



3–4 South Place, Islington London EC2

Archaeological Evaluation Report





3-4 SOUTH PLACE, ISLINGTON, LONDON, EC2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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NGR 532863 181754

Prepared for:

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3-4 South Place, Islington, London, EC2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project Background	1
1.2	The Site, Location and Geology	2
1.3	Archaeological Background and Potential.....	2
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
3	EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	4
3.1	Introduction.....	4
4	RESULTS	4
4.1	Introduction.....	4
4.2	Test Pits	4
5	FINDS	8
5.1	Introduction.....	8
5.2	Pottery	9
5.3	Ceramic Building Material	10
5.4	Fired Clay	10
5.5	Worked Stone and Flint.....	10
5.6	Glass	10
5.7	Metalwork	11
5.8	Shell	11
5.9	Other Finds.....	11
5.10	Conclusion.....	11
6	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING	11
6.1	Introduction.....	11
6.2	Methodology	12
6.3	The Bulk Flots	12
6.4	Charred Remains and Wood Charcoal	13
6.5	Waterlogged Plant Remains.....	13
6.6	Insect Remains.....	13
6.7	Small Animal and Fish Bones	13
6.8	Dating	13
6.9	Potential	13
6.10	Charred Plant Remains	14
6.11	Wood Charcoal.....	14
6.12	Waterlogged Plant Remains.....	14
6.13	Small Animal and Fish Bones	14
6.14	Proposals and Sampling Recommendations.....	14
7	ARCHIVE	14
7.1	Preparation and Deposition	14
8	DISCUSSION	15
8.1	Introduction.....	15
8.2	Discussion of Results	15

9	CONCLUSIONS	16
9.1	Statement of Potential	16
9.2	Impact of Proposed Development	16
9.3	Recommendations for Archaeological Mitigation	16
10	REFERENCES	18
	APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT SUMMARY TABLES	19
	APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS.....	23
	OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM	

Figure 1: Site and test pit location on basement plan

Figure 2: Test pits 1 to 5 representative sections

Figure 3: Test pits 6 to 10 representative sections

Figure 4: Deposit model and typical party wall section

3-4 South Place, Islington, London, EC2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by FREP (South Place) Limited to carry out a programme of archaeological work in connection with the proposed development of 3-4 South Place, London, EC2, located at NGR 532863 181754.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten 2m x 2m hand dug test pits cut through the existing basement concrete slab(s). The test pits were positioned as evenly throughout the buildings as site constraints would allow, i.e. avoiding internal walls and corridors. The concrete was mechanically broken out and hand excavation proceeded from directly below the base of the removed slab. The work was carried out between the 12th and the 21st of April 2010.

A desk-based assessment (WA 2009) had identified the Site as containing moderate to high archaeological potential for remains of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. The evaluation was carried out in view of this potential and further to consultation with English Heritage's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

Test pits 1 and 2 revealed little or nothing of archaeological interest. The remainder contained a broadly similar sequence of archaeological deposits characterised by layers of dumped and silted deposits, containing mainly domestic but also industrial refuse. The material assemblage included animal bone, pottery, oyster shell, ceramic building material and casting mould fragments. The pottery assemblage appears to span a relatively short period, from the late 14th to the early 16th century. The presence of only one clay pipe stem may be taken to indicate that the deposits mostly pre-date the late 16th century. Environmental remains identified from recovered samples were well preserved and appear to confirm the domestic nature of the bulk of the deposits. The test pits with the deepest deposit sequence appear to form a meandering line, potentially representing a silted water course, orientated from the north-east corner to the south west corner of the Site.

The results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Site appear to suggest the area, lying outside the Roman and medieval city walls, was used both for quarrying and refuse dumping during the medieval and post medieval periods. The sequence of deposits recorded in the evaluation is consistent with these previous investigations and are significant for the range of artefactual and environmental assemblages they contain.

The archaeological potential that has been identified has been significantly impacted upon by the basements and foundations of the existing buildings on the Site and appears likely to be limited in extent to 'islands' between deep foundations. Given the likely severe impact of the proposed development on the archaeological potential of the Site, it is likely that a further stage of archaeological work in mitigation of that impact will be required by the Local Planning Authority and further consultation with their archaeological advisor, GLAAS, is recommended.

3-4 South Place, Islington, London, EC2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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The evaluation was directed by Jon Martin and supervised by Julia Sulikowska, assisted by Darryl Freer, Simon Cleggett, Ross Lefort and Simon Flaherty.

The report was researched and compiled by Jon Martin. Lorraine Mepham assessed the finds, the samples were processed by Nicola Mulhall and the bulk and waterlogged samples were assessed by Dr Ruth Pelling. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul McCulloch

3-4 SOUTH PLACE, ISLINGTON, LONDON, EC2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by FREP (South Place) Limited to carry out a programme of archaeological work in connection with the proposed development of 3-4 South Place, London, EC2, located at NGR 532863 181754 and hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. (**Figure 1**). The development will include the demolition of the existing buildings on the Site and the construction of an eight storey building with a single basement for hotel use with a footprint totalling 7,320msq.

1.1.2 Amongst the conditions attached to planning permission for the development granted by the London Borough of Islington (Planning Reference: P092069) was one concerning the archaeological potential of the Site:

17 *No development shall be commenced unless and until the applicant, their agent or 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 (in consultation with English Heritage).*

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 the guidance and model condition set out in PPG 16, policy:4B.15 of the London Plan 2008 and policies: D43; D44; D45; D46 and D47 of the Islington UDP 2002.

1.1.3 A desk-based assessment (WA 2009) identified the Site as containing moderate to high archaeological potential for remains of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. In view of the potential and further to consultation with English Heritage's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) the evaluation sought to establish the nature and extent of any actual archaeological remains present on the Site.

1.1.4 This evaluation report has been prepared in accordance with guidance issued by English Heritage's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) acting on behalf of the London Borough of Islington and the Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.

1.1.5 The evaluation was carried out from the 12th to the 21st April 2010.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located at the southern-most tip of the London Borough of Islington, directly adjacent to the City of London and within the Finsbury Square/Bunhill Fields Conservation Area (**Figure 1**). It lies on the northern side of South Place, located between Moorgate and Liverpool Street Station. It is bounded by Dominion Street to the west and Wilson Street to the east.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies just within the parish of St Luke, Old Street and formerly lay within the historic county of Middlesex, prior to being absorbed into the London Borough of Islington. The Site is currently occupied by two properties (Coventry House and Spencer House) fronting onto South Place. Number 3 South Place, Coventry House, is a Locally Listed Building (Grade B).
- 1.2.3 The Site is located c. 1.1km north of the River Thames, and lies on the western side of the valley of the Walbrook, an historic tributary of the Thames located some 200m to the east. The Site's immediate environs would formerly have been the site of a number of smaller tributary streams which would have fed the Walbrook.
- 1.2.4 The Site slopes gently down toward the south and east, generally trending toward the Thames and the Walbrook. This natural topography is reflected in the modern street levels which slope gently down from north to south, from 14.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on Wilson Street, approximately 120m north of the Site, to 12.5m aOD on London Wall, situated just to the south of Finsbury Circus. The modern road level adjacent to the Site itself on South Place is recorded as 13.9m aOD.
- 1.2.5 Borehole data from geotechnical works at 110-120 Moorgate, c. 70m to the west (WA 2009), records natural gravels at 8.37m to 8.54m aOD, with the overlying brickearth at c. 8.8m to 9.0m aOD. It is presumed that these represent truncated, rather than natural levels. In the north-eastern corner of this site, a deposit of silt, gravel and organic silty clay was noted above the London Clay, which may indicate alluvial or marsh deposits, possibly the remnant of a former palaeo-channel.
- 1.2.6 Geotechnical investigations on the Site carried out in February 2010 (Soil Consultants Ltd, 2010) established the thickness of the basement slabs beneath Coventry House and Spencer House and appeared to indicate greater archaeological potential beneath the latter as the slab is thinner and formed slightly higher. Window sample logs showed natural brickearth survived beneath both basements and noted the presence of artefactual and ecofactual indicators of archaeological deposits.

1.3 Archaeological Background and Potential

- 1.3.1 The Desk-based Assessment (WA 2009) detailed the archaeological and historical background to the Site, along with its archaeological potential and summarised these as follows:

'The Site contains no statutorily protected sites, such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens. However, number 3 South Place (Coventry House) is a Locally Listed Building (Grade B). The Site falls within the Moorfields Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Islington and is also located within the Bunhill Fields/Finsbury Square Conservation Area. The Site has a low potential for prehistoric remains, however, there is a moderate-high potential for remains of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

The results of this Assessment suggest that within the Site, much of the horizontal stratigraphy will have been truncated by the existing basements. However, given the probable slope of natural deposits, there is some potential for the survival of material of Romano-British and medieval date in the south-eastern part of the Site. The truncated bases of deeper cut features of all periods may survive across the Site as a whole, for example large quarry pits, wells and the remains of former watercourses, both natural and man made.'

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- Identify the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological remains as may exist on the Site;
- Prepare a report so that an informed decision on the archaeological potential of the Site can be made, in light of the impact of the proposed development.

2.1.2 Specific questions that the evaluation attempted to address included:

- Do archaeological deposits survive beneath and between the slab and foundations of the existing buildings?
- What is the extent of modern disturbance and foundations?
- What is the surviving extent of the archaeological deposits?
- Is there any evidence for Prehistoric activity on the Site?
- Where Roman deposits survive, what do they represent- extra-mural activity such as quarrying?
- Does the Site contain evidence for Romano-British burials and if so can they be characterised in relation to funerary practice in the immediate vicinity of the Site and within other cemetery areas of *Londinium*
- Does the Site contain palaeo-environment remains that have the potential to provide information about the development of the Walbrook valley?
- Do remains of medieval date survive and what is their nature?
- When was the Site first built on and does the Site contain structural remains of either medieval or post-medieval date for which a use may be suggested?

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten 2m x 2m hand dug test pits cut through the existing basement concrete slab (**Figure 1**). The concrete was mechanically broken out by the demolition contractor (H. Smith) and hand excavation proceeded from directly below the base of the slab.
- 3.1.2 The test pits were positioned to provide a sample of deposits across the Site while taking into account the physical constraints on their location presented by the existing structures and installations. The test pits were also positioned to provide a reasonable spread of information concerning existing impacts and the perceived archaeological potential.
- 3.1.3 The test pits were excavated to a depth of not more than 1.20m below the top of the concrete slab. Where modern pipe drains or structures were encountered excavation continued around these features without removing or disturbing them.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation and is based on the detailed test pits records compiled on Site. Summary context data is presented for each test pit in **Appendix 1**. The arrangement of the test pits is shown on **Figure 1** and representative sections on **Figures 2 & 3**.
- 4.1.2 Two test pits revealed little or nothing of archaeological interest (No's 1 and 2). The remaining eight test pits revealed archaeological deposits in moderate or significant quantity that contained varying quantities of artefactual and ecofactual assemblages described in sections 5 and 6 below.
- 4.1.3 The majority of test pits revealed a 'levelling' layer of brick, rubble and ceramic building material (CBM) immediately beneath the concrete slab. A small number of test pits (e.g. Test Pit 1 in Coventry House) revealed two layers of concrete slab.
- 4.1.4 Six test pits (No's 3-8) contained modern ceramic or concrete covered pipes. Half the area of the base of Test Pit 1 was taken up by a concrete slab. Test pits 3 and 7 were formed against structural walls and revealed their stepped out concrete foundations.

4.2 Test Pits

- 4.2.1 **Test Pit 1** (Slab Height 10.97m aOD) was located towards the north-west corner of Coventry House in a former kitchen area (**Figure 2**). A modern concrete capping of a pipe filled half the base of the pit at a depth of 0.67m from the top of the upper slab.
- 4.2.2 Natural brown silty clay 'brickearth' was reached at a depth of 0.65m below slab level. It was overlain by three layers of rubble. Layer **107**, towards the base of the pit, contained 19th century brick and CBM. The layers above

comprised modern hardcore. No archaeological deposits or features were recorded.

- 4.2.3 **Test Pit 2** (Slab Height 10.97m aOD) was located in the north-east part of the Coventry House basement (**Figure 2**). Natural brickearth (**207**), which was reached at a depth of 0.57m, was overlain by a layer of rubble and two concrete slabs. A single worked flint was recovered from the surface of the brickearth. A possible linear feature (**208**), 0.10m wide, was cut into the brickearth. It extended from the northern section on a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 4.2.4 **Test Pit 3** (Slab Height 10.52m aOD) was located in the lightwell between Coventry House and Spencer House and against a structural wall (**Figure 2**). The wall footing was revealed in the test pit and stepped out 0.45m. Beneath the concrete slab was a thin layer of rubble that directly overlies archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.5 The natural brickearth (**304**) was reached at a depth of 1.42m below the top of the concrete slab. It was overlain by a layer of pale greyish brown silty loam (**303**) with organic peaty lenses that contained small quantities of charcoal and oyster shell. This soft, silty layer may represent waterborne or marsh deposits.
- 4.2.6 Above the silt layer was a sequence of apparently dumped deposits (**302**). The deposits measured a total of 0.80-0.90m in depth and appear to represent several episodes of dumping of domestic and other waste over a relatively short period. They contained large quantities of animal bone, charcoal, oyster shell, brick, tile, CBM and pottery dated from the late 15th to the early 17th century.
- 4.2.7 **Test Pit 4** (Slab Height 11.45m aOD) was located in the north-east corner of the Spencer House basement (**Figure 2**). Beneath the concrete slab were layers of mortar and rubble that directly overlies archaeological deposits. A modern drain run aligned east to west was revealed within the southern half of the test pit.
- 4.2.8 The natural brickearth was reached at a depth of 0.77m below the top of the slab. It was overlain by mid brown re-deposited brickearth (**406**) that contained animal bone, shell, glass, clay pipe, pottery and an Iron object. The pottery assemblage included sherds of medieval and early post medieval wares ranging in date from the late 11th to the early 17th century. The re-deposited brickearth was 0.50-0.55m in depth and lay directly beneath the modern rubble layer **403**.
- 4.2.9 **Test Pit 5** (Slab Height 11.45m aOD) was positioned c2.50m to the south of Test Pit 4 in what had been the boiler room of Spencer House (**Figure 2**). Directly beneath the concrete slab and modern rubble layer was a sequence of layers containing domestic and industrial waste that appear to represent several episodes of deposition. These were disturbed by a modern pipe trench that ran east-west and that was cut from beneath the modern rubble layer.

- 4.2.10 The natural brickearth was visible at a depth of 0.73m below the top of the slab. It was overlain by dark brown gritty dumped deposits (**505**) that contained large quantities of animal bone, pottery, charcoal, shell and CBM. The pottery ranges in date between the late 14th century and the early 16th century. A casting mould fragment dates from the same period. Fragments of bell casting moulds were also recorded in early post-medieval pits excavated at 50 Finsbury Square 130m to the north-west of the site (MoLAS 2007).
- 4.2.11 **Test Pit 6** (Slab Height 11.45m aOD) was located in the south-east corner of the Spencer House basement (**Figure 3**). Archaeological deposits were recorded directly beneath the concrete slab and modern rubble. A pipe trench (**605**) ran through the southern half of the test pit on a south-west to north-east alignment.
- 4.2.12 The natural brickearth was visible at depth of 0.65-70m below the top of the slab. Directly above the natural was a mid greyish brown reworked brickearth (**606**) that contained small quantities of animal bone, pottery and CBM. The pottery ranges in date from the 11th to the late 15th century and included London type wares and sherds of Tudor Green. The layer was 0.43m deep and lay beneath the modern rubble layer.
- 4.2.13 **Test Pit 7** (Slab Height 11.45m aOD) was positioned in the south-east corner of Spencer House, c1.00m to the north-west of Test Pit 6 (**Figure 3**). A concrete wall foundation extended into the western edge and reduced the area of the pit by 0.35m. Archaeological deposits were recorded directly beneath the concrete slab and modern rubble. A pipe trench ran along the eastern edge of the test pit on a south-west to north-east alignment.
- 4.2.14 Pale yellowish brown brickearth natural was reached at a depth of 0.95-1.00m below the top of the slab and was overlain by two layers of reworked brickearth. Layer **702** was a pale yellowish brown brickearth that produced one pottery sherd and fragments of CBM. The pottery sherd was identified as part of a flagon handle from a Romano British coarse oxidised ware vessel. The layer was 0.45m deep.
- 4.2.15 Sealing layer **702**, layer **701** was a dark greyish brown brickearth that contained small quantities of animal bone, CBM, oyster shell and small fragments of glass. The glass was identified as the folded foot ring of a pedestal beaker or goblet of 16th or 17th century date. The layer measured 0.18m deep and lay directly beneath the modern rubble layer.
- 4.2.16 **Test Pit 8** (Slab Height 11.45m aOD) was positioned towards the south-west corner of the Spencer House basement (**Figure 3**). The archaeological deposit sequence was very similar to that recorded in Test Pit 3 nearby. A modern pipe trench (**805**) cut through the western half of the test pit on a south west to north-east alignment. It was cut from under the slab and modern rubble, and was 0.65m wide and of 0.73m deep.
- 4.2.17 Clean brickearth natural (**814**) was visible at a depth of 1.20m below the top of the slab. Above the natural was a sequence of deposits the earliest of which was a layer of greyish brown re-deposited brickearth (**813**), which was sealed by a dark brown humic layer (**812**) that may represent a rotted straw

or reeds. This was in turn sealed by a layer of burnt material (**811**) that consisted of large amounts of charcoal within a silty clay matrix and that contained oyster shells and CBM. Layer **810** was recorded above the burnt material; it comprised a thin pale brown layer of degraded mortar that contained early post-medieval redware and a casting mould fragment. A handmade brick and a glazed tile were embedded into the layer, which had the appearance of a surface.

- 4.2.18 Overlying the surface of **810** was a sequence of four similar dumped deposit layers (**809, 808, 807** and **804**). The layers contained varying quantities of domestic and industrial waste within a dark brown/black silty clay matrix. Layer **809** produced large quantities of animal bone, small quantities of pottery and a casting mould fragment. Layer **808** revealed lenses of green 'cess' and concentrations of animal bone. It also contained brick, tile, charcoal, pottery, two Iron objects and a casting mould fragment. Layer **807** contained animal bone, brick, tile, pottery, charcoal and an Iron object. Layer **804** was directly beneath the modern rubble layer (**803**) and produced large quantities of animal bone, brick, tile, charcoal, shell and pottery. The combined depth of the deposits was 0.86m. The pottery finds and casting mould fragments appear to date from the late 15th/ 16th century.
- 4.2.19 **Test Pit 9** (Slab Height 10.97m aOD) was located towards the south-west corner of the Site close to the stairwell of Coventry House (**Figure 3**). Archaeological deposits were recorded directly beneath the concrete slab and rubble layer.
- 4.2.20 The natural brickearth comprised a greyish brown silty loam (**905**) the surface of which contained partially rotted organic material, possibly foliage. This layer was visible at a depth of 0.80-85m below the top of the slab. This was overlain by layer **904** which comprised dark brown reworked brickearth that was 0.38m deep and contained small quantities of animal bone, CBM and shell. Above **904** and directly below modern rubble there was dark grey silty clay (**903**) that measured 0.25m-0.30m deep. It contained moderate quantities of animal bone and shell, lesser quantities of pottery, CBM, a casting mould fragment and the stem of a clay pipe. The pottery included early post medieval redwares, post medieval redwares and Raeren stoneware. Clay pipes appear from the 1580's onwards which gives a *terminus post quem* date for the layer.
- 4.2.21 **Test Pit 10** (Slab Height 10.97m aOD) was positioned in the south-west corner of Coventry House, approximately 6.00m to the north west of Test Pit 9 (**Figure 3**). The concrete slab and modern rubble overlay a sequence of archaeological deposits. A modern foundation trench (**1009**) was recorded at a depth of 0.30m and was aligned parallel to the north-western edge of the test pit; it was filled with crushed bricks and rubble.
- 4.2.22 The natural brickearth (**1005**) was reached at a depth of 0.56 - 0.64m below the top of the slab. Layer **1004** was visible in the north-west facing section of the test pit, and consisted of a lens of sandy clay that contained moderate quantities of charcoal and burnt animal bone. An environmental sample taken from this layer contained fish bones and mollusc shells. This layer was overlain by **1003**, a 0.31m deep layer of greyish brown reworked brickearth

that contained animal bone, pottery, CBM and shell. The pottery comprised six sherds of early post medieval redware.

4.2.23 A small circular pit/posthole (**1007**) was cut into the natural brickearth adjacent to the southern edge of the test pit. It measured 0.60m in diameter and was 0.50m deep. There was a single fill (**1006**) that contained CBM and mortar and which was very similar in composition to **1008**, the fill of the modern foundation trench **1009**; on this basis the pit/posthole is likely to be modern in date.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from nine of the ten Test Pits excavated (no finds were recovered from Test Pit 1). Apart from a few items of prehistoric and Romano-British date (all of which appear to have been redeposited in later contexts), the assemblage is of medieval to post-medieval date. Only animal bone, ceramic building material, pottery and marine shell occurred in any significant quantity; other material types were very limited in range and quantity. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

TP	Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Fired Clay	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Stone	Metal	Other Finds
2	0204							1/70		
2	0207									1 worked flint
3	0302					30/731				
4	0405		2/20			1/4		2/198	3 Fe	
4	0406	14/290	30/1058			12/106	26/119		1 Fe	1 leather
4	0410		1/302							
5	0505	185/8295	13/2131	1/48		30/620	50/635			
5	0508	16/476	8/981		4/33	5/88		3/323	2 Pb	1 burnt flint
6	0604	6/234	7/347		1/6	8/169	5/92			
6	0606	6/153	10/290			2/4	7/38			1 slag
7	0701	6/61	6/284		1/3		22/148			1 worked flint
7	0702					1/9				
8	0804	69/2916	14/2400			61/1650	15/320			
8	0807	6/332	5/598			4/102	3/18			
8	0808	85/3234	20/4043	1/37		28/750	4/54		2 Fe	1 worked flint
8	0809	30/7457	14/1833	2/40		14/601			3 Fe	
8	0810		5/2064							
9	0903	27/1624	10/2225			12/706	30/1648	2/98		1 clay pipe; 1 worked flint
9	0904	2/48	12/663				5/55			
10	1003	7/143	16/1148			6/101	2/30			
10	1004	16/30								
	TOTALS	475/25293	173/20387	4/125	6/42	214/5641	169/3157	8/689	9 Fe; 2 Pb	

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Apart from one Romano-British sherd, the assemblage recovered is of medieval to post-medieval date, with an emphasis on the late medieval and early post-medieval period (15th to early 17th century). The assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context, and the presence of diagnostic forms noted. **Table 2** gives the breakdown of the pottery dating by context.

Table 2: Pottery spot dating

Context	No. sherds	Ware types	Date range of wares	Spot date
302	30	LLON; PMRE; TUDG; PMBL	1380-1700	1580-1700
405	1	SHER	1140-1300	1140-1300
406	12	KING; LOND; TUDG; PMR; RAER	1080-1900	1580-1610
505	30	LOND; KING; SHER; TUDG; SIEG; RAER; PMRE; PMSR; PMR	1080-1900	1580-1610
508	5	PMRE; REFW*	1480-1900	1900+
604	8	RAER; PMRE; PMR; YELL	1480-1900	1830+
606	2	LOND; TUDG	1080-1500	1380-1500
702	1	OXID†	RB	RB
804	61	TUDG; PMRE; PMSR; PMR	1380-1900	1580-1700
807	4	PMRE; PMR	1480-1900	1580-1700
808	28	TUDG; RAER; PMRE; PMSR; PMR	1380-1900	1580-1610
809	14	PMRE	1480-1600	1480-1600
903	12	LCOAR; LOND; RAER; PMRE	1080-1610	1480-1610
1003	6	PMRE	1480-1600	1480-1600

* possibly intrusive

† probably residual

Romano-British

5.2.2 The handle from a small flagon in a coarse, oxidised fabric (SAND) came from Test Pit 7 (reworked brickearth layer **702**).

Medieval

5.2.3 Some of the medieval sherds are undoubtedly redeposited in the contexts in which they were found; these comprise the sherds of Kingston-type ware (KING), earlier London-type wares (LOND, LCOAR), and South Hertfordshire/Limpsfield type greywares (SHER). These sherds are mainly small and abraded, and occurred alongside post-medieval wares.

5.2.4 Late medieval wares, however, are more likely to be *in situ* – these comprise Late London-type ware (LLON) and ‘Tudor Green’ ware (TUDG), both of which were associated with early post-medieval redwares and other wares of 15th/16th century date (see below). One sherd of Tudor Green is from the frilled base of a small jug or mug imitating a Raeren form (layer 302).

Post Medieval

- 5.2.5 Post-medieval wares make up the majority of the pottery assemblage, and this chronological group is dominated by sherds of early redwares (PMRE) in jar and jug forms. These are accompanied by sherds of Raeren stoneware (RAER), all from mugs or drinking jugs, and slip-coated redwares (PMSR), including a collared rim bowl. Five sherds from a single Siegburg drinking bowl (SIEG DBOWL), glazed on the outside of the rim only, came from layer **505**. These wares suggest a date range of later 15th to early 17th century. The small quantity of later redwares (PMR, PMBL) could also be accommodated within the latter part of this date range (jars, bowls, tripod pipkin, chafing dish). This is supported by the complete absence of later stonewares (e.g. FREC, WEST, ENGS) and tinglazed earthenware
- 5.2.6 The only later wares present here comprise single sherds of refined whiteware (fragment from a fitting from layer **508**) and yellow ware (layer **604**), both modern.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 The CBM consists largely of flat (peg) roof tile of medieval date. There are a few brick fragments, most of which are from early, unfrogged types, although there are two fragments from London stock bricks (layers 410, 505). There are two plain floor tiles, one complete glazed, 105mm square (layer 810) and one incomplete and unglazed (layer 505).
- 5.3.2 One piece of Romano-British *tegula* roof tile was identified (layer 808), and two small, undiagnostic fragments which could, on the basis of fabric, also be Romano-British (layer 406).

5.4 Fired Clay

- 5.4.1 Four fragments of ceramic casting moulds were recovered (505, 808, 809, and 903). These are all rim fragments, and are all in a similar open fabric with some voids, probably representing burnt-out organic material.

5.5 Worked Stone and Flint

- 5.5.1 Worked stone comprises six pieces of roofing slate, and one fragment of probable marble, from a tile, or other surface (layer 204).
- 5.5.2 In addition, four pieces of worked flint were recovered, two flakes and two cores, of presumed prehistoric date, although not particularly chronologically distinctive. One piece of burnt, unworked flint was also found, of uncertain date and origin.

5.6 Glass

- 5.6.1 One piece of vessel glass from Test Pit 7 (reworked brickearth layer 701) is from the folded footing of a pedestal beaker or goblet of 16th or 17th century date.
- 5.6.2 The remaining glass comprises small fragments of modern window glass, from contexts 508 and 604.

5.7 Metalwork

Lead

- 5.7.1 Two pieces of lead sheet came from layer 508; one is folded and bent, and the other torn.

Iron

- 5.7.2 Amongst the iron objects are four nails, and a possible scale-tang knife (layer 808). Three objects from layer 809 are very corroded, but appear to be sheet fragments, of uncertain function, as is a strip fragment from layer 405. None of these objects are closely datable, although the scale tang knife must be 14th century or later.

5.8 Shell

- 5.8.1 The shell included a few examples of whelk (1), scallop (1), cockle (5), mussel (6) and garden snail (1), but the majority comprised oyster shell. Both right and left valves were represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste, in roughly equal quantities. Few valves were measurable.
- 5.8.2 One right valve had a small, sub-square perforation. Similar perforations have been observed on medieval oyster shells from, for example, Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight (Wyles and Winder 2000), although their function is uncertain.

5.9 Other Finds

- 5.9.1 Other finds comprise a single clay pipe stem (layer 903), a single piece of ironworking slag (layer 606), and a very small scrap of leather (layer 406).

5.10 Conclusion

- 5.10.1 Much of this assemblage has the appearance of representing a single episode of dumping, or a series of dumping events over a restricted period of time, somewhere within the period from the late 15th to early 17th century. Thereafter there seems to have been little or no activity on the Site resulting in artefact deposition until the modern period.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

6.1 Introduction

Environmental samples taken

- 6.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from the evaluation test pits to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can contribute to the archaeological significance of sampled features, thus providing an indication of the significance of the archaeological Site as a whole. Samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.
- 6.1.2 The samples processed are predominantly from dumped deposits of domestic and/or industrial waste. One sample was taken from more natural riverine or marshy deposit into which natural timbers had apparently degraded.

Table 3: Sample Provenance Strategy

Sample	Trench	Context	Description
1	TR3	302	Dump deposit, domestic/butchery waste
2	TR10	1004	Dump of burnt bone in sand clay soil
3	TR8	808	Dark brown/black silty clay, domestic/industrial waste
4	TP9	905	Brown silt loam, with possible rotten tree branches
5	TP8	811	Dump deposit, sealed by 810

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 4, Appendix 2**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.3 The Bulk Flots

6.3.1 The flots were variable in size with some quite large and containing abundant charcoal. Identifiable plant remains were noted in samples from Test Pits 3 and 8 in useful quantities. There were no roots or obviously modern seeds in these deposits, suggesting disturbance of the deposits is limited. The deposits from Test Pit 10 produced a small number of waterlogged seeds of celery-leaved crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*). A sample from a possible riverine or marshy deposit in the Test Pit 9 (context **905**) produced a flot with no identifiable remains other than highly degraded wood fragments and mineral, sandy deposits. Occasional vitrified or resinous fragments containing fibrous material were also noted.

6.3.2 Possible industrial type waste was present in Test Pit 10 (context **1004**), consisting of light weight, vitrified material. Coal was noted in Test Pit 8 (context **811**).

6.3.3 Fish bone was abundant in deposits from Test Pits 3 and 8, while smaller quantities were noted in one of the deposits in Test Pit 10 (context **1004**). Molluscs were noted in context **1004**. Other classes of material included small quantities of mussel shell (Test Pits 3 and 8), burnt bone (Test Pit 10, context **1004**), and eggshell (Test Pit 8, context **811**).

6.3.4 Finally the remains of a mineralised coprolite were recovered from the deposit in Test Pit 3. The coprolite contains small fragments of bone, but has no obvious identifiable bran or other plant remains, and has provisionally been identified as dog type.

6.4 Charred Remains and Wood Charcoal

- 6.4.1 Charred grain, chaff and weed seeds were limited, consisting of one cereal grain each of rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena*) in Test Pit 3 (context **302**) and a rachis internode of bread type wheat (*Triticum aestivum* type) in Test Pit 8 (context **808**). The cereal remains were very well preserved.
- 6.4.2 Wood charcoal was abundant from Test Pit 3, and Test Pit 8 (contexts **808** and **811**). Large pieces of round wood including hazel/alder type (*Corylus/Alnus* sp) were noted in context **808**, while juvenile oak (*Quercus* sp.) round wood was noted in Test Pit 1

6.5 Waterlogged Plant Remains

- 6.5.1 Dried waterlogged or partially mineralised remains were noted in the samples, being more abundantly present in the deposits from Test Pits 3 and 8. Economic species noted included fragments of grape (*Vitis vinifera*), peach (*Prunus persica*), another identifiable plum type fruit (*Prunus* sp.) and hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). Seeds of fig (*Ficus carica*) were particularly abundant in Test Pit 3 but also present in trench 8. The robust seeds of fig are commonly abundant in deposits containing human faecal matter and it is quite possible that the fruit remains in the samples are derived from sewage. The wild seeds present are indicative of disturbed habitats (fat hen, orache, stinging nettle), including nutrient rich soils (henbane and hemlock) or damp ground (sedges, spikerus).

6.6 Insect Remains

- 6.6.1 No insect remains were present.

6.7 Small Animal and Fish Bones

- 6.7.1 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals, small animal bones were noted, and recorded (**Table 4, Appendix 2**), in the flots. These included those of birds/small mammals, anurans (frogs, toads) and fish.

6.8 Dating

- 6.8.1 There is little to indicate date in the samples, other than the cereals and fruits identified are in keeping with the medieval and post-medieval period.

6.9 Potential

- 6.9.1 The presence of economic plant remains in the samples is clearly in keeping with post-medieval dumped urban deposits. The absence of significant deposits of mineralised plant remains would suggest that no mineralised cess pit type deposits were encountered or that burial conditions were not conducive to this sort of preservation. However, given the proximity of the Site to the City it is highly likely that mineralised deposits will be encountered in future excavations. The presence of some waterlogged deposits demonstrates how wet this area on the edge of the City was and the potential recovery of waterlogged deposits with further excavation may help to characterise the local vegetation. It is also likely that much domestic and industrial waste has accumulated in the watercourses locally and it is likely that such deposits will be encountered.

6.10 Charred Plant Remains

6.10.1 There is no potential to conduct further work on the charred remains.

6.11 Wood Charcoal

6.11.1 The presence of round wood charcoal may indicate the use of coppiced charcoal resources. Closer identification of the charcoal would aid in the understanding of fuel use in this part of the city.

6.12 Waterlogged Plant Remains

6.12.1 The waterlogged remains so far recovered are not present in sufficient quantities to provide useful information about the local vegetation, although they do provide evidence for economic species not represented amongst the charred plant remains. While closer examinations of the flots will not extend the species list further it is highly likely that more useful deposits will be recovered in the event of future excavations.

6.13 Small Animal and Fish Bones

6.13.1 The fish bones may provide useful dietary information if tied into archaeological features.

6.14 Proposals and Sampling Recommendations

6.14.1 No further work is recommended on the samples at present. However it is recommended that in the event of future excavations a comprehensive sampling strategy is adopted to recover charred, waterlogged and mineralised material. While no insect remains were encountered, should cess pit type deposits be encountered it is likely that mineralised insects will be recovered. The focus of sampling should be from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Generally samples should be taken covering as wider range of feature types, and phases as possible. Given the nature of the deposits, it is likely that sample sizes need not be large and a sample range of 10 to 20 litres should be sufficient for charred deposits, or 10 litres for waterlogged or mineralised deposits where the archaeology allows. Of particular interest will be the recovery of dietary information, information regarding industrial activities, waste disposal and any information about the local vegetation.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Preparation and Deposition

7.1.1 The archive of the evaluation, and from any subsequent stages of work, will be prepared to the standards set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006).

7.1.2 The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be deposited with the Museum of London.

- 7.1.3 If necessary, the paper records of the site archive will be security microfilmed prior to deposition.
- 7.1.4 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. A copy of the OASIS record is appended to this report.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were agreed after consultation with English Heritage's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) and set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010). The results of the evaluation are considered below with regard to the stated aims and can be used to inform the subsequent treatment of the archaeological potential of the Site that has been identified, with regard to the likely impact upon them that will result from the proposed development.

8.2 Discussion of Results

- 8.2.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological deposits, where revealed. The evaluation has addressed these aims as far as was practicable. Archaeological deposits were found in eight of the ten test pits and these deposits survive directly beneath a c.0.10 – 0.25m thick modern rubble layer that lay beneath the existing basement slabs.
- 8.2.2 Two test pits revealed little or nothing of archaeological interest. Test pit 1 produced modern (20th century) material. Test pit 2 contained one struck flint that is considered to be residual within later deposits.
- 8.2.3 Test Pits 3, 5, 8 and 9 contained the greatest quantities of archaeological deposits, with lesser amounts recovered from test pits 4 and 6. The deposits were broadly similar throughout and contained a varied artefact assemblage including animal bone, pottery, shell, brick, tile and mortar, occasional Iron objects, a shard of glass and casting mould fragments. The corresponding pottery assemblage appears to span a relatively short period, from the late 14th to the early 16th century. The presence of only one clay pipe stem, recovered from Test Pit 9 would appear to indicate that the deposits pre-date the late 16th century. There was very little evidence for land use during any other period.
- 8.2.4 The finds recovered from Test Pits 4 and 6 were relatively sparse and appear within layers of re-deposited brickearth. These artefacts were probably deposited accidentally, a result of the brickearth being moved to level uneven terrain or extracted for brick making.
- 8.2.5 The deposits recorded in Test Pits 3, 5, 8 and 9 appears to represent episodes of dumping of largely domestic but also industrial waste. There is not a great deal of difference in the range of artefacts recovered from individual deposits throughout the recorded sequences. The environmental

samples from the same deposits contained evidence of a wide range of food remains including fig seeds, grape seeds, grain, fish bones and plum stones.

- 8.2.6 In plan, the deposits recorded Test Pits 3, 5, 8 and 9 appear to form a meandering line running broadly east to west. Deposits recorded in Test Pits 3 and 9 were silty with partially rotted organic material and suggest marshy ground or the base of a watercourse existed beneath the Site. The archaeological deposits may therefore represent an attempt to consolidate poor ground conditions. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Site (WA 2009) have also recorded large quantities of medieval and post medieval waste apparently being used in a similar way, i.e. to consolidate poor and marshy ground north of and outside the City's defences.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Statement of Potential

- 9.1.1 The results of the evaluation suggest that the Site contains high potential for archaeological deposits of mainly, if not solely, late medieval and early post medieval date. The significance of the deposits is that they appear to be rich in artefactual and environmental remains and are chronologically discrete, thereby representing a coherent and valuable resource. The potential for archaeological remains of other periods appears to be low.

9.2 Impact of Proposed Development

- 9.2.1 The development of the Site will in all likelihood remove all remaining archaeological potential from it. This will result from removal of the existing slabs and foundations and the construction of a piled foundation layout and ground beams beneath a new basement slab.
- 9.2.2 It is intended that the Site will be reduced to a new formation level of **9.625m aOD**. This level is between 0.50m and 1.00m below the uppermost archaeological deposits and the natural brickearth (**Figure 4**). It is therefore unlikely that any significant archaeological remains within the Site would be unaffected by the development

9.3 Recommendations for Archaeological Mitigation

- 9.3.1 It is recommended that, further to consultation with Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) and in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development, a programme of archaeological work is carried out with the aim of investigating further the sequence of late medieval and post medieval deposits recorded in Test Pits 3-8.
- 9.3.2 This programme of work should be carried out following the demolition of the buildings and the removal, under archaeological supervision, of the existing basement slabs in Coventry House and Spencer House.
- 9.3.3 The aim of the work should be to excavate the archaeological deposits under controlled archaeological conditions, to ensure an appropriate record of them is made and to recover artefacts and environmental remains that they contain.

- 9.3.4 The programme of work will be required to be set out in a Project Design setting out the methodology by which the work will be carried out along with requirements for post-excavation assessment and, potentially, analysis and publication of the results of the work. The Project Design will need to be submitted to and approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) in advance of the work.

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT SUMMARY TABLES

Test Pit 1	Slab height 10.97m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 0.91
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Upper concrete slab	0-0.29m
102	Lower concrete slab	0.29—0.40m
103	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.40-0.50m
104	Hardcore layer, very recent, brick, rubble, plastic	0.40-0.80m
105	Concrete slab	0.67m+
106	Natural brickearth	0.65m+
107	Dark brown silty clay with brick, tile, rubble	0.60-0.70m

Test Pit 2	Slab height 10.97m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 0.70
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Upper concrete slab	0-0.19m
202	Sand Levelling layer	0.19-0.27m
203	Lower concrete slab	0.27-0.37m
204	Marble Tiles	0.02m
205	Mortar Layer	0.08m
206	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.47-0.57m
207	Natural Brickearth	0.57m +
208	Cut for possible feature (not excavated	0.57m
209	Fill of 208 , Mid brown silty clay	0.57m

Test Pit 3	Slab Height 10.52m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 1.42m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Concrete slab and thin rubble layer	0-0.20m
302	Dump deposit, dark grey sandy clay loam with late medieval and post medieval pottery, animal bone, shell and CBM. Lenses of organic material, sand and gravel lenses. Sample 1	0.20-1.00m
303	Pale greyish brown silt loam, contained shell and charcoal	1.00-1.42m
304	Natural, pale greyish brown brickearth	1.42m+

Test Pit 4	Slab height 11.45m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 1.06m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Cement layer	0-0.05m
402	Concrete slab	0.05—0.14m
403	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.14-0.23m
404	Cut for pipe trench	0.83m
405	Fill of pipe trench	0.83m
406	Re-deposited brickearth, contains post med pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell	0.23-0.77m
407	Natural brickearth	0.77m+
408	Concrete pipe casing	0.98m
409	Cut for foundation trench	0.58m
410	Fill of foundation trench, contains brick and rubble	0.58m

Test Pit 5	Slab height 11.45m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 1.30
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Floor screed	0-0.03m
502	Mortar layer	0.03-0.06m
503	Concrete slab	0.06-0.14m
504	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.14-0.24m
505	Dump deposits, CBM, medieval and post medieval pottery, animal bone, shell	0.24-0.75m
506	Natural brickearth	0.73m+
507	Cut for modern pipe trench	1.30m
508	Fill of pipe trench, contained CBM, pottery, animal bone, shell	1.30m
509	Concrete pipe casing	1.15m

Test Pit 6	Slab height 11.45m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 0.80
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Concrete slab	0-0.05m
602	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.05-0.25m
603	Thin concrete layer (SE facing section only)	0.22-25m
604	Fill of pipe trench, CBM, pottery, animal bone, shell	0.58m
605	Cut for pipe trench	0.58m
606	Re-deposited brickearth CBM, medieval and late medieval pottery, animal bone, shell	0.25-0.68m
607	Natural brickearth	0.68m+

Test Pit 7	Slab height 11.45m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 0.96
Context	Description	Depth (m)
700	Concrete slab	0-0.21m
701	Dark greyish brown re-deposited brickearth, contains animal bone, CBM, shell	0.21-0.66m
702	Re-deposited brickearth, pale yellowish brown, contained one sherd of Romano-British pottery	0.66-0.96m
703	Not used	
704	Fill of pipe trench	0.82m
705	Cut for pipe trench	0.82m
706	Natural brickearth	0.96m+

Test Pit 8	Slab height 11.45m aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 1.22
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Floor layer	0-0.04m
802	Mortar	0.04-0.08m
803	Concrete slab and rubble	0.08-0.28m
804	Dark brown silty clay dump deposit, CBM, late medieval pottery, post medieval pottery, animal bone, shell	0.28-0.34m
805	Modern pipe cut	0.28-1.02m
806	Concrete cap of modern pipe	0.28-0.53m
807	Layer of degraded mortar, contained CBM, pottery, animal bone, shell	0.34-0.49m
808	Dark brown/black silty clay, contained CBM, medieval pottery, post medieval pottery, animal bone, shell, charcoal, lenses of cess. Sample 3	0.50-0.88m
809	Dark brown/black silty clay, contained CBM, post medieval pottery, large quantities of animal bone, shell, charcoal. Spongy underfoot	0.88-1.13m
810	Pale brown degraded mortar. Possible floor surface	1.12-1.14m
811	Silty clay, mostly charcoal, contained CBM and oyster shell. Sample 5	1.14-1.19m
812	Dark Brown silty clay, humic layer	1.19-1.22m
813	Greyish brown re-deposited brickearth	1.22m+
814	Natural clean brickearth	1.22m+

Test Pit 9	Slab height 10.97 aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 0.90
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Concrete slab	0-0.10m
902	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.10-0.28m
903	Dark greyish brown silty clay, contained CBM, medieval and post medieval pottery, large quantities of animal bone and shell	0.28-0.47m
904	Dark brown reworked brickearth, contained small quantities of CBM and shell.	0.47-0.85m
905	Greyish brown silt loam; contained partially rotted organic material, tree branches. Sample 4	0.85m+

Test Pit 10	Slab height 10.97 aOD	Dimensions(m): 2.00 x 2.00 Max. depth(m): 0.64
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Concrete slab	0-0.10m
1002	Rubble Levelling layer, brick, tile, mortar etc	0.10-0.25m
1003	Greyish brown re-deposited brickearth, contains post medieval pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell	0.25-0.56m
1004	Dump of burnt bone in sandy clay soil. Sample 2	0.42-0.59m
1005	Natural Brickearth	0.56m+
1006	Fill of modern pit/posthole, greyish brown silty clay, contained modern mortar, brick and tile	0.50m
1007	Cut for circular pit/posthole	0.50m
1008	Fill of modern foundation cut	0.30m+
1009	Modern foundation cut	0.30m+
1010	Fill of feature,	0.40m+
1011	Cut for narrow modern linear, probably a beam slot, measured 0.05m wide	0.40+

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

Sample		1	2	3	4	5
Context		302	1004	808	905	811
Location		TP3	TP10	TP8	TP10	TP8
Feature type		Layer	layer	Layer	Natural	Layer
Sample Volume		20	10	10	10	10
Flot vol/%roots		900/-	50/-	400/-	20/-	50/-
Charred Plant Remains						
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye grain	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oats, grain	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread wheat rachis	-	-	1	-	-
Charcoal	>4mm/2mm (ml)	+	-	++	-	-
Charcoal	Round wood	250/250	-	150/40	-	140/100
Waterlogged Plant Remains		-	-		-	-
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape seed	+	-	+	-	-
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig seed	+++	-	+	-	++
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazelnut shell frag	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach, stone	+	-		-	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Plum type stone	-	-		-	+
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved crowfoot	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinking nettle	-	-	++	-	-
<i>Chenop. album</i>	Fat Hen	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	Orache	-	-	+	-	-
Brassicaceae		-	-	+	-	-
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane	++	-	-	-	-
Lamiaceae		++	-	+++	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges	+	-	-	-	+
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Stinking mayweed	-	-	-	-	+
Indet. Wood frags		+	-	-	?	+
Other, non-plant material		-	-	-	-	-
Molluscs		-	++	-	-	-
Egg shell		-	-	-	-	C
Mussel shell frags		++	-	-	-	A
Min. coprolite		+	-	-	-	-
Fish bone		+++	++	+++	-	++
Burnt bone frags			++	-	-	-
Small animal bone		+	-	-	-	-
Coal		-	-	-	-	+

Key: +++ = abundant, ++ = common, + = present.

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-79221

Project details

Project name 3-4 South Place, Islington, London EC2 2QD

Short description Archaeological evaluation comprising ten test pits in basement of
of the project standing buildings.

Project dates Start: 12-04-2010 End: 21-04-2010

Previous/future
work No / Yes

Any associated
project reference 65993 - Contracting Unit No.
codes

Any associated
project reference SOX10 - Sitecode
codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Site status
(other) Archaeological Priority Zone

Current Land
use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type RUBBISH PITS Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds FIRED CLAY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds SHELL Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Significant Finds IRON Medieval

Methods & 'Test Pits'
techniques

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON ISLINGTON 3-4 South Place, Islington, London

Postcode EC2 2QD

Study area 7320.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 532863 181754 50.9420406496 0.182113953305 50 56 31 N
000 10 55 E Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 10.13m Max: 10.63m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory
originator body

Project design
originator Wessex Archaeology

Project
director/manager Paul McCulloch

Project
supervisor J Martin

Type of
sponsor/funding Developer
body

Name of
sponsor/funding FREP (South Place) Limited
body

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Museum of London

Physical Archive
ID SOX10

Physical Contents		'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital recipient	Archive	Museum of London
Digital ID	Archive	SOX10
Digital Contents		'Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Digital available	Media	'Database','GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper recipient	Archive	Museum of London
Paper ID	Archive	SOX10
Paper Contents		'Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Paper available	Media	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text','Unspecified Archive'
Project bibliography 1		
Publication type		Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title		3-4 South Place, Islington, London, EC2 2QD Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)		Martin, J
Other bibliographic details		Report Ref 65993.2

Date 2010

Issuer or
publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Salisbury

Description A4 bound report, 33 pages with illustrations available as hard copy and electronically.

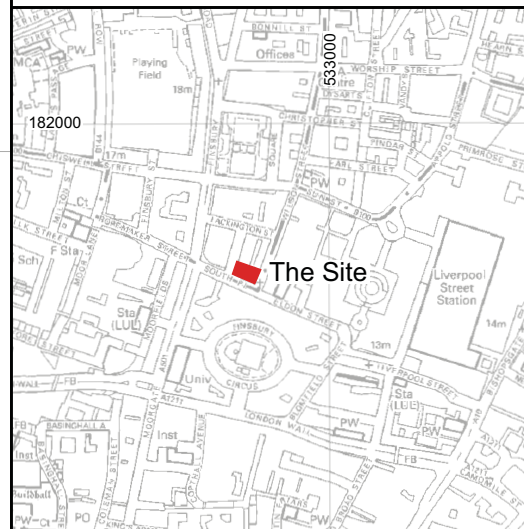
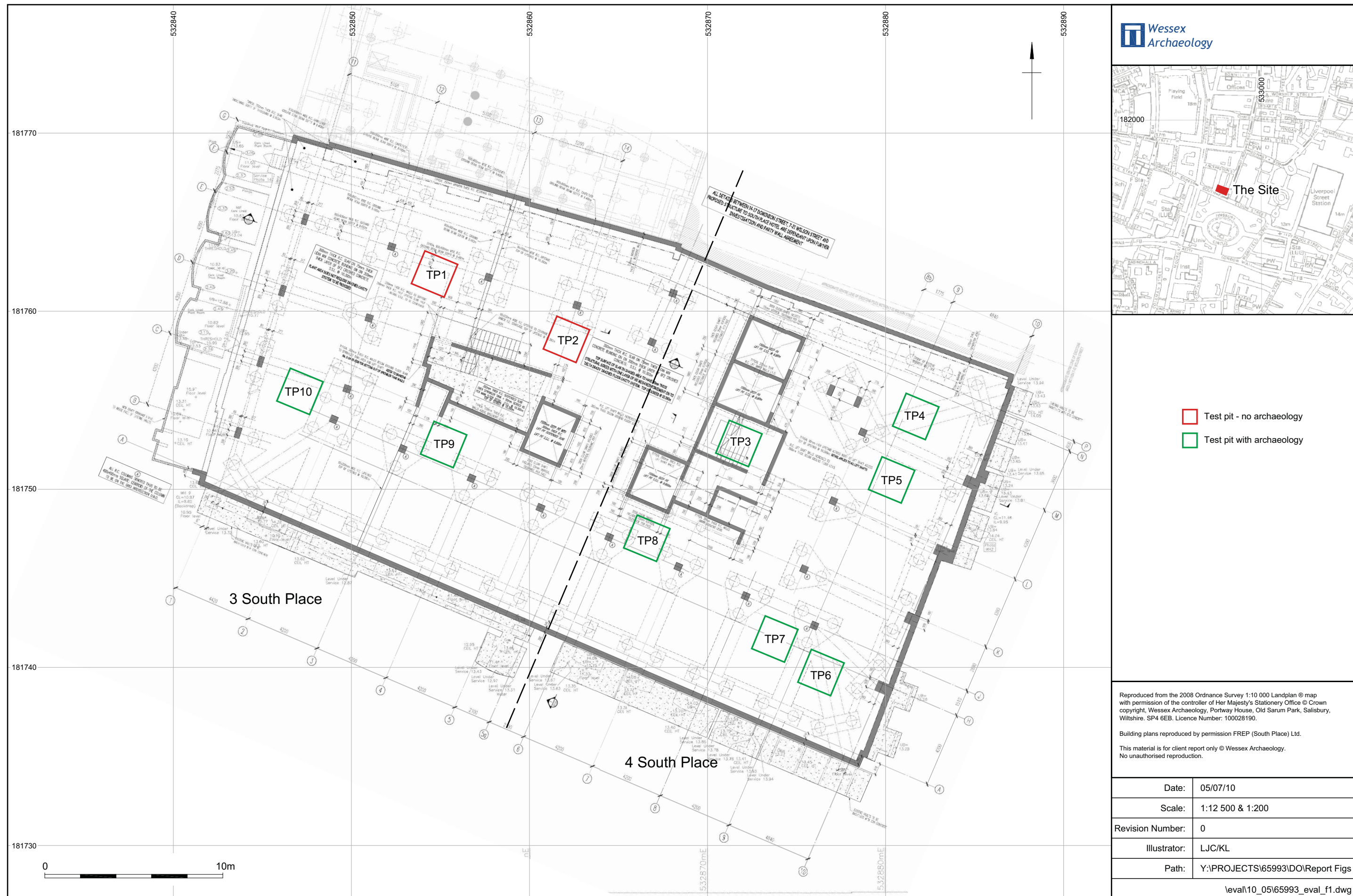
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- Test pit - no archaeology
- Test pit with archaeology

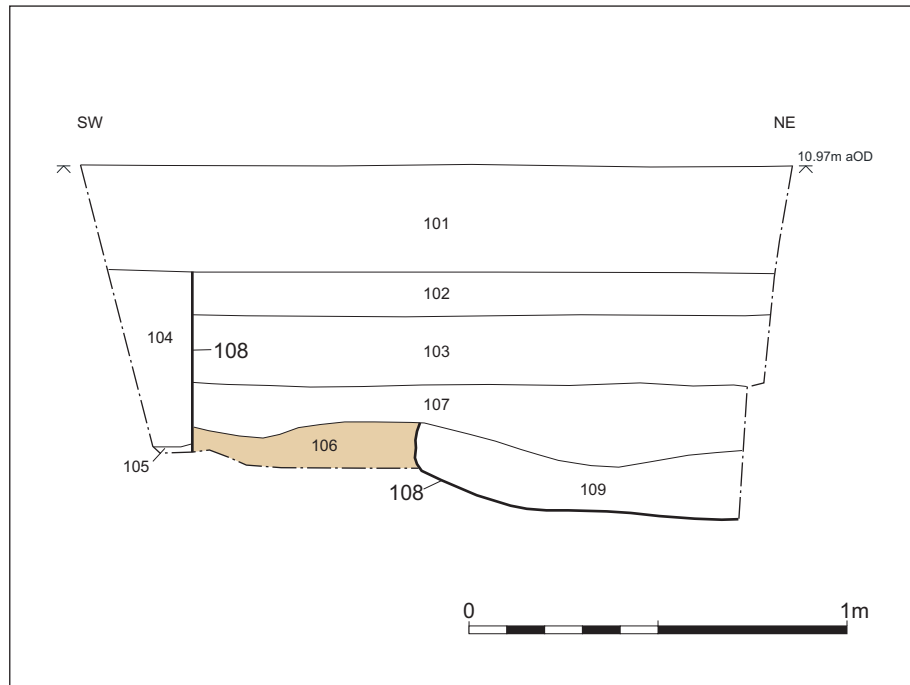
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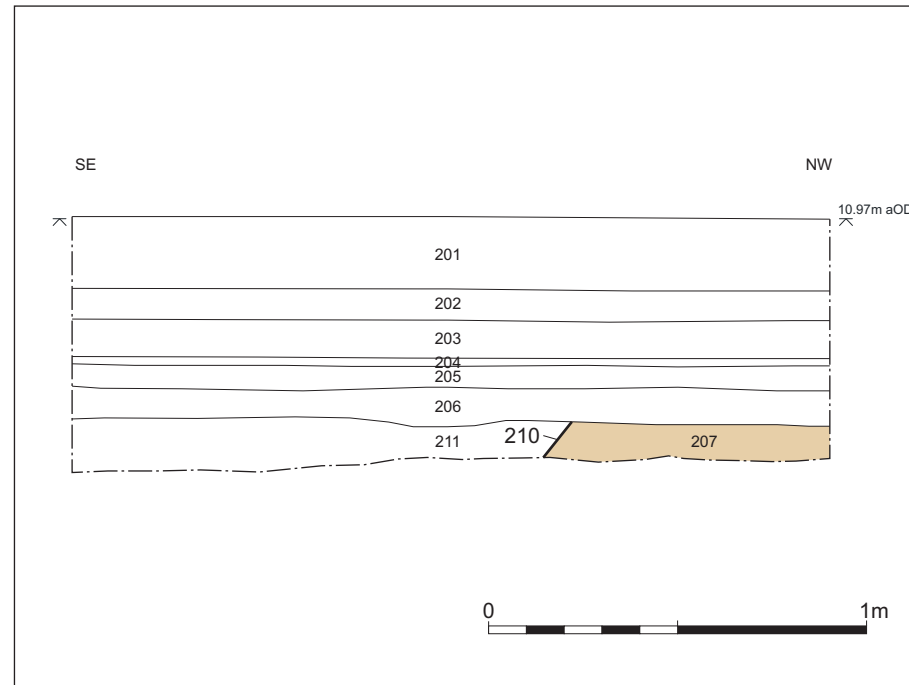
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Site and test pit location on basement plan

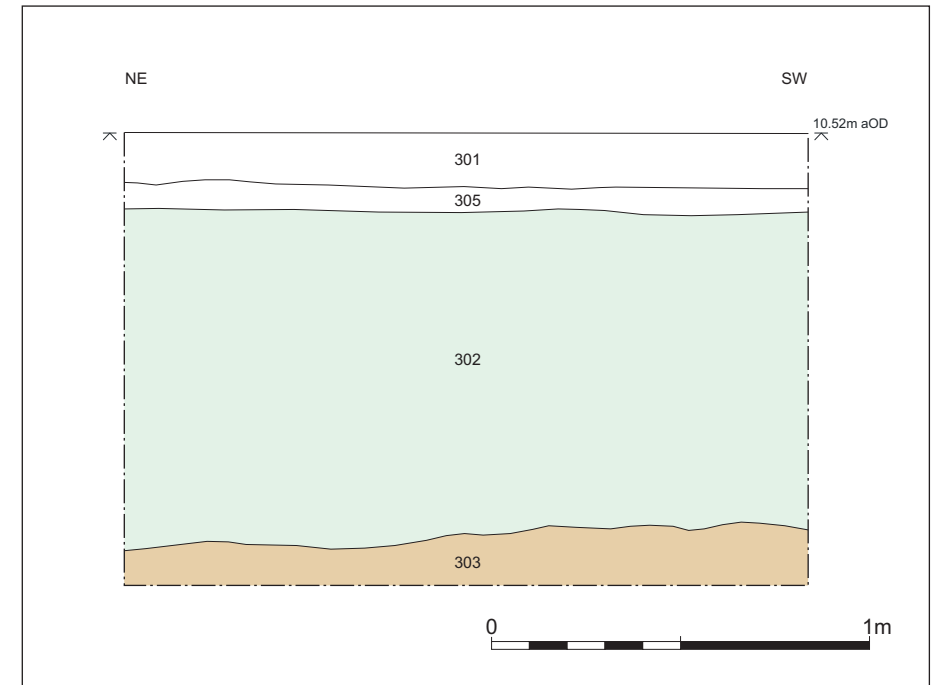
Figure 1



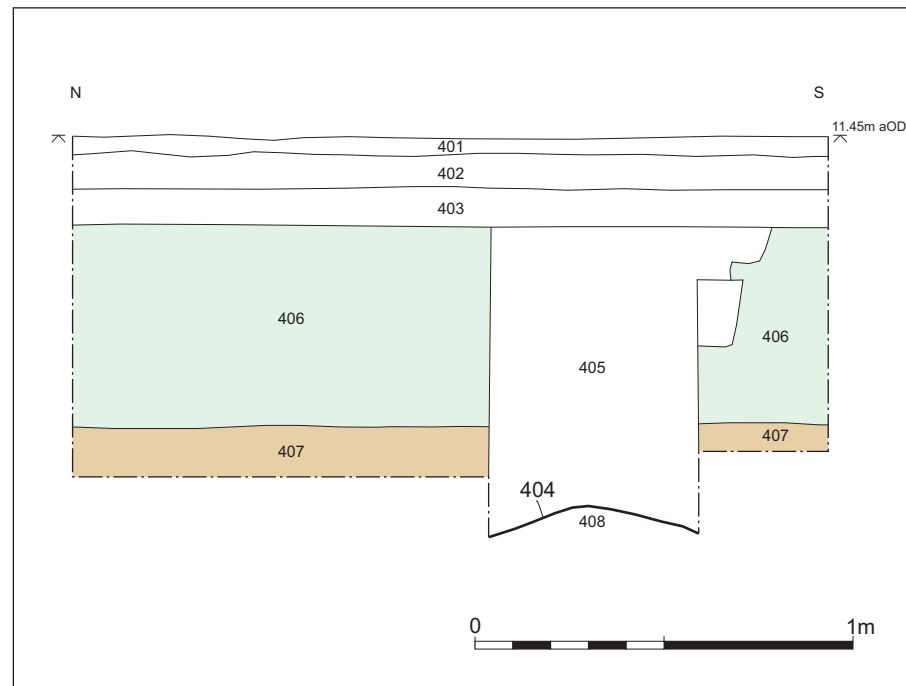
Test pit 1 south-east facing section



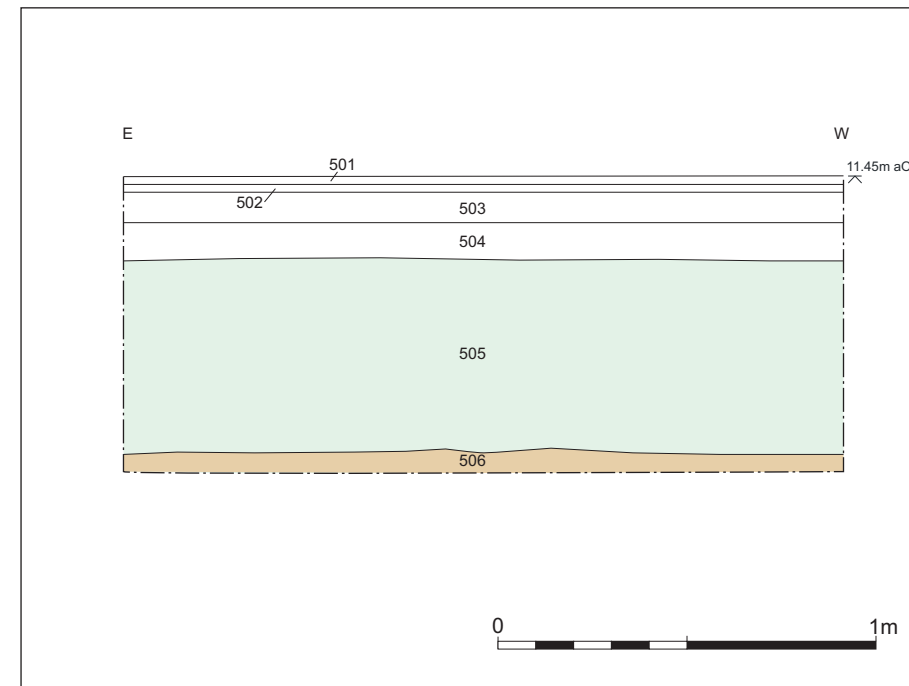
Test pit 2 north-east facing section



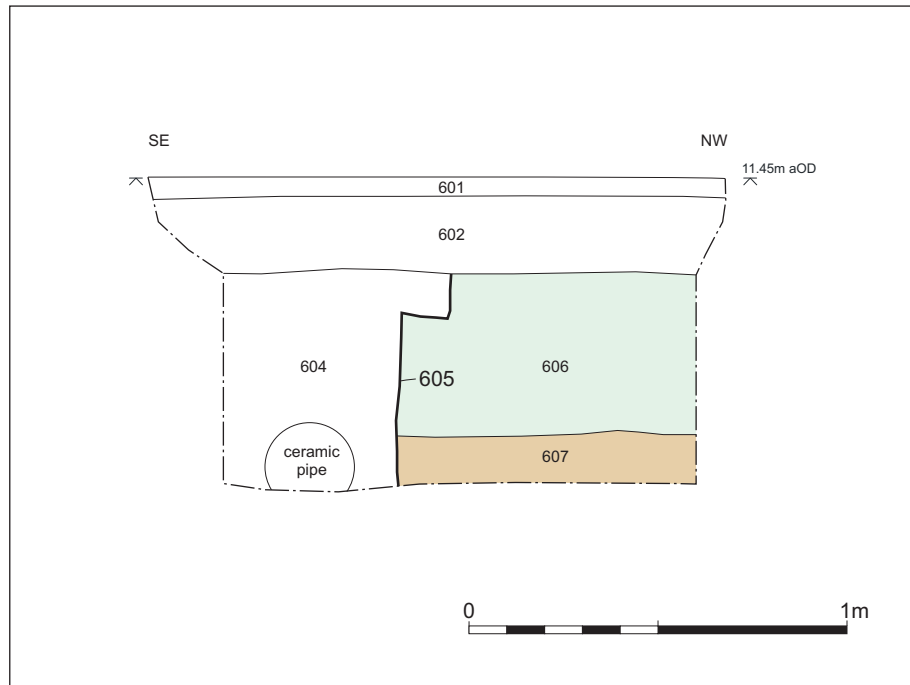
Test pit 3 north-west facing section



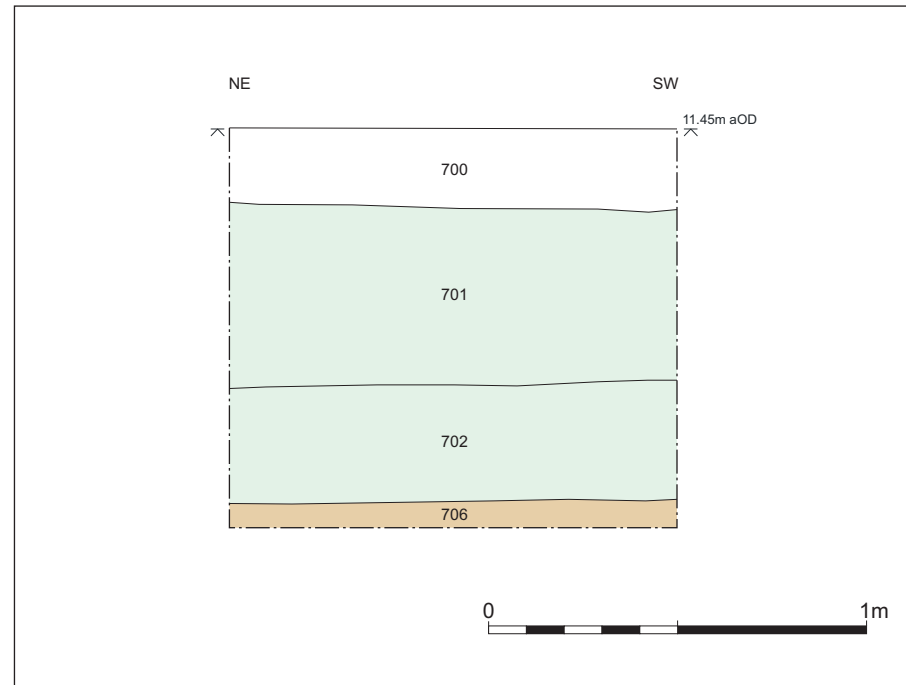
Test pit 4 west facing section



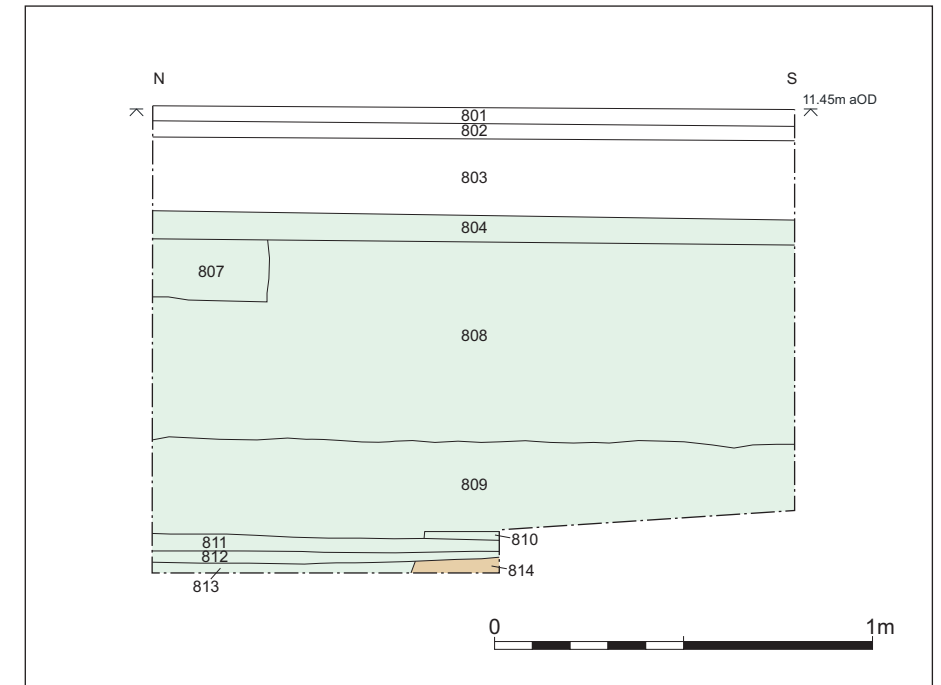
Test pit 5 north facing section



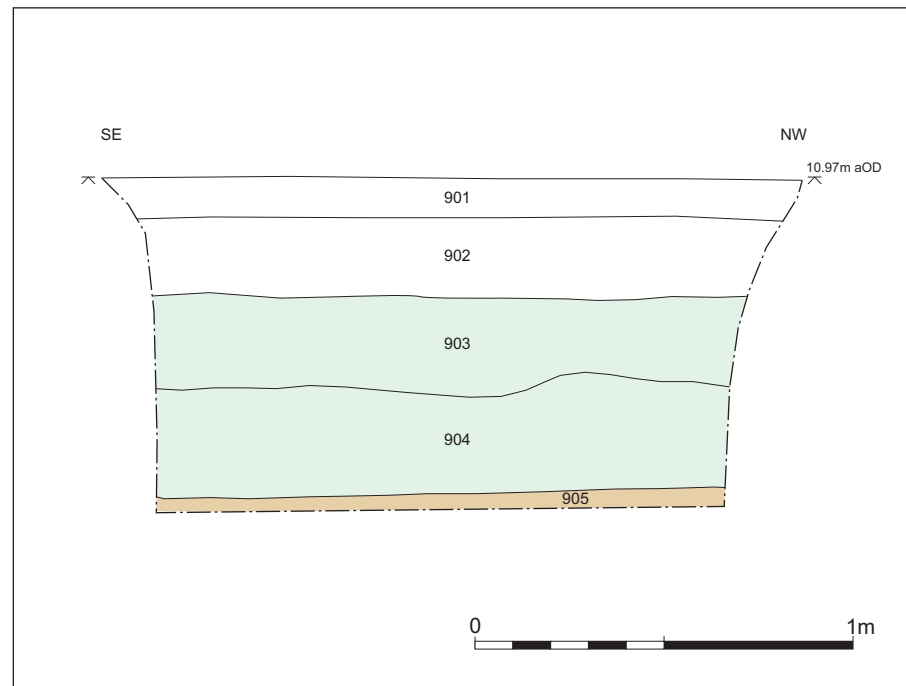
Test pit 6 north-east facing section



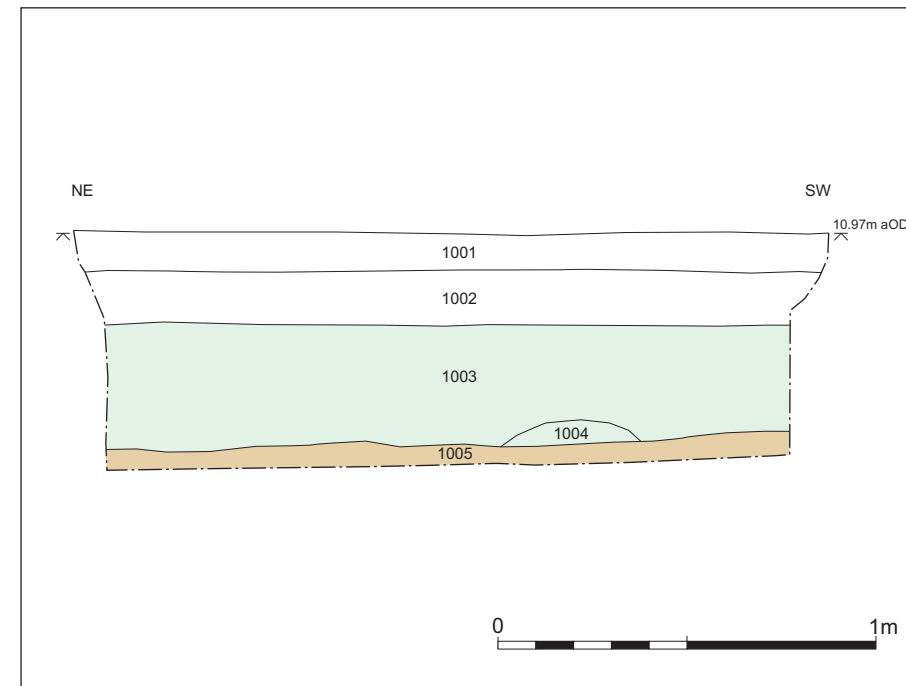
Test pit 7 north-west-north facing section



Test pit 8 west facing section

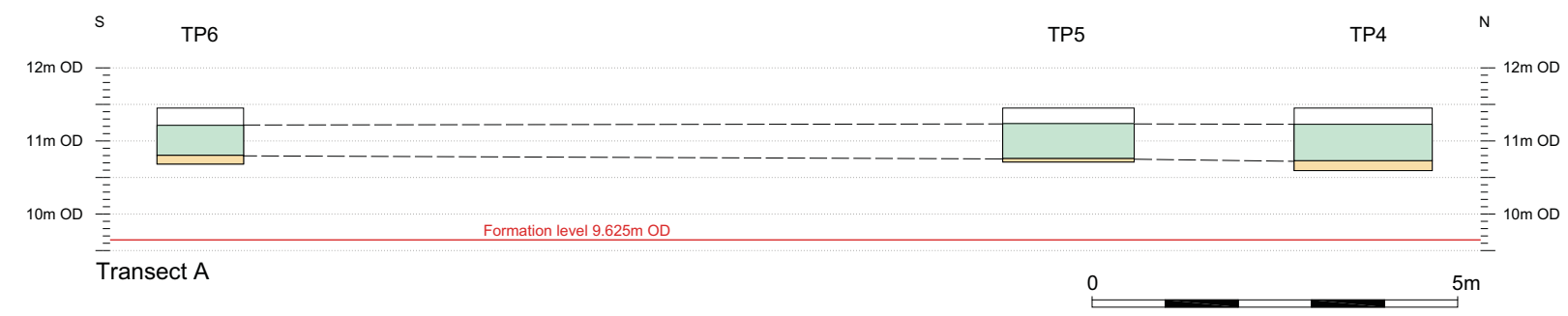
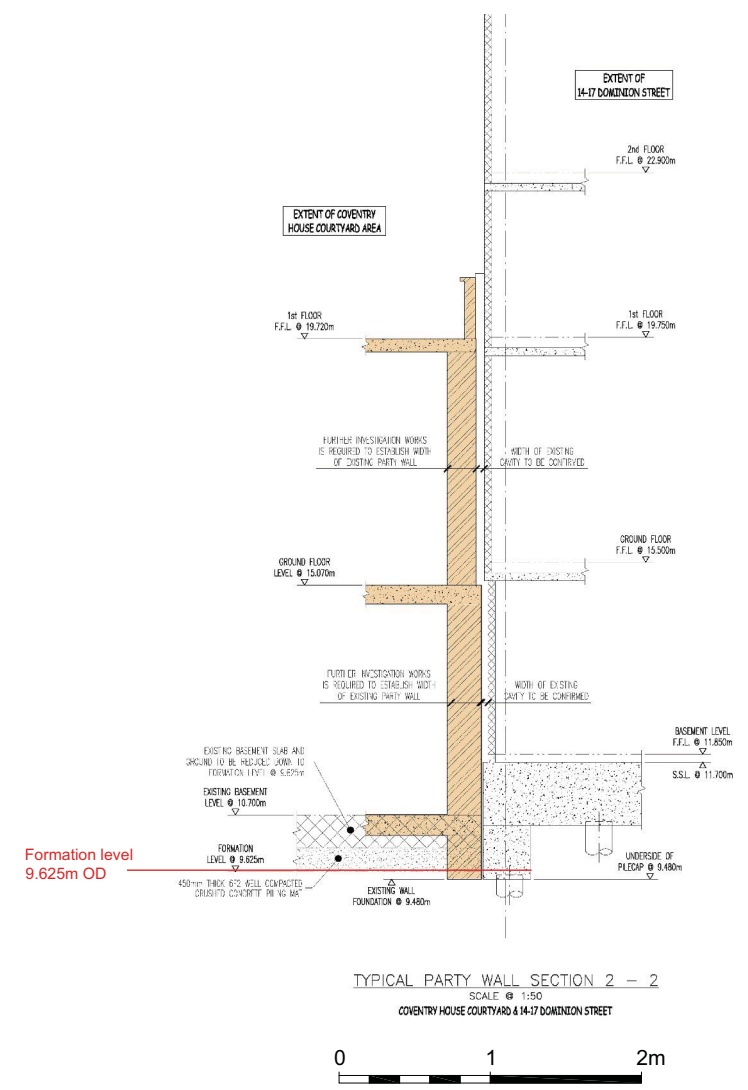
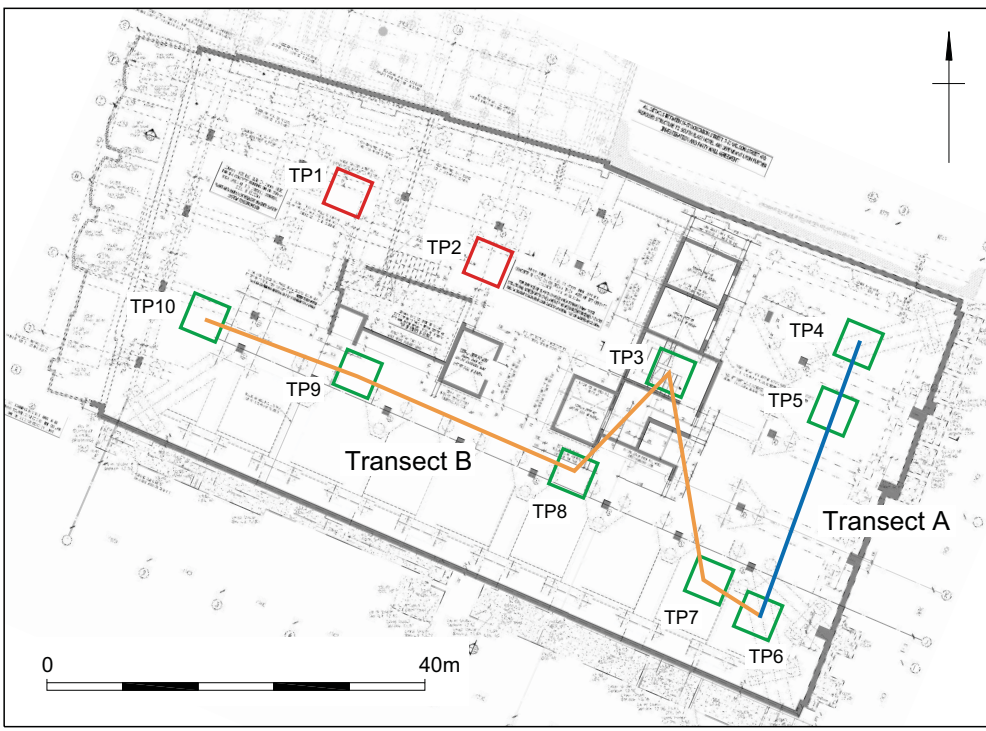


Test pit 9 north-east facing section



Test pit 10 north-west facing section

- Test pit
- Test pit with archaeology



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		Scale: see above	Illustrator: KL
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Deposit model and typical party wall section

Figure 4



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