



**C257 ARCHAEOLOGY CENTRAL**  
**Interim Statement**  
**Archaeological Evaluation**  
**Farringdon Eastern Ticket Hall (XSF10)**

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## 1 Introduction

This Interim Report covers an archaeological evaluation at the location of the future Crossrail Farringdon Eastern Ticket Hall, by C257 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA).

This was carried out between 21/7/11 and 13/09/11 and supervised by MOLA Senior Archaeologist Sam Pfizenmaier.

It was recorded under event code (sitecode) XSF10.

This document is an interim statement of the results of the fieldwork one week after the end of fieldwork. More extensive background, results, and conclusions will be included in the Fieldwork Report which will be submitted within six weeks of the end of fieldwork (Crossrail, *Archaeology, Specification for Evaluation & Mitigation (including Watching Brief, Doc. No. CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, v 5.0, 13.07.11)*).

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with:

- A Crossrail **Site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SS-WSI)**: *Farringdon Station, Site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation, Doc. No. CR-SD-FAR-EN-SY-0001 Version 6, 20.11.09*
- An **Addendum to the WSI**: Package C136 – *Farringdon Station, Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation: Trial Trench Evaluation, Watching Brief & Detailed Excavation – Eastern Ticket Hall (XSF10), Doc. No. C136-SWN-T1-XAP-M123\_WS098-00001 Revision 1.0, 12.10.10*
- An **Archaeological Method Statement**: MOLA, *Farringdon Station Archaeological Evaluation: Eastern Ticket Hall Document Number: C257-MLA-T1-GMS-CRG02-00001 Version 5, 13/07/11*

## 2 Aims and Objectives

### 2.1 Research Aims

The original aims and objectives were listed in the SS-WSI Farringdon Station (Doc. No. CR-SD-FAR-EN-SY-0001, see section 1) and stated that 'Archaeological investigation and mitigation within the Crossrail worksites for Farringdon Station have the potential to contribute to the research themes set out below':

*Evidence for burials and/or features associated with the Charterhouse burial ground may contribute to the following research aims:*

- Understanding life expectancy, origins and belief, seen through studying health, diet and disease, and preparing models for future research;
- Considering the relationship between cemeteries and major or minor roads, in terms of symbolism, status, privacy and convenience; and
- Understanding the differences, if any, between burial practices in the city and outlying cemeteries. Understanding the differences, if any, between burial practices in the city and outlying cemeteries.

*Archaeological remains associated with post-medieval extra-mural development may contribute to the following aim:*

- Contributing to our understanding of the creation of the London suburbs with direct contribution to today's aspirations for an urban regeneration

### 2.2 Fieldwork Objectives

The overall objectives of the evaluation were to establish the nature, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains that will be impacted upon by the development.

The task-specific aims and objectives from the Addendum to the WSI (Doc. No. C136-SWN-T1-XAP-M123\_WS098-00001, see section 1) which relate to the evaluation are:

1. Trial Trench Evaluation will refine the extent and significance of the archaeological resource and inform further mitigation measures.

Specifically, the archaeological investigations have the potential to recover:

- Remains of Roman extra-mural activity, potentially including field systems
- Burials from the Outer Cemetery of medieval charterhouse, and other associated features
- Medieval occupation features, and possibly buildings, from the expansion of extra-mural settlement in the West Smithfield area following the establishment of the livestock market
- Post-medieval buildings and occupation features representing the creation and expansion of the extra-mural suburbs

### **3 Evaluation methodology**

The seven evaluation trenches were located by the Crossrail Archaeologist to form an adequate sample of the parts of the site where archaeology might survive, taking into account previous foundations and a lift pit, as well as disturbance from the underground railway cutting to the north of Trench 1.

Modern overburden was machine excavated and removed by the Principal Contractor (Laing O'Rourke) down to the first significant archaeological deposit under supervision of a MOLA Senior Archaeologist. In the case of Trench 1, the underlying archaeological deposits were excavated to the level of natural, exposing any cut features. These horizons were then recorded by MOLA (C257) to identify their survival, extent and significance. Access to Trench 6 was limited due to the depth and instability of unshored sections. Trench boxes were utilised in Trenches 1 to 3 when depths exceeded 1.2m bGL (below ground level). A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the Museum of London site recording manual (MoL 1994).

The locations of the Trenches were recorded by MOLA Geomatics by optical survey (Trenches 2 & 3 via a baseline set out by the Geomatics team in advance of excavation of those trenches). The survey utilised Crossrail London Survey Grid control stations, which were then tied into the OS. A Survey Report will be produced by MOLA Geomatics by 27 September. A professional photographic record of the site and significant finds will be produced by MOLA Photography.

## 4 Provisional Results

See

Fig 1 for trench locations

### 4.1 Trench 1



Photo 1, Trench 1, looking east. Ditch cut [57] truncating natural sandy gravels.

Trench 1	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall. Street level. South of Underground retaining wall
Dimensions	1.9m north to south and 3.1m east to west x 3.63m deep
LSG grid coordinates	82304 36535
OS National grid coordinates	531950 181823
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	17.11m OD (117.11m ATD)
Modern subsurface deposits	Retaining wall backfill/construction cut truncates to 13.93 OD (113.94m ATD)
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Ditch cut truncates to 13.46m OD (113.46m ATD)
Natural observed not truncated	Truncated natural terrace gravel observed at 13.87m OD (113.87m ATD).



Extent of modern truncation	A 19th-century construction cut had horizontally truncated to natural at 3m bGL.
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples</b>
Probable ditch: cuts [57]=[59] visible from 13.87m OD (113.87m ATD). Fills [56]=[58] Firm mid grey clay silt. Inclusions of Charcoal, Oyster/ bi-valve shells, animal bone and CBM	[58]: CBM provisionally late medieval/ early post med. {8} Bulk 201 [56]: {9} Bulk 201
<b>Interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>The majority of an east-west running ditch (or pit ?) had been accidentally removed during the groundworks contractor's machine excavation of modern overburden, prior to archaeological recording. It survived as cut features [57] &amp; [59]. This cut natural sandy gravels between 13.87m OD (113.87m ATD) and 13.46m OD (113.87m ATD). Running down the middle of the trench it sloped down gently from north to south, continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation, with a barely perceptible gradient. The fills [56] &amp; [58] were fairly homogenous and inorganic. The only potentially dateable finds consisted of undiagnostic ceramic building material (CBM) fragments [58].</p> <p>Nineteenth century made ground associated with the Underground retaining wall to the north overlay the ditch and continued up to ground level.</p> <p>A robust wall aligned north-south was encountered immediately to west of the trench at c 1m bGL during initial machine stripping (this resulted in the trench being relocated 2m further to the east). It is most likely that this wall was an abutment to the Underground retaining wall.</p>	

## 4.2 Trench 2



Photo 2, Trench 2, Looking north. Semi-terrestrial marsh like deposit [27] at 112.50m ATD, with 19th-century concrete and brick intrusion [8].

Trench 2	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall. Basement of 9 Hayne Street
Dimensions	4.40m north to south and 2.5m east to west x 1.2m deep. Trench Box inserted at 1.2m bGL .3.8m north to south and 2.0m east to west x 3.8m deep
LSG grid coordinates	82309 36525
OS National grid coordinates	531955 181814
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	15.08m OD (115.08m ATD)
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete basement footing max 0.5m thick
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 11.24m OD (111.24m ATD)
Natural observed not truncated	Weathered brickearth [30] at 11.75m OD (111.75m ATD), over light yellow brickearth [31] at 11.55m OD (111.55m ATD). Samples – [30]: <3>monolith
Extent of modern truncation	19th-century footings truncate to 3.3m bGL.

Archaeological remains	Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples
<p>Soft mottled greyish black silty clay [29] at 11.75m OD (111.75m ATD), with inclusions of oyster shell and large CBM fragments near top.</p> <p>Mixed boundary with brickearth [30] below, but sharp boundary with overlying [28].</p>	<p>[29]:</p> <p>&lt;3&gt; Monolith</p> <p>{5} Bulk 20l</p> <p>&lt;6&gt; Radiocarbon</p>
<p>Brownish grey silty clay [28] at 12.10m OD (112.10m ATD). Moderate inclusions of CBM, oyster shells, molluscs and animal bone. Wavy boundary with [27].</p>	<p>[28]: pot provisionally late medieval/early post-medieval</p> <p>&lt;2&gt; and &lt;3&gt; Monoliths</p> <p>{4} Bulk 20l</p>
<p>Soft plastic black organic silty clay at 12.50m OD (112.50m ATD). With frequent plant remains (including roots and wood), and moderate leather artefacts.</p>	<p>[27]: pot provisionally late medieval/early post-medieval. Leather shoes, belt, scabbard and hide: provisionally late medieval.</p> <p>{1} Bulk Sample 40l; &lt;2&gt; Monolith</p>
<p>Firm mid light brown silty clay [26] at 12.63m OD (112.63m ATD). Occasional charcoal, CBM, oyster shell and animal bone.</p>	<p>[26]: pot provisionally late medieval/ early post medieval</p>
<p>Coarse mid grey brown sandy silt [25] at 12.90m OD (112.90m ATD). Moderate animal bone, oyster shell, CBM, brick fragments and charcoal</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Firm blackish brown mixed sandy/silty clay [24] 13.52m OD (113.52m ATD)</p>	<p>[24]: post-medieval pot</p>
<p>Construction cut [23] at 13.28m OD (113.28m ATD) for two phases of brick culvert running SW-NE. The earliest [22] appears to be 18th-century, with a later addition [21] inserted at the western end.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Moderate mid brown clay silt [20] at 14.21m OD (114.21m ATD) with inclusions of animal bone, oyster shell, pea gravel, tile and CBM</p>	<p>[20]: pot-post-medieval</p>
<p>Brick structure [18] at 14.16m OD (114.16m ATD) with associated construction cut [19] and infill [17]</p>	<p>[17]: pot-post medieval</p>
<p>Brick structure at 14.58m OD (114.58m ATD): wall and associated footing [7] and construction cut [8].</p>	<p>none</p>

### Interpretation and summary

Contexts [31] & [30] are naturally formed windblown natural brickearth deposits. Overlying these are a series of waterlain horizons becoming increasingly wet and less humic with depth, formed through episodic periods of flooding. Context [27] represents a semi-terrestrial vegetative land surface/marsh deposit 0.4m thick, which would have formed during elongated periods of inundation.

A series of post-medieval dump deposits [24, 25 and 26] are probably evidence for repeated attempts to reclaim the marshland, resulting from increased pressures on space caused by urban expansion.

Culvert [22] of approximately 18th-century date, running along the northern edge of the trench appears to have been repaired or extended during the 19th century. A small brick soakaway survived immediately below the slab at 14.16m OD (114.16m ATD), which had been horizontally truncated by later 19th-century buildings [7].



*Photo 3, Trench 2, looking north. Deposit [27] overlying a series of increasingly silty clay layers [28] & [29]. Weathered natural brickearth visible at base.*

### 4.3 Trench 3



Photo 4, Trench 3, Looking south. East-west aligned ditch cut [55] visible at 0.65m bGL cutting natural gravels.

Trench 3	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall. Basement of 8 Hayne Street
Dimensions	3.98m north to south and 2m east to west x 2m deep (northern end) to 1.2m deep (southern end).
LSG grid coordinates	82311 36514
OS National grid coordinates	531958 181803
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	Northern end: 15.18m OD (115.18m ATD) Southern end: 14.39m OD (114.39m ATD)
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete basement footing 0.5m thick.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 112.66m OD (112.66m ATD)
Natural observed truncated	Mixed sandy gravel and weathered London Clay: 13.17m OD (113.17m ATD). Horizontally truncated by Victorian and later concrete footings

Extent of modern truncation	Extensive truncation to north, east and west of trench
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples</b>
Linear ditch cut [55] running east–west, sloping down south–north. Constant shallow gradient continuing beyond northern limit of excavation. Cutting natural at 13.13m OD (113.13m ATD) at southern end. 12.66m OD (112.66m ATD) at deepest point at northernmost end of trench. Filled by [54] and [33]:	n/a
[54] primary ditch fill. Mixed brownish grey coarse gravelly sand. Occasional animal bone, CBM flecks, oyster shell and iron-staining.	[54]: pot- provisionally Roman (possibly residual) or medieval, CBM (dating to be determined)
[33] secondary ditch fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional bi-valve & gastropod, sub angular pebbles, CBM flecks and animal bone.	[33]: pot provisionally medieval/ early post med, 1x medium bag animal bone, CBM (dating to be determined)
Postholes [49], [51] & [53]. Row of postholes aligned parallel with southern ditch edge.	n/a
Postholes [35], [37], [39], [41], [43], [45], [47]. Row of postholes aligned parallel with southern ditch edge.	n/a
[32] very soft brownish red clay silt. Organic deposit with occasional iron, weathered chalk, oyster shell, wood and plant remains, CBM & tile.	[32]: pot- medieval (provisional), small bag textile. Bulk sample [32] {7}
<b>Interpretation and summary</b>	
<p>Mixed natural sandy gravels and weathered London Clay were visible across the southern end of the trench from 13.17m OD (113.17m ATD). Truncating this was a large ditch [55] running east–west, possibly excavated to aid drainage of the area during the medieval (or early post medieval) period.</p> <p>The primary ditch fill [54] was fairly compact, it may have been open to the elements for a longer period. Roman pot found within it is provisionally assumed to be residual.</p> <p>By volume, context [33] is the largest and most mixed of the ditch fills. It may represent an attempt to backfill the ditch, although its composition suggests that it was deposited over a longer period of time, rather than a single event.</p> <p>Two aligned sets of postholes may have cut through secondary fill [33], or alternatively one or both fills may have been deposited around earlier timbers. It is possible that the northernmost (consisting of three deeply driven quartered timbers) was the earliest, potentially forming part of a revetment, or a rudimentary fence preventing access to the ditch. A more substantial secondary phase of revetment or fence (seven timbers spaced approximately 200mm apart) may represent later</p>	

construction, after an original structure had decayed and erosion had widened the ditch.

The latest fill [32] may have been created during periods of inundation forming a organic semi-terrestrial waterlain deposit, within which roots and textiles were well preserved.



Photo 5, Trench 3, looking north. Ditch cut and two phases of timber revetment



Photo 6, Trench 3, looking west. East-facing section of ditch [55].

#### 4.4 Trench 4



Photo 7, Trench 4, Looking east. Half-sectioned intercutting post-medieval pits [2] & [4], with Roman (provisionally) circular cut feature [6] in background.

Trench 4	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall. Basement of 2 Lindsey Street.
Dimensions	2.56m north to south and 4.82m east to west x 1.19m deep
LSG grid coordinates	82301 36502
OS National grid coordinates	531947 181790
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	13.91m OD (113.91m ATD)
Modern subsurface deposits	0.3m basement concrete makeup
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 12.40m OD (112.40m ATD)
Natural observed not truncated	Orange Sandy gravels at 12.90m OD (112.90m ATD)
Extent of modern truncation	Construction cut for wall footing truncated 0.7m from northern trench edge to a depth of 12.72m OD (112.72m ATD)



Archaeological remains	Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples
Circular pit cut to 12.90m OD (112.90m ATD) [6], with a maximum depth of 0.37m. Filled with mid grey brown silty gravel [5].	[5]: pot – Roman (provisional)
Truncated rectangular pit cut to 12.40m OD (112.40m ATD) [4], with a maximum depth of 0.9m. Fill [3], occasional CBM and charcoal flecks shows evidence for tip lines. Truncated by [2]	[3]: pot – post-medieval
Linear east-west pit cut to 12.85m OD (112.85m ATD) [2], with a maximum depth 0.65m. Circular eastern edge continues beyond southern and western limits of excavation. Fill [1] silty clay with inclusions of charcoal, CBM including tile, and chalk.	[1]: pot – post-medieval, 1 x medium bag animal bone
Interpretation and summary	
<p>Feature [6] is probably Roman in date, and most likely a backfilled quarry pit. The majority appears to lie beyond the eastern and southern limits of excavation. There is little evidence for further activity until a large pit was cut running east-west. The fill would suggest this was backfilled with refuse (hence tip lines) sometime in the 17th–18th century. A later linear cut [2] truncating this runs from the western limit of excavation terminating approximately 1.6m from the eastern edge. This shares a similar fill and is probably also a rubbish pit. Pottery again suggests a date sometime between 17th–18th centuries.</p>	



Photo 8, Trench 4, looking east. Sectioned post-medieval pit cut [4], with evidence of tip lines [3].

#### 4.5 Trench 5



Photo 9, Trench 5, looking north. Modern concrete and brick intrusion, with late post medieval ditch/cut [16].

Trench 5	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall: Basement of 2 Lindsey street
Dimensions	4.8m north to south and 2.82m east to west x 1.52m deep
LSG grid coordinates	82303 36495
OS National grid coordinates	531950 181783
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	13.87m OD (113.87m ATD)
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete and brick footing truncating to base of trench in southern area max depth 1.5m bGL.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Natural sandy orange gravels at 12.32m OD (112.32m ATD)
Natural observed truncated	Natural sandy orange gravels were visible at trench base. Highest point at 13.22m OD (113.22m ATD).
Extent of modern truncation	2.4m north to south and 2.0m east to west in centre of trench

Archaeological remains	Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples
Ditch or pit cut to 12.54m OD (112.54m ATD) [16], with a maximum depth of 0.7m, running east-west along northern edge of trench, partially truncated by modern brick/concrete foundations	[15]: pot – post-medieval. CBM (to be determined)
Interpretation and summary	
The majority of the trench footprint was truncated by footings associated with the previous building. Feature [16] appears of little archaeological importance as yellow stock bricks appeared imbedded in the surface. It is possible, however, that these were intrusive.	

#### 4.6 Trench 6



Photo 10, Trench 6, looking north. natural weathered London Clay (orange brown) overlying London Clay (in sondage, grey) at 11.90m OD (111.90m ATD).

Trench 6	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall. Basement of 22 Long Lane
Dimensions	4.6m north to south and 2.00m east to west x 2.06m deep (in sondage)
LSG grid coordinates	82310 36499
OS National grid coordinates	531956 181788
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	13.96m OD (113.96m ATD)

Modern subsurface deposits	Truncate to 1.2m at southern end.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Base of trench: 11.90m OD (111.90m ATD)
Natural observed not truncated	Probable remnant of Terrace Gravels [11] at 13.15m OD (113.15m ATD), over:  Weathered London Clay at 12.69m OD (112.69m ATD), overlying unweathered London Clay (in sondage) at 11.90m OD (111.90m ATD)
Extent of modern truncation	n/a
<b>Archaeological remains</b>	<b>Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples</b>
Slightly sandy clay at 13.19m OD (113.19m ATD) [10]. Possibly evidence for alluvial silting on top of gravels.	No finds
<b>Interpretation and summary</b>	
Access was limited to his trench due the instability of the sections; however there was no evidence for archaeological cut features or stratigraphy.	

#### 4.7 Trench 7



Photo 11, Trench 7, looking south. 19/20th-century backfilled basement and associated coal chute, truncating natural gravels.

Trench 7	
Location	Farringdon Eastern ticket hall. Basement of 20 Long Lane
Dimensions	4.26m north to south and 2.5m east to west x 1.19m deep
LSG grid coordinates	82318 36504
OS National grid coordinates	531964 181793
Modern Ground Level/top of the slab	14.38m OD (114.38m ATD)
Modern subsurface deposits	Concrete foundation along southern edge of trench protruding 1.68m into trench to minimum of 1.5m bGL.
Level of base of archaeological deposits observed and/or base of trench	Cut feature base at 13.54m OD (113.54m ATD)
Natural observed truncated	Orange sandy gravels 13.87m OD (113.87m ATD) at 0.49m bGL.
Extent of modern truncation	Extensive. Across entire southern and western side of trench.
Archaeological remains	Dating Evidence, Finds, and Samples
Remnant of pit cut to 13.54m OD (113.54m ATD) [14], maximum depth of 0.85m. Orangey brown sandy silt fill [13]	[13]: pot – Roman (provisional)
Interpretation and summary	
<p>Within this trench there is tentative evidence for the remains of a heavily truncated pit [14], only the steep eastern cut edge survives within the limit of the trench. The majority of the pit survives beyond the northern limit of excavation. A small amount of moderately abraded pot found within [13], provisionally dating this feature to the Roman period. Possibly a quarry pit.</p> <p>Extensive 19th/20th-century truncations were present, the earliest a basement and associated coal chute, which appears to have been accessed from the eastern side (Hayne Street). Fragments of newspaper indicate this was in use (or backfilled) sometime in the 1930s.</p>	



*Photo 12, Trench 7, looking north. Pit [14] cutting natural gravels to 13.54m OD (113.54m ATD), provisionally Roman.*

## 5 Significance of Results (*provisional*)

### 5.1 Summary of Fieldwork Results

Natural geology was reached in every trench, surviving at 13.87m (113.87m ATD) in both Trenches 1 and 4 and varying in form across site. Truncated natural brickearth was recorded at 11.48m OD (111.48m ATD) only in Trench 2. In Trenches 4 to 7 in the lowest basements off Long Lane and Lindsey Street, gravels were encountered immediately below the building slab which varied between 0.35 and 0.5m thick. It appears that the geology consists of bands of unsorted gravel between 12.70 and 13.87m OD (112.70–113.87m ATD). This sealed a layer of weathered London Clay (only exposed in Trench 6) approximately 0.7m thick. Stiff blue grey London Clay was recorded at 11.90m OD (111.90m ATD).

No evidence for prehistoric activity was found. Two cut features provisionally identified as Roman were recorded in Trenches 4 & 7. These were both provisionally dated on small assemblages of unabraded pottery and are possibly the remnants of quarry pits, which have been extensively truncated by the foundations of previous buildings. No Roman burials were discovered.

There was no evidence for Saxon remains. Late Medieval pottery and leather was identified within the marshy waterlain channel sequence in Trench 2. Ditch [55] in Trench 3 appears to be the southern edge of this water course/channel and may be evidence for medieval or early post medieval land management relating to it, and running east–west towards the Fleet. Likewise the ditch remnants in Trench 1 [57] & [59] may represent the northern edge of the same feature.

It is possible that these features may be part of, or draining into, the Faggesswell Brook, itself a tributary of the Fleet (Barton, N, 1992, *The Lost Rivers of London*, 30 and map). Barton's reconstruction map is large scale and indistinct, but suggests a stream, apparently the Faggesswell, running in the vicinity, possibly across, the Crossrail site. The Museum of London Archaeology reconstructed map of *Londinium* shows a stream running up to the centre of the western side of the Eastern Ticket Hall site – apparently based on boreholes (MOLA 2011, *Londinium a new map and guide to Roman London*). The stream is *not* shown on 16th to 18th-century maps of London.

Post-medieval activity on the site can be separated into two activities. The first being two intercutting pits probably used for rubbish disposal, cutting natural gravels at 13.40m OD (113.40m ATD), in Trench 4. The second is represented by a series of thick dumped deposits in the channel area in the basement of 9 Hayne street. These are consistent with landfill and are probably an attempt at reclaiming and levelling the channel area prior to its development. These dumps are provisionally dated between the 17th and 18th centuries. Later post-medieval drains and 19th century building foundations are fairly well distributed across the site. The latter truncate to natural brickearth at 11.73m OD (111.73m ATD) in trench 2.

## 5.2 Importance of Resources

The archaeological remains identified in the fieldwork are provisionally assessed as being of moderate importance, as the waterlain channel deposits and (potentially) associated ditch have not been previously recorded in the area, and may indicate that a tributary to the Fleet river runs across the centre of site.

In addition, they suggest that it is less likely that the burials from Charterhouse burial ground would have taken place this far south, and therefore that the southern boundary of the burial ground lay either across or to the north of the line of the Underground railway. This will need to be considered in the light of any further fieldwork on the site, and finds of human remains in the watching briefs in Charterhouse Street and Square.

In the lower part of the site (20–23 Long Lane), surviving archaeology is likely to be limited to truncated Roman and post-medieval pits, considered to be of low importance.

## 5.3 *Provisional conclusions for future work*

- The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of potentially Roman, medieval, and post-medieval remains on the Eastern Ticket Hall site.
- The remains appear to represent ditches or channels, two phases of a minor revetment or other structure, overbank flooding, and perhaps other water management features. These are probably associated with a medieval (and probably earlier) stream the Faggesswell Brook.
- In addition there are pits of potentially Roman and post-medieval date.
- In the lower basement areas (20 to 23 Long Lane; around Trenches 4 to 7), the remains are truncated to, or below, the surface of the natural geology, with only cut features surviving. Approximately half of this area is truncated by modern foundations.
- In the higher basement area (8 to 9 Hayne Street; around Trenches 2 and 3), and beneath the street-level area of 10 Hayne Street (around Trench 1), horizontal stratigraphy survives, along with features cut into the natural geology. A considerable proportion of this area is also truncated by modern foundations, as well as a lift shaft.
- Trench 2 demonstrated the greatest survival, a relatively continuous archaeological sequence between 14.60m OD (114.60m ATD) and 11.65m OD (111.65m ATD) spanning the late post-medieval to the medieval.
- The evaluation has shown a strong potential for the good preservation of organic material within the waterlain channel deposits, particularly in context [27]. Geo-archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits recovered from these waterlain deposits have considerable potential to contribute to understanding the significance of geomorphology, ecology, ecosystems and climate, hydrology, and vegetational and fauna development of the site during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Further analysis of monolith and bulk samples taken from waterlain and semi-terrestrial deposits will help us to understand the palaeoenvironmental, climatic and ecological conditions under which they were deposited, as well as the vegetation and fauna that survived in those environments.



- The Crossrail Archaeologist will produce recommendations for further work and refine the mitigation strategy for Crossrail works at Farringdon eastern ticket hall.

## **6 Future Deliverables**

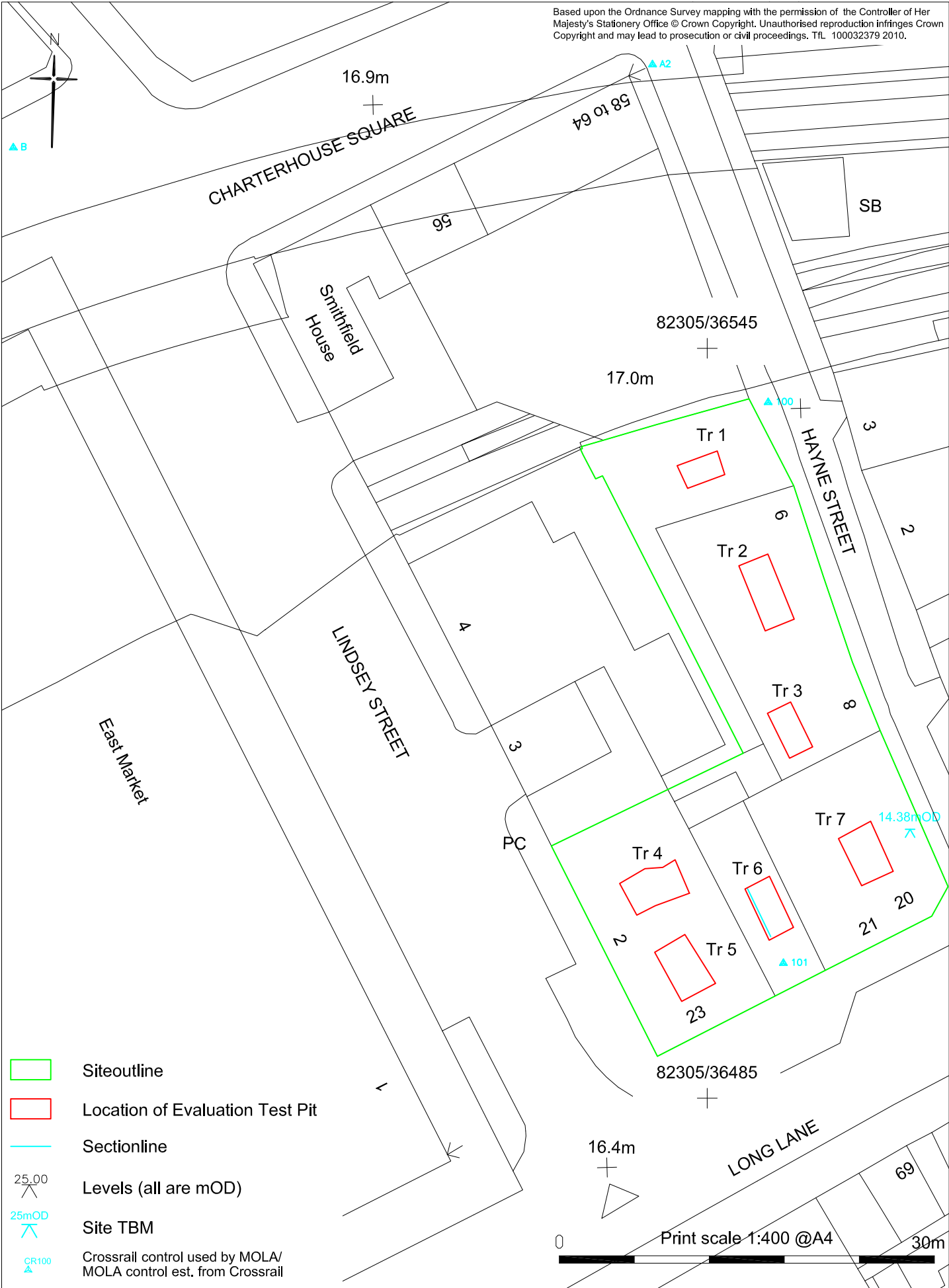
The remaining deliverables for the site, and their delivery dates as specified by *Crossrail, Archaeology, Specification for Evaluation & Mitigation (including Watching Brief, Doc. No. CR-PN-LWS-EN-SP-00001, v. 0.3, 26.06.09*, are:

- **Survey Report** by 27 September
- **Fieldwork Report** (including HER Summary Sheet) by 25 October
- **Summary Report** by 8 November

## **7 Annex 1 – Trench Location Plan**

*(to be inserted in the PDF version of this document)*

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- Siteoutline
- Location of Evaluation Test Pit
- Sectionline
- 25.00  
Levels (all are mOD)
- 25mOD  
Site TBM
- CR100  
Crossrail control used by MOLA/  
MOLA control est. from Crossrail

Event code / Site code:  
XSF10: FIG 1

Site Address:  
Crossrail: C136 Farringdon Station  
Lindsey St Bridge, London, EC1A

Type of fieldwork:  
Evaluation