectively. The work was carried out in advance of redevelopment of the site for mixed commercial and residential purposes. The watching brief monitored the excavation of eight geotechnical pits against the walls of standing buildings and recorded little more than recent made ground. The evaluation involved the excavation of three trenches, one in an external car park area and two within a garage/warehouse building.

1.2 Although heavily truncated in some areas, natural Quaternary Terrace sands and gravels were recorded in two of the evaluation trenches and there was limited evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity towards the north of the site.

1.3 The main phases of development on the site dated from the early 19th century onwards, though residual artefactual material from earlier periods was also recovered from contexts. The earliest post-agricultural layers identified comprised a number of dumping and ground-raising deposits, recorded in two of the trenches. These dated from the early 19th century but in the early to mid 19th century there was structural development along the south of the site, with the basements of two buildings exposed in the trench located in this area.

1.4 Further dumping continued into the later 19th century and there was a secondary phase of structural development at this time, which saw the addition of external toilet structures to the rears of the buildings on the White Lion Frontage, as well as some further ephemeral structural development to the north.

1.5 The 19th century buildings occupied the southern part of the site into the post-war area but were subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped for garage servicing and car parking facilities. The evaluation revealed evidence of deliberate infilling of the basements with demolition rubble at the time of redevelopment and subsequent laying of concrete surfaces.

1.6 PCA understands from the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Islington that no further archaeological work is expected to be necessary for this development.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 On the 20th of September 2013 and between the 8th and 12th of June 2015 respectively, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) carried out an archaeological watching brief and evaluation by trial-trenching at 65-70 White Lion Street in the London Borough of Islington (Figures 1 &2).

2.2 The work was commissioned by Noble House Properties on behalf of 65-69 White Lion Street Limited and comprised archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test-pits excavated against walls of existing buildings and an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in an external car park area at the south of the site and within a large garage to the north (Figure 2). The watching brief was supervised by Ian Cipin and the evaluation by the author, both under the project management of Chris Mayo, all of PCA.

2.3 The site was located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3119 7832 67 and was allocated the site code WIT 15.

2.4 It is proposed to re-develop the site for mixed commercial and residential purposes. Full planning consent and conservation area consent have already been granted (Planning Refs: P110256, P110270), and a condition of the planning consent required an archaeological investigation of the site. Consequently archaeological works were commissioned in response to this condition following discussions the Archaeological Advisors to the London Borough of Islington, formerly Kim Stabler of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) and currently Sandy Kidd of GLAAS, Historic England.

2.5 The aim of the planning condition was to ensure mitigation of archaeological remains which may be impacted by the proposed development. Following the approval of planning consent and discussion with the archaeological advisor, archaeological monitoring of the excavation of test pits was carried out on the 20th of September 2013. Subsequent to this and in accordance with the planning condition a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a trial trench evaluation was produced by PCA (Mayo 2014) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor. The evaluation was carried out according to the WSI during June 2015 and both phases of archaeological work are described in this report.

2.6 As stated in the WSI, the specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the palaeotopography.
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, which has been suggested by the discovery of an assemblage of hand-axes nearby.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity. Is there any evidence at the site for archaeological remains associated with the White Conduit? Can the site be shown to have lain on the periphery of medieval development to the east focussed around Upper Street?
- To establish the presence and nature of post-medieval activity. What evidence is there for the 18th century development of the site as depicted on cartographic sources? Did this development

include basement structures which may themselves have truncated earlier archaeological remains?

- Toestablishtheextentofpastpostdepositionalimpactsonthearchaeologicalresource

2.7 Upon completion of the project the completed archive comprising written, drawn and digital image records will eventually be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, identifiedbytheuniquesitecode WIT15.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Islington, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.

3.1 National Planning Policy: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

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.*
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.*
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.*
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.*
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*

archivegenerated)publiclyaccessi ble.However,theabilitytorecordevidenceofourpast shouldnotbeafactorindecidingwhethersuchlossshouldbepermitted.

3.2 RegionalPolicy: TheLondonPlan

3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework(LDF)beingcompiledattheBoroughlevel:

POLICY7.8HERITAGE ASSETSANDARCHAEOLO GY

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 memorialsshould beidentified, sothatthe desirability ofsustainingandenhancing their significanceandofutilisingtheir positiveroleinplaceshapingcanbetaken intoaccount.

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

Planningdecisions

C Developmentshouldidentify,value, conserve,restore,re-useandincorporate heritageassets, whereappropriate.

D Developmentaffectingheritageassets andtheirsettingsshouldconservetheir significance,by beingsympathetictotheir form,scale,materialsandarchitectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapesandsignificant memorials. Thephysicalassets should, wherepo ssible,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,disseminationandarchivingof thatasset.

LDFprepa ration

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 economyaspartofmanaging London'sabilitytoaccommodatechange andregeneration.

3.3 LocalPlanningPolicy :TheLondonBoroughofIslington

3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Islington , which is currently developing its new Local Plan. Current policies regarding development and the historic environment are those saved from the Islington Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2002 and those within the Islington Core Strategy adopted in 2011 as part of the new Local Plan.TherelevantsavedpoliciesoftheUDPareasfollows :

ArchaeologicalHeritage
D43 The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public. In particular it will seek to ensurethatthemostimportantarc haeologicalremainsandtheirsettingsarepermanentlypreserved.

ImportantArchaeologicalRemains
D44 The Council will ensure the preservation of locally and nationally important archaeological remains andtheirsettingswithintheborough,whetherthes earedesignatedas'ScheduledAncientMonuments'or not. It will take the necessary steps to safeguard the borough's archaeological heritage through the planning process and will normally refuse planning permission for applications which adversely affect importantarchaeologicalremainsortheirsettings.

ArchaeologicalAssessmentandEvaluation
D45Withinthe'archaeologicalpriorityareas'shownontheProposalsMap,allplanningapplicationslikely toaffectimportantarchaeological remainsmustbeac companiedbyanarchaeologicalassessmentofthe impact of the scheme on the borough's archaeological heritage. This should be commissioned by the applicant from a suitable archaeological organisation acceptable to the Council. The Council may also

require an assessment to be submitted for other development proposals, where it is considered that important archaeological remains may be present. Small scale archaeological fieldwork to determine the actual degree of archaeological survival on a site, (an 'eval uation') may be required as part of the assessment.

Preservation in situ of Archaeological Remains
D46 Where an archaeological assessment and/or evaluation has demonstrated the survival of important archaeological remains, there will be a presumption i n favour of their physical preservation in situ. The Council will require applicants to demonstrate how this will be achieved, and will control development layout and foundation design accordingly.

Archaeological Excavation and Recording
D47 Where physic al preservation of archaeological remains is not justified, the Council will ensure that necessary measures are taken by the applicant to mitigate the impact of their proposals, through archaeological fieldwork to investigate and record remains in advance of development work, and subsequent analysis and publication of the results. This will usually be secured through section 106 agreements.

3.3.2 Policy within the Core Strategy concerning the historic environment is as follows:

Policy CS9

Protecting and enhancing Islington's built and historic environment

High quality architecture and urban design are key to enhancing and protecting Islington's built environment, making it safer and more inclusive.

A. The borough's unique character will be protected by preserving the historic urban fabric and promoting a perimeter block approach, and other traditional street patterns in new developments, such as mews. The aim is for new buildings to be sympathetic in scale and appearance and to be compleme ntary to the local identity.

B. The historic significance of Islington's unique heritage assets and historic environment will be conserved and enhanced whether designated or not. These assets in Islington include individual buildings and monuments, parks and gardens, conservation areas, views, public spaces and archaeology. Active management of conservation areas will continue, through a programme of proactive initiatives for the conservation-led regeneration of historic areas, and potential designation of new conservation areas. Archaeological Priority Areas will continue to be defined on the proposals map to assist in the management of these historic assets.

C. Where areas of Islington suffer from poor layout, opportunities will be taken to redesign them by reintroducing traditional street patterns and integrating new buildings into surviving fragments of historic fabric. Reconfiguration based on streets and a perimeter block approach will be a key requirement for new developments, in particular housing e state renewal.

D. All development will need to be based on coherent street frontages and new buildings need to fit into the existing context of facades. Housing developments should not isolate their residents from the surrounding area in 'gated' communities.

E. New buil dings and developments need to be based on a human scale and efficiently use the site area, which could mean some high density developments. High densities can be achieved through high quality design without the need for tall buildings. Tall buildings (above 30m high) are generally inappropriate to Islington's predominantly medium to low level character, therefore proposals for new tall buildings will not be supported. Parts of the Bunhill and Clerkenwell key area may contain some sites that could be suitable for tall buildings, this will be explored in more detail as part of the Bunhill and Clerkenwell Area Action Plan.

F. New homes need to provide dual -aspect units with clear distinction between a public side and a quieter private side with bedrooms.

G. High quality contemporary design can respond to this challenge as well as traditional architecture. Innovative design is welcomed, but pastiche will not be acceptable. The council will establish new advisory mechanisms to ensure the highest standards of ar chitecture and environmental design.

H. The Development Management Policies and other documents will provide further policies in relation to urban design and heritage. Detailed guidance on urban design in Islington is provided in the Islington Urban Design Guide (IUDG) Supplementary Planning Document .

3.4 **Site Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area of proposed development, the site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Islington and there are no listed buildings in the vicinity, however it does lie within the Chapel Market/Penton Street Conservation as defined by the London Borough of Islington.

3.4.2 It is now proposed to redevelop the site with a part 3, 4 and 5 storey building plus basement, a planning application (ref: P110256) having been submitted to the London Borough of Islington in February 2011 and approved with conditions in May 2012. An application for conservation area consent (ref: P110270) was also submitted in February 2011 and conditionally approved in December 2012. One of the conditions of the planning application was as follows:

> *33. CONDITION: No development shall take place unless and until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*
>
> *No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*
>
> *REASON: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011, policies: D43; D44; D45; D46 and D47 of the Islington Unitary Development Plan 2002 and policy CS9B of the Islington Core Strategy 2011.*

3.4.3 In February 2013 liaison took place between the then Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Islington, Kim Stabler, and a representative of a previous client for the site. This led to a recommendation from Ms Stabler that the site should be the subject of a trial-trench evaluation to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological remains. This requirement has since been reconfirmed by the current archaeological advisor to the Borough, Sandy Kidd, who also recommended that geotechnical test-pitting on the site in September 2013 should be archaeologically monitored. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a trench evaluation was produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (May o 2014) and approved by the Archaeology Advisor. The work was carried out according to the WSI, with some amendments, during June 2015 and is described in this report.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The study site lies on the northern side of White Lion Street, a short distance south of Chapel Market and some 260m west of Angel underground station in the Angel area of the London Borough of Islington. It occupies an irregular 'L'-shaped plot of land covering an area of 1151m^2.

4.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS online n.d.) the underlying geology of the site comprises clays, silts and sands of the sedimentary Palaeogene London Clay Formation, deposited between *c.* 56 and 34 million years ago in a local environment dominated by deep seas. The London Clay is overlain by sand and gravel deposited during the Quaternary period and forming the Boyn Hill Gravel Terrace. Boreholes subsequently sunk into the bases of the test pits archaeologically monitored in September 2013, encountered the Terrace gravel at various depths. In TP1 at the south-west corner of the site, the surface of the gravel was recorded at 36.08m AOD, below made ground and the concrete basement slab. In TP3, further north, the surface of the gravel was recorded at 37.13m AOD, some 2.2m below ground level (bgl) whilst in TP4 a little further north the gravel was encountered at *c.* 2.5m bgl (36.84m AOD). In TP5 at the northern edge of the site however, the surface of the gravel was recorded at just 1.5m bgl (37.83m AOD).

4.3 At the time of the archaeological evaluation the site was accessed via a shuttered vehicular entrance to the south-west direct from White Lion Street. The site comprises an open car park area with two-storey offices to the west (there is a small basement at the frontage of the site beneath this structure) and a large warehouse-style garage area to the north. The site lies on broadly flat ground at an elevation of approximately 40m AOD, though current ground level has been significantly modified by ground raising and levelling in the post-medieval period. In the wider area there is a gentle downwards slope in the surface topography from north to south and from west to east.

4.4 The site is bounded to the west by 64 White Lion Street, to the north by properties facing onto the south side of Chapel Market, to the east by Baron Close and 71 White Lion Street and to the south by White Lion Street. The nearest watercourse is the Regents Canal, which is exposed some 390m to the north-west and 440m to the east, whilst the nearest major natural watercourse is the River Thames, more than 2km to the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background to the study site was discussed in the WSI (Mayo 2014) and is summarised here:

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is dominated by the discovery in the early 20th century of an assemblage of handaxes at Risinghill Street, off Penton Street, approximately 200m to the north-west of the site. There is further evidence of activity in the wider area from the Iron Age onwards, with pottery assemblages from some distance away at Finsbury Circus, the Honourable Artillery Company Sports Ground, and Finsbury Pavement. Additional pottery has been recorded from Moorgate and a spearhead was recorded at Golden Lane. It has been suggested that this likely relates to a developed agricultural landscape of villages and farmsteads in the vicinity (Brown 1992; Howell 2002).

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 During the Roman period the study site is likely to have lain in agricultural land on the outskirts of Londinium. There is a lack of any occupational evidence from the period within the immediate area of the site.

5.3 Early to Late Medieval

5.3.1 There is no evidence for early medieval activity or occupation in the area of the site.

5.3.2 In the medieval period the area was exploited for its clean sub-surface water (Brown 1992) which led to the creation of a number of conduits to take the resource to the City. One of these, the White Conduit, originated to the north of the site and its route towards the City may have taken it in close proximity to the site. Other than this, the main activity was agriculture within manorial land held by Ralph de Berners, hence the origin of the name Barnsbury.

5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.4.1 In the post-medieval period the area was gradually incorporated within the conurbation as London expanded northwards. Pentonville Road, Chapel Market and White Lion Street were in existence between the middle and the end of the 18th century, and the change from rural to urban environment is best shown by the maps of Rocque (1746) and Tyrer (1805). The former shows the site located within agricultural land at this time and an investigation undertaken in 1997 at the site of the Jury Inn Hotel, 56-64 Pentonville Road and 1-11 Baron Street, a short distance to the south, revealed archaeological evidence contemporary with this illustration. At the south of this site, natural gravel was truncated by the eastern edge of a pond shown on Rocque's map, finds recovered from its fill including fragments of sugarcone moulds. The pond was sealed by dumps, dated by pottery to 1730-1770, which were probably associated with the construction in 1788 of Winchester Place, a row of houses fronting onto the recently opened Pentonville Road. At the northern end of the site a gravel extraction pit was recorded, its backfill

dated to 1730- 1770, possibly suggesting that the gravel was removed during the construction of Pentonville Road.

5.4.2 Tyrer's map of 1805 shows the site in detail, and implies that it had been developed along with the rest of White Lion Street by this time, whilst Horner's map of 1813 shows further detail, such that it is possible to identify the structures which existed on the site then.

5.4.3 The 1851 Town Plan shows White Lion Street and Baron Street, but it provides no details of the site itself other than to imply that it had been structurally developed. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1874, however, shows far greater detail. Baron Street is only named as such on its southern section, to the south of White Lion Street; its continuation to the north is called Suffolk Street. The street frontage for White Lion Street encapsulating the site shows terraced properties with enclosed gardens or yards, as before. The current structure adjacent to the site on the eastern side, the Mount Zion Chapel Sunday School, is the same structure as that depicted on the 1874 map. It incorporates a lightwell at its frontage and is therefore clearly at least partially cellared. The properties at 63- 64 White Lion Street to the west of the site also have lightwells and therefore cellars (this structure has an inscription date of 1923 suggesting either a rebuild of or a refurbishment to the earlier structures seen on the 1874 map). It is a reasonable assumption that the properties which previously stood on the site would similarly have had at least partial basement structures at the street frontage, if not the whole footprint.

5.4.4 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 shows the same structural arrangement at the site, and suggests small localised outbuildings within the rear gardens or yards. The arrangement is still visible on the 3rd Edition Map of 1914 and also a map of 1954- 55, which implies that the site had not suffered bomb damage during the war but was cleared in the second half of the 20th century.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The watching brief was conducted as recommended by Sandy Kidd and the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Mayo 2014) albeit with changes in trench locations described in that report, reflecting practical logistical factors on the site. All aspects of the work followed national (CIfA 2015) and local guidelines, and according to PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009).

6.2 Eight test pits were excavated at locations adjacent to walls of the current standing buildings on the site (Figure 2). Concrete surfaces were initially broken out mechanically and the pits hand excavated thereafter though Test-Pit 8 was abandoned due to the extensive thickness of reinforced concrete at this location, towards the south-east corner of the site. Where deposits were penetrated beneath the concrete, these were recorded archaeologically and representative sections drawn as appropriate. The locations of all test pits were measured manually using triangulation. Subsequent to the archaeological monitoring each of the test pits (where possible) was cored to a greater depth to expose natural deposits.

6.3 It had originally been intended to excavate two east to west aligned evaluation trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m, Trench 1 in the car park area at the south of the site and Trench 2 within the garage/warehouse area to the north. However, practical site logistical factors resulted in changes to the trench plan. Because of sizeable structural cracks visible in the west wall of 71 White Lion Street, it was decided not to carry out mechanical work in the near vicinity, so Trench 1 was shortened and a northern 'dog-leg' added at the eastern end. Within the building a north to south dividing structure prevented the excavation of a continuous east to west trench and so two shorter and wider trenches were excavated to the west (Trench 2) and east (Trench 3). The overall trench area was slightly greater than that stated in the WSI. The trench locations were plotted manually using triangulation from known fixed points.

6.4 The concrete surfaces of all trenches were initially broken out using a mechanical breaker and then excavated in spits to the surface of identifiable archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural deposits if identifiable archaeological remains were not present. All machining was undertaken by a 5 tonne 360° tracked excavator with a mechanical breaker attachment initially and then using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision.

6.5 Longitudinal sections and bases of the trenches were then cleaned, and sample sections and base plans recorded. Identified archaeological deposits were sample excavated by hand, written and drawn records made of structures and deposits and finds collected. Exposed sections and spoil heaps were also checked in order to collect any dateable evidence and assess the extent of residual finds preservation. A written, drawn and photographic record of each trench was made.

6.6 A temporary bench mark (TBM) was also established on the site (value 39.23m AOD), extrapolated from topographic survey data. Following the completion of the archaeological evaluation all trenches were backfilled using the 360° tracked excavator.

7 TEST-PIT AND TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS, AND INTERPRETATION OF FEATURES

In this section the stratigraphic sequence in each of the test pits and evaluation trenches is described and the sequences interpreted (Figures 3–6; Plates 8-16).

7.1 Test Pits

7.1.1 Test Pit 1 (TP1) was located at basement level (36.83m AOD) towards the south-west corner of the site within the office block and against its western wall. It measured 0.45m east to west by 0.35m north to south and was 0.57m deep, though only a 0.1m diameter pit was excavated below the concrete slab (Figure 2; Plate 1). There was at least 0.22m of modern made ground [1] below the slab (earlier levels were not penetrated) and the slab was 0.35m thick.

7.1.2 Test Pit 2 (TP2) was located within another room to the north of TP2 at ground floor level (40.16m AOD), again against the west wall of the building (Figure 2; Plate 2). It measured 0.50m east to west by 0.34m east to west and was 0.80m deep. The basal material recorded was a 0.40m thick layer of made ground [2], which overlay the standing wall footing. This was overlain by modern bedding material and a 0.25m thick concrete slab (Figure 3.1).

7.1.3 Test Pit 3 (TP3) was located against the northern wall within a toilet block at the north of the office building at ground floor level (39.33m AOD). It measured 0.50m north to south by 0.32m east to west and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m (Figure 2; Plate 3). The basal material encountered was a 0.55m thick deposit of soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt [3], which appeared to be made ground of 19th century date. This was overlain by 0.35m of modern made ground and the sequence capped by a 0.20m thick concrete slab (Figure 3.2).

7.1.4 Test Pit 4 (TP4) was located against the west wall of the garage/warehouse building and excavated from a surface level of 39.34m AOD (Figure 2; Plate 4). It measured 0.50m east to west by 0.34m north to south and was excavated to a depth of 1.35m. The basal layer was a 0.97m thick deposit of soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt [4], which may have comprised more than one layer, though the lack of light prevented visual distinction between *in situ* deposits. The base of the deposit probably comprised agricultural or garden soil, whilst there was modern made ground above. It was overlain by 0.13m of made ground and the sequence was capped by a 0.25m thick concrete slab (Figure 3.3).

7.1.5 Test Pit 5 (TP5) was located against the north wall of the garage/warehouse building and excavated from a surface level of 39.33m AOD (Figure 2; Plate 5). It measured 0.50m north to south by 0.33m east to west and was 0.68m deep. Only modern made ground was observed below the concrete slab and above the wall footing.

7.1.6 Test Pit 6 (TP6) was located against a concrete pad on the east wall of the garage/warehouse building and excavated from a surface level of 39.34m AOD (Figure 2; Plate 6). It measured 1.00m east to west by 0.33m north to south and was 0.71m deep. At the base of the pit was a thin layer of soft, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt [5], interpreted as an agricultural or garden soil, which was overlain by the extensive concrete pad (Figure 3.4).

7.1.7 Test Pit 7 (TP7) was also located against the east wall of the garage/warehouse building but towards the south of the building, where it extended further to the east (Figure 2; Plate 7). It was excavated from a surface level of 39.33m AOD. It measured 0.58m north to south by 0.45m east to west and was excavated to a depth of 1.50m. The basal 0.85m comprised made ground containing modern glass and was overlain by further extensive modern deposits.

7.1.8 Test Pit 8 (TP8) was located at the eastern edge of the site, against the west wall of 71 White Lion Street but was abandoned as the surface reinforced concrete slab could not be penetrated.

7.1.9 None of the test pits penetrated down to natural gravel terrace deposits and no materials pre-dating the later post-medieval period were identified.

7.2 **Trench 1**

7.2.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was located in the external car park area at the south of the site and measured 12.6m in length by 2.1m in width, widening to 3.35m in an eastern extension (Figure 4). The basal deposit encountered was a very firm, mid yellowish/reddish brown sand and gravel [27] (Plates 9 & 10), this being material of the natural Quaternary Boyn Hill Formation. It was recorded at surface elevations varying between 37.48m AOD and 37.67m AOD and was overlain by a number of made ground and dumping deposits, recorded extensively in the eastern half of the trench (Figure 6.1; Plates 11 & 12). In this area the basal deposits above the natural gravel were clays [47] and [37], the former to the west comprising a very firm, light reddish/yellowish brown clay, 0.10m thick and recorded at an upper elevation of 37.73m AOD, with the latter to the east comprising a stiff, light pinkish/yellowish brown clay up to 0.12m thick and recorded at an upper elevation of 37.60m AOD. None of the deposits appeared to have been naturally deposited and [37] contained brick and tile broadly dated 1700 to 1900 and an 18th century clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment. Lying above [47] was a small patch of material [46], up to 70mm thick and comprising mostly of dumped mortar. This was recorded at an upper elevation of 37.73m AOD but contained no dateable artefactual material.

7.2.2 To the west a friable, very dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit [26] lay directly over the natural gravel and had been extensively truncated by 19th century structural activity. This material was up to 0.37m thick, surviving to an upper elevation of 37.99m AOD and contained a small finds assemblage including 19th century building materials, 17th century pottery and mid to late 18th century clay tobacco pipe fragments.

7.2.3 The clay and mortar layers to the east were overlain by an extensive deposit of soft, very dark greyish brown sandy silt [7], which extended more than 6.2m east to west, 3.5m north to south and was up to 0.55m thick, being recorded at upper elevations varying between 37.95m AOD and 38.16m AOD. The deposit produced a moderate finds assemblage including building materials broadly dated to the 19th century, pottery of early 19th century date, 18th century clay tobacco pipe fragments, late 17th to 18th century glass and broadly dateable iron nail fragments. Residual earlier material was also present, including a medieval whetstone and early post-medieval pottery.

7.2.4 Layer [7] was overlain by a friable, mid- brown, silty sand [45] up to 0.32m thick and recorded at n upper elevation 0f 38.43m AOD . This extended at least 3.35m east to west and 1.5m north to south, and contained two brick fragments, broadly dated 1700 to 1850. This in turn was overlain by a 0.29m thick deposit of friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt [44], recorded at an upper elevation of 38.49m AOD and containing building materials broadly dated 1700 to 1850 and broadly dated post -medieval pott ery. All of the deposits above the natural gravel up to this level appear to have dated to the early 19th century, though there was clearly some residual earlier material present in some layers.

7.2.5 Overlying layer [44] was a 0.28m thick deposit of friable, dark brown, sandy silt [43], recorded at an upper elevation of 38.76m OD and containing bricks broadly dated 1700 to 1850. This in turn was overlain by a friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand [42], up to 0.28m thick and recorded at an upper elevation of 38.85m AOD. A single fragment of pan tile, broadly dated 1650 to 1850 was recovered from this deposit, which was overlain by up to 0.20m of firm, mid brown sandy silt [41], recorded at an upper elevation of 38.94m AOD but containing no dateable artefactual material. A comparable layer further to the east was [48], which contained a significant amount of ceramic material, a sample of which was collected. Most of this was pottery, broadly dated 1650 to 1850, though a single pegtile fragment, broadly dated 1600 to 1900, was also present.

7.2.6 Layers [41], [42], [43] and [48] appear to have been deposited in the early to middle 19th century and were probably broadly contemporary with the earliest structures on the site recorded during the evaluation. At the western end of Trench 1 was an east to west aligned wall [16] that extended beyond the end of the trench and returned to the south at its eastern end. It measured at least 3.35m east to west and at least 1.4m north to south. It was 0.33m wide and stood at least 1.35m high, its construction cut [22] extending into the natural gravel below the base level of the trench. The wall was c onstructed from irregularly coursed, unfrogged, red bricks (which may have been re- used) and hard grey clinker mortar, broadly dateable to the 19th century. It survived to an upper elevation of 39.04m AOD and appears to have been the basement wall at the r ear of a building that faced onto White Lion Street. It was abutted to the east by the broadly contemporary wall [11], also constructed from irregularly coursed, unfrogged, red bricks (again probably re- used) and hard grey clinker mortar. This wall measured 7.86m east to west, returning to the south at its eastern end and extending beyond the southern edge of the trench. It was a similar width to [16] and survived to a height of at least 1.3m, recorded at an upper level of 39.11m AOD. This also appears to have been the basement beneath the rear of a building that fronted White Lion Street, though midway long the wall was an entrance that extended some distance below current ground level, suggesting that there was external access to the basement. The wall did not have foundations as deep as the basement to the west, the construction cut [29] only extending a short distance into the natural gravel.

7.2.7 At a later date a sub- rectangular pit [50] was cut against the north side of wall [11]. This measured 2.14m east to west by 1.49m north to south, had vertical sides and a flattish base and only cut slightly into the top of the extant natural gravel, though was probably originally cut

from a much higher level. The function of the pit was unclear but it was filled with a deposit comprising mostly of brick fragments and mortar [49], and was probably contemporary with a second phase of construction north of the basements in the later 19th century. At the western end of the trench, wall [16] was butted by a brick structure comprising north to south wall [10] and east to west wall [9]. Both of these were constructed from irregularly coursed, shallow-frogged, red and yellow bricks dated after 1850, bonded with brown gravel mortar. Wall [10] was 0.22m wide and at least 1.3m high, extending northwards from wall [16] before turning to the west as wall [9], which extended beyond the western end of the trench, effectively creating a narrow corridor between itself and wall [16]. Both walls survived to a height of *c*. 38.97m OD with wall [9] apparently being the west wall of a possible toilet block added to the rear of basement [16]. This was fed by a number of drains within drain cut [20], the backfill of which, [21], was a friable, very dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained brick broadly dated 1700 to 1900 and a fragment of 18th century clay tobacco pipe.

7.2.8 To the east a more complete external brick structure [12] abutted the north of wall [11] in the vicinity of its north entrance. Structure [12], which was also fed by the drain run, was constructed from irregularly coursed, shallow-frogged, red and yellow 19th century bricks, bonded with hard grey clinker mortar and capped with a York Stone paving slab over an internal void. The structure extended for at least 1.66m north of wall [11], was up to 1.04m wide and stood at least 1.36m high, being recorded at an upper elevation of 39.03m AOD. The construction cut [25] for the structure had truncated to the east, deposit [40], the uppermost of the dumping layers in this area, which comprised a firm, very dark greyish brown, sandy silt, which contained brick and tile broadly dated 1700 to 1850. To the west, construction cut [25] truncated layer [28], a thick and extensive layer of friable, very dark greyish brown, silty sand that appeared to be associated with extensive disturbance in this area, probably between the two structural development phases. This deposit contained brick and tile, broadly dated between 1700 and 1900, 18th to 19th century pottery and 18th century clay tobacco pipe.

7.2.9 A third external structure abutted the eastern end of wall [11]. This was a rectangular feature [14] measuring at least 1.85m east to west by 0.74m north to south and standing at least 1.2m high with an upper recorded elevation of 38.47m AOD. It was constructed from shallow-frogged, probably re-used, red bricks and hard grey clinker mortar. The bricks had been laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers and were dated to the 19th century. This structure also appears to have served a drainage/sewage function, though possibly suffered some type of collapse during its period of use as concrete [15] laid immediately to the north appears to have served as a crude buttress feature.

7.2.10 The latest deposits recorded in Trench 1 were layers of demolition rubble [24] and [23], recorded within basement [16] and west of wall [10] respectively. These were most likely deposited to fill below-ground voids when the buildings on the site were demolished in the later 20th century. The stratigraphic sequence within the trench was completed with the surface concrete slab and its rubble bedding [6].

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the western half of the garage/warehouse building and measured 6.1m north to south by 3.05m east to west (Figures 2 & 5 ; Plates 13 & 14). The earliest deposit recorded was the natural sand and gravel of the Boyn Hill Formation [30], the upper elevation of which varied between 37.77m AOD and 38.01m AOD within the trench. This was overlain by a 0.28m-thick deposit of soft, dark yellowish brown, sandy silt, observed in the eastern half of the trench (Figure 6.3), which appears to have been a reworked subsoil originally formed over the gravel. It produced a small finds assemblage including 18th century pottery, brick and tile broadly dated 1600 t o 1800 and clay tobacco pipe dated 1730 to 1780, potentially making this the earliest non- natural deposit recorded on the site. It was overlain by a more extensive deposit of compact, mid yellowish brown, sand and gravel [32] just 0.13m thick, which appear edto contain a reworked natural gravel component but also included artefactual material including late 18th century pottery and brick and tile broadly dated 1600 to 1800. This may also have been an agricultural soil that included reworked natural elements .

7.3.2 Lying above layer [32] was an extensive deposit of soft, very dark greyish brown silt [31], which appeared to be a more general dumping and ground- raising deposit, similar to those observed in Trench 1. It was up to 0.95m thick (Figures 6.2 & 6.3) , the surface being recorded at an upper elevation of 38.94m AOD and contained a single sherd of broadly dated post -medieval pottery along with iron nails . It was overlain in places by an intermittent layer of soft, mid pinkish brown, sandy clay [34], which appeared to included elements of reworked earlier materials but contained no dateable artefacts.

7.3.3 At the western edge of the trench a rough wall comprising red and yellow brick fragments in a concrete matrix [33] had been constructed on a north to south alignment over layers [31] and [34]. Surviving to an upper elevation of 38.94m AOD, this probably dated to the late 19th or early 20th century and may have been associated with buildings to the south. The wall was overlain by a 0.14m thick deposit of very dark gr eyish brown, soft silt [36], which in turn was overlain by a 0.23m thick deposit of compacted brick rubble that served as bedding for the modern concrete slab [17] .

7.4 Trench 3

7.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the eastern half of the garage/warehouse building and measured 4.5m east to west by 3m north to south (Figures 2; Plate s 15 & 16). The trench was not fully excavated as a deposit of asbestos was found at depth and excavation was abandoned for health and safety reasons. Natural deposits were not observed withi n the trench as it had been located over a deep inter nal modern pit, bounded to the north by a brick wall with concrete to the south. The pit was filled with loose, mixed demolition and general rubble [19], including the asbestos, and extended more than 2. 2m below ground level (below 37.14m AOD) . The rubble was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of compacted demolition rubble [18] that acted as bedding for the modern concrete slab [17].

8 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 Natural sand and gravel was recorded in both Trenches 1 and 2. In the former the maximum elevation of the deposit was measured at 37.67m AOD and in the latter it was at 38.01m AOD. These levels correspond relatively closely with the surface level of 37.83m AOD recorded in the TP5 core at the northern edge of the site. In all three sequences the gravel was overlain by substantial deposits of made ground so it is not clear whether this level represents the original natural surface or a truncated level. However, the presence of a possible reworked subsoil in Trench 2 probably suggests that this was an untruncated level, though clearly there had been extensive truncation elsewhere on the site.

8.2 Phase 2: 18th Century

8.2.1 The earliest non- natural deposit recorded on the site was the possible reworked subsoil in Trench 2 and the material that directly overlay it. This most likely related to later agricultural activity in the area in the 18th century, prior to extensive urban development, and would have been broadly contemporary with John Rocque's map which shows an essentially rural landscape in the mid 18th century.

8.3 Phase 3: Early 19th Century

8.3.1 It is known from cartographic evidence that the area around the study site was developed by the early 19th century but the earliest post -agricultural activity on the site recorded during the evaluation appears to have been extensive dumping of materials in the early 19th century, as evidence by the extensive sequence in Trench 1, though residual material was clearly present in a number of the laye rs recorded here.

8.4 Phase 4: Early to Mid 19th Century

8.4.1 The first clear evidence of structural development on the site was the construction of buildings in the early to mid 19th century, evidenced by basement walls [16] and [11] in Trench 1, though these could have replaced earlier structures . Dumping of deposits also continued at this time, as evidenced by further ground- raising layers in Trench 1 and extensive deposits in Trenc h2.

8.5 Phase 5: Late 19th to Early 20th Century

8.5.1 A second structural phase of development took place on the site in the later 19th century when it appears that external toilet structures were added to the rears of the earlier buildings that face onto White Li on Street as evidenced in Trench 1. A rough brick rubble wall in Trench 2 also appears to have been broadly contemporary with this development, though the exact function of this north to south aligned feature is unknown .

8.6 Phase 6: Modern

8.6.1 The most recent phase of activity on the site evidenced during the evaluation was demolition of the 19th century buildings in the second half of the 20th century. In Trench 1 this was

represented by the dumping of demolition rubble in below -ground voids and in all areas was shown by the laying of a compact brick rubble bedding layer for a new concrete surface for the carpark at the south and the garage/warehouse building to the north.

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The archaeological watching brief and evaluation at 65-70 White Lion Street, London Borough of Islington has exposed natural deposits at some depth below current ground level with limited evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity, followed by extensive dumping and ground-raising and subsequent structural development in the 19th century. At least two phases of structural development were identified, though most of the buildings were demolished in the second half of the 20th century.

9.2 The earliest deposits exposed were sands and gravels of the Quaternary Born Hill Terrace Formation, which had been extensively truncated in some areas, though appeared to survive relatively undisturbed to elevations of *c*.38m AOD in others. In the northern half of the site a possible reworked subsoil was identified overlying the natural deposits and probably represented agricultural activity in the area up to the 18th century.

9.3 There was significant development in the area by the early 19th century which was evidenced during the evaluation initially by extensive dumping and ground-raising, identified in Trenches 1 and 2, followed by the construction of buildings along the north side of White Lion Street, the basement of two of which were identified in Trench 1. Later additions to the buildings along the frontage were added to their rears during the later 19th century, and there was possibly also some ephemeral structural development in areas to the north at the same time. The buildings on the site continued to be utilised into the post-war era but were subsequently demolished, the infilling of basement areas being evident in Trench 1, and the site redeveloped for garage activities and latterly as a car park.

9.3.1 Overall the evaluation has addressed most of the objectives of the WSI (Mayo 2014). Natural deposits were exposed and seen to be heavily truncated in some places but where there was little disturbance it has been possibly to show a palaeotopography gently sloping downwards from north to south. No evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity was found, and medieval activity was only seen as residual finds including a whetstone and some ceramic material; no cut features of this date were identified and there was no evidence that the White Conduit passed through the site. Post-medieval activity was demonstrated by limited evidence for 18th century agriculture followed by extensive ground-raising in the early 19th century, with subsequent phases of structural development. Structural developments in particular are likely to have had extensive impacts on the archaeological resource to the extent that there was little survival of deposits on the site pre-dating the 19th century.

9.3.2 PCA understands from the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Islington that no further archaeological work is expected to be necessary for this development.

9.3.3 Upon completion of the project the completed archive comprising written, drawn and digital image records will eventually be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), identified by the unique site code WIT 15.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Alex Oliver of Noble House Properties for commissioning the work on behalf of 65- 69 White Lion Street Limited. We also thank Sandy Kidd of GLAAS, Historic England for monitoring the project.

10.2 PCA thanks O'Connell Plant and Groundworks Limited for providing machinery and a driver to excavate and backfill the trenches .

10.3 The author wishes to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report, Shona Lindsay for her invaluable assistance on site, Ray Murphy for the illustr ations, Patric Cavanagh for logistical support , and Märit Gaimster, Kevin Hayward, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Rielly for assessing the finds .

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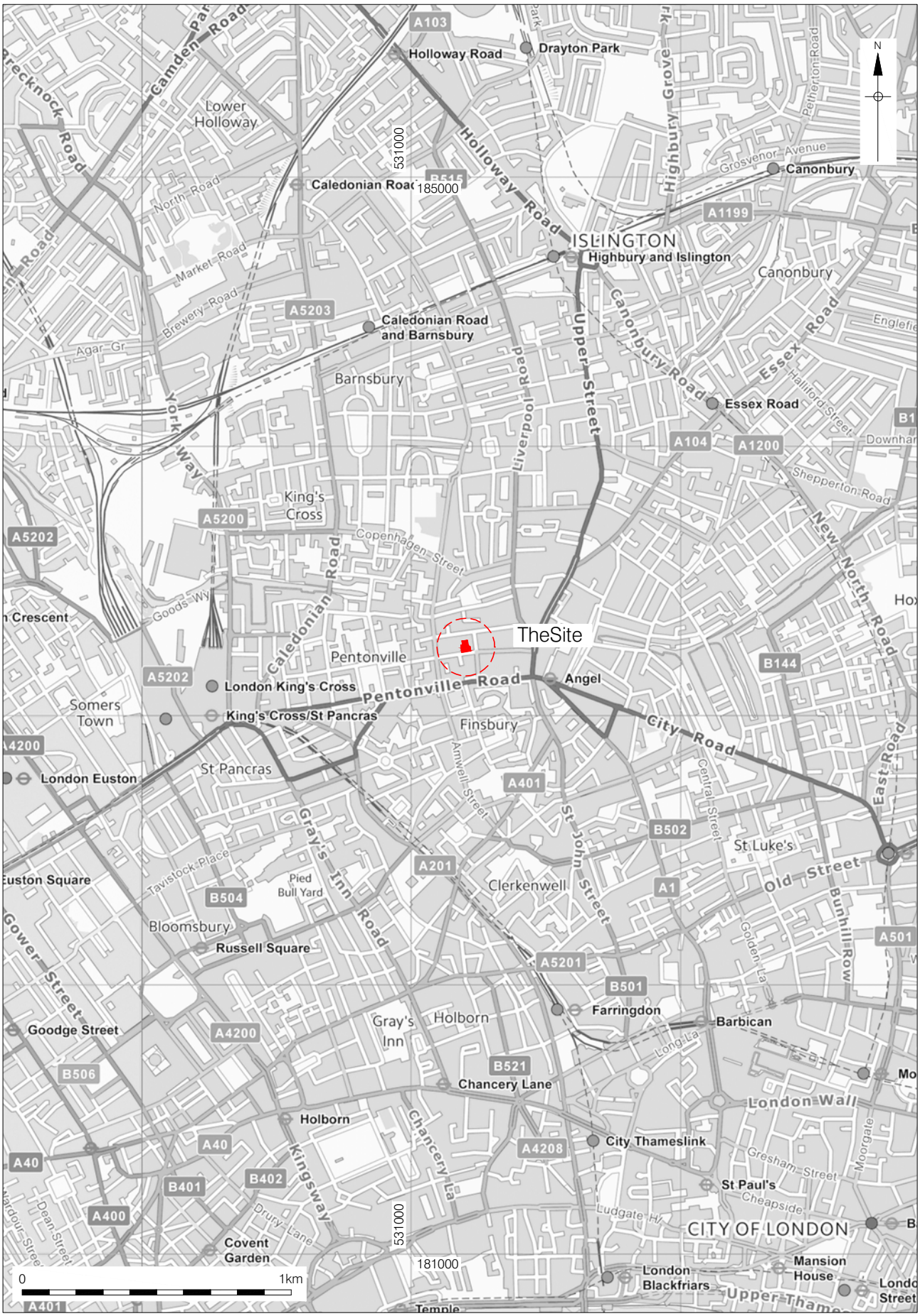

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Figure1
SiteLocation
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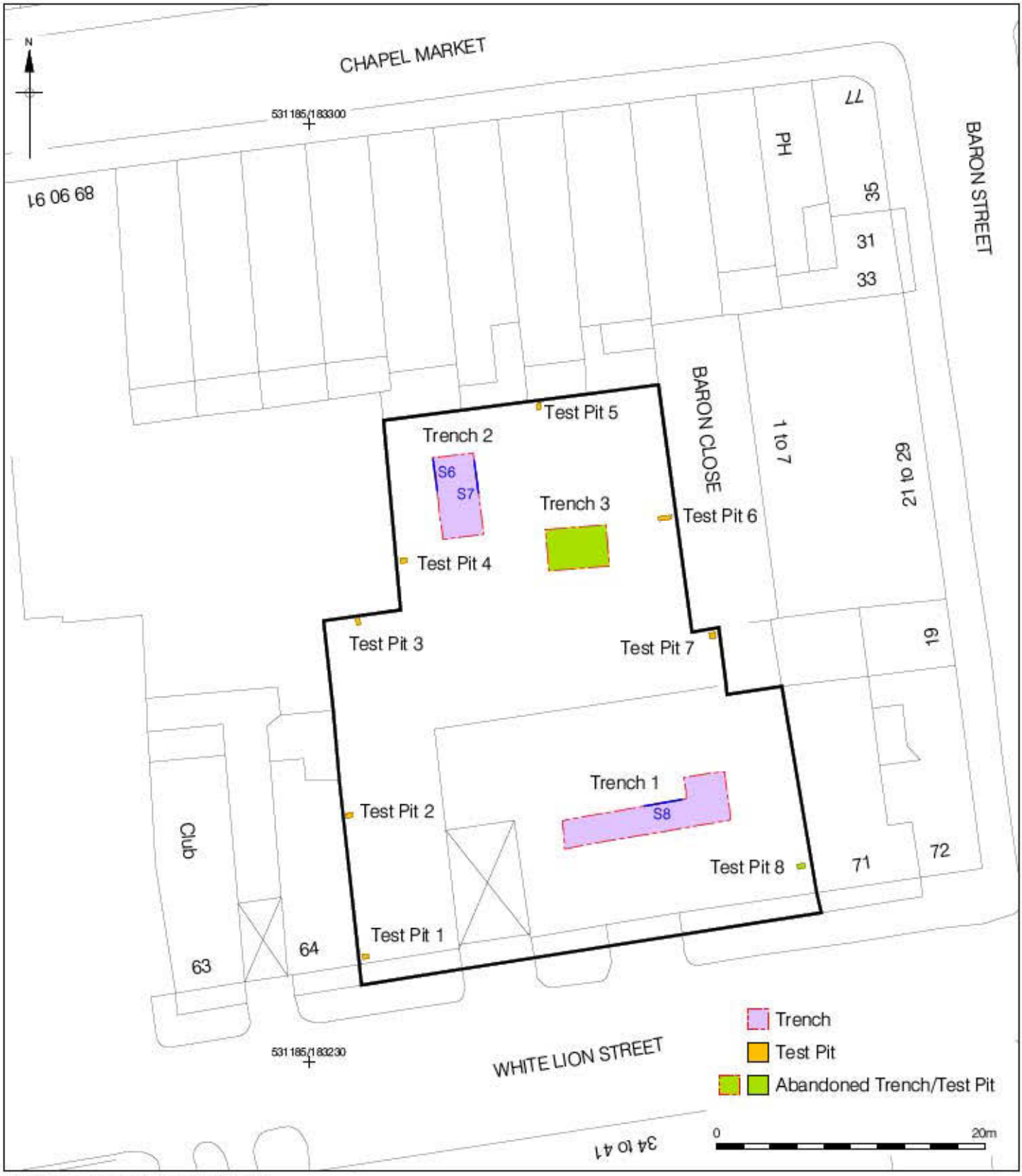

Drawing supplied by Aworth Survey Consultants

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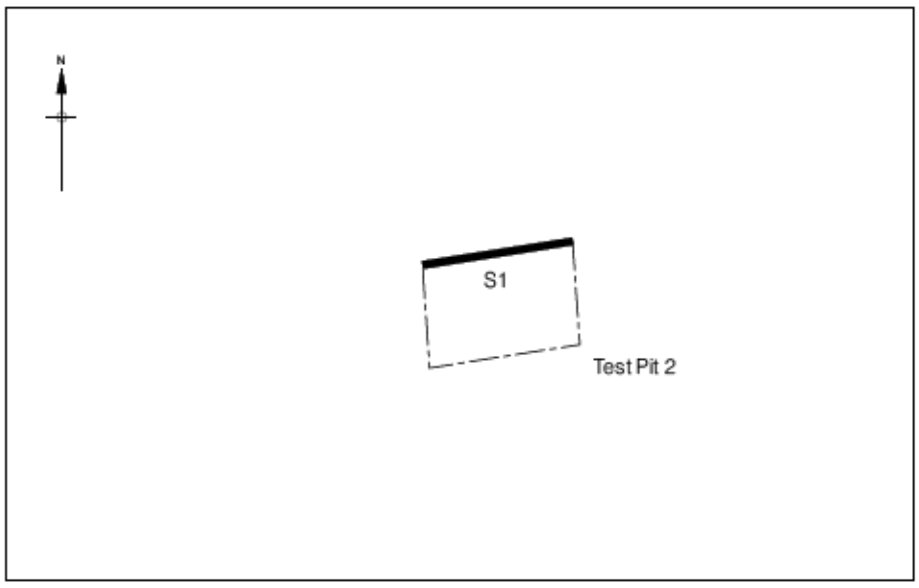
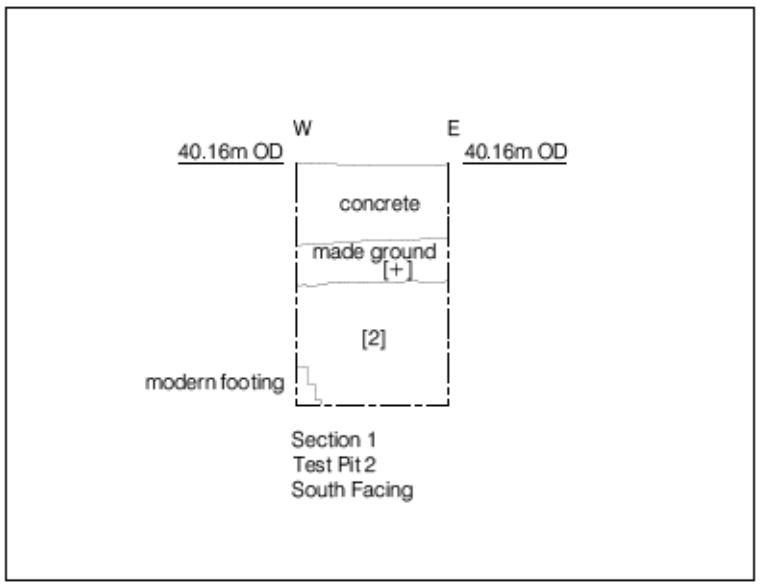
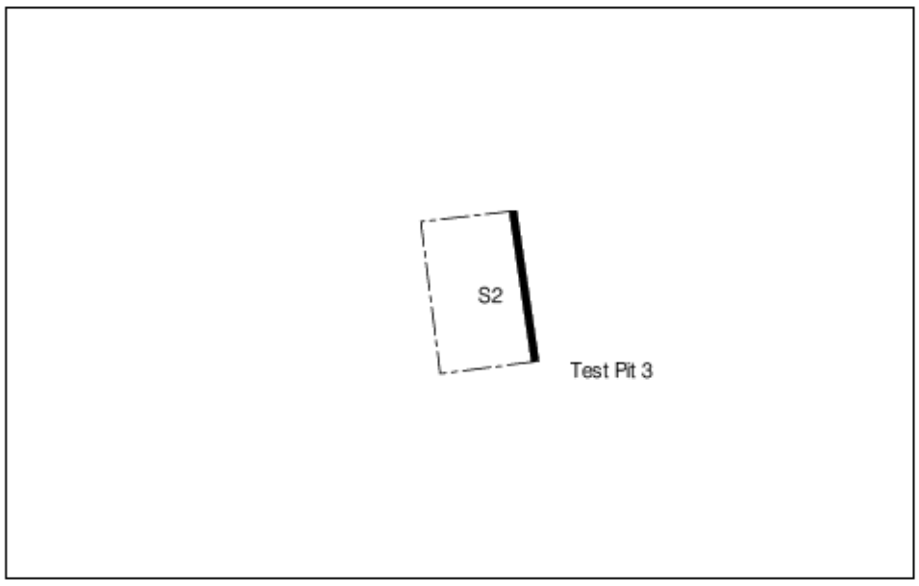
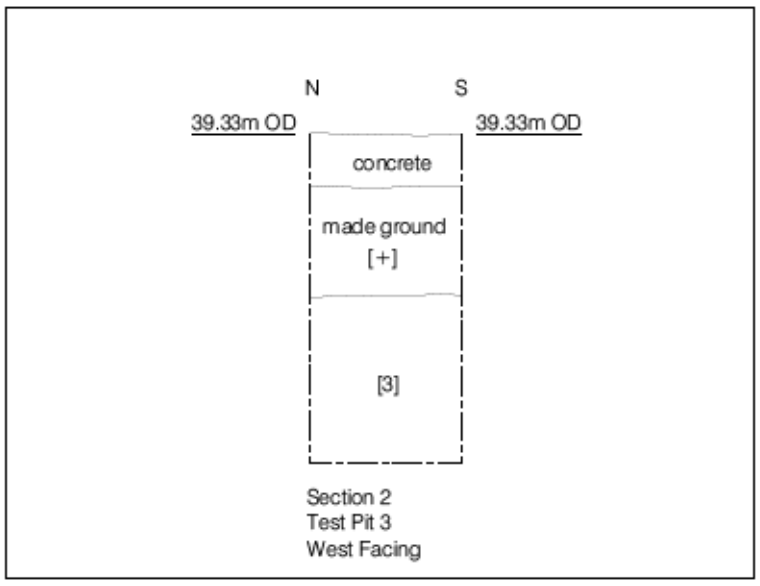
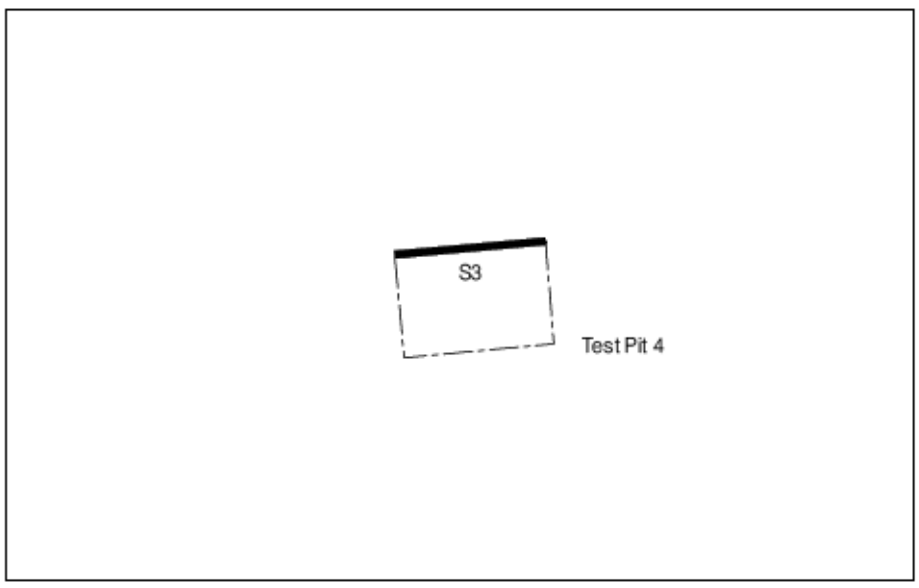
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4

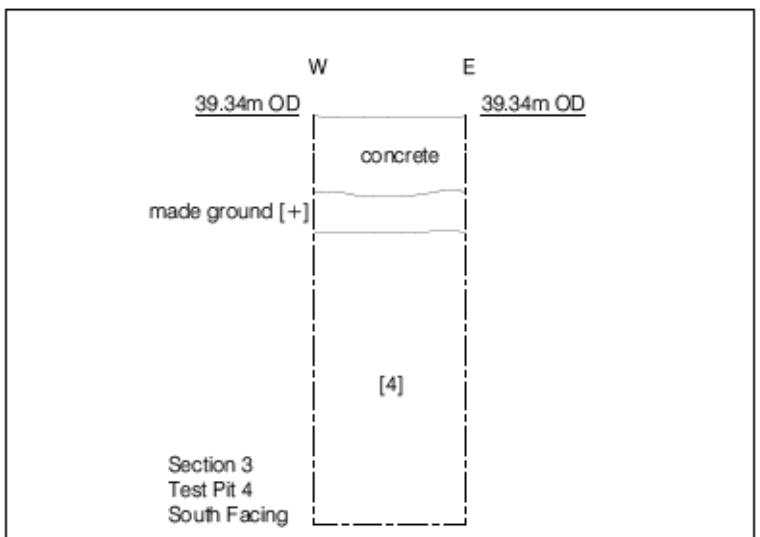


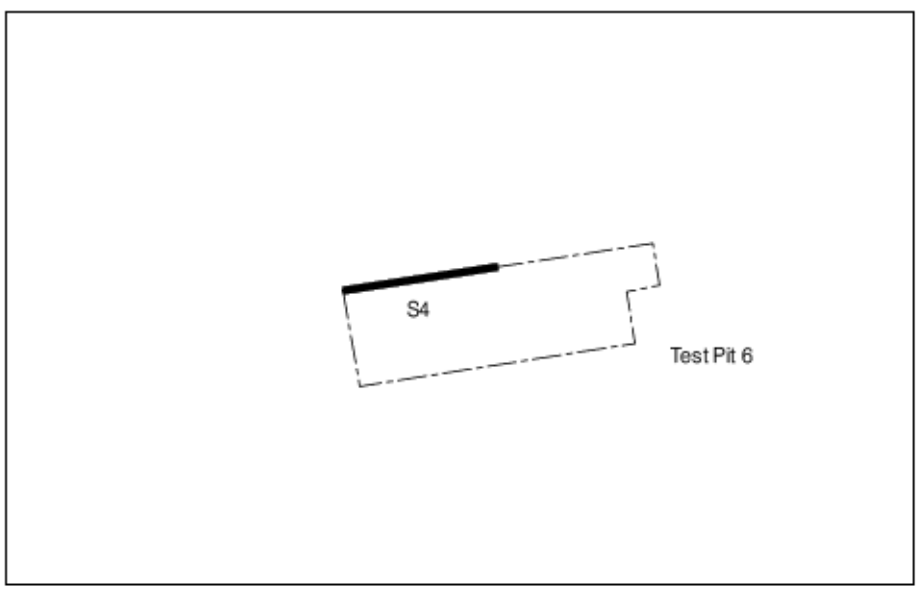


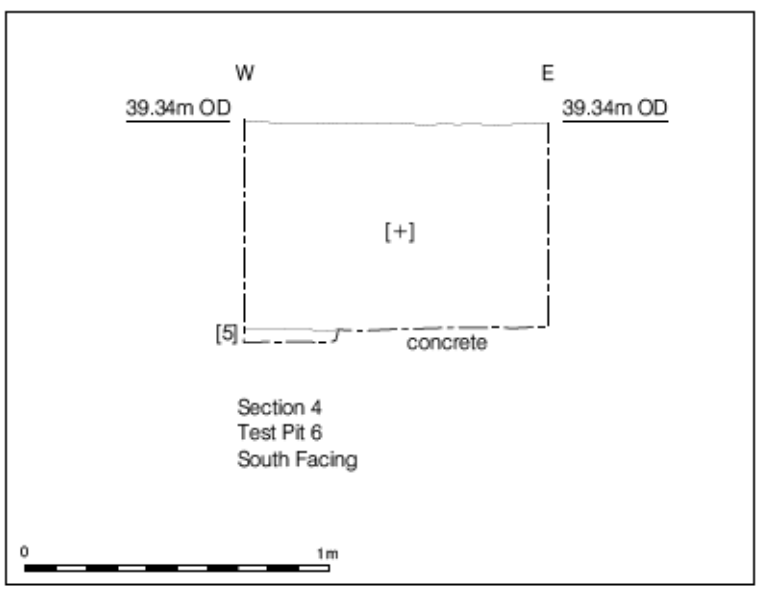


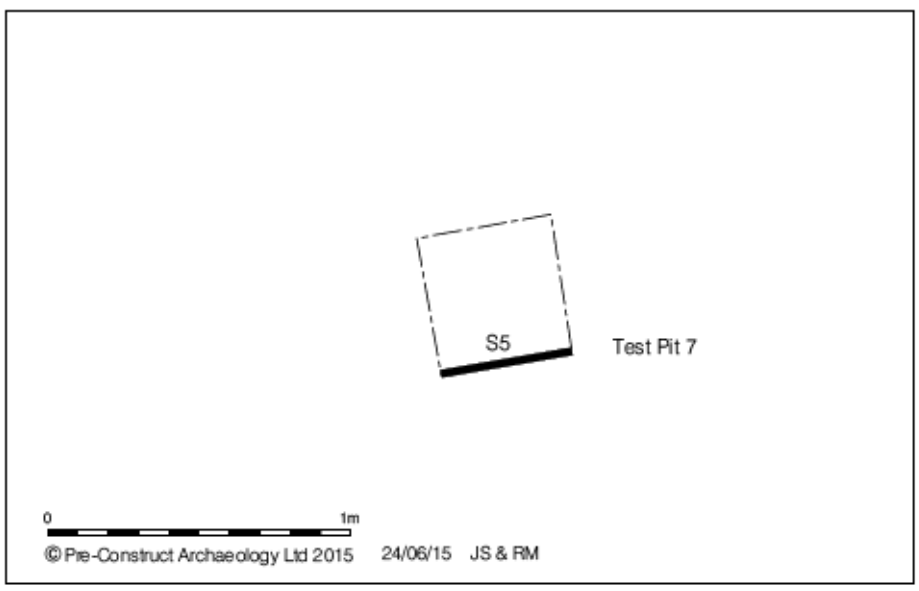












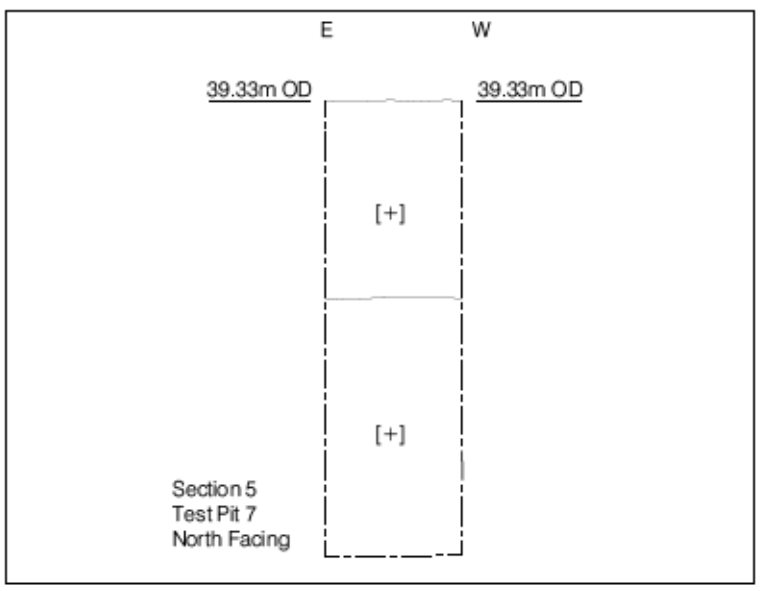


Figure 3
Test Pit Plans
& Sections
1:20 at A3

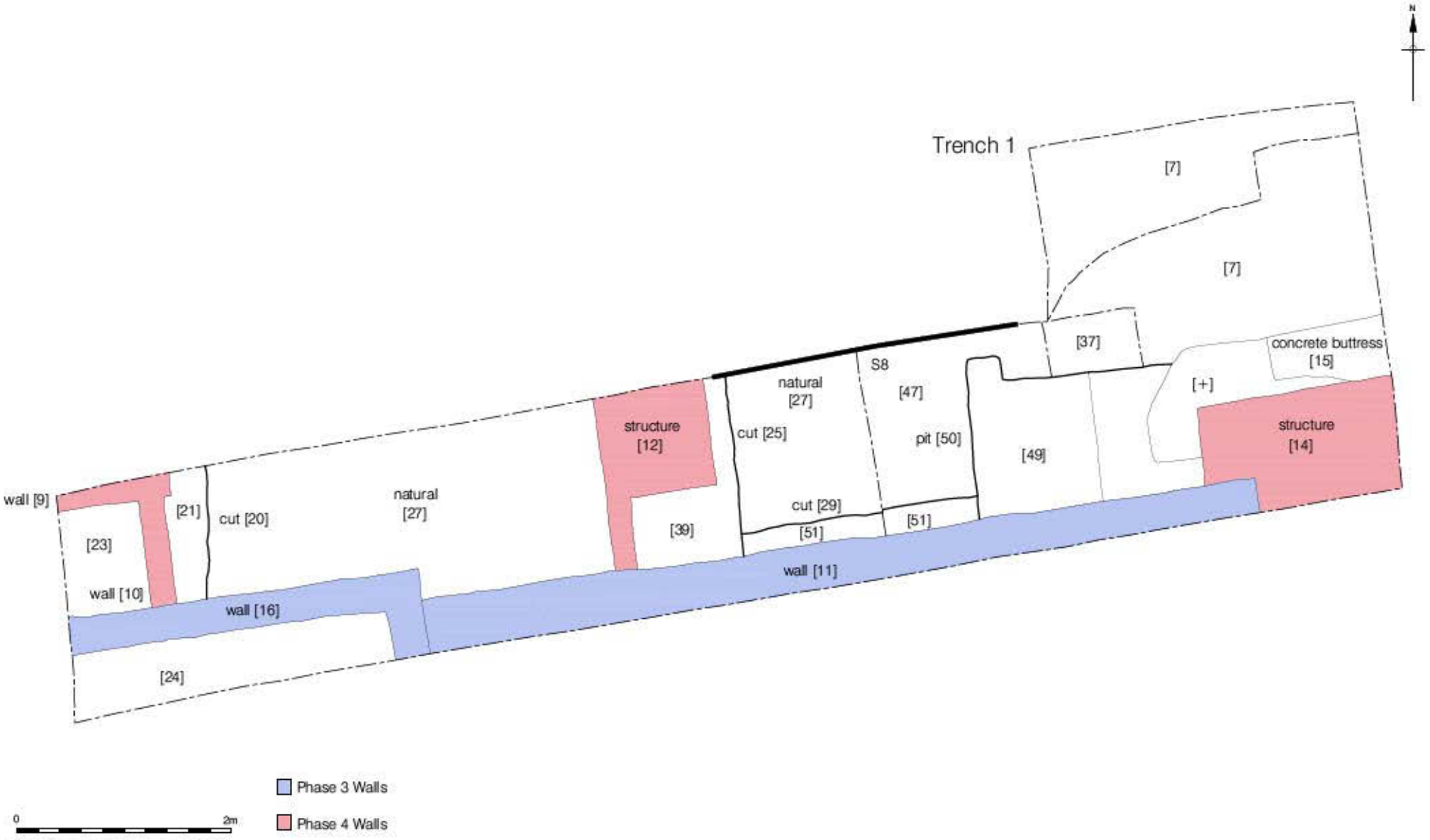


Figure 4
Plan of Trench 1
1:50 at A4

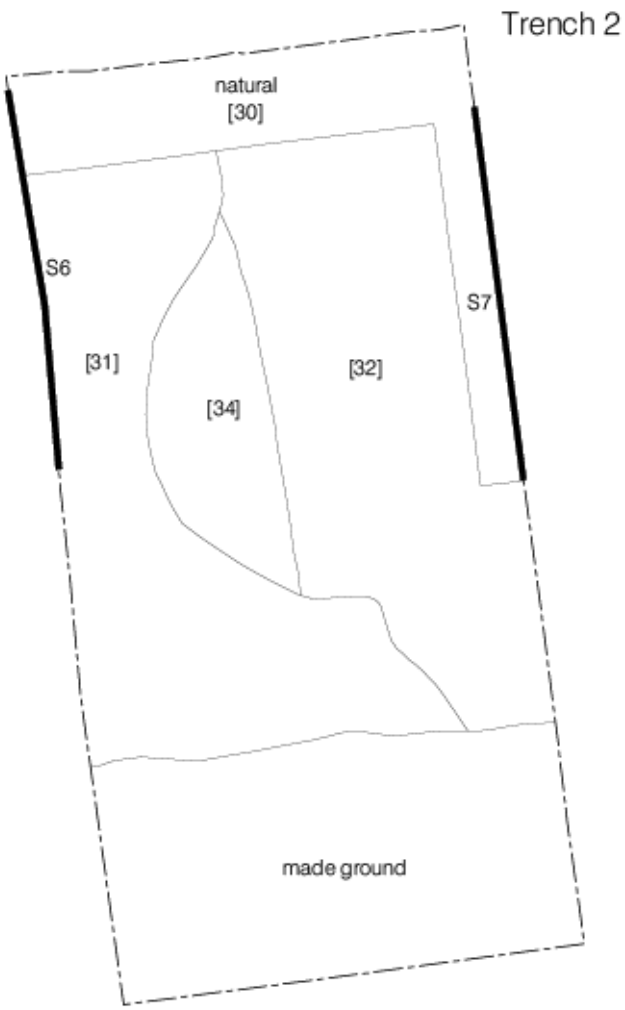


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Figure 5
Plan of Trench 2
1:50 at A4

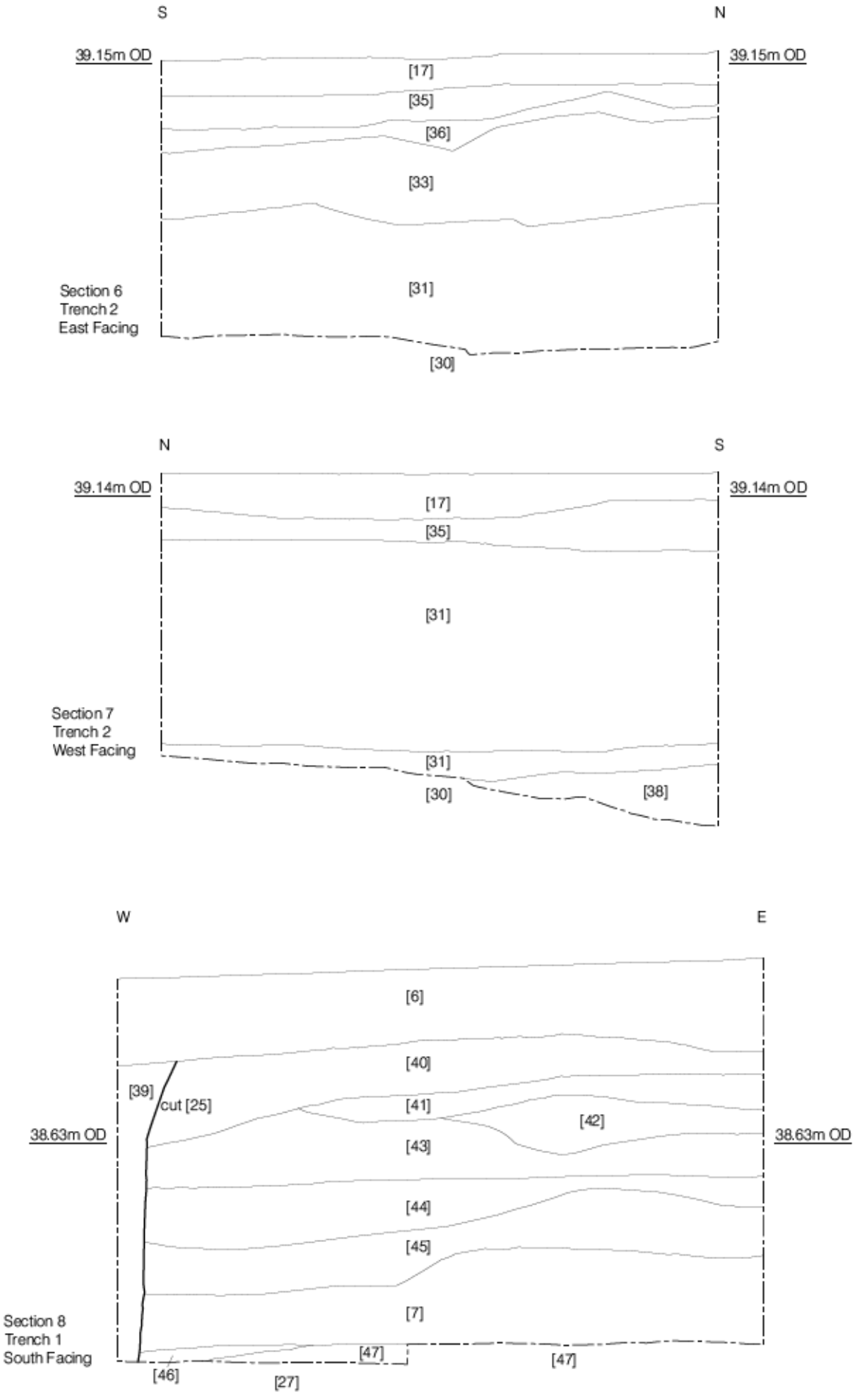

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Figure 6
Evaluation Sections
1:25 at A4

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate1:TP1 ,Looking WestPlate2:TP2 ,LookingWest

Plate3:TP3,LookingNorth

Plate 4: TP4,Looking West

Plate5:TP5 ,LookingNor th

Plate6: TP6,LookingEast

Plate7:TP7,Looking East

Plate8: LocationofTP8,LookingEast

Plate9: WestEndofTrench1,LookingEast

Plate10: WestEndofTrench1,LookingWest

Plate11: WestEndofTrench1,LookingWest

Plate12: Section8,LookingNorth

Plate13:Trench2,LookingNorth

Plate14:Trench2,LookingSouth

Plate15:Trench3,LookingSouth- West

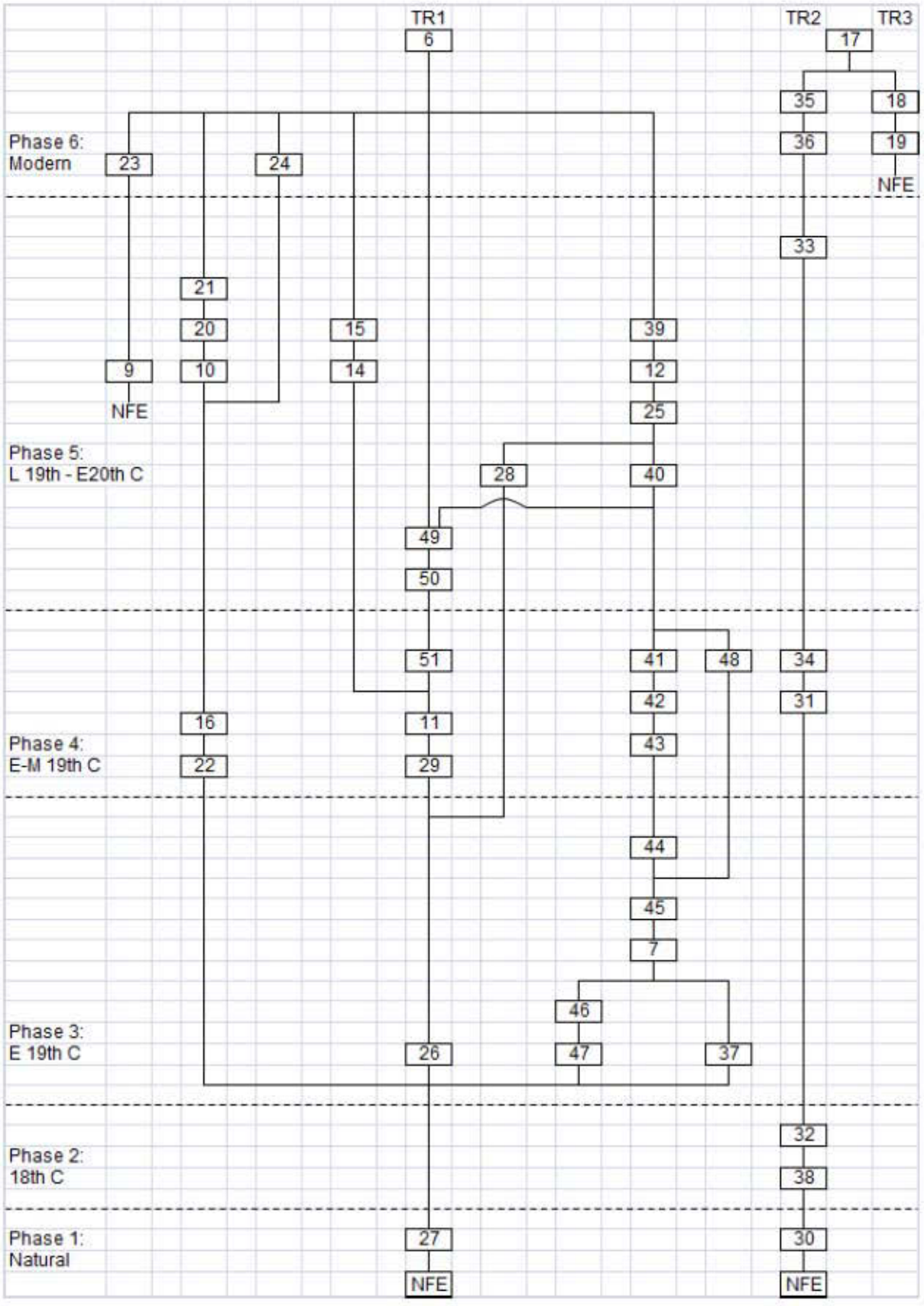
Plate16:Trench3,LookingNorth

APPENDIX 2:CONTEXTINDEX

SiteCode	Context	Type	Trench	Description	Date	Phase
WIT15	1	Layer	TH1	Madeground	Modern	6
WIT15	2	Layer	TH2	Madeground	Modern	6
WIT15	3	Layer	TH3	Madeground	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	4	Layer	TH4	Madeground/gardensoil	E19 th C	3
WIT15	5	Layer	TH6	Agricultural/gardensoil	E19 th C	3
WIT15	6	Layer	Tr1	Externalconcreteslab	Modern	6
WIT15	7	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/dumping	E19 th C	3
WIT15	8	VOID				
WIT15	9	Masonry	Tr1	E-Wbrickwall	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	10	Masonry	Tr1	N-Sbrickwall	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	11	Masonry	Tr1	E-Wbrickwall	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	12	Masonry	Tr1	Squarebrickstructure	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	13	VOID				
WIT15	14	Masonry	Tr1	Rectangularbrickstructure	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	15	Masonry	Tr1	Concretebuttress	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	16	Masonry	Tr1	Basementwall	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	17	Layer	Tr 2,3	Internalconcreteslab	Modern	6
WIT15	18	Layer	Tr 3	Rubblebeddingfor[17]	Modern	6
WIT15	19	Layer	Tr3	Mixeddemo/generalrubble	Modern	6
WIT15	20	Cut	Tr1	Cutfordrainruns	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	21	Fill	Tr1	Fillof[20]	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	22	Cut	Tr1	Const.cutforwall[16]	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	23	Layer	Tr1	RubbleinfillWof[10]	Modern	6
WIT15	24	Layer	Tr1	Rubbleinfillwithin[16]	Modern	6
WIT15	25	Cut	Tr1	Const.cutforstructure[12]	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	26	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/dumping	E19 th C	3
WIT15	27	Layer	Tr1	Naturalsand/gravel	Natural	1
WIT15	28	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/infill	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	29	Cut	Tr1	Const.cutforwall[11]	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	30	Layer	Tr 2	Natural sand/gravel	Natural	1
WIT15	31	Layer	Tr 2	Madeground/dumping	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	32	Layer	Tr 2	Reworkedsubsoil?	18th C	2
WIT15	33	Masonry	Tr 2	N-Srubblewall	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	34	Layer	Tr 2	Madeground/dumping	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	35	Layer	Tr 2	Rubble beddingfor[17]	Modern	6
WIT15	36	Layer	Tr 2	Madeground	Modern	6
WIT15	37	Layer	Tr1	Claylayerabovenatural	E19 th C	3
WIT15	38	Layer	Tr 2	Madeground/dumping	18th C	2
WIT15	39	Fill	Tr1	Fillofconst.cut[25]	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	40	Layer	Tr1	Made ground	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	41	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/dumping	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	42	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/dumping	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	43	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/dumping	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	44	Layer	Tr1	Madeground/dumping	E19 th C	3
WIT15	45	Layer	Tr1	Made ground/dumping	E19 th C	3
WIT15	46	Layer	Tr1	Mortar-richdump	E19 th C	3
WIT15	47	Layer	Tr1	Dumpedcleanclay	E19 th C	3

SiteCode	Context	Type	Trench	Description	Date	Phase
WIT15	48	Layer	Tr1	Dumpoftiles	E-M19th C	4
WIT15	49	Fill	Tr1	Fillof[50]	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	50	Cut	Tr1	Rectangularpit	L19/E20C	5
WIT15	51	Fill	Tr1	Fillofconst.cut[29]	E-M19th C	4

APPENDIX 3: SITEMATRIX



APPENDIX4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY SPOTDATING INDEX

By ChrisJarrett ,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLimited

Introduction

Asmallsizedassemblageofpotterywas recoveredfromthesite(one box).Thepotterydates only from the post –medieval period. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage, with the exception of context [7], which containedmostlyresidualmaterial .Thefragmentationstate ofthepotteryconsistsonlyof sherd material although the forms could be mostly identified. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from eight contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small (fewer than 30 sherds) sizes groupsofpottery ,exceptforonemediumsizedgroup(30– 100sherds) .

All of the pottery (93 sherds, 56 ENV and weighing 2.848kg and none is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded inadatabaseformat, byfabric, formanddecoration.Theclassificationofthepottery typesisaccordingtoMuseumofLondonArchaeology(2013).Thepotteryisdiscussedaspot datingindex.

Spotdatingindex

Context[7]:spotdate:1820– 1830

- Surrey–Hampshireborderwhitewarewithgreenglaze(BORDG),1550– 1700,5sherds, 5 ENV,339g,form : bedpan
- Surrey–Hampshireborderwhitewarewithclear(yellow)glaze(BORDY),1550– 1700,1 sherd,1ENV,19g,form : porringer
- Londonstoneware(LONS),1670– 1926,1sherd,1ENV,4g,form: unidentified
- Metropolitanslipware(METS),1630– 1700,1sherd,1ENV,166g,form : dish;rounded withwriting'...EGO...' onthewallofthevessel
- London–areapost –medievalredware(PMR),1580– 1900,7sherds,4ENV,198g, form: sugarmould
- Surrey–Hampshireborderredware(RBOR),1550 –1900,6sherds,2ENV,64g,forms: candlestick;saucer –type,dish;rounded
- Surrey–Hampshireborderredwarewithslip– traileddecoration(RBORSLTR),1580– 1800,2sherds,1ENV,38g,form : dish;rounded
- Staffordshire–typecombedslipware(STSL),1660 –1870,17sherds,3ENV,139g, form: dish;rounded
- Whitesalt –glazedstoneware(SWSG),1720– 1780,3sherds,3ENV,25g,for ms: bowl; mediumcarinated,plateandteabowl
- Englishtin –glazedware(TGW),1570– 1846,3sherds,3ENV,8g,form: plate

- Londontin –glazedwarewithplainpaleblueglaze(TGWBLUE),1630– 1846, 2 sherd,2 ENV,10g,form : unidentified,exceptforthebase ofacylindricaljarwithpurplewriting 'FL...'onapaleblueglazeandmaypossiblybefromaFrenchsource
- Londontin –glazedwarewithplainwhiteglaze(OrtonstyleC)(TGWC),1630– 1846,2 sherds,2ENV,29g,forms: bowl;mediumflared,chamberpot andplate
- Londontin –glazedwarewithpaleblueglazeanddarkbluedecoration(Ortonand PearcestyleH)(TGWH),1680– 1800,7sherds,5ENV,28g,form : plate
- Yellowwarewithslipdecoration(YELLSLIP),1820– 1900,2sherds,1ENV,11g,form : ?foodmixingbowl

Total:59sherds,34ENV,1.078kg

Context[26]:spotdate:1630– 1700

- Metropolitanslipware(METS),1630– 1700, 1sherd,1ENV,68g,form : chamberpot
- London–areapost –medievalredware(PMR),1580– 1900,1sherd,1ENV,8g,form: unidentified

Total: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 76g

Context[28]:spotdate:18th– 19thcentury

- Londonstoneware(LONS),1670– 1926,1sherd,1ENV,14g,form: unidentified
- London–areapost –medievalredware(PMR),1580– 1900,1sherd,1ENV,3g,form: unidentified
- Staffordshire–typecombedslipware(STSL),1660 –1870,2sherds,1ENV,8g,form: chamberpot

Total: 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 25g

- *Context[31]:spotdate:1660– 1870*
- Staffordshire–typecombedslipware(STSL),1660 –1870,1sherd,1ENV,14g,form : cup

- *Context[32]:spotdate: 1750–1800*
- Staffordshire–typered– slippedblack –glazedware(STRSB),1750– 1800,1sherd,1 ENV,10g,form: closed

- *Context[38]:spotdate:18thcentury*
- Surrey–Hampshireborderwhitewarewithgreenglaze(BORDG),1550– 1700,1sherd, 1ENV,2 7g,form : bowlordish
- Surrey–Hampshireborderwhitewarewitholiveglaze(BORDO),1550– 1700,1sherd,1 ENV,17g,form: tripodpipkin,type1
- Surrey–Hampshireborderredware(RBOR),1550 –1900,1sherd,1ENV,19g,form: unidentified

- Londontin –glazedwarewithpaleblueglazeanddarkbluedecoration(Ortonand PearcestyleH)(TGWH),1680– 1800,1sherd,1ENV,1g,form : plate

Total:4sherds,4ENV,64g

- *Context[44]:spotdate*:
- Essex–typepost –medievalfineredware(PMFR),1580 –1700,1sherd,1ENV,6g, form: unidentified
- Surrey–Hampshireborderredware(RBOR),1550 –1900,1sherd,1ENV,8g,form : jar; mediumrounded

Total:2sherds,2ENV,14g

- *Context[48]:spotdate:c.1650– 1850*
- London–areapost –medievalredware(PMR),1580– 1900,20sherds,9ENV,1.567kg, forms: jar,sugarconemouldandsyrupcollectingjar

Significanceofthecollection

The pottery has little significance at a local level. The pottery is in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area. The presence of industrial sugar refining v essels (sugar cone moulds and syrup collecting jars) are not an indication that a sugar house was located on the site or in the vicinity, as such establishments were and are today located close to the River Thames.

Potential

The pottery has only the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequenceforthem.None ofthepotterymeritsillustration.

Recommendationsforfurtherwork

Therearenorecommendationsforfurtherworkontheassemblage .

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2013, 'Medieval and post –medieval pottery codes '. http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval–and–post–medieval–pottery–codes.Accessed June 2015.

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND STONE SPOT DATES

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Catalogue, Typology and Dating

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
7	3108; 3120; 2276; 2279; 3033; 3046; 3065; 2850	York stone paving, Post medieval Early brick later post medieval roofing tile; Large unglazed Flemish Floor Tiles; Norwegian Rag whetstone	15	200	1950	200	1950	1800-1900	No mortar
9	3032R; 3101	Complete frogged post great fire wide brick brown gravel mortar T1	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900	1850-1950
10	3032R; 3101	Narrow well made machine post great fire brick T1 mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1850-1950
11	3032; 3101	Narrow Post great fire brick T2 hard grey clinker mortar reused	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1800-1900
12	3108; 3032	Reused Narrow post great fire brick T2 hard grey clinker mortar York stone paving stone slab	2	200	1950	200	1950	1800-1900	1800-1900
14	3032R	Narrow possible reused post great fire brick hard grey clinker mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1800-1900
16	3032	Narrow possible reused post great fire brick hard grey clinker mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1800-1900
21	3032R	Post Great Fire Brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
26	2271; 2276; 3065; 3032R	Post great fire brick grey clinker mortar, late medieval early post medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick sunken margin	4	1180	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	1800-1900
28	3032; 2271	Post Great Fire Brick and Pan Tile	3	1630	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
32	2276; 3033; 3065; 3046	Early Post medieval brick and peg tile	5	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
37	2276; 2279; 3032R	Post medieval peg tile pan tile and post great fire brick	6	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
38	3065; 2276; 2587	Early post medieval peg tile and brick,	6	1240	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		medieval peg tile							
40	2850; 3032R; 2276	Post medieval peg tile and post great fire brick, Unglazed Flemish Floor Tile	4	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1850	No mortar
42	2279	Post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1650-1850	No mortar
43	3032R; 3046	Post great fire and early post medieval brick	5	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1850	No mortar
44	3065; 2279	Post medieval pan tile and early post medieval brick	2	1450	1850	1630	1850	1700-1850	No mortar
45	3032; 3065	Post great fire and early post medieval brick	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1850	No mortar
48	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
81	3032	Post Great Fire Brick	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1850	No mortar

Review

This small building material assemblage (66 fragments 26.1kg) from 65-70 White Lion Street, Islington WIT 15 consists mainly of later post medieval (post great fire brick) brick, floor tile, roofing tile and paving. stone. Occasionally mixed in are earlier materials including a Norwegian rag whetstone (AD950-1500) from [7] and a fragment of medieval peg tile (fabric *2587*) 1240-1450 from [38]. Also there are some red brick fragments (1450-1700), some with a sunken margin indicative of demolished 17th century brick buildings. Whole bricks from [9] [10] [11] [12] [14] [16] are by their form (narrow frogged), fabric *3032* (1664-1900) and hard mortars (T1 and T2) are indicative of basement structures belonging to buildings erected from no earlier than 1780 through to 1900. Two mortar types (T1 and T2) are indicative of two 19th century building phases, with the hard clinker rich recipe [10] – [12]; [14] [16] predating the brown gravelly mortars used in frogged bricks from [9] and [10]. The York stone slabs from [7] and [12] may simply be paving steps for these properties.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval development of this part of Islington and apart from the medieval ragstone hone import from Norway none of the material is of intrinsic interest. The value of the assemblage therefore lies merely in its ability to date the Victorian structural development of this part of Islington. Apart from the hone, all the other material should be discarded. No further work.

APPENDIX6 : CLAYTOBACCOPIPESPOTDATINGINDEX

By ChrisJarrett ,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLimited

Introduction

A smallsizedassemblageofclaytobaccopipeswasrecoveredfrom thesite(onebox).Allof the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobaccopipesoccurin seven contexts as small(under30fragments)sizedgroups. Allofthe claytobaccopipes(56 fragments, consisting of fourteen bowls and 42 stems,noneofwhichare unstratified)wereclassifiedbyAtkinsonandOswald's(1969)typology(AO),while18th century bowls areaccordingtoOswald(1975). Theclaytobaccopipesarediscussedasaspotdating index

SpotdatingIndex

Context[7],spotdate:18thcentury

- x1AO11bowl,dated1640 –70
- x4AO25bowlfragments,dated1700– 1780
- x18stems,thelatestofwhicharethinormediuminthicknesswithnarrowboresand probablydatetothe18thcentury

Total: 23fragments

Context[21],spotdate:18thcentury

- x1stem,ofmediumthicknesswithamediumsizedboreandprobablydatestothe18th century

Context[26],spotdate: 1730–1780

- x1AO25bowlfragment,dated1700– 1780
- x1OS12bowl,dated1730 –1780andinitialledHSontheheel(seeOswald1975,145 forthepossiblepipemaker)

Total: twofragments

Context[28],spotdate:18thcentury

- x1bowlfragmentofan18thcenturydate
- x1stem,medium/thinthicknessandanarrowbore

Total: twofragments

Context[37],spotdate:18thcentury

- x1bowlfragmentofan18thcenturydate

Context[38],spotdate: 1730–1780

- x1AO25bowl,1700– 1780

- x1OS10,bowl1700 –1740
- x1OS10bowl,1700– 1740,initialledTW(seeOswald1975,149,forthepossiblepipe maker)
- x1OS12Bowl,1730– 1780
- x1 OS12bowl,1730– 1780,initialledTW,possiblymadebyThomasWood,1763 – *c.*1800,WhitcrossStreet.Islington(Oswald1975,149)
- x21stems,thelatestofwhicharethinormediuminthicknesswithnarrowboresand probablydatetothe18thcentury

Total: 26fragments

Context[40],spotdate:

- X1stemofmedium/thinthicknessandanarrowbore

Significance,potentialandrecommendationsforfurtherwork

Theassemblagehas little significanceatalocallevel asthebowlshapesaretypicalforthose foundinLondon.Atleastoneprobablelocalpipemakerisknownintheassemblage. Theonly potentialoftheclaytobaccopipesistodatethecontextstheywererecoveredfrom.Thereare norecommendationsforfurtherworkonthematerial.

References

AtkinsonD.andOswald,A.,1969 ‘Londonclaytobaccopipes’. *JournalofBritishArchaeology Association*,3rdseries,Vol.32,171 –227.

Oswald,A.1975*ClaypipesfortheArchaeologist* ,BritishArchaeologicalReports, Britishseries, No.14.

APPENDIX7 : GLASSSPOTDATINGIN DEX

By ChrisJarrett ,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLimited

Introduction

The glass recovered from the archaeological investigation consists of eight fragments, representing 7 estimatednumberofvessels (ENV)andweighing 142g.Theglassdates onlyto the post-medieval period. The condition of the material is fairly good, but fragmentary and probably consists of mostly tertiary deposited items . The glass was recovered from a single context anditisdiscu ssedasaspotdatingindex .

Spotdatingindex

Context[7],spotdate: late17th 18thcentury

- ?Englishwinebottle:naturalpaleolivegreenglass,free- blown,neck,weathered,c. 1640onwards,1fragment,1ENV,3g
- Englishwinebottle,naturalpaleolivegreenglass,free- blown,rimwithastringfinish dated *c.*1680- 90, weathered, 1fragment,1ENV,35g
- Englishwinebottle,naturalolivegreenglass,free- blown,bodysherd, weathered, glass, 1fragment,1ENV,7g
- Lumpofmelted,sodablue- greenglass, weathered,post -medieval,1 fragment,1ENV, 10g
- Vessel,naturalpaleolivegreenglass,free- blown,neck, weathered,post -medieval, 1 fragment,1ENV,3g
- Vessel,naturaldarkolivegreenglass,free- blownbodyfragment s,heavilyweathered surfaces,post -medieval, 2fragments,1ENV,83g
- Vessel,high- limelow -alkali(HLLA)blue- greenglass,free- blown,bodyshard, post-medieval, 1fragment,1ENV,1g

Significance,potentialandrecommendationsforfurtherwork

The glass has no significance at a local level as it consists of mostly fragmentary material derived from unidentified forms, while the recognisable forms (the wine bottles) are typical occurrencesinLondonpost -medievalassemblages.Theonlypotentialoftheglass istobroadly datethecontextitwasfoundin.T herearenorecommendations forfurtherwork ontheglass assemblage.

APPENDIX8 : THEMETALFINDS

By MäritGaimster ,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLimited

Only a handful of metal objects were recovered from the excavations. The finds, consisting of iron nails and a piece of undiagnostic slag, are listed below. No further work is recommended for this group, and the finds may be discarded

context	description	potdate	recommendations
7	ironnails;three;one completeL145mm	1820-1830	discard
26	slag;oneundiagnosticpiece	1630-1700	discard
31	ironnails;threeincomplete	1660-1870	discard

WIT15:metalfinds

APPENDIX 9: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSME NT

By Kevin Rielly , Pre -Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

The site is located some 200m west of the Angel Underground Station, between Chapel Market to the north and Pentonville Road to the south. 6 trial trenches were excavated within the area under investigation, this revealing evidence for occupat ion dating back to the 17 th/18th centuries. Various levelling dumps and/or garden/agricultural soils (Phase 2) precede the development of the site in the 18 th/19th centuries (Phases 3 and 4). Small quantities of animal bones were hand recovered from each of these phases.

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 long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the es tablished 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.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 19 animal bones, all derived from Trenches 1 and 2, these producing 6 and 13 fragments respectively. There is clearly a greater concentration within the pre-development deposits (Phase 2), with the remainder i n Phase 3 as shown in Table 1, this possibly dating well into the 19 th century. While probably from different parts of the occupation sequence, the bone collection was entirely taken from levelling deposits, with the possible exception of (32) in Phase 2, this described as a 'reworked subsoil'.

Phase:	**2**	**3**
Species		
Cattle	6	
Cattle-size	2	1
Sheep/Goat	5	
Sheep-size	3	2
Grand Total	**16**	**3**

Table 1. Species abundance of hand collected bones

The 16 bones from the earlier phase include a selection of cattle and sheep/goat fragments, the former consisting of a mix of food and processing waste and the latter entirely composed of food waste. While principally derived from adult individuals, there are three cattle bones (including a cattle- size vertebra) f rom juveniles, these undoubtedly representing veal cuts. One of the cattle- size bones, a rib, is from a notably large animal, which may have been taken from a large male or possibly from one of the larger cattle just entering the meat markets at this time i.e. between the late 18 th and early 19 th centuries (after Rixson 2000, 215). The three bones from the later phase were unidentifiable to species, incorporating an indeterminate cattle- size fragment with a sheep- size long bone piece and rib.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

There is a rather small collection from these trenches, with an obvious concentration in trenches 1 and 2. The species list is rather limited but it can be assumed that species diversity would increase with the recovery of a greater amount of bones. Of interest is the presence of a notable late trait, this concerning the large rib found in a Phase 2 deposit, possibly indicative of an 'improved' type of cattle. Further excavation will undoubtedly provide more bones but the quantity so far recovered suggests that the bones are rather thinly scattered. This is suggestive of a rather low potential for the recovery of sufficient bones to make a worthwhile contribution to animal usage studies in this area at this time.

Reference

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

OASISID: preconst1 -214774

Projectdetails	
Projectname	65-70WhiteLionStreet,Islington
Shortdescriptionoftheproject	An archaeological watching brief and archaeological evaluation by trial -trenching werecarriedoutin advanceofredevelopmentofthesite formixed commercial and residential purposes. The watching brief monitored the excavation of eightgeotechnical pits against the walls of standing buildings and recorded little more than recent made ground. The evaluation involved the excavationofthree trenches,oneinanexternalcarparkandtwowithin a garage/warehouse building. Although heavily truncated in some areas, natural Quaternary Terrace sands and gravels were recorded in two of the evaluation trenches and there was limited evidence for post -medieval agricultural activity towards the north of the site. The main phases of developmenton thesitedated from the early19th centuryonwards, though residual artefactual material from earlier periods was also recovered from contexts. The earliestpost -agriculturallayersidentifiedcomprised a number of dumping and ground- raising deposits, recorded in two of the trenches. These datedfromtheearly19th centurybutintheearlytomid19th century there was structural development along the south of the site, with the basements of two buildings exposed in the trench located in this area. Further dumping continued into the later 19th century and there was a secondary phase of structural development at this time, which saw the additionofexternaltoiletstructurestotherearsofthebuildingsontheWhite Lion Frontage, aswell assome further ephemeral structural development to the north. The 19th- centurybuildings occupied the southern part of the site into the post -war area but were subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped for garage servicing and car parking facilities. The evaluation revealed evidence of deliberate infill ing of the basements with demolition rubble at the time of redevelopment and subsequent laying of concrete surfaces
Projectdates	Start:20 -09-2013End:12 -06-2015
Previous/futurework	No/No
Any associated project referencecodes	WIT15 - Sitecode
Any associated project referencecodes	P110256 - PlanningApplicationNo.
Typeofproject	Fieldevaluation
Sitestatus	ConservationArea
CurrentLanduse	Other3 - Builtover
Monumenttype	LAYERPostMedieval
Monumenttype	WALLFOOTINGPostMedieval
Monumenttype	LAYERModern
SignificantFinds	WHETSTONEMedieval
SignificantFinds	POTTERYPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	BUILDINGMATERIALPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	GLASSPostMedieval

SignificantFinds	CLAYTOBACCOPIPEPostMedieval
Methods&techniques	"SampleTrenches","TestPits"
Developmenttype	Urbancommercial(e.g.offices,shops,banks,etc.)
Developmenttype	Urbanresidential(e.g.flats,houses,etc.)
Prompt	Planningcondition
Position in the planning process	Afterfulldetermination(eg.Asacondition)
Projectlocation	
Country	England
Sitelocation	GREATERLONDONISLINGTONISLINGTON65 -70WhiteLionStreet
Postcode	N19PP
Studyarea	1151.00Squaremetres
Site coordinates	TQ311978326751.532550522 -0.108292427475513157N0000629W Point
Lat/LongDatum	Unknown
HeightOD/Depth	Min:37.48mMax:38.01m
Projectcreators	
NameofOrganisation	Pre-ConstructArchaeologyLtd.
Projectbrieforiginator	LocalAuthorityArchaeologistand/orPlanningAuthority/advisorybody
Projectdesignoriginator	ChrisMayo
Projectdirector/manager	ChrisMayo
Projectsupervisor	IanCipin
Projectsupervisor	PeterBoyer
Typeofsponsor/fundingbody	Developer
Nameofsponsor/fundingbody	65-69WhiteLionStreetLimited
Projectarchives	
PhysicalArchiverecipient	LAARC
PhysicalArchiveID	WIT15
PhysicalContents	"AnimalBones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
DigitalArchive recipient	LAARC
DigitalArchiveID	WIT15
DigitalContents	"Stratigraphic"
DigitalMediaavailable	"Imagesraster/digitalphotography","Imagesvector","Spreadsheets","Text"
PaperArchiverecipient	LAARC
PaperArchiveID	WIT15

Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
PaperMediaavailable	"Contextsheet","Diary","Plan","Section"
Projectbibliography1	
Publicationtype	Greyliterature(unpublisheddocument/manuscript)
Title	65 WHITE LION STREET, LONDON N1 9PP: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHINGBRIEFANDEVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer,P.
Otherbibliographicdetails	PCAR12132
Date	2015
Issuerorpublisher	Pre-ConstructArchaeologyLimited
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Description	A4greyliteratureclientreportwithPCAcovers
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