Archaeological Evaluation Report
Former Moorfields School site
Bunhill Row
London, EC1

NGR 532605 182315
(TQ 326 823)

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Southern Housing Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Former Moorfields School, Bunhill Row, London, EC1.

Five trenches were excavated across the site. Natural terrace gravels were recorded between 14.30m OD (Trench 3) and 15.78m OD (Trench 4), with a thin capping of brickearth surviving to 15.77m OD in Trench 2.

The earliest activity identified on the site dates to the late 15th-16th centuries and includes a series of large quarry pits, backfilled with domestic refuse and sealed by dump deposits indicating efforts to reclaim the site from Moorfields Marsh. Seventeenth century activity includes further pitting and the importation of thick deposits of soil which attest to large-scale efforts to reclaim the site. Little activity of 18th century date was identified though a series of 19th century concrete and brick foundations and backfilled basements attests to the built-up nature of the site by this time.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the University College London Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Southern Housing Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the former Moorfields School, Bunhill Row, London EC1. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 532605 182315 and its location shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the latest data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology of the site consists of river terrace gravels of the Hackney Gravel Member, overlying the London Clay Formation (BGS 2012).

1.2.2 Topographically, much of the site is level at around 17.80m OD, though the northeast corner of the site comprises a former basement and here, ground levels are recorded at around 15.20m OD. The site is bounded to the north by Featherstone Street and to the west by Bunhill Row. To the south and east, the site is bounded by Bunhill Fields Burial Ground. At the time of the fieldwork, the site had been cleared of buildings and the concrete slab broken up but left in place.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is proposed to redevelop the site with housing (Planning Ref. P112564). The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Priority (AAP) as specified in the Islington Core Strategy and on the Islington Unitary Development Plan and, consequently, draft planning conditions for the development include the following condition:

> *'No development shall take place unless and until the applicant, their agent or successors in title has submitted to and had approved by the Local Planning Authority (in consultation with English Heritage) the following details (prepared in accordance with a written scheme for investigation):*
>
> *a) the implementation of a programme of archaeological work; and*
> *b) (if necessary) a detailed design and method statement for the foundations and all ground works.*
>
> *The archaeological work, ground works and foundation design shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved.*
>
> *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 as well as careful design of foundations prior to development in order to minimise damage to the archaeological resource in accordance with the guidance and model condition set out in PPS5, policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011, policies: D43; D44; D45; D46 and D47 of the Islington Unitary Development Plan 2002 and policy CS7F, CS9B of the Islington Core Strategy 2011.'*

1.3.2 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) outlining the scope of an archaeological evaluation of the site was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2012) and submitted to and approved by the Greater London Archaeological

Advisory Service (GLAAS) in their capacity as archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Islington. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document and with the relevant standards and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009) and GLAAS (GLAAS 2009)

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the programme of trial trenching were outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2012) and are herein reproduced below:

- To establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation *in situ*.

- The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).

- The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

- Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

  1) To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post medieval and modern activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.

  2) With particular reference to the post medieval period, the 1745 Rocque Map potentially shows the adjacent Bunhill Fields burial ground extending into the south-eastern part of the site. Trench 4 has been specifically targeted to evaluate this potential.

  3) To establish the environmental context of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post medieval and modern activity.

  4) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.

  5) Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

- Where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect affect of the proposed development should also be considered.

1.5 Scope of report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, carried out between 1st and 10th October 2012 by Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologist), Rob Cole and John Cook (Archaeologists) and Joe Ahmet, Steven Price, Daniel Sixsmith and Phil Stastney (Assistant Archaeologists), The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and Dan Swift (Post-excavation Manager).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site was outlined in a prior Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2011) based on a 500m radius search of the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) and is summarised below.

2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

2.2.1 Two Palaeolithic hand axes have been found in the vicinity of the site, including one found on the site of the Old Street roundabout, northeast of the site and another found near Bath Street to the northwest of the site.

2.2.2 No finds of Mesolithic date have been found in the vicinity of the site.

2.3 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

2.3.1 A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age chisel was found on the site of the Old Street roundabout and a quantity of Bronze Age and Iron Age material interpreted as domestic refuse associated with a nearby settlement was found to the south of the site at the Honourable Artillery Company's Sports Ground. An Iron Age socketed spearhead was also found close to the Junction of Old Street and Bunhill Row to the north of the site.

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 Roman finds along Old Street to the north of the site include a bone gaming counter, two coins and a Roman vase. Three bronze amulets were also found on the site of the Old Street roundabout, northeast of the site. To the south of the site, alluvial deposits of Roman date, perhaps associated with the creation of Moorfields Marsh during the later Roman period, were identified during a watching brief at 2-14 Bunhill Row.

2.4.2 An urn containing burnt bone and cloth was found at Moorfields to the south-east of the site, and Roman pottery was recovered during excavations in Bonhill Street to the southeast of the site. Roman pottery was also recovered as a residual component within post-medieval contexts at the Honourable Artillery Company's sports ground south of the site. Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical pits on the site recovered a single sherd of samian pottery.

2.5 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.5.1 No finds of Saxon date have been made within the 500m radius search area. The site is in proximity to Old Street, which is considered to follow the line of a medieval road running between the Old Street roundabout and Shoreditch High Street and a further, un-named, medieval road was identified at Whitecross Street to the west of the site. Evidence for medieval quarrying has been forthcoming from several sites in the vicinity, including Worship Street and Finsbury Square to the southeast and Chiswell Street and Bunhill Row to the southwest. A buried soil horizon identified at the Honourable Artillery Company's sports ground to the south of the site may also be of medieval date.

2.5.2 Efforts to reclaim Moorfields Marsh began in earnest during the medieval period, evinced by sequences of dump deposits and other activities in the marsh include bell-making, archery and artillery practice.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 The Agas map of 1553 shows the site to lie in open fields beyond the city walls. Moorfields Marsh had been completely reclaimed by the 18th century and fieldwork at the Honourable Artillery Company to the south of the site has identified dump deposits of 17th century date and later. The Rocque map of 1745 shows housing fronting both Bunhill Row (then known as Brown Street) on the western boundary of the site and Featherstone Street, which bounds the site to the north. Importantly, the map appears to show Tindals burial ground to extend onto the eastern part of the site and monitoring of earlier geotechnical test pits identified a possible grave cut close to the eastern boundary to the site, though no human remains were found. Bunhill Fields burial ground was enclosed in 1665 initially for the interment of plague burials, part of which was subsequently leased to a certain Mr Tindal for a dissenters burial ground. By the time of Horwoods map of 1799-1819, the current eastern boundary of the site had been established, effectively putting the site beyond the limits of Tindal's burial ground.

2.6.2 By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872, much of the site was occupied by buildings, with a warehouse along the southern boundary. Subsequent editions of 1893 and 1913 show only minor alterations to the site. By 1922, as shown on the GOAD insurance map, the site was largely occupied by industrial premises. The site suffered extensive bomb damage during the Second World War, with the 1946 bomb damage map showing all buildings on the site to be damaged beyond repair. The site was subsequently cleared of buildings and remained so until the construction of the Moorfields School in the 1960s.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

3.1 The initial Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2012) for the site stipulated the excavation of four trenches across the site, totalling some 70m of trenching, as shown in Figure 2 of the WSI. However, a number of site constraints, including extant trees and the unstable nature of some of the post-war deposits found in areas of former basements along the northern and western boundaries of the site necessitated significant variations to the placement of trenches. In summary this included the reduction of Trench 1 to c. 2.0m by 2.0m at base and modifications to the locations of Trenches 2 and 4 in order to accommodate site constraints while maintaining the requirement to evaluate the potential for burials to exist in the south-eastern part of the site. In addition a further trial pit (Trench 2a) was excavated at the south-western end of the original Trench 2 footprint in order to better define the extent of the impact from basements fronting Bunhill Row. All such variations were agreed in advance with CgMs Consulting and GLAAS. All trench locations were surveyed using GDPS.

3.2 All excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the WSI (CgMs 2012). All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East record sheets.

3.3 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.

3.4 A full photographic record of the work, comprising digital images, was maintained throughout the fieldwork and will form part of the site archive. The archive, which has been quantified in the table below, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade and will be offered to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in due course.

Number of Contexts	93
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	20
Bulk Samples	N/A
Photographs	74 digital images
Bulk finds	2 boxes
Registered finds	1 box
Environmental flots/residue	N/A

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Four principal periods have been defined for the site, on the basis of the results of this investigation. These are shown in Table 2

PERIOD NO	PERIOD NAME	DATE RANGE
PERIOD 1	LATE 15th-16th CENTURY	c. AD1480-1600
PERIOD 2	17th-EARLY 18th CENTURY	c. AD1600-1700/1720
PERIOD 3	18th-19th CENTURIES	c.AD1700-1900
PERIOD 4	MODERN	c. AD1900+

Table 2: Periods represented on the site

4.2 Trench 1

(Figure 3)

4.2.1 Length at base: c. 2.00m Width at base: c2.00m Depth: 3.20m max
Orientation: E-W

4.2.2 Due to the depth of this trench and the highly unstable material through which it was excavated, the trench was inaccessible and all recording was carried out from ground level. Consequently, depths and descriptions are approximates only.

4.2.3 Natural river terrace gravels [090] were recorded at c. 14.30m OD. A deposit of dark grey silty gravel [089] which overlay these gravels was excavated by machine but produced only fragments of welsh slate and recent brick (not retained) and probably constitutes little more than makeup for the screeded concrete floor [088] which overlay it. This floor was recorded at around 14.80m OD and probably equates to the concrete basement floor recorded at a similar height in Trench 3 to the east. The thick deposit of brick rubble [087] that overlay this concrete floor probably represents backfilling of the basement with demolition rubble during post-war clearance of the site.

4.3 Trench 2

(Figure 4)

4.3.1 Length at base: 18.50m Width at base: 2.20m Depth: 3.20m max
Orientation: E-W

Natural geology

4.3.2 Natural river terrace gravels [085] were recorded at a maximum elevation of 15.47m OD towards the western end of the trench. In places a thin capping of brickearth [076], [081] and [084] survived over the river terrace gravels to a maximum height of 15.65m OD.

Period 1: Late 15th-16th century

4.3.3 The earliest archaeological deposits recorded in this trench dates to the later 16th century and comprised dump layers directly overlying the natural brickearth, including [075], [080] and [079]. These probably represent levelling-up of the site to around 16.00m OD, with pottery recovered from dump [075] dating to c. AD1575-1650. A small possible pit [086], filled with [083], cut into the natural brickearth might also belong to an early phase of activity in this trench broadly contemporary with the dump deposits described above. CBM recovered from this pit is broadly dated to c. AD1450-1700.

4.3.4 A small pit [064], backfilled with [065] was cut into these dump deposits towards the western end of the trench, as well as a series of large quarry pits. The earliest of these features include the sub-circular quarries [057] and [072] towards the eastern end of the trench. The quarries appear to have been partially backfilled with refuse deposits [058] and [059] and [071] respectively and two further pits cut into these backfills, including pit [070] and quarry [060]. These were in turn backfilled with [071] and [061] respectively before the entire area was again levelled up to c. 15.90m OD with backfill/dump deposits [077] and [078]. Dating evidence recovered from these features includes pottery dated to AD 1550-1625 from pit [065], pottery dated c. AD1580-1625 from the backfill of quarry [072] and pottery dated c. and quarry [070], with earlier, residual pottery dated to c. AD1450-1475 and AD 1450-1525 from quarries [057] and [060]. A small piece of crucible mould recovered from the backfill of quarry [072] attests to metal-working in the vicinity.

4.3.5 Features cut into dump deposit [078] include the large sub-rectangular quarry [066], backfilled with [067] and the smaller sub-circular pit [068], filled with [069]. Pottery recovered from these features is dated to c. AD1480-1600.

Period 2: 17th-early 18th century

4.3.6 A large sub-rectangular pit [062] recorded at the far western end of the trench contained a very distinctive fill of burnt clay, brick and tile [063]. Pottery and CBM recovered from the feature dates to c. AD1650-1700.

4.3.7 A thick horizon of dark blackish brown imported soil [082] sealed this feature and served to raise ground levels to around 17.35m OD. A large assemblage of 17th-early 18th century clay pipe stems and bowls was recovered from this deposit.

4.4 Trench 2a

4.4.1 Length: 7.20m Width 6.00m Depth: 3.50m max
Orientation: NW-SE

4.4.2 As with Trench 1, access to this trench proved impractical due to the unstable nature of the material through which it was excavated and thus depths and descriptions are approximated only.

4.4.3 Natural river terrace gravels [093] were recorded at around 14.71m OD. A thick layer of dark blackish brown made ground [091], recorded in the north facing section of the trench only, may equate to similar deposits [051] and [082] recorded in nearby Trenches 2 and 4. This was truncated by a 19th century wall of yellow stock bricks which marks the southern limits of a deep basement to a property fronting Bunhill Row. The basement was backfilled with brick rubble probably related to the post-war clearance of the site.

4.5 Trench 3

(Figure 5)

4.5.1 Length: 14.50m Width: 3.00m Depth: 0.90m
Orientation: E-W

Natural geology

4.5.2 Natural river terrace gravels [001] were recorded between 14.44m OD and 14.34m OD at the eastern and western ends of the trench respectively.

Period 1: Late 15th-16th century

4.5.3 A number of pits and quarries were recorded within this trench, all of which appear to date to the late 15th-16th centuries. At the western end of the trench, this included a sequence of three intercutting sub-circular pits, including pit [002] (fill [003]), pit [004] (fill [005]) and pit [006] (fill [007]). Dating evidence recovered from these features comprises brick and tile that is broadly dated to the period c. AD1480-1800. Pit cuts [027] and [029], excavated towards the centre of the trench, probably represent a single large quarry pit. A sequence of fills was recorded in this feature, including [032], [031], [030]/[022] and [028], with pottery recovered from fill [030] dating to c. AD1480-1500/1525.

4.5.4 A further large sub-circular pit or quarry [08] was recorded towards the eastern end of the trench. The feature appears to have been utilised for refuse disposal judging by the sequence of interleaving fills within the pit, including [009], [010], [011], [012], [013], [014] and [015]. Small quantities of slag were also recovered from this feature and attest to industrial activity in the vicinity. Pottery retrieved from this pit dates to c. AD1550-1600/1625. Other features recorded at the far eastern end of the trench include a small posthole [023], with a distinctive charcoal rich fill [024] and a further pit of quarry [025], filled by [024] containing pottery dating to c. AD1480-1550/1575.

Periods 3 and 4: 18th-19th and 20th centuries

4.5.5 The Period 3 features described above were truncated by a series of 19th century concrete foundations, which were in turn sealed by a screeded concrete basement floor, recorded at c. 14.77m OD.

4.6 Trench 4

(Figure 6)

4.6.1 Length at base: 13.5m Width at base: 4.45m. Depth: 2.65m Orientation: E-W

Natural geology

4.6.2 Natural river terrace gravels [050] were recorded at a maximum height of 15.78m OD towards the centre of the trench.

Period 1: Late 15th-16th century

4.6.3 Two large quarry pits were cut into the underlying terrace gravels in the eastern half of the trench. The earlier of the two consisted of a large sub-circular cut [049] that extended beyond the limits of the excavation to the north and east. A series of backfills were recorded in this quarry [020], [035], [047] and [048]. CBM recovered from the earliest of these backfills is dated to c. AD1480-1700. This quarry was partially truncated to the south by the large sub-rectangular quarry [041], backfilled with [055] and [056]. A further, smaller pit [018], filled by [019], was cut into the backfilled quarry [049].

4.6.4 The sequence of dump layers which formed the final infilling of the features described above served to level up the site and raise ground levels to c. c. 16.21m OD. These included dumps [042/037/044] and dumps [054], [039], [040], [053] and [052]. Pottery recovered from these dump deposits dates to the later 15th-earlier 16th centuries.

Period 2: 17th-early 18th century

4.6.5 Two large sub-rectangular pits [016] and [046] cut through the dump deposits described above contained very distinctive backfills of burnt clay, [017] and [045] respectively, similar to that of pit [062] recorded in Trench 2. Brick and tile recovered from pit [016] shows signs of burning and a 17th century date for the feature seems probable on the basis of the character of some of the brick recovered (see Section 5.3 Below).

4.6.6 A thick layer of very dark blackish brown imported soil [051], dated to the later 17th century overlay all the features recorded in this trench and served to further raise ground levels to c. 17.60m OD.

Period 3: 18th-19th century

4.6.7 A substantial brick foundation cut through this deposit on a north south orientation at the far western end of the trench was constructed of yellow stock bricks on a concrete foundation and dates to the 19th century.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A fairly large quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Former Moorfields School site, London. An overview of the assemblage is presented in Appendix 2.

5.2 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a moderate-sized assemblage of pottery from the site. Sherd sizes range from small (< 30mm across) to large (> 60mm across) although most sherds are of medium size (30 to 60mm across). Despite this the majority of sherds do not show significant signs of abrasion, suggesting the assemblage has not been significantly reworked. A relatively narrow chronological band is represented by the ceramics: although there are a couple of residual Early/High medieval sherds, the remainder can be placed between the mid/late 15th to late 17th/very early 18th centuries. Often contexts produced too few sherds, or sherds of long-lived fabrics, to allow close dating but it would appear refuse disposal was potentially continuous during this time. The absence of later material is notable.

5.2.2 The earliest pottery consists of a single residual, though unabraded, sherd from a greyware cooking pot tempered with sand and a little shell (context [69]). A 13th-century date is probable. A number of contexts produced sherds that appear to span the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries. These produced sherds of probable late London ware (LLON), late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG) and well fired sparse sandy redwares of late medieval/Transitional type (LMSR type). A few sherds of Coarse Border Ware (CBW) are also present (eg contexts [30] and [42]), but these are rare. The low quantities of Coarse Border Ware, combined with the fact that early post-medieval redware (PMRE) is perhaps the most common fabric in these deposits, suggests the bulk of contexts probably post-date c. 1480. This would also be in keeping with the recovery of a few sherds of Early Border Ware (EBORD) and Raeren stoneware (RAER: eg context [26]).

5.2.3 A significant proportion of the pottery assemblage can be placed between the mid 16th and early 17th centuries. However, the absence of clay pipes in most of these deposits perhaps suggests a focus of activity in the mid/late 16th- century. The most common fabrics include Early Post-medieval Redware/Post-medieval Redware (PMRE/PMR), including a jar with basket handle from [14], and Border Ware (BORD) with green or yellow glazes, including several pipkins (eg from context [13]) and a lid (context [10]). Other English fabrics include Post-medieval Slipped Redware with green or yellow glazes (PMSRG, PMSRY) and some large sherds from a thin-walled Midlands Purple vessel (context [14]). Imports include Frechen stoneware (FREC) and some potential Dutch tin-glazed and slipware vessels. A thin-walled whiteware base from [75] could be of German origin. Of particular note is the presence of bronze-working crucible fragments in contexts [12], [14] and [15], suggesting non-ferrous metalworking at the site in the second half of the 16th century.

5.2.4 At least two groups that can be firmly dated to the mid/later 17th century are present. These also produced clay pipes allowing a tightening of the date ranges. The assemblage from [51] includes a typical range of Post-medieval Redware, Border Ware and tin-glazed earthenware. The latter include London types, such as a vessel with purple mottled glaze, but more interestingly, there are two sherds from

a Spanish lustreware (probably Valencian) bowl/plate. Context [82] produced the largest assemblage (just over 30 sherds) of pottery, found in association with a massive, if fragmented, assemblage of clay tobacco pipes. Sherds consist of Border Ware (x7), Red Border Ware (x2), Post-medieval Redware (x4), London tin-glazed ware (x17) and London stoneware (x2). The tin-glazed wares include a sherd from a late plate with blue-tinged glaze and sponged decoration (dated c. 1700-70).

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

Introduction

5.3.1 A total of 371 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials, mortar and concrete weighing 43.121 kg have been examined from 35 contexts. Of these, context 55 was large (33 fragments); the remainder contain fewer than 25 fragments. The material is predominantly of early post-medieval date, with a small amount of Roman and medieval tile; the total weight and number of fragments from each period are set out in Table 3.

Period	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total wt
Post-medieval roof tile	202	54%	15824	37%
Post-medieval brick	121	33%	15936	37%
Medieval roof tile and brick	24	6%	1840	4%
Late medieval/early post-medieval floor tile	2	1%	558	1%
Roman tile	2	1%	354	1%
Mortar	16	4%	8452	20%
Unidentified/undated tile and stone	4	1%	157	0%
Total	371	100%	43121	100%

Table 3: Summary of building materials

Methodology

5.3.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count, using the Museum of London (MoL) type series for tile fabrics. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. Items of interest have been retained; the remainder of the material has been discarded.

Dating

Context	Context dates (approx)	Material
3	1480-1800	peg tile
5	1450-1700	brick, roof tile, including glazed tile
7	1480-1800	peg tiles
10	1480-1700	brick and roof tile, med roof tile and undated pipe
11	1450-1700	brick and roof tile
12	1450-1700	brick and roof tile
13	1480-1800	peg tile and Flemish(?) brick
14	1480-1700	brick and peg tile
15	1480-1700	brick and peg tile
17	1480-1700	brick and peg tile
19	1450-1700	brick and peg tile, glazed medieval roof tile
20	1480-1700	brick and roof tile, bricky mortar
22	1480-1700	brick and roof tile, med peg tile
24	1480-1800	peg tile
26	1480-1700	brick and peg tile
30	1480-1700	brick and peg tile, with glazed medieval peg
31	1480-1800	peg tile, mixed glazed medieval and post-medieval
32	1450-1700	brick, peg tile including early medieval type
37	1450-1700	brick, peg tile, London-ware type glazed medieval louver (or pot) crossfitting with louver in [42]
42	1480-1700	brick and peg tile, with glazed medieval louver or pot crossfitting with louver in [37]. Resid Roman tile.
44	1480-1700	brick and roof tile
51	1480-1700	brick and peg tile
55	1480-1700	brick, peg tile, glazed floor tile and bricky lime mortar. Resid early med roof tile.
59	1450-1700	brick and roof tile
61	1480-1800	peg tile, including medieval glazed peg
63	1650-1700	brick, peg tile, medieval peg and glazed floor tile
65	1480-1700	brick and peg tile
67	1480-1700	brick and roof tile
69	1480-1800	peg tile, resid Roman tegula
71	1480-1700	brick, roof tile.
73	1480-1700	brick, roof tile and lime mortar render
75	c.1400/50-1500	Flemish brick
79	1450-1700	brick
82	1630-1800	brick, pantile, peg tile
83	1450-1700	bricks

Table 4 Dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

Summary of the material

Roman brick and tile

5.3.3 A small quantity of fragmentary Romano-British tile was present, specifically an imbrex from context 42 and a tegula from context 69. Both contexts contained post-medieval building materials and the Roman tile is thus almost certainly residual.

Medieval roof tile and brick

5.3.4 The majority of the medieval material was roof tile. The medieval tile fabrics are those routinely found in the London area, primarily smooth fabric 2271 and sandy fabric 2586, with smaller quantities of fabrics 2587, 3090 and 3094. The earliest type present was a single roof tile, probably a peg tile, in fabric 2273, of c. AD 1135-1220. Glaze was noted on peg tiles in contexts 5, 19, 30, 31, 37, 44, 61, 67 in fabric 2271 and on peg and ridge tiles in fabric 2586; the ridge tile in 2586 was in the shelly version of the fabric, dating to the late 12th or early 13th century. This material is likely to be residual on the site. A few early bricks were present, with a single occurrence of yellow Flemish brick in fabric 3031, probably dating to c. AD 1400/50-1500, in context 75, and two other so far unidentified bricks with early features in contexts 11 and 13.

5.3.5 Two medieval or early post-medieval glazed floor tiles were recorded, both probably Flemish. The tile 33mm thick, which had been cut down for re-use at some time, came from context 55; although too reduced for accurate identification, the very fine fabric is probably a calcareous Flemish type and the tile has a likely date range of AD 1450-1550. A very worn green-glazed tile 16mm thick came from context 63. In silty fabric 2318 (to be checked), with a nail-hole in the corner, it is also likely to be Flemish, with a probable date of AD1450-1600.

Post-medieval roof tile and brick

5.3.6 Post-medieval peg tile and bricks accounted for the majority of the building materials from the site. Most of the peg tiles were in fabric 2276, a red fabric with fine moulding sand common in London from the 16th century on. Also present were tiles in fabrics 2271 and 2586. A small quantity of ridge tile in fabric 2586 was noted. Only one piece of pantile was present, in fabric 2275 which is the commonest type found in London. Pantiles came into use in London in the 1630s.

5.3.7 Almost all the brick from the site was in soft, sandy, red fabric 3033, a type which has a date range in London of c. AD1450-1700. Much of it was broken up and rubbly, and some reduced and vitrified. Bricks in fabric 3033 went out of use between c. AD 1650 to 1700 with the introduction of harder fired dark red bricks in fabric 3032. Only one brick in fabric 3032 was noted, and this had the smoother, finer fabric typical of early production, ie c.1650-1700. The majority of the bricks present appeared to be of late 16th or 17th century date. The degree of abrasion of almost all the bricks suggests that they do not represent primary deposition.

Mortar

5.3.8 All the mortar seen was lime mortar. Two contexts, 20 and 55, contained mortar mixed with brick dust and chips. They appear to represent mortar floors or slabs laid over a make-up layer of smashed up brick and peg tile, probably demolition material.

Vitrified material

5.3.9 Vitrified and reduced brick and roof tile was noted from contexts 10, 11, 14, 17, 37, 42, 55, 71 and 82.

Summary

5.3.10 The building materials from the site range in date from Romano-British to post-medieval; there are no datable materials later than c. AD1700. Almost all the contexts contain predominantly early post-medieval bricks and roof tiles, although there is a very burnt pipe in context 10, which may be 19th or 20th century stoneware. The small medieval component of the assemblage ranges in date from c. 1200 to c.1500, and is probably all residual.

5.3.11 The degree of abrasion of the 16th and 17th building materials suggests that they do not represent primary deposition of demolition material. It is likely that they have been dumped on the site, possibly to level up the area for further building; the bricky mortar may represent some sort of sealing layer over the make-up deposits. The dates of the bulk of the material, between c. AD 1650 and 1700 are consistent with it being demolition material from the Great Fire of London, although there is no direct evidence to confirm this.

5.4 The Iron by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 Seven iron nails weighing a total of 68g were recovered from two individually numbered contexts. Context [44] contained two general purpose nails with square sectioned stems, one of which had a circular head, together with a circular headed heavy duty nail. Context [82] contained four nail stems with square section which were heavily concreted with burnt material. The nails are not inherently datable although a post medieval date is most likely.

5.4.2 A single rectangular piece of iron measuring 47 x 24mm was recovered from context [30]. No diagnostic features were noted.

5.5 The Shell by Trista Clifford

Cxt	Species	Wt (g)	Upper	Lower	Comment	MNI
10	*Ostrea edulis*	26			V fragmentary, uncertain valve type	1
11	*Ostrea edulis*	10	1			1
12	*Ostrea edulis*	108	1	4	(1)	4
14	*Ostrea edulis*	136	3	6	(1)	6
15	*Ostrea edulis*	20	1	1		1
24	*Ostrea edulis*	2	1		(1)	1
26	*Ostrea edulis*	68	2	5	(3)	3
65	*Ostrea edulis*	10	2		(2)	2
67	*Ostrea edulis*	50	2	3	(1)	3
73	*Ostrea edulis*	2	1		(1)	1
82	*Ostrea edulis*	2	1		(1)	1
67	*Cerastoderma edule*	6	1	1		1
Total	0	440	16	20		25

Table 5: Overview of the shell assemblage. Numbers in brackets denote number of juvenile valves present

4.1.1 Fifty nine fragments of marine mollusc weighing a total of 440g were recovered from eleven individually numbered contexts. An overview is given in Table 5. The majority of the assemblage consists of Common oyster (Ostrea edulis). The assemblage is notable for the high proportion of juvenile valves. Negligible parasitic activity was observed. A left and right umbo from a common cockle (Cerastoderma edule) was also retrieved from context [67].

5.6 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A single piece of fired clay weighing 20g was recovered from context [73]. The fabric is medium sand tempered with frequent organic voids. The fragment is possibly part of a casting mould or crucible and could be of medieval to post medieval date.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Clay pipe was only recovered from four different contexts at the site. A fresh stem fragment, dating to the first half of the 17th century, was recovered from [73] with a further fresh stem fragment coming from [73]. The latter is more likely to be of mid/later 17th- century date. Context [51] contained a complete bowl, fragments of two others and several stems (including a burnished example) suggesting a c. 1660-80 date range.

5.7.2 The assemblage from context [82] is very large. Although containing a number of complete bowls the vast majority of this group consists of small fragments from stems, heels and bowls. Despite this fragmentation the pieces are not significantly abraded and do not appear to have been reworked to any degree. The group contains a number of different bowl types (five recognised from the initial scan). These include typical 17th- century forms of c. 1640-70 (x1), c. 1660-80 (x8) and c. 1680/90 – 1720 (x6). Some of the latter pipes are marked with maker's initials (all HS) either side of the heel. A number of makers have this initial though judging by the bowl form, Humphrey Simkins (1696-1711) or Henry Skinner (1703) are perhaps the most likely.

5.8 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Very little glass was recovered during the archaeological work. Although the shards recovered are very small, they do not show significant corrosion. Context [51] produced a body fragment from a probable drinking vessel in colourless glass and context [82] produced a small fragmented assemblage. This includes three pieces of clear window glass and an aqua coloured glass base, possibly from a bottle. Both contexts are of the second half of the 17th century.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Slag was recovered from just three contexts. Contexts [10] and [15] produced single pieces of copper alloy slag, the latter's example incorporating potential fuel ash slag (including a fragment of red brick) with the copper. These pieces, together with the crucible fragments noted above (see pottery), strongly suggest small-scale non-ferrous working in the second half of the 16th century.

5.9.2 The other slag was recovered from [82], dated to the late 17th, or very early 18th century. The waste is solely composed of small pieces of fuel ash slag/clinker, typical waste from burning coal.

5.10 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.10.1 Context [14] produced a fragment of a water-worn cobble in Kentish Ragstone while context [55] contained an irregular, and slightly burnt, piece of off-white fine limestone of uncertain source. Context [10] produced two unburnt pieces of coal shale, while [82] contained some 18 small pieces of coal. No worked stone is present.

5.11 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.11.1 A single piece of flint weighing 10g and a single piece of unworked burnt flint (<2g) were hand collected during the course of the evaluation work at the site. The piece of struck flint was recovered from context [61]. It is poorly preserved. The entire outer surface of the artefact displays signs of heavy battering. It also exhibits some deeper edge nicks. The piece of irregular waste is undiagnostic and represents an isolated find.

5.12 Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.12.1 The evaluation produced a total of 236 bone fragments, the majority of which were from contexts dating from the 15th to late 17th centuries. The assemblage was in a reasonable state of preservation with little or no surface weathering, but few complete elements were present.

5.12.2 Wherever possible, identifications were made with reference to the in-house reference collection and Schmid (1972). This data was recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet and according to the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The larger fragments are recorded as large mammal and the smaller fragments as medium mammal. Tooth wear was recorded according to Grant (1982) and all metrical data taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion was noted and each fragment was then studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.12.3 The indentified assemblage (226 fragments) has been quantified in the table below. The NISP count (Number of Identified Specimens) has been calculated and includes all elements. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) has been calculated using the most common element and taking sides into consideration. These figures are shown in brackets.

	NISP (MNI)
Cattle	83 (2)
Sheep	72 (3)
Pig	3 (1)
Horse	2 (1)
Large Mammal	27
Medium Mammal	24
Small Mammal	4
Bird	9
Fish	2
Total	**226**

Table 6: NISP counts for all species

5.12.4 Cattle and sheep form the majority of the assemblage and in both cases meat bearing and non-meat bearing elements of the skeleton are present and both immature and mature animals are represented. Amongst the cattle and sheep elements there is limited butchery evidence for jointing of the carcass and kitchen waste.

5.12.5 Pigs are only represented by three elements, one of which, a partial humerus, has been chopped through at the distal end. Only two elements represent horse but one of these, an atlas, displays osteophytic growths on the cranial portion of the dorsal side.

5.12.6 No small mammal bones have been identified apart from two fragments of chicken bone.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This investigation has demonstrated the survival of archaeological deposits on the site, ranging in date from late 15th-18th century, with some later 19th century masonry foundations attesting to presence of buildings on the site during this period. The presence of small quantities of residual Roman and earlier medieval material hint at activity of these dates in the vicinity of the site and the absence of any direct evidence for earlier activity may be explained, at least in part, by the obliterative effect of later quarrying.

6.1.2 The evaluation has also served to better define the limits of previous basements on the site and thus the impact of previous development on the archaeological resource.

6.2 Period 1: late 15th-16th centuries

6.2.1 Activity of late 15th-16th century date was identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and includes a number of large quarry pits, infilled with refuse and sealed by dump layers, which indicate gravel extraction and land reclamation on the site from the late medieval period onwards. A number of smaller pits were also recorded, particularly in Trench 3, which may represent either small quarries or refuse pits. To an extent, the distinction is perhaps unimportant as the evidence suggests that most, if not all quarries on the site were subsequently utilised for refuse disposal.

6.2.2 This evidence accords well with that gleaned from other sites in the vicinity, which suggests quarrying and land reclamation from the medieval period onwards. Importantly, the evaluation did not identify any evidence for the existence of burials on the site, though it should be noted that due to the regulations of the Party Wall Act, no excavations were undertaken within 3.0m of the eastern boundary of the site, with the bases of any trenches at a minimum of 6.0m from the eastern boundary. It remains possible that burials exist closer to this boundary, beyond the limits of the evaluation trenches, though the fact that no disarticulated human remains were observed on the site suggest this is unlikely.

6.3 Period 2: 17th-early 18th century

6.3.1 The two pits with distinctive fills of burnt clay and brick recorded in Trenches 2 and 4, towards the south of the site are interesting but difficult to interpret within the confines of the evaluation. Their similarity to one another suggests a similarity in function, or at least a common derivation for their respective fills, which, though containing burnt material, were clearly not burnt *in situ*. It is possible that they represent some sort of industrial process, though what this might be is not apparent from the finds recovered from them, which includes demolition rubble, pottery and animal bone.

6.3.2 The thick layers of imported soil which sealed the various late medieval/early post medieval quarries and dump deposits in Trenches 3 and 4 suggests large-scale land reclamation during the later 17th and early 18th centuries. Again, this is consistent with the evidence from elsewhere in the vicinity, which indicates that reclamation of the Moorfield Marsh was a process largely complete by the 18th century.

6.4 Periods 3 and 4: 18th-19th and 20th centuries

6.4.1 No clear evidence for any 18th century buildings, as shown on Rocque's map of 1745 were identified during the evaluation. Rather, the various concrete and brick foundations observed in Trenches 3 and 4 appear to represent elements of the buildings shown on later 19th and 20th century maps of the site.

6.4.2 The excavation of Trenches 1 and 2a have confirmed the presence of .deep basements along the Bunhill Row and Featherstone Street frontage, with impacts to a depth of between c. 14.30m OD and c. 14.70m OD respectively. In Trenches 2 and 3, however, archaeological deposits have been demonstrated to survive below heights of c. 14.71m OD and 14.34m OD respectively. As a consequence, therefore, although no archaeological deposits were observed in the limited excavations of Trenches 1 and 2a, the possibility of the survival of archaeological deposits beneath previous basements along the Bunhill Row and Featherstone Street frontages cannot be entirely discounted.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context no	Trench no	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. Od	Pottery spot dates	Cbm dates
1	3	Layer	Natural gravel	Tr	Tr	N/a	14.44		
2	3	Cut	Pit cut	1.64	1.16	0.51	14.34		
3	3	Fill	Fill of 002	1.64	1.16	0.51			1480-1800
4	3	Cut	Pit cut	1.80	1.40	0.39	14.35		
5	3	Fill	Fill of 004	1.80	1.40	0.39			1450-1700
6	3	Cut	Pit cut	1.66	1.43	0.43	14.35		
7	3	Fill	Fill of 006	1.66	1.43	0.43		1480-1600	1480-1800
8	3	Cut	Pit cut	1.70	1.20	0.84	14.44		
9	3	Fill	Fill of 008	0.75m	N/a	0.08			
10	3	Fill	Fill of 008	1.25	N/a	0.28		1550-1600/25	1480-1700
11	3	Fill	Fill of 008	1.50m	N/a	0.20		1550-1600/25	1450-1700
12	3	Fill	Fill of 008	1.38	N/a	0.23		1550-1600/25	1450-1700
13	3	Fill	Fill of 008	1.38	N/a	0.14		1550-1650	1480-1800
14	3	Fill	Fill of 008	1.38	N/a	0.15		1550-1600/25	1480-1700
15	3	Fill	Fill of 008	0.80	N/a	0.30		1550-1600/25	1480-1700
16	4	Cut	Pit cut	4.00	2.80	1.10	16.31		
17	4	Fill	Fill of 016	4.00	2.80	1.10			1480-1700
18	4	Cut	Pit cut	2.80	2.00	0.26	15.78		
19	4	Fill	Fill of 018	2.80	2.00	0.26		1580-1650	1450-1700
20	4	Fill	Fill of 049	4.50	3.00				1480-1700
21	XX	XX	Void	XX	XX	XX			
22	3	Fill	Fill of 027	2.62	1.02	0.25			1480-1700
23	3	Cut	Posthole	0.19	0.19	0.10	14.44		
24	3	Fill	Fill of 023	0.19	0.19	0.10			1480-1800
25	3	Cut	Pit cut	0.50	0.38	0.32	14.44		
26	3	Fill	Fill of 025	0.50	0.38	0.32		1480-1550/75	1480-1700
27	3	Cut	Quarry pit	2.62	1.02	0.25	14.41		
28	3	Fill	Fill of 030	0.41	0.88	0.10			
29	3	Cut	Quarry pit	2.10	1.50	0.97	13.51		
30	3	Fill	Fill of 029	2.10	1.50	0.97	14.59	1480-1500/25	1480-1700
31	3	Fill	Fill of 029	2.10	1.00	0.20			1480-1800
32	3	Fill	Fillof 029	2.10	1.00	0.40			1450-1700
33	4	Fill	Fill of 041	XX	XX	XX			
34	XX	XX	Void	XX	XX	XX			
35	4	Fill	Fill of 049	3.25	2.00	0.33	15.53		
36	XX	XX	Void	XX	XX	XX			
37	4	Layer	Dump layer	2.00	U/k	0.42	15.93	1450-1525	1450-1700
38	4	Layer	Dump layer	1.30	U/k	0.20	15.93		
39	4	Layer	Dump layer	2.50	U/k	0.32	16.04		
40	4	Layer	Dump layer	2.90		0.20	16.21		
41	4	Cut	Quarry pit	7.00	1.50	U/k	15.80		
42	4	Layer	S/a 037	2.00	U/k	0.42	15.93	1480-1550	1480-1700
43	4	XX	Void	XX	XX	XX			
44	4	Layer	Dump layer	3.40	2.40	0.46	15.41	1480-1550	1480-1700
45	4	Fill	Fill of 046	2.85	1.54	U/k			
46	4	Cut	Pit cut	2.85	1.54	U/k	15.74		
47	4	Fill	Fill of 049	2.00	1.50	0.31			
48	4	Fill	Fill of 049	2.00	1.50	0.12			
49	4	Cut	Quarry pit	6.00	4.50	U/k	15.78		
50	4	Layer	Natural gravel	Tr	Tr	U/k	15.78		
51	4	Layer	Dump layer	Tr	Tr	1.40	17.61	1650-1680	1480-1700

Context no	Trench no	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth	Height m. Od	Pottery spot dates	Cbm dates
52	4	Layer	Dump layer	3.90	Tr	0.30	16.33		
53	4	Layer	Dump layer	3.20	Tr	0.60	16.21		
54	4	Layer	Dump layer	2.65	2.00	0.44	16.05		
55	4	Layer	Dump layer	3.50	1.50	0.27 min.	16.21	1400-1475	1480-1700
56	4	Layer	Dump layer	2.60	1.50	0.30 min.	16.21		
57	2	Cut	Quarry pit	4.80	1.40	1.10	15.81		
58	2	Fill	Fill of 057	3.25	1.40	0.45m min.			
59	2	Fill	Fill of 057	2.30	0.60	0.30		1400-1475	1450-1700
60	2	Cut	Quarry pit	3.00	1.30	U/k	14.71		
61	2	Fill	Fill of 060	3.00	1.30	U/k		1450-1525	1480-1800
62	2	Cut	Quarry pit	4.85	2.26	1.20	16.07		
63	2	Fill	Fill of 062	4.85	2.26	1.20		1600-1650	1650-1700
64	2	Cut	Quarry pit	2.50	2.23	1.20	16.07		
65	2	Fill	Fill of 064	2.50	2.23	1.20		1550-1625	1480-1700
66	2	Cut	Quarry pit	4.60	3.60	1.15	15.95		
67	2	Fill	Fill of 066	4.60	3.60	1.15		1500-1575/1600	1480-1700
68	2	Cut	Quarry pit	1.90	0.55	U/k	14.71		
69	2	Fill	Fill of 068	1.90	0.55	U/k		1480-1550/1600	1480-1700
70	2	Cut	Pit cut	1.55	1.40	0.65	15.11		
71	2	Fill	Fill of 070	1.55	1.40	0.65		1480-1550/1600	1480-1700
72	2	Cut	Quarry pit	2.24	1.50	0.45	15.01		
73	2	Fill	Fill of 072	2.24	1.50	0.45		1580-1625	1480-1700
74	2	XX	Void	XX	XX	XX			
75	2	Layer	Dump layer	0.90	0.60	0.38	15.75	1575-1650	C.1400/50-1500
76	2	Layer	Natural brickearth	0.90	0.60	0.12	15.40		
77	2	Layer	Dump layer	7.90	1.50	0.90	15.90		
78	2	Layer	Dump layer	5.10	1.50	0.85	15.90		
79	2	Layer	Dump layer	1.10	U/k	0.20	15.99		1450-1700
80	2	Layer	Dump layer	1.55	1.04	0.10	15.87	1480-1550	
81	2	Layer	Natural brickearth	0.90	U/k	0.26	15.77		
82	2	Layer	Dump layer	Tr	Tr	1.30	17.35	1680-1710	1630-1800
83	2	Fill	Fill of 086	0.85	U/k	0.40			1450-1700
84	2	Layer	Natural brickearth	1.10	U/k	0.50	15.66		
85	2	Layer	Natural gravel	1.10	2.00	U/k	15.17		
86	2	Cut	Pit cut	0.85	U/k	0.40	15.67		
87	1	Layer	Made ground	Tr	Tr		17.72		
88	1	Layer	Concrete floor	Tr	Tr		14.80		
89	1	Layer	Makeup?	Tr	Tr		14.70		
90	1	Layer	Natural gravel	Tr	Tr		14.30		
91	2a	Layer	Made ground				17.81		
92	2a	Layer	Made ground?				15.81		
93	2a	Layer	Natural				14.71		

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Indust Debris	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)
3			2	160	21	214																		
5					7	226																		
7	1	64	3	138																				
10	16	274	10	562	32	272	8	26					2	26							1	100		
11	8	180	6	1088	3	54	1	10																
12	10	326	8	586	14	324	9	108																
13	1	54	3	522	11	352																		
14	25	1188	17	922	36	562	9	136					1	148										
15	2	228	5	588	9	80	4	20													1	422		
17			14	2908																				
19	1	10	7	554																				
22			7	438																				
24			2	56	2	6	1	4			1	<2												
26	2	42	3	174	4	24	8	68																
30	2	16	41	1482	3	16									1	30								
31			20	1230	4	48																		
32			6	362	5	342																		
37	10	102	11	1198	3	52																		
42	10	234	25	3552	18	250																		
44	12	334	13	1154	17	382									3	34								
51	16	430	4	406	1	8											14	72	1	4				
55	3	60	38	10862	2	32							1	284										
59	4	124	15	904	7	36																		
61	2	88	15	1300	7	244			1	10														
63	12	218	7	958	10	108											1	4						

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Indust Debris	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)
65	1	8	12	1396	1	<2	2	10																
67	5	116	16	3496	13	386	7	56																
69	2	76	22	1362	4	64																		
71	3	48	9	866	7	54																		
73	2	14	10	1008	4	36	1	2									1	<2						
75	2	40	1	488																				
79			4	678																				
80	2	218																						
82	35	682	31	232	37	44	9	<2					5	8	4	34	1108	2544	5	4	40	34	20	18
83			3	1056																				
TOTAL	**189**	**5174**	**390**	**42686**	**282**	**4216**	**59**	**440**	**1**	**10**	**1**		**9**	**466**	**8**	**98**	**1124**	**2620**	**6**	**8**	**42**	**556**	**20**	**18**

APPENDIX 3: OASIS AND HER SUMMARY FORMS

OASIS ID: archaeol6-136455

Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report Former Moorfields School site, Bunhill Row, London, EC1
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Southern Housing Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Former Moorfields School, Bunhill Row, London, EC1. Five trenches were excavated across the site. Natural terrace gravels were recorded between 14.30m OD (Trench 3) and 15.78m OD (Trench 4), with a thin capping of brickearth surviving to 15.77m OD in Trench 2. The earliest activity identified on the site dates to the late 15th-16th centuries and includes a series of large quarry pits, backfilled with domestic refuse and sealed by dump deposits indicating efforts to reclaim the site from Moorfields Marsh. Seventeenth century activity includes further pitting and the importation of thick deposits of soil which attest to large-scale efforts to reclaim the site. Little activity of 18th century date was identified though a series of 19th century concrete and brick foundations and backfilled basements attests to the built-up nature of the site by this time.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2012 End: 10-10-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MFS12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5650 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	QUARRY Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	LAND RECLAMATION Medieval
Monument type	LAND RECLAMATION Post Medieval
Monument type	REFUSE PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval

Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches'',''Targeted Trenches''
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON ISLINGTON FINSBURY Former Moorfields School, Bunhill Row
Postcode	EC1
Study area	0.54 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 326 823 51 0 51 31 24 N 000 05 18 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.30m Max: 15.78m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Diccon Hart
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Glass'',''Industrial''
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Glass'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Digital Media available	''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Industrial'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Correspondence'',''Matrices'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'','' Unpublished Text''
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report Former Moorfields School site, Bunhill Row, London, EC1
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Hart, D
Other bibliographic details	2012225
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	A4 bound report
Entered by	D Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 October 2012

HER Summary Form

Site Code	MFS12					
Identification Name and Address	Former Moorfields School, Bunhill Row, London					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Islington					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 532605 182315					
Geology	Hackney Gravel Member over London Clay Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5650					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 01-10.10.12	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Diccon Hart					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	**MED** ✓	**PM** ✓	**Other** ✓ **Modern**		

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Southern Housing Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Former Moorfields School, Bunhill Row, London, EC1.

Five trenches were excavated across the site. Natural terrace gravels were recorded between 14.30m OD (Trench 3) and 15.78m OD (Trench 4), with a thin capping of brickearth surviving to 15.77m OD in Trench 2.

The earliest activity identified on the site dates to the late 15th-16th centuries and includes a series of large quarry pits, backfilled with domestic refuse and sealed by dump deposits indicating efforts to reclaim the site from Moorfields Marsh. Seventeenth century activity includes further pitting and the importation of thick deposits of soil which attest to large-scale efforts to reclaim the site. Little activity of 18th century date was identified though a series of 19th century concrete and brick foundations and backfilled basements attests to the built-up nature of the site by this time.