# ISLINGTON SQUARE
# 5 ALMEIDA STREET AND 129 UPPER STREET
# LONDON N1

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:**
**LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13056**

**SITE CODE: ALE14**

**OCTOBER 2017**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

# ISLINGTON SQUARE, 5 ALMEIDA STREET AND 129 UPPER STREET LONDON N1 LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & EXCAVATION

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# ISLINGTON SQUARE, 5 ALMEIDA STREET AND 129 UPPER STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON, LONDON N1
# ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

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| **Site Code:** | **ALE14** |
| **Central NGR:** | **TQ 3164 8395** |
| **Local Planning Authority:** | **London Borough of Islington** |
| **Planning Reference:** | **P090774** |
| **Report number:** | **R13056** |
| **Commissioning Client:** | **Sager House (Almeida) Limited** |
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# 1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on behalf of Sager House (Almeida) Limited on land at Islington Square, 5 Almeida Street and 129 Upper Street, London Borough of Islington. The archaeological works were conducted between 1st December 2014 and 27th October 2015 in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by English Heritage.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation and excavations recorded archaeological evidence dating from the 11th century to the modern period. The archaeological works confirmed the great potential for deposits associated with the medieval development of this part of Islington, which were first identified at 7-9 Islington Green where the first major archaeological excavation targetting this period was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in 1998 (Butler 2000).

1.3 The archaeological investigation found evidence of early medieval activity in the eastern part of the site where re-deposited terrace gravel formed a man made surface probably part of the predecessor of modern Upper Street dating to the 11th century or earlier.

1.4 The re-deposited gravels were truncated between the 11th and 14th century by two phases of ditches the latest phase of which (Phase 4) were interpreted as field/property boundary ditches.

1.5 The ditches were later overlain by a horticultural layer dated between 1340 and 1480. During the first half of the 16th century Building 1 was constructed. Development of the area immediately to the west of Building 1 was indicated by the insertion of a clay and gravel layer laid down in order to consolidate this area for use as an external yard.

1.6 Later modifications to Building 1 included replacement of this external section by a larger exterior yard with a surface of re-used roof tiles forming the floor level.

1.7 The later post-medieval development of the site on its eastern side consisted of the construction of the Mitre Public House during the early 19th century and the later erection of buildings to the south of the Pub all of which were recorded during the excavation and evaluation.

1.8 Most of the post-medieval occupation was in the large area located on the west side of the area and was included within the layout of the original evaluation Trenches 5 to 11. Here the horticultural activity was evident for part of the post-medieval period. During the 19th century this area was in use as gardens and partitioned by property walls. Brick-lined cess pits dating to the 19th century in their fills contained a large assemblage of finds indicative of a higher status of inhabitant being found in this part of Islington during the 19th century.

1.9 The large area to the west of the Mitre Pub was redeveloped during the 20th century when the Post Office was constructed.

# 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by Sager House (Almeida) Limited was undertaken on land at Islington Square, 5 Almeida Street and 129 Upper Street, Islington N1 in the London Borough of Islington (Fig. 1). The site was excavated in two stages: Phase 1 consisted of evaluation Trenches 1, 2 and 3 completed between the 1st and 11th of December 2014. This was followed between 19th January and 17th February 2015 by mitigation works consisting of the excavation of Trench 4. Phase 2 comprised the excavation of evaluation Trenches 5 to 11 and was undertaken between 9th and 27th of October 2015 (Fig. 2). The site comprised an irregular shaped area of land, c.4000m² in extent, centred on TQ 3164 8395.

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2014) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was undertaken; the mitigation works (Trench 4) were detailed in the WSI prepared in January 2015 (Moore 2015a) and finally the revised WSI for the Phase 2 evaluation was prepared in October 2015 (Moore 2015b). The WSI followed the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidelines (GLAAS 2015) and those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). Douglas Killock supervised the excavation of evaluation Trenches 1-3 (Phase 1), Ireneo Grosso the archaeological excavation of Trench 4 (Phase 1) and Ian Cipin evaluation Trenches 5 to 11 (Phase 2). All phases of work were project managed by Peter Moore for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Gillian King of English Heritage (now Historic England) on behalf of London Borough of Islington.

2.3 The site of the proposed development encompasses a roughly rectangular plot with an entrance to 5 Almeida Street which was, at the time of the archaeological investigation, in use as the Almeida Sorting Office. An eastward extension to the plot consisting of 129 Upper Street defined the position of the Mitre Public House. The site is bounded by Almeida Street to the north by Upper Street to the east by the Sorting Office to the south and by the Post Office Supplies Depot to the west.

2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code ALE14. The completed excavation archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records as well as the physical finds will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

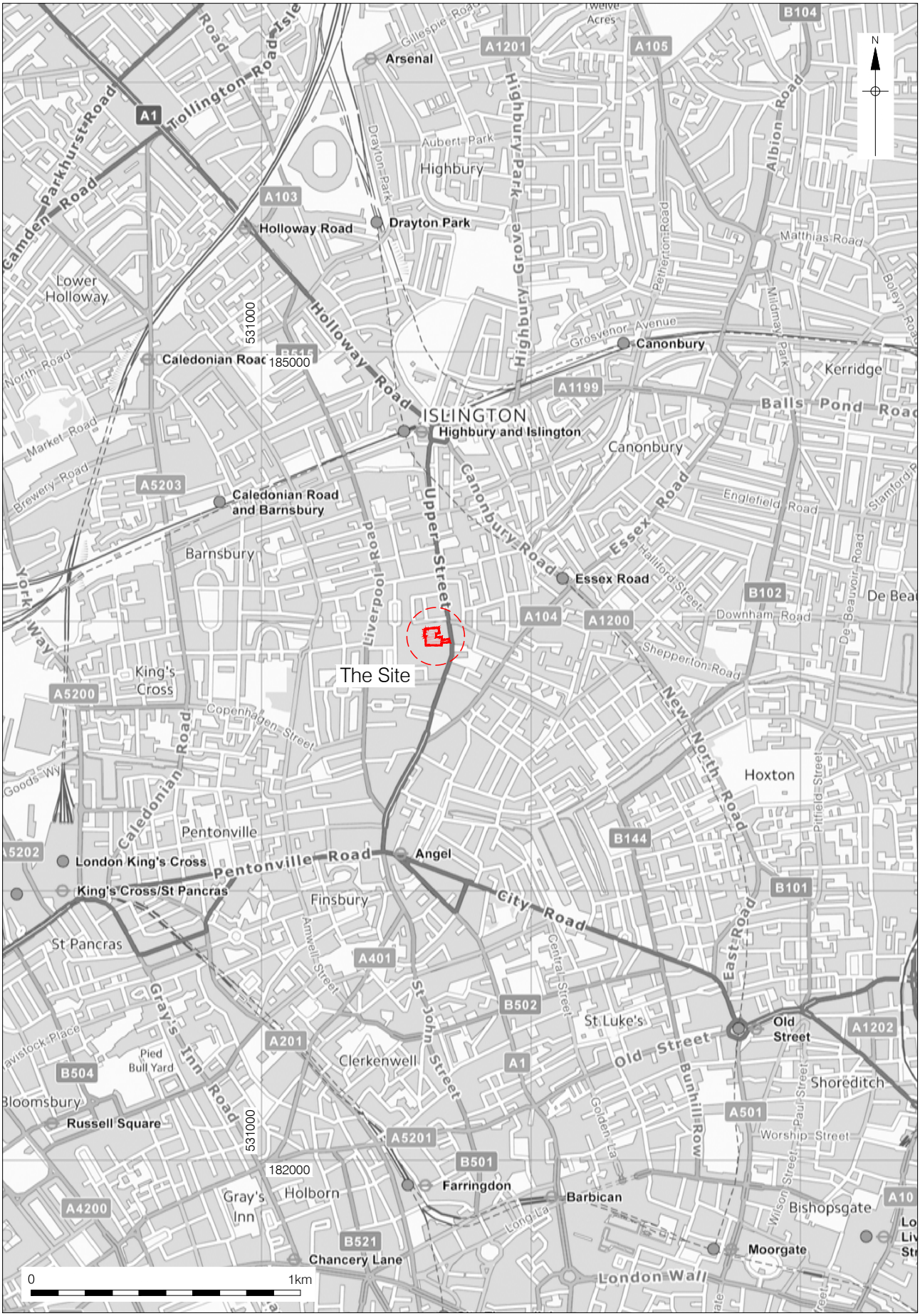


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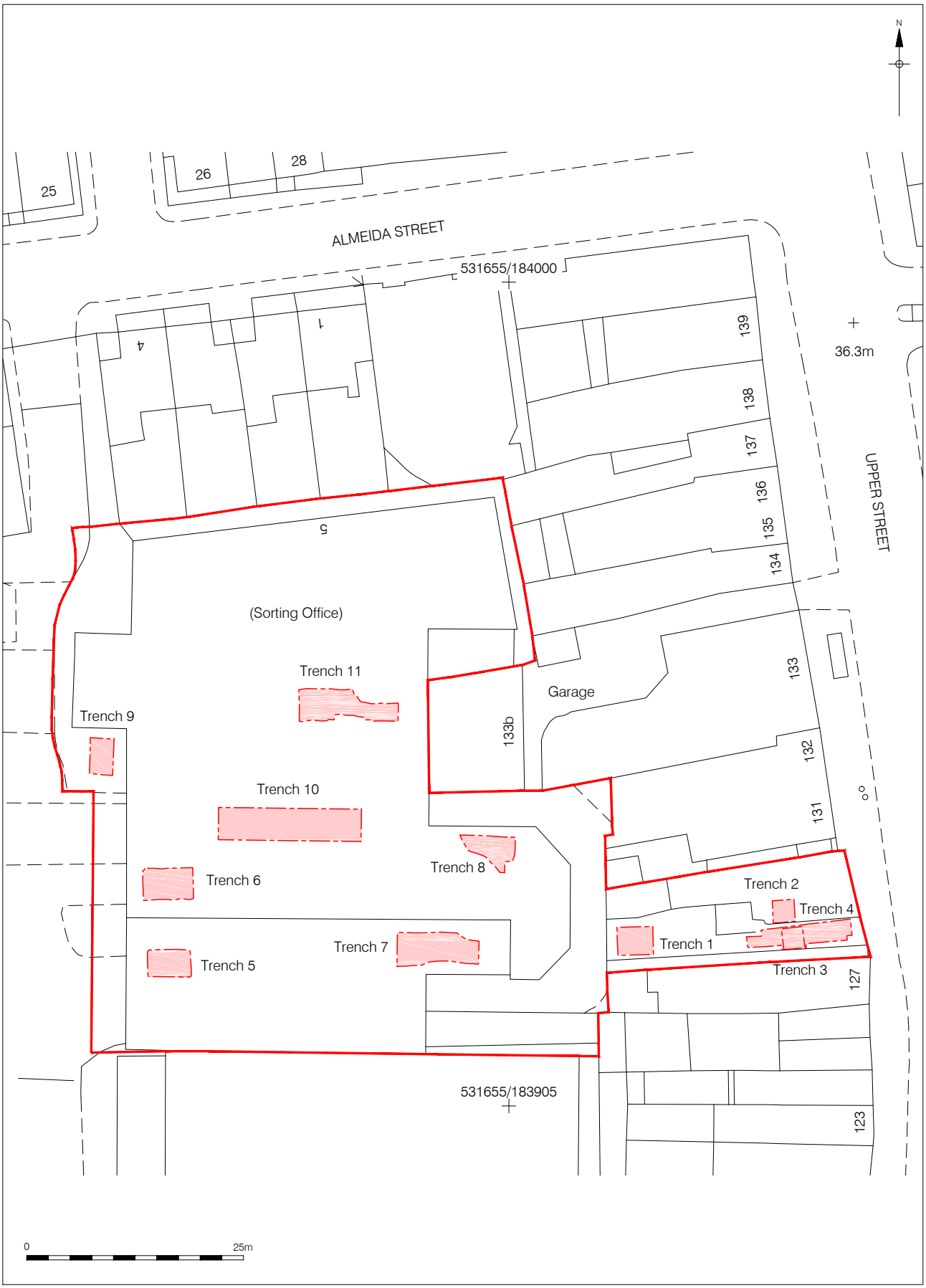
Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4





17/10/17 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

# 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the development by the London Borough of Islington under application number P090774.

3.2 The development will include the demolition of the post office buildings and the adaptation of the former public house. A new building on site will have underground service area basements, retail units and apartments as well as access to Upper Street.

3.3 The consent for the permitted scheme includes the following condition relating to below-ground archaeological works:

43. CONDITION: No development shall take place unless and until the applicant, their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: Important archaeological remains may exist on the site. Accordingly the planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011, policies: D43; D44; D45; D46 and D47 of the Islington Unitary Development Plan 2002 and policy CS9 of the Core Strategy 2011.

3.4 The site lies within both Conservation Zone CA19 and Archaeological Priority Area AP3 as defined within Islington's Local Plan Policies Map (June 2013). The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

3.5 The WSIs (Moore 2014; 2015a; 2015b) have been prepared submitted and accepted by Islington Council. The fieldwork based on the WSIs has been completed and the current document comprises the assessment of the excavation archive records, finds, samples and ecofacts.

# 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

## 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the geological and topographical background cited below was taken from the DTA report prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Boyer 2008).

## 4.2 Geology

4.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 256, North London), the site's geological sequence consists of Eocene London Clay overlain by Terrace Gravels of the Boyn Hill formation.

4.2.2 Eight boreholes, and one window sample core were extracted and six trial pits were dug between the 5th January and 8th February 2002 at the site by Geotechnical Engineering Ltd. The sequence across the site generally comprised approximately 1.2-1.8m of made ground (although the extremes ranged from 0.9m and >2.50m), overlying roughly 2.70m of River Gravels and brickearth, in turn, overlying more than 15m of London Clay. The surface of the River Terrace Gravels sloped down from 36.55m OD in the south-west of the site to 35.55m in the north-west. Groundwater was encountered at 33.80m OD (Dunn 2002).

## 4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The site is located to the west of Upper Street on a gentle slope down to the east at an approximate height of 38m OD. The site lies some 500m north of the Regent's Canal and is within 1km of the New River to the north-east.

# 5 ARCHAOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

## 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background cited below was taken from the DTA reports prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2004 (Wragg 2004) and 2008 (Boyer 2008).

## 5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Islington was formerly part of the Great Forest of Middlesex, although the term 'forest' was used rather loosely and could refer to scrub and marshland, as with this site (Roberts 1975). There is only a small body of evidence for activity in the area during the prehistoric period. The remains of crocodile vertebrae of Palaeolithic date were found in the London Clay during the excavation of the Regent's Canal, approximately 500m to the south of the site. The nearest other evidence for the Palaeolithic period comprise a biface and flint assemblage found at Pentonville just over 1km to the south-west. No evidence of Mesolithic activity has been documented within the Borough.

5.2.2 A Neolithic polished stone axe was recovered from the Finsbury area a little under 500m south of the site. The nearest evidence of Iron Age activity in the area comprised pottery found within a pit or ditch in Clerkenwell approximately 2km to the south-west. A prehistoric cremation urn containing bone fragments was recorded by William Stukely as being dug up by workmen in 1760 in Barnsbury Square 500m to the north-west.

## 5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There is somewhat more evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity. It is possible that Upper Street follows the route of a Roman road, and it has been suggested that long vanished earthworks at both Highbury and Barnsbury Square were of Roman origin. Traditionally Battle Bridge (modern Kings Cross) is said to have been the site of the battle which brought about the downfall of Boudicca and the Iceni, a myth that remains entirely unsupported by reliable historical or archaeological evidence (Haslam and Thompson 2016, 10). Coins and pottery were recorded at Barnsbury Square and four sherds of pottery were found residually at Popham Street approximately 300m to the east of the site. More coins were recorded at Kings Cross, 1.5km to the south-west along with a coin hoard and tombstone at the adjacent York Way. A tombstone was found at Lambs Conduit Street approximately 2km to the south-west and another in Islington pre-1775 amongst the ruins of a house. Metal grave goods, a coin, and a ceramic vessel were found at Old Street, some 1.5km to the south-east.

## 5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 Islington is first mentioned in a charter dating to c.AD 1000, as *Gislandune* (Gisla's hill or down), when it supplied two men to man a ship. The name is probably derived from *Ysel* or *Yssel*, a diminutive of *Ouse*, meaning water or river. Indeed the ancient *Ysel* is an early name for the more recent Fleet River (Harris 1974). There have been other claims that *issen* are the names for the local springs (Nelson 1811), or that *Iseldone* means lower fort or camp from the old British word for lower, *ishel* (Butler 1999).

5.4.2 By the time of the Domesday Book the area was known as *Isendone*, *Iseldon* or *Iseldone* and comprised a number of manors including Canonbury, Barnsbury and Highbury, much of the old 'woodland' having been cleared. At this time Islington had 27 householders, 13 cottagers, 9 *villeins* and 5 *borders*, collectively owning to the value of 92 shillings. The settlement was primarily concerned with arable farming although there remained enough pasture for cattle while 60 pigs were able to root about in the nearby Toletone Woods. The settlement extended along two droveways, Upper and Lower (now Essex Road) Streets (Butler 1999).

5.4.3 Notwithstanding the clear foundation of the town in the Saxon period, the evidence in the archaeological record is slight. A single sherd of Saxon pottery was found residually at 71-85 Essex Road, roughly 100m to the south-east of the site and a further single sherd of pottery dated to 1050-1150 was found at 10-12 Islington Green. Queens Head Street, some 500m south-east has been claimed as the possible location of the Prebendal Manor of St Paul's which was established in 1065.

**5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 By the 1170s Islington was described by the medieval cleric and clerk William Fitzstephen known for his contemporary accounts of London, as being "very pleasant, having both fields for pasture and open meadows into which the river waters do flow and mills are turned about with a delightful noise. Beyond them an immense forest extends itself, beautified with woods and grooves, full of lairs and coverts of beasts and game; stags, bucks, boars and wild bulls.... a place of fountains of water, sweet, wholesome and clear streaming forth among glistering pebbles" (Roberts 1975).

5.5.2 Islington expanded along the Fleet Valley throughout the 13th century and St John Street was constructed to aid the journeys of the guests of the Knights Hospitallers to and from the priory. This road developed into a major artery between London and the Great North Road. A large number of religious communities built country houses in the area and had, by the 14th century, became the principal landlords of the locality (Butler 1999). By the late medieval period Upper Street had become an important thoroughfare from the city to the north. In 1377 the inhabitants were granted the right to levy pavage for the maintenance of the road for three years and they subsequently petitioned for a seven year renewal (Butler 2000). In 1430 a conduit was built to provide water from Overmead

(the area of Cloudesley Square 200m south west of the site) to Charterhouse. It is possible that water from Islington was also supplying the gaols at Ludgate and Cripplegate. Edward IV was met in Islington by the Lord Major and Aldermen of London on his accession and in 1465 Henry VI was arrested by the Earl of Warwick here (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 413).

5.5.3 In 1998 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an excavation at 7-9 Islington Green, 200m south of the site which revealed the first major archaeological evidence for medieval Islington (Butler 2000). A layer of ploughsoil dating to the 13th/14th century was cut by field ditches. Chalk building foundations and a possible brickearth floor of an unassociated structure were recorded. Kentish ragstone, tile and sandstone foundations of three probable timber framed buildings, along with brickearth floors, probably represented the industrial and service areas to the rear of tenements, or copyhold plots, fronting onto Islington Green. This area was defined by a large east-west running boundary ditch in the north of the site.

5.5.4 There is more archaeological evidence for medieval Islington. Excavation at 21 Popham Street, 200m to the east, revealed a possible ploughsoil containing pottery dating to 1270-1370. An evaluation at 10-12 Islington Green, 200m to the south, recorded an agricultural soil horizon dating to 1350-1450. Excavation at 19-20 Dagmar Terrace, 150m to the east, revealed two linear features containing 14th/15th-century material, which were sealed by a packed gravel surface. Trial trenching at Parkfield Street, 500m to the south, revealed four lengths of medieval wall. Borehole investigations in Barnsbury Square uncovered alluvial deposits in the supposed area of the moat of the manor of Barnsbury.

5.5.5 It has been argued that Morg Manor, whose prebend, or stipendiary grant, was established during the reign of William II was located on Lower Street. A medieval public house is documented on Upper Street as surviving as late as the 19th century immediately east of the site. The present church of St Mary, also to the east, was predated by an earlier church on the same site which was first referred to in 1128, although it may have been in existence even earlier.

**5.6 Post-Medieval**

5.6.1 Islington continued to be an important stage on the road to London in the 16th and 17th centuries, Henry the VII being ceremonially welcomed there by the Mayor and Aldermen of London, after his defeat of the pretender Lambert Simmel, and James I, likewise, was met there upon his accession to the throne. By this period Islington was renowned for its mansions with orchards and gardens. Henry VIII enjoyed hunting in the area and owned two houses, in one of which he is reputed to have installed his mistresses. Queen Elizabeth also frequented the area, often visiting Sir John Spencer and Canonbury

House. She is claimed to have frequented Sir Walter Raleigh at a house on Upper Street and the Earl of Leicester at Wards Place on Essex Road. During the reign of Mary a number of Protestant dissenters lived in the neighbourhood who became known as the Islington Martyrs after being discovered at prayer, and later burnt at the stake at Smithfield (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 413). The area was also celebrated for its ponds and wild fowl at this time (Butler 1999).

5.6.2 In 1643 a defensive redoubt was constructed near Islington Green and a fort and four half bulwarks were built near the New River on Upper Street (Ibid.) showing the continuing importance of Islington on the route into London. Islington was a refuge during the Great Fire and the various outbreaks of plague. From the Restoration onwards a number of non-juring clergy moved to the area, building schools and meeting houses. Both Daniel Defoe and Charles Wesley were schooled at one of these, Charles Morton's Academy (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 413).

5.6.3 The excavations at 7-8 Islington Green demonstrated that the late medieval structures were demolished in the 17th century and the ditch backfilled, and it has been suggested that they were replaced by brick buildings with attendant gardens, brick drains, a well and a fenceline (Butler 2000).

5.6.4 Islington Green itself served as the village laystall, where dung and rubbish was dumped, until 1777 when the Marquis of Northampton, lord of the manor of Canonbury, granted the grounds to the parish trustees. The muck was cleared up, railings erected and, in 1797, trees were planted. The Green also served as the home to a cage, a pair of stocks and a watch house (Butler 1999). The area, by this time, was renowned as 'Merry Islington' and supplied much of London's milk from a number of dairy farms while continuing to provide water from its springs. It was well known as the area for recreation, with such delights as tea dances and other amusements at venues including Highbury Barn, Copenhagen House, the Castle Inn at Colebrooke Row and the Barley Mow at Popham Lane. The continued expansion of Islington led a number of landowners to turn some of their property to brickfields which were subsequently built upon. Cross Street, to the east of the site, was one such development, being built at around 1780 (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 413). The Rocque Map of 1746 shows the majority of the site as an open field, although the eastern part of it is occupied by gardens behind housing on Upper Street.

5.6.5 The Regent's Canal, built in 1820, and the coming of the railways increased the prosperity of the area but also prompted an influx of industrial activity, especially in the area of York Street, with its attendant squalor. Islington continued to expand throughout the 19th century but went into something of a decline after the turn of the century which

was not rectified until the 1960s, when it once more became fashionable (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 413).

5.6.6 The Creighton Map of 1841 shows the site to be occupied by a number of structures, one of which appears to be a bath house. The map also appears to show a small access track running along the northern edge of the site, turning south and continuing across its centre. In the surrounding area there is housing and gardens on Moon Street and Studd Street to the south and Gibson Square to the west, and housing and gardens on Upper Street. The Dover Map of 1853 shows the property to be substantially unchanged although the previously open area to the north has been built on. By 1871, the Ordnance Survey Map shows the central area occupied by a sawmill, the land associated with which, covers the south-east quarter of the site. Much of the plot appears generally undeveloped though there are a small number of structures along the northern and eastern edges, the north-east corner being occupied by a possible commercial property accessed from Upper Street. The OS Map of 1894-96 shows the construction of more buildings associated with the sawmill but essentially the same layout of structures. Much of the site, particularly sectors on the south side and round to the south-west were redeveloped for the Post Office in 1905. The OS Map of 1914 shows that the two main buildings of the Post Office by this time had been constructed in place of the sawmill, although the north part of the site continued as open land. In the 1960s the western Post Office building was extended northward. The 1974 and 1995 OS Maps confirm this and show that the site had by now been substantially built over (Islington Council Environmental & Conservation Services 2002).

5.6.7 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the site during geotechnical investigations in 2003. This concluded that there was some survival of potential archaeological deposits, including the presence of brickearth, where the existing buildings had not been basemented, although no features pre-dating the 19th century were observed at the time (Thrale 2003).

# 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation was carried out in two phases (Fig. 2). Phase one was undertaken in December 2014 before demolition and Phase 2 following demolition in 2015. Phase 1 covered the eastern part of the site (Mitre Pub) where 3 evaluation trenches were excavated (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) (Moore 2014). Following the discovery of archaeological remains in Trenches 1 and 3 it was decided to further investigate this part of the site. Phase 1 mitigation work (Moore 2015a) was undertaken as a single exercise commencing on the 19th of December 2015 and consisted of an open area excavation (Trench 4) located alongside the southern side of the Mitre Pub. The aim of this archaeological phase of works was to define the full extent of domestic archaeological deposits (found in Trench 3) against the extent of the horticultural soil found in the west (Trench 1). Phase 1 archaeological evaluation and mitigation was completed by February 2015.

6.2 Phase 2 evaluation trenches (Moore 2015b) were realigned to avoid large concrete columns and beams, while maintaining a spread across the site (Fig. 2). Phase 2 evaluation works were undertaken in a single fieldwork intervention and completed in October 2015. This phase of work consisted of the excavation of Trenches 5 to 11 all located in the NE quadrant of the site.

6.3 The table below details all trenches dimension, deepest OD level and Phase of investigation:

| Trench | Dimension | Phase of Work | Evaluation / Mitigation | Max. Trench Depth | Orientation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3.20m NS by 4.10m EW | 1 | Evaluation | 35.74m OD | E-W |
| 2 | 2.55m NS by 2.50m EW | 1 | Evaluation | 34.32m OD | None |
| 3 | 2.60m NS by 2.45m EW | 1 | Evaluation | 35.33m OD | N-S |
| 4 | 2.60m NS by 12.14m EW | 1 | Mitigation | 35.15m OD | E-W |
| 5 | 3.10m NS by 5m E-W | 2 | Evaluation | 36.22m OD | E-W |
| 6 | 3.65m NS by 5.80m EW | 2 | Evaluation | 36.23m OD | E-W |
| 7 | 3.90m NS by9.46m EW | 2 | Evaluation | 35.92m OD | E-W |
| 8 | 4.10m NS by 6.40m EW | 2 | Evaluation | 35.83m OD | E-W |
| 9 | 4.10m NS by 2.80m EW | 2 | Evaluation | 36.11m OD | N-S |
| 10 | 3.74m NS by 16.50m EW | 2 | Evaluation | 36.02m OD | E-W |
| 11 | 3.60m NS by 12.50m EW | 2 | Evaluation | 36m OD | E-W |

6.4 The excavation of modern overburden in Trenches 1 to 4 was undertaken by hand because of space constrictions whilst Trenches 5 to 11 were opened using two 3 tonne and one 5 tonne 360° mechanical excavators. All trenches were opened under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological strata were found or undisturbed natural ground exposed. Where archaeological deposits were identified

hand excavation followed. Spoil was mounded at a safe distance from the edge of the trenches.

6.5 Following hand and machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.

6.6 All archaeological features (layers, cuts, fills, structures) were excavated with hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded so as to characterise their form, function and date. Fabric samples were taken from brickwork structures and environmental samples were taken from archaeological deposits.

6.7 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.

6.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and excavation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London under site code ALE14.

6.9 Eight temporary benchmarks (TBM 1 to 8) were established with a total station. The table below details these benchmarks OD levels and the trenches they were in use for:

| TBM | OD Level | Trench |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 37.04m | 1 and 3 |
| 2 | 34.80m | 2 |
| 3 | 37.94m | 4 |
| 4 | 36.67m | 4 |
| 5 | 38.10m | 5 |
| 6 | 38.11m | 6, 8, 10 and 11 |
| 7 | 38.01m | 7 |
| 8 | 37.92m | 9 |

# 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

## 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during Phase 1 and 2 archaeological investigations. Full individual context descriptions and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1.

## 7.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits (Figs. 10 & 11)

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological investigation consisted of mid to light yellowish brown sands and gravels, interpreted as terrace gravel of the Boyn Hill formation, recorded across the site in all trenches. In Trenches 5, 6 and 9 the sand and gravel included some brickearth fraction. The table below details all contexts recorded as natural:

| Context No. | Trench | Section No. | Description | Highest Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 1 | 2 | Sandy gravel | 35.92m OD |
| 3 | 2 | n/a | Sandy gravel | 34.60m OD |
| 19 | 3 | 1 | Sand | 35.65m OD |
| 59 | 4 | 3, 4 | Gravelly sand | 35.65m OD |
| 105 | 4 | 10 | Gravelly sand | 35.49m OD |
| 106 | 4 | 6, 8, 9 | Gravelly sand | 35.62m OD |
| 1044 | 5 | 106 | Clayey sand | 36.39m OD |
| 1010 | 6 | 104 | Clayey gravel | 36.26m OD |
| 1024 | 7 | 103 | Sandy gravel | 36.50m OD |
| 1043 | 8 | 107 | Gravelly sand | 35.78m OD |
| 1004 | 9 | 101 | Clayey sandy gravel | 36.41m OD |
| 1057 | 10 | 108 | Gravelly sand | 36.30m OD |
| 1033 | 11 | 105 | Sandy gravel | 36.39m OD |

7.2.2 The composition of the natural deposits consisting of brickearth, sands and gravel in Trenches 5, 6 and 9 suggests that the brickearth probably derived from soil movement from the western part of the site. The crust of iron panned sands and gravel observed across the site (see Plate1, Trench 4) is the result of the iron rich natural springs which are frequent in the Islington area (Butler 2000).

7.2.3 The terrace gravels demonstrated a gradual slope from the west downwards to the east. This was demonstrated by the height of the gravel recorded in Trench 9 (layer [1004]) which was at a maximum level of 36.41m OD and the height of the gravel in Trench 4

where it was at 35.49m OD (layer [105]). The difference in level between the west and the east part of the site being approximately 1m is consistent with the results of the borehole data (Dunn 2002).

### 7.3 Phase 2: Re-deposited Gravel (11th century or earlier) (Figs. 3, 10 & 11)

7.3.1 In the eastern part of the site, in Trench 4, the terrace gravel was truncated at 35.59m OD by a semi-circular cut feature [102] which was backfilled by mid reddish grey silty sand [101]. This cut feature measured 1.80m N-S by 1.18m E-W by 0.35m in depth and was interpreted as a possible quarry pit dated to the early medieval period.

7.3.2 Cut [102] was overlain at 35.80m OD by a firm/cemented sandy silty gravel layer [94] whilst the natural terrace gravel in the rest of Trench 4 and in Trenches 1 and 3 was sealed by layers which had the same or very similar composition, compaction and OD level to layer [94]. However, in Trench 2, located to the north of Trench 3, the natural terrace gravel was sealed by modern deposits as this was located in the Mitre Pub basement. The table below detail all contexts associated with Phase 2 deposits in the eastern part of the site:

| Context No. | Trench | Section No. | Description | Highest Level | Thickness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 1 | 2 | Sandy gravel | 36.18m OD | 0.22m |
| 14 | 3 | 1 | Sandy gravel | 35.83m OD | 0.15m |
| 57 | 4 | 4 | Sandy silty clayey gravel | 35.76m OD | 0.10m |
| 58 | 4 | 3, 4 | Sandy clayey gravel | 35.76m OD | 0.24m |
| 94 | 4 | 5, 6, 7 | Sandy silty gravel | 35.80m OD | 0.30m |
| 97 | 4 | 8 | Sandy silty gravel | 35.82m OD | 0.21m |
| 98 | 4 | 9 | Sandy silty gravel | 35.84m OD | 0.25m |
| 100 | 4 | 10 | Sandy clayey silty gravel | 35.78m OD | 0.39m |

7.3.3 The level of the gravel layer in Trench 4 was between 35.84m OD and 35.76m OD whilst in Trench 1 it was at 36.18m OD. The gentle slope from the west downwards to the east reflects the gradual slope of the terrace gravels (see Phase 1 above). The variation of the gravel layer in thickness also mirrored the unevenness of the deposit in the eastern part of the site with the result that the re-deposited mixed sandy gravel in this part of the site created a fairly level surface. Moreover, the gravel layer was thicker towards the very east of Trench 4 were there was a slope to 35.49m OD and immediately next to Upper Street, the re-deposited gravel was 0.39m thick.

7.3.4 The Phase 2 gravel layers in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 were interpreted as part of a droveway or thoroughfare, possibly on a N-S orientation which follows the same or a similar route to modern Upper Street. The construction of this man made gravel surface pre-dates or is contemporary with a NE-SW ditch, which truncated Phase 2 deposits (see Phase 3 below). The ditch fill contained pottery sherds dating between 1050 and 1200. In addition, a more secure date for the droveway/thoroughfare is confirmed by the pottery contained in the fills of two later parallel ditches (see Phase 4 below) which cut the Phase 3 ditch and produced pottery of between 1200 and 1340.

7.3.5 In the southern part of the site, in Trench 7, the Phase 1 terrace gravel [1024] was truncated at 36.23m OD by a shallow N-S orientated cut feature [1015]. This cut, 1.83m long, 1.04m wide and 0.20m deep was filled with a mid grey silty gravelly sand [1016] with occasional charcoal and frequent gravel inclusions. No dating material was recovered from this feature which was interpreted as a field/boundary ditch dating to the early medieval period or earlier.

7.3.6 In Trenches 5 to 11 the natural terrace gravel was overlaid by re-deposited sandy silty gravel. The thickness of this deposit varied between 0.33m and 0.74m in Trenches 11 and 6 respectively. In a similar way to the eastern part of the site the thickness of this layer reflects the natural irregularity and the gradual west to east slope of the natural terrace gravels with the result that the top of the re-deposited gravel was at a minimum level of 36.54m OD in Trench 8 in the east and a maximum level of 36.93m OD in Trench 6 in the west. The table below detail all contexts associated with Phase 2 re-deposited gravel layer in the central and western part of the site:

| Context No. | Trench | Section No. | Description | Highest Level | Thickness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1036 | 5 | 106 | Sandy gravel | 36.85m OD | 0.50m |
| 1009 | 6 | 104 | Sandy silty gravel | 36.93m OD | 0.74m |
| 1026 | 7 | 103 | Sandy silty gravel | 36.57m OD | 0.35m |
| 1045 | 8 | 107 | Sandy silty gravel | 36.54m OD | 0.70m |
| 1003 | 9 | 101 | Sandy silty gravel | 36.78m OD | 0.36m |
| 1056 | 10 | 108 | Sandy silty gravel | 36.68m OD | 0.64m |
| 1032 | 11 | 105 | Sandy silty gravel | 36.53m OD | 0.33m |

### 7.4 Phase 3: NE-SW Ditch (1050-1200) (Figs. 4 & 10)

7.4.1 In the western part of Trench 4 Phase 2 gravel layers [97] and [98] were truncated at 35.82m OD and 35.84m OD respectively by NE-SW orientated ditch cut [96]. The ditch segment was 3m long, 1.20m wide and 0.56m deep, it was very regular in its

construction with gradually sloping sides, a very regular and narrow base and extended beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation of Trench 4 (Figs. 4 & 10 Section 8; Plate 3). It was backfilled with a mid brownish grey sandy gravelly silt [96] which produced pottery dated between 1050 and 1200. Cut [96] was interpreted as a field/boundary ditch dating to the early medieval period.

### 7.5 Phase 4: ENE-WSW Parallel Orientated Ditches (1200-1340) (Figs. 4 & 10)

7.5.1 In Trench 4, the Phase 3 ditch cut backfill [96] was truncated to the north at 35.86m OD by an ENE-WSW orientated linear cut feature [74] which extended eastward as cut [93] (Fig. 4). Only the southern side of cut [74]/[93] was observed as it was truncated to the north by late post-medieval construction cut [62] for the southern wall of the Mitre Public House and to the west by N-S orientated masonry foundation [86] (both Phase 10). The eastern part of cut [93] which extended under and beyond N-S orientated medieval chalk foundation [47] (see Phase 6.2 below), was truncated by construction cut [62] further to the east. The dimensions of cut [74]/[93] were 4.90m long, 0.75m wide, 0.50m deep and it had a very regular and gradual slope on the southern side, with the base missing as this had been completely removed by cut [62]. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy gravelly silt [73] and [92] to the west and east respectively. Abraded pottery dating to 1340-1350 and CBM dating to 1180-1500 was recovered from fill [92]. Cut feature [74]/[93] was interpreted as a field/boundary ditch and dated to the medieval period.

7.5.2 Some 0.70m to the south and parallel to ditch [74]/[93] was a linear cut feature [76] which extended to the east of post-medieval masonry foundation [86] (see Phase 10) where it was recorded as cut [104] whilst to the east it extended under Phase 6.2 medieval chalk foundation [47] and was probably truncated by Phase 4 cut feature [55] (see below) further to the east. Cut [76]/[104] measured 7.28m long by 0.75m wide, and 0.54m deep. It had a very regular and gradually sloping north side, and extended beyond the southern and western limits of excavation of Trench 4. It was filled with fills [75] and [103] to the east and west respectively. These fills, consisted of mid greyish brown sandy gravelly silt with very occasional charcoal flecks inclusions, and produced pottery dating to between 1080 and 1200 (from fill [75]).

7.5.3 Cuts [76]/[104] and [74]/[93] (Fig. 4; Plates 2 and 4) were likely contemporary and both represent field/boundary ditches. Between these ditches a firm cemented Phase 2 gravel deposit (Phase 2 above) formed a narrow E-W orientated and 1m wide raised gravel surface which during the medieval period probably was in use as a narrow passage between two properties, one located to the north of ditch [74]/[93] and the other to the south of ditch [76]/[104] (Fig. 10 Section 9).

7.5.4 In the eastern part of Trench 4, Phase 2 gravel deposits [58] and [57] were truncated by a large semi-circular cut [55]. This cut measured 0.98m N-S, by 1.93m E-W, and it was

0.70m deep. It was truncated to the north by construction cut [62] and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south. It was filled with primary fill [56], secondary fill [54] and upper fill [53] which varied in compaction and composition from loose gravelly sand towards the base to a firmer/cemented deposit with more frequent gravel inclusions at the top. Upper fill [53] produced pottery dated to 1080-1200, CBM fragments to 1240-1500 and an animal bone identified as a cattle maxillary fragment (see Rielly, Appendix 8). This cut was interpreted as a possible quarry pit for the extraction of sand and gravel, and did not have any stratigraphic relationship with the Phase 4 ditches [93]/[74] and [104]/[76]. However, as cut [55] extent beyond the southern limit of excavation of Trench 4, into the area of the projected course of ditch [76]/[104], it is possible that cut [55] had a stratigraphic relationship with this feature. The concentration of gravel in fill [53], and its association with finds dating to the same medieval period as that which the two parallel ditches were attributed to suggests that the removal of the gravel surface (Phase 2), during the quarrying activity, followed the reinstatement of the gravel surface when cut [55] was backfilled. No other dating evidence was recovered from the original Phase 2 gravel surface except from the upper fill [53] of cut [55] which consisted of firm/cemented sandy gravelly silt and can be interpreted as an attempt to repair the gravel surface following the quarrying activity represented by cut [55] (Fig. 4, Plate 5).

### 7.6 Phase 5: Horticultural Deposits (1340-1480) (Fig. 10)

7.6.1 The Phase 2 gravel surface in Trench 3 and the Phase 4 parallel ditches and quarry pit in Trench 4 were overlain by a horticultural type deposit consisting of dark to mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt (Fig. 10; Plate 8). Within this deposit were occasional fragments of CBM, oyster and mussel shell flecks, charcoal flecks and moderate small to mid sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles inclusions. The table below detail all Phase 5 deposits recorded in the eastern area of the site:

| Context No. | Trench | Section No. | Description | Highest Level | Thickness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 3 | 1 | Clayey sandy silt | 36.01m OD | 0.27m |
| 52 | 4 | 3, 4 | Clayey sandy silt | 35.98m OD | 0.22m |
| 72 | 4 | 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 | Clayey sandy silt | 36.05m OD | 0.42m |
| 99 | 4 | 10 | Clayey sandy silt | 36.29m OD | 0.36m |

7.6.2 The Phase 5 horticultural deposits produced a range of finds consisting of pottery, CBM and animal bones. The pottery dated to 1270-1500, the CBM between 1400 and 1600 and the animal bones included cattle, sheep/goat and pig with the majority representing cattle with the bone assemblage indicating general processing and food waste (see Rielly, Appendix 8).

7.6.3 At the eastern end of Trench 4 horticultural deposit [99] was truncated at 36.16m OD by semi-circular cut feature [91]. This cut extended beyond the southern and western limits of excavation presented irregular sides and had a very irregular base. It measured 0.50m N-S, 0.90m E-W, 0.32m deep and was filled by context [90], consisting of sandy silt with occasional pocket of silt toward the base, which produced CBM dated between 1480 and 1900. The irregular base sealed by a very mixed fill was interpreted as root action and as a result this cut feature was interpreted as activity associated with tree/shrubs clearance for the conversion of this area of the site to horticultural/agricultural land during the medieval period (Fig. 10 Section 10).

**7.7 Phase 6.1: Levelling Layers (1450/80-1500) (Figs. 5 & 10 Sections 4 & 8)**

7.7.1 Phase 5 horticultural deposits were sealed, in the eastern area of Trench 4, by soft mid reddish brown clayey silt [51] at 36.05m OD. This thin layer (0.09m thick) measured 0.44m N-S and 2.60m E-W and contained pottery sherds and CBM dated to 1400-1500. Context [51] was in turn partially sealed to the west by larger layer [50] which extended to the west as far as the eastern side of N-S orientated masonry [47] (see Phase 6.2 below) and beyond this wall where it was recorded as context [69]. Layer [50]/[69], recorded between 36.02m OD and 36.27m OD, consisted of soft mid yellowish brown clayey gravelly silt with inclusions of frequent oyster shell fragments, moderate fragments of CBM and of charcoal flecks, and measured 1.90m N-S by 7.65m E-W by 0.17m in thickness. Pottery and CBM recovered from context [50] were dated to 1400-1500 whilst the pottery and CBM recovered from context [69] dated to 1400-1600. The collection of animal bones consisted mostly of cattle followed by sheep/goat and pig.

7.7.2 The stratigraphic position and dating evidence demonstrates that layers [51], [50] and [69] are very likely to represent a levelling layer or transition layer sealing Phase 5 horticultural/agricultural deposits located on the western side of the medieval predecessor of Upper Street. The dating of the pottery and CBM from the Phase 6.1 layers shows that preparation works for the construction of the building described in Phase 6.2 (Building 1) started as early as the second half of the 15th century.

**7.8 Phase 6.2: Early Post-Medieval Building 1 (1500-1550) (Figs. 5 & 10 Sections 5 & 6)**

7.8.1 Layer [69] in Trench 4 was sealed at 36.06m OD by a mid greyish brown silty clay layer [89] which measured 2m N-S, 0.44m E-W and which was 0.20m thick. This rectangular shaped layer, located to the west of N-S orientated medieval chalk foundation [47], was in turn sealed by silty clay layer [87] found at 36.15m OD and measuring 1.90m N-S, 0.40m E-W and which was 0.08m thick. Layers [89] and [87] produced pottery and CBM dating between 1480 and 1600.

7.8.2 Layer [87] extended to the west of masonry [47] where it was the equivalent of layers [41] and [42]. Layer [41]/[42]'s overall dimension was 2m N-S, 4.75m E-W, 0.12m thick

and was found between 36.18m OD and 36.12m OD. Layer [41]/[42] produced pottery dated to 1480-1500 and CBM dated to 1480-1600. Phase 5 clay layers [89], [87], [41] and [42] were all interpreted to be part of a clay slab associated with the construction of a floor for a structure (Building 1) facing the medieval droveway/thoroughfare to the east (modern Upper Street), and defined in its western extent by N-S orientated chalk foundation [47]. This masonry, constructed with roughly hewn lumps of chalk with occasional lumps of Reigate stone and very occasional re-used roof tiles bonded with soft brown chalky mortar typical of late medieval to early post-medieval builds, was found at 36.17m OD and truncated clay slab [87] and [41] to the east. The mortar collected from masonry [47] was dated between to 1480 and 1700. Foundation [47] would probably have been part of a more substantial masonry used to support a timber framed building.

7.8.3 The archaeological evidence shows that the sequence of construction of (Building 1) consisted first of the preparation of clay floor slab [89]/[87]/[41]/[42] which was in turn truncated, on its eastern side, by the insertion of N-S orientated chalk foundation [47] (Figs. 5 & 10; Plate 6). The clay layer to the west of the building recorded as [89] and [87] would have prevented water infiltration from the west inside the building and also have protected masonry [47] from its deleterious effects. Only a 0.44m high portion of masonry [47] survived the later truncation resulting from the modification of Building 1 during the mid-17th century when Phase 6.5 tile deposits sealed it (see Phase 6.5 below).

7.8.4 Archaeological evidence of re-surfacing was recorded as layer [37] located to the east of masonry [47]. This layer, found at 36.11m OD measured 3.28m N-S, 1.10m E-W, 0.07m thick and consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with occasional roof tiles serving as a floor surface. Pottery and the CBM recovered from this layer were dated to 1480-1550 consistent with a 16th-century date for Building 1.

7.8.5 The collection of animal bones recovered from all Phase 6.2 layers is indicative of domestic food processing and food waste.

### 7.9 Phase 6.3: Occupation Deposits and Drains of Building 1 (1550-1600) (Fig. 6)

7.9.1 Phase 6.1 layer [69] was sealed at 36.17m OD by a sandy silty clayey gravel layer [82] with moderate to frequent mortar flecks and occasional to moderate charcoal and oyster shell flecks. Pottery and CBM fragments from this layer were dated to 1480-1700. Context [82] was interpreted as an occupation layer located within the footprint of Building 1.

7.9.2 Some 0.40m to the west of N-S masonry [47] and truncating layer [82] to the east was a N-S orientated cut [84] at 36.13m OD. This feature had very regular sides (especially to the east), extended beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation of Trench 4

and was filled with a mix of silty clay [83] with frequent charcoal fleck and oyster shells inclusions. Cut [84] measured 1.74m long, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep and was interpreted as an external shallow drainage ditch running parallel with the western wall (masonry [47]) of Building 1.

7.9.3 To the east of masonry [47] clay slab [41] was truncated at 36.18m OD by a N-S orientated cut [49]. This was 1.35m long, 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep and had a regular eastern side whilst the west side coincided with the eastern side of masonry [47]. This cut extended to the south beyond the limit of excavation whilst to the north it stopped short of the northern limit of excavation where it formed a regular and square edge. Cut feature [49] was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay [48] with very frequent charcoal fragments, oyster shells and CBM and moderate animal bones and pottery. The pottery and CBM dated to 1480-1600. The feature was interpreted as part of a silted up internal drainage gully for Building 1.

7.9.4 To the east of masonry [47] clay slab [41] was truncated at 36.13m OD by small semi-circular cut feature [46] measuring 0.24m N-S, 0.20m E-W, 0.08m deep filled by silty clay fill [45]. No dating evidence was recovered from this fill which was truncated by irregular sub-circular cut feature [44] at 36.14m OD. This cut which also truncated internal drain gully backfill [48] to the west, measured 0.54m N-S, 0.50m E-W, 0.28m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [43]. The fill of [44] which had occasional charcoal, oyster and shells fragments and flecks, produced CBM dating to 1480-1600. Cut [44] was interpreted as associated with internal N-S orientated drainage gully [49].

7.9.5 Further archaeological evidence for deposits associated with the use of Building 1 was recorded to the east of masonry [47] where clay slab [41] was sealed at 36.21m OD by light-mid greyish brown silty clay layer [38]. This shallow layer, measuring 0.44m N-S, 3.18m E-W and 0.04m in thickness, had occasional fragments of charcoal, oyster shells and animal bones inclusions. CBM recovered from [38] was dated to 1480-1600, a date range consistent with all other dating evidence recovered from Phase 6.3. As a result context [38] was interpreted as an internal occupation layer of Building 1.

7.9.6 To the west of Building 1 was recorded further evidence of domestic occupation deposits. Alongside the western side of masonry [47] and sealing external drainage gully backfill [83] was recorded layer [81]. This layer, measuring 2.04m N-S, 0.60m E-W, 0.07m thick consisted of clayey silt with very frequent oyster shells and animal bones inclusions. Pottery recovered from [81] dated to 1400-1550 and the layer was interpreted as domestic waste associated with the use of Building 1.

7.9.7 To the west of layer [81] and sealing layer [82] at 36.23m OD was recorded dark grey brown silty clay [78] which extended to the south in evaluation Trench 3 where it was recorded as layer [11] (Fig. 10 Section 1). The combined dimensions of layer [78]/[11]

were 2m N-S, 1.40m E-W and 0.20m in thickness. Similarly to all other occupation deposits, layer [78]/[11] contained food waste in the form of animal bones and oyster shells with pottery dating this layer to 1480-1550. Layer [11] also produced three metal object (SFs 1, 2 and 3) consisting of an iron wall hook, an iron pin/spike and iron scissors with parallel tapering and pointed bladed (see Gaimster, Appendix 7) all confirming a continuous domestic use of the western area of the site during the early post-medieval period.

**7.10 Phase 6.4: Surface Deposits Outside Building 1 (1600-1650) (Figs. 6 & 10 Sections 1 & 8)**

7.10.1 In Trench 3 layer [11] was sealed at 36.11m OD by roof tiles spread [6] also recorded in Trench 4 as context [68]. Layer [6]/[68] measured 1.90m N-S, 3.90m E-W, 0.07m thick and consisted of re-used roof tiles bonded with yellow greyish mortar lenses and sandy silt. This layer, truncated by post-medieval cess pit [64] and construction cut [62] to the north, extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south and was interpreted as a part of an external yard surface located to the west of Building 1. The re-used roof tiles dated to 1480-1600 whist pottery recovered from this layer dated 1380-1500. Together with the animal bones recovered the date range of the finds was consistent with the domestic use of this part of the site during the early post-medieval period.

7.10.2 Evidence for re-surfacing of the external yard surface [6]/[68] was recorded in Trenches 3 and 4. In Trench 3 context [6] was sealed at 36.20m OD by a very firm/cemented clayey gravel layer [5] which extended beyond the western limit of excavation in Trench 4 where it was recorded as layers [66] and [67]. The overall dimension of layer [5]/[66]/[67] was 1.78m N-S, 4m E-W with a maximum thickness of 0.10m. Pottery, CBM and animal bones were recovered from this gravel surface with pottery from context [5] dated between 1580 and 1600 and CBM to 1480-1700.

**7.11 Phase 6.5: Later Surface Deposits (Mid-1600) (Figs. 7 & 10 Section 8)**

7.11.1 During this phase Building 1 was modified when a layer of re-used roof tiles was used to level the ground above masonry [47]. This levelling layer, found in Trench 4 and recorded as contexts [32], [65] and [80], sealed external Phase 6.4 yard surfaces to the west and Phase 6.3 occupation deposits to the east at 36.36m OD and 36.25m OD respectively. Levelling layer [32]/[65]/[80] measured 2m N-S, 4.90m E-W with a maximum thickness of 0.18m and consisted of firm dark grey brown silty clay with very frequent fragments of roof tile fragments and occasional fragments of oyster shells and mortar inclusions (Plate 9). The roof tiles and fragments of pottery recovered from this layer were dated between 1480 and 1800 and 1480-1700 respectively.

7.11.2 The archaeological evidence from Trench 4 suggests that Building 1 was not completely demolished during the mid-17th century as late post-medieval/modern masonry

foundation [22] (see Phase 10) was constructed in the same position and following the same orientation of masonry [47]. Moreover, masonry [22] was built against the southern side of the existing Mitre Public House and as a result a portion of masonry [47] to the south was probably still visible during the late 19th or even early 20th century when masonry [22] was built.

### 7.12 Phase 7: Post-Medieval Agricultural Deposits (Late 17th to Early 18th Century) (Fig. 10 Sections 1, 2 & 10)

7.12.1 To the east of the site in Trench 1 the re-deposited Phase 2 gravel [12] was overlaid at 36.64m OD by layer [9]. This layer which consisted of highly organic clayey silt with moderate charcoal, CBM and lime mortar inclusions contained pottery and CBM dated 1500-1700 and was interpreted as agricultural/horticultural deposits re-worked during the post-medieval period.

7.12.2 Further to the east, in Trenches 3 and 4, a similar type of organic deposit sealed Phases 6.4 and 6.5 respectively. Pottery, CBM, CTP and animal bones from these deposits were dated between 1480 and 1740. The table below details all Phase 7 deposits found in Trenches 1, 3 and 4:

| Context No. | Tr. | Section No. | Dimension | Highest Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 1 | 2 | 1.60m N-S by 1.34m E-W by 0.10m thick | 36.64m OD |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 1.76m N-S by 2.50m E-W by 0.17m thick | 36.33m OD |
| 27 | 4 | NA | 0.35m N-S by 0.50m E-W by 0.08m thick | 36.23m OD |
| 28 | 4 | NA | 0.52m N-S by 0.80m E-W by 0.08m thick | 36.20m OD |
| 29 | 4 | NA | 1.04m N-S by 2.30m E-W by 0.08m thick | 36.14m OD |
| 77 | 4 | NA | 1.20m N-S by 0.82m E-W by 0.08m thick | 36.28m OD |
| 88 | 4 | 10 | 0.55m N-S by 1.10m E-W by 0.04m thick | 36.20m OD |

### 7.13 Phase 8: Post-Medieval Building 2 (Early 18th to Mid-18th Century) (Figs. 7 & 10 Section 3)

7.13.1 To the east of the site in Trench 4, Phase 7 deposits [27], [28] and [29] were truncated by construction cuts [34] and [36] for masonry foundations [30] and [31] respectively (Plate 10). Masonry [30] and [31], found at 36.18m OD and 36.09m OD respectively, both consisted of unfrogged bricks bonded with light brown sandy lime mortar. Masonry [30] was E-W orientated and measured 2.74m long, 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep whilst [31] was N-S orientated and measured 0.90m long, 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep. Walls [30]

and [31] formed the north-west corner of a building which extended beyond the eastern and southern limits of excavation of Trench 4. Two bricks sample collected from masonry [30] and [31] were dated between 1500-1700.

7.13.2 Building 2, interpreted as a building constructed with re-used bricks during the first half of the 18th century, replaced probably part of the now demolished Building 1. No floor element associated with Building 2 was observed as this seemed to have been truncated horizontally together with the upper part of walls [30] and [31].

**7.14 Phase 9: Post-Medieval Deposits (Mid to Late 18th Century) (Figs. 10 & 11)**

7.14.1 In Trench 4 Building 2 (Phase 8) was sealed at 36.27m OD by firm greyish brown silty clay layer [26]. This layer which extended 1.30m N-S, 4.40m E-W, 0.11m thick had frequent CBM fragments, occasional oyster shells, animal bones, mortar fragments inclusions and produced pottery and CBM dated between 1580 and 1700.

7.14.2 In the western part of the site in Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Phase 2 deposits were sealed by a sequence of deposits which produced finds dated to the late post-medieval period. The table below detail all contexts assigned to Phase 9:

| Context | Trench | Section | Description | Highest Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 4 | NA | Greyish brow silty clay | 36.27m OD |
| 1002 | 9 | 101 | Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt | 37.21m OD |
| 1006 | 6 | 104 | Light whitish grey silty mortar | 37.48m OD |
| 1007 | 6 | 104 | Dark grey sandy silt | 37.23m OD |
| 1008 | 6 | 104 | Mid grey sandy silt | 36.99m OD |
| 1023 | 7 | 103 | Mid greyish brown sandy silt | 37.50m OD |
| 1025 | 7 | 103 | Dark blackish brown sandy silt | 37.05m OD |
| 1035 | 5 | 106 | Very dark greyish brown sandy silt | 37.21m OD |
| 1042 | 8 | 107 | Dark grey sandy silt | 36.76m OD |

7.14.3 A wide range of artefacts were recovered from Phase 9 deposits: pottery, CBM, glass, CTP, metal and animal bones. The pottery and CBM dated to the late post-medieval period with the CTP confirming a date between 1730 and 1910. Phase 9 deposits were interpreted as late post-medieval horticultural horizons, sealing Building 2 (Phase 8) to the east and re-deposited Phase 2 gravel to the west. Phase 9 deposits were in turn truncated or sealed by 19th-century structures and deposits (see Phase 10 below).

**7.15 Phase 10: Late Post-Medieval Structures (19th Century) (Fig. 8)**

7.15.1 Archaeological evidence for this phase was observed in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 11 mostly in the form of concrete and masonry foundations associated with the development of the site throughout the 19th century. In order to understand their function, cartographic evidence such as the Baker map of 1805, Creighton map of 1841, the Rocque map of 1746, the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1871 and the OS map of 1894 were examined. However, the accuracy of some of the early maps seems to be too approximate and contradictory when compared against each other and the archaeological evidence. As a result only the later most accurate maps of 1871 and 1894 were overlain over the archaeological evidence for Phase 10 (see Figs. 13 & 14). Nevertheless, the Baker map of 1805 shows the earliest reference available to the establishment of the Mitre Public House.

7.15.2 The earliest structures dating to the 19th century were found in Trenches 2, 4 and 7. In Trench 4 layer [65] (see Phase 6.5 above) was truncated at 36.31m OD by sub-rectangular cut feature [64]. This cut measured 0.71m N-S, 1.55m E-W, 0.74m deep and was backfilled with dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt [63]. Pottery, CBM and glass recovered from fill [63] dated this cut to the 19th century. This feature, interpreted as a cess pit pertaining to the late post-medieval period, was in turn truncated by the construction cut for the existing south side of the Mitre Public House building which also represented the northern limit of excavation of Trench 4. This pub may be dated to the beginning of the 19th century as depicted on the Baker map of 1805.

7.15.3 Further archaeological evidence dated to the late post-medieval period was observed in Trench 2 where natural terrace gravel [3] was truncated at 34.32m OD by sub-rectangular cut feature [2] which measured 1.26m N-S, 0.48m E-W, 0.28m deep. Cut [2] which was filled with firm dark greyish black silty clay [1], produced pottery and CBM dated to the 19th century. This cut extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation of Trench 2, was truncated by the late post-medieval Mitre Pub's basement and was interpreted as a cess pit dated to the late post-medieval period (see Plate 11)

7.15.4 In the south area of the site, in Trench 7, layer [1023] (see Phase 9 above) was truncated at 37.50m OD by construction cut [1020] for a 19th-century brick-lined cess pit. The brick-lining, recorded as [1012] and [1019] and dated to the first half of the 19th century, formed a very regular rectangular structure measuring 1.20m N-S, 1.80m E-W and 1.85m deep (Plates 12 & 13). The brick-lined cess pit contained loose brownish grey clayey silt [1018] with pottery, CBM, glass and CTP dating to the mid 19th century. Fill [1018] also produced a large number of small finds including a bone brush, toothbrush and lead-alloy printing types (more than 60 individual pieces were collected) (SF 118) and a residual rose farthing of Charles I (minted 1636-1649) (SF 112).

7.15.5 Abutting cess pit [1012]/[1019] to the south was another brick-lined cess pit [1013] which was also dated to the first half of the 19th century. It measured 1.30m N-S by 2.03m E-W by 0.88m deep and was backfilled with soft light greyish brown silty clay [1028] which contained pottery, glass, CTP and CBM dated to the mid to late 19th century (Plates 12 & 13).

7.15.6 Also in Trench 7 the eastern side of brick-lined cess pit [1012] was overlaid at 36.87m OD by N-S orientated masonry foundation [1014]. This 3.32m long, 0.40m wide, 1.60m high masonry, consisted of unfrogged dark red bricks bonded with mid grey sandy lime mortar and was interpreted as a property wall which defined the western extent of a N-S orientated road to the east and a large open space to the west as shown on the Creighton map of 1841 (Fig. 12). The same property wall is also shown on the later Dower map of 1853 (not shown). On this map the building located to the north of the site fronting Almeida Road is labelled as "*Literary Inst*.". It is possible that the backfill of the brick-lined cess pits described above contained finds probably associated with activity related with the Islington Literary and Scientific Institute established in1837, and later reopened in 1980 as the Almeida Theatre.

7.15.7 In the central area of Trench 4, N-S orientated masonry foundation [22] was recorded at 36.18m OD. This masonry abutted the south facing wall of the existing Mitre Pub and consisted of re-used unfrogged red bricks. It was 2.30m long, 0.40m wide, approximately 0.40m deep and extended beyond the southern limit of excavation of Trench 4. The orientation and position of masonry [22] are the same as masonry chalk foundation [47] (see Phase 6.2, Building 1 above). As a result it is possible that the southern extent of Building 1 survived until the second half of the 19th century when masonry [22] was constructed. This masonry seems to correspond to the west extent of a building located in the south-west corner of the Mitre Pub as first shown on the OS map of 1871 (Fig. 13) and probably follows an early property boundary represented by the original western extent of Building 1.

7.15.8 In the western area of Trench 4 the south wall of the Mitre Pub was abutted by N-S orientated masonry foundation [86] which consisted of three course of red frogged bricks constructed above a substantial concrete foundation. Masonry [86] extended to the south beyond the limit of excavation and measured 2.10m N-S, 0.70m width and approximately 0.90m deep. This masonry was interpreted as part of a building/structure located to the south-west of the Mitre Pub as is clearly shown on the OS map of 1871 (Fig. 13)

7.15.9 Also in Trench 4 were observed N-S orientated masonry [25] and later re-built [24]. These walls were partially recorded in west facing Section 3 were interpreted as part of the eastern extent of a building facing Upper Street and located to the south-east of the Mitre Pub as shown first of the OS map of 1871 (see Fig. 10 Section 3 & Fig. 13).

7.15.10 In Trench 8, layer [1042] (see Phase 9 above) was truncated at 35.83m OD by construction cut [1051] for masonry [1047]. This masonry consisted of unfrogged light red/pinkish bricks (230mm by 110mm by 60mm) bonded with soft mid grey lime mortar with frequent chalk inclusions. The exposed area of this brick structure formed the north-east corner of an unexcavated brick-lined (0.30m wide) cess pit dating to the late post-medieval period measuring 1.40m E-W and 0.46m N-S. Against the north side of this cess pit was constructed an E-W orientated masonry foundation [1046] consisting of unfrogged mid red bricks (220mm by 100mm by 60mm) bonded with light grey sandy mortar with moderate chalk flecks inclusions. Masonry [1046] was 4.50m long, 0.60m wide and approximately 1m deep and was interpreted as a property boundary located in the area to the north-east of the Mitre Pub as shown in the OS map of 1871 (Fig. 13; Plate 14).

7.15.11 In Trench 11 located in the north area of the site re-deposited gravel layer [1032] (see Phase 2 above) was sealed at 37.59m OD by a sequence of sandy silty layers recorded as [1031], [1030] and [1029] with a combined thickness of approximately 1m (Fig. 11 Section 105). Layer [1031] which represented the earliest of these layers, produced pottery dated 1760-1830. Phase 10 layers in Trench 11 were interpreted as part of the late post-medieval horticultural deposit observed across the site.

7.15.12 In the eastern area of site, in Trench 1, layer [9] (Phase 7) was truncated at 36.37m OD by N-S orientated concrete foundation [18] which measured 3.24m long, 0.46m wide and 0.50m deep. Context [18] supported stepped wall [16] consisting of unfrogged mid red bricks forming English bond masonry bonded with creamy brown mortar with occasional chalk flecks inclusions. The upper part of this masonry was 0.60m wide whilst the stepped base was 0.86m (Fig. 8; Plate 15). Context [16] was dated to the second half of the 19th century by using cartographic evidence such as the OS maps of 1871 and 1894. The earliest OS map of 1871 did not show masonry [16], however, it appears that it was replaced to the north by masonry [15] which is shown on the OS map of 1894 (see Figs. 13 & 14).

7.15.13 In Trench 1 the north section of masonry [16] was replaced during the late 19th century by masonry foundation [15]. This foundation was found at 36.83m OD, measured 2.50m N-S, 1.65m E-W and had a maximum width of 0.95m on its E-W orientated segment. This masonry formed the south-west corner of a building located to the south-west of the Mitre Public House as first shown on the OS map of 1894 (Fig. 14; Plate 15).

7.15.14 In the central area of the site, in Trench 10, layer [1056] (see Phase 2) was overlaid at 37.31m OD by layers [1055] and [1054]. The combined thickness of these layers (recorded in Fig. 11 Section 108 only) was approximately 0.70m and contained CBM and pottery dated to the 19th century. This layers were interpreted as late post-medieval

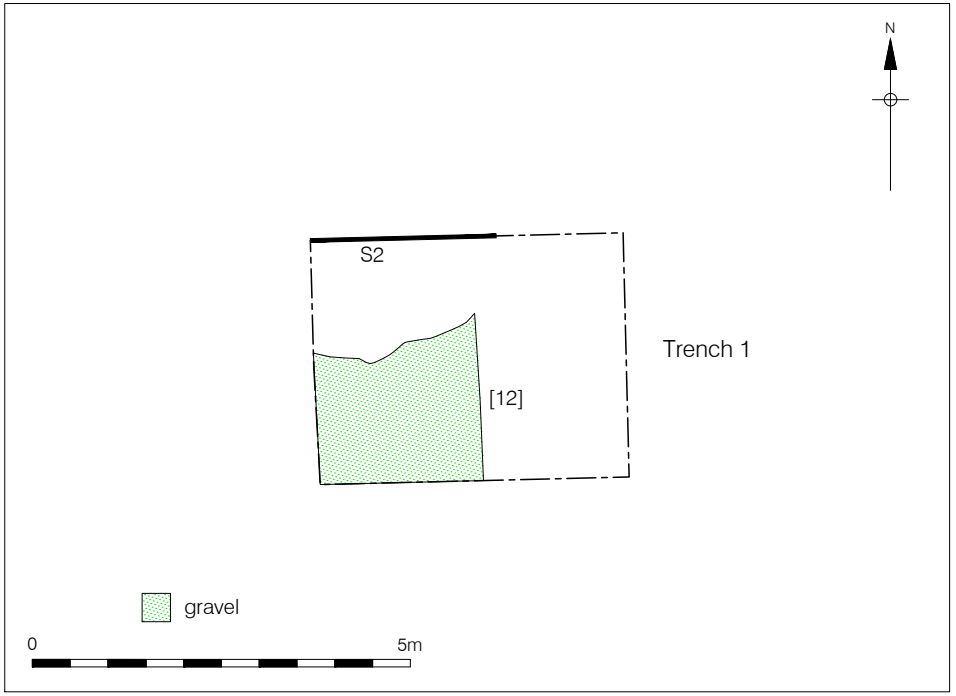
horticultural layer as suggested by the cartographic evidence. This part of the site is show as open land occupied by gardens on the Rocque map of 1746 and was redeveloped from the early 20th century when the land was acquired to build the Post Office as shown on the OS map of 1914.

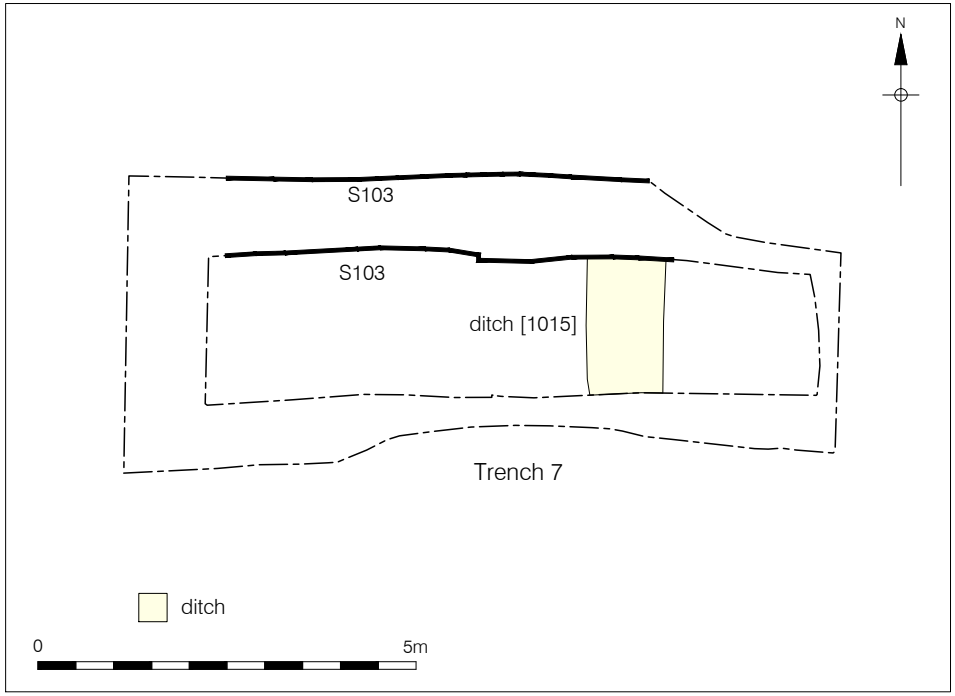
7.15.15 Finally, alongside the south-west corner of Trench 7, was recorded E-W orientated masonry foundation [1011]. This masonry, found at 37.06m OD, was 2.60m long, 0.10m wide and extended beyond the south-east corner of Trench 7. This masonry did not correspond to any building or structures shown on the 19th-century maps and its function is unknown.

**7.16 Phase 11: Modern (20th Century)**

7.16.1 In Trenches 1, 3 and 4 the 19th-century deposits were overlaid by late 19th to early 20th century deposits in turn sealed by the sand bedding for the concrete slabs which represented the existing ground level to the south of the Mitre Pub. The top of the concrete slabs was recorded between 36.86m OD and 36.93m OD in the east and west side of Trench 4 respectively. In Trench 1 the level of the Mitre Pub patio was recorded at 37.20m OD.

7.16.2 In the central and western part of the site in the remaining trenches the archaeological sequence was sealed by a number of deposits which produced CBM and pottery dated to the late 19th/early 20th century which were in turn overlaid by the concrete slab for the Post Office. This concrete slab was recorded at 38.04m OD.



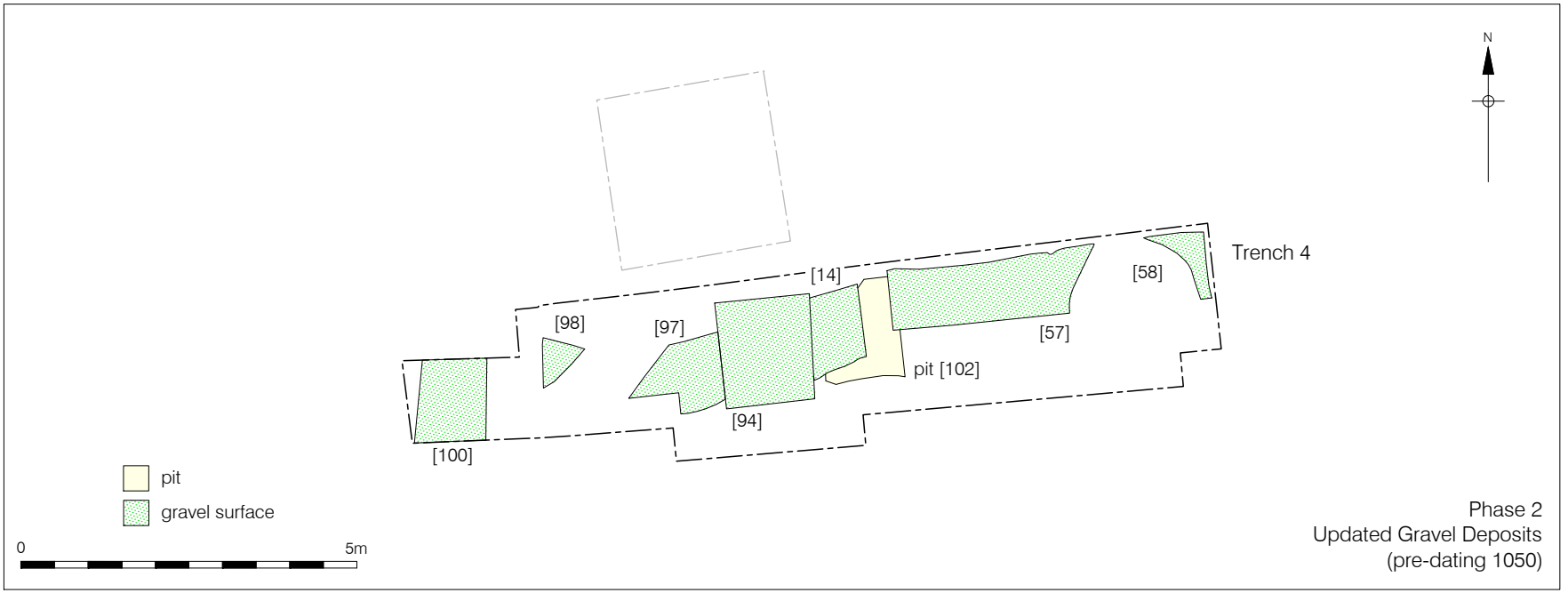





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Figure 3
Phase 2
1:100 at A4


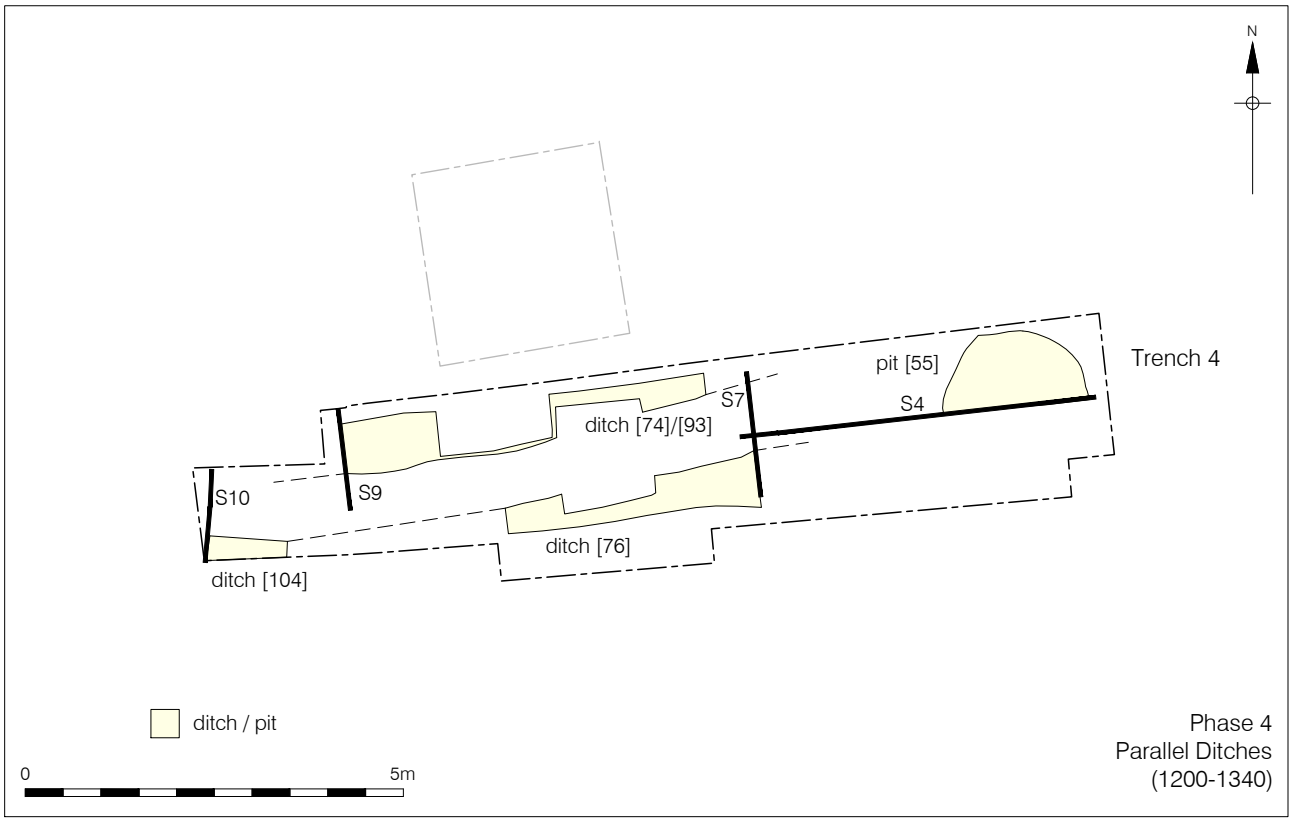



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Figure 4
Phases 3 and 4
1:100 at A4


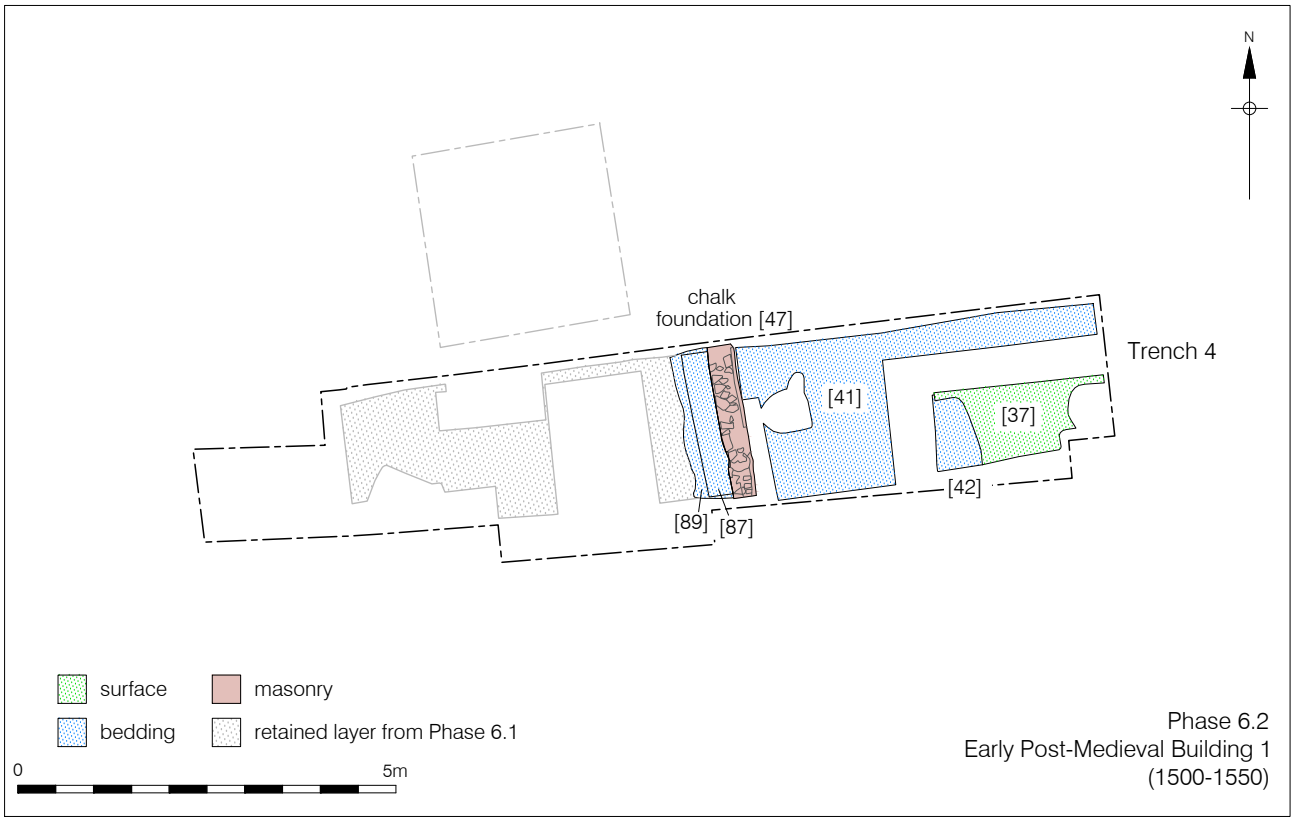



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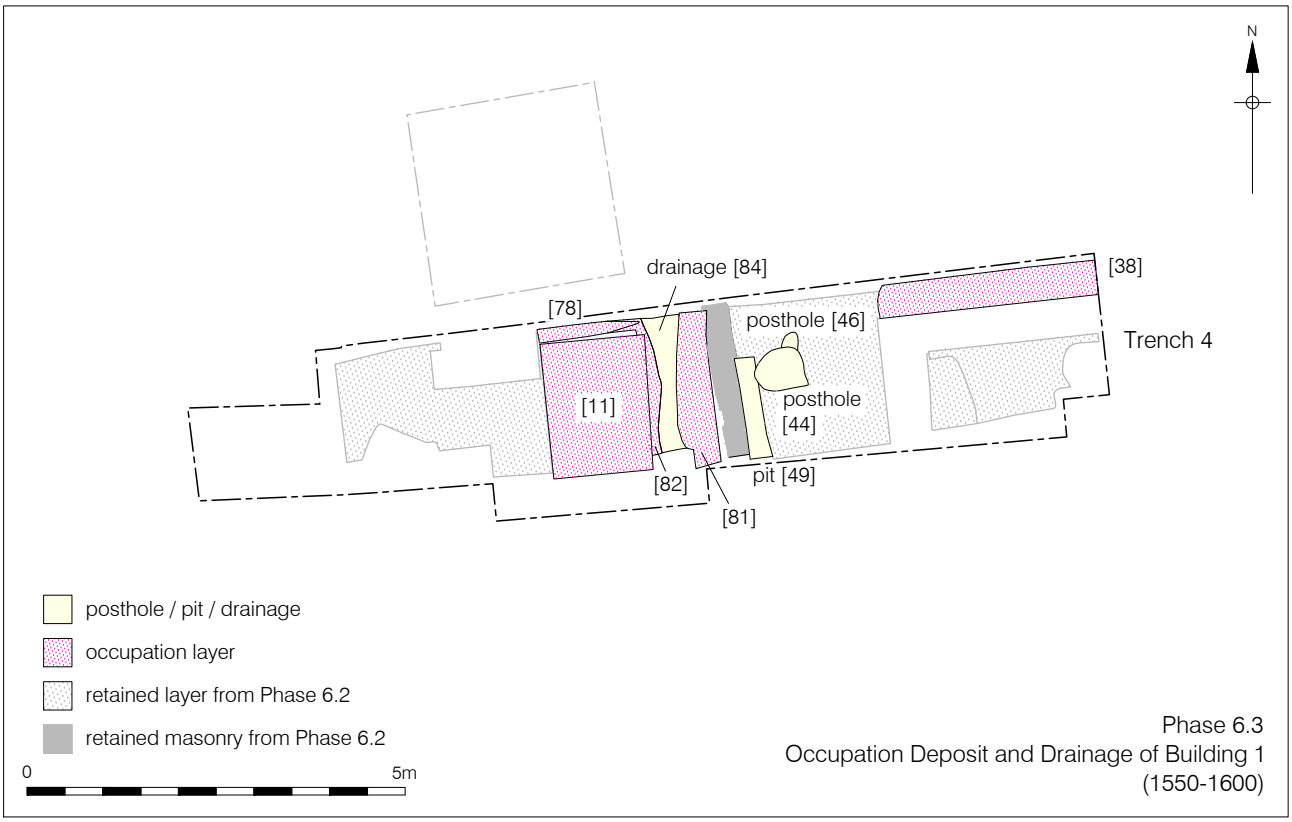
Figure 5
Phases 6.1 & 6.2
1:100 at A4



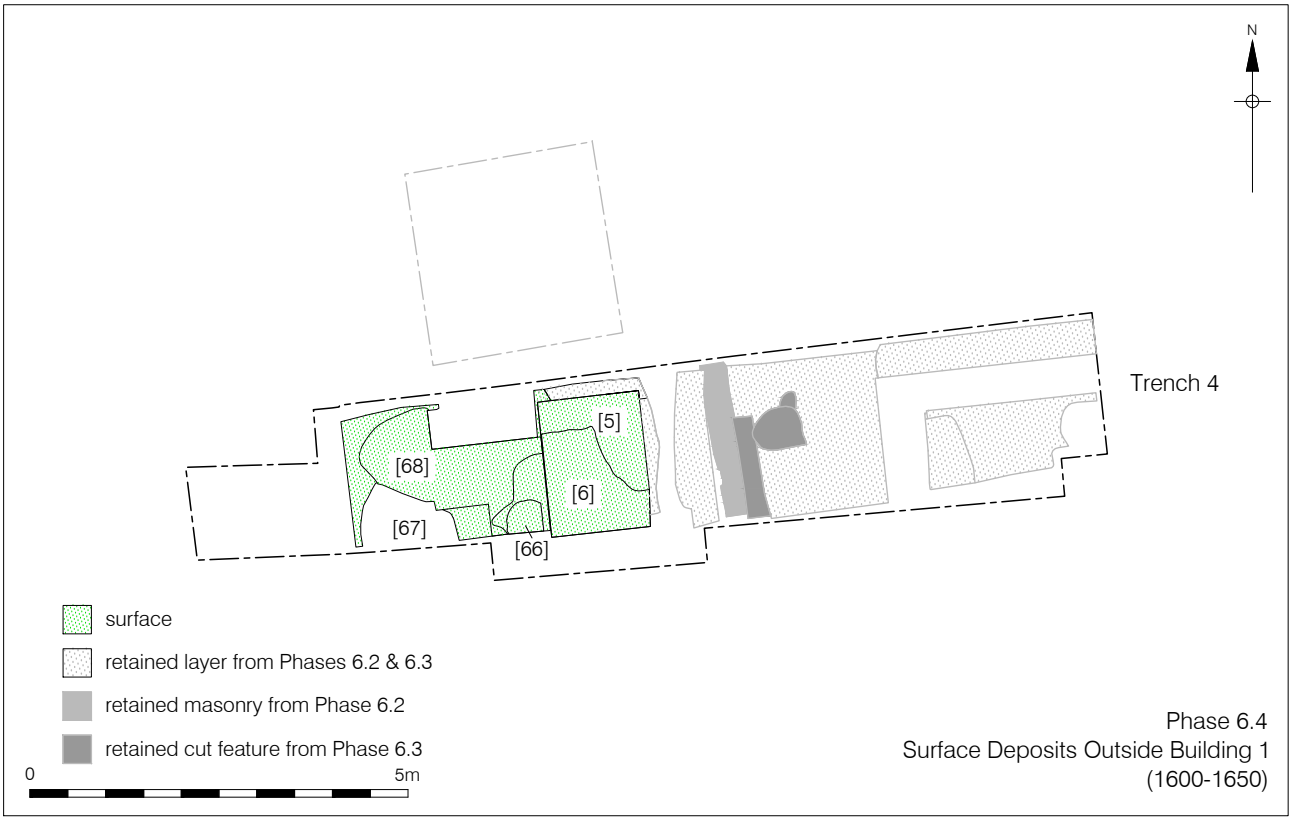





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Figure 6
Phases 6.3 and 6.4
1:100 at A4




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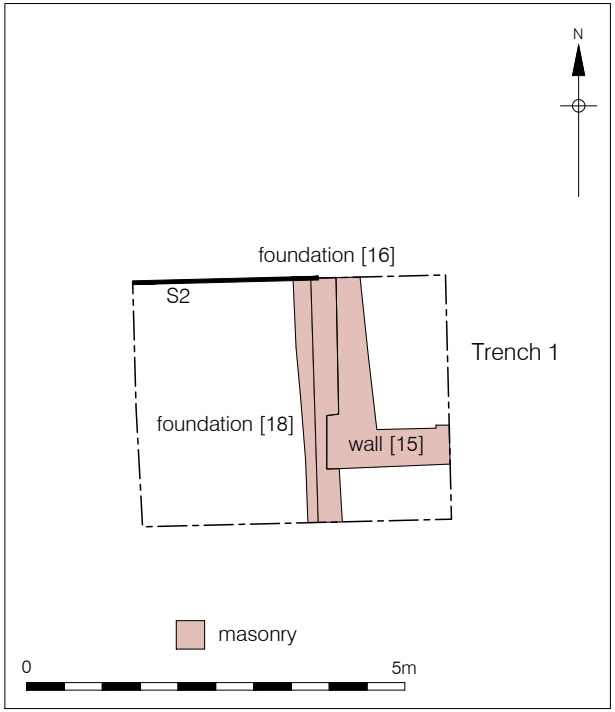
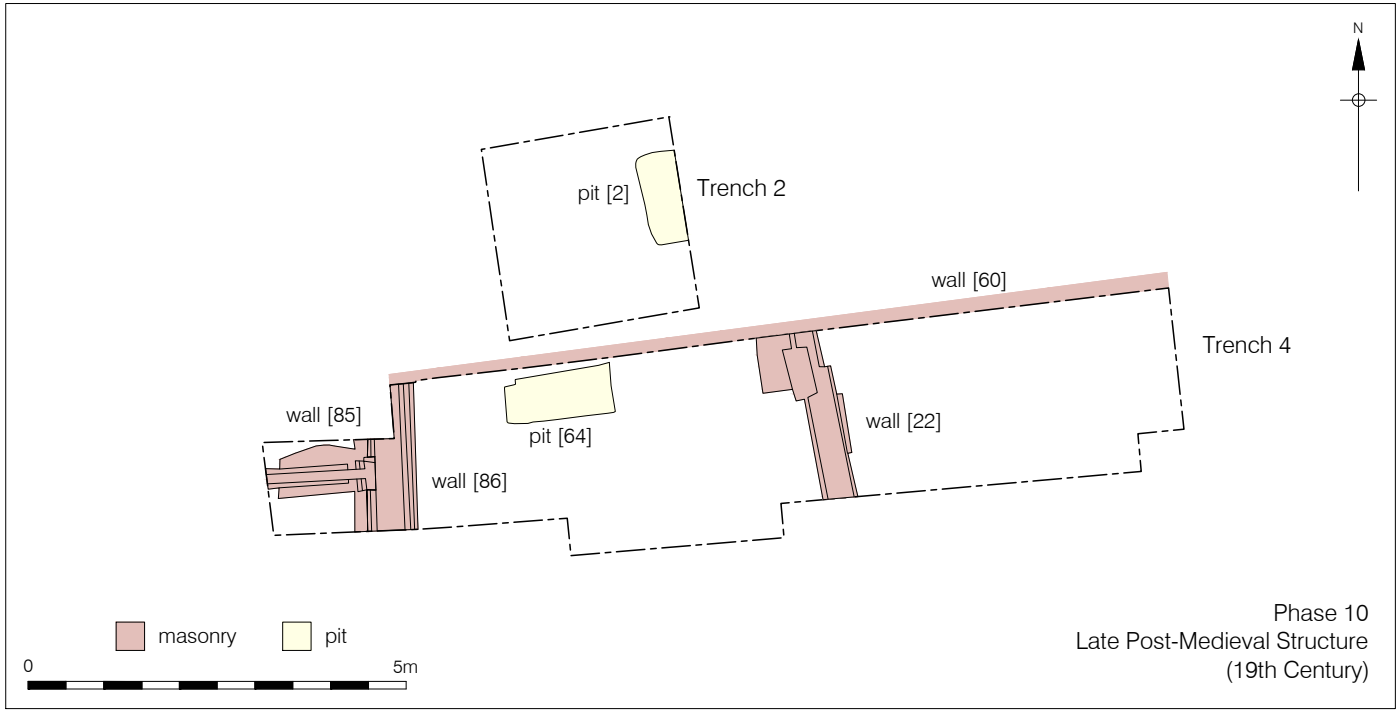
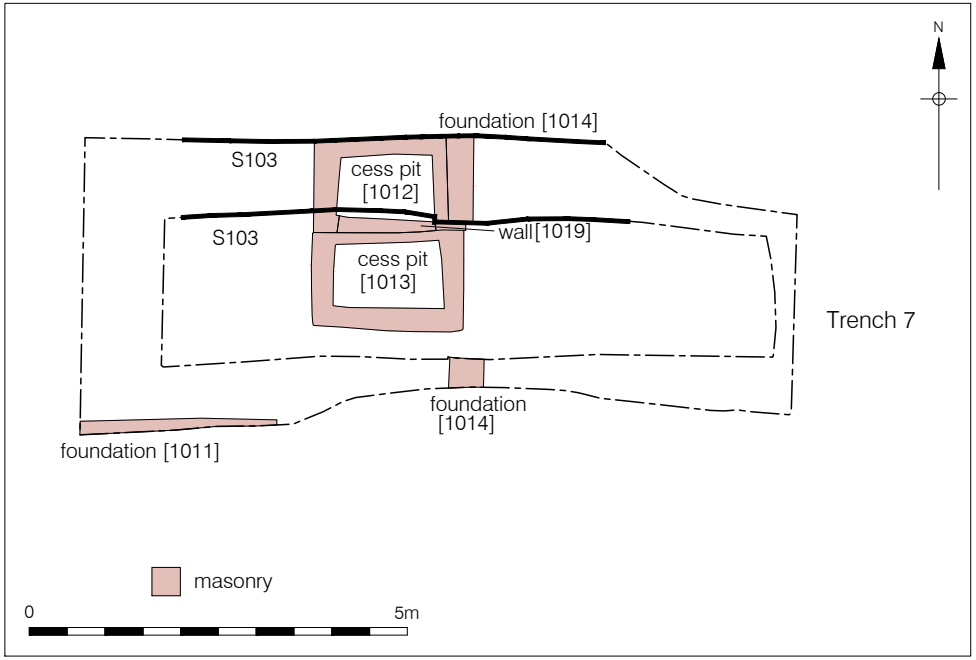
Figure 7
Phases 6.5 and 8
1:100 at A4



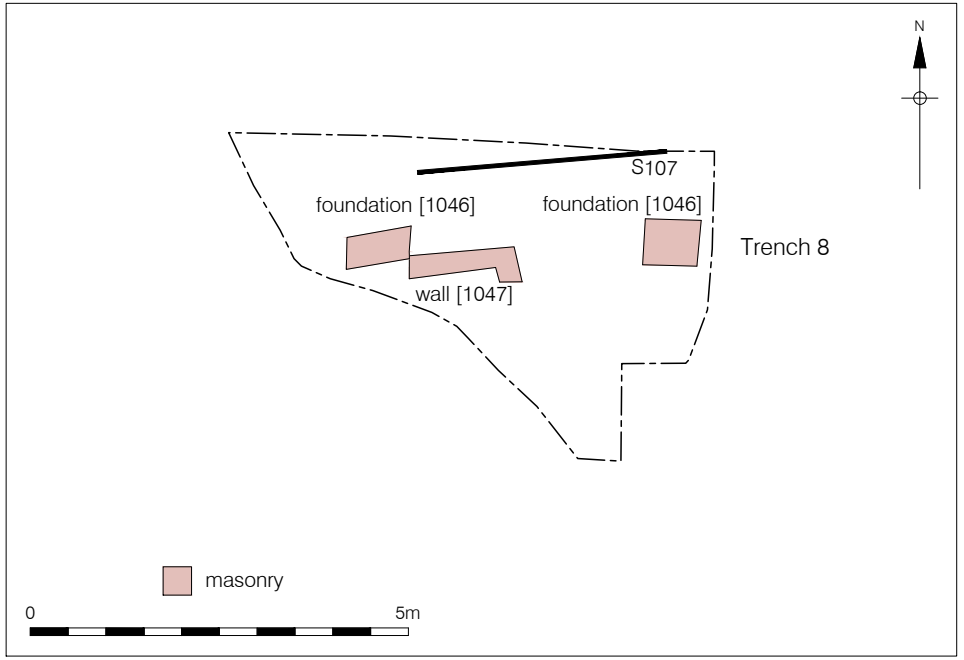





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Figure 8
Phase 10
1:100 at A4

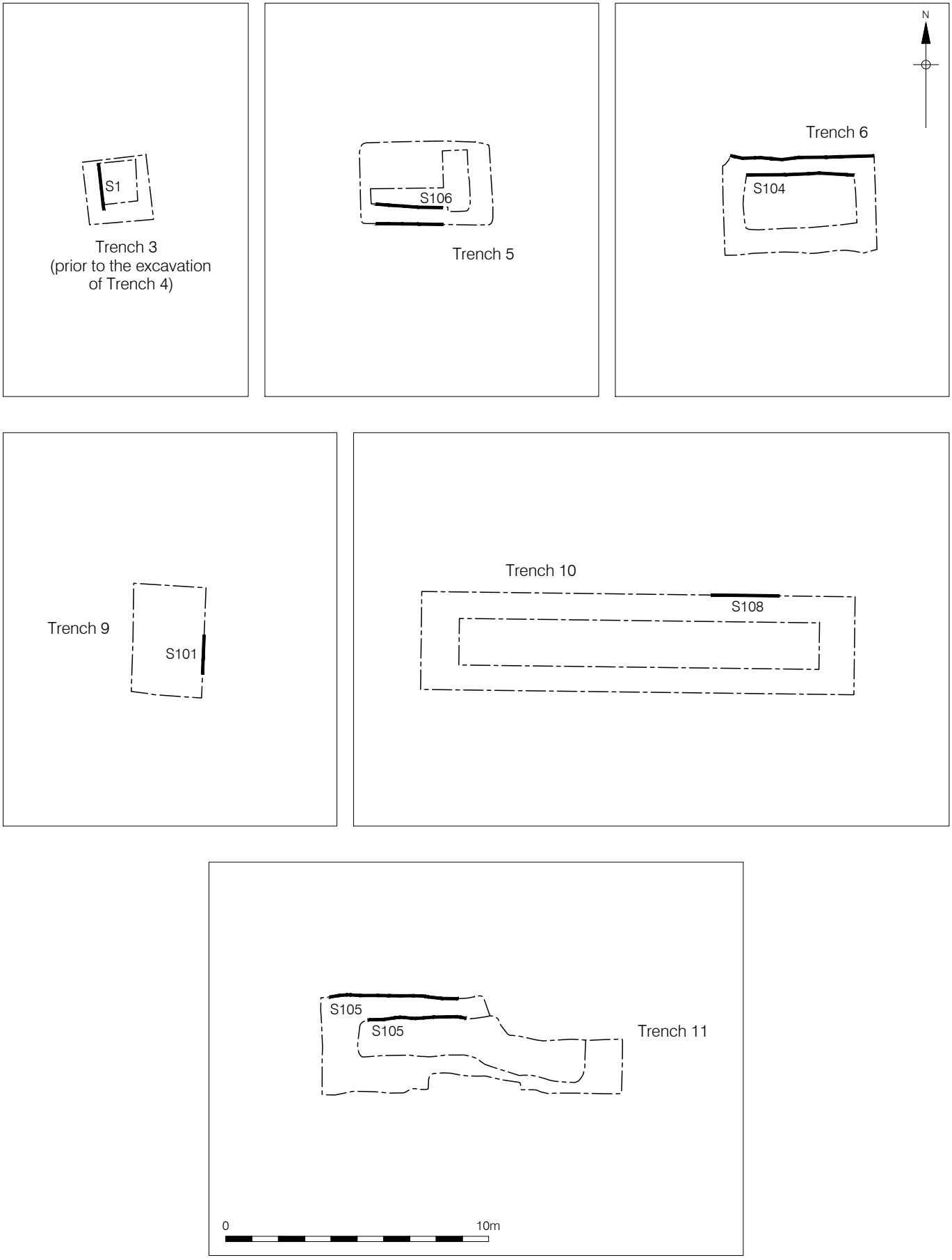



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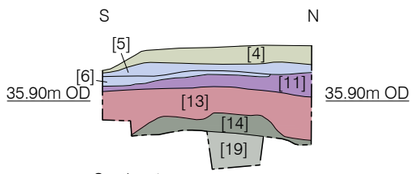
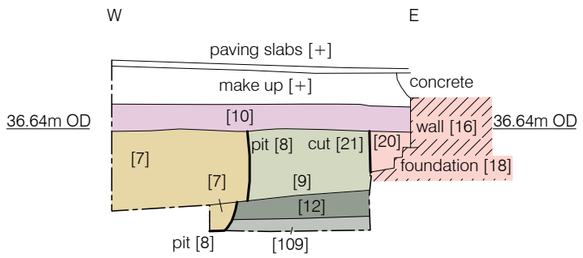
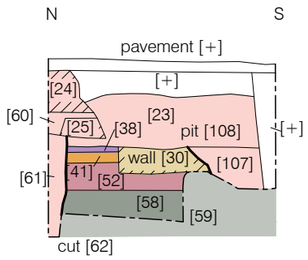
Figure 9
Section Locations
(Location of Sections not shown on Phase Plans)
1:200 at A4



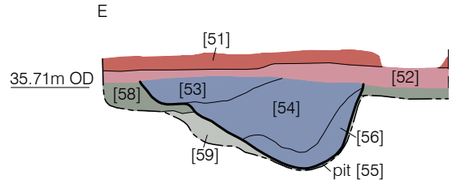

Section 1
Trench 3
East Facing



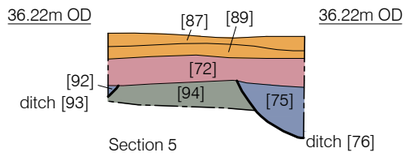

Section 2
Trench 1
South Facing



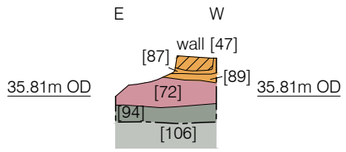

Section 3
Trench 4
West Facing



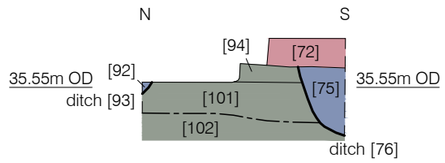

Section 4
Trench 4
North Facing



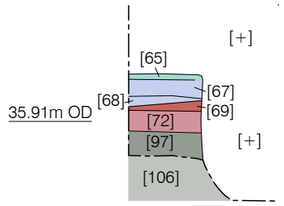

Section 5
Trench 4
West Facing



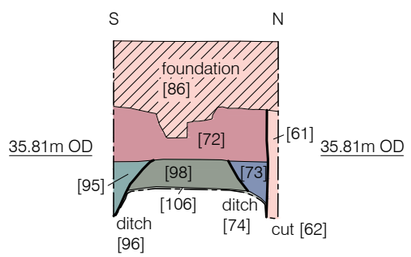

Section 6
Trench 4
North Facing



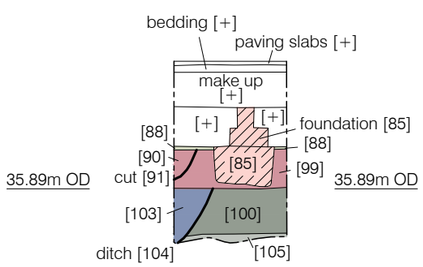

Section 7
Trench 4
West Facing



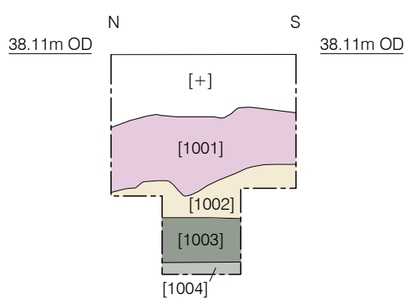

Section 8
Trench 4
North Facing



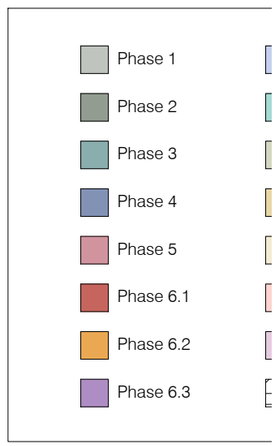

Section 9
Trench 4
East Facing




Section 10
Trench 4
East Facing




Section 101
Trench 9
West Facing

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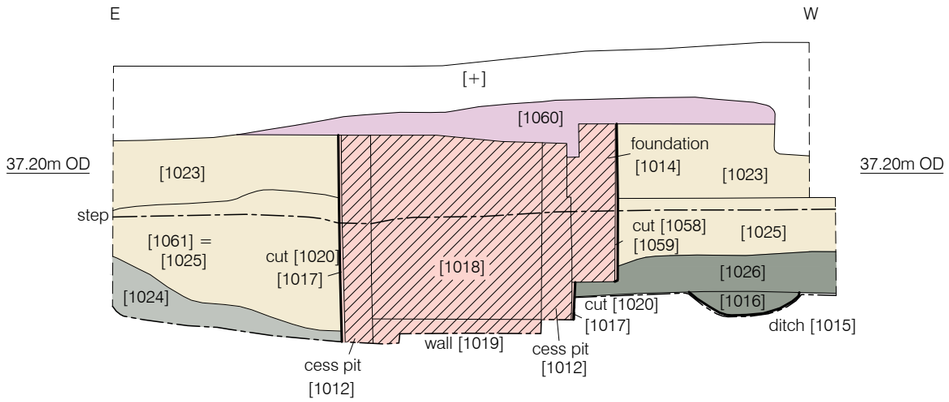
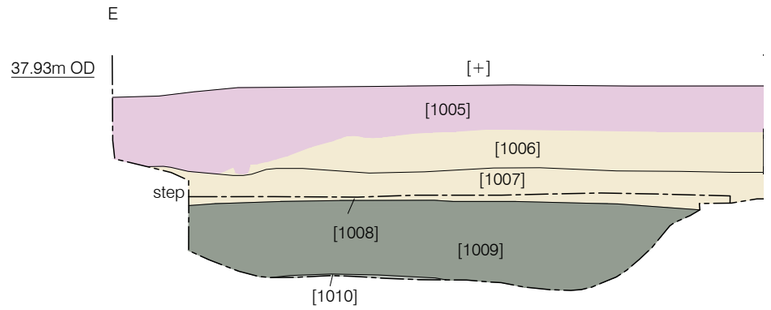
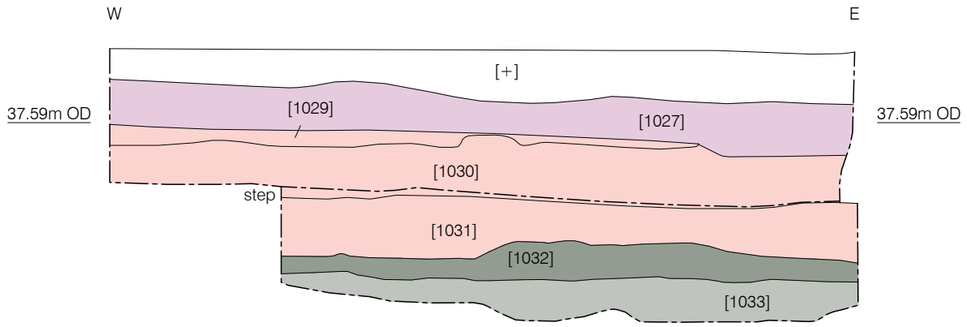


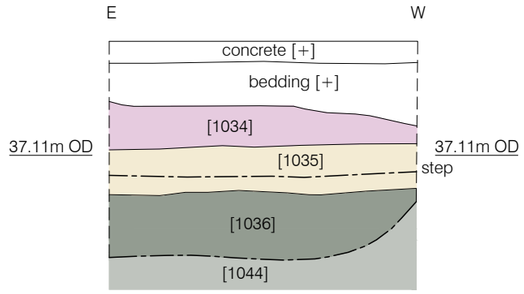

Section 103
Trench 7
North Facing



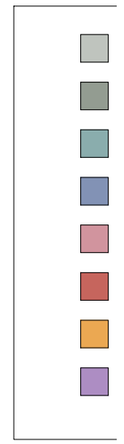

Section 104
Trench 6
North Facing

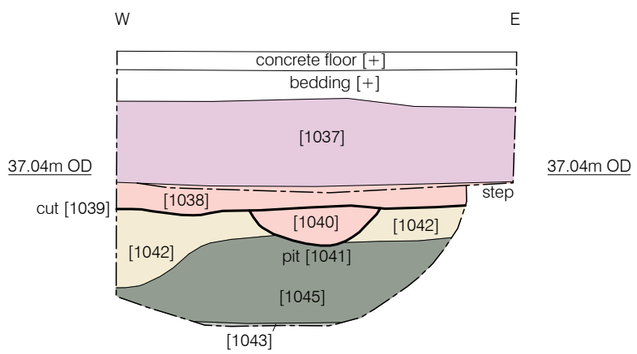



Section 105
Trench 11
South Facing

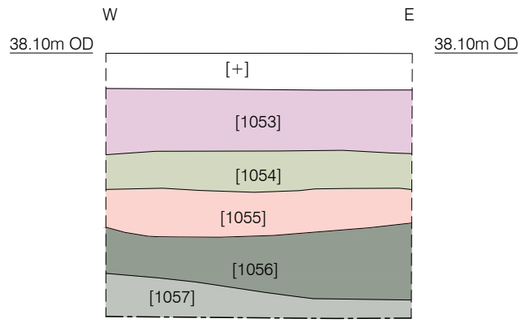



Section 106
Trench 5
North Facing






Section 107
Trench 8
South Facing




Section 108
Trench 10
South Facing

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## Plates

***Plate 1: Natural Phase 1 terrace gravel in Trench 4, looking east***

***Plate 2: Trench 4 looking west showing masonry [37] (Phase 6.2), Phase 2 gravel surface and Phase 4 parallel ditches located alongside the north and south LOE of Trench 4***

***Plate 3: NE-SW Phase 3 ditch cut [96], looking south west (1m scale)***

***Plate 4: Phase 2 gravel deposit and Phase 4 parallel ditches in Trench 4, looking east***

***Plate 5: Cut feature [55], looking east***

***Plate 6: Post-medieval Building 1 showing clay floor and masonry [47] in the foreground and L shaped construction cut for Building 2 in the eastern end of Trench 4. Looking east***

***Plate 7: Phase 4 deposits to the west of masonry [37], looking west***

***Plate 8: Deposits in Evaluation Trench 3, looking west.***

***Plate 9: Excavation of tile layer [68], looking east***

***Plate 10: Building 2 in Trench 4, looking east***

***Plate 11: Terrace gravel (Phase 1) truncated by post-medieval feature [2] to the west in Trench 2. Looking south***

***Plate 12: Late post-medieval cess pits in Trench 7, looking NE***

***Plate 13: Excavation of late post-medieval cess pits in Trench 7, looking NW***

***Plate 14: E-W orientated masonry [1046] in Trench 8, looking west***

***Plate 15: Masonry [16] and [15] in Trench 1, looking SE***

# 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

## 8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 The earliest deposits observed during the archaeological investigation consisted of sands and gravels. These deposits, interpreted as part of the terrace gravel, are part of the Boyn Hill formation, and were recorded across the site in all trenches.

8.1.2 The terrace gravel shows a gradual slope from the west downwards to the east as shown by layer [1004] in Trench 9, recorded at a maximum level of 36.41m OD, and in Trench 4 where layer [105] was recorded at 35.49m OD. The difference in height between the west and the east part of the site, being approximately 1m, is consistent with the results of the borehole data (Dunn 2002).

8.1.3 The crust of iron panned sands and gravel observed across the site (see Plate 1, Trench 4) is the result of the iron rich natural springs which are frequent in the Islington area.

## 8.2 Phase 2: Undated Gravel Deposit

8.2.1 The archaeological investigation in the eastern area of the site demonstrated that the irregular and gradually sloping Phase 1 terrace gravel was levelled when landscaping was undertaken. This activity was also observed also across the western area of the site where the natural terrace gravel was sealed by re-deposited sandy silty gravel with varying thicknesses.

8.2.2 Similar deposits were recorded to the south of the site at 7-9 Islington Green (Butler 2000, 86) and at 10-12 Islington Green beyond the Collins Music Hall (Miles 1997). Here they were interpreted as the remains of medieval agricultural or ploughsoil.

8.2.3 In Trenches 1, 3 and 4, deposits were revealed which were interpreted as levelling layers associated with the construction of a droveway/thoroughfare located in the east area of the site and extending under modern Upper Street to the east where it probably follows the same orientation of modern Upper Street. These gravel deposits are probably part of the western extent of this droveway/thoroughfare. However, the construction of Phase 3 and 4 ditches and the later formation of Phase 5 horticultural deposits in this part of the site suggest that by the 15th century the droveway/thoroughfare underwent substantial modifications and the construction of Building 1 (see Phases 6.1 to 6.5), during the beginning of the 16th century, suggests that this building was part of the western frontage of the late medieval road, precursor of modern Upper Street.

8.2.4 The archaeological evidence for a medieval droveway/thoroughfare in this part of Islington is also supported by documentary evidence. During the 12th century London was connected to the north by two roads identified as St John Street and Goswell Road. St John Street from the west and Goswell Road from the east joined just before entering

Islington at Angel to continue to the north, as one road, along Upper Street into Holloway Road (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol8/pp3-8). Thus modern Upper Street lay along an important medieval route from the City to the North. In 1377 the inhabitants of Islington and Highgate were granted the right to levy pavage for the maintenance of the road for three years and they subsequently petitioned for a seven year renewal (Butler 2000, 84) and as a result it is very likely that some of the buildings fronting Upper Street during the medieval period may have been in use as Inns serving the travellers directed from London to the North.

8.2.5 In the western area of the site, in Trench 7, the gravel deposit sealed a shallow and undated N-S orientated cut feature which was interpreted as a boundary or drainage field ditch dated to the medieval period. This feature seems to confirm that this part of the site was possibly occupied by pasture or agricultural land during the medieval period or earlier.

**8.3 Phase 3: NE-SW Ditch (1050-1200)**

8.3.1 This phase is represented by NE-SW orientated ditch cut [96] which truncated Phase 2 deposits. Pottery recovered from the fill of this ditch is consistent with an 11th-century date for this feature which was interpreted as a drainage or field boundary cut feature.

8.3.2 The presence of this ditch attested to the early land use of the site during the 11th and 12th century. During this period, as attested by the Domesday Book, there were 12 hides and 1 virgate in cultivation, roughly half the acreage of Islington (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol8/pp69-76).

**8.4 Phase 4: ENE-WSW Parallel Orientated Ditches (1200-1340)**

8.4.1 During this phase two parallel ditches were constructed. Perpendicular to modern Upper Street, these two ditches were between 0.7m and 1m apart and truncated Phase 2 gravel deposits forming a regular raised strip of land. These ditches were backfilled with sandy silty gravel which produced pottery consistent with a 13th to early 14th-century date for their construction and later backfilling. Similar cut features dated to the same period and truncating re-deposited gravel were recorded to the south-east of the site at 7-9 Islington Green (Butler 2000, 86) and 19-20 Dagmar Terrace (Richardson 1978, 161). At Islington Green two linear cuts orientated N-S and parallel to each other 0.90m apart were dated between the 13th and 14th century, and interpreted as the remains of medieval field boundary ditches or possibly drainage ditches (Butler 2000, 86).

8.4.2 In Trench 4 the gravel between the two parallel Phase 4 ditches was interpreted as a pathway or a narrow passage between two properties, one located to the north of ditch [74]/[93] and the other to the south of ditch [76]/[104]. The two properties have been interpreted as burgages which can be described as the basic ‘cells’ in any analysis of the

medieval town plan (Slater 1981, 211). Burgages are characteristically narrow and long strips arranged in series along the streets and by the 13th century burgage plots or burgage tenements were well established land divisions in England. A burgage plot of land rented from a lord or king, formed the basis of the urban development pattern of towns (borough) during the medieval period (Platt 1976, 33-5). The interpretation for Phase 4 ditches as property boundaries is supported by documentary evidence attesting that by the early 14th century Islington was divided between five manors (demesne) (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol8/pp69-76). The site falls within the manor of Barnsbury. The name Barnsbury comes from the de Bernes family, which owned the medieval manor that occupied the site until the early 16th century. The Manor of Barnsbury was held in 1086 by Hugh de Berners http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol8/pp51-57.

### 8.5 Phase 5: Horticultural Deposits (1340-1480)

8.5.1 During this phase the boundary ditches and the gravel deposits (see Phases 2 and 4) in Trench 4 were overlaid by a deposit consisting of organic clayey gravelly silt between 0.27m and 0.42m thick. This deposit was interpreted as ploughsoil deposits dated to the 14th to the 15th century in the eastern area of the site. Although the site was mostly open land until the post-medieval period when the area of the site became increasingly the focus of urban expansion, the agricultural activity on the site can be differentiated in different phases according to their stratigraphic relationship with datable occupation phases. Phase 5 deposits produced dating evidence consistent with a 14th to 15th-century date and were sealed by Building 1 (see Phase 6.2 to 6.5) which had an original construction date between 1500 and 1550.

8.5.2 The area of the site to the west covered by Trenches 5 to 11 was in use as agricultural land or occupied by garden until the mid to late 1700. As a result of the re-working of the soil in this part of the site, the earlier and lower agricultural deposits were mixed with more superficial and later deposits also associated with horticultural/agricultural activity (including possible garden activity). As a result of the protracted agricultural activity in the western area of the site, these deposits were dated to the post-medieval period (see Phase 9 below). However, agricultural activity was undertaken across the site during the medieval or even as early as the Saxon period as suggested by the presence of an undated, shallow N-S orientated cut feature recorded as [1015] in Trench 7. This cut was interpreted as a field or drainage ditch (see Phase 2 above) which was in turn overlaid by Phase 2 re-deposited gravel which in the west part of the site can be interpreted as a lower horizon of ploughsoil.

### 8.6 Phase 6.1: Levelling Layers (1450/80-1500)

8.6.1 The earliest archaeological evidence associated with the medieval urban development of the site in the eastern area of the site was recorded in Trench 4. Here a shallow layer sealing Phase 5 deposits was recorded as contexts [51], [50] and [69] with a combined extension of 1.90m N-S, 7.65m E-W and 0.17m thickness.

8.6.2 Due to the limitation in size of Trench 4, it is difficult to infer how Phase 6.1 deposits formed. It is possible that these deposits formed as the result of already established property/properties fronting Upper Street during or before the 15th century located to the north and south of Trench 4 and as a result they can be interpreted as domestic dump deposits or consolidation deposits. Alternatively, these deposits can be interpreted as part of the levelling of the site in preparation for the construction of Building 1. Either way these deposits represent a change in land use of the eastern area of the site from agricultural to domestic/urban, culminating with the construction of Building 1 (see Phase 6.2)

8.6.3 Phase 6.1 deposits also produced dating evidence in the form of CBM and pottery which gave a date for this phase between the second half and the end of the 15th century.

**8.7 Phase 6.2: Building 1 (1500-1550)**

8.7.1 This phase represents the first building development observed on site. The archaeological evidence from Trenches 3 and 4 shows that after the levelling of the area immediately to the west of the forerunner of the present Upper Street, as represented in Phase 6.1, construction works associated with the construction of Building 1 were undertaken as early as the very beginning of the 16th century.

8.7.2 The construction of Building 1 consisted first of the laying of a floor of floor bedding consisting of rammed/compacted re-deposited clay. The clay element, constructed in layers and probably quarried locally, overlapped the footprint of Building 1 to the west. The only recorded masonry associated with Building 1 was foundation [37] which represented the western extent of this building and consisted of roughly hewn lumps of chalk with occasional lumps of Reigate stone, ragstone, very occasional re-used roof tiles bonded with soft brown chalky mortar typical of late medieval to early post medieval builds. Masonry [47] was partially inserted into the clay floor slab. To the west the re-deposited clay slab overlapped masonry [47], outside the footprint of Building 1, providing a water seal protecting the building from water washing from the high ground to the west downwards to the east in the lowest area of the site. Evidence for an internal floor was recorded as layer [37] located in the south-east corner of Trench 4 at 36.11m OD. Layer [37] consisted of a spread of roof tiles dated 1480 to 1550 which seemed to be used to create a rough surface above clay slab [42].

8.7.3 About 300m to the south of the site at 7-9 Islington Green (Butler 2000) buildings dating to late medieval period were unearthed. Here a structure (Building 1), located to the

south-east of the site on an approximate N-S orientation, consisted of shallow chalk and mortar foundation inserted on a spread of brickearth. Similarly to the Almeida's Building 1, this building was constructed above two medieval backfilled parallel ditches, interpreted as field boundaries/drainage ditches (Butler 2000, 86-8), during the late medieval period.

**8.8 Phase 6.3: Occupation Deposits and Drains of Building 1 (1550-1600)**

8.8.1 The archaeological deposits ascribed to this phase were associated with Building 1 and consisted of internal and external drainage cut features and internal and external occupation deposits sealing the clay slab described in Phase 6.2. Deposits recorded to the west and east of masonry [47] were interpreted as external and internal occupation deposits associated with Building 1. These deposits produced finds in the form of pottery and CBM dated between 1480 and 1600 which were consistent with a 16th-century date for Building 1.

8.8.2 During the 16th century a N-S orientated gully was excavated parallel to masonry [47] to the west outside the building. Another linear gully was constructed alongside the eastern line of masonry [47], inside Building 1. Both gullies, together with sub-circular cut [44], were interpreted as part of the external and internal drainage system of Building 1. Moreover, the external drainage gully truncated the external occupation deposits recorded as [81] and [82]. The collection of animal bones recovered from occupation deposits [82] and [11] consisting of cattle and sheep/goat confirmed the domestic nature of these layers.

**8.9 Phase 6.4: Surface Deposits Outside Building 1 (1600-1650)**

8.9.1 This phase detailed the development of Building 1 during the first half of the 17th century, when a sequence of deposits in the area to the west of masonry [47] was laid. These deposits, interpreted as attempts to consolidate this part of the site, resulted in the construction of external surfaces located immediately to the west of masonry [47]. The first attempt of consolidation was constructed with re-used roof tile forming a surface sealing Phase 6.3 deposits and recorded as contexts [6] and [68]. This surface was soon replaced by the construction of a firm/cemented mixed clay and gravel surface recorded as contexts [5], [66] and [67].

8.9.2 As Phase 6.4 sealed Phase 6.3 occupation deposits (see above) outside Building 1 this demonstrates that during the life of Buildings 1 domestic dump deposits were first disposed of outside the building, to be sealed later by deposits which were laid in different attempts, during the first half of the 17th century, to create an external yard surface located immediately to the west of Building 1.

**8.10 Phase 6.5: Later Surface Deposits (Mid-1600)**

8.10.1 Archaeological evidence for the modification of Building 1 was observed in Trench 4. Following the consolidation of the external area to the west of Building 1 (see Phase 6.4 above), archaeological evidence from Trench 4 shows that this together with Building 1 (Phase 6.2 and 6.3) were sealed by a layer of roof tiles recorded as [32], [65], and [80]. The roof tiles observed within these layers were spread evenly in one course except where they overlapped. Pottery together with the roof tiles themselves dated Phase 6.5 surface deposits to the mid-17th century.

8.10.2 The archaeological evidence from Trench 4 shows that the western extent of Building 1 recorded as masonry [47], originally extending beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation, was later sealed by Phase 6.5 layer. A later wall (see Phase 10, masonry [22] below) constructed in the same position and with the same orientation as [47] suggests that the southern extent of Building 1 or the southern extent of masonry [47] was still standing during the 19th century and probably still represented a property boundary during this period. It is possible that by the mid-19th century with the southern extension of masonry [47] still standing it was decided to reconstruct this masonry to the north as a property boundary to the north (recorded as [22]) during the late post-medieval period.

8.10.3 As a result it is suggested that the external yard surface (Phase 6.5) was part of a larger yard located to the north of the mid-17th century modified Building 1 which survived as a smaller building in the south of Trench 4.

**8.11 Phase 7: Post-Medieval Levelling Deposits (Late 17th to Early 18th Century)**

8.11.1 The archaeological evidence from Trenches 1, 3 and 4 shows that during the post-medieval period the external yard surfaces, detailed in Phase 6.5, were sealed by a sequence of levelling/demolition deposits possibly associated with the re-development of the eastern area of the site for the construction of Building 2 as detailed in Phase 8.

**8.12 Phase 8: Post-Medieval Building 2 (Early 18th to Mid-18th Century)**

8.12.1 Following the levelling of the eastern area of the site detailed in Phase 2, this part of the site was re-developed with the construction of Building 2. The archaeological evidence for this building came from Trench 4 were E-W orientated and N-S orientated brick foundations [30] and [31] respectively were observed. These two walls represented the north-west corner of a building which extended to the east beyond the limit of excavation and to the south were it was truncated by the E-W orientated construction cut for a modern sewer. This building fronted the main street (Upper Street) to the east.

8.12.2 Brick from the walls were dated between 1500 and 1700. However, the building may be later in date as it could have been constructed with re-used material. A date of early 18th to mid-18th century for Building 2 was corroborated by the dating evidence found within

Phase 7 deposits which contained clay tobacco pipes (CTP) and CBM dated between the 17th and the first half of the 18th century.

8.12.3 The Rocque map of 1746 (not illustrated) shows the eastern part of the site occupied by a row of building fronting Upper Street. It is possible that Building 2 was part of this post-medieval development of the site as depicted on this map.

**8.13 Phase 9: Post-Medieval Deposits (Mid to Late 18th Century)**

8.13.1 The archaeological evidence from Trench 4 shows that during the second half of the 18th century Building 2 was demolished and eventually sealed by a layer of silty clay recorded as [26]. This layer, recorded extensively across Trench 4 produced pottery and CBM dated between the 17th and early 18th century and also the largest collection of animal bones found on site, consisting of cattle, sheep/goat (mainly mandibles) and pig.

8.13.2 The deposits recorded away from the eastern part of the site, in Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 produced finds dated to the late post-medieval period. A wide range of artefacts were recovered from Phase 9 deposits including pottery, CBM, glass, CTP, metal and animal bones. The pottery and CBM dated to the late post-medieval period with the CTP confirming a date between 1730 and 1910. Phase 9 deposits were interpreted as late post-medieval horticultural horizon, sealing Building 2 (Phase 8) to the east and re-deposited Phase 2 gravel to the west. Phase 9 deposits were in turn truncated or sealed by 19th-century structures and deposits (see Phase 10 below). The Rocque Map of 1746 shows the majority of the site as an open field, although the eastern part is occupied by gardens behind properties facing Upper Street.

**8.14 Phase 10: Late Post-Medieval Structures (19th Century)**

8.14.1 During the post-medieval period the site become the focus of urban expansion. The Regent's Canal, built in 1820 approximately 700m to the south of the site, and the coming of the railways increased the prosperity of the area but also prompted an influx of industrial activity, especially in the area of York Street. Islington continued to expand throughout the 19th century but went into something of a decline after the turn of the century which was not rectified until the 1960s, when it once more became fashionable (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 413).

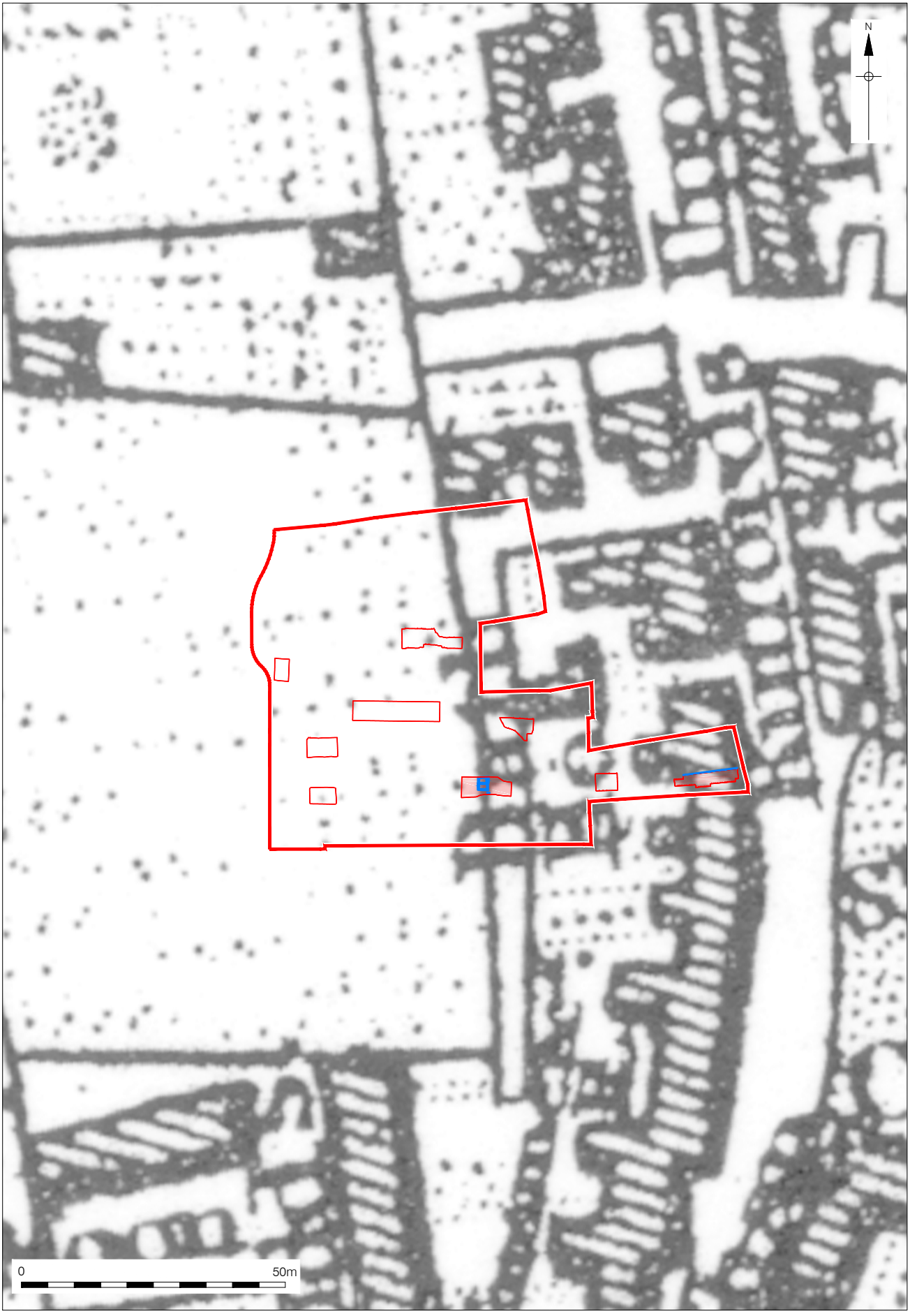
8.14.2 The archaeological evidence for this phase was found in Trenches 2 and 4 where rubbish pits [2] and [64], both pre-dating the construction of the existing Mitre Pub, were recorded. The pottery and CBM from pit [63] were dated to the beginning of the 19th century, a date which corresponds with the first cartographic evidence of the Mitre Pub which is first depicted on the Baker map of 1805 (not illustrated).

8.14.3 During the second half of the 19th century the area immediately to the south of the Mitre Pub was developed. In the south-east corner of the site a building was constructed

against the south wall in the south-east corner of the Mitre Pub. The western extent of this building, also shown on the OS map of 1871, was observed in Trench 4 where it was recorded as masonry [22]. The same map of 1871 also shows the south-west corner of the Mitre Pub developed with the construction of a large structure (Fig. 13). The eastern wall of this structure was recorded as masonry [86] in the western area of Trench 4. During the late 19th century this building was extended further to the west when an L shaped masonry foundation was constructed. This masonry, recorded in Trench 1 as [15] represented the south-west corner of this later extension which can also be observed on the OS map of 1894 (Fig. 14).

8.14.4 More archaeological evidence for the 19th-century development of the site was recorded in Trench 7 located in the south central area of the site. This area of the site is depicted on the OS map of 1871 as crossed by an N-S orientated back street defined by two parallel property walls. Archaeological evidence for the east wall was recorded in Trench 7 as walls [1014] and [1011]. Further evidence for the 19th-century land use of the site was recorded here with two brick-lined cess pit constructed against the west side of masonry [1014]/[1011]. The cess pits recorded as [1013] and [1019]/[1012] contained a number of small finds including bone brush, toothbrush and lead-alloy printing types (more than 60 individual pieces) (SF 118) and a residual rose farthing of Charles I (minted 1636-1649) (SF 112).

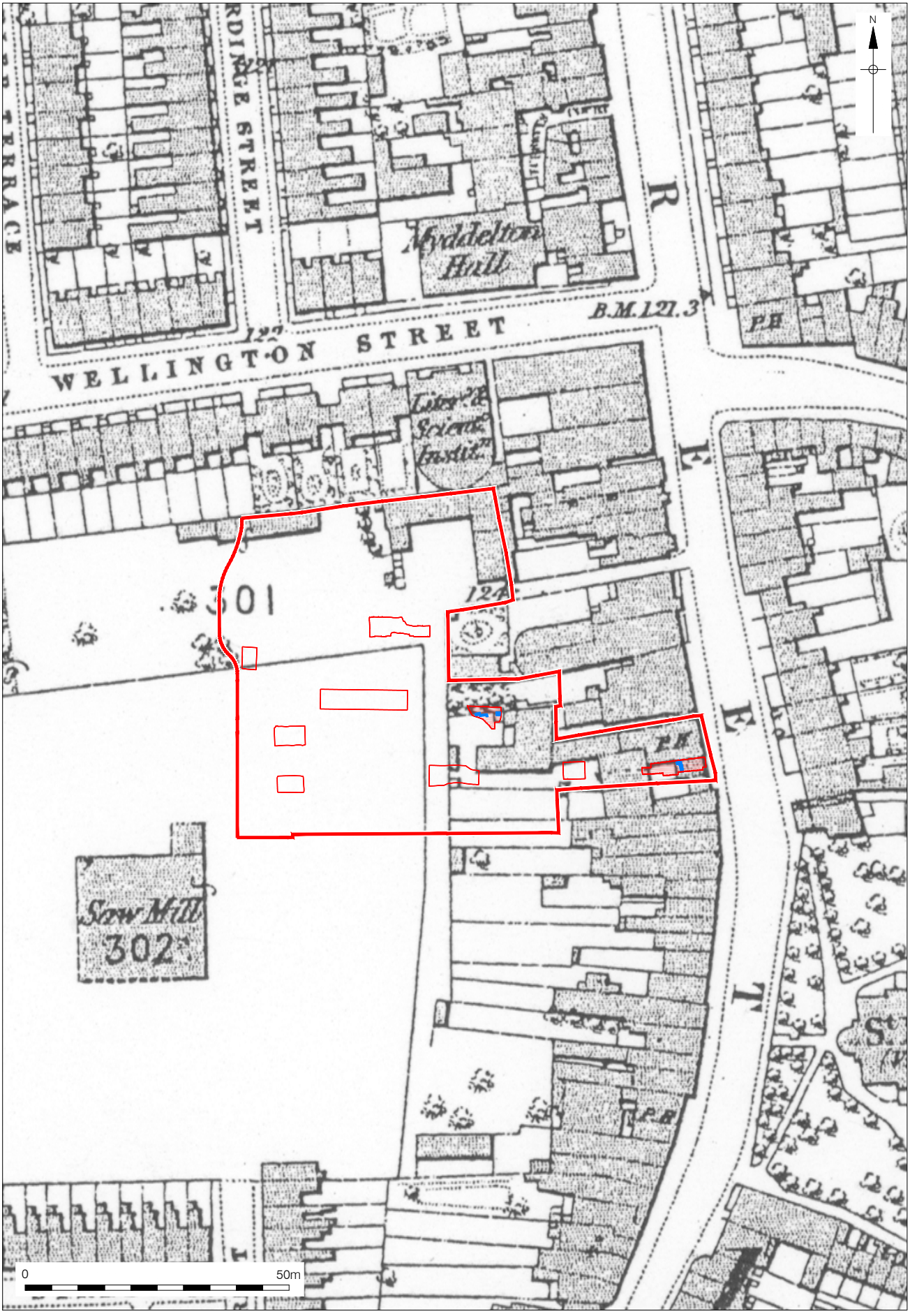
8.14.5 To the north-east of Trench 7, in Trench 8, E-W orientated masonry [1046] represents a property wall. This is depicted with a certain degree of accuracy in the OS map of 1871 (Fig. 13) which shows the area covered by Trench 8 occupied by an E-W property boundary with trees to the north and an open area to the south. In this southern open area archaeological evidence for a cess pit contemporary with masonry [1046] was recorded as [1047].





17/10/17 JS

Figure 12
Phase 10 Cess Pits (Trench 7) & Wall [60] (Trench 4)
overlain onto Creighton, 1841
1:1,000 at A4





17/10/17 JS

Figure 13
Phase 10 Walls in Trench 8 & Wall [22] in Trench 4
overlain onto First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1871
1:1,000 at A4



17/10/17 JS

Figure 14
Phase 10 Walls in Trench 1
overlain onto Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1894
1:1,000 at A4

# 9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

## 9.1 Primary Objectives

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of investigation (Moore 2014) prepared before archaeological work commenced at the Almeida Road site highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

**9.1.2 To determine the palaeotopography of the site.**

9.1.3 The general existing topography of the site and the surrounding area to the east of the site shows a significant slope from the west to the east. At the Upper Street junction with Almeida Street and Cross Street the level was recorded at 36m OD decreasing more substantially to the east so that at Essex Road junction with Cross Street the level was recorded at 30m OD. The earliest natural deposit encountered during the archaeological investigation was Terrace Gravels of the Boyn Hill formation which form the natural drift geology of the site, which is in turn underlain by London Clay. The existing topography of the site is mirrored by its palaeotopography as showed by the level of the natural deposits recorded in the western and eastern part of the site.

9.1.4 The terrace gravel shows a gradual slope from the west downwards to the east as shown by layer [1004] in Trench 9, recorded at a maximum level of 36.41m OD, and in Trench 4 where layer [105] was recorded at 35.49m OD. The difference in height between the west and the east parts of the site being approximately 1m is consistent with the results of the borehole data (Dunn 2002).

9.1.5 In the western area of the site the presence of natural clay deposits within the sands and gravels suggest the presence of a possible N-S orientated natural feature in this area. The crust of iron panned sands and gravel observed across the site (see Plate1, Trench 4) is the result of the iron rich natural springs which are frequent in the Islington area.

**9.2 To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.**

9.2.1 The earliest phase of occupation recorded on site (Phase 2) was dated to the early medieval period or earlier (Saxon/post-Roman?). However, one residual flint blade was recovered during the excavation of this re-deposited gravel layer located in the eastern area of the site. No other *in situ* archaeological deposits or residual finds ascribed to the prehistoric period were observed during the archaeological works.

**9.3 To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity, especially any road or roadside activity associated with the presumed Roman road Upper Street.**

9.3.1 The only evidence of Roman activity within 300m of the study site is at 21 Popham Street, which is located just to the west of the study site on the west side of Essex Road. During an evaluation at this site in 2000, four sherds of residual Roman pottery were

recovered from medieval and post-medieval layers. However, no stratified Roman layers were found on the site (Jackson 2013). Nevertheless, it is possible that Upper Street may follow the course of a Roman road, and it has been suggested that long vanished earthworks at both Highbury and Barnsbury Square were of Roman origin.

9.3.2 The earliest recorded deposits (Phase 2), located in the eastern part of the site in Trenches 4 and 3, were interpreted as ground levelling in an area where the natural terrace gravel slopes from the west downwards to the east. The extent of the recorded re-deposited gravel deposits in the eastern area of the site (Trenches 1, 3 and 4) wasn't large enough to characterize in detail the extent, direction and date of Phase 2 deposits. With no dating evidence recovered from the re-deposited gravel its date of disuse was obtained from the finds obtained from Phases 3 and 4 ditches which truncated Phase 2 deposits and which were dated between the 11th and early 14th century. As a result it is possible that the Phase 2 deposits represent part of a droveway dated to the medieval or Saxon period. The Saxon settlement in fact seems to have developed along two droveways, Upper Street and Essex Road (formerly Lower Street) (Butler 2000) and it has been also suggested that the droveway follows an early Roman road. Despite the contention for the origin of Upper Street as a Roman road, no *in situ* finds dating to the Roman period were recorded during the archaeological works.

**9.4 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity. Is there any evidence at the site for archaeological remains associated with the tenement properties along Upper Street? Is there any evidence for contemporary activity to the west outside the tenements?**

9.4.1 Despite the documentary evidence for the Anglo-Saxon origins with mentions of the village of *Isendone, Iseldon* or *Iseldone* in Domesday Book, archaeological evidence for the Saxon village is lacking. A single residual Saxon pottery recovered from waterlain deposits during an excavation at 71-85 Essex Road (Greenwood and Maloney 1993) with additional three residual sherds of pottery recovered from an excavation at 7-9 Islington Green were the only evidence from previous excavations closed to the subject site.

9.4.2 However, further archaeological evidence for the medieval occupation of the site were encountered in the east part of the site in Trenches 1 and 3, located to the south to the south of the existing Mitre Public House. The earliest archaeological deposits recorded during the evaluation consisted of re-deposited sandy gravel in turn sealed by horticultural deposits associated with farming consistent with a 14th to 15th-century date. The archaeological evidence observed in Trenches 1 and 3 show that the horticultural deposits were sealed by very different deposits in these two trenches: to the east of the site, in Trench 3, the horticultural deposit was sealed by a sequence of medieval

domestic deposits sealed by different attempt of consolidation levelling associated with external yard surfaces, whilst to the west in Trench 1, the horticultural deposits were sealed or truncated by late post-medieval deposits and masonry foundations. As a result it was postulated that the presence of a medieval property fronting Upper Street to the east in the area around Trench 3, with the area to the west, Trench 1, located away from the domestic activity in an area where horticultural activity continued probably as late as the late 18th to early 19th century.

9.4.3 The extent of the medieval occupation across the site was confirmed by the result of the investigation of evaluation Trenches 5 to 11. These Trenches all located to the west of Trench 3 showed this part of the site in use as farmland or gardens until the late post-medieval period when the area become the focus of urban expansion during the 19th century.

9.4.4 The result of the first phase of evaluation (Trenches 1 to 3) provided the information for the archaeological investigation of the eastern part of the site. In lights of these results a mitigation area (Trench 4) was undertaken, covering most of the area immediately to the south of The Mitre Pub. The findings from Trench 4 are detailed in the Revised Objectives (see below).

**9.5 To establish the presence and nature of post-medieval activity. What evidence is there for domestic, industrial or urban or rural activities and their development over time?**

9.5.1 The development of the site during the post-medieval period followed the same pattern of expansion observed during the medieval period with its focus located in the east part of the site next to Upper Street. During the post-medieval period the area to the south of the Mitre Pub was built over with masonry structures which seem to be associated with the development of the Mitre Pubic House during the 19th and early 20th century.

9.5.2 Away from Upper Street, in the central and western part of the site, the archaeological evidence was quite sparse, mainly represented by property walls and brick-lined cess pits. Two masonry foundations recorded in Trenches 7 and 8 were interpreted as part of property boundaries as shown on the OS map of 1871 (see Figure 13).

**9.5.3 To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resources.**

9.5.4 The archaeological resources across the site have been impacted upon in very different ways depending on their vicinity to Upper Street. In the eastern area of the site (Trenches 1 to 4) the archaeological resources have been affected mainly by the truncations associated with the post-medieval development of the site such us the construction of the Mitre Pub. However, the area immediately to the south of the pub

revealed the best preserved sequence of medieval to post-medieval archaeological deposits on site. The vicinity of this area to Upper Street and its predecessor shows that this area was part of the focus of urban development of Islington from the medieval period to the modern period.

9.5.5 Away from Upper Street, in the area covered by Trenches 5 to 11, the site has been less affected by intense occupation during the medieval and late medieval periods. Here the main activity seems to have been associated with farming during the medieval to post-medieval period, to be replaced by gardens during the late post-medieval period. The continuous horticultural activity on this part of the site has affected earlier medieval and late medieval deposits which have been re-worked until the 19th century. The archaeological investigation shows that *in situ* horticultural deposits and cut features such as drainage and boundary ditches of earlier date were affected by protracted horticultural activity during the late post-medieval period.

9.5.6 The development of the site during the early 20th century had a substantial impact on the archaeological resources with the Post Office occupying 90% of the area of the site. This part of the site which is shown as open land on the map regression is occupied by a Saw Mill in the second half of the 19th century. However, it seems that the construction of the Post Office during the modern period removed most of the evidence for the late post-medieval industrial development of the site.

**9.6 Revised Objectives**

9.6.1 Following the findings of Phase 1 evaluation (Trenches 1 to 3) a new set of objectives were addressed in the Written Scheme of Investigation for a Phase 1 Archaeological Mitigation (Moore 2015a) as follows:

**9.6.2 To determine the presence or absence of any archaeology older than the medieval period.**

9.6.3 The archaeological investigation has shown evidence for the medieval development of the site. The earliest deposit encountered was an undated gravel deposit (Phase 2) which was later truncated by ditches dated between the 11th and 14th century. The gravel deposits did not produce any dating evidence, however its date of construction can be dated as early as the 11th century or earlier. It is possible that this re-deposited gravel was part of an earlier droveway / thoroughfare which pre-date modern Upper Street.

**9.6.4 To establish the start of medieval activity on the site, and particularly whether the creation of tenement properties signalled the first use of this area.**

9.6.5 The earliest deposits recorded on site are associated with earthworks associated with the construction of a droveway which followed a similar course of modern Upper Street. The re-deposited gravel (Phase 2) can be dated to the 11th century or earlier.

9.6.6 Following the establishment of this possible precursor of modern Upper Street, the archaeological evidence from the eastern area of the site shows that Phase 2 gravel was truncated by two phases of ditches: the earlier (Phase 3) was NE-SW orientated and was dated between 1050-1200; the later was represented by two E-W orientated parallel ditches (Phase 4) dated between 1200-1340. These two parallel ditches were interpreted as the first archaeological evidence of field/property boundary recorded on site. However, the land division represented by Phase 4 ditches did not continued into the 15th century. Archaeological evidence from Trench 4 shows that between the second half of the 14th and most of the 15th century this part of the site was in use as farmland when Phase 4 ditches were sealed by Phase 5 horticultural deposits. The archaeological evidence shows that only during the late 15th or early 16th century was the first development of tenement properties undertaken. The construction of Building 1 (Phase 6.2) was interpreted as part of this urban development.

9.6.7 A significant find associated with the early medieval activity carried out in the vicinity of the site was observed from environmental samples <10> and <13> collected from contexts [92] and [75] respectively. Phase 4 contexts [92] and [75] contained charred grain which, though largely poorly preserved have been tentatively identified as being wheat, rye and barley with the largest concentration of charred cereal found in sample <13>, with fairly frequent presence of wheat and barley. As the cereals seem to have been processed off site it seems that their presence within the Phase 4 features is more likely to be the result of trade rather than from farming activity performed on site (see Turner, Appendix 9).

**9.6.8 Is there any evidence at the site for archaeological remains associated with the tenement building along Upper Street?**

9.6.9 The earliest archaeological evidence of tenement building along Upper Street was recorded in Trench 4 as Building 1 (Phase 6.2). The construction of this building was dated to the early 16th century and extended beyond the north, south and east limits of excavation of Trench 4. The area immediately to the west of Building 1 was later consolidated and developed as an external yard during the first half of the 17th century (Phase 6.4). During the mid-17th century this part of Building 1 underwent modification when a tile floor was constructed across the western wall of Building 1 (Phase 6.5). During this period it is possible that Building 1 survived to the south (outside the limit of excavation of Trench 4) with a modified larger yard area to the north represented by Phase 6.5.

9.6.10 During the late 17th to early 18th century the Phase 6.5 yard surface went out of use and during the first half of the 18th century Building 2 was constructed. This building, which survived only as L shaped masonry recorded as [31] and [30] located in the very eastern area of Trench 4, went out of use during the second half of the 18th century.

9.6.11 Of particular interest is the construction of E-W orientated masonry [22]. This masonry built during the 19th century was constructed in the same position and orientation as masonry [47] which represented the western extent of Building 1. As masonry [47] lay under the Phase 6.5 yard surface it is possible that the southern extent of this masonry survived as a property boundary outside the south limit of excavation of Trench 4. Masonry [22] represents the western wall of a building constructed against the south-east corner of the Mitre Pub. The western extent of this building, also shown on the OS map of 1871 probably follow a property boundary which dated back to the establishment of Building 1 during the early 16th century.

**9.7 Is there any evidence for domestic/artisanal/industrial activity at the site?**

9.7.1 Domestic or industrial activity on the site can be associated with the recovery of two Quarr stone mortar bases from contexts [32] and [82]. These bowls must be originally have been Saxo-Norman or Norman in date (see Hayward, Appendix 6). The stratigraphic position of layers [32] and [82] suggest that these fragments were residual within a domestic activity associated with Building 1 (context [82) and its later modification (layer [32]).

9.7.2 Alternatively the two fragments of quarr stone can be interpreted as fragments of quern rather than a stone container. Either way these fragments signify the use of large tools for the production of flour or for crushing other cereals within a domestic or industrial setting.

**9.8 Is there any environmental evidence for the contemporary landscape, site diet, disease?**

9.8.1 Evidence for diet during the late medieval to early post-medieval period was produced by the animal bone assemblage found in Trench 4. Phase 6.3 occupation deposits associated with Building 1 revealed the second most varied animal assemblage recorded during the archaeological investigation (the largest and most varied was observed in Trench 7, Phase 10). The largest animal group from Phase 6.3 consisted of cattle and goats in similar quantities, followed by pigs and other food species such as mallard (wild duck) and rabbit. Moreover, a substantial portion of cattle bone from Phase 6 belongs to juvenile animals suggesting the importance of veal in the local diet.

9.8.2 In general the animal bone assemblage from the site shows no obvious indication of affluence amongst the collections from this site, although it could perhaps be suggested

that the concentration of head parts from Phases 7/9 may represent waste from kitchens possibly associated with affluent households.

**9.9 Is there any evidence for the economic status of the tenements and is there evidence that the location on this major route can be seen in the trading nature of the pottery or other artefacts?**

9.9.1 The archaeological works recorded archaeological evidence of the development of medieval Islington. This shows that the focus of the medieval occupation was located in the eastern part of the site confirming the documentary evidence which suggest a medieval or earlier droveway/thoroughfare predating modern Upper Street.

9.9.2 Archaeological evidence for land division in this part of the site was also recorded (Phase 4). However, such land division was later modified with the formation of a horticultural deposit (Phase 5) which shows that farming activity was performed on site during the 14th and 15th centuries.

9.9.3 Building 1 (Phase 6.1 to 6.5) represents the first evidence of urban development on the subject site. Its location strongly suggests that Building 1 was probably part of the one of the western burgage plots associated with the medieval thoroughfare.

9.9.4 The archaeological evidence from the occupation deposits of Building 1 shows associated domestic or even industrial activity in this part of the site. The pottery assemblage for Phase 6 was rather small (18% of the pottery recovered from the site) but is of some interest, providing further evidence for activity of this date in the locality and of the types of pottery consumed (see Sudds, Appendix 2). Of particular interest was the presence, within Phase 6 deposits, of two fragments of quarr stone which suggest production of flour in a domestic or industrial setting.

# 10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

## 10.1 Paper Records

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Contexts | | 169 sheets |
| • Plans | | 98 sheets |
| • Sections | 18 sections | 27 sheets |

## 10.2 Finds

| | |
|---|---|
| • Pottery | 7 boxes |
| • Glass | 3 boxes |
| • Clay tobacco pipe | 1 box |
| • Animal bone | 3 boxes |
| • Metal and small finds | c.200 objects |
| • CBM | 245 fragments |
| • Stone | 13 fragments |
| • Samples | 5 bulk samples |

## 10.3 Photographic Record

| | |
|---|---|
| • Digital | 7 folders |

# 11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

## 11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The archaeological investigation found evidence of early medieval activity in the eastern part of the site where re-deposited terrace gravel formed a surface which was probably part of the predecessor of modern Upper Street dating to the 11th century or earlier. Other medieval activity between the 11th and 14th centuries consisted of two phases of ditches the latest phase of which were interpreted as field/property boundary ditches, which were then sealed by a horticultural layer dated between 1340 and 1480.

11.1.2 During the first half of the 16th century the first evidence of structures was revealed with Building 1 observed to the east of the site. The area immediately to the west of was used as an external yard. Later modifications to Building 1 included replacement of this external section by a larger exterior yard with a surface of re-used roof tiles forming the floor level.

11.1.3 The later post-medieval development of the site on its eastern side consisted of the construction of the Mitre Public House during the early 19th century and the later erection of buildings to the south of the pub.

11.1.4 The results of the archaeological investigation are of local significance and provide further evidence for the development of medieval and post-medieval Islington.

## 11.2 Further Work

11.2.1 The results of the investigation will be placed in the context of the findings of other excavations in Islington. Documentary research will attempt to determine who the properties belonged to and to whom the late 19th-century brick-lined cess pits were associated with.

Pottery

11.2.2 The medieval and early post-medieval assemblage is of some interest, providing further evidence for activity of this date in the locality and of the types of pottery consumed. The 19th-century pottery is typical of assemblages of a similar date across London but includes a few interesting forms including the slip cast porcelain cream jugs and toy chamber pots. Any further reporting should include a brief summary of the pottery with up to a maximum of ten illustrations.

Clay tobacco pipe

11.2.3 The assemblage has the potential to further inform upon the local clay tobacco pipe industry or infer upon what was being marketed to the area. A small publication report is recommended for the clay tobacco pipes, supplemented by three bowl illustrations.

Glass

11.2.4 The 19th-century material has the potential to demonstrate activities associated with the site. The glass production/manufacture, although interesting for its occurrence, has little potential for demonstrating the practices of this industry on or close to the site. A short publication report is required for the glass from this site. One item requires illustrating to complement the text.

Ceramic building material

11.2.5 As largely well paralleled, and in some instances re-deposited, the majority of the assemblage warrants no further analysis or discussion, representing little more than dating evidence for the features it was derived from. The small medieval assemblage is of some interest, providing further evidence for activity of this date in the locality, but as with the later building material, is typical of that previously identified in Islington.

Stone

11.2.6 The main interest lies with the discovery of part of a large mortar bowl in Quarr stone from [32] and [82]. It is a rare rock type for London. Given that that the Quarr stone "featherbed" quarries from the Isle of Wight run out of suitable stone by the 12th/13th century then these bowls must be originally have been Saxo-Norman or Norman in date. It is recommended that this item is drawn and a section on the use and suitability of stone in these large bowls in medieval towns is covered. Parallels need to found in London and beyond including the recent discovery at Oxford Greyfriars (Kevin Hayward pers. obs.).

Metal and small finds

11.2.7 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. Here, particularly interesting assemblages are provided by the early modern finds from the Phase 6.3 occupation deposits, but also the 19th-century material from cesspit [1012]. While the need to integrate material culture in studies of the lives of ordinary Londoners in the 19th century has long been recognised, later post-medieval finds remain marginal in publication (Nixon *et al.* 2001, 70-71). Besides well-established categories like brushes and toothbrushes, the cesspit group includes less known products of bone and ivory, the plastic of its time, as well as the interesting assemblage of printing types and possible manufacturing waste associated with the production of these. Both groups of finds would benefit from further research and publication. For the purpose of publication, also, some objects from the earlier phases will need x-raying to aid full interpretation.

Animal bone

11.2.8 It is recommended that further work should be carried out on this assemblage in readiness for the publication report in order to elaborate on comparisons with contemporary site assemblages. In addition, there is a reasonable amount of age data and several of the bones show butchery marks. This evidence should also be included in this comparative analysis.

Environmental samples

11.2.9 Analysis of these samples has indicated that the potential for further environmental recovery is limited, therefore additional study is not recommended. The relative abundances of useful material are fairly low, and preservation of charred seeds and wood is generally poor providing limited information on environment or economy.

## 11.3 Publication outline

11.3.1 The results of the archaeological investigations will be published in an appropriate journal such as the *London Archaeologist*. The publication of the investigations will focus on the medieval and post-medieval use of the site, with an emphasis placed on understanding the site within the wider archaeological landscape of the area.

11.3.2 A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological Sequence
- Discussion (incorporative of specialist reports)
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

11.3.3 The text will be illustrated by AutoCAD plans, finds illustrations and photographs where appropriate.

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### 12.2 Internet Sources

CIfA regulations, standards and guidelines:
http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa

Guidelines for Archaeological Project in Greater London:
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/glaas-standards-for-archaeological-work/

Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual:
http://www.thedigsite.co.uk/assets/molasmanual942.pdf

British History Online
http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol8

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No. | Type | Trench | Description | Highest Level | Lowest Level | Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Layer | 4 | Modern deposit. | 36.85 | | 11 |
| 1 | Fill | 2 | Back fill of post-medieval pit feature [2] | 34.6 | 34.58 | 10 |
| 2 | Cut | 2 | Post-medieval pit feature situated on eastern edge of trench 2. | 34.6 | 34.32 | 10 |
| 3 | Layer | 2 | Natural sandy gravels. | 34.6 | 34.53 | 1 |
| 4 | Layer | 3 | Demolition layer/dump layer. Early post-medieval. Seals gravel surface [5]. | 36.33 | 36.22 | 7 |
| 5 | Layer | 3 | Very firm/cemented layer of gravel. Lies directly above spread of tiles [6]. | 36.2 | 36.14 | 6.4 |
| 6 | Layer | 3 | Layer of reused fragments of peg tiles with mortar used as bonding between tiles. This layer is sealed by layer of cemented gravel [5]. Yard surface associated with open area to the west of wall [47]. | 36.11 | 36.08 | 6.4 |
| 7 | Fill | 1 | Post-medieval fill of cut feature [8]. | 36.64 | 36.61 | 7 |
| 8 | Cut | 1 | Sub-circular post-medieval cut feature filled by [7]. | 36.28 | 35.95 | 7 |
| 9 | Layer | 1 | Clayey silt layer with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks inclusions. Agricultural layer of possible medieval/late medieval date. | 36.64 | 36.62 | 7 |
| 10 | Layer | 1 | Modern garden soil type layer below modern slab surface. | 36.84 | 36.82 | 11 |
| 11 | Layer | 3 | Layer of dumping of mainly domestic material and food waste of possible late medieval date. | 36.09 | 36.02 | 6.3 |
| 12 | Layer | 1 | Firm/cemented gravel layer. Possible surface. Uncertain date. | 36.18 | 36.02 | 2 |
| 13 | Layer | 3 | Clayey silt layer with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks inclusions. Agricultural layer of possible medieval/late medieval date. | 36.01 | 35.88 | 5 |
| 14 | Layer | 3 | Firm/cemented gravel layer. Possible surface. Uncertain date. | 35.83 | 35.59 | 2 |
| 15 | Masonry | 1 | Post-medieval wall foundation built above masonry [16]. Consists mostly of London yellow stock bricks. | 36.83 | 36.59 | 10 |
| 16 | Masonry | 1 | Post-medieval N-S orientated foundation consisting of red bricks. | 36.83 | 36.66 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Masonry | 1 | Possible buttress support for masonry [16]. Post-medieval date. | 36.99 | | 11 |
| 18 | Masonry | 1 | Masonry foundation supporting [16] and [17], consisting of a mixture of mortar, CBM and chalk with inclusions of occasional gravels. | 36.37 | 36.35 | 10 |
| 19 | Layer | 3 | Natural sands with moderate gravel inclusions. | 35.65 | 35.61 | 1 |
| 20 | Fill | | Construction cut backfill for masonry [16] and [18]. | 36.62 | 36.6 | 10 |
| 21 | Cut | 1 | Construction cut for post-medieval masonry [18] and [16]. | 36.62 | 36.27 | 10 |
| 22 | Masonry | 4 | N-S post-medieval masonry foundation. | 36.18 | 36.14 | 10 |
| 23 | Layer | 4 | Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay layer excavated by groundworkers before archaeological excavation. | 36.58 | 36.5 | 10 |
| 24 | | 4 | Post-medieval/modern foundation for pillar base. | 36.77 | 36.76 | 10 |
| 25 | Masonry | 4 | Post-medieval/modern masonry foundation. | 36.38 | 36.23 | 10 |
| 26 | Layer | 4 | Post-medieval/modern dump deposit/levelling. | 36.27 | 36.22 | 9 |
| 27 | Layer | 4 | Post-medieval dump layer. | 36.23 | | 7 |
| 28 | Layer | 4 | Post-medieval layer of mortar. | 36.2 | 36.2 | 7 |
| 29 | Layer | 4 | Post-medieval levelling layer. | 36.14 | 36.14 | 7 |
| 30 | Masonry | 4 | E-W orientated post-medieval masonry foundation. | 36.18 | 36.16 | 8 |
| 31 | Masonry | 4 | Post-medieval N-S orientated masonry foundation. | 36.09 | 36.01 | 8 |
| 32 | Layer | 4 | Layer of reused peg tiles sealing E-W orientated late medieval wall foundation [47]. | 36.3 | 36.08 | 6.5 |
| 33 | Fill | 4 | Construction cut backfill for E-W post-medieval masonry foundation [30]. | 36.21 | 36.14 | 8 |
| 34 | Cut | 4 | Construction cut for E-W masonry foundation [30] and construction cut backfill [33]. | 36.21 | 35.86 | 8 |
| 35 | Fill | 4 | Backfill of construction cut [36] for post-medieval masonry [31]. | 36.17 | 36.06 | 8 |
| 36 | Cut | 4 | Construction cut for post-medieval N-S masonry foundation [31] and construction cut backfill [35]. | 36.17 | 35.86 | 8 |
| 37 | Layer | 4 | Layer of reused fragments of peg tiles with mortar used as bonding between tiles. This layer is sealed by layer of cemented gravel [5]. Yard surface associated with open area to the west of wall [47]. | 36.11 | 36.06 | 6.2 |
| 38 | Layer | 4 | Late medieval occupation layer inside building (?). | 36.21 | 36.14 | 6.3 |
| 39 | Fill | 4 | Backfill of sub-circular cut feature [40]. Post-medieval in date. | 36.09 | 36.01 | 7 |
| 40 | Cut | 4 | Post-medieval cut feature filled by [39]. | 36.09 | 35.84 | 7 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Layer | 4 | Clay layer associated with N-S wall foundation [47]. Internal clay bedding/floor layer (Upper clay). | 36.18 | 36.06 | 6.2 |
| 42 | Layer | 4 | Clay layer associated with N-S wall foundation [47]. Internal clay bedding/floor layer (Upper clay). | 36.12 | 36.04 | 6.2 |
| 43 | Fill | 4 | Fill of possible post-hole [44]. Inside building defined by N-S chalk foundation [47]. | 36.14 | 36.12 | 6.3 |
| 44 | Cut | 4 | Possible posthole filled by [43]. Inside building defined by N-S orientated wall foundation [47]. | 36.14 | 35.86 | 6.3 |
| 45 | Fill | 4 | Fill of cut feature [46]. | 36.13 | | 6.3 |
| 46 | Cut | 4 | Post-medieval/late medieval cut feature filled by [45]. Inside building defined by N-S chalk foundation [47]. | 36.13 | 36.05 | 6.3 |
| 47 | Masonry | 4 | Medieval/late medieval N-S orientated chalk foundation for a building facing on to Upper Street. Masonry foundation built directly above the north edge of clay preparation/levelling for its floor. Plaster found on both sides of masonry | 36.17 | 36.07 | 6.2 |
| 48 | Fill | 4 | Fill of cut feature [49] located inside building defined by N-S orientated masonry [47]. | 36.15 | | 6.3 |
| 49 | Cut | 4 | Late medieval/early post-medieval feature located inside building defined by N-S orientated chalk foundation [47]. | 36.18 | 36.06 | 6.3 |
| 50 | Layer | 4 | Gravel layer associated with building defined by N-S masonry foundation [47]. | 36.02 | 35.92 | 6.1 |
| 51 | Layer | 4 | Thin ground raising layer of late medieval date. | 36.05 | 35.96 | 6.1 |
| 52 | Layer | 4 | Clayey silt layer with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks inclusions. Agricultural layer of possible medieval/late medieval date. | 35.98 | 35.89 | 5 |
| 53 | Fill | 4 | Upper fill of possible quarry pit of (?) medieval date. | 35.8 | 35.76 | 4 |
| 54 | Fill | 4 | Secondary fill of quarry pit [55]. | 35.79 | 35.59 | 4 |
| 55 | Cut | 4 | Quarry pit of possible medieval date filled by [56], [54] and [53]. | 35.71 | 35.01 | 4 |
| 56 | Fill | 4 | Primary fill of quarry pit [55]. | 35.73 | 35.18 | 4 |
| 57 | Layer | 4 | Gravel surface of uncertain date. Pre-date Phase 4 ditches. | 35.76 | 35.73 | 2 |
| 58 | | 4 | Firm/cemented gravel layer. Possible surface. Uncertain date. | 35.76 | 35.56 | 2 |
| 59 | Layer | 4 | Natural sand with gravel inclusions. | 35.65 | 35.5 | 1 |
| 60 | Masonry | 4 | Existing south wall of Mitre Pub. | | | 10 |
| 61 | Fill | 4 | Construction cut backfill for masonry [61] (South wall of existing Mitre Pub) | 36.3 | 36.27 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | Cut | 4 | Construction cut for south wall of existing Mitre Pub. | 36.3 | | 10 |
| 63 | Fill | 4 | Demolition rubble backfill of post-medieval cut feature [64]. | 36.27 | 36.22 | 10 |
| 64 | Cut | 4 | Late 19th-century rectangular pit cut filled by [63]. | 36.51 | 35.57 | 10 |
| 65 | Layer | 4 | Tile layer sealing N-S orientated chalk foundation [47]. | 36.36 | 36.31 | 6.5 |
| 66 | Layer | 4 | Very firm/cemented layer of gravel. Lies directly above spread of tiles [6]. | 36.18 | 36.14 | 6.4 |
| 67 | Layer | 4 | Very firm/cemented layer of gravel. Lies directly above spread of tiles [6]. | 36.26 | 36.15 | 6.4 |
| 68 | Layer | 4 | Tile floor layer, external to building defined by masonry [47]. | 36.24 | 36.09 | 6.4 |
| 69 | Layer | 4 | Thin mixed layer/levelling layer. | 36.27 | 36.14 | 6.1 |
| 70 | Fill | 4 | Fill of medieval cut feature [71]. | 36.02 | | 5 |
| 71 | Cut | 4 | Medieval/late medieval semi-circular cut feature filled by [70]. | 36.02 | 35.93 | 5 |
| 72 | Layer | 4 | Medieval agricultural layer. | 36.05 | 35.93 | 5 |
| 73 | Fill | 4 | Fill of E-W orientated ditch cut [74]. Same as [92]. | 35.86 | 35.83 | 4 |
| 74 | Cut | | E-W ditch cut filled by [73]. Same as [93]. | 35.86 | 35.38 | 4 |
| 75 | Fill | 4 | Fill of E-W orientated ditch cut [76]. Same as [103]. | 35.83 | 35.53 | 4 |
| 76 | Cut | | E-W orientated ditch cut filled by [75]. Same as [104]. | 35.83 | 35.38 | 4 |
| 77 | Layer | 4 | Mixed layer consisting of sandy clay silt sealing tile layer [32]. | 36.28 | 36.23 | 7 |
| 78 | Layer | 4 | Tile layer surface outside building defined by masonry foundation [47]. | 36.23 | 36.17 | 6.3 |
| 80 | Layer | 4 | Tile layer sealing masonry [47]. | 36.25 | 36.16 | 6.5 |
| 81 | Layer | 4 | Gravelly clay outside building defined by N-S masonry [47]. | 36.2 | 36.13 | 6.3 |
| 82 | | 4 | Mix gravel and clay layer. Possible gravel surface of late medieval date. | 36.17 | 36.07 | 6.3 |
| 83 | Fill | 4 | Fill of N-S gully [84] located alongside western side of N-S orientated masonry foundation [47]. | 36.13 | 36.03 | 6.3 |
| 84 | Cut | 4 | N-S gully located to the west of masonry [47] and filled by [83]. Possibly associated with construction of building defined by [47]. | 36.13 | 36.03 | 6.3 |
| 85 | Masonry | 4 | E-W orientated masonry foundation consisting of machine cut red bricks resting above a concrete foundation. Abuts masonry [86] on the east side. Late 19th/20th-century date. | 36.6 | 36.55 | 10 |
| 86 | Masonry | 4 | N-S orientated masonry foundation consisting of machine cut bricks resting above concrete base. | 36.68 | 36.68 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87 | Layer | 4 | Upper clay layer. Part of bedding layer inside building defined to the west by N-S orientated masonry foundation [47] and to the east by clay layers [41], [42] and [89] (internal part of building). | 36.15 | 36.09 | 6.2 |
| 88 | Layer | 4 | Post-medieval make-up layer. Seals Phase 6 structures. | 36.2 | 36.2 | 7 |
| 89 | Layer | 4 | Clay layer associated with N-S masonry foundation [47]. Clay layers [89], [41], [87] and [42] represents the bedding or the floor of the building defined to the west by [47]. | 36.06 | 36.01 | 6.2 |
| 90 | Fill | 4 | Fill of irregular cut feature [91]. | 36.2 | 36.16 | 5 |
| 91 | Cut | 4 | Irregular cut feature filled by [90] possibly the result of tree clearance. This cut is directly above the medieval agricultural layer (Phase 5). | 36.2 | 35.84 | 5 |
| 92 | Fill | 4 | Fill of E-W orientated ditch cut [93]. Same as [73]. | 35.8 | 35.8 | 4 |
| 93 | Cut | 4 | E-W orientated ditch cut filled by [92]. Possible medieval or earlier boundary or drainage ditch. Same as [74]. | 35.8 | 35.44 | 4 |
| 94 | Layer | 4 | Gravel surface of uncertain date. Pre-dates Phase 4 ditches. | 35.8 | 35.74 | 2 |
| 95 | Fill | 4 | Sandy gravelly silt fill of NE-SW orientated ditch cut [96]. Possible field boundary pre-dating construction of Phase 3 ditches. No dating evidence found. | 35.84 | | 3 |
| 96 | Cut | 4 | Very regular NE-SW orientated ditch cut filled by [95]. Extends beyond south LOE and truncated to the north by Phase 4 ditches. Possible field/property boundary. | 35.84 | 35.28 | 3 |
| 97 | Layer | 4 | Gravel surface of uncertain date. Pre-dates Phase 3 ditch. | 35.82 | 35.76 | 2 |
| 98 | Layer | 4 | Gravel surface of uncertain date. Pre-dates Phase 3 ditch. | 35.84 | 35.84 | 2 |
| 99 | Layer | 4 | Medieval to late medieval mid greyish brown sandy silt layer. Agricultural layer. | 36.29 | 35.84 | 5 |
| 100 | Layer | 4 | Gravel surface of uncertain date. Truncated by Phase 4 ditches. | 35.78 | 35.75 | 2 |
| 101 | Fill | 4 | Fill of cut feature [102]. Sealed by gravel [94]. Possible quarry pit of uncertain date (medieval or earlier). | 35.54 | 35.51 | 2 |
| 102 | Cut | 4 | Cut feature recorded in central and east bay and filled by [101]. It is uncertain if it represents a ditch or a quarry pit. Very uncertain edges on the east bay. It is sealed by gravel [94]. Earliest feature recorded on site. | 35.59 | 35.24 | 2 |
| 103 | Fill | 4 | Fill of E-W ditch cut [104]. Same as fill [75]. No dating material recovered from this fill. | 35.78 | 35.75 | 4 |
| 104 | Cut | 4 | E-W orientated ditch cut filled by [103]. Possible drainage or field boundary of medieval or earlier date. Same as [76]. | 35.78 | 35.46 | 4 |
| 105 | Layer | | Natural gravelly sand. | 35.49 | 35.41 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | Layer | 4 | Natural gravelly sand. | 35.62 | 35.15 | 1 |
| 107 | Fill | 4 | Backfill of post-medieval/modern cut feature [108]. Unknown function. | 36.15 | 36.14 | 10 |
| 108 | Cut | 4 | Post-medieval/modern cut feature filled by [107]. Unknown function. | 36.14 | 35.8 | 10 |
| 1001 | Layer | 9 | Post-medieval make-up layer. | 37.68 | 37.51 | 11 |
| 1002 | Layer | 9 | Agricultural layer of medieval or later date. | 37.21 | 36.95 | 5 |
| 1003 | Layer | 9 | Gravel layer deposit. Interface layer between natural gravelly sand and agricultural layer. | 36.78 | 36.77 | 2 |
| 1004 | Layer | 9 | Natural gravelly sand. | 36.41 | 36.41 | 1 |
| 1005 | Layer | 6 | Post-medieval/modern make-up layer. | 37.87 | 37.77 | 11 |
| 1006 | Layer | 6 | Post-medieval make-up layer. | 37.48 | 37.15 | 9 |
| 1007 | Layer | 6 | Agricultural layer. Medieval or late medieval. | 37.23 | 37.16 | 9 |
| 1008 | Layer | 6 | Lower horizon of agricultural layer observed across the site. | 36.99 | 36.97 | 9 |
| 1009 | Layer | 6 | Re-deposited silty gravel layer. | 36.93 | 36.85 | 2 |
| 1010 | Layer | 6 | Natural gravelly sand layer. | 36.26 | 36.23 | 1 |
| 1011 | Masonry | 7 | E-W orientated post-medieval masonry located in NE corner of Trench 7. | 37.06 | 37.06 | 10 |
| 1012 | Masonry | 7 | Masonry associated with post-medieval cess pit [1019]. | 36.9 | 36.9 | 10 |
| 1013 | Masonry | 7 | Brickwork for post-medieval cess pit filled by [1022]. | 35.96 | 35.96 | 10 |
| 1014 | Masonry | 7 | N-S orientated post-medieval masonry foundation. | 36.87 | 36.85 | 10 |
| 1015 | Cut | 7 | N-S orientated ditch cut filled by [1016]. Possible boundary ditch of medieval date or earlier. | 36.23 | 36.05 | 4 |
| 1016 | Fill | 7 | Fill of N-S orientated ditch cut [1015]. Dating to the medieval or earlier periods. | 36.23 | 36.2 | 4 |
| 1017 | Fill | 7 | Construction cut backfill for post-medieval cess pit [1012]. | 37 | 36.88 | 10 |
| 1018 | Fill | 7 | Backfill of post-medieval cess pit [1012]. | 36.9 | 36.78 | 10 |
| 1019 | Masonry | 7 | E-W orientated masonry for post-medieval cess pit [1012]. Filled by [1018]. | 35.92 | 35.92 | 10 |
| 1020 | Cut | 7 | Construction cut for post medieval cess pit [1012]. Filled by masonry [1012], [1019], construction cut backfill [1017] and cess pit backfill [1018]. | 37.5 | 35.21 | 10 |
| 1021 | Cut | 7 | Construction cut for post-medieval cess pit [1013]. Filled by masonry [1013], construction cut backfill [1022] and cess pit backfill [1028]. | 35.96 | | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1022 | Fill | 7 | Construction cut backfill for post-medieval cess pit [1013]. | 35.96 | 35.84 | 10 |
| 1023 | Layer | 7 | Post-medieval make-up in Trench 7. Truncated by construction cut [1020]. | 37.5 | 37.45 | 9 |
| 1024 | Layer | 7 | Natural gravelly sand layer. | 36.5 | 35.9 | 1 |
| 1025 | Layer | 7 | Post-medieval make-up layer. | 37.05 | 36.89 | 9 |
| 1026 | Layer | 7 | Agricultural layer of medieval to late medieval date. | 36.57 | 36.2 | 5 |
| 1027 | Layer | 11 | Post-medieval/modern deposit in Trench 11. | 37.95 | 37.75 | 11 |
| 1028 | Fill | 7 | Fill of post-medieval cess pit [1013]. | 35.93 | 35.9 | 10 |
| 1029 | Layer | 11 | Post-medieval levelling layer in Trench 11. | 37.59 | 37.53 | 10 |
| 1030 | Layer | 11 | Post-medieval make-up deposit. Sealed by post-medieval layer [1029] and sealing agricultural layer [1031]. | 37.49 | 37.39 | 10 |
| 1031 | Layer | 11 | Agricultural layer dated to the medieval/late medieval period. | 36.99 | 36.89 | 10 |
| 1032 | Layer | 11 | Undated re-deposited mid brownish grey sandy gravel. | 36.53 | 36.44 | 2 |
| 1033 | Layer | 11 | Natural gravelly sand layer. | 36.39 | 36.3 | 1 |
| 1034 | Layer | 5 | Bedding/make up for the construction of a floor. | 37.55 | 37.35 | 11 |
| 1035 | Layer | 5 | Layer associated with the agricultural deposit observed across the site. | 37.21 | 37.16 | 9 |
| 1036 | Layer | 5 | Loose mid red gravelly layer. Possibly re-deposited. | 36.85 | 36.78 | 2 |
| 1037 | Layer | 8 | Post-medieval/modern make-up. | 37.64 | 37.59 | 11 |
| 1038 | Fill | 8 | Very dark grey sandy fill of cut feature [1039]. Backfill of modern drain pipe. | 36.98 | 36.94 | 10 |
| 1039 | Cut | 8 | Construction cut for drain pipe. | 36.98 | 36.94 | 10 |
| 1040 | Fill | 8 | Fill of post-medieval pit [1041]. | 36.74 | 36.7 | 10 |
| 1041 | Cut | 8 | Post-medieval pit cut filled by [1040]. | 36.74 | 36.46 | 10 |
| 1042 | Layer | 8 | Loose dark grey sandy silt layer with moderate CBM, occasional CTP and pottery. Recorded only in section. | 36.76 | 36.7 | 9 |
| 1043 | Layer | 8 | Natural mid red brickearth. | 35.78 | 35.77 | 1 |
| 1044 | Layer | 5 | Natural layer of clayey sand with very frequent pebbles inclusions. | 36.39 | 36.22 | 1 |
| 1045 | Layer | 8 | Silty sand gravelly layer. Possible agricultural horizon. | 36.54 | 36.12 | 5 |
| 1046 | Masonry | 8 | E-W orientated post-medieval masonry foundation in Trench 8. | 37.38 | 36.83 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1047 | Masonry | 8 | NE corner of possible post-medieval cess pit. Filled by [1052]. | 35.83 | | 10 |
| 1048 | Fill | 8 | Construction cut backfill for E-W orientated masonry foundation [1046]. | 37.38 | | 10 |
| 1049 | Cut | 8 | Construction cut for post-medieval E-W orientated masonry foundation [1046]. | 37.38 | | 10 |
| 1050 | Fill | 8 | Construction cut backfill for post-medieval cess pit [1047]. | 35.83 | | 10 |
| 1051 | Cut | 8 | Construction cut for post-medieval masonry wall [1047] which represent the NE corner of a cess pit. The cess pit is filled by [1052] and the construction cut backfill is [1050]. | 35.83 | | 10 |
| 1052 | Fill | 8 | Fill of post-medieval cess pit [1047]. | 35.83 | | 10 |
| 1053 | Layer | 10 | Post-medieval made ground. | 37.8 | 37.8 | 11 |
| 1054 | | 10 | Possible post-medieval demolition layer. | 37.31 | 37.26 | 10 |
| 1055 | Layer | 10 | Agricultural layer observed across the site. | 37 | 36.96 | 10 |
| 1056 | Layer | 10 | Loose light brownish grey layer sealed by agricultural type layer [1055] and overlay natural gravelly sand [1057]. | 36.68 | 36.6 | 2 |
| 1057 | Layer | 10 | Natural gravelly sand. | 36.3 | 36.08 | 1 |
| 1058 | Cut | 7 | Construction cut for post-medieval E-W orientated masonry foundation [1014]. Construction cut backfill [1059]. | 37.6 | 36.3 | 10 |
| 1059 | Fill | 7 | Construction cut backfill for post-medieval masonry [1014]. | 37.6 | 37.6 | 10 |
| 1060 | Layer | 7 | Late post-medieval/modern make-up layer sealing masonry [1014] and [1011] in Trench 7. | 37.83 | 37.5 | 11 |
| 1061 | Layer | 7 | Post-medieval dump layer sealed by [1023]. This layer sealed agricultural layer [1026]. | 37.05 | 36.88 | 9 |

# APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

A fairly small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (7 boxes), amounting to 606 sherds, representing some 360 vessels and weighing 15.838kg. The post-Roman pottery dates from the early medieval to post-medieval period. The early and high medieval assemblage is relatively small, with the first significant group being of 15th- and 16th-century date. Approximately half is of 19th-century date, recovered from Phase 10 features (Table 1). The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material, although there is a high incidence of complete profiles or semi-complete (broken) vessels from 19th-century deposits. Pottery was recovered from 41 contexts. The majority of the assemblages are small with fewer than 30 sherds. Two medium groups (31-100 sherds) and one large (over 100 sherds) group were also present.

The assemblage has been catalogued by sherd count, weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV). The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and pottery recorded by fabric, form and decoration with the data entered onto an Access Database, a copy of which is held with the archive. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2014), typology (form and fabric series). A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 2).

| **Phase** | **Pottery period** | | | | | | **Totals** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Roman** | | **Medieval** | | **Post-medieval** | | **SC** | | **ENV** | |
| | SC | ENV | SC | ENV | SC | ENV | | | | |
| U/S | | | | | 18 | 18 | 18 | 3% | 18 | 5% |
| 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | <1% | 1 | <1% |
| 4 | | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | 1% | 8 | 2% |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 37 | 12 | 9 | 63 | 10% | 47 | 13% |
| 6.1 | | | 15 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 3% | 14 | 4% |
| 6.2 | | | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 17 | 3% | 13 | 4% |
| 6.3 | | | 29 | 15 | 30 | 8 | 59 | 10% | 23 | 6% |
| 6.4 | | | 20 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 3% | 11 | 3% |
| 6.5 | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1% | 4 | 1% |
| 7 | | | 4 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 4% | 20 | 6% |
| 9 | | | | | 41 | 32 | 41 | 7% | 32 | 9% |
| 10 | | | 3 | 2 | 318 | 157 | 321 | 53% | 159 | 44% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | 11 | 10 | 11 | 2% | 10 | 3% |

Table 1: The pottery by phase. SC = Sherd Count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels.

Phase 3 (c.1050-1200)

A single sherd of early medieval shelly ware was recovered from ditch fill [95], dating to the late 11th to early 12th century.

Phase 4 (c.1200-1340)

The small Phase 4 assemblage, comprising just eight vessels, includes material of early medieval and medieval date. Quarry pit fil [53] and ditch fill [75] contained pottery dating from c.1080 to 1200, comprising a coarse London-type ware jug and a non-diagnostic sherd of early medieval gritty ware. Ditch fill [92] produced London-type ware, South-Hertfordshire greyware and Coarse Border ware, in combination dating from c.1270 to 1350, although the condition suggests a later date of deposition is possible.

Phase 5 (1340-1480)

A slightly larger assemblage was recovered from features attributed to Phase 5, 63 sherds, representing 47 vessels (Table 1). The majority of the pottery from soil horizon [13] derived from four Coarse Border ware vessels, but a sherd of Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware post-dates c.1340. The additional presence of a sherd of South Hertfordshire greyware could indicate the soil horizon formed as early as the mid-14th century, although could be residual. With the exception of a single sherd of Raeren stoneware, post-dating c.1480, the assemblage from horticultural deposit [52] is also primarily of mid-14th-century date. A late 15th-century date is suggested for horticultural deposit [72], in this case due to the presence of a sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware, alongside Coarse Border ware and Cheam whiteware. Finally, London-area early post-medieval redware dominates the small assemblage from levelling layer [9] but, unless intrusive, the four sherds from a London-area post-medieval redware vessel suggest deposition occurred post-c.1580.

Phase 6.1-6.5 (Early 16th century)

A total of 18% of the pottery derives from Phase 6 deposits, over half of which dates to the later 15th century (Table 1). External yard surface [68] produced Coarse Border ware and Cheam whiteware, the latter including a cooking pot with a bifid rim, dating from c.1440 to 1500. The combination of Coarse Border ware or Late London-type ware with London-area early post-medieval redware, Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, Martincamp-type ware or Raeren stoneware are suggestive of a c.1480 to 1500 date for deposits [11], [37], [41], [42], [48], [50], [51], [69], [81], [82] and [89], although

a date into the early 16th century is possible if the Coarse Border ware or Late London-type ware were old when deposited. The condition of the latter in some groups would suggest they are residual, including gravel surface [5] and deposits [81]/[82], where a date up to 1600 is proposed.

Clay slab [87] contains London-area early post-medieval redware, dating from c.1480 to 1600. Tile layers [32] and [80] are similarly dated, containing London-area early post-medieval redware, or London-area early post-medieval redware and Raeren stoneware, but a sherd of London-area post-medieval redware from tile layer [87], unless intrusive, indicates deposition post-dates c.1580.

Phase 7 (Late 17th to Early 18th century)

Accounting for just 6% of the assemblage the Phase 7 pottery was retrieved from just three deposits, horticultural layers [4] and [29] and pit fill [7] (Table 1). The pit fill included residual medieval pottery in addition to London-area early post-medieval redware, London-area post-medieval slipped redware, Martincamp-type ware, Raeren stoneware and Cistercian ware together indicating a late 15th- or early 16th-century date range. Horticultural layer [4] produced a Dutch red earthenware pipkin, a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware dish with an early rim and a Cistercian ware cup, together suggesting a late 16th-century date. Layer [29] is similarly dated, containing London-area post-medieval slipped redware a Border ware dish with combed decoration to the rim and a mottled glaze. All three groups are small and fragmentary, however, and potentially re-deposited.

Phase 9 (Mid to Late 18th century)

The majority of the small Phase 9 assemblage, comprising 9% of the pottery from site, was retrieved from context [26] and dates to the late 16th to early 17th century (Table 1). The group includes London-area early post-medieval redware and London-area post-medieval slipped redware carinated bowls or dishes and a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware flanged dish. Smaller quantities of Cistercian ware, Raeren stoneware, Frechen stoneware and biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware were also present. The remaining groups ([1007], [1008] and [1035]) are dated to the 18th century, containing tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration, Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware, Surrey-Hampshire border redware.

Phase 10 (19th century)

Approximately half of the pottery from site was derived from Phase 10 features, accounting for 53% by number and 44% of the estimated number of vessels (Table 1). Of this material virtually all was recovered from the backfill of three cesspits ([63], [1018] and [1028]). These groups are characterised in the main by Pearlware and Creamware services and sanitary wares, namely plates, cups, saucers and chamber pots.

Cesspit fill [1018] produced the largest assemblage at 234 sherds. A date for the pottery of 1830 to 1840 is suggested by the presence of the Creamware and Pearlwares alongside transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration and other early 19th-century introductions, including Yellow ware and new colour transfer-prints. The Adelaide cup shape is also dated 1830-1845, occurring in the assemblage alongside the more broadly dated porringer type. It is, however, quite possible, even likely that the Pearlwares and Creamwares were old when deposited and thus a mid or even late 19th-century date for deposition is possible. Of some interest in this group are two toy chamber pots, one in blue coloured glazed refined whiteware and a slightly larger pearlware example with an underglaze green and blue transfer-printed and overglaze red painted floral and thistle design. Porcelain from China, the continent and of English manufacture is also evident including a tea bowl, a figurine and an egg cup. Two identical hard paste porcelain cream jugs slip cast with relief moulded decoration of a man tending vines are also evident. The latter have a matt finish externally and are probably English, but could be of continental origin.

The remaining pottery from [1018] includes a small number of Pearlware and refined white earthenware bears grease pots and lids and cylindrical jars, yellow ware carinated bowls and a tankard and English stoneware ginger beer and ink bottles. Finally, a Black basalt ware flanged teapot lid, a Sunderland-type coarseware bowl and a number of London-area post-medieval redware flowerpots and two dishes were also recovered. The cesspit also contained a small quantity of 17th to early 18th-century pottery.

Cesspit fills [63] and [1028] contained a similar range of material, either dated to the first or second quarter of the 19th century but, again a later 19th-century deposition date is perhaps likely. Fill [1028] in particular includes dyed-bodied refined earthenware and pale blue transfer-printed pieces, more typical of the later 19th century. The latter also contained the fragmented remains of a Pearlware chamber pot with a fluted, globular body, pedestal base and a green ‘Greek’ pattern transfer printed design depicting figures in traditional dress in a Greek inspired landscape.

Phase 11 (20th century)

The small Phase 11 assemblage, derived from three deposits ([1005], [1027] and [1053]), contains similarly dated material to the Phase 10 deposits. Some of this may have been old when discarded but is probably re-deposited.

**Significance and recommendations for further work**

In both range and composition the pottery of all periods can be well-paralleled in the London region The medieval and early post-medieval assemblage is of some interest, providing further evidence for activity of this date in the locality and of the types of pottery consumed. The 19th-century pottery is

typical of assemblages of a similar date across London but includes a few interesting forms including the slip cast porcelain cream jugs and toy chamber pots. Any further reporting should include a brief summary of the pottery with up to a maximum of ten illustrations.

**Bibliography**

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes*. http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes

| Context | SC | Date range of the pottery | | Latest dated ware | | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 18 | 1600 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | - |
| 1 | 6 | 1350 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 4 | 3 | 1300 | 1650 | 1550 | 1650 | 1550-1600 |
| 5 | 6 | 1150 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 7 | 15 | 1170 | 1650 | 1480 | 1650 | 1480-1550 |
| 9 | 14 | 970 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1600 |
| 11 | 16 | 1240 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1500/50 |
| 13 | 15 | 1170 | 1500 | 1340 | 1450 | 1340-1450 |
| 26 | 34 | 1480 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1650 |
| 29 | 5 | 1480 | 1650 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1600 |
| 32 | 2 | 1480 | 1610 | 1480 | 1610 | 1480-1600 |
| 37 | 2 | 1400 | 1550 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1500/50 |
| 41 | 3 | 1270 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1500 |
| 42 | 3 | 1270 | 1550 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1500 |
| 48 | 14 | 1400 | 1610 | 1480 | 1610 | 1480-1500 |
| 50 | 4 | 1270 | 1550 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1500 |
| 51 | 10 | 1270 | 1550 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1500 |
| 52 | 12 | 50 | 1610 | 1480 | 1610 | 1480-1500 (mostly 1340-1350) |
| 53 | 1 | 1080 | 1200 | 1080 | 1200 | 1080-1200 |
| 63 | 10 | 1580 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800-1830 (possibly deposited late 19th C) |
| 65 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1700 |
| 68 | 15 | 1270 | 1500 | 1440 | 1500 | 1440-1500 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | 5 | 1270 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1500 |
| 72 | 22 | 1080 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1500(mostly 1350-1500 x1 sherd post 1480) |
| 75 | 1 | 1080 | 1200 | 1080 | 1200 | 1080-1200 |
| 80 | 1 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 81 | 27 | 1250 | 1650 | 1480 | 1650 | 1480-1600 |
| 82 | 2 | 1400 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 87 | 4 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 89 | 5 | 1270 | 1550 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1500 |
| 92 | 6 | 970 | 1500 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1350+(abraded) |
| 95 | 1 | 1050 | 1150 | 1050 | 1150 | 1050-1150 |
| 1005 | 2 | 1800 | 1900 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1840 |
| 1007 | 1 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680-1800 |
| 1008 | 4 | 1550 | 1800 | 1700 | 1800 | 1700-1800 |
| 1018 | 234 | 1270 | 1900 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1840 |
| 1027 | 8 | 1580 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825-1840 |
| 1028 | 63 | 1580 | 1926 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825-1840 (deposited late 19th C) |
| 1031 | 6 | 1740 | 1830 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1830 |
| 1035 | 2 | 1550 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1800 |
| 1053 | 1 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 1055 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1800-1900 |

Table 2: The pottery by context. SC = Sherd count.

# APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

## Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage; although elements of some groups of tobacco pipes contained quantities of residual material. Clay tobacco pipes occur in nine contexts, as mostly small (under 30 fragments) and one large group (more than 100 fragments).

All the pipe clay tobacco pipes (145 fragments, of which one is unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. Further additions to the former typology or redating of the types is according to Higgins (2004). All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered finds number. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters (see Table 1), besides their quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

## The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 33 bowls, 105 stems and seven nibs (mouth parts). The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1660 and 1910. There are also fragments from eight bowls that have not been classified to type and were given a broad date range where possible.

1660-1680

AO18: one fragment surviving as part of the heel and an angled straight-sided bowl, possibly an AO 22 type. Context [1018]

1680-1710

AO20: three rounded profile heeled bowls with an average finish. One bowl has its rim mostly missing (context [1018]) and the other two examples have a knife notch on the back of the bowl in imitation of milling. One example each from contexts [1018], [1038] and [1040].

AO22: three straight-sided heeled bowls with a poor or an average finish, one example with most of its rim missing possibly shows evidence for milling (context [1018]), while the other two examples have a knife made notch on the back of the bowl and one of these additionally has a bottered groove around the rim. Contexts [1018], [1038] and [1042]

1820-1860

AO28: six upright tall bowls with a rounded front and straight back and pointed spur and only one example has leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and its spur is missing. The latter was likely to have had originally a maker's mark (Context [1018], SF 132). Five bowls are decorated and have makers' marks:

? ?: one damaged bowl that shows evidence for a possible shamrock and thistle border on the back of the bowl, while the spur is damaged and the initials are illegible. Context [1018], SF 131

I H: two plain bowls, narrower than usual above the spur which is initialled. On the back of the bowl is a circular incuse stamp with the name 'HOBBS' in serif lettering. Probably made by John Hobbs, 1828-58, St George's in the East (Oswald 1975, 138). Context [1018], SF 126 and SF 130

T S: one bowl with the front damaged and has an oak leaf border on the front and a leaf border on the back. Possibly made by Thomas Smith, 1861-64, Thomas Street, 1842-51, St Giles Cripplegate Without/St Luke's, Old Street (Woollard 2006, 46-7). Context [1018], SF 125

I T: one bowl with an acorn and oak leaf border on the front and only oak leaves on the back. The mould used to make the pipe appears to have a minor defect resulting in a slight pimple on the back of the bowl and to the right side of the border, as looked at. Context [1018], SF 140

1840-1880

AO28S: three short AO28 bowls with 'stubby' spurs and all were recovered from context [1018]. One bowl is plain while the other two examples are maker marked or decorated:

Leaves: one poorly moulded bowl with leaf borders and what appears to be an oval shaped leaf on each side of the spur. SF 124

S W: one bowl with oak leaf borders. Possibly made by Sarah Woodroffe, 1836, Vinegar Yd. Long Acre, Mrs S. Wheeler, 1867-9, Holborn or Samuel Wilkinson,1873-91, Islington (Oswald 1975, 149). SF 129

AO29: five bowls with the definitive heels and sloping rims and all were found in context [1018] unless otherwise stated. One bowl is plain (context [1028]), while another bowl has leaf borders and a flower type mark on each side of the heel (unstratified, SF 142). Two bowls have an oak leaf border on the

front of the bowl and a leaf border on the back and both have their heels missing (SF 133 and 134). Two bowls have marks on their heels:

Shields: one bowl has a slightly slanting rim and an oak leaf border on the front of the bowl and a leaf border on the back. On each side of the heel is a shield with a central vertical bar (*party per pale*) and the inside edges of the shield are scalloped. SF 128

W W: slightly slanting rim and an oak leaf border on the front of the bowl and a leaf border on the back. A number of fairly local north London pipe makers could have made this bowl (Oswald 1975, 149). SF 127

1840-1910

AO30: two bowls without heels or spurs and both were recovered from context [1018]. One bowl has on its front and back ribs augmented with small circles and on each side of the bowl are large round ended flutes, which separate two round ended lobes containing a leafy stem, which continues on to the base of the bowl (SF 123). The second item is missing its rim and appears to have a grape vine on each side of the bowl and a large veined leaf on the underside of the bowl (SF 137). This item has been burnt in a fire.

Fragmentary bowls

There are seven fragmentary bowls recorded, some of which can be broadly dated. The fragmentary heel of a c.1680-1710 dated AO20 or AO22 bowl was noted in context [1008]. Three fragments from an 18th- or 19th-century bowl were recovered from context [1008]. A fragment from the front of a probable AO30 bowl has a vertical rib with beads on the edges and this is above a large lobed leaf with veins (context [1018], SF 136). The same deposit produced a fragment of a bowl with a 19th-century dated leaf border (SF 135).

Nibs (mouth parts)

All of the nibs were recovered from context [1018] and includes a 17th-century example with a wide bore, although the majority of the nibs date to the 18th and particularly the 19th century, including an example with red wax.

**Distribution**

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 9-10 and their distribution is shown in Table 1. Contexts [23] and [29] were recovered from the evaluation work and not phased.

| Context | Phase | Assemblage size | No. of fragments | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types, part (makers and registered find nos.) | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | - | S | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | Stem | 1730-1910 |
| 29 | - | S | 1 | 1580 | 1740 | Stem | 1580-1740 |
| 1008 | 9 | S | 7 | 1730 | 1900 | x6 Stems, x1 bowl (18th-19th century) | 18th-19th century |
| 1018 | 10 | M | 114 | 1840 | 1880 | x3 unidentified (SFs 135, 136 and 139), x1 AO18, x1 AO20, x1 AO22, x2 OS 10 (SF 138), x 6 AO28 (SFs 132, 131), x2 I H (SFs (126 and 130), x1 T S (SF 125), x 1 IT (SF 140), x 3 AO28S, (SF 124), x1 S W (SF 129), x 4 AO29 (SFs 128, 133 and 134), x1 W W (SF 127), x2 AO30 (SFs 123 and 137), x 7 nibs, x 83 stems (SF 139) | 1840-1880 |
| 1028 | 10 | S | 7 | 1040 | 1880 | X1 AO29, x6 stems | 1840-1880 |
| 1035 | 9 | S | 5 | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730-1910 |
| 1038 | 10 | S | 7 | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO20, x1 AO22, x5 stems | 1680-1710 |
| 1040 | 10 | S | 1 | 1680 | 1710 | X1 AO20 | 1680-1710 |
| 1042 | 9 | S | 1 | 1680 | 1710 | X1 AO22 | 1680-1710 |

Table 1: ALE14. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing the number of fragments, the size of the assemblage, the phase, the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl (Context ED and LD), the range of bowl types the maker's initials and registered finds nos. and a deposition spot date (context considered date) for each context.

**Significance**

The clay tobacco pipes are of some significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from sources on the site. The bowl types present on the site fit within the typology for London. The assemblage also informs upon the local clay tobacco pipe industry. Clay tobacco pipe assemblages have been recovered from other local excavations, such as at Islington Green (ING98: Jarrett 1999) and 1-11 Ironmonger Row (IRB09: Jarrett 2015).

**Potential**

The material has the potential to date the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. The assemblage also has the potential to further inform upon the local clay tobacco pipe industry or infer upon what was being marketed to the area. A number of clay tobacco pipe bowls merit illustration.

**Recommendations for further work**

A small publication report is recommended for the clay tobacco pipes, supplemented by three bowl illustrations.

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# APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (three boxes). The glass dates from possibly the medieval period and almost certainly the post-medieval period with 19th-century material dominant. Very few shards show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The material is in a fragmentary state, except for three items which are intact. The glass was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENVs) and weight. Only the dimensions of the complete diagnostic parts of vessels, e.g. rims and bases, were measured. The glass was recovered from eight contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small groups (fewer than 30 fragments), although four medium (less than 100 fragments) sized group are noted.

All of the glass (123 fragments, 57 MNV, 3.205kg, of which one fragment, 1 ENV, 92g are unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by type colour and form. The glass is discussed by the forms and its distribution.

### The glass forms

The vessels types can be broken down as follows:

Bottle: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 21g
Bottle or jar: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g
Bottle, cylindrical: 6 fragments, 4 ENV, 123g
Bottle, flat, octagonal section, squat: 3 fragments, 2 ENV, 79g
Bottle, flat, octagonal section: 7 fragments, 3 ENV, 259g
Bottle, hexagonal section: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 145g
Bottle, oval section: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 97g
Bottle, oval section, squat: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 80g
Bottle, shouldered: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 256g
English wine bottle: 12 fragments, 8 ENV, 165g
English wine bottle, cylindrical: 11 fragments, 1 ENV, 118g
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early: 5 fragments, 2 ENV, 729g
Phial, cylindrical: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 29g
Phial, cylindrical, tall: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g
Rummer: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 25g
Tumbler: 8 fragments, 3 ENV, 292g

Vessel: 15 fragments, 10 ENV, 156g
Waste: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 91g
Window pane: 42 fragments, 10 ENV, 367g
Window pane, quarry: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 38g
Wine glass: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 116g

A description of the forms is provided in the catalogue below.

**Catalogue of the glass**

**Alcohol consumption**

Rummer

Clear soda glass, glass, moulded. Rim (88mm in diameter), rounded fluting on the lower part of the body, slightly weathered, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 25g. Mid 19th-early 20th century. Context [1018]

Tumblers

Clear soda glass, glass, moulded. Intact (68mm high), with a rim diameter of 64mm, arcaded flutes on the lower two-thirds of the vessel. The base (48mm in diameter) has a rounded concave underside. Slightly weathered, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 149g. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, glass, moulded. Base (61mm in diameter) with a rounded underside. The wall has eight vertical facets. Slightly weathered, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 113g. Mid 19th-early 20th century. Context [1028]

Clear soda glass, glass, moulded. Rim sherds (55mm in diameter), thin walled, simple rim, round ended facets towards the base. Slightly weathered. 6 fragments, 1 ENV, 30g. Mid 19th-early 20th century. Context [1028]

Wine glass

Clear lead glass, moulded. Only the bowl survives with a flaring profile, plain rim (70mm in diameter) above eleven rectangular facets and a stepped join to stem. The break of the stem appears to be ground flat. Weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 116g. Mid 19th-early 20th century. Context [1018]

**Alcohol storage**

English wine bottles

Natural glass, pale green glass, free-blown. Base with a rounded kick and a straight-sided wall, possibly a mallet-type. Weathered .1 fragments, 1 ENV, 26g. Early-mid 18th century. Context [63]

Natural glass, pale olive green glass, free-blown body sherd. Weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g. c.1640-1700. Context [63]

Olive green HLLA glass, free-blown. Shoulder of a rounded form. Very slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 20g. c.1640-1700. Context [1007]

Pale olive green natural glass, glass, free-blown. Shoulder of a rounded form, heavily weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 7g. c.1640-1700. Context [1018]

Olive green Natural glass, glass free-blown. Base with a rounded kick and a straight-sided wall, possibly a mallet-type, weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 71g. Early-mid 18th century. Context [1018]

Olive green natural glass, free-blown. Wall fragments probably belonging to other vessels in the same context, weathered. 6 fragments, 25g. 18th-19th century. Context [1018]

Pale green natural glass. Wall sherd, weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g. c.1640-1800. Context [1038]

English wine bottle, cylindrical-types

Olive and green HLLA glass, free-blown. Wall sherds, includes fresh breaks. 11 fragments, 118g. c.1740-1900. Context [1018].

English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-types

Olive green HLLA glass, free-blown. Base (87mm in diameter), splayed slightly, rounded kick, pontil scar, very slightly weathered. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 331g. c.1740-1900. Context [1018]

Olive green HLLA glass, free-blown. Base (87mm in diameter), splayed slightly, conical kick, partly dichromic. Very slightly weathered. 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 398g. c.1740-1900. Context [1018]

**Architecture**

Window panes

Aquamarine tinted soda glass, crown manufacture. Large central fragment with a deep cylindrical pontil scar, slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 82g. Post-medieval. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, plate manufacture. Thin walled, pale blue-tinted when not held up to the light. Scratched lines creating parts of uncertain letters, some with loop ends. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 89g. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, plate manufacture. A corner, thin walled, very slightly weathered, pale blue-tinted when not held up to the light, Weathered. 1 fragment, 10g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Aquamarine tint soda glass, Unknown manufacture. Thick walled fragment, 2mm thick. Very slightly weathered, 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 45g. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, unknown manufacture. Thin walled, weathered, green-tinted when not held up to the light, weathered. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 3g. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, plate manufacture. Thin walled, very slightly weathered, green-tinted when not held up to the light, weathered. 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 31g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Very pale green tint soda glass, plate manufacture. Includes x1 edge of a pane, thin walled, very slightly weathered, green-tinted when not held up to the light, weathered. 3 fragments 1 ENV, 10g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, unknown manufacture. x1 edge, thin walled, very slightly weathered, blue-tinted when not held up to the light, weathered. 4 fragments, 1 ENV, 4g. Context [1018]

Clear glass soda glass, plate manufacture. Thin walled, very slightly weathered, pale blue-tinted when not held up to the light, weathered. 2 fragments, 78g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Clear HLLA glass, ?machine manufacture. Flat, thin walled. One surface has a deposit, possibly paper. 1 fragment stuck to it. 1 ENV, 9g. Late 19th-20th century. Context [1028]

Clear HLLA glass, ?machine manufacture. Flat, thick walled. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 3g. Late 19th-20th century. Context [1028]

Window pane quarry

Clear soda glass, plate manufacture. Rectangular quarry, 58mm x 48mm x 0.8mm thick 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 12g. Late 19th-20th century. Context [1018]

Clear HLLA glass, plate manufacture. Rectangular quarry, 58mm x 49mm x 1.5mm thick 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 26g. 19th century. Context [1018]

**Food storage**

Shouldered bottle

Aquamarine soda glass, moulded. Conical neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, the base (62mm in diameter) is rounded on the underside and it is embossed with a Maltese cross. The wall has embossed on it 'MELLINS/INFANT FOOD/LONDON' (Wolf 2003), weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 256g. c.1866-early 20th century. Context [1027]

**Food or liquid storage**

Bottle or jar

Green tinted HLLA glass, uncertain manufacturing technique. Straight-sided neck and rounded shoulder. Tooling marks are present. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g. 19th century. Context [1018]

**Industry**

Glass waste

Green HLLA glass. A lump of bubbly green glass with reddish brown glass as a ‘strap’ on the surface and also colouring the internal surface of some bubbles. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 91g. Post-medieval. Context [1027]

**Liquid storage**

Cylindrical bottles

Clear soda glass, unknown manufacturing technique. Applied prescription rim (23mm in diameter) finish, short neck, angled shoulder and wall weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, unknown manufacturing technique. Base, kicked, pontil scar, weathered 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 16g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Green tinted soda glass, moulded. Shoulder, wall fragments with wide concave vertical recesses and wide panels with apex tops, slightly weathered. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 50g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

Green tinted soda glass, Moulded. Wall sheds with vertical corrugations and large panels with pointed tops, slightly weathered. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 49g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

Flat, octagonal section bottles, squat

Clear soda glass, moulded. Base with a concave underside, c.40mm in length x 21mm in width. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 39g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

Aquamarine soda glass, moulded. Packer-type rim finish (20mm in diameter), short neck, rounded shoulder, flat octagonal section wall, the base has an oval underside (57mm in length x 35mm in width). Fresh breaks present, slightly weathered. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 40g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

Oval section bottle

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact (101mm high), prescription-type rim (21mm in diameter), short neck, rounded shoulders, flat base with a circular depression, moulded seams evident. Base: 46mm in length x 22mm wide. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 82g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

**Pharmaceutical**

Bottle

Aquamarine soda glass, moulded. Applied mineral/double oil finish (20mm in diameter), short conical neck, rounded shoulder, slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 21g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1028]

Flat, octagonal section bottles

Pale blue soda glass, moulded. Base with a recessed octagonal shaped underside, weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 92g. Mid-late 19th century. Unstratified.

Pale blue soda glass, moulded. Packer rim finish (20mm in diameter), short neck, rounded shoulder. The wall has measure marks (raised horizontal lines) and the base has a recessed oval panel on the underside, 57mm x 35mm, slightly weathered. 5 fragments 1 ENV, 85g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1028]

Hexagonal-section bottle

Clear soda glass, moulded. Rounded shoulder to base, embossed on one panel '[JEA]N MARIE FARINA/.. LACE JULIERS NO4/...COLOGNE'. The base (46mm x 44mm) has a rounded underside with a pontil scar. 1 fragment. Fresh breaks. 1 ENV, 145g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

Oval-section bottle

Green tinted soda glass, moulded. Wall sherd, vertical corrugations alternating with a rectangular panel embossed '...N & C$^{O}$/...', slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 15g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1028]

Oval-section bottle, squat

Clear HLLA glass, moulded Intact (77mm high), simple rim (31mm in diameter) with a ring (rounded cordon finish, wide neck (almost the same diameter as the width of the vessel, bevelled shoulder, oval section body. oval recessed base, 51mm x 29mm Very Slightly weathered, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 80g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1027]

Phial, cylindrical

Clear soda glass, Moulded. Base (27mm in diameter) and the underside has a central boss that stands proud, making the vessel 'wobbly', slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 29g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1028]

Phial, cylindrical, tall

Dark olive green HLLA glass, free-blown. Base (28mm in diameter), rounded, pontil scar. Possibly optically blown. Fresh breaks, slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1018]

**Vessel glass**

Natural glass, green free-blown. Body sherd, small globular vessel, heavily weathered with a semi-crystalline core, very weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 3g. Medieval-early post-medieval. Context [68].

Clear HLLA glass, unknown manufacturing technique. Rounded shoulder. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 3g. 18th-19th century. Context [1018]

Olive green natural glass, free-blown. Wall fragment, cylindrical vessel, possibly a wine bottle. Heavily weathered and with a crystalline core. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g. Early post-medieval. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, free-blown. Tapering tube (8-10mm in diameter) attached to a rounded ?bowl, weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 14g. 18th-19th century. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, moulded. ?shoulder or the underside of a base with short round ended ribs, very slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 2g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, unknown manufacturing technique. Wall fragments from a cylindrical form, very slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 2g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Green tinted soda glass, unknown manufacturing technique. Wall sherds from a cylindrical form. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 3g. 19th century. Context [1018]

Clear soda glass, moulded. Pedestal base, D-shaped in plan and cylindrical walls, slightly weathered, 5 fragments, 1 ENV, 26g. 19th-century. Context [1018].

Clear HLLA glass, moulded hollow pedestal base (66mm in diameter) with a central opening and a stepped top and hollow stem. The interior has a silver metallic deposit or coating. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 45g. Mid-late 19th century. Context [1027]

Clear lead glass, moulded. Either a possible light shade or a semi-hemispherical pedestal base (70mm in diameter) with moulded vertical fluting and rounded ends, slightly weathered. 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 47g, Mid-late 19th century. Context [1028]

**Distribution**

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. Glass was recovered from Phases 6 and 9-11. For each context containing glass, then the phase, number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, the forms and a spot date is shown.

| Context | Phase | Size | No. | ENV | Wt (g) | Forms | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | - | S | 1 | 1 | 3 | Window pane | 19th-20th century |
| 63 | 10 | S | 2 | 2 | 34 | English wine bottle | Early-mid 18th century |
| 68 | 6 | S | 1 | 1 | 3 | Vessel | Medieval-early post-medieval |
| 1007 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 20 | English wine bottle | Mid 17th-mid 18th century |
| 1018 | 10 | M | 92 | 37 | 2221 | Bottle or jar, bottle: cylindrical; flat, octagonal-section, squat; hexagonal-section; oval-section, English wine bottle; cylindrical, early-type; rummer, tumbler, vessel glass, window pane and quarries, wine glass | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1027 | 11 | S | 4 | 4 | 472 | Bottles: oval-section, squat, shouldered, vessel, waste | c.1866-early 20th century |
| 1028 | 10 | S | 20 | 9 | 352 | Bottles: flat, octagonal-section, oval-section, phial: cylindrical, tumbler, vessel glass, window panes | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1038 | 10 | S | 1 | 1 | 8 | English wine bottle | c.1640-1800 |

Table 1. ALE14, distribution of the glass. Size: size of assemblage, No.: number of fragments

**Significance of the assemblage**

The glass has some significance at a local level. The occurrence of two natural glass vessels dating to the medieval or early post-medieval period is of interest (found in contexts [68] and [1018]). Glass ware dating from this period is rare and indicates the presence of a relatively affluent socio-economic household on the study area. The types and forms are those expected in the London area for the post-medieval period. The glass production/manufacturing material is restricted to a lump of green waste (context [1027]) probably represents material from an offsite source. The 19th-century glass is of interest for being related to on site activities. Comparable assemblages of glass have been recovered from nearby at Islington Green (Moore 1999) and 1-11 Ironmonger Row (IRB09: Jarrett 2015).

**Potential of the assemblage**

The potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. One vessel requires illustration or photographing. The 19th-century material has the potential to demonstrate activities associated with the site. The glass production/manufacture, although interesting for its occurrence, has little potential for demonstrating the practices of this industry on or close to the site.

**Recommendations for further work**

A short publication report is required for the glass from this site. One item requires illustrating to complement the text.

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# APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

A total of 245 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the current excavations, weighing over 53g (weight excludes brick samples from masonry contexts). The majority of the assemblage recovered dates to the post-medieval period (198 frags), comprised predominantly of roof tile and brick. A small assemblage of medieval roof tile was also identified, in addition to a couple of medieval bricks and a single floor tile. Three abraded pieces of Roman roof tile comprise the remaining material. A distribution of the building material by phase is presented below in Table 1 and a list of contexts containing ceramic building material appears at the end of the report, including the date range of the material recovered and a considered date for deposition (Table 2).

The material was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by number, weight and dimension. Fabrics, form types and tile markings (accidental and intentional) were recorded using the London system of classification (Museum of London). A database cataloguing this information has been generated using Microsoft Access.

| Phase | Total Number | Total Weight |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 7 | 805 |
| 5 | 23 | 4324 |
| 6.1 | 4 | 139 |
| 6.2 | 48 | 8361 |
| 6.3 | 31 | 4170 |
| 6.4 | 12 | 3319 |
| 6.5 | 27 | 16680 |
| 7 | 36 | 8067 |
| 8 | 6 | - |
| 9 | 15 | 3072 |
| 10 | 33 | 4133 |
| 11 | 3 | 62 |

Table 1: CBM by phase

Phase 4 (c.1200-1340)

Just seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Phase 4 features, four fragments of medieval roof tile from quarry pit fill [53], and one fragment from ditch fill [92] in addition to two residual early Roman tegulae. The medieval roof tiles are all of the peg type and occur in fine,

sandy and iron oxide rich fabrics common to London (2271, 2586 and 2587). The tegulae also occur in fabrics widespread across the region, both part of the London 2815 group (2452 and 3006).

Phase 5 (1340-1480)

Approximately half of the 23 fragments of ceramic building material from Phase 5 features comprise medieval and late medieval/ transitional peg tile from layers [13], [52] and [72]. As during Phase 4 these occur in types commonly found in the locality and broader region (2271, 2587 and 2276). Layer [9] and fills [70] and [90] produced post-medieval peg tile and brick, again in fabrics typical to London (2276, 3090; 3033, 3046), but unlikely to have be deposited until the late 15th century, if not later.

Phase 6.1-6.5 (Building 1 – Early 16th century)

Just under half of the building material recovered from site, some 122 fragments, relates to the construction or re-modelling of Building 1. The levelling layers pre-dating construction ([50], [51], [69]) contain late medieval and transitional peg tile, probably dating to the 15th and 16th century. Again occurring as local fine, sandy and iron oxide rich fabrics (2271, 2586 and 3090).

Similar transitional peg tile was recovered from the clay floor slab ([41]/ [87]/ [89]), but the presence of an unfrogged red brick fragment (3046) and 2276 peg tile with fine moulding sand would suggest construction post-dates c.1480 or 1500. A small number of medieval peg tiles and a Flemish-type yellow brick (fabric 3031) were also present in the slab, probably salvaged for reuse as hard-core from earlier structures. Incorporated into chalk foundation [47] were fragments of reused post-medieval peg tile (fabrics 2586 and 2276) and unfrogged red brick (fabrics 3033 and 3046). The surviving dimensions of the bricks would be consistent with a Tudor date, although both are reused. The yellow shelly mortar used to bond the foundation is most commonly observed during the 16th or 17th century. Later re-surfacing layer [37] included post-medieval peg tile (fabrics 2276 and 3090) and a late medieval /transitional green glazed Flemish floor tile (fabric 1678), together dating from c.1480 to 1550, although could have been re-used.

The Phase 6.3 drainage gullies produced small assemblages of transitional and early post-medieval peg tile (fabrics 2586 and 2276) and Tudor brick (fabric 3046) dating to the late 15th or 16th century, some of which are abraded and may be re-deposited. The occupation layers associated with this phase also produced late medieval / transitional peg tile (fabrics 2271 and 2587) but proportionally larger quantities of early post-medieval material, primarily peg tile (fabrics 2276 and 3090) but also another fragment of Tudor red brick (fabric 3033).

External yard surface [6]/[68], later re-surfacing layer [5] and levelling layer [32]/[65]/[80], attributed to Phases 6.4 and 6.5, also include medieval and late medieval/ transitional roof tile and brick but are again predominantly comprised of early post-medieval material. The same range of peg tile and brick

fabrics were recorded, with the medieval assemblage including a further fragment of Flemish-type yellow brick (fabric 3031). The unfrogged red bricks are again consistent with a Tudor date, c.45 to 50mm thick (fabrics 3033 and 3046).

Phase 7 (Late 17th to Early 18th century)

The relatively modest Phase 7 assemblage, primarily recovered from horticultural deposits ([4]/[27]/[28]/[29]/[77]), is largely comprised of post-medieval peg tile in the same ubiquitous fine, sandy and iron rich fabrics (2276, 2586 and 2587). A smaller number of brick fragments were also recovered, unfrogged red 3033 and 3046 types. Although fragmented, the surviving dimensions indicate they are early examples. A couple of residual medieval and transitional peg tiles were also present. The material from layer [4] is particularly fresh, including semi or near complete peg tiles, probably derived directly from the demolition of a structure in relatively close proximity. Post-medieval peg tile and brick was also recovered from pit fill [7], in addition to a single fragment of pantile post-dating c.1630 (fabric 2279).

Phase 8 (Early to Mid-18th century)

Six brick samples were taken from Building 2 (foundation [30]/[31]), all very homogenous unfrogged handmade orange 3033 types. These all pre-date c.1700 and none of the sampled bricks are evidently re-used. Taken together with the yellow shelly mortar used as bonding, this would suggest the foundation was probably constructed during the 17th century, although a date into the early 18th century is possible, particularly if re-use can be demonstrated in the in-situ remains.

Phase 9 (Mid to Late 18th century)

The small Phase 9 assemblage is comprised of the same range of post-medieval peg tile, pantile and brick observed in earlier phases, at least some of which is likely to be re-deposited.

Phase 10 (19th century)

Masonry samples comprise the majority of the Phase 10 ceramic building material assemblage, although a small quantity of loose material was also retrieved. The fill of cesspit [64] produced the largest group including four Dutch paving bricks, pantiles (fabrics 2279 and 3094) and peg tiles but the presence of a London stock brick (fabric 3035) indicates deposition post-dates c.1770.

A number of different brick types were used to construct cesspit [1012]/ [1019]. Unfrogged 17th- or early 18th-century bricks were sampled from masonry [1012] (fabrics 3033 and 3032nr3033), but they

are evidently re-used and the grey lime mortar containing flecks of brick and charcoal used to bond them suggest construction occurred during the later 18th or even early 19th century. By contrast the samples from masonry [1019] were frogged 3032 type bricks dating to the late 18th or early 19th century, at least one of which had been reused. Cesspit [1013], abutting [1012]/[1019], was built from unfrogged purple 3034nr3033 and 3034 bricks with partially yellow skins. The latter are of 18th-century date, possibly extending into the early 19th century, but at least one has been reused. An 18th-century date is also likely for the 3032nr3033 bricks sampled from boundary wall [1014], overlying cesspit [1012]/[1019], but these are again reused so a later date is possible.

Yellow skinned frogged 3032 type bricks were sampled from masonry foundations [85/[86], abutted to south of the Mitre Public House. The bricks date to the late 18th or early 19th century, but at least one is re-used and the use of a hard brown cement mortar indicate a date post-1796. The off white lime mortar containing flecks of brick and charcoal used to bond cesspit [1047], would also suggest a later construction date than the unfrogged 3032nr3033 bricks used would suggest, sometime during the late 18th or even early 19th century. The property boundary foundation butted onto this cesspit ([1046]), is also dated to the late 18th or early 19th century, constructed from unfrogged 3034 type bricks and bonded with a grey lime mortar containing flecks of brick and charcoal.

The transitional unfrogged 3032nr3033 brick from foundation [1011] dates from the late 17th to early 18th century but has again been re-used in this feature. The white lime, sand and gravel mortar is not diagnostic of date.

Phase 11 (20th century)

A residual pantile fragment and two non-diagnostic fragments from a stoneware sanitary ware form represent the only finds from Phase 11 features.

**Significance and recommendations for further work**

As largely well paralleled, and in some instances re-deposited, the majority of the assemblage warrants no further analysis or discussion, representing little more than dating evidence for the features it was derived from. This includes the brick samples taken from in-situ structural remains. The small medieval assemblage is of some interest, providing further evidence for activity of this date in the locality, but as with the later building material, is typical of that previously identified in Islington (Sabel 2000, 106-7).

| Context | Number | Weight | Date range of the CBM | | Latest dated CBM | | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | - | 1450 | 1900 | 1666 | 1900 | 1700-1900 |
| 4 | 17 | 4445 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 5 | 3 | 705 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700 |
| 6 | 4 | 995 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800 |
| 7 | 6 | 1062 | 1200 | 1900 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630-1700 |
| 9 | 8 | 3101 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700 |
| 11 | 3 | 299 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 13 | 2 | 167 | 1240 | 1600 | 1240 | 1600 | 1400-1600 |
| 26 | 10 | 2963 | 50 | 1900 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630-1700 |
| 27 | 1 | 180 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 28 | 6 | 682 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 29 | 3 | 1465 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700+ |
| **30** | **3** | **-** | **1450** | **1700** | **1450** | **1700** | **1500-1700 (17th?)** |
| **31** | **3** | | **1450** | **1700** | **1450** | **1700** | **1500-1700 (17th?)** |
| 32 | 14 | 10865 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700 |
| 37 | 4 | 676 | 1200 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1550 |
| 38 | 4 | 363 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 41 | 5 | 354 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 43 | 3 | 351 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| **47** | **14** | **4416** | **1180** | **1950** | **1480** | **1950** | **1500-1700** |
| 48 | 3 | 667 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 50 | 2 | 53 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1400-1500 |
| 51 | 1 | 25 | 1200 | 1800 | 1200 | 1800 | 1400-1500 |
| 52 | 3 | 352 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180-1500 |
| 53 | 4 | 640 | 1180 | 1800 | 1240 | 1800 | 1240-1500 |
| 63 | 10 | 3347 | 1180 | 1940 | 1770 | 1940 | 1770-1800/50 |
| 65 | 8 | 2480 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800 |
| 68 | 5 | 1619 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 69 | 1 | 61 | 1200 | 1800 | 1200 | 1800 | 1400-1600 |
| 70 | 2 | 120 | 1200 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 72 | 7 | 517 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1400-1600 |
| 77 | 3 | 233 | 1240 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 80 | 5 | 3335 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 14801600 |
| 81 | 4 | 285 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 82 | 14 | 2205 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **85** | **2** | **-** | **1666** | **1900** | **1666** | **1900** | **1796-1900** |
| **86** | **1** | **-** | **1666** | **1900** | **1666** | **1900** | **1750-1900** |
| 87 | 14 | 1756 | 1200 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 89 | 11 | 1159 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1600 |
| 90 | 1 | 67 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 92 | 3 | 165 | 50 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180-1500 |
| 1005 | 2 | 48 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 1006 | 1 | 33 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 1007 | 2 | 35 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1725 |
| 1008 | 1 | 32 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| **1011** | **2** | **-** | **1664** | **1725** | **1664** | **1725** | **1664-1800** |
| **1012** | **2** | **-** | **1450** | **1725** | **1664** | **1725** | **1700-1800** |
| **1013** | **2** | **-** | **1664** | **1900** | **1666** | **1900** | **1700-1800** |
| **1014** | **2** | **-** | **1664** | **1725** | **1664** | **1725** | **1664-1800** |
| **1019** | **2** | **-** | **1664** | **1900** | **1664** | **1900** | **1750-1800/50** |
| 1027 | 1 | 14 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630-1850 |
| 1028 | 2 | 368 | 1240 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 1035 | 1 | 9 | 1240 | 1900 | 1240 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| **1046** | **2** | **-** | **1666** | **1900** | **1666** | **1900** | **1700-1900** |
| **1047** | **2** | **-** | **1664** | **1900** | **1664** | **1900** | **1700-1900** |
| 1054 | 1 | 393 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 1055 | 1 | 25 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |

Table 2: CBM spot dating table. Masonry contexts highlighted in **bold**.

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# APPENDIX 6: STONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

The following pieces of stone were recovered from the archaeological investigations.

[26] Ashlar Caen stone 3119 probably medieval 1634g
[32] base of large mortar bowl in quarr stone 941g 450mm across 10th to 12th century; also x 2 ragstone rubble fragments 1603g
[47] 3117 chalk rubble 149g ragstone 1200g; 3111 fabric red sandstone Folkestone beds 157g reused in a medieval mortar 2470g; ragstone sparry x 3; Reigate rubble x 1 491g
[63] Paving slab York stone 3108 35mm 18th to 20th century 426g
[82] base of a second mortar bowl in Quarr stone 393g 10th to 12th century
[1018] White marble paving possibly Carrara 1082g probably post-medieval
[1028] Portland Whit Bed paving slab 336g post-1664

**Comments**

A review of the stone building material especially the materials used in medieval wall [47], flooring [32] and gravel layer [82] show a surprising array of stone types.

Of greatest interest are the two Quarr stone mortar bases from [32] and [82] an unusual rock type for London, with architectural use limited to the Tower of London (White Tower) and Westminster Abbey (Refectory Wall). Mortar bowls in this material are more ubiquitous but given that the Quarr stone “featherbed” quarries from the Isle of Wight run out of suitable stone by the 12th/13th century then these bowls must be originally have been Saxo-Norman or Norman in date and no later.

Other than the usual walling rubble stone materials (Ragstone, chalk) from [47] there is the presence of Reigate stone here which confirms that the wall is medieval or early post-medieval in date. Furthermore, the mortar type a soft brown chalky mortar is typical of late medieval to early post-medieval builds. Another medieval freestone type (Caen) was identified in a lump of ashlar from [26].

Of further interest is a lump of Ferruginous sandstone (Folkestone Beds) a material usually associated with later Roman masonry builds e.g. Roman Wall. The fragment of Carrara paving is also notable, probably of post-medieval date.

**Recommendations for Further Work**

Other than using the stone and attached mortar to date the medieval wall [47] and other features of the site, the main interest lies with the discovery of part of a large mortar bowl in Quarr stone from [32] and [82]. It is a rare rock type for London. Given that that the Quarr stone “featherbed” quarries from

the Isle of Wight run out of suitable stone by the 12th/13th century then these bowls must be originally have been Saxo-Norman or Norman in date. It is recommended that this item is drawn and a section on the use and suitability of stone in these large bowls in medieval towns is covered. Parallels need to found in London and beyond including the recent discovery at Oxford Greyfriars (Kevin Hayward pers. obs.).

# APPENDIX 7: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Over 200 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations, with the majority of pieces from the backfill of a post-medieval cesspit. The finds are catalogued in the table below, and will be discussed briefly by phase.

### Phase 5: Agricultural layer (1340-1480)

Only a handful of corroded iron lumps and a possible nail were recovered from this phase.

### Phase 6.2: Early post-medieval building (1500-1550)

The only finds from this phase were three probable iron nails.

### Phase 6.3: Occupation deposits (1550-1600)

A handful of identifiable finds from the occupation deposits include an iron wall hook (SF 1), an iron buckle (SF 5), a possible pair of scissors (SF 3) and a copper-alloy rondel dagger plate (SF 7). The wall hook has parallels in other medieval and early modern finds (cf. Egan 1998, fig. 36 no. 57); the rondel dagger, a low quality weapon may date back to the late 14th and 15th centuries but continues in use into the 1500s (Egan 2005, 188; cf. Ward Perkins 1940, 42-47 and plate viii nos. 2-6).

### Phase 6.4: Clay and gravel surface outside building (1600-1650)

A rose farthing of Charles I (minted 1636-1649), residual in Phase 10, would belong to this phase (SF 112).

### Phase 6.5: Tile spread sealing building (mid-17th century)

The only identifiable finds from this phase are two cut lengths of copper-alloy wire (SF 6).

### Phase 10: Post-medieval structures (19th century)

The largest assemblage of finds was recovered from the backfill of cesspit [1012] and is particularly dominated by objects manufactured of bone and ivory. They include two handled brushes, for brushing shoes or clothing (SF 100 and 109) and two toothbrushes (SF 108 and 110), along with

several segments of lathe-turned bone and ivory objects with as yet unknown functions. Two ivory segments may originate from the same object; one, decorated with a band of palmette-like decoration, retains the base of a threaded finial (SF 101), while the other is drilled longitudinally at both ends and also threaded (SF 102). A further enigmatic bone segment is lathe-turned with spiral decoration, and might be a handle from something like a baby's rattle (SF 121). Two further worked bone segments may originate from similar objects, or represent unfinished pieces (SF 106-107). A cattle phalange is drilled with a small hole through the proximal end (SF 141). Two small but solid mother of pearl discs have no obvious function; both have a concave drilled nick at the edge, and may be inlays or unfinished objects (SF 114). Besides these enigmatic pieces, household and personal objects are represented by a bone cutlery handle (SF 122), a probable textile implement of bone (SF 111), a slate pencil (SF 105) and the fragment of a tortoise-shell hair comb (SF 113).

Of particular interest from this phase is a large cache of lead-alloy printing types, with altogether at least 80 individual examples (SF 120). The types were associated with a large number of lead alloy straps. Around 70 complete straps all seemingly measure c.20 x 90mm; there are also numerous fragmented and corroded straps present. The function of the straps, which are very thin, is unclear, but their association with the printing types, also of lead alloy, may suggest they are some form of manufacturing waste.

**Phase 11: Existing and modern structures**

A highly corroded copper-alloy coin, likely a residual 19th-century halfpenny, was recovered from this phase (SF 104).

**Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work**

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. Here, particularly interesting assemblages are provided by the early modern finds from the Phase 6.3 occupation deposits, but also the 19th-century material from cesspit [1012]. While the need to integrate material culture in studies of the lives of ordinary Londoners in the 19th century has long been recognised, later post-medieval finds remain marginal in publication (Nixon *et al.* 2001, 70-71). Besides well-established categories like brushes and toothbrushes, the cesspit group includes less known products of bone and ivory, the plastic of its time, as well as the interesting assemblage of printing types and possible manufacturing waste associated with the production of these. Both groups of finds would benefit from further research and publication. For the purpose of publication, also, some objects from the earlier phases will need x-raying to aid full interpretation.

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ALE14: Table of metal and small finds

| Phase 5: agricultural layer (1340-1480) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **context** | **SF** | **description** | **pot date** | **recommendations** |
| 52 | | iron ?objects; four heavily corroded lumps | 1480-1500 (1340-1350) | x-ray |
| 90 | | iron ?nail | n/a | x-ray |

| Phase 6.2: Early post-medieval building (1500-1550) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **context** | **SF** | **description** | **pot date** | **recommendations** |
| 41 | | iron ?nails; two corroded lumps | 1480-1500 | x-ray |
| 87 | | iron nail; L 50mm | 1480-1600 | x-ray |

| Phase 6.3: Occupation deposits (1550-1600) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **context** | **SF** | **description** | **pot date** | **recommendations** |
| 11 | 1 | iron wall hook; small with curved arm and stub for fixing; L 70mm | 1480-1550 | x-ray |
| | 2 | iron pin/spike; heavily corroded; L 220mm | 1480-1550 | x-ray |
| | 3 | iron ?scissors; parallel tapering and pointed blades, corroded together; L 115mm+ | 1480-1550 | x-ray |
| 43 | | iron ?nail; corroded and incomplete | n/a | x-ray |
| 48 | 7 | copper-alloy rondel dagger plate; diam. 44mm with central triangular hole | 1480-1500 | |
| | 5 | iron buckle; complete with pin but heavily corroded; W 40mm; L 30mm | 1480-1500 | x-ray |
| | | iron ?objects; three heavily corroded lumps | 1480-1500 | x-ray |
| 81 | | iron ?strap; incomplete and heavily corroded; W 20mm | 1400-1550 | x-ray |

| Phase 6.5: Tile spread sealing building (mid-17th century) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **context** | **SF** | **description** | **pot date** | **recommendations** |
| 32 | 6 | copper-alloy wire; two cut lengths; gauge 1.7mm; L 100 and 155mm | 1480-1600 | |
| 65 | | iron ?object; heavily corroded lump | 1580-1700 | x-ray |
| 80 | | iron ?object; heavily corroded lump | 1480-1600 | x-ray |

| Phase 10: Post-medieval structures (19th century) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **context** | **SF** | **description** | **pot date** | **recommendations** |
| 1018 | 100 | bone brush; complete with rectangular wire-drawn head and spade-shaped handle; L 165mm; brush head 25 x 80mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 101 | ivory lathe-turned implement; segment only with decorative band of palmettes above a collar at one end, with set-back threaded centre; other end hollow with snapped-off sides above transverse circular perforation; diam. 10mm; L 73mm+; part of SF 102? | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | 102 | ivory lathe-turned implement; both ends flat with circular opening threaded inside; diam. 10mm; L 92mm+; part of SF 101? | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | 103 | copper-alloy pin; sturdy with ?solid head; gauge 1.1mm; L 42mm | 1830-1840 | x-ray |
| | 105 | slate pencil; incomplete with pointed working end; diam. 6mm; L 80mm+ | 1830-1840 | |
| | 106 | bone lathe-turned object; split segment only with remnants of collar at one end and transverse perforation at the other; diam. 9mm; L 40mm+; similar to ?ivory objects SF 101-102 | 1830-1840 | further ident. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 107 | bone ?object; splinter only with polished surface and saw mark across; L 55mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 108 | bone toothbrush; complete with wire-drawn narrow rectangular head; thickened teardrop handle with end cut flat and perforated longitudinally; L 136mm | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | 109 | bone brush; complete with rectangular trepanned head and spatula-shaped handle; L 146mm; brush head 23 x 65mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 110 | bone toothbrush; complete with trepanned narrow rectangular head and flat handle with rounded end; L 165mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 111 | bone lathe-turned implement; thickened shaft with moulded knop at one end; other end perforated longitudinally; widest diam. 6mm; L 60mm; ?textile implement | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | 112 | Charles I rose farthing (1636-1649); residual from Phase 6.4 | 1830-1840 | |
| | 113 | ?tortoiseshell comb; fragment only of fixing comb of keratinous material; L 30mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 114 | two small mother-of-pearl discs; both with a partial drilled perforation at the edge; diam. 10mm; thickness 1.5 and 3mm; ?inlays | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | 116 | piece of brain coral; at least one drilled hole present; L 100mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 118 | copper-alloy pins; ten, mostly with flat machine-stamped heads; one with a Caple Type C spherical head; one with a decorative curled end and one with ?glass setting; also an incomplete copper-alloy lace-chape | 1830-1840 | |
| | 119 | copper-alloy ?hollow finial with set-back perforated lug; L 20mm; diam. 6mm | 1830-1840 | x-ray |
| | 120 | lead-alloy printing types; 60 individual; L 23-25mm; W 3mm; thickness 1.5-2.5mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 121 | bone lathe-turned spiral handle; segment only with remnants of central drilled hole at one end; diam. 10mm; L 45mm+; possibly handle from baby's rattle | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | 141 | worked bone; 1st cattle phalange drilled through proximal end | 1830-1840 | further ident. |
| | | bone cutlery handle for tanged implement; split section only; diam. 13mm; L 85mm+ | 1830-1840 | |
| | | lead-alloy straps; L 90mm; W 20mm; thickness 0.5-1mm; c.70 complete and numerous corroded or incomplete; associated with a further 20 printing types as SF 120 | 1830-1840 | |

| **Phase 11: Existing and modern structures (** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **context** | **SF** | **description** | **pot date** | **recommendations** |
| 1005 | 104 | copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded ?halfpenny | 1830-1840 | x-ray |

# APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

## Introduction

This site is situated on the south side of Almeida Street and just west of Upper Street approximately 2 kilometres to the north of the north-western part of the Roman/medieval City of London. The various stages of excavation were located within or adjacent to the former Mitre public house at 130 Upper Street, the earlier evaluation (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) within the area of the public house, followed by a large scale mitigation phase (Trench 4, expanding on Trenches 1 and 3) to the south and then further evaluation trenches (5 to 11) to the north. An early gravel surface was truncated by a medieval quarry pit and ditches with fills dated to the 11th/12th centuries (Phase 3) in turn cut by two parallel east-west orientated ditches (Phase 4). These were covered by a type of horticultural soil (Phase 5) in fact observed throughout the excavation trenches and generally dated to the later medieval period (14/15th centuries). A building was constructed fronting onto Upper Street in the 16th century, as shown in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, with the initial levelling deposits (Phase 6.1) followed by construction features (Phase 6.2), occupation levels (Phase 6.3), some modifications including an external clay and gravel surface (Phase 6.4) and all eventually overlain by a tile spread (Phase 6.5) dating to the 17th century. The latter probably denoting the further development of the area following the demolition of this building. Indeed, this structure was covered by further levelling (Phase 7) and another building (Phase 8), various deposits (Phase 9), all dated to the 18th century, and penultimately by further structures, including cess pits (Phase 10) associated with 19th-century development. The site culminated with modern levels including 20th-century construction (Phase 11).

Bones were found throughout the medieval and post-medieval sequence, the vast majority arising from the latter deposits. All of these bones were recovered by hand. While a number of bulk samples were taken, in particular from the Phase 3 and 4 ditches, these provided extremely minimal bone collections. Single unidentifiable fragments were each recovered from fills [95] and [92] representing samples from ditches [96] (Phase 3) and [93] (Phase 4). The hand collected assemblage was generally well preserved and minimally fragmented.

## 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. The sample collections were washed

through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

**Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a grand total of 362 hand collected animal bones; these found in Phase 4 through to Phase 9, with the exception of the construction Phase 8 (see Table 1). A large proportion of the bones were taken from the mitigation Trench 4, these located in the central eastern part of the site. However, a notable collection was also retrieved from Trench 7, this towards the north-east.

| **Phase:** | **4** | **5** | **6.1** | **6.2** | **6.3** | **6.4** | **6.5** | **7** | **9** | **10** | **All** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trench** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 20 |
| 3 | | 15 | | | 19 | 3 | | 1 | | | 38 |
| 4 | 1 | 13 | 38 | 25 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 29 | 49 | 5 | 191 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | 113 | 113 |
| **Grand Total** | **1** | **28** | **38** | **25** | **36** | **8** | **9** | **50** | **49** | **118** | **362** |

Table 1. Distribution of site collections by phase and trench

Medieval (Phases 3 and 5)

The fill [53] of quarry pit [55] in Phase 4 provided a single bone (a cattle maxillary fragment) while a more substantial collection was retrieved from an extensive layer designated as a horticultural soil in Phase 5. The latter collection was principally composed of cattle and cattle-size bones although there was also some sheep/goat, pig and chicken (see Table 2). A general mix of cattle parts signifies the deposition of general processing and food waste. This species was also represented in Phase 5 by a phalange form a juvenile animal, probably a veal calf.

| **Phase:** | **4** | **5** | **6.1** | **6.2** | **6.3** | **6.4** | **6.5** | **7** | **9** | **10** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 1 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 6 |
| Equid | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cattle-size | | 13 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 25 |
| Sheep/Goat | | 5 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 17 | 13 |
| Pig | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Sheep-size | | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 37 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dog | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rabbit | | | | | 2 | | | | | 5 |
| Small mammal | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Chicken | | 1 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Chicken-size | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Goose-size | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mallard | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Plaice | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Herring | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Amphibian | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| **Grand Total** | 1 | 28 | 38 | 25 | 36 | 8 | 9 | 50 | 49 | 118 |

Table 2. Hand collected species abundance by phase

Early post-medieval (Phase 6)

This phase provided a somewhat larger collection of bones, these associated with the 16th century building (Phases 6.1 to 6.4). The species abundance pattern now seems to show approximately similar quantities of cattle and sheep/goat with some pig and other food species – rabbit and mallard (probably domestic duck). There is again a mix of parts, here referring to each of the two main species. Notably 9 out of the 29 cattle bones amongst these phases are from juvenile animals, indicative no doubt of the importance of veal in the local diet. This contrasts with the generally adult nature of the remaining cattle contingent. The sheep/goat bones follow the latter trend with a predominance or possibly the exclusive presence of adult individuals.

Late post-medieval (Phases 7, 9 and 10)

The similar abundance of cattle and sheep/goat appears to be shifting in these later collections to a dominance of the latter species, with some variation but certainly by Phase 10. Both the Phase 7 and 9 collections (both dating to the 18th century) are generally taken from dump levels, while the latest collection (19th century) is almost entirely derived from the fills of the brick-lined cesspit [1012]. This feature was located in Trench 8, just to the north of the Mitre Public House. The Phase 7 and Phase 9 assemblages both appear to show a common trait - a specific bias towards cattle and, in particular, sheep head parts. Combining the two collections these parts account for 22 out of the 39 cattle bones and 26 out of the 36 sheep/goat bones. This may signify butchers waste or, considering the minor quantity of bones, possibly processing waste from some nearby kitchen, perhaps associated with an eating house or large domestic dwelling. Obviously as this occurs in two separate phases, this may suggest some continuation of utilisation and deposition practices. A notable difference compared to

the underlying Phase 6 collection is the poorer representation of veal bones amongst these collections, indeed there are none.

The concentration of bones from the Phase 10 cesspit consist of the more usual mix of domesticate skeletal parts alongside a greater range of food species than previously exhibited at this site, with a notable proportion of rabbit, poultry and fish. There is clear evidence for the lateness of this collection, as shown by a number of cattle bones from large individuals plus a selection of sawn cattle-size ribs. Their size no doubt signifies the presence of improved stock, these entering the London meat markets from the latter part of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th centuries, this same period also witnessing the use of the saw as a butcher's tool (see Rixson 2000, 215; Albarella 2003, 74).

**Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The bone evidence essentially dates from the late medieval through to the 19th century. There is undoubtedly a greater potential for comparison between the larger collections from the post-medieval levels, these corresponding to the 15th/16th- and 18th-century households and then 19th-century development. None of these bone assemblages are large but nonetheless they do correspond to data gathered from contemporary collections elsewhere in this general area, as for example from Caroone House on the western side of the City and then from 11 Ironmonger Row, just north of the City (Rielly in prep a; 2015). These comparisons include a change towards sheep/goat numerical predominance by the early post-medieval era, invariably representing adult individuals associated with a greater usage of veal, the usage of mutton increasing still further by the 18th/19th centuries. Bones were recovered from the nearby and contemporary (late medieval through to later post-medieval) site at Islington Green (Armitage 2000) but this was insufficiently detailed to offer much comparison apart from stating the general use of beef and mutton, alongside some pork as well as poultry and game (rabbit and hare). This, it was suggested, was fairly typical of urban households during this period (as mentioned in Wilson 1973, 100-1).

There is no obvious indication of affluence amongst the collections from this site, although it could perhaps be intimated that the concentration of head parts from Phases 7/9 may represent waste from kitchens possibly associated with affluent households.

It is recommended that further work should be carried out on this assemblage in readiness for the publication report in order to elaborate on the aforementioned comparisons with contemporary site assemblages. In addition, there is a reasonable amount of age data and several of the bones show butchery marks. This evidence should also be included in this comparative analysis.

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# APPENDIX 9: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

## Introduction

This report reports on the findings of the assessment of bulk samples taken from ditches and a gravel deposit at the site of the former Almeida Sorting Office in Islington Village. The aim of this assessment is to determine the environmental potential of these samples and to indicate whether any further work is recommended.

## Methodology

Five bulk samples of between 16 and 45 litres of sediment were processed using the flotation method. The samples were taken from the contexts outlined in Table 1. Samples were processed using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved and sorted to extract any artefacts and organic remains not separated during the flotation process. The fine fraction (<1mm) was discarded as it was deemed sterile. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates the category of material is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates occurrence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of the material type (>100 items). The results for this stage of the assessment are presented in Table 2. Once the residue had been sorted and any artefacts removed the remainder was discarded.

The >300µm floated fractions were dried and then scanned using a low-power binocular microscope for the presence of environmental remains including seeds, charred grains, molluscs, small animal bone and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. The results of this assessment are presented in Table 3.

## Results and Discussion

### Residues

Review of the heavy residues yielded very sparse amounts of valuable material, with sample <11> containing no artefacts at all. Samples <10>, <12>, <13> and <14> contained wood charcoal fragments between 1mm and 5mm in length, small enough to hinder any further identification. Burnt flint was identified in samples <10>, <12> and <14>, with no more than 10 small fragments in any one of these samples. Burned and unburned bone shards were also found in samples <10> and <12> though these are likely too fragmented to be of diagnostic value. Several small fragments of pottery

were extracted from samples <13>, which have been passed onto the relevant specialist for further assessment.

**Flots**

All of the flot residues assessed produced wood charcoal in varying abundances, though the majority of these fragments are so small that they cannot be identified to species level. With the exception of sample <11> uncharred seeds were also present throughout (Table 3); with the highest abundance being in samples <10> and <14>, the former was dominated by flowering plant taxa such as *Rubus Fruticosus* (European Blackberry) and the latter by tree species predominantly *Betula Pendula* (Silver Birch) and Pine. Small concentrations of charred seeds were also found in all samples except for sample <12>. Some of the identified species, such as *Chenopodium* and *Rumex* may be intrusive species introduced as a result of bioturbation.

Samples <10>, <11>, <13> and <14> also contained charred grain which, though largely poorly preserved and in many cases having the surface features obscured by residual matrix material, have been tentatively identified as being Wheat, Rye and Barley. The largest concentration of charred cereal was found in sample <13>, with fairly frequent to frequent abundances of Wheat and Barley. No glume bases or rachis were present in these samples, which may suggest that the grains were processed off site.

Two of the samples (<13> and <14>) contained single occurrences of *Vertigo pygmaea*, commonly referred to as the "crested vertigo" snail, a terrestrial gastropod typically know to inhabit grassland environments (Chappell *et al.* 1971). One very small animal bone (<2mm in length) was also extracted from sample <11> which is thought to be from a rodent, though the species has not been identified (K. Rielly pers comm.). Samples <13> and <14> contained small fragments of insect remains, though not enough in high enough abundances to indicate the occurrence of a significantly waterlogged or arid environment.

**Recommendations for Further Work**

On the preliminary phasing the samples assessed appear to derive from contexts dated to the early medieval and medieval periods.

Analysis of these samples has indicated that the potential for further environmental recovery is limited, therefore additional study is not recommended. The relative abundances of useful material are fairly low, and preservation of charred seeds and wood is generally poor providing limited information on environment or economy. There is also possible evidence of contamination in the macrofossil record.

**Bibliography**

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Table 1: Context information for environmental samples, ALE14

| **Sample Number** | **Context** | **Feature Type** |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 92 | East to west orientated ditch |
| 11 | 94 | Dirty gravel layer between ditches |
| 12 | 95 | South-west to north-east ditch fill |
| 13 | 75 | Fill of east to west orientated ditch |
| 14 | 101 | Fill of north-east to south-west orientated ditch |

Table 2: Assessment of residues, ALE14

| | | | | Residue | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample number | Context number | Feature | Volume (litres) | Charcoal (2-4mm) | Seeds/grain | Shells | Bone | Building material | Artefacts |
| 10 | 92 | | 27 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 (frags) | 0 | Fragments of pottery (1) Slag (1) Burnt flint (1) |
| 11 | 94 | | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No finds |
| 12 | 95 | | 32 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 (burnt frag) | 0 | Burnt flint (1) |
| 13 | 75 | | 33 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Fragments of pottery (1) |
| 14 | 101 | | 45 | 1 | Chaff fragments (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | Burnt flint (1) |

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Table 3: Assessment of flots, ALE14

| Sample number | Context number | Feature | Volume (litres) | Flot | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Vol (ml) | Charcoal <1mm | Seeds (uncharred) | Seeds (charred) | Grains | Mollusca | Other |
| 10 | 92 | | 27 | 62 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | NO FINDS |
| 11 | 94 | | 16 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Small animal bone (1) |
| 12 | 95 | | 32 | 25 | 3 (4 discarded) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | NO FINDS |
| 13 | 75 | | 33 | 43 | 3 (4 discarded) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Possible insect remains (1) |
| 14 | 101 | | 45 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Possible insect remains (1) |

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Table 4: Identification of charred and uncharred plant remains, ALE14

| **Sample Number** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Charcoal Abundance <1mm (1-4)* | | | | |
| **Uncharred seeds** | 3 | 2 | 3 (4 disc) | 3 (4 disc) | 2 |
| *Drosera Anglica* | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chenopodium sp.* | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rubus Fruticosus* | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Sambucus sp.* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ficus Carica* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Carex sp.* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Brassica sp.* | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Sinapis Type* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Betula Pendula* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| *Descurainia sp.* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Persicaria sp.* | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rosaceae spp.* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Pinus sp.* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| **Charred Seeds** | | | | | |
| *Pimpinella sp.* | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rumex sp.* | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| *Ficus Carica* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Stellaria sp.* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Phacelia tanacetifolia* | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ligustrum type* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chenopodium sp.* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| *Brassicaceae spp.* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| *Apiaceae spp.* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Carex sp.* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| *Betula Pendula* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **Charred Grain** | | | | | |
| *Triticum spp.* | 2 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| *Hordeum sp.* | 2 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 0 |
| *Secale Cereale* | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | |
| Too charred to ID accurately | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Charred chaff (no ID) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaff | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Other | | | 2 seed casings poss Carex | | 7 seed casings poss Carex |

# APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

## OASIS ID: preconst1-271541

**Project details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | An archaeological evaluation and excavation at Islington Square |
| Short description of the project | The archaeological evaluation and excavations recorded archaeological evidence dating from the 11th century to the modern period. The archaeological investigation found evidence of early medieval activity in the eastern part of the site where re-deposited terrace gravel formed a man made surface probably part of the predecessor of modern Upper Street dating to the 11th century or earlier. The re-deposited gravels were truncated between the 11th and 14th century by two phases of ditches the latest phase of which (Phase 4) were interpreted as field/property boundary ditches. The ditches were later overlain by a horticultural layer dated between 1340 and 1480. During the first half of the 16th century Building 1 was constructed. Development of the area immediately to the west of Building 1 was indicated by the insertion of a clay and gravel layer laid down in order to consolidate this area for use as an external yard. Later modifications to Building 1 included replacement of this external section by a larger exterior yard with a surface of re-used roof tiles forming the floor level. The later post-medieval development of the site on its eastern side consisted of the construction of the Mitre Public House during the early 19th century and the later erection of buildings to the south of the Pub all of which were recorded during the excavation and evaluation. |
| Project dates | Start: 01-12-2014 End: 27-10-2015 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | ALE14 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status (other) | Conservation Zone CA19 |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing |
| Monument type | DITCHES Medieval |
| Monument type | MASONRY Post Medieval |
| Monument type | CESS PITS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | SMALL FINDS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | "'Part Excavation"' |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |

**Project location**

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON ISLINGTON ISLINGTON ISLINGTON SQUARE, 5 ALMEIDA STREET AND 129 UPPER STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON, LONDON N1 ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION |
| Study area | 4000 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 3164 8395 51.538585640484 -0.101653220357 51 32 18 N 000 06 05 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 35.49m Max: 36.41m |

**Project creators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project design originator | Peter Moore |
| Project director/manager | Peter Moore |
| Project supervisor | Ireneo Grosso/Douglas Killock/Ian Cipin |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Sager House (Almeida) Limited |

**Project archives**

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Contents | "Survey" |
| Digital Media available | "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Survey " |

**Project bibliography 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | ISLINGTON SQUARE, 5 ALMEIDA STREET AND 129 UPPER STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON, LONDON N1 ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Grosso, I. |
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| Place of issue or publication | London |
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