



C257 Archaeology Central Summary Report

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief, Farringdon Eastern Ticket Hall (XTE12)

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C257 Farringdon Excavation and WB summary report XTE12 v2 22-07-14

1 Summary for London Archaeologist

City of London

Crossrail, Farringdon Eastern Ticket Hall, Hayne Street, EC1 TQ 3195 8180
MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Sarah Richie) excavation, watching brief July–Dec 2013
Crossrail XTE12

Work followed a previous evaluation in 2011 (*LA 13*, supp. 3 (2013) 106 (XSF10)). Natural gravels, containing a sandy silt deposit which may represent part of a palaeochannel, were cut by a 20m wide, 2.5m deep SW-NE aligned ditch. This ditch was probably part of the historically attested Faggesswell Brook and possibly formed the southern boundary of the Black Death cemetery, and/or the later medieval precinct of Charterhouse (*f.* 1371). Ceramics, leather shoes, belts and animal skulls dated to c. 16th–17th-century from the lower ditch fill suggest gradual blocking with rubbish, possibly accelerated by neglect and disuse associated with the closure of the monastic cloister to the north after 1537. A series of oblique tiplines represent dumping of household waste after 1500 and yielded a Cologne vessel decorated with Venus and the judgement of Paris, a 16th-century pipkin cooking pot, and a variety of animal bones which were probably primary processing waste from Smithfield Market. In the southern part of the site, truncation limited survival to an oval pit containing two timber barrels, probably of 15th- or 16th-century date; given the proximity of the ditch and meat market these may have been associated with light industry such as dyeing or tanning. Sixteenth to 18th-century features included brick drains and walls, and a post-pad with reused medieval worked stone, of buildings set slightly back from the western side of Hayne Street, possibly depicted on Ogilby and Morgan's 1676 map. These deposits were truncated by 19th- and 20th-century basements, foundations and railway retaining walls.

2 Summary for Britannia

Not required

3 Summary for Medieval Archaeology

CITY OF LONDON

CROSSRAIL, FARRINGDON EASTERN TICKET HALL, EC1 (TQ 3195 8180) S Pfizenmaier and S Richie (MOLA) carried out an excavation and watching brief on general ground reduction following an evaluation in 2011 (OASIS ID: molas1-111626). Natural terrace gravels, and brickearth which may have been part of a palaeochannel, were cut by a 20m wide, 2.5m deep SW–NE aligned ditch. This was probably part of the historically attested Faggesswell Brook, and potentially formed the southern boundary to the Black Death cemetery, and/or the later medieval precinct of Charterhouse (founded 1371). Ceramics, leather shoes, belts (c 16th–17th-c) and animal skulls from the lower ditch fill suggest gradual blocking with rubbish, possibly accelerated by neglect and disuse associated with the closure of the monastic cloister to the N after 1537. **OASIS ID: molas1-170615**

4 Summary for Post Medieval Archaeology

CITY OF LONDON

CROSSRAIL, FARRINGDON EASTERN TICKET HALL (TQ 3195 8180) S Pfizenmaier and S Richie (MOLA) carried out an excavation and watching brief following an evaluation in 2011(OASIS ID: molas1-111626). Natural geology was cut by a 20m wide, 2.5m deep SW–NE aligned ditch. This was probably part of the historically attested Faggesswell Brook, and potentially formed the southern boundary to the Black Death cemetery, and/or the later medieval precinct of Charterhouse (founded 1371). Ceramics, leather shoes, belts (c 16th–17th-c) and animal skulls from the lower ditch fill suggest gradual blocking with rubbish, possibly accelerated by neglect and disuse associated with the closure of the monastic cloister to the N after 1537. A series of oblique tiplines represent dumping of household waste after 1500, and yielded a Cologne vessel decorated with Venus and the judgement of Paris, a 16th-c pipkin cooking pot, and a variety of animal bones – probably primary processing waste from Smithfield Market. In the S part of the site, truncation limited survival to an oval pit containing two timber barrels, probably 15th- or 16th-c, that given the proximity of the ditch and meat market may be associated with light industry e.g. dyeing or tanning. 16th to 18th-c features included brick drains and walls, and a post-pad with reused medieval worked stone, from buildings set slightly back from the western side of Hayne Street, potentially depicted on Ogilby and Morgan's 1676 map. These deposits were truncated by 19th- and 20th-c basements, foundations, and railway retaining walls. **OASIS ID: molas1-170615**