

Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

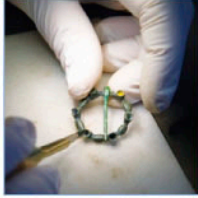
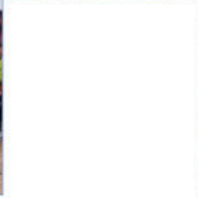
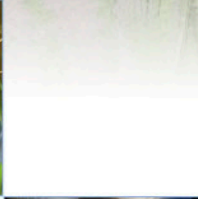
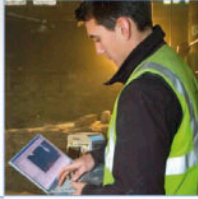
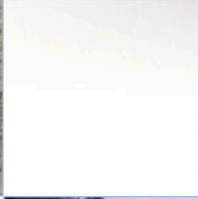
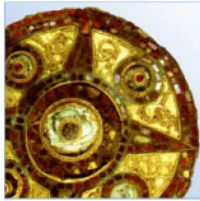
Planning Application Nos.: EC1R OLL; P041749 and EC1R OLL; P041749

National Grid Reference : TQ 3153 8236

AOC Project No.: 30163

Site code: RMY07

January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

**Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street,
London Borough of Islington
An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment**

On Behalf of: George Wimpey North Thames,
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 3153 8236

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Date: January 2009

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Non-Technical Summary

Between December 2007 and July 2008 AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of George Wimpy North Thames, carried out a four phased archaeological programme at 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The archaeological programme comprised an evaluation by trenching, a watching brief during the general ground reduction, an excavation, and another watching brief during the excavation for the foundations of the new development.

The archaeological investigation revealed the remains of at least five phases of occupation of the area. All deposits and features encountered during the archaeological investigations are dated to the post-medieval period. The main period of occupation was between the 18th and 19th century. This included at least four phases of construction which sealed a series of 17th century cut features that were probably associated with gravel quarrying activities.

The material culture represented by the finds shows evidence of domestic activities and possibly some small scale business activities that could be associated with the presence of a chemist shop in the area.

The report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigation carried out at the site and describes the work undertaken on the archive. It refines the research aims on the basis of the findings and assesses the potential of the archive to address these research aims.

1. Introduction

1.1.1 This document summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation, watching briefs and excavation conducted by AOC Archaeology Group at the site of Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington (Figure 1).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3153 8236, within land bounded by Woodbridge Street to the east, Islington Education Centre to the north and west, and Sans Walk to the south. The site is sub-rectangular in shape and covers an area of 2000m² (Figure 2).

1.2.2 Prior to the development the site was occupied by Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens.

1.3 Development Proposal

1.3.1 The site lies within Archaeological Priority Area 72, as defined by the London Borough of Islington.

1.3.2 The proposed scheme involves the construction of 22 new residential units with associated gardens across the entire area of the site. Three of the proposed structures will contain semi-basements.

1.4 Planning Background

1.4.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Islington. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage. The first two stages of archaeological work were monitored by Diane Walls, while the excavation and the second phase of watching brief were monitored by Kim Stabler.

1.4.2 Two planning applications have been submitted to develop the site (Application Nos.: EC1R OLL; P041749 and EC1R OLL; P041749). Diane Walls (GLAAS) recommended that an archaeological condition be placed on any planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological work.

1.4.3 Planning permission to undertake the development has been granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990), subject to conditions. Condition 4 states that:

“No development shall take place until the applicant, their agent or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The Development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.”

Reason: “Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with guidance and model condition set out in PPG16.”

1.4.4 This condition has been required in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990).

1.5 The Archaeological Fieldwork

- 1.4.1 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (MoLAS, 2003). This was followed by a two-phase archaeological programme of works in the form of an evaluation by trenching and a watching brief during general ground reduction for a piling mat. The evaluation was carried out in December 2007. The watching brief was undertaken between March and April 2008. During the work substantial post-medieval building foundations were identified. Based on the results, the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) requested that a programme of open area excavation, in one corner of the site, be undertaken. This was to mitigate the impact on the post-medieval archaeological resource.
- 1.4.2 The excavation was undertaken between April and May 2008. The excavated area was located in the east corner of the site and was 10m long by 10m wide. A final phase of archaeological investigation was agreed in the form of a watching brief during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new buildings. The watching brief was carried out in July 2008.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The following background information is drawn from the Desk-Based Assessment (MoLAS 2003) and the Written Scheme of Investigation for the previous fieldwork (AOC 2007a; 2008). This information was integrated with the evidence uncovered during the excavation.

2.2 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

- 2.2.1 Few finds predating the Iron Age have been found in the vicinity of the site. A leaf-shaped Bronze Age spearhead was found in the Smithfield area in 1912 and Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from one of a series of pits excavated at West Smithfield.
- 2.2.2 Evidence for a Late Iron Age settlement at Clerkenwell was found during excavations in the precinct of the medieval nunnery of St Mary de Fonte. A large Middle to Late Iron Age ditch terminus, 2m wide, was excavated at Clerkenwell Close/Green. There are also a number of undated cut features from the Clerkenwell area that may also date to the Iron Age.

2.3 Roman (c. AD43-450)

- 2.3.1 The site lies outside Roman *Londinium*, approximately 900m northwest of the City walls. It is thought that Clerkenwell Road, 200m to the south of the site, is aligned along the route of the Roman road from Silchester to Colchester.
- 2.3.2 Few finds of Roman date have been found in the vicinity of the site other than a small quantity of 1st to mid 2nd century Roman *tegula* and brick, recovered from the upper fills of an Iron Age ditch.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 451-1065)

- 2.4.1 Although Islington derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Gislandune*, meaning Gisla's Hill, there is no archaeological evidence for Saxon settlement in the immediate area.

- 2.4.2 Saxon burials have been found in the Clerkenwell area, approximately 400- 500m south of the site. Reference to a possible Saxon well along the east side of Farringdon Lane is made in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, roughly 200m to the west of the site.

2.5 Medieval (c. AD 1066-1485)

- 2.5.1 Islington is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 as an agricultural area known as *Iseldone* or *Isendone*.
- 2.5.2 In 1144 the nunnery of St Mary de Fonte was founded. At least 45 acres of land were endowed for the foundation. The site does not lie within the boundary of the nunnery's precinct but is immediately to the east in what would have been open land. Later maps show the site as an open field as late as 1562. However, the site may well have been exploited by the nunnery from the 12th century onwards.

2.6 Post-Medieval (c. AD 1486-modern)

- 2.6.1 The Tudor period saw enormous growth in the population of London. Although the City and Westminster remained much the same as the financial or political centres, the areas around them became increasingly suburban, the wealthy moving to the Strand area whilst the poor edged out to Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Aldgate and Southwark.
- 2.6.2 The nunnery was dissolved in 1539 and its properties divided and sold to individuals. Redevelopment of the nunnery ensued and although outside the precinct itself, the site must have been impacted upon, being adjacent to areas within the former nunnery precinct. Once the redevelopment of the nunnery was complete, further development spread outwards.
- 2.6.3 In 1615 Clerkenwell Bridewell prison was built to relieve the Newgate and Bridewell prisons. This was rebuilt in 1775 and again in 1818. By the time of the second rebuild, the prison was known as the House of Detention and was surrounded by a wall 18 feet high on the outside and 22 feet on the inside. The plan of the prison was based on the Model Prison at Pentonville; a cruciform plan within a surrounding yard which was bounded by the perimeter wall.
- 2.6.4 The 18th century rebuild of the prison covered part of the southeast corner of the site. The 1818 rebuild of the prison contained cellars which probably survive beneath the current buildings of the Hugh Myddleton School. By 1887 the prison was closed and replaced by the Hugh Myddleton School. This was a rectangular school building occupying the southeast part of the site to its full width. It is not known if the building was cellared.

2.7 Previous Work

- 2.7.1 The initial fieldwork comprised a three trench evaluation (AOC 2008) which revealed a series of building remains; these were constructed using yellow and red stock bricks and were found below later concreted foundations within the south and east part of the site. The foundations of the buildings were in places bonded to earlier red brick vaults found below the prison levels. These vaults were probably associated with one of the structures noted on the Horwood map of the area (1792-9), functioning as a cellar. The character of the bricks allowed the vaulted structure to be dated to between the 16th and 18th century.
- 2.7.2 Subsequent ground reduction works on the site after the removal of the Rosemary School building was monitored under watching brief conditions. The work revealed the foundations of a large yellow

and red brick built structure in the east half of the site (Figure 8), with identifiable rooms. A series of small internal walls may have been sleeper walls, or related to pipework or drainage. The work exposed four rectangular rooms on a northwest-southeast orientation. These remains were connected to the latest structures revealed in Trench 3 during the evaluation work. To the south of the structure was a later, narrow yellow brick wall that was set on a similar alignment.

- 2.7.3 Within the site's southern corner a later yellow brick structure that consisted of a single rectangular room set on a northeast-southwest alignment was uncovered next to a cobbled yard.
- 2.7.4 The brickwork and mortar of the large structural remains uncovered during the fieldwork were originally regarded as part of the later phase of construction of the prison that was undertaken in 1775 and 1818. However, it is notable that the layout of the buildings uncovered do not relate to the documentary evidence of the prisons' additions or location depicted within historic maps of the area. These structural remains are more likely to be part of a school which was replaced in the 1960s by Rosemary School.

3. Original Research Aims

- 3.1 The aims of further mitigation work at the site were defined as being:
- To establish the presence of further archaeological remains within the site.
 - To establish the extent and nature of the post-medieval prison and school buildings.
 - To define the phasing and date of the post-medieval remains upon the site. Particularly, do the vaulted remains represent a phase of prison building, or an earlier structure as indicated by the historic maps i.e. Horwood 179299?
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits, establishing the presence / absence of archaeological remains pre dating the prison site.

4. Geological and Topographical Background

- 4.1.1 The site lies on Thames terrace gravels where the land declines towards the River Fleet to the west and the Thames to the south.
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical investigations were conducted on site by Enviro Consulting Ltd (2003). These indicated that the natural deposits were situated between 2.5m and 3.0m deep, which were confirmed by the findings of the evaluation work.

5. Methodology

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation, watching brief and excavation were undertaken within the footprint of the proposed development.
- 5.1.2 Prior to the archaeological investigation commencing the entire site was visually inspected and all trenches and the excavation area were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for live services.

- 5.1.3 All recording was undertaken in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London Archaeological Field Manual (MoLAS 1994), and the Written Schemes of Investigation (AOC 2007a; 2008).
- 5.1.4 Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) were used; these were contractor's survey points already in existence on the site. The TBM used during the evaluation was located on a service in the south of the site at 20.87mOD. The TBM for the excavation was located along the north east edge of the site at 20.60mOD.
- 5.1.5 A unique site code (RMY 07) for the project was obtained from the Museum of London and used for all phases of fieldwork.
- 5.1.6 The project was monitored by Diane Walls and Kim Stabler (GLAAS), archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Islington, and Andy Leonard on behalf of AOC Archaeology.
- 5.1.7 The excavation fieldwork comprised a 10m x 10m open area. All machining was carried out using a JCB 3CX, under the constant supervision of the Project Supervisor. A 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket was used. Undifferentiated overburden of recent origin was removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 5.1.8 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (EH 1992).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute of Field Archaeology – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IFA 1992).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 5.1.9 All works were also informed by:
- Council for British Archaeology – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1987).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (Third Edition) (MoL 1994).

6. The Archaeological Sequence

6.1 Overall Sequence

- 6.1.1 All deposits and features encountered during all the phases of archaeological fieldwork are dated to the post-medieval period. The main period of occupation was between the 18th and 19th century. This included at least four phases of construction that sealed a series of 17th century cut features that were probably associated with gravel quarrying activities.
- 6.1.2 The excavated area was divided into four quarters by the walls of the latest building phase. For simplicity this division was used to distinguish the four areas: the south quarter was named 'Area A', the east quarter 'Area B', the north quarter 'Area C', and finally the west quarter was named 'Area D' (Figure 3).

6.2 Period 1 (Natural)

- 6.2.1 The earliest archaeological features were cut into a natural deposit of sand and gravel (5/055), which was encountered at an average height of 17m OD.

6.3 Period 2 (Post-Medieval, 17th Century)

- 6.3.1 The 17th century horizon was represented by three cut features. In Area A the natural deposit (5/055) was overlain by (5/071) a compacted, dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This had the characteristics of a buried soil. The deposit was cut by a linear gully [5/062] 2.50m long, 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep (Figure 4). The cut had gradual breaks of slope and a rounded concave base. This little gully was probably excavated for drainage purposes or as garden feature and then backfilled with a firm, mottled dark brown black sandy silt (5/063); it contained ceramic building material (CBM) and sub-rounded pebbles.
- 6.3.2 Fill (5/063) was truncated by a circular pit [5/067], this measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.50m in depth, the breaks of slope were sharp, the base was small and rounded. The pit was possibly associated with gravel quarrying activity. It was backfilled with (5/066), firm, mid grey black sandy silt containing CBM, pottery and sub-rounded pebbles. The pottery retrieved from the fill was dated between 1550 and 1700, which can be considered a valid *terminus ante quem* for the other deposit and features described so far.
- 6.3.4 In Area C the natural gravel deposit was truncated by a square cut [5/059] (Figure 4), which measured 2.50m by 1.50 m and was 0.30m deep. It had gradual breaks of slopes and an irregular base. Thought to be a gravel quarrying pit, feature [5/059] was backfilled with loose, soft, dark brown, grey sandy silt (5/060). This deposit contained frequent CBM, pottery and frequent gravel inclusions. Consistent with the finds from (5/066), the pottery found in fill 5/060 was also dated between the second half of 16th century and the end of the 17th century. Brick walls [5/017], [5/018], [5/021], and [5/022], overlay fill (5/060). The foundations for these structures truncated pit [5/059] horizontally, reducing its depth.
- 6.3.5 In Area D the natural deposit (5/055) was only evident in a machine-excavated sondage in the west corner of the area. The natural deposit was overlain by a 0.05m thick deposit of partially burnt coal (5/072). This deposit was probably a deposit of disposed domestic fire fuel. Due to the small size of the area where this deposit was encountered it was not possible to determine its extent and relationships with other features on site. This deposit is tentatively attributed to Period 2 due to its stratigraphic location.

6.4 Period 3 (Building - Phase 1, Late 18th- Early 19th Century)

- 6.4.1 The cut features of Phase 2 were sealed, in Areas A and D by two levelling deposits, (5/050) and (5/069). Deposit (5/050) was 0.20m thick, consisted of moderately compacted, very dark grey silty sand and contained occasional pebbles inclusions. Layer (5/050) lay directly underneath brick floor [5/048] and wall [5/043], hence the interpretation of this deposit as a levelling deposit for the construction of these structures. The pottery retrieved from layer (5/050) was dated to between 1720 and 1760; which represents a *terminus post quem* for the structures of Building Phase 1 (Figure 5). This comprised a building with at least two rooms (in Area A and B) and some smaller features in Area D. Towards the south corner of Room 1 (6.4.4) the floor of the room was not preserved, which left deposit (5/050) open to contamination from later deposits of demolition debris and rubble which may have affected the chronological consistency of the artefacts attributed to the deposit.
- 6.4.2 In Area D, the burnt coal layer (5/072) was overlaid by deposit (5/069). This was found directly underneath the structures of Phase 1. It was a 0.50m thick deposit of moderately compacted, dark brown sandy silt; it contained occasional pebbles and occasional CBM. Much like leveling deposit (5/050) in Area A, deposit (5/069) appears to be associated with the construction of Phase 1 buildings.
- 6.4.3 Remains of Phase 1 buildings were found in Areas A, B and D (Figure 5). In Area C they were truncated by later Phase 3 buildings.

Area A

- 6.4.4 The remains of late 18th to early 19th century buildings found in Area A were firstly uncovered during the evaluation works conducted on site in December 2007. They consist of a rectangular room with brick floor and vaulted roof; Room 1. This was aligned northeast to southwest, was 3.60m wide and at least 5m long; the south-western limits of the room are unclear due to later truncations.
- 6.4.5 Room 1 was delimited to the southeast by wall [5/046]. This was 6m long and 2.16m high (from the floor to the top of the vault). The wall was constructed of red bricks (220mm by 105mm by 65mm) in stretcher bond and beige-grey sandy mortar with white flecks. On the internal side, at the height of 1.20m from the floor level, wall [5/046] curved towards the middle of the room forming the vault. This was probably a 'barrel type' vault: created by a single curve, forming a semi-cylindrical shape. The vault was supported by wall [5/046] on the southeast side of Room 1 and by walls [5/045] and [5/043] on the northwest side. These two segments of wall were truncated by later concrete-based pillars (see Building Phase 4). The walls were stretcher bonded with some functional header coursing towards the base of the wall; the materials used were red bricks (220mm by 105mm by 65mm) and hard grey sandy mortar containing black and white flecks. At the height of 1.20m from floor level, walls [5/045] and [5/043] curved towards the centre of the room to form the vault.
- 6.4.6 At the southwest end of Area A, was a small segment of a brick wall, [5/051]. This was 1.3m long, 0.24m wide and only one course high. Aligned northwest to southeast, wall [5/051] was perpendicular to [5/046], [5/045] and [5/043]. The wall was truncated by the concrete footings (see Building Phase 4), which destroyed the relationships between [5/051] and all the structures associated with Room 1. Due to incomplete preservation it is not possible to establish the function of wall [5/051] but its position suggests it was either the southwest edge of Room 1 or at least some

sort of partition wall within the room. Evaluation Trench 3 showed that vaulted wall [5/046] continued beyond wall [5/003]; the limit of the open area excavation.

- 6.4.7 On the northeast side, walls [5/046] and [5/043] abutted wall [5/041]. This was aligned northwest to southeast and was therefore perpendicular to walls [5/046] and [5/043]. This wall represented the northeast limit of Room 1. It measured 2.10m in height, 4.20m in length and 0.60m in width. It was constructed of red bricks (220mm by 105mm by 60mm) and hard friable grey sandy mortar with white flecks. Wall [5/041] was preserved at its maximum height at the north corner of Room 1, the rest of the wall was found at foundations level only. Towards the east corner of Room 1, wall [5/041] ended, providing access to a room adjacent to Room 1. A stone slab was in the gap in wall [5/041] to act as a threshold.
- 6.4.8 Room 1 had a brick floor, [5/048] which was preserved for 3.60m in length and 2.60m in width. It was built with red bricks (220mm by 100mm by 65mm) laid in stretcher bond. Floor [5/048] abutted walls [5/046], [5/045] and [5/041].
- 6.4.9 To the northeast side of wall [5/041] another brick surface was exposed, [5/047]. This was built with the same materials and techniques as [5/048] although occasional patches were made with cobble-like basalt stones. It was only preserved for an area of 3.60m by 0.38m; to the northeast it was truncated by concrete foundations. Floor [5/041] was associated with Room 2 that lay to the northeast of Room 1.

Area B

- 6.4.10 Wall [5/041] and the remains of floor [5/047] were separated from the rest of Room 2 by later wall [5/015]. Room 2 was mainly present in Area B, it was rectangular in plan, and measured roughly 4.60m by 3.80m. Three perimeter walls survived; the southeast wall was entirely truncated by later wall [5/002]. Wall [5/007] was aligned northwest to southeast and represented the northeast limit of Room 2. It was 3.30m wide, 0.60m and 0.40m high, built with red bricks (220mm by 100mm by 60mm) and white grey mortar. Like wall [5/041], wall [5/007] had a doorway or a passageway at the southeast end; this is confirmed by the fact that at the southeast end of the wall the corners were rounded. The wall was largely only present at foundation level, and only near the north corner of the room, where wall [5/007] was joined to wall [5/008], did it reach its maximum height of 0.40m.
- 6.4.11 Wall [5/008] was aligned northeast to southwest and was the northwest limit for Room 2. The wall was 3.60m long and 0.95m high; the thickness of the wall is unknown as it was truncated by the concrete foundations. The inner face of the wall was rendered with a 1cm thick yellow plaster that was heavily blackened on the surface, suggesting that it had been exposed to fire. It is uncertain whether it was the back wall of a large fireplace or whether it was exposed to accidental fire. The wall was built with red bricks (200mm by 100mm by 60mm) and soft, grey white mortar; the bricks were laid in English garden wall bond.
- 6.4.12 Brick buttress, [5/010] was located 1.15 m from the northeast end of wall [5/008]. This was 0.45m wide, 0.32m long and 0.30m high; it was built with red bricks (200mm by 100mm by 60mm) and soft, grey white mortar. Buttress [5/010] may have functioned as a partition wall to provide a physical division between structure [5/011] (see 6.4.14) and the rest of the room.

- 6.4.13 The floor of Room 2, [5/009] consisted of square tiles, bricks, and flat basalt stones. The tiles were 250mm by 250mm, the stones were 240mm by 240mm and the bricks were 200mm by 100mm by 60mm. The floor covered a surface of 1.70m by 2.90m adjacent to wall [5/007] and 1.60m by 0.20m adjacent to wall [5/008]. The tiles and brick floor may have originally been laid in a pattern and been repaired with stones. Although no tiles were found in floor [5/047], the alignments of the walls and their levels suggest that floors [5/009] and [5/047] may have originally belonged to the same room.
- 6.4.14 [5/011] was a brick structure built on the floor in the north corner of Room 2. Built with red bricks (200mm by 100mm by 60mm) and soft, grey white mortar, it was 1.15m long, 0.85m wide and 0.80m high. The surfaces were finished with limey and sandy plaster, which showed traces of heavy fire exposure. The structure [5/011] had a platform with internal partitions, which with the evidence of fire exposure suggests it was a fireplace or a cooking range.
- 6.4.15 The remains of Room 1 and Room 2 were overlain in both Area A and B by deposits of demolition debris and rubble (5/013). Deposit (5/013) was probably a result of the demolition of the structures of Room 2 ahead of construction for Building Phase 4.

Area D

- 6.4.16 In Area D the remains of Building Phase 1 were less substantial than in Areas A and B; they consisted of two small sections of wall, [5/034] and [5/033], a brick surface [5/036], and a brick built, open-top drain [5/070].
- 6.4.17 Wall [5/034] was aligned southwest to northeast, it was parallel to the structures of Rooms 1 and 2 and abutted the external face of walls [5/045] and [5/043]. Wall [5/034] was 3.10m long (although truncated in the middle by [5/031]) and 0.22m wide, it was constructed of red bricks (240mm by 100mm by 60mm) and yellow sandy mortar.
- 6.4.18 Wall [5/033] was located 2.80m to the northwest of [5/034], and on a parallel alignment. The wall was 2.30m long, 0.24m wide and 0.14m deep, built with red bricks (240mm by 100mm by 60mm), occasional tiles used for string courses, and yellow sandy mortar. A roughly built brick surface [5/036] was associated with this wall, it was built with red bricks (240mm by 60mm) laid on the edge, the surface was 1.60m long and 0.45m wide. Immediately to the southeast of [5/036], on the same alignment, was brick built drain [5/070]. The base was constructed of tiles (230mm by 110mm by 10mm), the sides of brick (160mm by 270mm by 20mm), and the bonding material was a light yellow brown sandy mortar.
- 6.4.19 The relatively poor quality of the buildings in this Phase suggests they relate to domestic structures detailed on the 1820 OS map of the area; the structures located on the site are described as "Two Story Tenements Ruinous".

6.5 Period 3 (Building - Phase 2, Early 19th Century)

- 6.5.1 Remains of Building Phase 2 only survived in Area D (Figure 6). They consisted of a brick structure, [5/032], probably an oven or a kiln, a small segment of wall [5/061] and the fragmentary remains of a brick surface [5/035]. Structure [5/032] was constructed of light red bricks and yellow pink sandy mortar. It was roughly rectangular in plan, 1.80m long, 1.16m wide and was three courses high. It faced south-west and had two recesses. Its south corner was built directly above the remains of wall

[5/034], establishing a direct stratigraphic relationship with the Phase 1 buildings. It was partially truncated at the north corner by later, Phase 3, features. The two recesses were rectangular in plan and symmetrically placed on two sides of a central partition which had a third, shallower, recess. The two main recesses or compartments were two courses high and slightly different in size; the south-eastern recess was c.30 cm wide whilst the other was 20 cm wide. The bricks at the base and sides of the whole structure showed evident traces of exposure to fire or high temperatures their surfaces being heavily darkened and flaky. This would suggest that [5/032] had been used as an oven or possibly a kiln of some description. The structure [5/032] contained later demolition debris.

- 6.5.2 The lower part of structure [5/032], below the compartments, extended further to the north-west than its upper part and abutted surface [5/035]. Surface [5/035] was roughly made with light red half bricks, mainly irregularly laid on edge within a matrix of very dark grey very fine silty sand. The nature of this surface, suggests it may have paved an open area or courtyard of some description. It covered an area 0.80m long and 0.55m wide. This surface was restricted to the southwest side by another rather flimsy wall [5/061], which was aligned northwest to southeast, was 1.10m long, 0.30m wide and only one course high.
- 6.5.3 The features of Building Phase 2 were isolated and the context in which they were originally built and used is uncertain. The stratigraphic evidence distinguishes these features from both Phases 1 and 3 and the materials used, suggest a late 18th century or early 19th century date.

6.6 Period 3 (Building - Phase 3, Mid-Late 19th Century)

- 6.6.1 The Phase 3 buildings were concentrated in Area C and the northeast part of Area D (Figure 7).

Area C

- 6.6.2 Pit [5/059] was directly overlaid by the basement of a 19th century structure. This survived in the form of two walls orientated northwest to southeast, [5/017] and [5/019] and a series of fireplaces and cooking ranges aligned along a northeast to southwest line [5/018], [5/021], [5/022] and [5/052], which were all abutting a wall that had been replaced by the foundations of later wall [5/005]. The floors in this area did not survive.
- 6.6.3 Wall [5/017] was constructed of red stock bricks (240mm by 100mm by 60mm) with occasional yellow stock bricks and orange-yellow, sandy-limey mortar, laid in stretcher bond. It was 4m long, 0.22m wide at the highest point (0.44m wide at foundation level) and c.0.35m high. The wall had stepped foundations that were connected to the foundations of structures [5/018], [5/021], [5/022] proving that they all belonged to the same building event. The wall was slumped in the area directly above pit [5/059]. Parallel to [5/017] was wall [5/019], which consisted of one course of red and yellow stock bricks laid on edge, and was probably a sleeper wall. This was associated with a small brick surface or structure at the south corner of Area C, built with yellow and red stock bricks and hard cementitious mortar. The limited survival of this feature makes an interpretation difficult.
- 6.6.4 The northwest wall of this basement was almost entirely incorporated within the concrete foundations of wall [5/005]. The wall had stepped foundations aligned northeast to southwest and joined wall [5/017] and buttress [5/018], and the small structures that abutted this wall to the southwest of wall [5/017]. [5/021] was a 1m wide hearth or fireplace, its limits given by wall [5/017] on the northeast and by brick buttress [5/022] on the southwest. The base was built with bricks and was at the same level as the fragmentary remains of the floor. This floor was constructed of bricks and repaired with

stone slabs. It was laid directly above the highest steps of wall [5/017] and buttress [5/022] foundations. The sides of [5/021] were rendered and the plaster was heavily burned. To the southwest of buttress [5/022] were the remains of another hearth with two small shallow recesses, [5/052], which suggests that it may have been a cooking range.

Area D

- 6.6.5 The remains in this phase in Area C were all parts of internal structures probably associated with the basement of a mid 19th century tenement. The exterior wall of this structure and some of its garden features were found in Area D at a level that was c.1m higher than the remains in Area C.
- 6.6.6 Wall [5/026] was larger and sturdier than internal walls [5/017] and [5/019]. It was on a parallel alignment, and was built with red and yellow stock bricks (230mm by 110mm by 70mm) and yellow sandy mortar. It was 3.30m long, 0.50m wide and 1.30m high. 1.40m from the northwest end of the wall was a 1.20m gap that provided access to a small tiled area [5/027] that abutted wall [5/026] from the southwest. This area [5/027] was 1.50m long and 0.90m wide, it had a small perimeter wall built with red and yellow stock bricks, which delimited an area paved with red ceramic tiles. To the southeast side of this structure was a small opening for a drain protected by an iron grill. This extension to the main structure could have been a porch that provided access to a back garden or possibly a light well for the basement structures found in Area C.
- 6.6.7 Abutting the south-western side of [5/027] was another small brick structure of uncertain function, [5/028]. It was built with red and yellow stock bricks and grey white mortar above a 0.40m thick layer of very dark grey sandy silt (5/053), a layer of made ground deposited as a preparation for [5/028]. The pottery recovered from layer (5/053) was dated between 1740 and 1850; this last date represent a *terminus post quem* for the buildings of Phase 3; which is consistent with the attribution of these buildings to the mid 19th century on the basis of the building materials.
- 6.6.8 Due to later truncation we do not have any direct relationships between structure [5/028] and culvert [5/030] (see paragraph 6.6.10), but their positions suggest structure [5/028] might have been built as a silt trap for the culvert. Layer (5/053) overlaid (5/040), a 0.25m thick layer of firm dark brown sandy silt, it contained occasional lenses of yellow sand and gravel as well as frequent CBM, bricks, potsherds and bones. All the structures of Building Phase 3 found in Area D overlaid or truncated this layer of made ground, which, in turn, seals the structures of Building Phase 1 and 2. The pottery retrieved from deposit (5/040) dated to between 1760 and 1800.
- 6.6.9 Approximately 0.40m to the south of structure [5/028] was a stone path, [5/031], made with limestone slabs; 1.40m long and 0.60m wide, interpreted as a garden path. Although no direct stratigraphic relationship was found, it appears to be associated with the structures of Building Phase 3. The stone path was built above a layer of hard standing (5/064); this was a 0.30m thick layer of fragments of coal in a sandy gravelly matrix, the result provided a solid base for placing the stone slabs. The path ran next to the north-eastern wall of structure [5/032], almost respecting it, but at least one slab of the stone path overlaid the north corner of the oven, establishing a direct stratigraphic relationship.
- 6.6.10 Also associated with these garden features were two brick culverts [5/029] and [5/030]. [5/029] was a closed-top culvert with rectangular section, which drained from the surface of [5/027] (see 6.6.6) into culvert [5/030]. This was a brick built barrel drain with circular section that sloped down steeply from

the top of layer (5/040), or possibly from [5/028], twisting towards the base of wall [5/026]. At the base of this wall a gap had been purposefully left open to respect the culvert when the wall was later constructed on top of it. Culvert [5/030] ran under wall [5/026] towards the northeast, and it was located underneath walls [5/017] and [5/019] in Area C, where it was recorded as [5/058]. This was the only direct stratigraphic relationship between structures in Area C and Area D. Culvert [5/030]/[5/058], in Area C was laid in trench, [5/056], and covered by fill [5/057]; the pot-sherds found in this deposit were dated between 1780 and 1820; which roughly correlates with the dates for (5/053).

- 6.6.11 The structures of Building Phase 3 in Area C were sealed by (5/025), a thin layer of dark grey sandy silt; the homogeneity that characterises this deposit is normally associated with a slow deposition process, which, in the case of our structures, would suggest a phase of abandonment of the tenement before its demolition that probably occurred sometimes after 1870-1 when the area was sold to the prison authorities. A levelling deposit (5/039) covered these structures in Area D. This was up to 0.70m thick in some areas and was a firm, very dark brown sandy silt with frequent CBM and potsherds. This was intentionally deposited to level up the area before the construction of Building Phase 4 structures.

6.7 Period 3 (Building - Phase 4, Late 19th Century)

- 6.7.1 A 1896 OS map of the area shows that the site was occupied by a building labelled as 'Schools', standing to the east of Hugh Middleton School and apparently built at the same time as the school, sometime after 1887. The location of the remains of Building Phase 4 (Figure 8) matches the structure visible on the map.
- 6.7.2 Remains of Building Phase 4 were firstly identified during the watching brief. The building was rectangular in plan with several internal divisions. The main part of this school building ran parallel to Woodbridge Street, and it had an extension with a cobbled courtyard towards at the south corner of the site. This again correlates with the 1896 OS map. The results of the first watching brief were integrated with those of the excavation, when the east corner of the building was investigated, and the second watching brief, when the concrete foundations of the building were exposed and recorded across the whole area of the proposed development.
- 6.7.3 The main body of the school complex was rectangular in plan and 30m long and 20m wide. It was divided internally length-wise, into three sections. The central one was subdivided into three rooms of which the middle one was 7m long by 6m wide, and the two external rooms had the same width but were 8.5m long. They both had two rectangular pillars in the middle of the room. The internal walls of the northeast sector were almost only recorded in the open excavation area, although some partition walls were preserved at a higher level and therefore also recorded during the watching brief. It appears that the space was divided into six rooms rather than three as noted for the central sector. Apart from some fragmentary remains, the partition walls in the southwest sector were scarcely visible.
- 6.7.4 The walls of Building Phase 4 were 0.40m wide and were laid above 1m wide concrete foundations. Red and yellow stock bricks were used together with hard grey cement mortar. Along the internal side of most of the walls of this structure there were two parallel sleeper walls made with yellow

stock bricks only, these small walls, laid on a concrete surface, probably formed some kind of corridors for services. Building Phase 4 walls comprised of [5/001-7], [5/014-16], [5/042] and [5/044].

- 6.7.5 The school was demolished in the 1960s and replaced by Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens.
- 6.7.6 In Areas B, C and D the deposits that accumulated after the demolition of the school indicate a similar depositional process. This included two layers of debris and rubble. Layers (5/013) in Area B, (5/024) in Area C and (5/038) in Area D, were very similar deposits that consisted of loose to moderately compacted, mid grey beige mortar, sand and gravel with very frequent CBM, bricks and concrete. These layers were sealed by another deposit of rubble and demolition debris that was differentiated from the previous ones for the presence of brown sandy silt in the matrix that contained bricks and rubble. During fieldwork this deposit was given a different number in each excavation area: (5/012) in Area B, (5/023) in Area C, (5/037) in Area D, and (5/049) in Area A layer was found directly above Phase 1 structures as it was the backfill of evaluation Trench 3.
- 6.7.7 During the first stage of the watching brief, the undifferentiated layer of rubble and demolition debris, (1/001), was removed. A quantity of finds was retrieved from this deposit, including pottery, several clay tobacco pipes, glass fragments and metal objects. The pottery is a surprisingly homogeneous assemblage given the nature of the deposit (Appendix C). Among the metal objects was an item that has been preliminarily interpreted as heavy duty door or pump mechanism.

7 The Archive

7.1 Post-excavation Review

The following tasks have been carried out to date on the stratigraphic archive:

- Site records were checked.
- A stratigraphic matrix was compiled.
- All the contexts were grouped into stratigraphic phases.
- Subgroups within particular phases were established.
- Plans were digitised and digital images were created.
- Finds were assessed by specialists.

7.2 The Stratigraphic Archive

The stratigraphic archive consists of the following:

Records	Quantity
Context Sheets	97
Context Register Sheets	3
Plans	22
Plan Register Sheets	1
Sections	8
Section Register Sheets	1
Level Sheets	4
Trench Record Sheets	2
Watching Brief Record Sheets	9

Environmental Sample Register	1
Environmental Sampling Sheets	
Non Environmental Sampling Sheets	1
Photographic Register Sheets	10
Photographs, Black and White	155
Digital Photographs	211

7.3 The Finds and Environmental Sample Archive

Pottery

7.3.1 A total of 356 sherds, weighing 15.354 kg was recorded from 15 contexts across [the site](#). All the pottery analysed was of post-medieval date. A high level of chronological mixing was observed in most contexts, suggesting disturbance across much of the site. The pottery assemblage provides evidence for mainly domestic activities, with a high proportion of kitchen vessels for food preparation and storage. The fabrics are mainly local, with very few fragments of imported ware. Due to the small size of some of the contexts groups, and the high level of disturbance, the potential of the pottery assemblage for refining the chronology of the site is limited. The assemblage is of local significance only. Comparisons can be made with other contemporaneous assemblages in London.

Glass

7.3.2 52 fragments of glass were recorded from various contexts across site, weighing 2.6 kg. The glass assemblage comprised late post-medieval bottle and window glass (19th / 20th century) with a few fragments from late 16th / 17th century wine bottles, drinking vessels and phials from contexts 0/040 and 0/050. There is one registered find: a syringe from 5/039. The presence of pharmaceutical phials and syringes and plungers is consistent with the historical sources that indicate the presence of a chemist shop in the area (Weaves & Weaves 1987). The glass assemblage is of local significance only.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

7.3.3 A total number of 149 clay tobacco pipe fragments were assessed. The pipes were mainly recovered from the open excavation area (Trench 5). The clay pipes found on site are mainly typical of London manufacture and of relatively common types. The earliest pipes found on site date to 1640-60 but these were residual in context (5/040) which was dated to the end of 18th century. Among the 18th century pipes only one, in layer (5/053), seems to be a armorial pipe with a long, forward-pointing spur, dated to c 1740–1800. The bowl bears the moulded arms of the house of Hanover with the Prince of Wales feathers on the front. The quality of the moulding is exceptional and noticeably above the usual standard seen on London pipes. This would have been regarded as a ‘special’ pipe. Three, high quality, imported Dutch pipes all dated to the second half of 19th century from context (5/039) are notable and their retrieval in the same context is regarded as exceptional. Further work on these pipes could clarify their provenience and their relation to the site and the neighbouring area. The assemblage is of local significance.

Metal and Worked Bone and Ivory

7.3.4 Two bone objects, four Ivory objects, 17 Iron objects (including four nails) and 16 copper objects (including three coins) were found across the site. They were all consistent with the post medieval date of the site. Most of the objects are late post-medieval (18th century onwards) but there are also

two late 16th to early 17th century Nuremburg jettons a mid 18th century farthing. Most items are described as 'routine 19th / 20th century' domestic objects comprising cutlery handles, including a Madras silver spoon, and brushes. The significance of the assemblage is limited and further work should be limited to studies of the two Nuremburg jettons and the Madras silver spoon, which should be investigated metallurgically to establish what the main metal and coating are, to place it historically.

Building Material

- 7.3.5 A total of 193 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 129.5 kg has been examined from four trenches and 33 contexts. Additionally there are six pieces of roof slate and building stone weighing 1.44kg and two large flagstones. The material is all of post-medieval date with the exception of one medieval floor tile and a fragment of a glazed roof tile, which probably came from a medieval nunnery recorded in the vicinity of the site. Analysis of the brick samples suggests the presence of at least four building phases, but the dating evidence provided by the bricks for the features is too broad to refine the other dating evidence. A small amount of high status material including plaster mouldings and painted wall plaster came from the demolition layers that sealed the excavation deposits. The assemblage is of local significance only.

Slags

- 7.3.6 The slag assemblage was small, weighing approximately 4.6kg, and is dated to the post medieval period. The material produced by contexts (5/040), (5/050) and (5/064) seems to have been produced by secondary smithing, possibly near the site. Nonetheless the slag was probably redeposited and brought onto site for levelling or reclamation. The assemblage remains of local importance.

Animal Bone

- 7.3.7 A total of 435 bone fragments were recovered from site, with a weight of 4.02 kg. The large bulk of the remains derived from sheep/goat and ox. Vertebrae of cod family were retrieved from levelling ground (5/039) and (5/050), and occasional bones of adult chicken and pig were also found among the assemblage. In the assemblage there seems to be a bias towards vertebrae, ribs and limbs, 'areas of good meat-bearing quality' (Appendix C). This suggests that the assemblage represents mainly consumption waste. The assemblage has local significance, with interesting potential for the analysis of the local diet and consumption patterns.

Environmental Remains

- 7.3.8 The samples collected from layers (5/050) and (5/066) to assess the presence of environmental remains have produced very little archaeobotanical material. The flots and residues contained mainly pieces of coal, a small quantity of wood charcoal fragments and an equally small quantity of seeds. The Mollusca remains retrieved from contexts (5/023), (5/039), (5/050), (5/066) and (5/067) represent domestic food waste. There is no potential for further study (Appendix C).

8 Revised Research Aims

- 8.1 The completion of the fieldwork and the preliminary assessment of the results have raised new issues related to our understanding and interpretation of these results. As a consequence new

research questions will need to be addressed as part of the work that will be carried out in preparation of the publication of the site.

Period 2 (Post-Medieval, 17th Century)

8.2 The 17th century cut features found on site raise questions on the use of the land before the construction of the 18th century tenements.

- Was gravel quarrying activity attested elsewhere in the area in the post-medieval period?
- Can the artefacts retrieved from the 17th century cut features offer any additional information on the use of the features themselves, other activities, and the social background of the site during the 17th century?

Period 3 (Post-Medieval Building - Phase 1, Late 18th- Early 19th century)

8.3 The 18th century structures found on site were probably part of a complex of buildings that were described as ruinous two storey tenements in a 1820 map of the area.

- How do the 18th century structures found on site relate to Bridewell Prison complex? Can they be associated with any of the structures shown in the historic maps?
- How does the evidence for poor quality structures compare with the social history of the area in the late 18th – early 19th century?

Period 3 (Post-Medieval Building - Phase 2 and 3, Early – Mid 19th century)

8.4 According to some historic sources, soon after the 1823, the area where the site lies underwent a phase of radical redevelopment during which a series of new houses and shops were built (Weaver & Weaver 1987). It also seems that among these buildings there was the chemist's warehouse (Colin Thom, personal communication).

- How does the evidence of 19th century buildings on site relate to this period of redevelopment discussed in the historical sources?
- Can the pharmaceutical glass objects found on site have any relation to the activity of the chemist warehouse reported by the sources?
- Can the animal bone and botanical remains offer any additional information on the diet and living standards of the population of Clerkenwell in the 19th century?

9 Potential and Significance of the Data

9.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

9.1.1 The Original Research Aims (Section 3) were addressed and met as follows:

- The presence of five phases of post medieval occupation on site was established.
- The extent and the nature of the late 19th century school were established. The extent of the prison was determined, its northeast boundary wall being identified in the southwest section of evaluation

Trench 2. The area of the site was sold to the prison authorities only in 1870 and no structural remains related to the prison were exposed during the open area excavation.

- The phasing and an approximate dating of all the remains found on site was carried out and it was determined that the remains of the vaulted building were not related to the prison.
- All archaeological remains were recorded and sample excavated.
- Soil samples of selected deposits were collected in order to assess their ecofactual and environmental potential.

9.2 The Potential of the Data

9.2.1 The archaeological programme carried out at the site at 13 Woodbridge Street has produced only limited potential to further understanding the development of the Bridewell Prison, as had initially been expected. Nonetheless, the site has good potential to increase our understanding of the development of Clerkenwell during the 18th and 19th century.

9.2.2 The results of the excavation offer the opportunity to integrate the information contained in the historical sources with a detailed sequence of archaeological remains.

9.2.3 Due to the high degree of truncation that occurred on site, no *in situ* artefacts were found and most of the finds were retrieved from levelling deposits and made ground layers. This reduces the potential of the artefacts to produce reliable information on the use or function of the buildings. The analysis of the artefacts along with the animal bones and Mollusca remains have the potential of providing interesting information related to the social history of the area and the diet of the occupants of the buildings.

9.2.4 The finds have a high proportion of items associated with domestic use, which offers some indication about the nature of the activities carried out on site or nearby. The presence of some unusual objects like the two Nuremburg jettons (7.3.4) or 'prestigious' objects such as the armorial pipe and the three Dutch pipes (7.3.3), as well as a Madras silver spoon (7.3.4), should also be taken into consideration when addressing the social history of the site.

9.3 The Significance of the Data

9.3.1 The data recovered from archaeological investigation at 13 Woodbridge Street is of local significance only.

10 SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary Research	PG	2
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data.	PG	2
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans.	PG	1
Analysis			
4	Post-Medieval Pottery - Further analysis, comparisons and publication summary	JP	3

Task	Description	Resource	Days
5	Ceramic Building Material - final analysis and production of publication text	SP	2
6	Glass.- Further analysis, comparisons and production of publication text	BR	2
7	Clay Tobacco Pipes - Further analysis, comparisons and production of publication text, illustration and photographs	JP	5
8	Metalwork and worked bone and Ivory - Further analysis, and publication summary	GE	0.5
9	Slag - final analysis and production of publication text	LK	1
10	Animal Bone Remains - final analysis and production of publication text	AP	3
11	Illustration and photography of objects	LC	1.5
Report, Publication and Archiving			
12	Integrating specialist reports	PG	1
13	Liaison with specialists	PG	0.5
14	Completion of drawings for Publication	JM	3
15	Liaison with illustrator	PG	1
16	Preparation of Publication Text	PG	5
17	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text and figures	PG	1
18	Proof Reading	MM	2
19	Archive Preparation	PF	5
20	Archive Microfilming	PF	1
21	Liaison with Publication Editor	MM	0.5
22	Project Management	MM	3

11 CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK

Documentary Analysis

Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including cartographic evidence. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

Specialist Reports

11.1.1 Post Medieval Pottery

- Research and consideration of comparative material.
- Writing amplified text.
- Photography of c 3 items.
- Editing.

11.1.2 Ceramic Building Materials

- Final analysis and production of publication text.
- Preparation for deposition in the archive.

11.1.3 Glass

- Final analysis and production of publication text

- Illustration for syringes.

11.1.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- Research into parallels for the armorial pipe and a possible source for its manufacture
- Research into parallels for the Dutch pipes, both in the Netherlands and as imports into London.
- Writing text
- Illustration of four pipes and photographs of the armorial example
- Preparation for deposition in the archive

11.1.5 Metal work

- Final analysis and production of publication text.

11.1.6 Slag

- Production of a full publication report however, based on the present assemblage.

11.1.7 Animal Bone

- Recording of stratified animal bones onto database.
- Analysis of data/preparation of report.
- Edit/Archive

12 Illustrations

12.1 Plans and Sections

12.1.1 The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

12.1.2 The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

12.2 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

12.2.1 The specialist reports will be integrated into the publication and the report will be read and edited. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists.

12.2.2 Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing prior to submission for both the archive report and publication.

12.2.3 Upon completion of the report, the written and material archives will be prepared, including microfiching, for accessioning at the Museum of London.

12.2.4 Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.

12.2.5 The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

12.3 Potential for Publication

12.3.1 It is anticipated that an article of approximately 5-7 pages will be produced, including site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to the 'London Archaeologist'. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix E).

13 Bibliography

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Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Detailed Site Location Plan

Figure 3 Excavation Area

Figure 4 plan of Period 2 and Section

Figure 5 Plan of Period 3, Phase 1

Figure 6 Plan of Period 3, Phase 2

Figure 7 Plan of Period 3, Phase 3

Figure 8 Plan of Period 3, Phase 4

Appendices

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
5/001	Brick wall	10m+	0.37m	2.50m
5/002	Brick wall	10m+	0.37m	2.50m
5/003	Brick wall	10m+	0.37m	2.50m
5/004	Brick wall	6.10m	0.22m	0.30m
5/005	Brick wall	4.90m	0.27m	2.50m
5/006	Brick wall	4.90m	0.27m	2.50m
5/007	Brick wall	3.30m	0.60m	0.40m
5/008	Brick wall	3.60m	na	0.95m
5/009	Bricks and tiles floor	2.90m	1.70m	0.05m
5/010	Brick buttress	0.32m	0.45m	0.30m
5/011	Brick hearth or cooking range	1.15m	0.85m	0.80m
5/012	19th century madeground	5.00m	5.00m	1.15m
5/013	Madeground	5.00m	5.00m	0.85m
5/014	Concrete surface	0.80m	0.80m	0.20m
5/015	Brick wall	10m+	0.37m	2.50m
5/016	Concrete surface	0.85m	0.90m	0.20m
5/017	Brick wall foundations (footing)	4.00m	0.44m	0.40m
5/018	Brick wall foundations (footing)	0.64m	1.30m	na
5/019	Brick wall foundations (footing)	2.90m	0.22m	0.10m
5/020	Brick structure foundations (footing)	0.70m	0.40m	na
5/021	Brick hearth or cooking range	0.50m	1.00m	na
5/022	Brick buttress	0.54m	0.45m	na
5/023	19th century madeground	5.00m	5.00m	1.50m
5/024	Madeground	5.00m	5.00m	1.24m
5/025	Deposit	5.00m	5.00m	0.25m
5/026	Brick wall	3.30m	0.50m	1.30m
5/027	Brick structure	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m
5/028	Brick structure	1.00m	0.75m	0.17m
5/029	Brick culvert	1.10m	0.30m	0.30m
5/030	Brick culvert	2.00m	0.50m	0.50m
5/031	Limestone path	1.40m	0.60m	0.06m
5/032	Brick structure	1.80m	1.16m	0.22m
5/033	Brick wall	2.30m	0.24m	0.14m
5/034	Brick wall	3.10m	0.22m	0.24m
5/035	Brick surface	0.80m	0.55m	0.08m
5/036	Brick surface	1.60m	0.45m	0.08m
5/037	19th century madeground	7.00m	5.00m	0.40m
5/038	19th century madeground	7.00m	5.00m	0.40m

5/039	19th century madeground	7.00m	5.00m	0.70m
5/040	Leveling deposit	3.00m	2.00m	0.25m
5/041	Brick wall	3.80.m	0.70m	2.10m
5/042	Brick pillar	1.30m	1.10m	1.66m
5/043	Brick wall with arch	0.80m	0.70m	1.05m
5/044	Brick pillar	1.30m	1.10m	1.30m
5/045	Brick wall with arch	0.80m	0.80m	0.70m
5/046	Brick vault	6.00m	1.70m	2.16m
5/047	Bricks and tiles floor	3.40m	0.38m	0.07m
5/048	Bricks and tiles floor	3.40m	2.90m	0.07m
5/049	Deposit	7.00m	5.00m	2.00m
5/050	Deposit	3.00m	3.00m	0.20m
5/051	Brick wall	1.30m	0.24m	0.20m
5/052	Brick structure	0.90m	0.35m	na
5/053	Deposit	1.00m	0.75m	0.40m
5/054	Concrete surface	5.20m	1.40m	0.25m
5/055	Natural Deposit			
5/056	Cut	5.00m	0.60m	0.50m
5/057	Fill	5.00m	0.60m	0.50m
5/058	Brick culvert	5.00m	0.50m	0.50m
5/059	Cut of pit	3.60m	1.80m	0.30m
5/060	Fill of pit	3.60m	1.80m	0.30m
5/061	Brick wall	1.10m	0.30m	0.10m
5/062	Cut of gully	2.50m+	0.36m	0.13m
5/063	Fill of gully	2.50m+	0.36m	0.13m
5/064	Deposit	1.50m	0.70m	0.30m
5/065	same as 5/061	1.10m	0.30m	0.10m
5/066	Fill of pit	0.80m	0.80m	0.30m
5/067	Cut of pit	0.80m	0.80m	0.30m
5/068	Brick wall	0.67m	0.23m	0.07m
5/069	Deposit	na	na	0.50m
5/070	Brick and tile drain	1.60m	0.44m	0.10m
5/071	Deposit	2.40m	1.20m	0.15m
5/072	Deposit	na	na	0.05m

Appendix B Matrix

Appendix C Specialists reports

Assessment of the Post Medieval Pottery

Jacqui Pearce

Introduction and methodology

The pottery from RMY07 was spot-dated in accordance with current Museum of London Archaeology practice and the data entered onto an Excel spreadsheet using standard fabric, form and decoration codes. Quantification was carried out by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams.

The pottery

A total of 356 sherds from a minimum of 239 vessels, total weight 15354 g was recorded from 15 contexts in three different trenches. One of these, which is of medium size (with between 30 and 100 sherds: context [1/001]) came from Trench 1 and three from Trench 3, all small, with fewer than 30 sherds in each ([3/012], [3/014] and [3/024]). A latest date in the 19th century was recorded for each trench, as for Trench 5, from which the most pottery was recovered (see Table 1), including five medium-sized contexts. A high level of chronological mixing was observed in most contexts apart from [1/001], suggesting disturbance across much of the site.

Table 1: dating of post-medieval pottery by context, in sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams

Context	TPQ	TAQ	Period	Size	SC	ENV	Wt
1/001	1870	1920	PMED	M	57	42	6578
3/012	1800	1900	PMED	S	1	1	28
3/014	1700	1750	PMED	S	3	1	78
3/024	1680	1800	PMED	S	1	1	2
5/023	1830	1900	PMED	S	12	9	399
5/024	1820	1860	PMED	M	34	20	2155
5/039	1850	1900	PMED	M	93	57	3519
5/040	1760	1800	PMED	M	34	29	689
5/050	1720	1760	PMED	S	17	13	460
5/053	1820	1850	PMED	M	40	30	447
5/057	1780	1820	PMED	S	13	11	395

5/060	1580	1700	PMED	S	13	11	183
5/064	1780	1820	PMED	M	35	11	404
5/066	1550	1700	PMED	S	1	1	15
5/067	1580	1900	PMED	S	2	2	2
Total					356	239	15354

Three small contexts, which yielded no more than 16 sherds in total, have been dated before c 1700 ([5/066], [5/060] and [5/067]). All include fabrics introduced after c 1550, but they are too small to date any more closely. Context [5/067], which is dated to c 1580–1700, included 13 sherds, mostly in Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORDG, BORDY) and London-area redware (PMR), which were the two main ceramic traditions supplying London during the later 16th and 17th centuries. The context also includes sherds of fine post-medieval redware (PMFR) from the Harlow area of Essex, Frechen stoneware (FREC) from the Rhineland and part of a flask in Martincamp-type ware (MART) from Normandy.

Four contexts are dated to the 18th century, one of them by a single sherd from a plate in tin-glazed ware or delftware decorated in dark blue over a pale blue glaze in a style that became popular at the end of the 17th century and continued throughout the next century. The other three contexts include the medium-sized [5/040], and although spot-dated to the 18th century, all include a relatively high proportion of earlier sherds. Surrey-Hampshire border wares, both white and red fabrics, and PMR were all recorded in forms typical of the 17th as well as of the 18th century, mostly catering for kitchen and storage functions, together with evidence for a number of chamber pots. The base of a large, thick-walled collecting jar used in sugar refining was found in context [5/050]. Tin-glazed wares show the same wide date range. An 18th-century date is indicated by presence of white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), which was in widespread use between c 1720 and 1780, especially for fine tea- and tablewares. In the medium-sized [5/040] the occurrence of creamware (CREA) of the developed kind with pale glaze, dates the context after c 1760, while the absence of pearlware (PEAR) suggests deposition before c 1780.

Table 2: breakdown of pottery by fabric type or source, in SC, ENV and weight

Source	SC	% SC	ENV	% ENV	Wt	% Wt
Surrey-Hampshire border wares	50	14.0%	45	18.8%	1299	8.5%
Delftware	29	8.1%	20	8.4%	186	1.2%
English stoneware	42	11.8%	32	13.4%	6930	45.1%
English porcelain	5	1.4%	4	1.7%	25	0.2%
Essex-type fine redwares	4	1.1%	4	1.7%	71	0.5%
Imports – continental	16	4.5%	10	4.2%	367	2.4%
Imports – oriental	11	3.1%	7	2.9%	63	0.4%
Factory-made finewares	145	40.7%	78	32.6%	2128	13.9%
Industrial porcelain	2	0.6%	1	0.4%	153	1.0%
London-area redwares	42	11.8%	29	12.1%	3756	24.5%
Non-local English wares	10	2.8%	9	3.8%	376	2.4%
Total	356	100.0%	239	100.0%	15354	100.0%

Two contexts are dated to the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries (c 1780–1820): [5/057] and the medium-sized [5/064], although each again includes residual 17th-century material. The 18th-century finewares, CREA and SWSG are present in both contexts, with creamware continuing in production into the early 19th century. Plates are the main form identified, together with sherds from bowls, a jug and a chamber pot. The presence of sherds from plates in pearlware with a blue shell edge rim date deposition after c 1780.

Table 3: breakdown of pottery according to functional type, in SC, ENV and weight

Function	SC	% SC	ENV	% ENV	Wt	% Wt
Cooking	15	4.2%	14	5.9%	350	2.3%
Drinking	15	4.2%	11	4.6%	352	2.3%
Garden	20	5.6%	11	4.6%	1296	8.4%
Heating and lighting	2	0.6%	2	0.8%	42	0.3%
Industrial	3	0.8%	2	0.8%	1464	9.5%
Lid	4	1.1%	3	1.3%	363	2.4%
Unidentified	21	5.9%	16	6.7%	119	0.8%
Pharmaceutical	3	0.8%	3	1.3%	10	0.1%
Preparation/serving	30	8.4%	25	10.5%	1285	8.4%
Hygiene	27	7.6%	18	7.5%	1905	12.4%
Serving food	79	22.2%	38	15.9%	1239	8.1%
Serving beverages	18	5.1%	12	5.0%	313	2.0%
Serving/display	40	11.2%	24	10.0%	463	3.0%
Storage	47	13.2%	36	15.1%	5924	38.6%
Teawares	32	9.0%	24	10.0%	229	1.5%
Total	356	100.0%	239	100.0%	15354	100.0%

The remaining pottery comes from contexts dated to the mid to late 19th century, although it is difficult to refine the chronology when only a few sherds are present. All contexts found in Trench 5 are also very mixed chronologically, although the latest group excavated on the site, from Trench 1 ([1/001]), shows less evidence for contamination. This medium-sized group is more or less contemporaneous with [5/039] and the two groups make an interesting comparison. There are, however, sherds from 17th-century Surrey-Hampshire border wares and delftware present in the second group, which also includes 18th-century wares such as SWSG (a bowl and a plate), which was out of production by c 1780. Creamware is represented in the form of sherds from bowls, plates, a teabowl and a meat dish. This influential ware continued to be manufactured into the second quarter of the 19th century and was preferred for dinner services and other tablewares, emphasising one of the main functions identified in the later pottery from RMY07 (see Table 3). Pearlware, however, is not well represented, which is unusual at this date, although it may well reflect the personal tastes of those who discarded the material found on the site. Refined white earthenware (REFW) eventually came to replace both CREA and PEAR by the mid 19th century, and it is found in [5/039] as sherds from a chamber pot, the lid of an ointment or cosmetics jar and part of a marmalade jar with the impressed mark MALING underneath the base. This mark was used by

the Maling factory after its move to Newcastle upon Tyne in 1817, used on the firm's stock-in-trade plain, machine-made whiteware jars for Keiller's and Cooper's marmalade (<http://www.geocities.com/rodeodrive/6544/marks.html>, accessed December 2008). The same context also yielded part of a cup in Sunderland coarseware (SUND) with an overall white slip inside, an unusual form in this fabric, which usually supplied Londoners with kitchen wares such as bowls and dishes. There is, however, no other evidence in the context for such everyday wares, either in SUND or in the contemporaneous yellow ware that was in widespread use across the country for kitchen and other household functions. Dining is represented by sherds from plates, a bowl and a vegetable dish in transfer-printed ware decorated in underglaze blue (TPW2) with Chinese-inspired patterns. No other transfer-printed wares with different colour schemes were recorded and a date around the middle of the 19th century is suggested for deposition on this basis.

Context [1/001] is dated to c 1870–1920 and includes many large, joining sherds and complete vessel profiles. There is noticeably less residual material and a surprisingly large number of stoneware ink bottles. Fragments from at least 17 spouted ink bottles in English stoneware with a Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST) were recorded. One of these has the impressed mark DOULTON LAMBETH near the base and another is marked 20oz T SMITH & CO in an oval frame. Sherds from several other cylindrical bottles could also have come from similar ink bottles, although they might also have been used for ginger beer. One of these is marked J BOURNE & SON PATENTED DENBY POTTERIES, which dates the bottle after 1870. There are also sherds from two marmalade jars in REFW, one of them carrying the transfer-printed mark KEILLE[R] [D]UNDE[E] [MAR]MAL[ADE]. Very little transfer-printed ware was found apart from plates decorated in underglaze blue, although there are sherds from a cup, plate and saucer in Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW). With the exception of these few dining and teawares, the assemblage is largely related to the storage of various commodities. The reason why so many ink bottles were discarded is uncertain, but all were designed to hold ink in bulk rather than for individual use.

Potential of the pottery

The potential of the post-medieval pottery for refining the chronology of the site is somewhat limited by the small size of some of the contexts and the level of disturbance indicated by the wide date range exhibited by sherds in most groups. It is unlikely that the spot dates given here (see Table 1) can be narrowed down any further on ceramic grounds, although comparison with the clay pipe dating could offer further refinement. Analysis of the range of fabrics and forms is also somewhat compromised by the evident contamination of features over much of the site. The emphasis on storage vessels in context [1/001] is of interest and might merit further investigation. Study of the later material could be more promising in relation to understanding the social context of the site and surrounding neighbourhood in the 19th century.

Significance of the pottery

The chief significance of the pottery from RMY07 is in relation to the site and its immediate neighbourhood. There are questions of interest to be addressed concerning the nature of the 19th-century deposits and the origin of the excavated material. Comparison can be made with

other contemporaneous assemblages in London, but the regional significance of the finds is more limited.

Method statement

It is recommended that the present assessment be used as the basis for any further work required for publication, with some amplification to allow for further consideration of the 19th-century finds and comparison with material from other sites. To this end, the following tasks are considered necessary:

Assessment of the Glass

Beth Richardson

Introduction/methodology

This assessment describes the glass recovered during excavations at Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell. 52 fragments of glass were recorded, weighing approximately 2.6 kg. The glass is catalogued by context on a spreadsheet (Finds\bulkglass01.xls). It consists mainly of utilitarian late post-medieval bottle and window glass (19th/20th century) with a few fragments from late 16th /17th century wine bottles, drinking vessels and phials from contexts 0/040 and 0/050. There is one registered find: a syringe from 5/039.

The late post-medieval glass

Wine bottles

There are 8 body and base fragments from late 18th -or 19th- century cylindrical wine bottles from contexts 1/001 and 5/050.

Other bottles

There is a complete (?) scent bottle and pieces from 9 other early- to mid- 20th century bottles from 1/001. They are all mould-made made from colourless lead glass. Three are panelled, possibly (but not necessarily) pharmaceutical. Two identical collared rims from (?) milk or sauce bottles are embossed with a date (1933) and patent number. One vessel, possibly pharmaceutical, has a reddish purple powdery deposit adhering to its walls.

Jar

There are two fragments from an opaque white screw-top jar from 1/001.

Syringes

There is a complete syringe with plunger (<5>), and pieces from three other plungers from 5/039.

Window glass

There are four pieces of 20th century wire-reinforced window glass from 1/001. A large curved piece of slightly frosted glass from 5/024 may have come from a round window or an item of

furniture, such as a 19th- or 20th-century hall stand. The pottery dates (not available at time of writing) may clarify its date. Otherwise, the 11 other pieces of window glass are fragmentary, and only broadly datable to the post-medieval period.

The late 16th/ 17th-century glass

Wine bottles

There is a string rim/shoulder and three body fragments from a globular wine bottle in context 5/050. The long neck and the thinness and light colour of the glass (mid-light green) would suggest (if the bottle is English) a 17th century date. Alternatively the bottle could be European, and 17th to 18th century.

Phials

Phials, small vessels used to contain precious liquids such as perfumes, medicines or chemicals, were developed as a form in the late 17th century, and did not change greatly throughout the 18th century, although colourless glass tended to be used for their manufacture from the late 18th century onwards. The five fragments from the site, all from 0/050, are small body fragments and bases from cylindrical phials with high domed 'kicks', made from natural blue or green glass. They could be late 17th- or 18th-century.

Drinking vessels

There are two fragments from goblets or beakers made in a thin-walled colourless soda or mixed alkali glass from contexts 0/040 and 0/050. These are late 16th or 17th century.

Analysis of potential

The late post-medieval bulk glass is a typical urban assemblage. It consists mainly of wine bottles, medicine and other bottles, and window glass. The largest group, from 1/001 is early 20th century. There are no 'household' items (such as drinking glasses) at all.

The very small amount of early post-medieval glass is late 16th or 17th century and could derive from Hall Place, but only the domestic household glass (two undecorated pieces from goblets or beakers) is very fragmentary.

The glass does not have publication potential, although it could be summarised for publication from the assessment. If the syringe and plungers from 5/039 can be closely dated and related to a building on the site they could be photographed and included in the land use section of a publication text.

Significance of the data

The glass is of local (site) significance only.

Method statements

If the syringe and plungers from 5/039 can be closely dated and related to a building on the site they could be photographed and included in the land use section of a publication text. In

this instance some research would be necessary, possibly in collaboration with a medical museum (such as the Wellcome Institute or the London Hospital Museum).

The rest of the glass is fragmentary but some pieces could be photographed and integrated with the rest of the text (eg the 17th century wine bottle rim/shoulder from 5/050). The bulk glass could be published in table form. If the glass is published in this format a finds specialist would require **2 days** in total for research, writing a small amount of text and preparation of a table.

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Assessment of the clay pipes

Jacqui Pearce

Introduction and methodology

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from RMY07 was recorded in accordance with current MOL Archaeology practice and the data were entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. The English pipe bowls have been classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), with the dating of some of the 18th-century pipes refined where appropriate by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41). The prefixes AO and OS are used to indicate which typology has been applied. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997). Temporary accession numbers have been assigned to all marked and decorated pipes, indicated by the prefix T in the spreadsheet. The quantities of pipe fragments recovered are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: clay pipe quantification

Total no. of fragments	149
No. of bowl fragments	34
No. of stem fragments	111
No. of mouthpieces	4
Accessioned pipes	12
Marked pipes	9
Decorated pipes	6
Imported pipes	3
Complete pipes	0
Wasters	0
Kiln material fragments	0
Boxes (bulk\accessioned)	1 box

Distribution and dating

The clay pipes were recovered mostly from eight contexts in Trench 5, with 16 fragments from context [1/001], where they range widely in date from c 1680–1840. This falls within the overall date range of the excavated pipes, with the earliest examples (a type AO9 in [5/039] and a type AO10 in [5/040]) dating to c 1640–60. The latest pipes identified are three Dutch imports made after c 1865 and found in context [5/039] alongside contemporaneous London-made examples. This context includes the largest group of pipes found on the site (17 bowls and 41 stem fragments), and is chronologically very mixed although it has been assigned a TPQ of 1865. Apart from [1/001], all other contexts have been dated to the later 17th to 18th centuries on the basis of no more than four bowls in any one. Some of the pipe bowls are fragmented, and some are represented by no more than part of the heel, which can hinder identification to some extent. No joining stem fragments were recorded, and most pipes appear to have been smoked.

Table 2: dating and quantification of excavated contexts (B – bowl; S – stem; M – mouthpiece)

Ctxt	TPQ	Total	B	S	M	Total
1/001	1800	1840	6	10		16
5/023	1730	1780	1	2		3
5/024	1700	1910		1		1
5/039	1865	1890	17	41	1	59
5/040	1700	1740	2	16		18
5/050	1660	1680	1	17		18
5/053	1740	1800	4	23	3	30
5/060	1660	1680	1			1
5/064	1700	1770	2	1		3
Total			34	111	4	149

Table 3: chronological distribution of datable clay pipe bowls

	LD										
ED	1660	1680	1710	1770	1780	1800	1840	1860	1880	1890	Total
1640	2										2
1660		2									2
1680			3								3
1700				8		2					10
1730					9						9
1740						1					1
1800							2				2
1820								1			1
1840									1		1
1865										3	3
Total	2	2	3	8	9	3	2	1	1	3	34

Description of clay pipe assemblage

For the most part, the clay pipes are typical of London manufacture, represented by common types dating from c 1640–1880. Six bowls are marked with the maker's initials or name, although only two can be identified. One of these is a type AO28 stamped with the name Critchfield of London, probably James Critchfield, a well known pipemaker, recorded in Bermondsey between 1828 and 1894 (Oswald 1975, 134), although other members of the family were working in this period in Westminster and Bethnal Green. The other pipe is a type AO25 marked with the initials HS, which probably stand for Henry Skinner, recorded in 1703 (ibid, 145). There are several options for the type AO27A from context [1/001] and no obvious makers working within the period during which the type OS12 pipe from context [5/039] was made. The other marked initials are either unclear or illegible, while the two OS12 pipes from context [5/039] marked with a single raised dot on each side of the heel cannot be associated with any pipemaker.

The earliest pipes recorded on the site date to c 1640–60 and both are fully milled around the top of the bowl. One of the pipes (an AO10 from context [5/040]) is also finely burnished, a measure of good quality, which is also indicated by the extent of milling present. The three remaining 17th-century pipes are of ordinary quality, dating to the third quarter of the century, with two exhibiting partial milling. The 18th-century pipes are also standard types for the most part, with no decoration, although four are marked (described above). The one exception, however, is an armorial pipe of type AO26, with a long, forward-pointing spur, dated to c 1740–1800 (context [5/053]). The bowl bears the moulded arms of the house of Hanover with the Prince of Wales feathers on the front. The quality of the moulding is exceptional and noticeably above the usual standard seen on London pipes. This would have been regarded as a 'special' pipe and would have cost more, in relative terms, than the average example.

There are three early to mid 19th-century pipes, including the Critchfield bowl and two decorated examples, one with moulded oak leaf seams and the other with leaf seams and vertical ribbing. These are both common designs of the period. A slightly later type AO29 bowl has moulded wheatsheaf seams, an equally popular design. Far more unusual, however, are three imported Dutch pipe bowls found in context [5/039]. Finds of Dutch clay pipes are relatively uncommon in London, and the occurrence of the remains of three of the same date in a single context is exceptional. All are of high quality and have fine burnishing over the bowl and stem. One has a raised rib at the front and back of the bowl and the beginning of a maker's stamped mark is visible on the side of the stem, close to the bowl. It appears to match the AVK mark used by the pipemaker Arie van der Kleijn, of de Raam, Gouda, working between 1865 and 89 (Duco 1987, 63, nos 230–35). The second pipe has well moulded leaves underneath the bowl in place of a heel, while the third example is represented by the front of the bowl only. It is likely that the pipes were purchased together from the same source, although whether this was in London or the Netherlands is uncertain.

Catalogue of accessioned clay pipes

Pipes with moulded marks

?C <T7> [5/039] AO27A (1800–40): bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on the sides of the heel, the second letter illegible; decorated with moulded oak leaf and acorn seams at the front and back of the bowl.

?S <T4> [5/039] AO29 (1840–80): bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on the sides of the heel (broken), almost illegible; decorated with wheatsheaf seams at the front and back of the bowl.

Dots <T2> <T3> [5/039] OS12 (1730–89): one complete bowl and one heel with single moulded, raised dot on each side.

HS <T11> [5/053] AO25 (1700–70): heel fragment with moulded maker's initials in relief on the sides, probably standing for Henry Skinner, recorded in 1703 (Oswald 1975, 145).

IS <T1> [1/001] AO27A (1800–40): fragmented bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on the sides of the heel; decorated with leaf seams at the front and back and with vertical ribbing.

WC <T5> [5/039] OS12 (1730–80): part of bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on the sides of the heel.

Pipes with stamped marks

CRITCHFIELD LONDON <T6> [5/039] AO28 (1820–60): bowl with the maker's name in a roundel with the City of London arms stamped incuse on the back, facing the smoker; shield symbols moulded in relief on the sides of the heel.

Decorated pipes

<T12> [5/053] AO26 (1740–1800): complete bowl with moulded decoration in the form of the royal arms of the House of Hanover and the three ostrich feathers of the Heir Apparent.

Imported pipes

<T8> [5/039] AD30 (1865–90): complete Dutch bowl with raised seams at the front and back and fragment of the maker's initials stamped incuse on the side of the stem close to the bowl; finely burnished; possibly made by Arie van der Kleijn of Gouda, 1865–89.

<T9> [5/039] AD30 (1865–90): complete Dutch bowl decorated with moulded leaves underneath; finely burnished.

<T10> [5/039] AD30? (1865–90): part of Dutch bowl with fine burnishing.

Potential of clay pipe assemblage

The clay pipes have good potential for dating, and identification of all the makers may help refine the chronology. The range of types present over a period of about 250 years is representative of London production, with a mix of plain, marked and decorated examples, including one London-made pipe of particularly high quality and three good Dutch imports, all

from a single context. Further work on these pipes might help clarify their origins and their role in relation to the occupants of the site and its immediate vicinity. They need to be considered alongside other finds and placed in the context of the site history and because they are notable examples of their kind, they present good opportunities for more detailed research.

Significance of clay pipe assemblage

The clay pipe assemblage is significant in relation to the site, offering not only dating evidence, but also clues to the status and connections of the occupants. The pipe decorated with the royal arms is an important addition to the corpus since it is such a high quality example of its kind, giving the assemblage a wider regional significance. The presence of three Dutch pipes in a single context is notable since imported pipes are relatively uncommon in London, further extending the importance of the material to the international level.

Method statement

The clay pipes should be discussed in relation to the site in any projected publication, with a special emphasis on the more unusual examples. The following tasks are considered necessary in order to achieve this:

- Research into parallels for the armorial pipe and a possible source for its manufacture
- Research into parallels for the Dutch pipes, both in the Netherlands and as imports into London
- Writing text
- Illustration of four pipes and photographs of the armorial example
- Preparation for deposition in the archive

Total estimated specialist time: 5 pd

Bibliography

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Assessment of the Ceramic Building Materials

Susan Pringle

Introduction

A total of 193 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 129.531 kg has been examined from four trenches and 33 contexts. Additionally there are six pieces of roof slate and building stone weighing 1.44kg and two large flagstones (not weighed). One context (5/24) is very large (86 fragments), one (1/5) is of medium size (10 fragments), the remainder are small (<10 fragments). The material is all of post-medieval date with the exception of one medieval floor tile and a fragment of glazed roof tile. The total weight for each group of material is set out in Table 1. Sarah Porteus assisted with the recording of the brick samples.

Table 1. *Findings and environmental archive general summary*

Material	Count	Weight grams
Medieval ceramic building materials	2	712
Post-medieval ceramic building materials	171	126225
Plaster and mortar	14	1154
Building stone	6	1440
Total weight	193	129531

Methodology

All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a recording form based on that of the Museum of London (MoL). Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and cross-referenced to the MoL building materials type series where possible. The data have been entered onto an Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained; the majority of the material, approximately 90%, has been discarded

The fabrics and forms

Medieval

Peg tile

Fabric 2587

A small piece of glazed peg tile of 13th to 14th century date comes from Trench 5/40

Glazed floor tile

Fabric 2504

Trench 5/40 produced a floor tile in a calcareous fabric, probably a Flemish import, 127 mm sq with worn brownish-green glaze. The approximate date range for tiles of this size and fabric type is 1300-1475 AD. It is likely to be residual as it is associated here with later, although poorly dated, roof tile.

Post-medieval

Peg tile

Fabrics 2276, 3094, 3204?, 3265?

Most of the roof tile is peg tile in fabric 2276, the commonest roof tile fabric in London from the end of the 15th century on.

Pantile

Fabrics 2275, 2816, 3094, 3203

Thirteen pantile fragments were noted from Trench 3/12 and Trench 5/23/24/39/40/53. These were in use in London from the 1630s.

Other roof tiles

Fabric 3265?

An unusual nib tile with a nail hole in a highly fired fabric (MoL fabric 3265?), possibly used in an industrial context, came from Trench 1/1. The same context produced part of a typical late-Victorian crested ridge tile with roll decoration.

Chimney pot

Fabrics 2276, 3094, 3216 nr 3259

Fragments of red clay chimney pot were found in Trench 5. At least four pots were represented, some of which are decorated with rouletting and part of a stamped inscription, probably the maker's name. Although not closely dated, these are likely to be of mid to late 19th century date.

Brick

Fabrics 3032, 3033, 3035, 3039, 3047, unidentified 19th/20th c white fabric

Both early and later post-medieval bricks are present. The brick samples are summarised below by trench in Table 2. The earliest bricks present are in soft red fabric 3033. These are found in London from the late 15th century to the late 17th century; some contain clay pipes which dates them to the late 16th or 17th centuries. In the later 17th century these were replaced by harder dark red bricks containing domestic rubbish such as bone and ashes (fabric 3032). The earlier examples are unfrogged, with frogs becoming more common after c. 1750 AD. All the red bricks were made at brickfields close to London. By the end of the 18th century, yellow Kentish 'stock' bricks, fabric 3035, were in use. In the 18th and 19th centuries a soft red brick with sharp arrises and fine moulding sand was produced (fabric 3047); this was used for brick detailing. Two thin bricks in this fabric, Trench 5/13 and 5/24, had worn upper surfaces suggesting they had been used for flooring.

Table 2: Brick samples with date range

Trench/ Context	Sample No.	Date range	Fabric	Size in mm	Comments
1/2	1	1770-1950	3035	230-5 x 100-10 x 65-8	Frogged; impressed with stamp 'BEB1', 'BEB2', 'BEB5', 'BEB11'
1/5	2	1660-1800	3032	222 x 95-6 x 60-5	Unfrogged.
1/5	2	1750-1950	3032	245 x 110 x 50+	Frogged
1/6	3	1770-1950	3035	226-231 x 109 x 61-2	Shallow frog.

1/7	4	1770-1950	3035	230 x 102 x 65-70	Frogged
2/13	3	1770-1950	3035	230-2 x 108 x 65-8	Shallow frog
2/14	4	1770-1850	3035	223-230 x 103-8 x 62-8	Unfrogged
3/6	2	1770-1950	3035	224-235 x 105-110 x 65	Shallow frogs; impressed stamp '3' followed by indistinct mark and indistinct stamp.
3/13	6	1660-1800	3032	220-5 x 95-7 x 60-2	Unfrogged
3/19	1	1660-1800	3032	0 x 102-3 x 63-7	Unfrogged
5/8	9	1660-1800	3032	230 x 102-3 x 55-6	Unfrogged.
5/8	9	1450-1700	3033	0 x 115 x 56	Unfrogged. Indented margin.
5/8	9	1580-1700	3033	223 x 107 x 63	Unfrogged. Indented margin. Fragment of clay pipe in matrix.
5/9	8	1700-1900	3047	0 x 112 x 50	Unfrogged.
5/9	8	1450-1700	3033	231 x 101-5 x 65	Unfrogged
5/17	10	1650-1900	3032	240 x 102 x 65	
5/17	10	1750-1950	3032	235 x 108 x 70	Frogged.
5/19	11	1750-1950	3032	230 x 105 x 66	Shallow frog.
5/19	11	1450-1700	3033	230 x 115 x 60	Unfrogged.
5/27	12	1750-1950	3032	232 x 98-100 x 55-68	Frogged.
5/28	4	1750-1950	3032	235 x 110 x 67	Frogged.
5/28	4	1770-1950	3035	228 x 108 x 63	Frogged.
5/32	5	1450-1700	3033	220-237 x 100-5 x 52-7	Unfrogged.
5/33	7	1580-1700	3033	0 x 112 x 64	Unfrogged. Fragment of clay pipe in matrix.
5/33	7	1450-1700	3033	0 x 115 x 60	Unfrogged.

Floor tiles

Fabric 2850 and unidentified

Three small fragments of unglazed floor tile have been noted, all from Trench 5. That in fabric 2850, which has a date range of c. 1450-1800, is 31mm thick; the other tiles, which are very worn, have sandy fabrics and are likely to have a similar date range from the late 15th century to c. 1800.

Wall tile

Fabric unidentified

One fragmentary decorated tin-glazed wall tile was found in Trench 5/39. The unidentified design is blue on a white background and includes part of a doorway and robed figure, probably a Biblical subject, in a roundel. It is almost certainly of 18th century date and is likely to have been used in a fairly high-status residence.

Plaster and mortar

Two fragments of plaster cornice moulding, presumably representing interior decorations of a relatively high-status building were recovered. From the same context and thus possibly from the same structure is a fragment of decorated wall plaster comprising light yellowish brown painted decoration on a slightly discoloured white background backed with a sandy lime

mortar containing coal or charcoal flecks (Trench 5/24). There is a small amount of plain white painted plaster from Trench 5/67 (NB: context 67 is a pit cut on the context register – should it be 66, pit fill?).

Brown mortar,

recorded from Trench 5/24, contained fragments of brick in fabrics 3032 and 3035. This mortar can be dated fairly confidently to the late 18th or early 19th century, a date which is consistent with the brick types embedded in it.

Summary by trench

Trench 1

Context	Material	Date of material
1	Decorated ridge tile, nib tile, machine-made perforated brick	1830-1910
2	Brick sample 1	1770-1950
5	Brick sample 2	1750-1950
6	Brick sample 3	1770-1950
7	Brick sample 4	1770-1950

Trench 2

Context	Material	Date of material
13	Brick sample 3	1770-1950
14	Brick sample 4	1770-1950

Trench 3

Context	Material	Date of material
6	Brick sample 2	1770-1950
12	Pantile	1633-1850
13	Brick sample 6	1660-1800
19	Brick sample 1	1660-1800
21	Brick	1660-1800
25	Brick	1750-1900

Trench 5

Context	Material	Date of material
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8	Brick sample 9	1660-1800
9	Brick sample 8	1700-1900
13	Floor tile, floor brick	1700-1900
17	Brick sample 10	1750-1950
19	Brick sample 11	1750-1950
23	Pantile	1633-1800
24	Chimney pot, pantile, peg tile, brick, floor tile and brick, roofing slate, plaster moulding, painted wall plaster	1830-1900
25	Brick	1700-1900
27	Brick sample 12	1750-1950
28	Brick sample 4	1770-1950
31	Flagstone	undated
32	Brick sample 5	1450-1700
33	Brick sample 7	1580-1700
39	Chimney pot, pantile, peg tile, 18th c blue/white tin-glazed wall tile	1830-1900
40	Pantile, peg tile, residual medieval glazed floor and roof tile, sandstone paving(?)	1633-1850, resid 14th c
50	Brick, peg tile, floor tile	1660-1950
53	Pantile, peg tile	1633-1850
64	Peg tile	1480-1800
66	Brick	1450-1700
67	Lime mortar	undated

Summary

Most of the building materials from the site can be dated to the post-medieval period. The exceptions are the medieval floor tile which may have come from one of the monastic foundations in this part of Clerkenwell and, from the same context, a small fragment of glazed roof tile. The brick samples contain four main types of brick: red brick in fabric 3033, dark red brick in fabric 3032 both unfrogged and frogged, and yellow brick in fabric 3035, suggesting that at least four phases of building are represented. There is also a small amount of high-status material including the plaster mouldings, painted wall plaster and tin-glazed wall tile which may indicate the presence of an 18th century building with a well-furnished interior.

Material for illustration

The tin-glazed wall tile from Trench 5/39 should be illustrated in the publication.

Analysis of potential

- The ceramic building materials assemblage provides broad dating evidence for the features in which it occurs.
- The dates of the brick samples suggest that the walls on site may represent at least four post-medieval building phases: early 17th century; late 17th/early 18th century; late 18th/early 19th century; mid to late 19th century.
- The presence of high-status building materials has the potential to provide information on the interior decoration of one or more 18th century structures.

Significance of the data

International and national

The assemblage is not of international significance. It could be of national significance if it provides evidence for the dating and sequence of construction of an early post-medieval prison.

Regional and local

The assemblage is of local significance for the evidence it can provide for the post-Dissolution history of Clerkenwell.

Further work required

Publication

Specialist time required for final analysis and production of publication text approximately 2 person days.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

The building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes to meet the requirements of the museum store in which it is to be deposited. The tin-glazed decorated wall tile in Trench 5/39 should be given an accession number.

Conservation requirements

None.

Assessment of the Accessioned Finds

Geoff Egan

Copper Alloy

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

Standard MOLAS conventions are used for the counts:

Bone	2	post-med.
Copper-alloy	16 (including 3 coins)	post-med.
Iron	17 (including 4 nails - bulk)	post-med.
Ivory	4	post-med.
TOTAL	39	

Methodology

Standard MOLAS methodology has been used in appraising this assemblage, save that the nails have been give more-individual attention than is usual.

Analysis of Potential

This moderate-sized assemblage appears to comprise largely late (C18th+) post-mediaeval items, with two late 16th-/early 17th-century Nuremburg jettons and a very worn mid 18h-century farthing. Most items are routine 19th-/20th-century, from the domestic sphere, with the cutlery handles and brushes probably of 19th- or early 20th-century date. An unidentified iron item and a fragmented iron bar probably relating to one or more unidentified industries and the two iron locks, may be from an industrial workshop. This aside, there is no obvious focus to emphasise any particular aspect of occupation of the site.

BONE

Brushes

[3/024] <8>

Tooth type; part of bristles survive.

[5/039] <6>

Scrubbing/nail type: unusual, right-angled design, with bristles formerly in two planes.

COPPER ALLOY

(?)Curtain Ring

[5/040]

Grill

[1/001]

Rectangular sheet with decorative openwork and rolled-sheet applied edge.

From furniture/furnishing etc.

Handle

[1/001]

Flaring, slightly biconical; with iron spike

For furniture?

Jubilee Clip

[1/001]

Retains nut and bolt; also with wire as separated piece below attached, and (?)unrelated curved sheet.

Lace Chape

[163] <87>

Corroded and fragmenting.

(?)Pin

[5/050] (from env. sample 2)

Wound-wire head.

'Rim'

[5/060]

Fragment: right-angled framing; ornately decorated.

Spoon

[1/100]

Distorted: oval bowl; stem stamped: .. MADRAS SILVER .. GF & C^o S (in shield outline) NS; white-metal coating.

CLEAN MARKS & TEST METAL + COATING.

Tap

[5/050]

Complete spigot with double-arched tap handle.

Thimble

[5/040]

Machine-made; lacks crown.

Wire

[1/001]

Multi-ply twists of very fine wire.

(See jubilee clip above)

Unidentified

[1/001]

Ring with holes along one side (machine made).

?To hold ball-bearings as a rotary runner.

[5/040]

Four small (?)loops.

??Curtain-roller frames.

CLEAN

COINS

[5/040] <3>

five-petalled rosette, alternate crowns and fleurs delis around, (pierced quatrefoil) WOLF (pierced quatrefoil) LAVFER (pierced quatrefoil) IN (pierced quatrefoil) NVRNBE around // orb with cross in ornate tressure, (pierced quatrefoil) GOT (pierced quatrefoil) ALEIN (pierced quatrefoil) DER (pierced quatrefoil) EHR (pierced quatrefoil) VND around

No precise parallel traced, but cf. Mitchiner 1988, 484 no. 1714.

Nuremburg jetton of Wolf Laufer II, in production (?) 1612-51.

[5/040] <4>

Incomplete flan: six-petalled rosette, alternate crowns and fleurs around, (quatrefoil) WVLF (quatrefoil) LAV(F)... (quatrefoil) (NV)RNBE around // orb with cross in ornate tressure, (quatrefoil) WER.. G(?O)... (quatrefoil) R(A or D)VT (quatrefoil) HAT ... around

No precise parallel traced, but cf. Mitchiner 1988, 474 no. 1675 for a similar legend.

Nuremburg jetton of Wolf Laufer I, in production (?) 1583-1601.

[5/053] <2>

Very worn/corroded; slightly dished: head of (?)George II // (illegible)

(?)Farthing of 1730-7 or-9.

IRON

Bars

[1/001]

Fragment with curved, tapering end.

[5/023]

Robust: fragmented.

Disc

[1/001]

(?)Cast: robust, with raised edge and central raised rectangle on one face.

??Foot etc.

(?)Grille

[1/001]

Composite wire edge fragment with loop for attachment.

(?)For machinery, window, livestock etc?

(?)Handle

[Unstratified]

Robust, ?cast, oval form, with decoration on expanding part towards end; its socket holds an H-section bar that is broken off.

Could perhaps alternatively be an ornate foot of a piece of machinery etc.

Hook

[1/001]

Double hook.

Common recent form for clothes.

Locks

[1/001]

Substantial plate with part of mechanism and handle from mounted type.

[Unstratified]

Another similar (less of mechanism survives).

Pipe

[5/023]

Fragment of cast drainpipe.

Staples

[5/023]

Two: single-spike form.

Terminal

[1/001]

Robust: round head with integral hollow shank, which is externally screw-threaded.

?From machinery etc?

Vessel

[1/001]

Base.

Could be from a can.

(?)Wire

[5/050]

Loop and projecting stem.

Unidentified

[1/001]

Corroded: two unevenly U-shaped bars, one with a burred terminal, both with the other ends rusted away.

Nails (bulk)

[1/001]

x2: both highly corroded.

[5/024]

x3: one with irregular head, two larger ones highly corroded.

(with two sheet fragments rusted together)

[5/039]

x4: all highly corroded.

[5/060]

Round head.

IVORY

Handles

All whittle-tang, for cutlery:

[5/040] <7>

Octagonal section, with rounded end.

[5/050] <9>

Sub-square-section with pyramidal end.

[5/050] <11>

Robust: pistol-grip, with octagonal section

[5/053] <10>

Lozenge-section.

Significance of data

Most items are routine, domestic goods, though there are hints of industrial activity in some of the ironwork (the two locks and the fragmented bar - cf. the slag recovered). The two Nuremberg jettons may be unusual finds or perhaps even the first examples from Maidstone. The 'Madras silver' spoon (?C19th-/20th-) with its false hallmarks is unusual at least in archaeological terms.

Revised Research Aims

Nothing major arises, though the 'Madras silver' spoon might be investigated metallurgically to establish what the main metal and coating are, to place it historically.

Method Statements

Half a day is needed to deal with the few items considered worth publishing against the wider significance of the site (? the two jettons, the 'Madras silver' spoon, and anything further if appropriate).

Bibliography

Mitchiner, M 1988, Jetons, Medalets and Tokens 1: Nuremberg and the Medieval Period, London

Assessment of the Iron Slag

Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

A small assemblage weighing just over 4.6kg was examined for this report. Most had been recovered from samples taken on site during excavation. Examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology, each slag or other material type in each context was weighed. Quantification data are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams.

Quantification table and explanation of terms

RMY 07		Woodbridge Street, London EC1	
cxt	slag identification	wt	comment
3/014	undiagnostic	89	
5/032	2 burnt coal	33	
5/032	2 cinder run	430	lots
5/039	undiagnostic	124	with coal inclusions
5/040	3 coal	125	laminated type
5/040	3 hammerscale	0	occ. flake & tiny spheres
5/040	3 iron	9	nail?
5/040	3 undiagnostic	445	with coal inclusions
5/040	3 undiagnostic	638	large flat runs
5/040	3 undiagnostic	1578	cindery runs
5/040	iron	46	
5/050	2 burnt coal	27	
5/050	2 hammerscale	0	only very occ. spheres
5/050	2 sample	102	burnt coal, cinder, fired clay
5/050	2 undiagnostic	258	
5/050	iron	19	
5/064	1 coal	139	
5/064	1 hammerscale	0	only a little flake; very occ. tiny spheres
5/064	1 undiagnostic	495	cindery from coal used
5/067	1 ferruginous concretion	60	

total = 4617g

Activities involving iron can take two forms and the slag produced may vary in different periods:

1) *Smelting*: The manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a smelting furnace. The slag produced takes various forms depending on the technology used: furnace slags, run slag, tap slag, dense slag or blast furnace slag.

2a) *Primary smithing*: This took place in periods before the late post-medieval development of casting iron. It involved the hot working (by a smith using a hammer) of the iron lump on a stringhearth (usually near the smelting furnace) to remove excess slag. The slags from this process include smithing hearth bottoms and micro-slags, in particular tiny smithing spheres.

2b) *Secondary smithing*: This involves the hot working (using a hammer) of one or more pieces of iron to create an object, or to repair an object. As well as bulk slags, including the smithing hearth bottom, this generates micro-slags: hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron (making or repairing an object) and/or tiny spheres from high temperature welding used to join or fuse two pieces of iron. Other finds which provide support

for smithing are iron objects in the form of unfinished objects, waste pieces and or iron objects with hammerscale from the smithing still adhering.

Most of the slag in the assemblage (3629g) was undiagnostic, i.e. could not be assigned to either smelting or smithing either because of its morphology or because it had been broken up during deposition, re-deposition or excavation. Other types of debris in the assemblage may be the result of a variety of high temperature activities - including domestic fires - and cannot be taken on their own to indicate iron-working was taking place. These include fired clay and cinder.

Hammerscale (not visible to the naked eye when it is in soil) usually remains in greatest quantity in the immediate area of smithing activity (around the anvil and between it and the hearth) when larger (bulk) slags are cleared out. The further away from the focus of smithing or the more re-distributed the deposits containing bulk slags, the less of it there is likely to be. Its presence can only be detected on site by using a magnet or by soil sampling (as at Woodbridge Street).

Cinder is a very porous, highly vitrified material formed at the interface between the alkali fuel ashes and siliceous material of a hearth lining. On many excavations it represents the lighter portion (nearest the heat) of vitrified hearth lining. If in association with diagnostic material from some industrial activity it may be assigned to that activity.

Key groups

Trench 5 is the most significant group, in particular (5/040), (5/050) and – to a lesser extent – (5/064). This group would appear to have been produced by secondary smithing, possibly in a forge not far from the site.

There is the possibility the slag was produced on-site at an earlier period than the activity it was used in latter but more evidence would be required to support this.

Discussion of the assemblage

The slag, with the possible exception of (5/050), is re-deposited material brought on-site for levelling or reclamation. However the presence of some tiny quantities of hammerscale indicates the slag was produced by smithing, with the forge probably not very far away from the site.

No dating information was available at the time this assessment was written, but the slag assemblage looks to be post-medieval in date. This conclusion is based on the type of coal found with the slag (sometimes in it) and the morphology of the slag.

Importance – locally, regionally, nationally

The assemblage indicates iron-working activity in the area with the waste being recycled and re-deposited as levelling deposits on this site and is of local importance.

Recommendations for further work

Any slag not examined at assessment will need to be quantified and recorded.

Full contextual information and dating will be required to produce a publication report.

Examination of local historical records may reveal the location of a forge or smithy that may have produced the slag.

Without knowing whether more slag remains to be examined, it is not possible to say how long is required for production of a full publication report however, based on the present assemblage alone one (1) person day is required.

Assessment of the Animal Bone

Alan Pipe

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

This report quantifies, describes and interprets the assemblages of animal bone recovered by hand-collection and wet-sieving from RMY07. It then assesses these groups in terms of their potential value for further study, and specifies the time resources required for such work.

Table 2 Archaeozoological archive/general summary

Animal bone (hand-collected)	3.950 kg, approximately 365 fragments, in two standard archive boxes
Animal bone (wet-sieved)	0.070 kg, approximately 70 fragments, boxed with the hand-collected animal bone (as above).

Table 2: Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from RMY07/summary

Table 3: Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from RMY07/detailed summary

Table 2 (i:\projects\exprojects\AOC\RMY07\zoology\bontab01.xls) gives a summary of the hand-collected animal bone context groups and wet-sieved sample group in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, fragmentation, preservation, faunal composition, and the recovery of evidence for ageing and stature.

Table 3 (i:\projects\exprojects\AOC\RMY07\zoology\bontab02.xls) gives a detailed summary of the hand-collected animal bone context groups and wet-sieved sample group in terms of faunal composition, carcass-part, modification and the recovery of sub-adult age groups.

A total of 4.050 kg, approximately 435 fragments, of animal bone were recovered from the whole hand-collected and wet-sieved assemblage. The hand-collected group totalled 3.950 kg, approximately 365 fragments, of well-preserved animal bone; fragment size is generally greater than 75mm. The wet-sieved group totalled 0.100 kg, approximately 70 fragments, of well-preserved animal bone; fragment size is generally smaller than 25mm.

The total assemblage derived largely from sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* and ox *Bos taurus* with smaller components of 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized' mammal. There were single vertebrae of cod family Gadidae from levelling [5/039] and deposit [5/050]; with occasional finds of adult chicken from [5/024], [5/039] and [5/050]; and pig *Sus scrofa* from [5/039], [5/050] and [5/053]. The wet-sieved assemblage from [5/067] {1} produced single fragments of rat *Rattus sp.* upper limb and sheep/goat lower limb, but mainly fragments of 'sheep-sized' rib and unidentifiable mammal bone. Adult and juvenile rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* from [5/024], [5/039], [5/040] and [5/050] comprised the only recovery of wild 'game' species from the whole assemblage. There was no recovery of fish, amphibian or human bone.

Carcase-part representation of the major domestic mammals showed a bias towards vertebrae, ribs, upper and lower limb; areas of good meat-bearing quality, with much smaller components of the areas of lesser meat quality; head, feet and toes. This suggests that the bulk of the assemblage mainly represents disposal of butchery and post-consumption waste, from prime carcase areas, with relatively minor components of waste from consumption of carcase areas of poorer meat quality with waste from primary carcase processing. There was no recovery of cattle or ovicaprid horncores.

Cattle and sheep/goats derived from juvenile and mature animals. There was no recovery of foetal or neonate birds or mammals; infant calf was recovered from fill [5/060] of pit [5/059] and infant pig from levelling [5/039].

The hand-collected and wet-sieved assemblage included a small group of evidence for study of age at death, with three mandibular tooth rows and 64 epiphyses; and a less substantial group of metrical evidence with 24 measurable bones but no complete longbones.

Clear evidence of butchery was seen from chop marks on ox and sheep/goat vertebra, upper limb and lower limb; also on 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized' rib fragments. A fragment of pig upper limb from [5/053] had been charred. There was no evidence for bone, horn or antler working, and no evidence for gnawing or pathological change.

Methodology

Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from pits, layers and levelling deposits were recorded directly onto Excel spreadsheets in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, species, carcase-part, fragmentation, preservation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete long bones, and sub-adult age groups. The assemblage was not recorded as individual fragments or identified to skeletal element. All identifications referred to the Osteology Section reference collection and Schmid 1972. Fragments not identifiable to species or genus level were generally allocated to an approximate category, particularly rat, unidentified, 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized' mammal, as appropriate. Each context and sample assemblage was then grouped with the available dating and feature description.

Analysis of Potential

The animal bone assemblage has considerable potential for further study, in terms of the local meat diet, with particular reference to selection of carcase-part and age-class of chicken and the major mammalian domesticates, and the implications for consumption of chicken, beef, mutton, lamb, pork and rabbit. There is no potential for study of stature and build.

The absence of fish, amphibians and passerine birds and virtual absence of small mammals effectively precludes interpretation of local environmental conditions and there is no potential for this.

Significance of data

Post-assessment study of the chicken, mammalian domesticates and rabbit will produce data of definite but limited significance in terms of local meat diet, and patterns of waste disposal. Such study will allow *intra-site* comparison of post-consumption and butchery waste, particularly with respect to carcase-part selection and age-group, which may allow comment on the dietary preferences and economic status of the consumers. Although quantitatively small, the animal bone assemblage may allow some *inter-site* comparison with contemporary assemblages from Islington and the City of London.

Revised Research Aims

RRA01 What is the composition and variation of the local meat diet with particular reference to selection of carcase-part and age-group, and butchery for chicken, beef, lamb, mutton, pork and rabbit?

Method Statements

The animal bone assemblage should be quantified and described, as individual bones, directly onto Excel tables, in terms of all standard parameters recorded at post-assessment level by the Museum of London Archaeology Osteology Section faunal analyst. The data set will be interpreted as a discrete assemblage with reference to available stratigraphic data; and then grouped to allow interpretation of *intra-site* variation in terms of selection and disposal of species, carcase-part and age-group.

No further work should be done on the mollusc assemblage.

Resource requirements are-

Task 1: Recording of stratified animal bones onto database	1.00 pday
Task 2: Analysis of data/preparation of report	1.50 pdays
Task 3: Edit/archive	0.50 pdays

TOTAL **3.00 pdays**

Bibliography

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quaternary geologists*
London. Elsevier.

Tables

Table 1: Archaeozoological archive/general summary

Table 2: Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from RMY07/summary

Table 3: Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from RMY07/detailed summary

Environmental Archaeological Assessment

L. Allott and C.P. Green

Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by *ArchaeoScape*TM in connection with the proposed development at Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington (National Grid Reference: TQ 3153 8236; Site Code: RMY07). Bulk samples, recovered during the archaeological excavation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, were taken from post-medieval, 18 -19th century and Victorian deposits. The samples were assessed to establish evidence for environmental remains in order to provide more information on the activities at the site and the local environment.

Methods

Plant macrofossil assessment

AOC Archaeology processed the samples by flotation. The following contexts (5/023, 5/024, 5/039, 5/050 and 5/066) were assessed for their plant macrofossil content. The flots were weighed and measured before being scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification and their contents recorded (Table 1). The charcoal/coal samples were also weighed and any wood charcoal removed for identification. Identifications have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference manuals (Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990; Schoch *et al.* 2004) and are recorded in Table 2.

Mollusca assessment

Five samples were assessed for their Mollusca content ((5/023), (5/039), (5/050), (5/066) and (5/067)). The samples were put through a series of sieves (4mm, 1mm and 500µm) and identifiable Mollusca remains down to 0.5mm were identified by reference to Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Kerney (1999) (Table 3).

Results and Interpretation of the Plant Macrofossil Assessment

The samples produced very little archaeobotanical material. Samples were dominated by pieces of coal. Two demolition/levelling horizons of 18th-19th century date produced a few small fragments. Larger quantities of coal and some possible coke fragments were present in post-medieval contexts (5/050) a dark deposit at the edge of the brick flooring, and (5/066) the fill of pit [5/067]. Much of this material is heavy and breaks into angular pieces. When viewed under a microscope no anatomical features are apparent and the surface is vitreous.

A small quantity of wood charcoal fragments were present in the flots from the two post-medieval contexts, (5/050) and (5/066). A few charcoal fragments were analysed, however, fragments from context (5/050) were too small to obtain identifications. Fragments from (5/066) were identified as *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash), *Fagus sylvatica* (beech), *Quercus* sp. (deciduous oak) and *Alnus* sp. (alder). A single roundwood specimen from context (5/039), a sandy silt levelling deposit which dates to the Victorian phase of occupation, was identified as alder.

Seeds were sparse in these samples. Some possible charred weed seeds and parenchyma fragments were noted in the flots from (5/050) and (5/066) however these have not been identified because morphological features are not clear. The specimens appear to have puffed up during heating rather than charring in their original state.

Two stoppers were recovered from context (1/001). The larger of these (measuring approximately 8cm in diameter) is constructed of cork with a thin sheet of iron based metal applied to the surface. The second stopper is not made of cork and it is relatively heavy for its size. It has a flat upper surface that appears to have been smoothed in a circular motion. The under side of the stopper is pitted.

Table 1: Plant macrofossil assessment, Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington (Site Code: RMY07)

Context number	Sample number	Cut number	Sample description	Sample/flot weight (g)	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	Ind debris coke/coal, hammerscale	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Preservation	Mineralised botanicals	Preservation
5/023			Charcoal/ coke	31				coal (1 fragment)										
5/024			Burnt material/ coke	4.5				coal (1 fragment)										
5/024			3 pieces coal/coke	35.5				coal (3 pieces)										
5/050	2		Flot	20	48	< 5	<5	*** coke/coal frags, hammerscale spheroids & slag	Y		*	**	* puffed? indet	poor	* tuber frags?	poor	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	good
5/050	2		Coal/Coke	287				coal >4mm (312 frags), <4mm (304 frags)										
5/050			Charcoal & Coke	452				coal >4mm (427 frags), <4mm (>500 frags)										
5/066	1	5/067	Flot	4.5	10	< 5	<5	** coke/coal frags, hammerscale and metal	Y	*	**	***	* Indet	poor	* tuber frags?	poor		

5/066	1	5/067		8						*	*	*						
5/039										*								

Key: Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Table 2: Charcoal identifications, Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington (Site Code: RMY07)

Context number	Sample number	Sample description	Identified taxa			
			cf. <i>Alnus</i> sp.	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Quercus</i> sp.
(5/039)		charcoal 1 fragment	1			
(5/066)	1	Environmental sample Charcoal	3	1	2	2

Results and Interpretation of the Mollusca Assessment

This assemblage of edible mollusc remains is undoubtedly domestic food waste. Apart from *N. antiqua*, all the species are widely encountered in domestic waste in prehistoric and historic contexts in coastal and inland sites in southern England. The presence of *N. antiqua* is somewhat unexpected. *N. antiqua* is common around northern Britain but comparatively rare in waters around the south of England. Here the generally similar Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) is more common and is correspondingly more common in food waste in southern England.

Table 3: Mollusca assessment, Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington (Site Code: RMY07)

Species	Common name	Context (5/023)	Context (5/039)	Context (5/050)	Context (5/066)	Context (5/067)
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Common or flat oyster	1	1	14		10
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	Common European cockle			1	1	1
<i>Neptunea antiqua</i>	Red Whelk					1
<i>Littorina littorea</i>	Common periwinkle					1
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Blue mussel					2

Recommendations

Significance and Potential

The coal fragments present in samples from post-medieval and 18th-19th century deposits most likely derive from natural coal deposits. This coal may have been used as fuel. The small amounts of identifiable wood charcoal that were present do not provide any evidence for the use of charcoal manufactured in charcoal kilns. These specimens are from medium to large woodland trees that could have been sourced for a variety of purposes, whether for fuel, use in building construction or for implements.

Due to the scarcity of macrobotanical and charcoal remains, these samples hold no potential for further analysis. However it is recommended that the stoppers from context (1/001) are passed to a finds specialist for assessment.

Reference

Harris, P and Pole, C (2008) Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington (Site Code: RMY07). A written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation. AOC Unpublished Report.

Hather, J. G. (2000) The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators. Archetype Publications Ltd, London.

Kerney, M. (1999) *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*. Harley Books: Colchester.

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. (1979) *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe*. Collins: London.

Schweingruber, F. H. (1990) *Anatomy of European woods: an atlas for the identification of European trees, shrubs, and dwarf shrubs*. Bern, Verlag P. Haupt.

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., & Kienast, F. (2004) *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch.

Assessment of the Struck Flint

Tony Grey

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

One piece of flint was submitted from Context (5/024). This is a large nodule of mottled grey and black flint with 30% grey cortex weighing 846 g. It appears to have been slightly utilised as a flake core with several hard hammer removal scars present. The core is abraded and battered, perhaps river rolled or utilised as a hard hammer.

Methodology

The flint was identified and recorded according to Museum of London Archaeology guidelines with the data recorded on an accompanying excel file.

Analysis of Potential

There is no potential for further work.

Significance of data

The flint item appears to be a stray find in isolation, a residual piece.

Revised Research Aims

None

Method Statements

None

Bibliography

Butler, C 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork* Tempus

Inizan M L, Roche H and Tixier J 1992 *Technology of Knapped Stone. Prehistoire de la Pierre Taillée. Tome 3*. CREP: Meudon

Assessment of the Conservation Requirements of the accessioned finds.

Liz Goodman

Quantification

Table 1 Summary of conservation work of the accessioned finds from RMY07

	Material	No. accessioned	No. conserved	No. to be treated
Organics	Bone	to be accessioned	0	0
Metals	Copper alloy	to be accessioned (3 coins)	3 (3 coins)	0
	Iron	to be accessioned	0	0
Inorganics	Ceramics	to be accessioned	0	0
	Flint	to be accessioned	0	0
	Glass	to be accessioned	0	0

Summary/Introduction

The following assessment of conservation needs for the accessioned and bulk finds from the excavations at Woodbridge Street, encompasses the requirements for finds analysis, illustration, analytical conservation and long term curation. Work outlined in this document is needed to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992) and the Museum of London's Standards for archive preparation (Museum of London 1998).

Conservation support at the time of the excavation was provided by conservators working for the Museum of London Archaeology. Records of conservation carried out at the fieldwork stage are held in the conservation department of the Museum of London.

Methodology

Treatments are carried out under the guiding principles of minimum intervention and reversibility. Whenever possible preventative rather than interventive conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object: conservators will therefore work closely with finds specialist and archaeologists.

All conserved objects are packed in archive quality materials and stored in suitable environmental conditions. Records of all conservation work are prepared on paper and on the Museum of London collections management system (mimsy XG) and stored at the Museum of London.

Finds analysis/investigation

The accessioned finds were assessed by visual examination of both the objects and the X-radiographs, closer examination where necessary was carried out using a binocular microscope at high magnification. The accessioned finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments by Geoff Egan. No analytical work was identified by the small finds specialist.

Work required for illustration/photography

No items were identified as requiring conservation input to prepare them for drawing and photography.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

If the material is to be deposited in the LAARC the Museum of London's archive standards (1998) need to be considered. These state that the accessioned finds need to be appropriately packed and stabilised before the site can be accepted into the archive. The following work is required to bring them into line with the set standards and ensure that the archive is stable before transfer.

In a number of cases small find numbers have been allocated by the AOC post-excavation manager however the objects also require registered finds numbers before deposition.

The archive standards require all accessioned iron objects to be stored in Stewart boxes with silica gel to maintain a low relative humidity, while allowing other stable metal objects to be stored in cardboard boxes. At present the metals are stored in both Stewart boxes and cardboard boxes, after accessioning this will need to be stored into the correct storage container.

Currently the objects are packed in bags with only bulk labels. The accessioned objects should be repacked with the correct style labels and be supported within the bags with a sheet of 'Jiffy foam' and visible from one side.

The material appears to be stable and no interventive conservation work is required.

Allocation of registered finds numbers

AOC

Repacking of accessioned objects in perforated polythene bags with pre-printed labels

AOC

Analysis of Potential

Significance of data

Revised Research Aims

Method Statements

Task list for recommended future work

Task 1 Preparation for deposition in archive	AOC to cost
Total	AOC to cost

Bibliography

English Heritage 1992 *Management of Archaeological Projects II*

Museum of London 1998 *General standards for the preparation of archaeological archives to be deposited with the Museum of London*

Appendix D Oasis form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-36551

Project details

Project name ROSEMARY SCHOOL AND SENSORY GARDENS, 15 WOODBRIDGE ST,

Short description of the project Between December 2007 and July 2008 AOC Archaeology Group, carried out a 4 phases archaeological program on a site at 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The archaeological program comprised an evaluation by trenching, a watching brief during the general ground reduction, an excavation, and another watching brief during the excavation for the foundations of the new development. The archaeological investigation has revealed the remains of at least five phases of occupation of the area. All deposits and features encountered during all the phases of archaeological fieldwork are dated to the post-medieval period. The main period of occupation was between the 18th and 19th century. This included at least four construction phases which sealed a series of 17th century cut features that were probably associated with gravel quarrying activities.

Project dates Start: 17-12-2007 End: 29-07-2008

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference RMY 07 - Sitecode codes

Any associated project reference FW 7818 – PX 30163 Contracting Unit Nos. codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status (other) Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type VAULT Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Full excavation'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON ISLINGTON ISLINGTON Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street.

Postcode EC1R 0ET

Study area 2000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3153 8236 51.5243211932 -0.103832553524 51 31 27 N 000 06 13 W Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 17.87m Max: 17.87m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief
originator GLAAS

Project design
originator AOC Archaeology

Project
director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Paolo Guarino

Type of
sponsor/funding Developer
body

Name of George Wimpey

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Museum of London

Physical Archive
ID RMY 07

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked bone'

Physical Archive
notes

Digital Archive
recipient Museum of London

Digital Archive ID RMY 07

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Digital Archive
notes Digital archive prepared to LAARC guidelines.

Paper Archive
recipient Museum of London

Paper Archive ID RMY 07

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked bone'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Drawing','Manuscript','Map','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive
notes

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ROSEMARY SCHOOL AND SENSORY GARDENS, 15 WOODBRIDGE ST, LONDON BOROUGH
OF ISLINGTON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Savage, L.

Date 2007

Issuer or
publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication AOC Archaeology

Description A4 bound document

Project
bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ROSEMARY SCHOOL AND SENSORY GARDENS, 15 WOODBRIDGE STREET, LONDON
BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Leonard, A.

Date 2007

Issuer or
publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication AOC Archaeology

Description A4 Bound document

Project
bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Rosemary School and Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, London Borough of Islington A
Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, P.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole C

Date 2008

Issuer or
publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication AOC Archaeology

Description A4 Bound document

Project
bibliography 4

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ROSEMARY AND SENSORY GARDENS, 15 WOODBRIDGE STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF
ISLINGTON; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Author(s)/Editor(s) GUarino, P.

Date 2009

Issuer or
publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication AOC Archaeology

Description A4 Bound Document

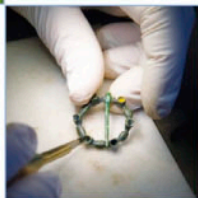
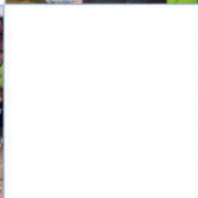
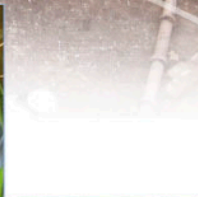
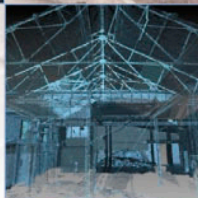
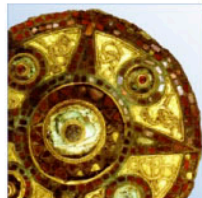
Entered by Paolo Guarino (paolo.guarino@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on 29 January 2009

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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