ROMAN, MEDIEVAL AND LATER OCCUPATION AT LION PLAZA, 1–18 OLD BROAD STREET AND 41–53 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, EC2

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SUMMARY

Excavations at the site now known as Lion Plaza have produced evidence of human activity from the prehistoric era to the 19th century. Roman occupation from the later part of the 1st century AD through to the end of the Roman period shows the changing extent and nature of the settlement in the form of buildings, roads, quarrying and waste disposal. During the 3rd century AD a large masonry building was constructed on site. By AD 400 the site was abandoned and it was not reoccupied until the late 11th century. During the medieval period a large portion of the site was occupied by St Antony's Hospital, which was established in 1243. A number of the hospital buildings remained until the Great Fire of 1666.

INTRODUCTION

The site is located at the junction of Threadneedle Street and Old Broad Street in the City of London EC2 (Fig 1). The National Grid Reference is 532963 181252. The excavations took place between July 2000 and July 2001 in advance of redevelopment by Lionheart Properties PTE. The Museum of London Archaeology Service carried out a series of archaeological investigations both before and after the demolition of buildings at 41–53 Threadneedle Street, 1–18 Old Broad Street and Adams Court, a lane running between 10–11 and 13–17 Old Broad Street (Fig 2). The full stratigraphic, finds and environmental archive will be available for consultation on request at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC), the site code is TEA98. Detailed descriptions of Roman and later pottery codes and fabrics are posted on the LAARC website (www.museumoflondon.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/.../post92mol_fabric.pdf).

The deep basements and foundations of the existing buildings have resulted in a considerable degree of truncation, which meant that the area of archaeological survival was concentrated in the eastern part of the site (Fig 3). The excavated areas were thus limited to 41 Threadneedle Street (Area A3), 43–47 Threadneedle Street (Areas A1 and A2), parts of 13–17 Old Broad Street (Area B1), and the eastern half of Adams Court (Areas D1 and D2). The level of survival of archaeological deposits varied between the properties as a result of different basement depths.

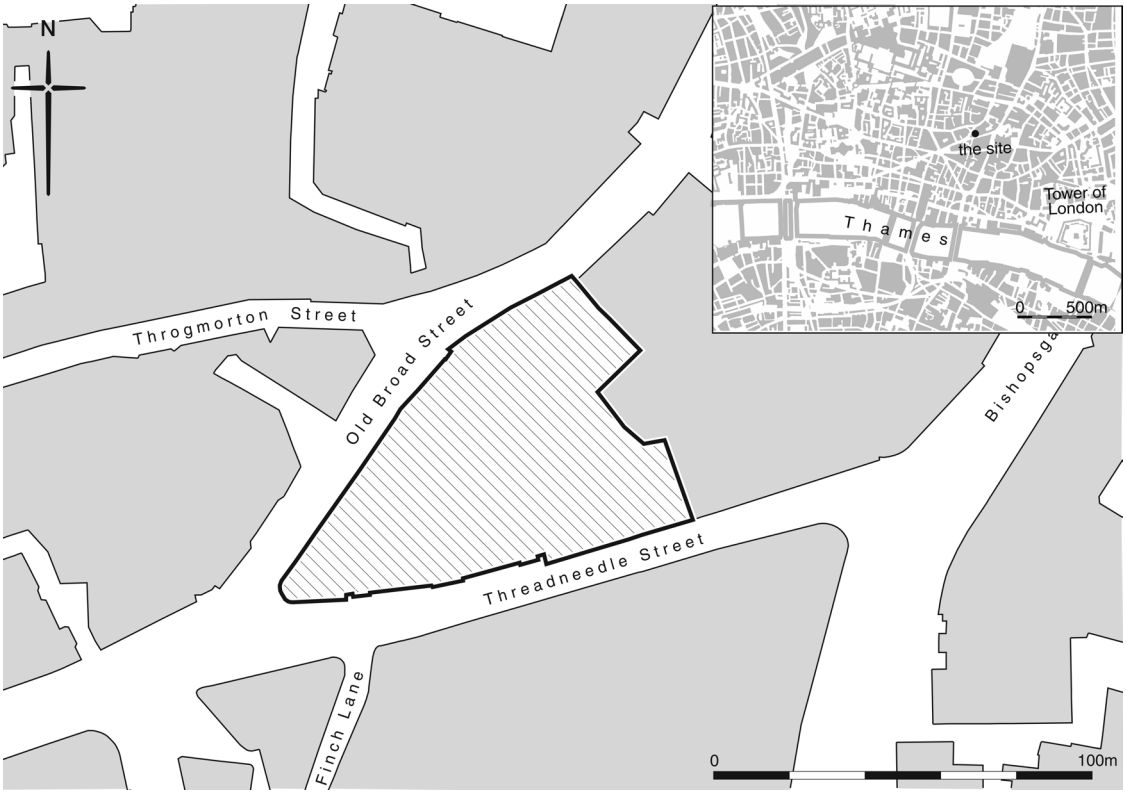


Fig 1. Site location (scale 1:2000)

Fig 2. The site in progress, looking south-west from Tower 42 on Old Broad Street

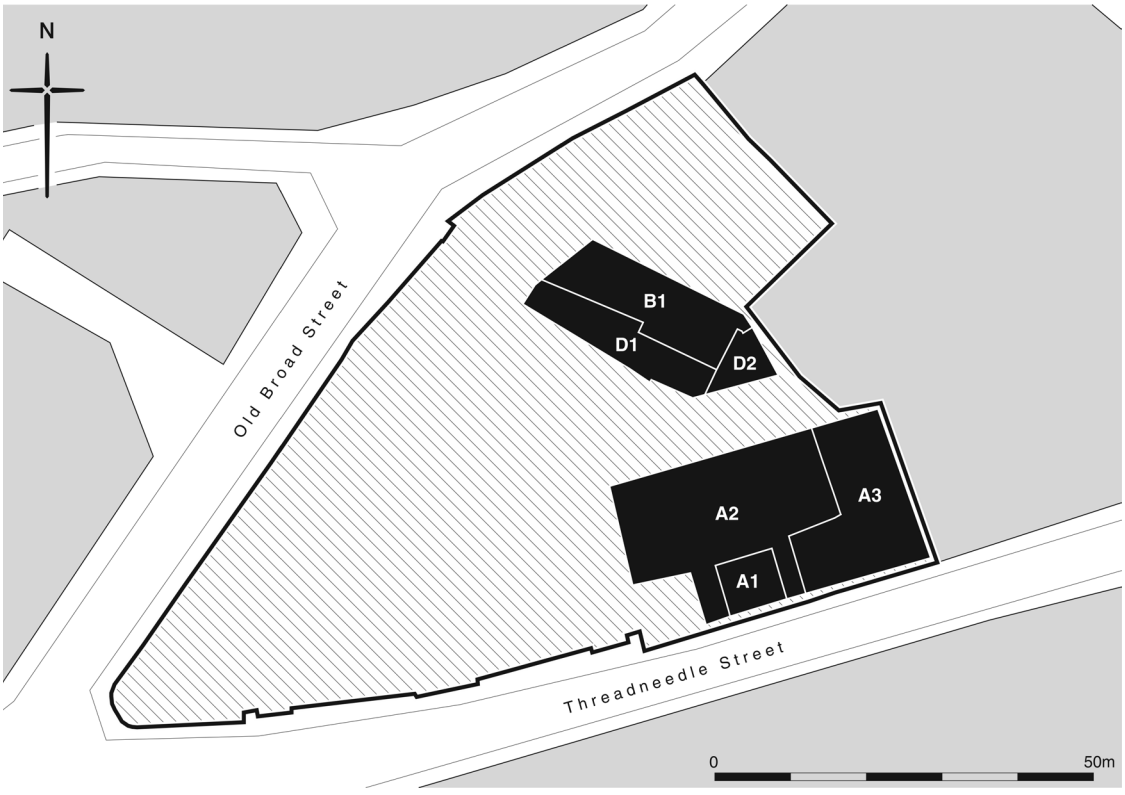


Fig 3. The excavated areas (scale 1:1000)

TOPOGRAPHY AND PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY (PERIOD 1)

Natural deposits were observed at various points across the site. The height of natural terrace gravels ranged from 10.1m OD to 10.5m OD (Ordnance Survey datum), with the latter representing untruncated gravel. The overlying natural brickearth ranged from 11.1m OD to 12.1m OD, the latter level, although still truncated by historic activity, may be quite close to the original ground surface (Open Area 1, not illus). The topographical information gathered from the site conforms to the pattern previously recorded in the Cornhill region. The site lies near the crown of Cornhill and, at its western limit, near the eastern edge of the Walbrook valley. Although no slope was discernible in the levels of natural ground recorded on the site, the topographic influence of this hill is still noticeable locally in the modern street levels where the junction of Threadneedle Street and Bishopsgate is at 16.6m OD while the level at the junction of Old Broad Street and Throgmorton Street, roughly 120m to the west, is at 13.4m OD.

A small amount of prehistoric flint flakes and firecracked flint was discovered across the site, and is indicative of human activity on site, probably during the Neolithic or Bronze Age. Several nearby sites in Gracechurch Street and Bishopsgate have produced evidence of Late Bronze Age activity (Holder & Jamieson 2003, 34–6).

EARLY ROMAN AD 65–75 (PERIOD 2)

The area around Cornhill was the focus of the early Roman settlement, which, after the Boudican uprising, was to be dominated by the forum/basilica complex located to the south of the site around the junction of modern Lombard and Gracechurch Streets (Fig 4). In the south-east corner of Area A2 the fragmentary remains of a clay and timber

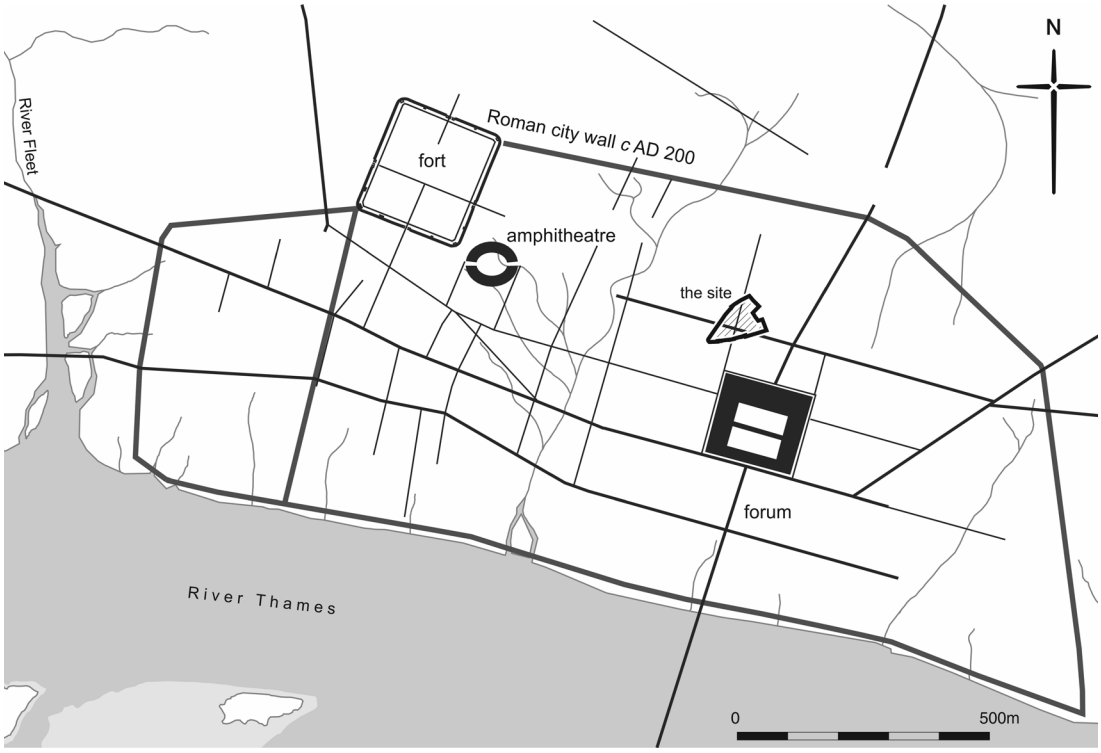


Fig 4. The site in relation to the principal features and road layout of Roman London (scale 1:15,000)

building consisted of make-up deposits for brickearth floor slabs and some occupation debris (Building 1, not illus). The make-up deposits comprised alternating layers of sand, gravel and brickearth, possibly providing an initial building platform. Two brickearth slabs represented floor surfaces, with the latest of these recorded at 11.9m OD. These deposits all shared the same northern limit, which may indicate the extent of the building, although an unrecorded truncation cannot be ruled out. The only structural evidence was a series of small postholes that form a north–south wall line with an eastern return at the south end. Despite the frailty of the evidence these posts follow the general building alignment that is maintained throughout the Roman period.

One third of the pottery assemblage recovered from this sequence was comprised of Highgate Wood ware 'B', dating to AD 40–100, and South Gaulish samian, dating to AD 50–100. A good example of the former is a sherd from a Highgate Wood ware red-slipped 'B' dish with smooth external profile and internal mouldings, which appears to copy Pompeian red ware (<P1>, Fig 5) that is dated AD 50–100. Together with four sherds of Highgate Wood ware 'C', dating to AD 70–160, these could suggest a Flavian date for the building. They are, however, the only Flavian dated fabrics within the assemblage and the identification of sherds from a decorated Dragendorff bowl form 29, dated AD 50–65, and a Dragendorff cup form 27 stamped by Primus, dated AD 55–70, combined with a lack of Boudican fire damage, would perhaps suggest a late Neronian/early Flavian date for the building. Also recovered was a fragment of a ribbed glass pillar moulded bowl in Isings form 3 (<106>, Fig 5) and another from a glass phial in Isings form 8 (<119>, Fig 5). The former, a vessel that may have been used as a bowl or a drinking cup, depending on its size, is a ubiquitous form of the 1st century AD, while phials were used as containers for potentially expensive unguents or perfumed oils and are also very common in London.

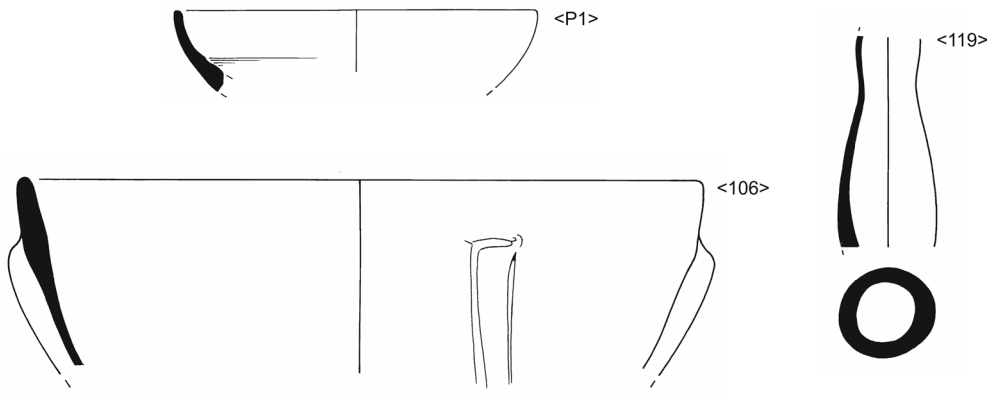


Fig 5. Finds from Building 1: Highgate Wood ware dish <P1> (scale 1:4); glass pillar moulded bowl <106> and glass phial <119> (scale 1:2)

Fragments of an imported *firmalampe* <269> and an open lamp <415> (not illus) were also recovered from this building. The finds in general support the pottery dating to the third quarter of the 1st century AD. A small collection of bones from an occupation deposit within the building includes a few fragments from cattle, pig and chicken.

The building is located approximately 50m north of a set of double ditches recorded at 7 Bishopsgate (Sankey 2002, 3) that may have been part of a temporary defensive system which enclosed and secured the core of the settlement immediately following the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61. The Bishopsgate ditches suggest a pre-Flavian origin, while a more precise date of AD 63 has been proposed for similar ditches at Plantation Place, although the latter are thought to be part of a fort (Dunwoodie *et al* in prep). A later 'military-type' ditch was also excavated at Baltic House (Howe 2002, 14) some 300m to the east of Lion Plaza which is dated AD 70–100 and is thought to represent the northern extent of Flavian expansion. If this carried over to the west of Ermine Street, Lion Plaza would lie to the south, thus indicating that it was within the newly extended settlement area. It is unlikely that this is one of the first buildings erected after the Boudican revolt and a more probable construction date for this building is somewhere around AD 65–75. It was formerly believed that after the Boudican destruction of London there was a hiatus of a decade or more before redevelopment began in earnest (Merrifield 1983, 61). However, recent discoveries confirm that infrastructure and some residential properties were quickly replaced.[1] For instance, by AD 62–63, a new building was being constructed at 72–75 Cheapside (Hill & Woodger 1999, 16). Nearby at No. 1 Poultry on the Walbrook Stream channel crossing the construction of replacement roadside buildings and the re-establishment of the east–west road are now dated to *c.*AD 65–69 (Hill & Rowsome 2011, i, fig 77). At Draper's Gardens in the upper Walbrook a timber trackway was laid out across the marshy ground in AD 62, confirming that this marginal area was being utilised by this period (Hawkins 2009, 153). However, this pattern of rapid redevelopment after the Boudican destruction was not universal in the Cornhill area as the dating evidence from 168 Fenchurch Street 'suggests that the site was left open for some time following the Boudican fire, and that the best part of a decade may have elapsed before the resumption of any serious domestic or commercial activity on the site' (Dunwoodie 2004, 29).

Although no other *in-situ* deposits or features from this period were recorded, it is worth noting that a moderate amount of pre-Flavian pottery was recovered from features in later periods, which could indicate a more significant presence during the earlier period than that which survived later disturbance from the 2nd century AD onwards. The area

is just as likely, however, to have been used as a dumping ground for waste produced by the 'core' settlement to the south, as witnessed on sites recorded on the west bank of the Walbrook (Hill & Rowsome 2011, ii, 263). On the other hand, it should also be remembered that the site was situated on the periphery of the settlement at this time and pottery dated to this period could have been brought in at a later date when areas of earlier occupation were cleared for redevelopment.

FLAVIAN EXPANSION AD 75–120 (PERIOD 3)

Although little evidence of *in-situ* Boudican fire damage was recorded, a mixture of fire debris and general demolition material sealed the floors and postholes of the earlier building and acted as a levelling platform for redevelopment. Some of this material may have been imported on to the site, judging by the amount of evidence for *in-situ* fire destruction. The extent of the Flavian development extended further to the north, east and west than in the previous period and consisted of two buildings either side of a metalled road that overlay an earlier courtyard; this supports the idea that the site lay within an increasingly organised area of the settlement. A clay and timber building (Building 2, Fig 6) overlay the remains of Building 1; it consisted of thin layers of gravel and mortar overlying relatively clean brickearth slabs representing a series of floors ranging between 12.1m OD and 12.5m OD. Further east, fragments of brickearth sillbeams along with several postholes point to an elongated room or corridor that appears to define the eastern limit of the building, while several east–west-running brickearth sillbeams to the north and west formed internal divisions. The northernmost element of the building is an isolated, heavily truncated area of brickearth within which were recorded *in-situ* fragments of burnt timber floor joists, confirming that this building was destroyed by fire. Assuming that this fire was not a localised event, then it might have been part of a conflagration recorded in several neighbouring locations and dated to *c.*AD 85–100 or the Hadrianic Fire of *c.*AD 125–130, which destroyed a large portion of the Roman settlement (Hill & Rowsome 2011, ii, 354–5).[2]

Adjacent to the east side of Building 2 was a gravelled surface (Open Area 2, not illus) recorded at 12.1m OD. Several north–south wheel ruts were recorded. Although it may have been a genuine road, no real edges were found and the gravel may therefore indicate a yard surface. Pottery from the construction and use of the yard gives a date of AD 90–120, indicated by the presence of South Gaulish samian ware and a London oxidised ware lid.

Driven through the yard surface was a series of medium to large postholes that formed a relatively large single-roomed structure (Building 3, Fig 6). The posts represent a north–south wall line with an eastern return at the southern end. Although there is no evidence for associated internal surfaces or occupation deposits, the building appears to have been in use during the late 1st to early 2nd century AD. Given the difference in construction techniques, it is likely that Building 3 also has a different function to that of Building 2. While the latter appears to be residential, the former may be a barn or storage shed.

A north–south-aligned gravelled road (Road 1, Fig 6) immediately overlay the yard

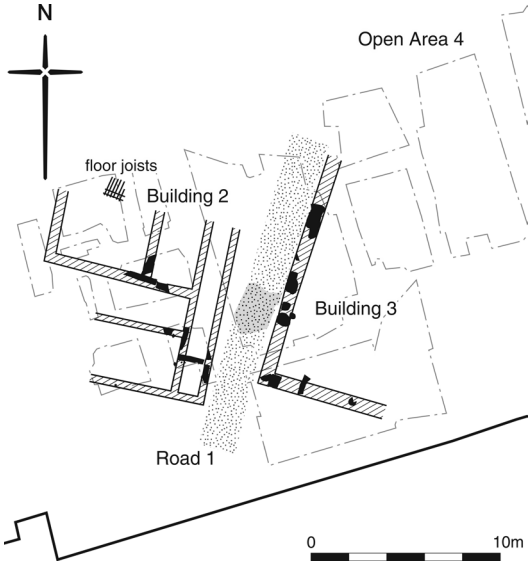


Fig 6. Landuse in Period 3 showing Buildings 2 and 3, Road 1 and Open Area 4 (scale 1:400)

surface in Open Area 2 and ran between Buildings 2 and 3. This had definite edges and was *c.*2m wide. The surface of the road varied between 12.1m and 12.2m OD and is dated AD 100–140. The identification of a ring-necked flagon with prominent rim in Verulamium region white ware along with a hook-flanged mortarium, also in Verulamium region white ware, suggests that the road is contemporary with both buildings. It was probably one of a number of similar lanes and alleyways that gave access from the main road to open ground behind the buildings, a pattern recorded elsewhere in the settlement (Hill & Rowsome 2011, i, fig 82; Milne 1992, 13).

The relatively substantial nature of Building 2 can be seen in a well-preserved sillbeam (Fig 7). It was rendered with a plain white plaster on both sides, with the sillbeam itself displaying a considerable degree of charring around its external faces.

The assemblage of pottery recovered from the buildings and associated surfaces indicates a continuation in dating from the previous period. There is a noticeable decline in the quantity of Highgate Wood ware 'B' and South Gaulish samian ware but similar ranges and quantities of other early Flavian fabrics as identified in Building 1. The other major difference is the increase in the quantity of Verulamium region white ware, which represents over half of the assemblage. Although it dates from AD 50, the appearance of this fabric in quantity points to a well-established Roman building. Also recovered from the sequence of Building 2 were a coin dated AD 69–79 and several glass vessel fragments, which included a fragment from a spouted jug (<311>, Fig 8), a form in use from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, and another from a good quality wheel cut beaker (<115>, Fig 8) of late 1st/early 2nd century date, although these are not associated directly with the use of the building. Painted wall plaster and red and yellow tesserae, some still articulated, along with other building material within make-up deposits are dated to the second half of the 1st century AD but, again, are just as likely to have been imported on to the site. The make-up deposits for several of the floor slabs in the north-west extent of the building contained the bones of a variety of animal species, including the major mammal and bird domesticates as well as woodcock, thrush and some local fauna, including mouse/vole and frog/toad.

Fig 7. Rendered sillbeam and floor in Building 2, looking west

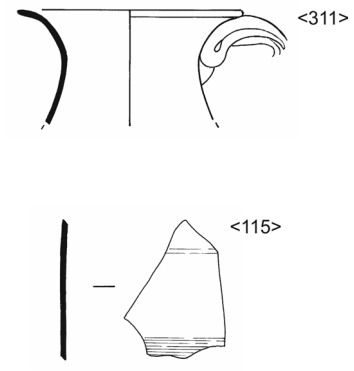


Fig 8. Finds from Building 2: glass spouted jug <311> and glass wheel cut beaker <115> (scale 1:2)

Open ground to the east of the buildings was utilised for digging rubbish pits, which were backfilled with domestic waste,

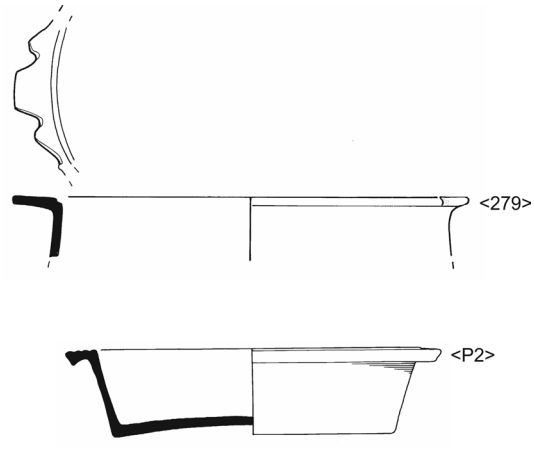


Fig 9. Finds from Open Area 4 in Period 3: London mica-dusted ware bowl <P2> (scale 1:4) and glass two-handled cup or skyphos <279> (scale 1:2)

including animal bones, charcoal, ash and oyster shells (Open Area 4, Fig 6). However, some of these pits may originally have been dug for the small-scale extraction of brickearth and gravel and then used for the disposal of waste material. It is notable that no activity was recorded during this period in the northern part of the site; although the site suffered heavy truncation, this was mostly to the west and it would be expected that if pitting had taken place here, some evidence would have survived. Pottery recovered from the pits included North Kent grey ware, dated AD 100–160, and a Highgate Wood ware '1' round-bodied necked jar with decorated shoulder, dated AD 100–160, while the assemblage, as a whole, suggests the peak of this activity was towards the end of the period. Of note is a very good example of a London mica-dusted ware reed-rimmed bowl (<P2>, Fig 9), which is dated AD 70–100, while another pit contained a fragment of a two-handled cup or *skyphos* (Isings form 39) in colourless glass (<279>, Fig 9). The latter is a high quality cast vessel and an example of tableware rarely found in Britain that became fashionable in the last quarter of the 1st century AD, replacing the earlier strongly coloured wares. A more complete example came from St Swithins House in the middle Walbrook valley (Price 1991, 159, no. 610, fig 13). Other more mundane fragments of glass vessels comprised a fragment of a jug and two bottle fragments.

REBUILDING AND CONSOLIDATION AD 120–200 (PERIOD 4)

The existing buildings were demolished and the debris used as levelling material for the subsequent redevelopment. This involved the construction of masonry buildings that, although maintaining the general layout established in the previous period, highlights the increasing wealth and status of the occupants.

Cutting into the raised ground were trenches for shallow masonry foundations (Building 4, Fig 10) which approximately overlay Building 2. These were comprised of roughly hewn blocks of Kentish ragstone built on a bedding of compacted gravel. Directly overlying the levelling deposits was a thin bedding of white mortar upon which survived a fragment of plain red tessellated flooring at 12.8m OD. The surviving masonry formed an 'L' shape with a roughly east–west line and a southern return at the eastern end. More fragmented remains of masonry foundations to the west indicate internal divisions, although no other floors or above ground structures survive. The eastern face of the southern return of the building is external.

To the east, an 'L'-shaped structure (Building 5, Fig 10), using similar materials and

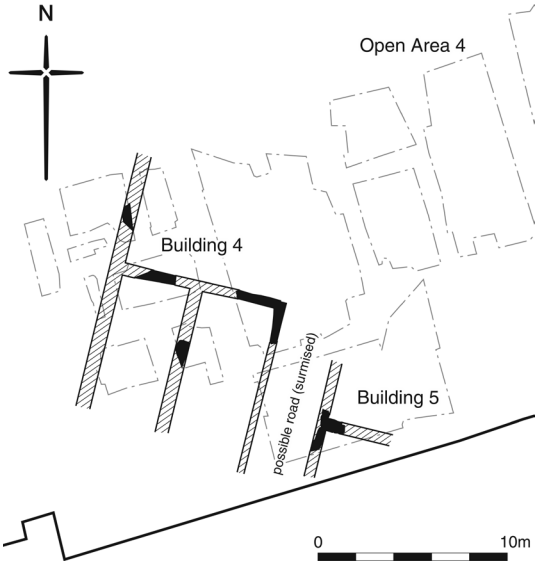


Fig 10. Landuse in Period 4, showing Buildings 4 and 5, Open Area 4 and the surmised road (scale 1:400)

consisting of a north–south wall with an eastern return at the south, was located in the area formerly occupied by Building 3. The east and north faces of these walls were rendered in a plain white plaster indicating the internal area. Within the junction of the two wall elements survived a small patch of a clay floor that lay approximately 1m below the level of the tessellated floor recorded in Building 4. Cellared buildings have been recorded to the south and east of Lion Plaza at 7 Bishopsgate and 71 Fenchurch Street amongst others (Sankey 2002, 4, 5, 13; Bluer *et al* 2006, 66–7). Bluer *et al* note that the creation of cellared buildings could have been dictated as much by the function of the building as by the local topography. Given that the ground was level, the cellar represented by Building 5 at Lion Plaza was probably constructed deliberately as a storage area, possibly reflecting a similar function to that of Building 3.

Although Buildings 4 and 5 were within the same Victorian basement and had therefore been truncated to the same level, they were separated by large foundations which severed any stratigraphic links. As Building 4 externally faces east, whilst Building 5 externally faces west, it could be surmised that the two buildings were separated by another north–south road, approximately 3.5m wide. Although no evidence survived of this, it is entirely plausible, given that successive developments recorded on this and other sites have shown that despite periodic disturbance, many elements of the town, such as the layout of roads and properties, were often maintained (Rowsome 1998, 37).

The adjoining external area (Open Area 4, Fig 10) continued to be used for quarrying, rubbish pit digging and refuse disposal. One well, which appears to have been timber-lined was dug along the northern limit of Area B. Another unusually deep, unlined feature may possibly have been a second well; it contained an abraded fragment of lava quern stone <87>. Previously these activities had been restricted to the area east of the buildings, but now the land to the north of the buildings was also used and very large quarries were opened up and subsequently backfilled with substantial amounts of domestic rubbish, including a wide range of ceramics.

1st-century wares were almost completely absent in the pottery assemblage recovered from the deposits associated with the construction of Building 4, while sherds of black burnished ware fabrics, along with a ring-necked flagon with cupped mouth in Verulamium region white ware, suggest a post-Hadrianic date. Generally, the pottery assemblage indicates an Antonine date for construction, around AD 140–150. The levelling deposits also contained vessel glass comprising undiagnostic blue-green fragments, including two jar rims (<118> and <44>, Fig 11) broadly dated to the late 1st/2nd century AD. The former has a slightly everted folded rim and the latter a vertical neck. Two ceramic lamps were also recovered. These were a complete Loeschcke type IXb lamp (<50>, Fig 11) and part of a base, shoulder and handle of an uncertain type (<49>, Fig 11). The latter shows the blurred maker's name on the base. This reads as 'EUCARP' and refers to Eucarpus, a North Italian maker active in the Flavian period whose lamps were widely copied in the provinces (Eckardt 2002, 204). Both are mass-produced 'factory' forms in a colour-coated fabric and are typical of the early 2nd century AD.

Again, as in Building 4, little in the way of early pottery was recovered from the levelling deposits associated with the construction of Building 5. Furthermore, Verulamium region coarse white-slipped ware, dating AD 70–200, is in near equal quantity to Verulamium region white ware, dating AD 50–160; although the former can date from AD 70, it is more common from the late Trajanic/early Hadrianic period. Other sherds of note include one from a black burnished ware '1' flagon with black burnished-type acute lattice decoration (<P3>, Fig 12), dated AD 140–200, and another from a Colchester white ware bead and flange mortarium (<P4>, Fig 12). The latter is dated AD 120–250 and is an unusual type of vessel to be found in the city.

Although the assemblage recovered from Open Area 4 (Fig 13) contained a wide range of fabrics, Hadrianic and Antonine period (AD 117–193) fabrics represent the greatest proportion of the assemblage and show a diverse range of vessel types along with a broad variation in forms. Naturally, some

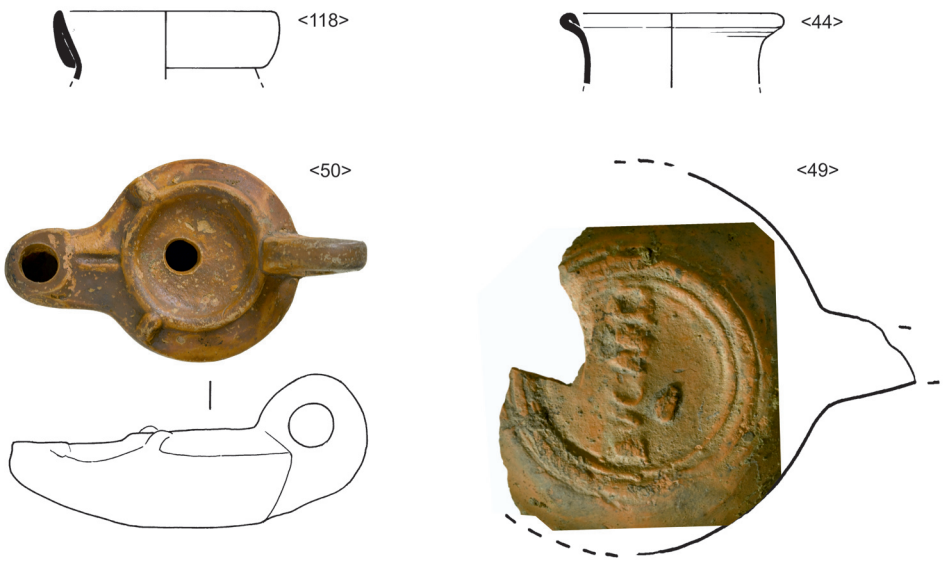


Fig 11. Finds from Building 4: glass jar rims <118> and <44>, Loeschcke type IXb lamp <50> (scale 1:2), and lamp showing maker's name ('EUCARP') <49> (scale 1:1)

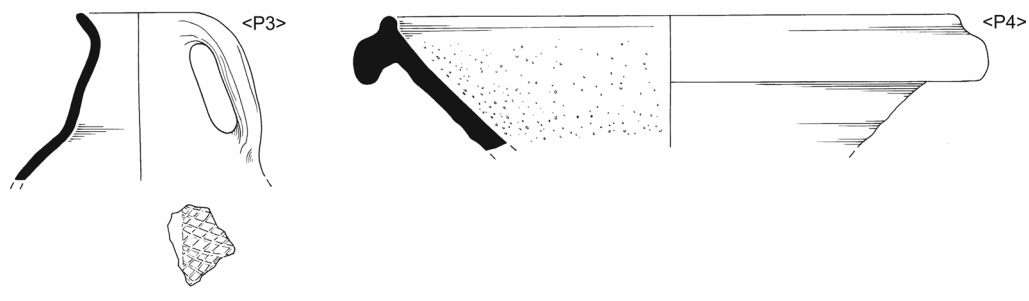
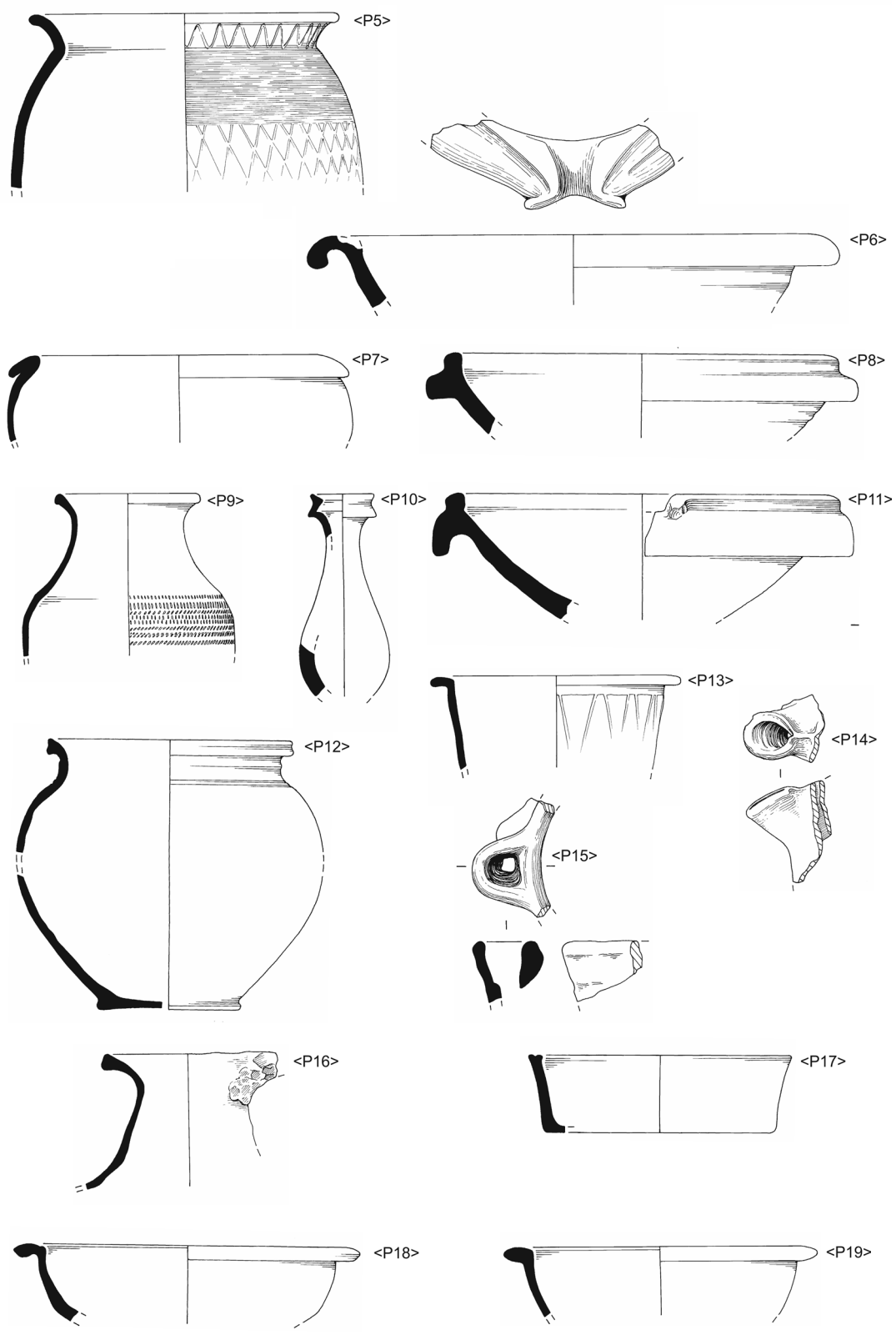


Fig 12. Pottery from Building 5: black burnished ware flagon with lattice decoration <P3> and Colchester white ware bead and flange mortarium <P4> (scale 1:4)

of this variation is due to the presence of residual material. This can be seen amongst the jar assemblage, where a narrow-necked example in a fine micaceous ware (<P9>) dated to the Flavian period was found with a black burnished ware '1' jar (<P5>) and a miscellaneous sand-tempered ware jar (<P12>). The assemblage also included a number of forms in broadly contemporary fabrics that may represent differing primary

Fig 13 (opposite). Pottery from Open Area 4 in Period 4: black burnished ware jar <P5>; Colchester white ware mortarium <P6>; Sugar Loaf Court bead-rimmed jar <P7>; Verulamium region white ware mortarium <P8>; narrow-necked jar in fine micaceous ware <P9>; oxidised unguentarium <P10>; red white-slipped oxidised ware mortarium <P11>; miscellaneous sand-tempered ware jar <P12>; black burnished ware bowl <P13>; sand-tempered ware flagon <P14>; Verulamium region coarse white-slipped cup <P15>; London mica-dusted ware flagon <P16>; mica-coated oxidised ware dish <P17>; Verulamium region white ware bowl <P18>; mica-coated oxidised ware bowl <P19> (scale 1:4)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functions. Three different types of bowl recovered may offer examples of this: a black burnished ware '1' bowl (<P13>), a Verulamium region white ware bowl (<P18>), and a mica-coated unsourced oxidised ware bowl (<P19>). Among mortaria recovered were those in Verulamium region white ware (<P8>), Colchester white ware (<P6>), and red white-slipped oxidised ware (<P11>). It is possible that these vessels represent replacements of each other, but it is equally possible that they were contemporary to each other but had quite different uses. The dish in mica-coated unsourced oxidised ware (<P17>) may have been used for dining, while the bowls were used for storage, although the reverse is just as likely. Some forms clearly retain quite separate roles such as two flagons (<P14> and <16>) that while very probably contemporary, had different functions. The presence of a single unguentarium (<P10>) would point to the limited use of this type of vessel which, having a specialised role, was possibly reused for that purpose until broken. The assemblage also included a 'cup' (<P15>) from a possible face/cup jar which may have had a ritual function. A timber-lined well was backfilled with material that contained an assemblage dated AD 120–140, but a slightly earlier date may be indicated by the presence of a sherd of Sugar Loaf Court bead-rimmed jar (<P7>). This was more common during the pre-Flavian period but may have been a favoured piece among a particular family. The overall dating for this area would appear to be similar to that of Buildings 4 and 5. Furthermore, the decorated samian recovered from various pits included designs by potters working during the period AD 135–145, which would suggest a date of AD 140–150.

Open Area 4 in this period produced the greatest amount of glass and other small finds from the site. The former is mostly from utilitarian vessels, comprising bottles, jugs, jars and phials (unguentaria) that are mostly blue-green, though some are in colourless glass. A notable vessel (<394>, Fig 14) is a square bottle base in Isings form 50 in blue-green glass with a moulded inscription showing the letters EXO, perhaps for EX O(fficina), which could denote the factory or workshop of production, while the complete base of a similar bottle (<132>, Fig 14) displays characteristic moulded concentric circle decoration. A jar (<183>, Fig 14) provides a good example and an almost complete phial (<143>, Fig 14) was also recovered. A black glass counter (<195>, Fig 14) represents the only 'recreational' item from the site, while two incomplete turquoise melon beads and a fragment of a residual polychrome bowl were also found. Other domestic items recorded are lamps, all of which are fragmentary and 1st-century AD in date. The earliest, which is much abraded, is part of a volute lamp in an imported colour-coated fabric while others are parts of *firmalampen* that were also probably imported. An almost complete, poorly made moulded lamp (<48>, Fig 14) may represent the product of local kilns, such as those found at Northgate House on Moorgate (Seeley & Drummond-Murray 2005). A complete bone hairpin (<110>, Fig 14), fashionable in the late 1st/2nd century AD, is the only personal item, while a bone needle (<131>, Fig 14) and a corroded, incomplete knife blade were the only tools recovered. A fragment of a large vessel in Cararra marble (<352>, Fig 14) would have been an object of some quality, while a fragment of a *dea nutrix* figurine (<276>, Fig 14) alludes to religious belief. Of the latter only part of the figure and the side of her basket chair survive but such figurines typically show the goddess nursing two infants and may have been placed in a household shrine. The reconstruction shown here is based on Rouvier-Jeanlin (1972, 159 no. 315).

Although metal artefacts were generally poorly preserved across the site, three coins, two fragmentary copper-alloy lock bolts, a mount of indeterminate function and fragments of sheeting were recovered, albeit in poor condition, from these deposits. One of the most remarkable objects recovered from the site is a large rectangular openwork mount (<333>, Fig 14) with extremely well preserved enamelled decoration in blue and probably red. The decoration is Celtic in style with distinctive copper-alloy scrollwork within curved asymmetrical crescents. It may be from a Rhineland workshop. Although the obvious explanation of its function is as a harness mount, the method of attachment, using a nail or pin through a central boss, is unusual. Openwork enamel plaques were

used to decorate belts or harnesses, but there are no suitable studs for attachment on the reverse. The object must have been fastened through the central hole which is likely to have held a square-sectioned shank, as on a nail, suggesting that it was fixed to wood rather than leather. However, nothing is known about the fixing and it may have terminated in a foot ring suitable for leather. If it were not a leather fitting, alternative suggestions for its function would be as an attachment for either a piece of furniture or perhaps a wagon. The mount is rare with only a single parallel in Britain, now in the Ashmolean Museum, but purchased at Kerch in the Crimea (MacGregor 1997, 243, no. 125, acc no. 1888.1539). This is a slightly larger example and has a more rounded frame, but the central dome, decorative elements and the scroll designs are identical and it is likely that the enamel colours are also the same. It differs in having a substantial rectangular socket behind the boss, within which are traces of white material, which may be cement or adhesive. The square hole on the Lion Plaza example appears to represent an alternative method of attachment, but the two pieces are clearly of identical function. It was originally suggested that the Kerch piece was imported from a workshop in the West, perhaps the Rhineland (Henry 1933, 122–3), but more recently that it was produced in the Pontic area, influenced by the late Celtic art of the West (Treister 1993, 800). The discovery of a similar mount in London perhaps makes a western provenance more likely.

The animal bone recovered from the pitting was not dissimilar to that described in the previous period, with a mix of domesticates alongside a few wild game species, including hare, thrush and a middle-sized duck (smaller than mallard but certainly larger than teal). In addition there was a small crow as well as a few fish species, including one bone which was identified as belonging to a large fish of the salmon family.

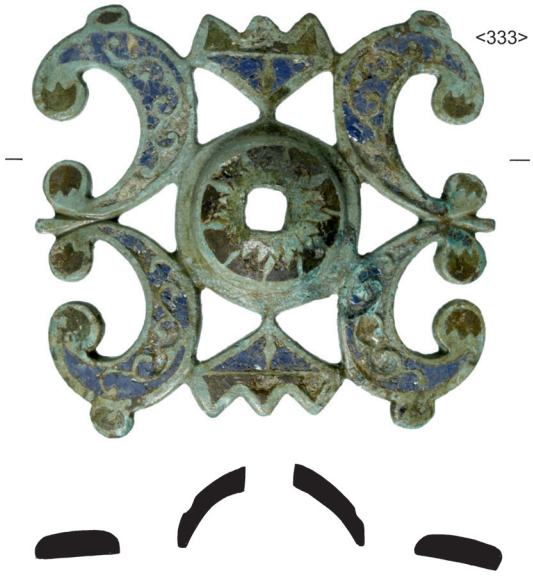
LATE ROMAN ACTIVITY AD 200–400 (PERIOD 5)

The final phase of Roman occupation provides evidence for what may have been the single most conspicuous structure on the site at any time until the modern era. The bulk of the evidence for the existence of this substantial masonry building (Building 6, Fig 15) is negative, having been for the most part robbed in the early medieval period. No floors, occupation horizons or above-ground structures survived Victorian truncation but occasional fragments of foundations and robber trenches outline the basic footprint of the building, which measured internally 30m north–south and at least 18m east–west, indicating a minimum internal area of 540m^2. The survival of the foundations in several places demonstrates that the robbing trenches accurately reflect the layout and dimensions of the foundations.

The eastern and northern limits of the site continued to be used for the purposes of quarrying and dumping of refuse (Open Area 4, Fig 15). Presumably as the area under occupation increased, the dumping of domestic waste and the extraction of raw materials likewise took place further away from the settlement area. There are some indications of zoning regarding the two types of activity, with quarrying associated more on land to the north and rubbish disposal on that to the east, although this was not exclusive in either area.

Located approximately in the centre of Area A2, the foundations consisted of roughly hewn blocks of Kentish ragstone and occasional chalk fragments built upon a raft of crushed chalk. The general dimensions of the foundations were up to 1.5m wide and the same deep. Further north, in Area D1, the materials used were again Kentish ragstone with occasional chalk fragments built upon a raft of crushed chalk with the only difference being the use of tile string-courses. In several other places the ragstone had been robbed leaving the chalk raft *in situ*. In the centre of Area A2 two rooms were recorded along the internal face of the eastern wall (Fig 15). It remains uncertain but these could be foundations for stairs, a tower or a cellared part of the building. Whatever the function or purpose of this structure, it must have been of considerable size as it required foundations as substantial as the rest of the building, which may favour the interpretation as an internal tower. A horizontal void, 0.2m^2, observed running through the length of the foundation of this structure, appeared

Fig 14. Finds from Open Area 4 in Period 4: glass jar <183>; glass phial <143>; bottle base with concentric circle decoration <132>; moulded inscription <394> (scale 1:2); bone hairpin <110> and needle <131> (scale 1:1); Cararra marble vessel <352> (scale 1:4); ceramic lamp <48> (scale 1:2); glass counter <195>; openwork mount with enamelled decoration <333>; dea Nutrix figurine <276> (scale 1:1)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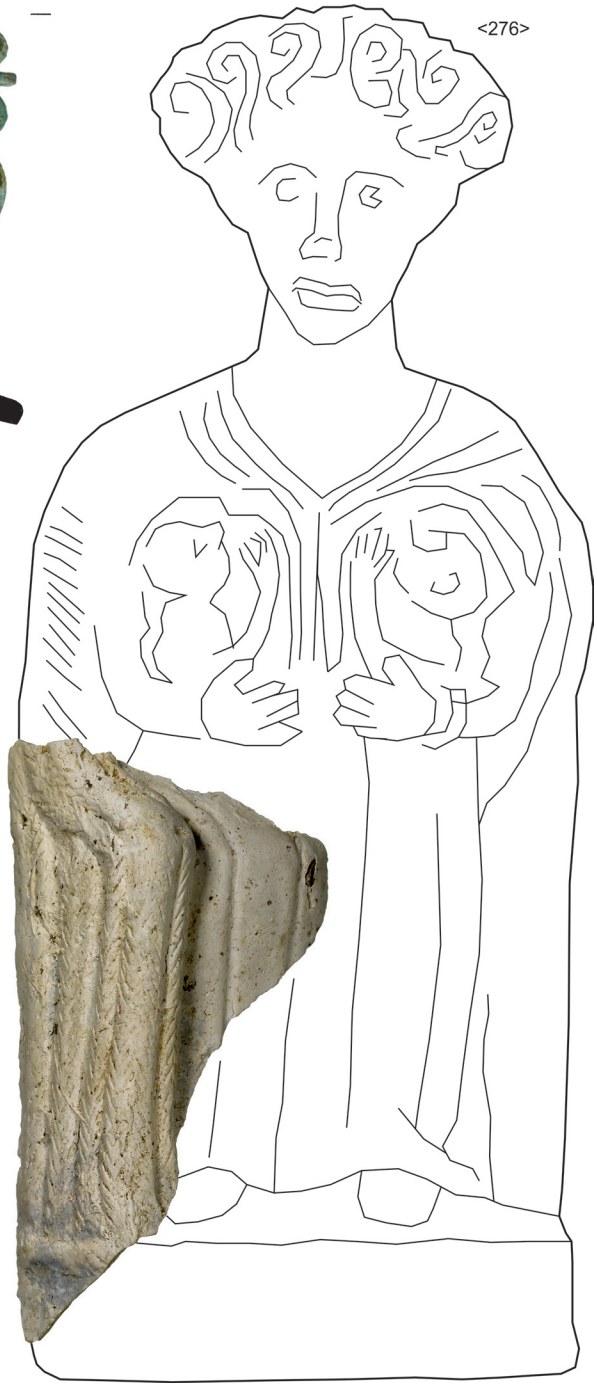
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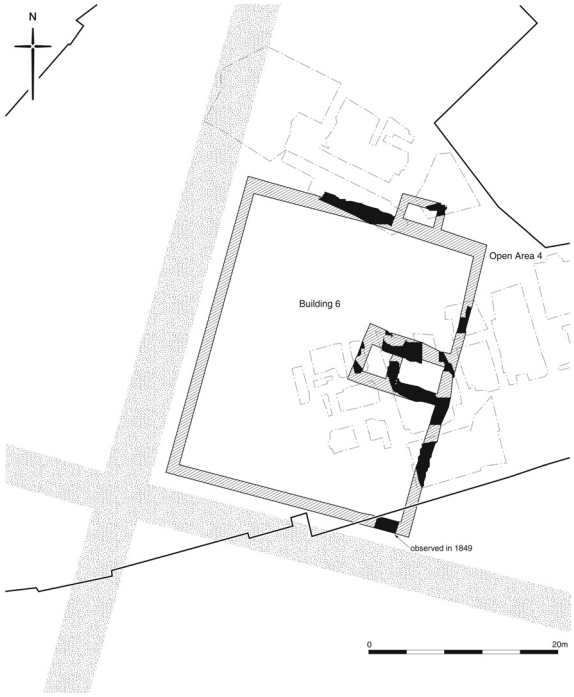

Fig 15. Landuse in Period 5, showing Building 6 and Open Area 4 (scale 1:400)

to have held a large constructional timber within the foundation; although this had completely decayed, the impression of the grain of the wood was preserved in the mortar bonding (Fig 16). The use of timber as a constructional element within masonry buildings has been seen elsewhere but is not a common technique (Dunwoodie pers comm). This structure appears to cut through 3rd-century material and is possibly a later alteration. While large elements are conjectural, it appears that the building was enclosed by a substantial wall which was possibly entered by a gatehouse situated along the northern side. The impression is that this wall defined a large rectangular compound enclosing an area of at least 540m^2. The evidence of internal structures is limited but adjoining the eastern side was evidence of at least two rooms. The width of these internal walls implies the existence of at least one upper storey. A badly corroded copper-alloy Roman seal box (<247>), which would have been used to protect the wax seal on a document, offers indirect evidence for literacy from this site. It was recovered from one of the Saxo-Norman rubbish pits (Open

Fig 16. Foundation of Building 6 in profile, looking south and showing horizontal timber void

Area 6, Period 6), but was perhaps originally associated with Building 6.

The construction of this large masonry building, while following the alignment of earlier property boundaries and probably respecting the earlier road network (Fig 15), represents a major change in both the size and style of the development on site. It appears that during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD in London both the number and density of buildings within the walled city declined. This trend was first identified by Perring (1991, fig 50) who argued that by *c.*AD 300, large areas of the Roman city were occupied by a relatively small number of substantial masonry houses in complete contrast to the densely packed clay and timber buildings of the previous two centuries. For instance, at No. 1 Poultry during the early 3rd century a series of masonry buildings started to replace the clay and timber ones. Interestingly, these masonry buildings were considerably larger than their predecessors and possessed sophisticated architectural features, including hypocausts, mosaics and elaborately painted walls (Hill & Rowsome 2011, i, 194–211). The impression is that at No. 1 Poultry the late Roman buildings were fewer in number than their predecessors, but much higher in status. Excavations at 36 Poultry revealed part of the massive masonry foundations of a large rectangular courtyard building with a colonnade of early 4th-century date (Pitt in prep). Another large late Roman masonry building has been discovered at Plantation Place (Dunwoodie *et al* in prep). The Plantation Place building provides an impression of the possible layout of the Lion Plaza example; it consisted of three ranges of rooms surrounding a central courtyard which opened onto a major road, with the later addition of a tower. However, as a result of truncation and robbing, it is entirely possible that these remains represent more than a single property, which may explain the slight differences in the foundations. They could still, however, represent a single complex made up of several separate, but adjoining buildings, such as that found at 71 Fenchurch Street (Bluer *et al* 2006, 70).

It is suggested that the building was located at the junction of two roads 60m north of the forum (Fig 17). Part of the east–west road was recorded at 7 Bishopsgate and ran parallel to the north side of the forum (Sankey 2002, 4). It is thought to have continued eastwards to join the Colchester road and westwards where it could have provided access to the eastern entrance of the amphitheatre. During sewer excavations in 1849 in Threadneedle Street opposite Nos 43–47, a substantial wall of ragstone and chalk was observed some 10 ft (3.0m) below street level which was be-lieved to be of Roman date (Merrifield 1965, 243). It was, however, recorded as being 12 ft wide and apparently aligned parallel with Threadneedle Street, which is of Saxo-Norman origin (discussed later) and is on a completely different alignment to the Roman street grid. It seems probable that this measurement really referred to the length of the wall encountered within a linear trench dug in the street. This wall appears to have followed a similar alignment to the trench hence the antiquarian difficulty in determining its orientation. This Victorian discovery can now be reinterpreted as part of the southern wall of Building 6 (Fig 15). The existence of the road shown as defining the western extent of Building 6 is conjectural (Fig 17).[3]

The pottery assemblage recovered from the quarry and rubbish pits to the east of Building 6 included Alice Holt/Farnham ware, AD 250–400, Much Hadham oxidised ware, AD 200–400, and Portchester 'D' ware, AD 350–400. Several unusual vessels were present (Fig 18), including a miscellaneous mica-dusted ware Marsh form 46 spouted strainer (<P20>), in which the straining holes were not punched completely through, a bead-rimmed jar in Verulamium region white ware (<P21>), a late wall-sided mortarium in Colchester white ware (<P22>), an unsourced sand-tempered ware mortarium (<P23>) which is very similar to Sugar Loaf Court fabric, a Gauloise form 12 amphora in an unsourced amphora fabric (<P24>) which is also quite small, and a Verulamium region white ware tazza with rouletted decoration (<P25>) which is unusually small.

Small finds recovered include a distinctive, almost complete enamelled brooch in the form of a swimming duck (<15>, Fig 19). Ducks are by far the most common birds represented on brooches and ducks or other water birds appear in Celtic iconography and as an element in some Roman tableware

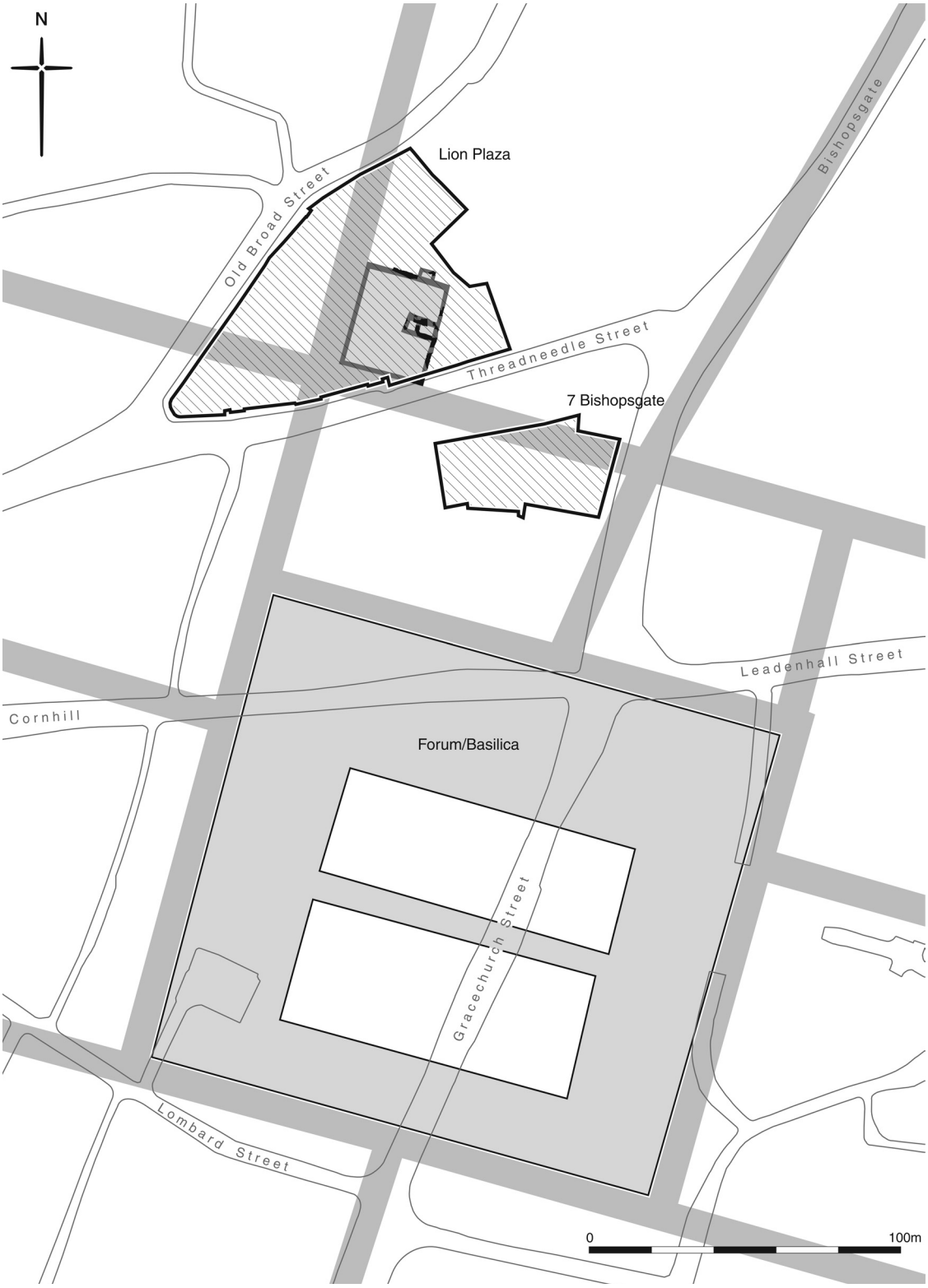

Fig 17. Location of the site and Building 6 in relation to the later forum/basilica complex and 7 Bishopsgate (scale 1:2000)

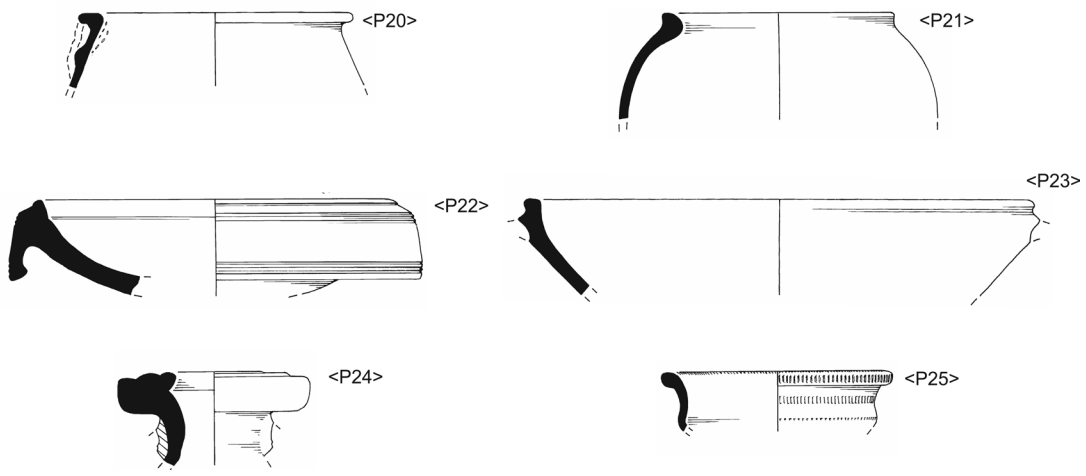

Fig 18. Pottery from Open Area 4 in Period 5: mica-dusted ware spouted strainer <P20>; Verulamium region white ware jar <P21>; Colchester white ware mortarium <P22>; sand-tempered ware mortarium <P23>; Gauloise form 12 amphora in unsourced fabric <P24>; Verulamium region white ware tazza <P25> (scale 1:4)

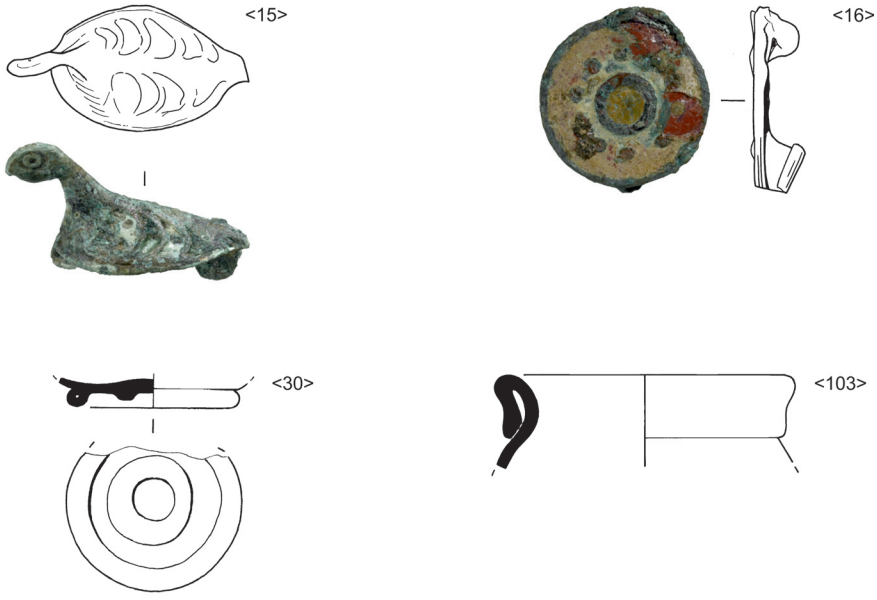

Fig 19. Finds from Open Area 4 in Period 4: enamelled duck brooch <15>; enamelled plate brooch <16> (scale 1:1); cylindrical cup <30>; glass jar <103> (scale 1:2)

(Johns 1996, 176); the image of a duck is seen for example on an attachment from Southwark (Cowan 2003, 160, <S67>, fig 113). The precise symbolism of this brooch, however, remains obscure. A complete fine circular enamelled plate brooch (<16>, Fig 19) came from the same area. Both brooches date from the late 2nd century AD making them residual in this context. Together with a fragmentary bone hairpin from the 3rd century they are the only datable personal items, while undatable personal items

include copper-alloy ligulae and spatulas. Bone needles, all incomplete, may have been used in the home, while a complete L-shaped tumbler-lock iron key is a good, although very corroded, example of domestic security equipment. A small assemblage of coins included issues of Tetricus, Constantine (AD 340–350), and Theodosius I. A number of glass fragments were retrieved but on a much smaller scale than in earlier periods. These were generally small fragments of vessel, bottle and window glass and appeared to be residual, mostly from the turn of the 2nd century AD. A glass jar fragment (<103>, Fig 19) is a common form dating from the late 1st/2nd century, while one of the latest glass fragments from the site, part of a cylindrical cup in Isings form 85 (<30>, Fig 19), is the most commonly found drinking vessel of the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD.

The animal bone assemblage recovered from the Open Area 4 pits included the major avian and mammalian domesticates. Wild game species included woodcock, while the fish remains consisted almost entirely of cod and herring. Non-food domesticates included dog and horse and local wildlife was represented by the remains of small rodents and amphibians.

SAXO-NORMAN RE-OCCUPATION 1050–1200 (PERIOD 6)

It appears that this portion of the Roman city was abandoned by *c.*AD 400, and not re-occupied until the late 10th century (Burch *et al* 2011, 17–25). Due to the degree of truncation caused by the construction of post-medieval basements on this site, Saxo-Norman remains only consisted of truncated cess, rubbish and quarry pits dug some distance back from the contemporary street frontage (Open Area 6, not illus). On nearby sites, such as 1–6 Milk Street (Schofield *et al* 1990, 113–16) and No. 1 Poultry where the degree of truncation was less severe, it has been established that the Saxo-Norman street frontage was lined with timber buildings (Burch *et al* 2011, fig 25). The existence of the two adjoining streets (*Bradstrete*) later known as Old Broad Street and Threadneedle Street was first documented in *c.*1188 (Carlin & Belcher 1989, 67). Parts of the large late Roman building (Building 6) were robbed out during this period and, as mentioned earlier, the robbing trenches precisely matched the dimensions of the surviving masonry. Elements of the foundations of the monumental Roman basilica were also robbed out during this period, although the haphazard manner of their removal implies that no part of the masonry survived above ground level by this time (Milne 1992, 37). It is possible that elements of Building 6 were discovered accidentally during pit digging or quarrying and then robbed out. However, it is quite possible that parts of the walls of Building 6 were still upstanding which would have greatly assisted the robbing process. The late Roman London riverside wall was clearly upstanding during the Saxon period as it was mentioned as a landmark in two Saxon land grants concerning Queenhithe, believed to have been issued during the late 9th century (Dyson 1980, 8–9).

A large, well preserved Saxo-Norman pottery assemblage was recovered from these pits, together with a smaller assemblage dating from the late 11th century to the early 13th century. These pits also contained residual Roman finds including coinage, the latest one dated to AD 367–368, a two-strand cable bracelet (<157>) of 3rd- or 4th-century date and the seal box (<247>) discussed earlier. Saxo-Norman cooking pots and jars were the most common vessel forms, followed by bowls and crucibles, while jugs appear with the advent of the coarse London-type wares in the late 11th century. This assemblage is similar to those recovered from the contemporary pits excavated at No. 1 Poultry and elsewhere in the City of London (Whittingham 2011, table 28).

Within the Saxo-Norman assemblage (Fig 20), cooking pots with simple everted rims range from the largest cauldrons in coarse London-type ware (<P26>) to smaller cooking pots in early medieval sand and shell ware (<P27>), coarse London-type ware with shell inclusions (<P28>) and coarse London-type ware (<P29>). Square clubbed rimmed cooking pots are common in coarse London-type ware with shell inclusions (<P30> and <P31>), while an everted rim with an inturned edge is commonly associated with early Surrey ware (<P32>). Bowls are far less common but are represented by both plain forms in early medieval sand and shell ware

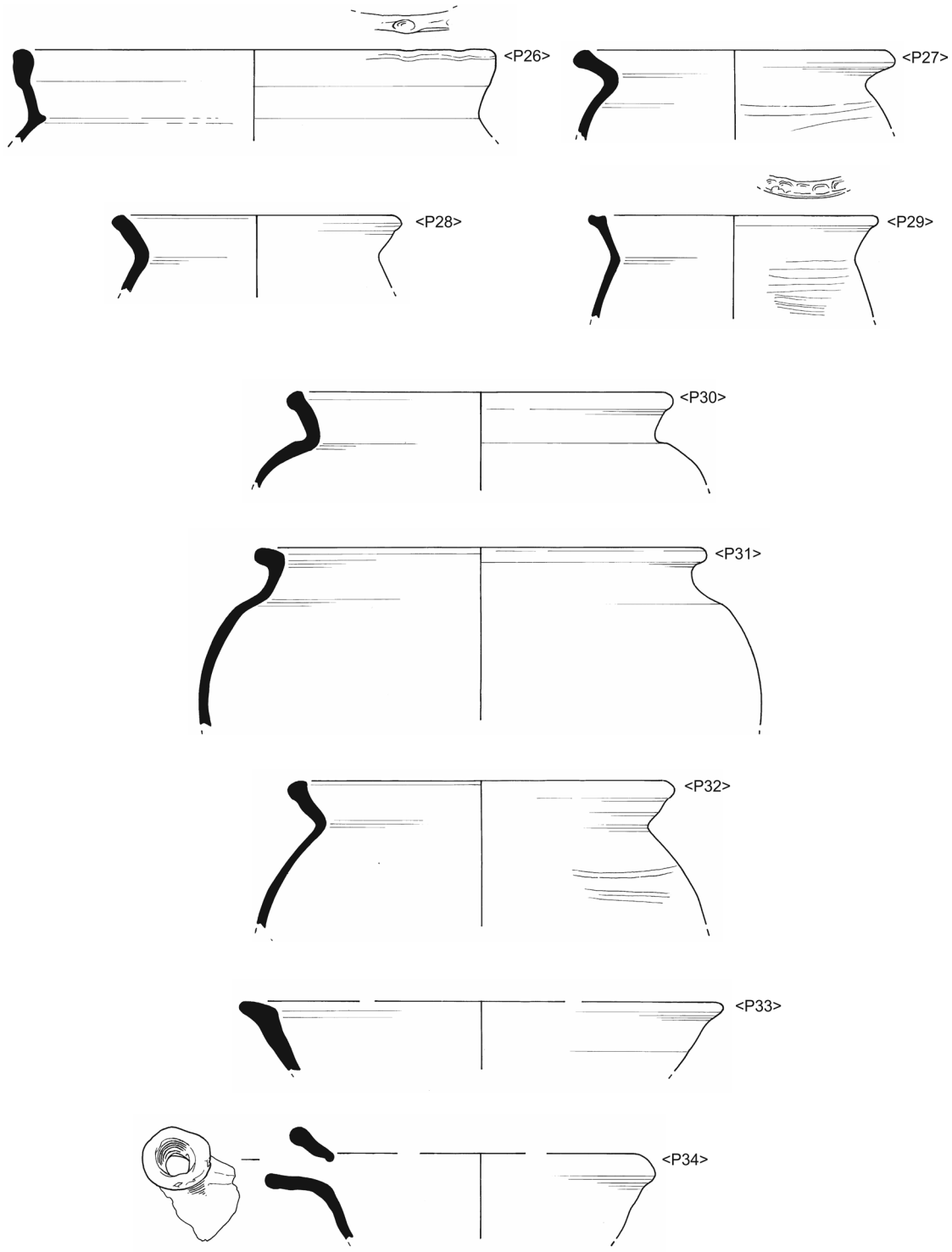

Fig 20. Early medieval pottery from Open Area 6, Period 6: coarse London-type ware cauldron <P26>; early medieval sand and shell ware cooking pot <P27>; cooking pot in coarse London-type ware with shell inclusions <P28>; cooking pot in coarse London-type ware <P29>; cooking pots with square clubbed rim <P30>, <P31>; cooking pot with everted rim and inturned edge in early Surrey ware <P32>; early medieval sand and shell ware bowl <P33>; early medieval sand and shell ware spouted bowl <P34> (scale 1:4)

(<P33>) and spouted forms in early medieval sand and shell ware (<P34>).

Cooking pots and jars in coarse London-type ware with calcareous or shell inclusions are dominant in the smaller assemblage and were produced between 1080 and 1220. These vessels are hand-made with either square clubbed rims, as seen in <P30> or <P31> (Fig 20), or simple everted rims, as seen in <P28>, which are less common. Decoration in the form of horizontally applied thumbed strips is a common feature. Some of these coarse London-type ware cooking pots and jars appear to be wasters and may indicate production nearby.

The introduction of wheel-thrown London-type ware early rounded jugs in this ceramic sequence is a clear indicator of the transition from Saxo-Norman to the early medieval period. The most common of these are the early rounded forms dated between 1150 and 1170 (Pearce *et al* 1985, 127). These are found in pits across the site in coarse London-type ware and London-type ware with white slip decoration and splashed copper glaze.

Of note in the medieval assemblage were eight examples of 11th- to 12th-century ceramic crucibles in early medieval coarse whiteware and a single example in miscellaneous unsourced whiteware fabric. These crucibles confirm that the casting or smelting of non-ferrous metals, probably copper alloy or silver, was taking place locally. A number of very similar crucibles of 11th- or 12th-century date were recovered from No. 1 Poultry along with fragments of litharge cakes and other waste products from silver refining (Burch *et al* 2011, 228).

Plant and food remains present in the Saxo-Norman deposits included large quantities of seeds of blackberry/raspberry and elder. There were smaller quantities of stones of sloe/blackthorn and pips of pear/apple and wild strawberry, plus a single grape pip. Cereal grains present included hulled barley, free-threshing wheat, oats and rye/wheat. Wetland plants present included rushes and sedges; these may have been brought to the site for use as either roofing material or floor coverings. There were a number of plant species which are typical of disturbed or waste ground, including field/creeping/bubous buttercup, fumitory, St John's wort, goosefoot/orache, vetches, cinquefoil/wild strawberry, sun spurge, stinging nettle, woundwort, corn gromwell, henbane, nightshade, black nightshade and grasses, some of which were preserved as charred seeds.

The majority of the Saxo-Norman animal bones belonged to the major domesticates. The fish bone assemblage consisted of a variety of freshwater and estuarine species, but was dominated by herring, although one pit contained a concentration of eel bones. Small quantities of game and wild species were present, including roe deer, hare, thrush and various small passerines. The two major non-food domesticates present were cats and dogs. The relatively large number of cats may be indicative of skinning waste, although none of the bones displayed butchery marks, which suggests that they are unlikely to represent waste from a furrier. The presence of bones of lambs and piglets suggests that such animals were being reared locally. While the presence of a horse milk tooth may represent a colt aged between two and three years old which was being reared and trained locally. The presence of four goat horncores is indicative of craft activity (Albarella 2002, 75).

MEDIEVAL EXPANSION 1200–1550 (PERIOD 7)

By the 13th century the character of the area was changing as both the density and extent of the built-up areas were increasing. The small single-storey timber Saxo-Norman buildings were being replaced by larger ones, often with stone-lined cellars, ground floor shops and living accommodation situated in one or more timber-framed upper storeys (Schofield 2011, 61–8). During this period the majority of the site lay within the parish of St Benet (Benedict) Fink, Cornhill, the existence of which was first documented in 1197–1212 (Carlin & Belcher 1989, 86).

It is documented that two major medieval buildings existed on the site. The first was the abbot of St Albans' inn or town house, which is first documented in *c.*1215–22, and of which no trace was found (Carlin & Belcher 1989, 85) (Fig 21). The second was St Antony's Hospital, which was established in 1243 (Stow 1971, i, 183). It appears that in *c.*1231 a synagogue which had recently been built here was confiscated by Henry III. It was then converted into a chapel

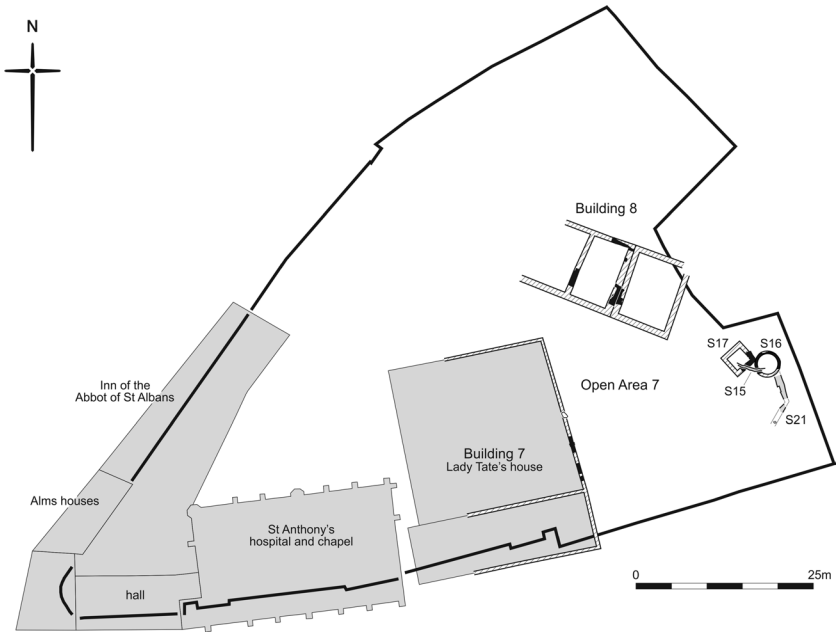

Fig 21. Open Area 7, Building 7 and medieval structures found on site together with those known to have existed in Period 7 (after Graham 1932, pl 1) (scale 1:800)

dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary before being given by the king in 1243 to the master and brethren of St Antony of Vienne to establish a hospital (Reddan 2007, 228; Graham 1927; 1932, 1–3) (Fig 21). The aim of this hospitaller order was to treat people suffering from ergotism (St Antony's Fire). One unusual source of income for this hospital was the pigs which were deemed by the supervisor of the London market as unfit to be killed for food and were given to the Proctor of the hospital, who attached bells to them and turned them loose in the street to forage. As it was considered charitable to feed these stray pigs, they often thrived and then were slaughtered by the hospital (Reddan 2007, 228; Stow 1971, i, 184). The reason for this special privilege was that the Order of the Hospitaller of Antony of La Motte (founded in *c.*1100) possessed the prerogative to allow their pigs to roam freely in the streets. The emblems of bells and pigs appear in St Antony of Egypt's (AD 251–356) medieval iconography as a reminder of this privilege (Farmer 1992, 25–6).

In 1429 the hospital premises were enlarged and a garden and a cemetery were created. By 1442 the hospital was apparently short of funds and the parish church of St Benet Fink was appropriated to boost revenue; the manor of Pennington and various properties in Hampshire were granted by Henry VI to provide further funds and help maintain a new grammar school. In 1432 a hospice or almshouses were built to lodge the poor (Fig 21). In 1414 the hospital as an alien house had became a royal possession and in 1475 it was appropriated to the collegiate church of St George, Windsor (Reddan 2007, 230; Stow 1971, i, 183). During 1499–1501, a north aisle and a Lady Chapel were added to the hospital chapel on land donated by Sir John Tate, a mercer and later Lord Mayor (1513) (Stow 1971, ii, 180). This land had formerly been occupied by Tate's brewhouse known as the 'Swan' (Stow 1971, i, 184). When the site of the hospital chapel was redeveloped in 1922 fragments of its Kentish ragstone wall foundations were recorded. Subsequently A W Clapham used this data and documentary research to produce a plan of the 16th-century hospital and its adjoining buildings (Graham 1927, 378).

Although no evidence of St Anthony's Hospital survived on the site, other structural remains indicate the presence of cont-

emporary buildings. A north–south-aligned chalk foundation (Building 7, Fig 21) was located at the western limit of Area A2. The northern end of this wall cut through a quarry pit that was backfilled in the mid-14th century. Because of the soft nature of the backfill of this feature, the depth of the foundation was increased to 2.2m where it cut into the natural brickearth. The depth of the footing indicates that it supported a considerable weight and allows for the presumption of a substantial building. There are no related structures to the east and it is therefore assumed to be associated with a building known as Lady Tate's house, which was located immediately to the east of the church and hospital of St Anthony and was built by the widow of Sir John Tate after his death in 1514 (Graham 1932, 5; Stow 1971, i, 184). The wall recorded at the western limits of the excavation could be the eastern wall of Lady Tate's house.

Further north a more substantial masonry wall, comprised mostly of Kentish ragstone with occasional Reigate stone, survived directly beneath the construction levels for Adams Court (Building 8, Fig 21). This is thought to be 14th- or 15th-century in date and possessed a small amount of superstructure founded on relieving arches, the offset of which indicates that contemporary ground level was at 13.7m OD. Together with other fragments of masonry surviving further east along Adams Court and to the north in Area B2, these could form two or more rooms with *in-situ* clay floors. The latter were recorded at 11.5m OD indicating that these were cellars approximately 2m deep. It remains uncertain with which buildings these were associated but as they are over 30m from both Old Broad Street and Threadneedle Street, they may relate to properties further north.

In the north-east corner of Area A3 an enigmatic cluster of structures was recorded (Structures 15, 16, 17 and 21, Fig 21). These comprised a chalk-lined square or rectangular tank (S17) which was fed by a narrow tile-lined drain (S15) that may be contemporary with a north–south-running brick-lined drain (S21). The tile-lined drain was truncated by a large circular chalk-lined pit (S16) that is unlikely to be related to the other structures. The tank had a fair internal face and an arch in the southern wall that allowed entry for the tile drain (Fig 22). No primary fill was recorded within the tank or

Fig 22. Recording the Westminster tile-lined drain (S15) and the chalk-lined tank (S17), looking east

the tile drain, with the latter being completely empty, as was the brick-lined drain. At some point the arch was blocked, using amongst other materials, red bricks of post-1450 date that may be 'seconds'. The internal face of the block-work was rendered and it may be that the tile drain was inserted at this point, possibly replacing an earlier, larger structure. The former may have been associated with, and possibly fed by, the brick-lined drain located to the south, although Victorian foundations had severed any relationship. The tile-lined drain was built entirely from complete Westminster tile 'wasters' dating to the second half of the 13th century, while the brick drain was constructed using 14th/15th-century imports from the Low Countries. Within the construction backfill of the brick drain was a small carved human head in Reigate stone that is possibly of 12th-century date and is likely to have been a stop to a hood-mould from a door or window. It appears that Structure 17 served as a water collection tank, perhaps for roof water, and might have been intended as a water supply in the absence of any contemporary wells. These structures were located in open ground in the south-east area of the site, which was also utilised for pitting (Open Area 7, Fig 21). The absence of pits along the southern limit of this area is probably due to the presence of buildings along the Threadneedle Street frontage.

These cess and rubbish pits were dated to the late 12th and early 13th century by the presence of coarse London-type ware, London-type ware, shelly sandy ware and regional imports, such as South Hertfordshire greyware, Surrey whiteware, Kingston-type ware, coarse borderware and Mill Green-type ware. Continental imports of this period are less common but include late Rouen ware and early German stoneware. Some of these vessels are well preserved, such as cooking pots in shelly sandy ware. Four medieval crucibles point to the presence of metalworking or silver-smithing in the vicinity. The remaining pits all date from the late 12th/mid-13th to mid-14th century and are characterised by assemblages of South Hertfordshire greyware, London-type ware, Surrey whiteware, Kingston-type ware and coarse borderware. Vessel forms include cooking pots, jugs of various forms and some bowls. The former are most common in South Hertfordshire greyware and include such standard examples as square-rimmed cauldrons (<P35>, Fig 23). Typical styles of decoration, such as applied vertical thumbed strips, white slip and combed decoration are also present. A particularly well-preserved coarse borderware small bowl was also recovered (<P36>, Fig 23).

The only food species plant remains present in any quantity in these rubbish pits were elder and pear/apple, along with small amounts of fig and cereal grains. The latter included oat, free-threshing wheat, rye and hulled barley. Non-food remains included seeds from rush and sedge, while plants of disturbed ground included black nightshade and grasses. Wild plant remains were rare with only one or two seeds from each plant present. These included corn cockle, orache, goosefoot, possible celtic bean, vetch/tare/vetchling, stinking mayweed, brome and indeterminate grasses. Some of these, such as stinking mayweed and corn cockle, could have been weeds of arable fields.

Most of the animal bones recovered from these pits were derived from the major domesticates, although in one pit pig, chicken and cat dominated. In this instance the presence of at least four juvenile pigs implies that livestock was being reared on site. The records of the London Assize of Nuisance during the 14th century state that people were keeping 'oxen, cows and pigs' within urban tenements much to the annoyance of their neighbours and there

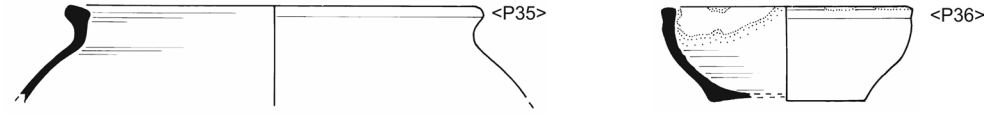

Fig 23. Later medieval pottery from Open Area 7, Period 7: square-rimmed cauldron in South Hertfordshire greyware <P35>; coarse border ware bowl <P36> (scale 1:4)

were a number of complaints concerning pigsties (Chew & Kellaway 1973). The high proportion of herring bones in the pit fills shows their continued importance and the increase in cod remains probably reflects the growing importance of salted cod or 'stock fish'. Wild species were represented by rabbit and heron, the latter being a high status food. The presence of more goat horncores implies continued craft activity.

POST-MEDIEVAL 1550–1900 (PERIOD 8)

Braun and Hogenberg's 1572 map of London shows that the entire frontage of both Threadneedle Street and Old Broad Street was already built up, but that much of the space behind was apparently not (Fig 24). By 1550 the hospital chapel was being used by refugee French Protestants as their place of worship.

During September 1666 most of the walled City of London including the entire site was devastated by the Great Fire, although no evidence of this conflagration was discovered (Milne 1986, fig 26). Threadneedle Street Grammar School (formerly part of the hospital) continued until the Great Fire, after which it was not rebuilt. After the Great Fire the site was quickly redeveloped as Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 shows a dense mosaic of small properties, including the 'French Church' (B62 on Fig 25), which remained until 1840 (Graham 1932, 6). The properties without any street frontage were reached by a network of alleys and courtyards.

Comparatively few post-medieval features survived due to the impact of deep modern basements. The cellar in Building 8 (Fig 21) appears to have remained in use until the late 17th century, when it was backfilled with demolition debris. It was superseded by an alleyway known as Adam's Court lined with small properties (h41 on Fig 25). Pre-Great Fire structures consisted of brick-lined cesspits and fragments of two brick-built cellars (Buildings 9 and 10, not illus) in the south-east portion of the site. A number of these features were backfilled with domestic rubbish including ceramics.

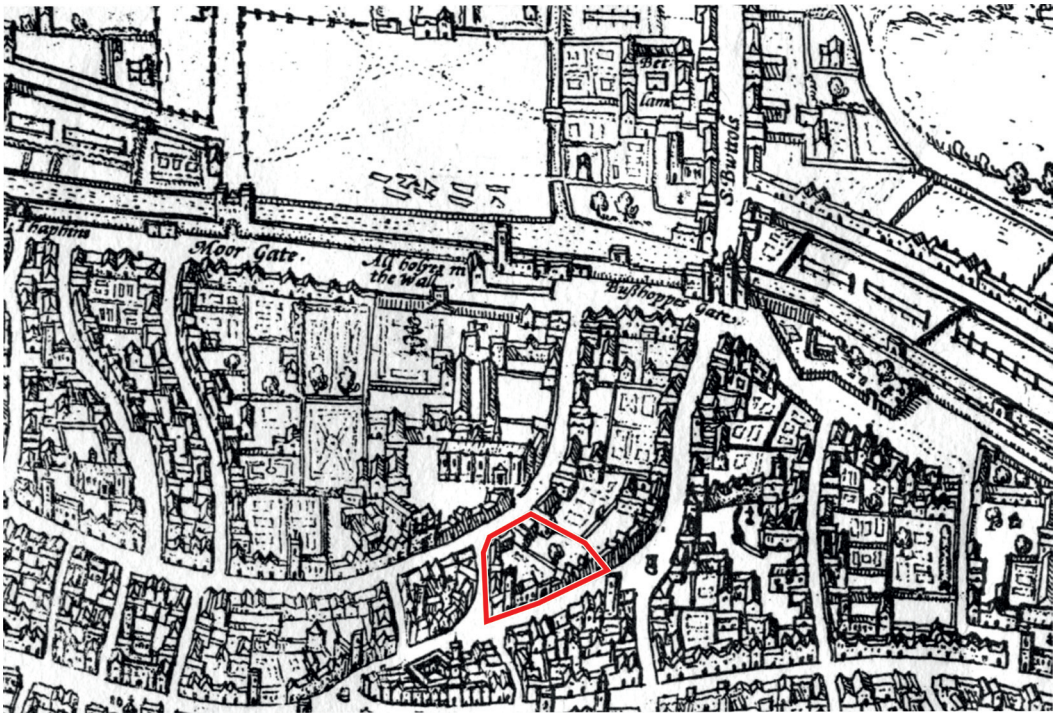

Fig 24. Detail from the Braun and Hogenberg map of 1572 with the site outlined (reproduced by kind permission of Guildhall Library, City of London)

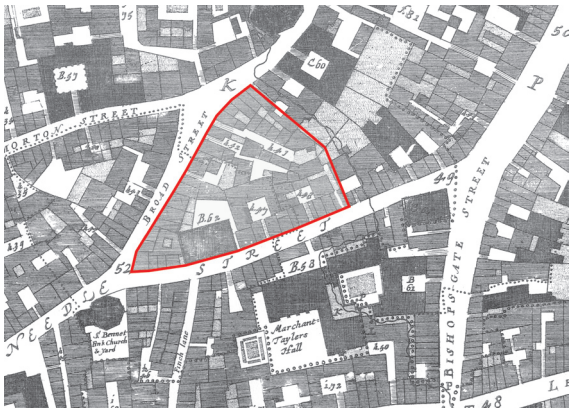

Fig 25. Detail from the Ogilby and Morgan map of 1676 with the site outlined (reproduced by kind permission of Guildhall Library, City of London)

The majority of the post-medieval ceramics dated to the late 15th to early 17th century. The material consisted predominantly of local English wares plus some Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares, London-area redwares and tin-glazed wares. These fabrics are represented in typical examples of domestic cauldrons, deep bowls, rounded bowls, tripod pipkins, various dish types, jugs, some pharmaceutical vessels in tin-glazed ware with Orton (1988, 321) type C decoration, and an early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware money-box. Continental imports were not common but included Frechen stoneware, Dutch red earthenware, North Italian (Pisa) sgraffitto redware and late Valentian lustreware, with the latter two being rare imported vessel types. Also recovered was a bone ash cupel, which is a type of crucible first known in England in the 16th century (Bayley 1992, 6) and used in the cupellation process, either to separate precious metals from base ones or to assay precious metals. The backfill of a brick-lined cesspit in Area A (not illus) produced an assemblage of late 18th- to 19th-century industrial finewares, including English stoneware, transfer printed pearlware, refined whiteware and yellow ware.

CONCLUSION

Despite the extensive truncation caused by existing basements, there was evidence of human activity ranging from the prehistoric (Period 1) to the 19th century. The first permanent human occupation dated from *c.*AD 65–75, when the site appears to have been part of the rapid post-Boudican redevelopment of *Londinium* (Period 2). By the Flavian period, locally the pace of this development had become rapid as a network of clay and timber residential buildings served by gravel roads was laid out (Period 3). By the early 2nd century these timber buildings were replaced by more durable and higher status ones with masonry foundations (Period 4). Greater architectural sophistication is evidenced by the presence of tessellated floors and plastered walls. Associated metalwork, including two lock-bolts, shows an interest in security, while an unusual open work enamelled mount (<333>, Fig 13) is clearly a high status possession. During the 3rd century the geography of the site completely changed when a number of small clay and timber buildings were replaced by a single large masonry building (Period 5). This building appears to have been set within a walled enclosure, access to which might have been controlled by a gatehouse (Fig 15). The most plausible interpretation of this building is that it was a palatial courtyard house. It has been suggested that a declining population density in London during the early 3rd century AD could have allowed the rich to acquire enough land to build grand houses within the safe environment of the city walls (Perring 1991, 100–2). Ceramics and coinage from the site confirm that it was occupied until the late 4th century AD.

The site was apparently wasteland until the late 11th century, when it was re-occupied and the present street grid established (Period 6). Evidence of the Saxo-Norman re-occupation consisted of cess and rubbish pits of 11th- and 12th-century date. Finds from these pits

included non-ferrous metalworking crucibles. During the medieval period the most important building on site was St Antony's Hospital (Period 7), the buildings of which, including its grammar school and chapel, survived until the Great Fire (Period 8).

Concordance table for illustrated pottery from Lion Plaza

Cat no.	Context	Period	Landuse	Form	Fabric	Fig no.
<P1>	636	2	B1	Dish with smooth external profile and internal mouldings	HWBR	5
<P2>	912	3	OA4	Miscellaneous or unidentified bowl	LOMI	9
<P3>	243	4	B5	Flagon with acute lattice decoration	BB1	12
<P4>	254	4	B5	Bead and flange mortarium	COLWW	12
<P5>	301	4	OA4	Everted rimmed jar with acute lattice decoration	BB1	13
<P6>	336	4	OA4	Hook-flanged mortarium	COLWW	13
<P7>	353	4	OA4	Bead-rimmed jar	SLOW	13
<P8>	581	4	OA4	Miscellaneous or unidentified mortarium	VRW	13
<P9>	1064	4	OA4	Narrow-necked jar or flask with rouletted decoration	FMIC	13
<P10>	1064	4	OA4	Unguentarium with pedestal base/ amphora stopper	NFSE	13
<P11>	1205	4	OA4	Bead and flange mortarium	RWS	13
<P12>	1250	4	OA4	Undistinguishable necked jar	OXID	13
<P13>	1252	4	OA4	Flat-rimmed bowl with vertical wall with burnished decoration	BB1	13
<P14>	1252	4	OA4	Pinch-mouthed flagon with rouletted decoration	SAND	13
<P15>	1259	4	OA4	Face pot or cup/vase	VCWS	13
<P16>	1293	4	OA4	Flaring-rimmed flagon with mouldings on inner lip	LOMI?	13
<P17>	1293	4	OA4	Miscellaneous or unidentified dish	MICA?	13
<P18>	1293	4	OA4	Bowl with curved walls and flat, hooked or folded rim	OXID	13
<P19>	1293	4	OA4	Bowl with curved walls and flat, hooked or folded rim	VRW?	13
<P20>	166	5	OA4	Marsh form 46 spouted strainer	MICA	18
<P21>	224	5	OA4	Bead-rimmed jar	VRW	18
<P22>	227	5	OA4	Late wall-sided mortarium	COLWW	18
<P23>	1061	5	OA4	Miscellaneous or unidentified mortarium	SAND	18
<P24>	1112	5	OA4	Gauloise form 12 amphora	AMPH	18
<P25>	1285	5	OA4	Tazza with rouletted decoration	VRW	18
<P26>	610	6	OA6	Pitcher	LCOAR	20
<P27>	807	6	OA6	Cooking pot	EMSH	20
<P28>	486	6	OA6	Cooking pot	LCOAR SHEL	20
<P29>	1192	6	OA6	Cooking pot	LCOAR	20
<P30>	1192	6	OA6	Cooking pot	LCOAR SHEL	20
<P31>	486	6	OA6	Cooking pot	LCOAR SHEL	20
<P32>	486	6	OA6	Cooking pot	ESUR	20
<P33>	333	6	OA6	Bowl	EMSH	20
<P34>	282	6	OA6	Spouted bowl	EMSS	20
<P35>	442	7	OA7	Cooking pot	SHER	23
<P36>	843	7	OA7	Small dish	CBW	23

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NOTES

[1] Evidence of civic infrastructure replacement during AD 63–64 in London included building a quay at Regis House (Brigham *et al* 1996, 36) and digging a deep timber-lined well with a water-lifting machine at Gresham Street (Blair *et al* 2006, 10).

[2] The date range cited for the Hadrianic Fire is taken from the excavations at Regis House (KWS94) and is based on the dating of ceramics recovered from dumps of fire debris, information from unpublished site sequence publication in LAARC (see Brigham & Watson 1996, 64).

[3] See *Londinium: a New Map and Guide to Roman London*, MOLA 2011.

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