



**C257 Archaeology Central
LIVERPOOL STREET
SUMMARY REPORT**

**Evaluation, Targeted and General Watching
Briefs**

Broadgate Ticket Hall (XSM10)

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1 Summary for London Archaeologist

CITY OF LONDON

Crossrail: Liverpool Street Worksite, EC2 TQ 3305 8161 MOLA (Robert Hartle) evaluation, watching briefs Oct 2011–Mar 2012 Crossrail XSM10

Following work in 2011, a second phase of evaluation trenches and watching briefs carried out in the roadway and on the pavements of Liverpool Street revealed natural terrace gravels overlain by weathered natural clays. These were sealed by Roman dump layers, in turn cut or overlain by features of late 1st to 3rd-c date, including a ditch, pits, further dump layers, and a ground surface (possibly a road). An *ex situ* human bone was present in one Roman context, but no *in situ* burials were discovered. The Roman sequence was overlain by marsh, containing medieval to early 16th-c finds, which was sealed by consolidation for the Bethlehem Burial Ground (1568 to c 1720). A 16th to 17th-century brick foundation may be part of the cemetery boundary. A total of 86 *in situ* burials were recorded and excavated within the cemetery, which was sealed by further consolidation. The latter contained a large and unusual assemblage of worked animal bone and ivory waste, as well as other industrial debris such as glass slag. A brick foundation, which is likely to be part of an 18th-century building, cut this horizon. In all of the trenches, modern make up and ground surfaces completed the sequence.

2 Summary for Britannia

CITY OF LONDON

Crossrail: Liverpool Street Worksite, EC2M (TQ 3305 8161) evaluation and watching briefs by Robert Hartle for Crossrail (XSM10)

Following work in 2011, a second phase of evaluation trenches and watching briefs were carried out in the roadway of Liverpool Street. Evidence was found for several phases of Roman extra-mural activity from the 1st to 3rd-century AD. Roman features included dump layers, one N–S aligned ditch, pits and ground surface (possibly a road). The presence of pits and ground surfaces may indicate Roman occupation in this area. Although the site lies within the general area of the northern cemetery of Roman London, no *in situ* burials have been found. However, a disarticulated human bones was found within a pit fill, probably representing residual material from nearby burials perhaps washed in by floods. The Roman sequence was overlain by later marsh deposits and dumping.

3 Summary for Medieval Archaeology

CITY OF LONDON

CROSSRAIL: LIVERPOOL STREET WORKSITE (TQ 3305 8161) Following previous work in 2011, a second phase of evaluation trenches and watching briefs were undertaken by R Hartle (MOLA). Overlying an extra-mural Roman horizon were remains of the Moorfields Marsh, which appears to have formed after the late 3rd century AD, and contained a variety of medieval to early 16th-century finds. No medieval structures or cut features were found and all medieval finds were residual. **OASIS ID: molas1-124320**

4 Summary for Post Medieval Archaeology

CITY OF LONDON

CROSSRAIL: LIVERPOOL STREET WORKSITE (TQ 3305 8161) Following previous work in 2011, a second phase of evaluation trenches and watching briefs undertaken by R Hartle (MOLA) in Liverpool Street. Post-Roman to early post-medieval marsh and dump deposits were sealed by consolidation for the Bethlehem Burial Ground (1568 to c 1720). A total of 86 *in situ* burials were identified and recorded within the burial ground. The burial ground was sealed by a horizon of disturbed cemetery soil, and further consolidation associated with the urbanisation of the area in the mid-late 18th-century. This horizon contained a large and unusual assemblage of worked animal bone and ivory waste, as well as other industrial debris such as glass slag. A 16th to 17th-century brick foundation may be part of the cemetery boundary. A brick foundation cut post-cemetery consolidation and is likely part of 18th-century buildings. A disused mid-late 19th-century brick sewer or culvert, running E to W, was also seen tunnelled through Roman archaeology and early marsh deposits. In all of the trenches, modern make up and ground surfaces completed the sequence. **OASIS ID: molas1-124320**