
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**15 GARRETT STREET, ISLINGTON,
LONDON, EC1Y 0TU**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 3231 8231	Report No: 4226
District: London Borough of Islington	Site Code: GTS 12
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4086
Signed:	Date: January 2013

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION***
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 METHODOLOGY***
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 DISCUSSION***
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)***
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS***
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS***

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	15 Garrett Street, Islington, London EC1Y 0TU		
<p><i>In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 15 Garrett Street, Islington, London EC1Y 0TU (NGR TQ 3231 8231). The evaluation was commissioned by City & Thames Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site for residential use.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area and had a potential for post-medieval and/or earlier remains. The northern end of the site formed the southern part of the Goat Brewhouse, the original brewery of Samuel Whitbread, and was later extended by subsequent occupants.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed two brick circular features related to the brewery. One of the features was probably a post-medieval soakaway. The second feature was probably a mash tub. The evaluation also revealed deep deposits of post-medieval and modern made ground. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery were found.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	12, 17-21/12/2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	4086	Site code	GTS 12
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Archaeological Priority Area		
Current land use	Disused commercial property (demolished) and car parking		
Planned development	Mixed residential, commercial and live/work premises		
Main features (+dates)	Post-medieval soakaway and mash tub		
Significant finds (+dates)	Two residual sherds of medieval pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	London Borough of	Islington
HER/ SMR for area	Greater London HER		
Post code (if known)	EC1Y 0TU		
Area of site	1075m ²		
NGR	TQ 3231 8231		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.68m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	HCC HEU		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	City & Thames Group		
Full title	15 Garrett Street, Islington, London EC1Y 0TU: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	4226		
Date (of report)	January 2013		

15 GARRETT STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, EC1Y 0TU AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 15 Garrett Street, Islington, London EC1Y 0TU (NGR TQ 3231 8231). The evaluation was commissioned by City & Thames Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site for residential use.

The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area and had a potential for post-medieval and/or earlier remains. The northern end of the site formed the southern part of the Goat Brewhouse, the original brewery of Samuel Whitbread, and was later extended by subsequent occupants.

In the event the evaluation revealed two brick circular features related to the brewery. One of the features was probably a post-medieval soakaway. The second feature was probably a mash tub. The evaluation also revealed deep deposits of post-medieval and modern made ground. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery were found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 15 Garrett Street, Islington, London EC1Y 0TU (NGR TQ 3231 8231; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by City & Thames Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site for residential use (LB Islington Planning Ref. P041999).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a requirement of the local planning authority as advised by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; archaeological advisors to LB Islington) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 02/11/2010) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the EH (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the post-

medieval activity associated with the brewery which used to be located on the site and/or to identify any evidence of medieval or earlier activity.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in the southern part of the London Borough of Islington, just to the north of the City, in the St Luke's area (Fig. 1). No.15 lies on the north-western side of Garrett Street. The site is enclosed to the north-west by Nos. 88 & 90 Old Street, and to the north-east by Nos. 191 – 207 Whitecross Street.

2.2 The site occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land covering an area of 1075m² (Fig. 2). It was until recently occupied by buildings used as a tie factory with an open yard area in its southern part. At the time of the evaluation the buildings had just been demolished and the site cleared.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies within an urban location, to the north of the City of London (Fig. 1), and c.1.6km north of the River Thames. It is located on relatively flat land which rises very gradually towards the north and is at a height of c.68m AOD.

3.2 The site is located on geology of London Clay, but given the urban location of the site its soil types remain unsurveyed (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Variable deposits of terrace gravels/brickearth overlie the London Clay in this part of the Thames terrace. A trial pit geotechnical investigation revealed made ground deposits to a depth of at least 2.60m (LBH Wembley 1997).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the site has been prepared by AS (Tweedie 2010). Its summary:

The location shows sparse evidence of archaeological remains prior to the medieval period, although it lies to the south of Old Street, an important Roman road. The northern end of the site formed the southern part of the Goat Brewhouse, the original brewery of Samuel Whitbread, and was later extended by subsequent occupants. The buildings were also later occupied by a Salvation Army Hostel and waste paper and rag warehouse. During World War Two a bomb destroyed the building at the southern end of the site. Previous excavations to the west of the site at 5 Garrett Street, and a limited geotechnical investigation suggest the likelihood of deep archaeological deposits including garden soils and dump layers.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by EH GLAAS. The location of Trench 2 was slightly modified to accommodate the trench within the limited available space on the site. Trench 1 measured 7 x 1.60m and Trench 2 measured 16 x 1.60m. For safety reasons trenches were stepped (1m on each side). The initial removal of concrete floors present across the site was also monitored prior to the excavation of the trial trenches.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 3-4)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 6): west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 67.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1018	Levelling layer originally below modern concrete floor. Dark yellow, loose, sand.
0.19 – 0.50m	L1019	Modern made ground. Light to mid grey, loose, sand with frequent CBM fragments and rubbish.
0.50 – 1.20m	L1025	Modern made ground. Mid grey, loose, sand with moderate CBM fragments and small stones.
1.20 – 1.68m	L1008	Dark grey, compact, sandy silt.
1.68 – 2.67m	L1009	Mid to dark grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional CBM fragments.
2.67m+	L1011	Natural dark yellow and green, compact, clay.

Description: Trench 1 contained the remains of possible brewhouse feature M1020.

M1020 was a circular feature (1.60m in diameter, 1.40m+ deep; DP 4-5) in a poor state of preservation, and it was located in the eastern end of the trench. It was constructed of mostly halves of dark red bricks (0.10-0.12 x 0.11 x 0.065m) bonded with sparse yellow sandy mortar. A single line of bricks formed a circular in plan feature which may have had a shape of a cylinder/tube. The bricks exhibited signs of having been exposed to high temperatures on the inner side of M1020. Two backfill deposits were present within the feature. The upper fill, L1021, was a light grey, loose, sand with frequent brick fragments, likely from the structure of M1020. The lower fill, L1022, was a dark grey, friable, sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the interior of M1020. The feature may have been associated with the brewing activity on the site, for example, a mash tub.

Modern foundations were also present within the trench including F1026, a deep cut for a pile located just to the north of the trench (DP 6).

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 7-8)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 16): west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 67.89m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Modern made ground. Light grey, loose, sand with frequent CBM fragments and rubbish.
0.32 – 0.80m	L1002	Modern made ground. Mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.80 – 0.97m	L1003	Light to mid grey, friable, sandy silt.
0.97– 1.14m	L1004	Made ground. Light grey, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM fragments.
1.14 – 1.34m	L1005	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, silty sand.
1.34 – 1.55m	L1006	Light grey, friable, sand with frequent CBM fragments and chalk.
1.55 – 1.66m	L1007	White, friable, chalk.
1.66 – 2.25m	L1008	As above, Tr. 1.
2.25 – 3.20m	L1009	As above, Tr. 1.
3.20 – 3.45m	L1010	Mid greenish grey, compact, silty sand.
3.45m+	L1011	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: A possible soakway (M1012), drain (M1013) and wall (M1014) were revealed within the trench.

M1012 was a structure located in the eastern end of the trench and present just below a modern floor and made ground (c.0.50m below original floor level). It was circular in plan and domed (2.90m in diameter, 3.50m+ deep; DP 9-13) and tied with Wall M1014. The feature had an opening on the top covering for a quarter of the dome, located in the south-western part of the feature. The dome was constructed using mid red bricks (0.235 x 0.110 x 0.065m) bonded with concrete-like light grey mortar. The lower part of the wall visible close to the bottom of the trench was constructed with yellow, sandy mortar. The arches of the opening seemed to be an alteration to the original form which may have initially been smaller. Bricks used to build the opening measured 0.220 x 0.105 x 0.065m and were bonded with creamy, sandy mortar. M1012 was post-medieval and likely a soakway. The wall on the western side of the opening had been previously breached to accommodate a pipe which led from the north-western part of the site into the feature. This alteration was likely modern.

Wall M1014 was orientated north-east/south-west and located on the southern side of M1012. It was constructed with similar materials as the soakway which was tied to the wall. The full dimensions of the wall are unknown as it extended beyond the trench; it was at least 1m deep. In the eastern end of the trench M1014 had two ledges, each c.0.04m (DP 14).

Drain M1013 was present c. 2m to the south-west of the soakway and was recorded only in the southern section of the trench (DP 15). Due to safety reasons it could not be closely examined. It was present c. 2m below ground level and measured c. 0.35 x 0.20m. It was constructed of red bricks bonded

with light grey mortar and was a channel possibly orientated north-east/south-west. It is likely that not much more of the feature survived as a modern manhole was visible above M1013 immediately to the south of the trench.

The remains of a modern (20th century) wall M1001 (0.44 x 0.39m; DP 16) were also present in the western end of the trench.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds with the exception of Drain M1013 which was located in a deep inaccessible part of the Trench 2.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was modern made ground which contained large amounts of CBM (1.20 – 1.50m thick). Post-medieval deposits of made ground (principally L1008, L1009 and L1010) were also recorded (1.20 – 1.65m).

8.2 The natural clay, L10011, was present at 2.60 – 3.50m below existing ground level and comprised a dark yellow and green, compact, clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for post-medieval remains related to the original Whitbread brewery, dating from the late 17th century. The site may also have contained remains of an earlier date.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed features likely associated with the brewery, for example, Soakway M1012 and Wall M1014. Circular feature M1020 may have been a kiln or mash tub.

9.3 Thick deposits of made ground were recorded and these contained two residual medieval pottery (Pottery Report below). The site seems to have been undeveloped until the brewery was established and thereafter extended from the late 17th and 18th century.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank City & Thames Group for their co-operation and funding of the evaluation, and the main contractor Ethos Construction for their assistance on site (in particular Mr Niten Mistry and Mr Anthony Rothwell). AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of GML Architects.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kim Stabler and Mr Adam Single of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

English Heritage (London Region) 1998, *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994, (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. IfA, Reading

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

Tweedie, H 2010, *15 Garrett Street, London Borough of Islington, Greater London, EC1Y 0TU. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. AS unpublished report No 3649

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

HER	NGR TQ	Description
Prehistoric (pre AD 43)		
MLO1536	3250 8250	Findspot: Handaxe, now in the museum of London
MLO14989	3224 8182	Findspot: Socketed Bronze Age axe with side loop from the late Bronze Age
MLO418	325 824	Findspot; Socketed Iron Spearhead
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
MLO315	3220 8250	Possible Line of a Roman Road.
MLO24781	3207 8206	A possible road drainage ditch containing residual human bone, and pottery and tile dated to the 1st-3rd century was revealed during an excavation in 1990.
MLO331	3265 8245	Findspot; Coin of the Roman Emperor Nero (54-68 AD) found in 1941.
Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)		
MLO74062	3215 8242	15 – 29 Seward Street; Evaluation revealed mounded dump deposits up to 2.7m thick overlying natural brickearth and containing well preserved organic remains. These contain late medieval pottery, copper, iron and leather objects.
MLO63137	3226 8227	76-78 Old Street; Test pit survey. One pit which was dug down to natural revealed medieval stratigraphy above the brickearth and below post-medieval dumping (082935).
MLO44587	321 823	Charterhouse Square; the Charterhouse Orchard was to the north and east of the Great Cloister, beyond the gardens.
MLO56764	322 822	Charterhouse Square; Excavation of a number of small cuttings in 1944 revealed the line of the church walls and also those of the chapels. It found that the walls were in some cases continuous with the walls of the Great Cloister. The lower part of the walls of the Tower and Chapel Court as it runs south are of one build. Excavations to the west of the church showed that the church foundations had two projections westwards into Masters Court.
MLO38504	322 822	Charterhouse Square; Chapel built just after the Plague cemetery was established. It was used as a hermitage for a while, and then formed the nucleus of the site for the later Charterhouse.
MLO1514	3225 8215	Golden Lane; Site of a medieval tenement first mentioned in 1415. Owned by Henry Rokult, alias Henry Lynch. He also owned The Swan on the Hoop in Holborn.
MLO17507	3230 8240	Possible site of medieval St Lukes Manor House. Now the site of St Lukes Church.
MLO98393	32429 82371	122-128 Old Street; Post medieval enclosures used for agriculture or penning stock were discovered during an archaeological evaluation by the Museum of London

		Archaeology Service at 122-128 Old Street. The structures were recorded across the site through evidence of post holes and stake holes. The structures may have been used for storage, relating to agricultural or pastoral use of the land. One example showed evidence of trampled ground suggesting that it was a stock enclosure. Another showed some evidence for a roof. There was a concentration of stake holes in some areas, suggesting seasonal rebuilding and a number of phases of construction. The structures were dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries, based on pottery and ceramic building material recovered. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2007 revealing further post medieval deposits were observed that reflected earlier results. No further evidence of medieval activity was found.
Post-medieval / Early modern (AD 1500 – 1900)		
MLO24823	3221 8228	125 Golden Lane; Archaeological Evaluation; Found a block of dressed sandstone, pottery provisionally dated as Tudor, and a post-medieval yellow glazed tile.
MLO74063	3215 8242	15-29 Seward Street; Evaluation recorded C18th levelling layers and garden soil were recorded.
MLO74064	3215 8242	15- 29 Seward Street; Evaluation recorded C18th pits
MLO74065	3215 8242	15-29 Seward Street; Evaluation. A 19th century brick and granite set yard surface was recorded
MLO6207	3263 8244	School formerly had two 17 th century lead statues of a boy and girl in niches, now moved to Radnor Street.
MLO62751	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; Evaluation. A large C17 quarry pit was sampled, the bottom of which contained residual medieval pottery and one Roman pot sherd. The quarry backfill was cut by numerous features and structures, including wells, walls, pits, cellars, and a drain, all of which were of post-medieval date.
MLO62754	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; Evaluation An C18 well was recorded, the fill of which contained prestige imported porcelain and tin glazed wares. Thought to be within St Luke's Workhouse.
MLO62755	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; An C18 pit was recorded, believed to be contemporary with the well.
MLO62756	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; Evaluation. Numerous walls were recorded during the investigations, some of which were undoubtedly C18, other definitely C19.
MLO62757	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; Evaluation. Numerous features and structures were recorded cut into a C17 quarry, including two C19 cellars.
MLO62758	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; evaluation. Numerous features and structures were recorded cut into a C17 quarry, including a post-medieval drain.
MLO75749	3225 8227	5 Garrett Street; Six of the test pits produced roughly the same homogenous dumped deposit of dark brown loose sandy silt, with frequent animal bone fragments, oyster shell, ceramic tile fragments, pottery sherds and some brickearth flecks. In one testpit the sequence was investigated to the natural. The dumped deposit was dated by its Tudor pottery, polychrome delftware tile and clay pipe fragments, to the post-medieval period AD 1550-1700. It seems to be late-medieval to post-medieval garden soil sealing possibly reworked brickearth. No

		finds or features earlier than late medieval were uncovered.
MLO76037	3225 8227	5 Garrett Street; Natural ground was not observed, and the highest survival of archaeological deposits occurred at 18.52 metres OD. These were garden soils dating back to the late medieval and early post medieval periods. The maximum thickness of this deposit was 1.7m at the limit of excavation.
MLO1444	3250 8255	58-66 Bath Street; Site of post-medieval Girdlers Almshouses.
MLO22997	3251 8260	58-66 Bath Street; A hospital that was built adjacent to the pest house, almshouses and infirmary founded in 1716 for the welfare of poor French Huguenots. Moved to a new site on Victoria Park Road in c.1865.
MLO11971	3255 8255	58-66 Bath Street; 17 th century Almshouses founded by Edward Alleyn in 1620. In 1621 they housed three men and seven women. They were rebuilt in 1707 and again in 1874 to a design by TJ Hill and comprised 22 flats. In 1964 the block was demolished.
MLO75985	325 824	68 Old Street; The site of 68 Old Street was first developed in the late 16th or 17th century: the exact size and form of the building(s) of this period is undetermined. The site and surrounding area were subject to extensive redevelopment in the mid-late 19th century: from the historical and structural evidence, the recently demolished building on the site appears to date from this period. It was a brick-built terrace structure of four storeys and a cellar, beneath a mansard roof, with a small enclosed yard to the rear. From the available evidence, the building was subject to significant alteration in recent years, notably the replacement of the roof with modern materials, and rebuilding of the street frontage. Very little remained of the original interior.
MLO63138	3226 8227	76-78 Old Street; Test pit survey. Post medieval dumping noted in several of the pits may be related to the removal of waste from the City after the Great Fire of 1666.
MLO25718	3250 8230	Banner Street; Site of Quaker burial ground shown on A-Z of Regency London.
MLO1462	3235 8215	Fortune Street; The Fortune Theatre. The first Fortune, a square timber structure, was built by Peter Street for Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn in 1600 and burnt down in 1621. At the time, Henslowe and Alleyn were ending their association with the Rose in Southwark probably due to the competition from the Globe, but they cite the decay of the Rose and the difficulty of travelling to Bankside in the winter as their primary reasons for wishing to move N of the City. The cost of Henslowe's renewed lease on the Rose may have been a contributory factor. The second Fortune, a round brick structure, was built in 1622/3, partially demolished in 1649 and completely pulled down by c.1662. The approximate location may be inferred from the leases. The Fortune is hugely important for a number of reasons, principally the references to the Globe in the contract for the 1600 construction and that it was built for Henslowe and Alleyn.
MLO25715	3230 8215	East of Golden Lane; Site of Thomas' burial ground shown on the A-Z of Regency London between Golden Lane and Whitecross Street.
MLO24782	3207 8206	A series of post-medieval dumped layers with a related ditch,

		group of pits, two brick-lined cesspits, a wall and a very large pit were located during an excavation in 1990.
MLO67578	3255 8252	Old Street; Observations by Ian Grainger for Museum of London Archaeology Service in response to a request from the Metropolitan Police, July'96; no site code. Human bones associated with the graveyard of St Lukes Hospital for Lunatics were found whilst excavating a service trench. These comprised a number of long bones and skull fragments from at least 10 individuals. These were not part of an in-situ burial or burials but rather a charnel deposit. The remains were in a matrix of dark brown sandy-silt which contained a few fragments of peg-tile, 17th century-18th brick fragments and 19th century white earthenware pottery with no obvious modern inclusions.
MLO75738	32320 82414	The area surrounding the Church of St Luke was used as a cemetery during the lifetime of the church between 1711 and closure sometime in the late 19th century. Over a 1000 burials were cleared from the cemetery and the crypts in 2000. A total of 1052 burials were recorded and removed, of which 336 were named individuals. A skeletal sample of 890 was divided into high and low resolution samples. The high resulting sample of 164 named individuals were fully recorded, the remainder received basic recording. Initial DNA sampling had poor results which is likely to be a result of the use of lead coffins.
MLO60670	3242 8237	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. Most of the site (a garage and filling station) had been destroyed by basements and petrol tanks. The depth of the latter was not known, but if less than 3m, deposits may have survived. A 17th century landfill dump was recorded along the east of the site; this is part of an extensive area of landfill, which the assessment report states is best studied on an inter-site level. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2006. A single evaluation trench revealed evidence of a series of intercutting pits dated to the 17th century truncated earlier the enclosures. The pits were overlain by landfill of late 17th to early 18th century. A 17th to 18th century cellar wall survived above underpinning associated with a 20th century basement. A single wall, oriented north-south, survived above modern underpinning. No evidence of any returns of this wall were observed. Cartographic evidence suggests that the wall may belong to properties on the site during the 17th or 18th century. There was no evidence to suggest that further walls survived elsewhere on the site. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2007. Further post medieval deposits were observed that reflected earlier results. No further evidence of medieval activity was found.
MLO70990	3210 8250	Peartree Street; Brick Lane Gas Works (The Great Gas Manufactory) was built by the Gas, Light and Coke Co between 1812 and 1815. This is one of the earliest gas works in the world and was the best known and most visited in the world before 1830. Most of the early technology of the industry was developed here including the means by which to commercially produce and distribute coal gas. The works was

		closed for manufacture in 1871 and has been used as a depot ever since.
MLO7153	3252 8228	Tomb recorded within the recreation ground. The site lies adjacent to the Society of Friends Memorial Buildings.
MLO69134	3240 8230	This burial ground is mentioned in Meller's text as being located on Roscoe St near Bunhill Fields. It is thought to date from the 1660s and was in use until 1855. Part of it is now a recreation ground laid out in 1965 and part overrun by road widening. Some 5,000 bodies from here were reinterred in Bunhill.
MLO398	320 824	Site of a 19 th century copy of the 1642 Civil War defences.
MLO68887	3258 8256	St Lukes Estate; Watching brief recorded post-medieval walls.
MLO68888	3258 8256	St Luke's Estate; Human remains associated with St Luke's poor burial ground were recorded.
MLO66615	3240 8210	Whitecross Street; Trial excavations in 1976 found C15th dumps.
MLO70879	3234 8214	Whitecross Street; Holmes says that this was called 'upper churchyard' of St Giles, and was first used in 1636. It was very much overcrowded, the fees being low. By 1896, only a very small courtyard remained.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1009		2	Made Ground	16th-17th	(5) 140g	172	490	Fe. Frag (1) - 34g O. Shell - 344g
1010		2	Layer				15	O. Shell - 53g
1015		2	Backfill Layer					Clay Pipe Bowl (1) - 6g Clay Pipe Stem (3) - 15g
1016		2	Backfill Inside [1012] (Brewing feature/tank, structural sample)					Cu. Alloy Frag (1) - 2g Fe. Frag (1) - 69g

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

POTTERY

By Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 5 sherds weighing 135g from made ground L1009. Two sherds with fairly coarse grey cores and dull red-brown surfaces are residual medieval London-type wares. One has vestiges of abraded green glaze on the external surface the other is a thin sherd with clear glaze on both surfaces and may be a late London-type.

Two sherds of green glazed Border ware are present. One is a flanged rim to a wide bowl with internal glaze and external splash glaze; there is also sooting on the outside surface. The second sherd is a lower body sherd leading to a base angle. It has internal green glaze with slight corrugations and external sooting and is probably from a tripod pipkin. These forms cannot be closely dated but would suit a 17th century date. The final sherd is in a salmon pink fabric containing occasional rounded red iron inclusions, and has internal clear glaze and is probably a red Border ware which has a wide variation in colour. These were produced between the late 16th and 18th centuries.

Key:

LONS: London-type ware 1180-1500

BORDG: Green-glazed Border ware 1559-1700

RBOR: Red Border ware 1580-1800

Feature	Description	Trench	Quantity	Date	Comment
1009	Made Ground	2	2x95g BORDG 1x13g RBOR 2x27g LONS	late 16 th - 17 th	BORDG: flanged rim to wide bowl; body/base angle to cooking vessel such as a pipkin

Bibliography

Pearce, V., Vince, A., and Jenner, M. 1985 *A Dated-Type Series London Medieval Pottery Part 2: London-type ware* London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Special Paper No. 6

Pearce, J. *Border Wares Post-medieval Pottery in London, 1500-1700* London: HMSO

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

By Andrew Peachey

Made Ground L1009 contained four fragments (172g) of medieval to Tudor peg tile. The peg tile is approximately 12mm thick with tapering circular peg holes, creased surfaces and irregular knife-trimmed edges. The peg tile was manufactured in a fabric with red-brown to orange brown surfaces and either an oxidised red or reduced dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common poorly-sorted quartz and sparse black iron rich grains (both 0.1-0.5mm) with sparse fine mica. This type of peg tile in a relatively sandy fabric appears to have been in use in London from the mid to late 13th century and may have continued into the Tudor period when it was superseded by more regular peg tiles in finer sandy fabrics.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. View from Garrett Street.
Looking west-north-west.



DP 2. The site during a clearance. Looking
south-east.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking west-north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



DP 5. Possible brewhouse feature M1020.
Looking south-east.



DP 6. Trench 1, west end. Sample section
1A. Looking north-west.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north-north-east.



DP 8. Trench 2. Looking north-east.



DP 9. Soakway M1012. Looking north-north-east.



DP 10. Soakway M1012. Looking north-west.



DP 11. Soakway M1012. Looking north-east.



DP 12. Soakway M1012. Looking south-east.



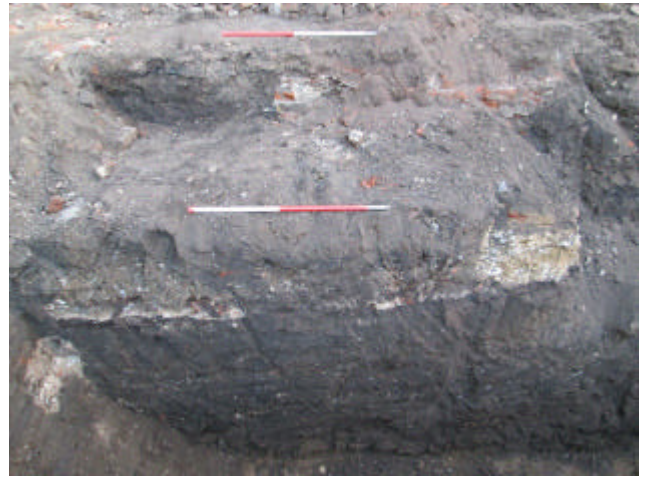
DP 13. Soakway M1012. Looking east-north-east.



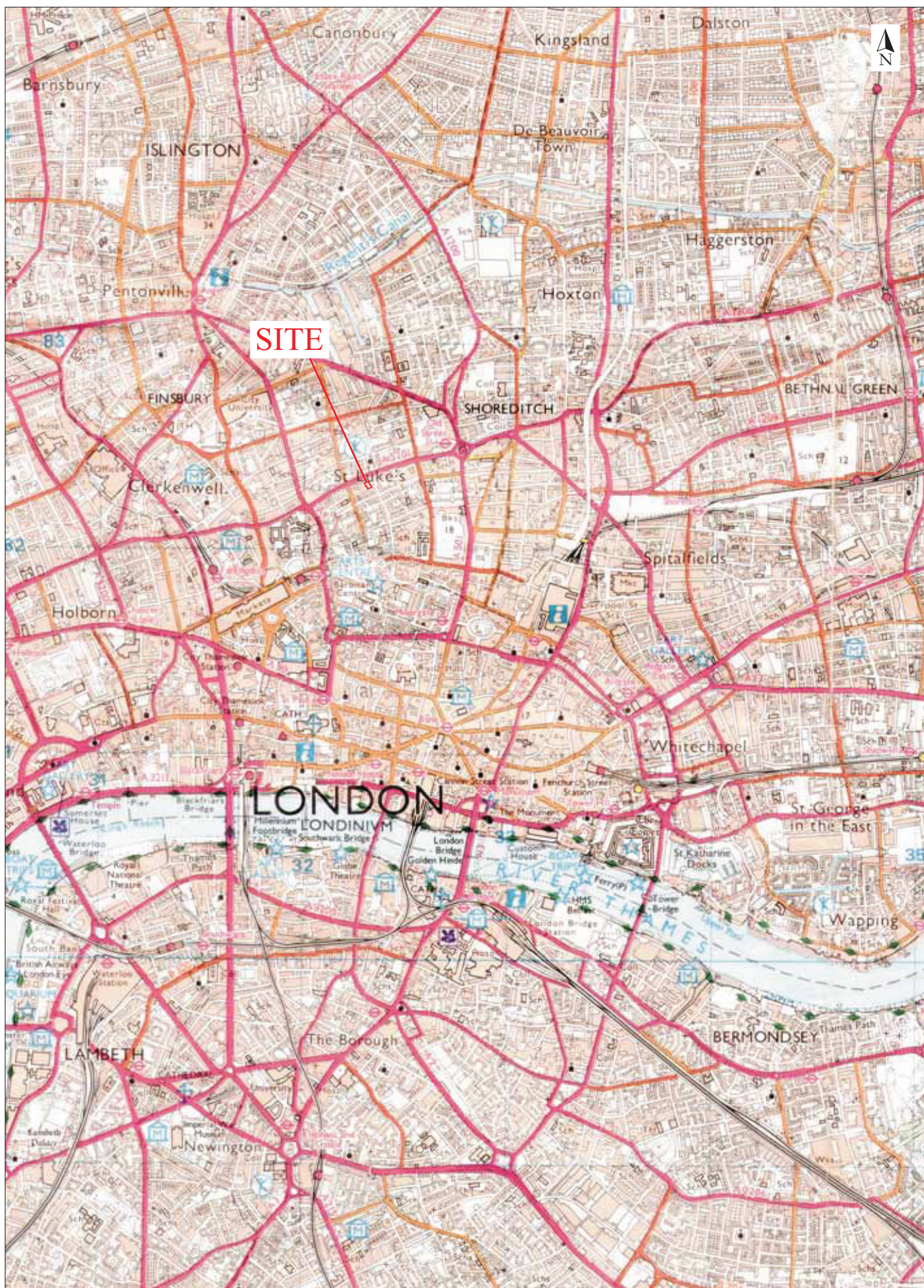
DP 14. Wall M1014. Looking south-east.



DP 15. Drain M1013. Looking south-east.

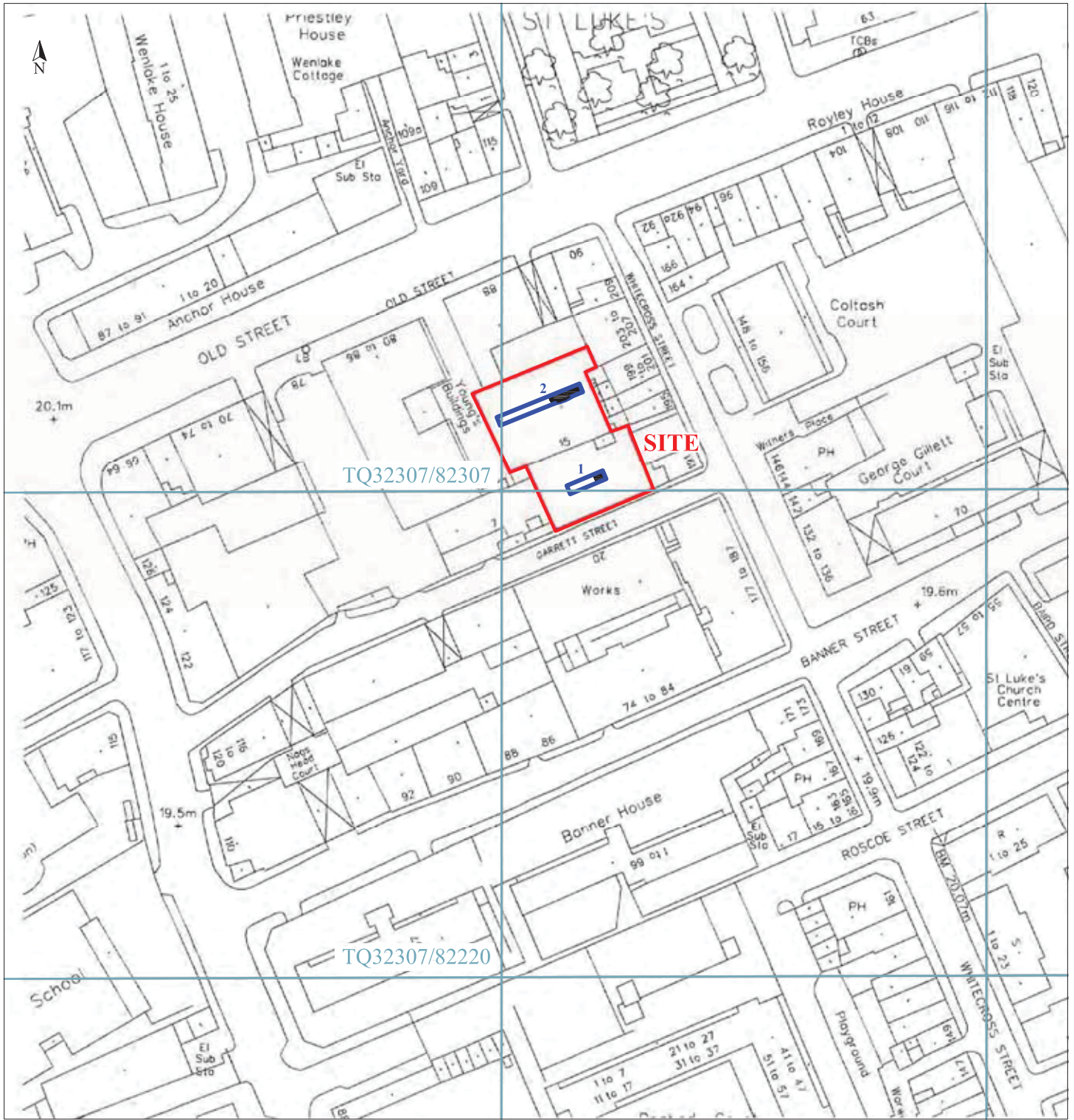


DP 16. Trench 2, west end. Sample section 2A. Looking north-west.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

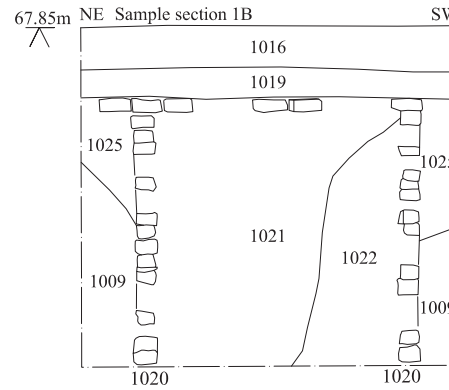
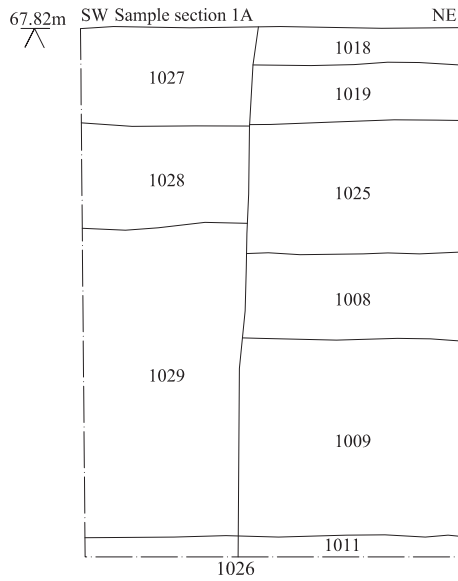
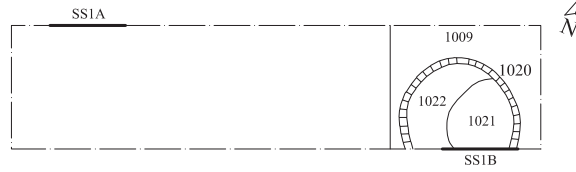
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



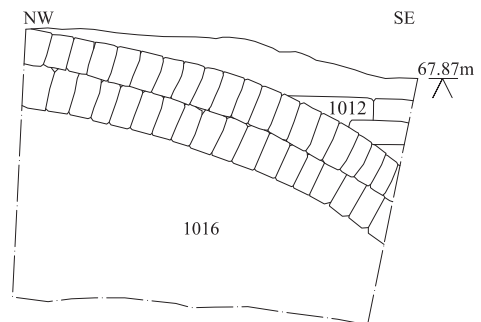
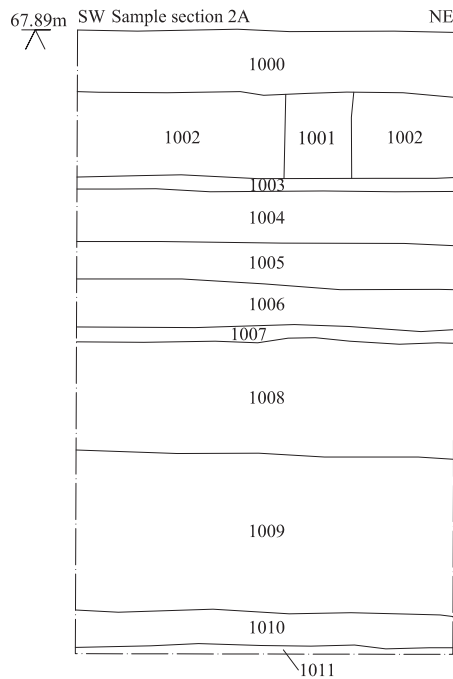
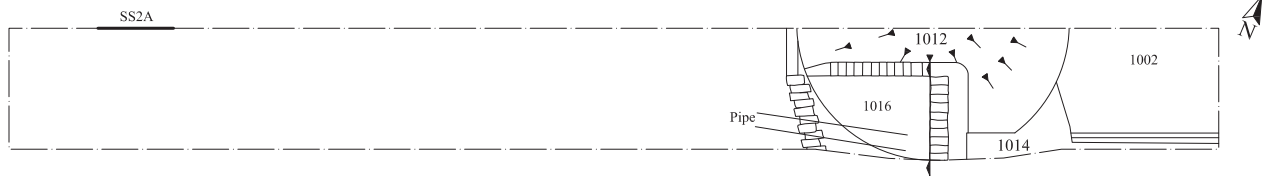
0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

Trench 1



Trench 2



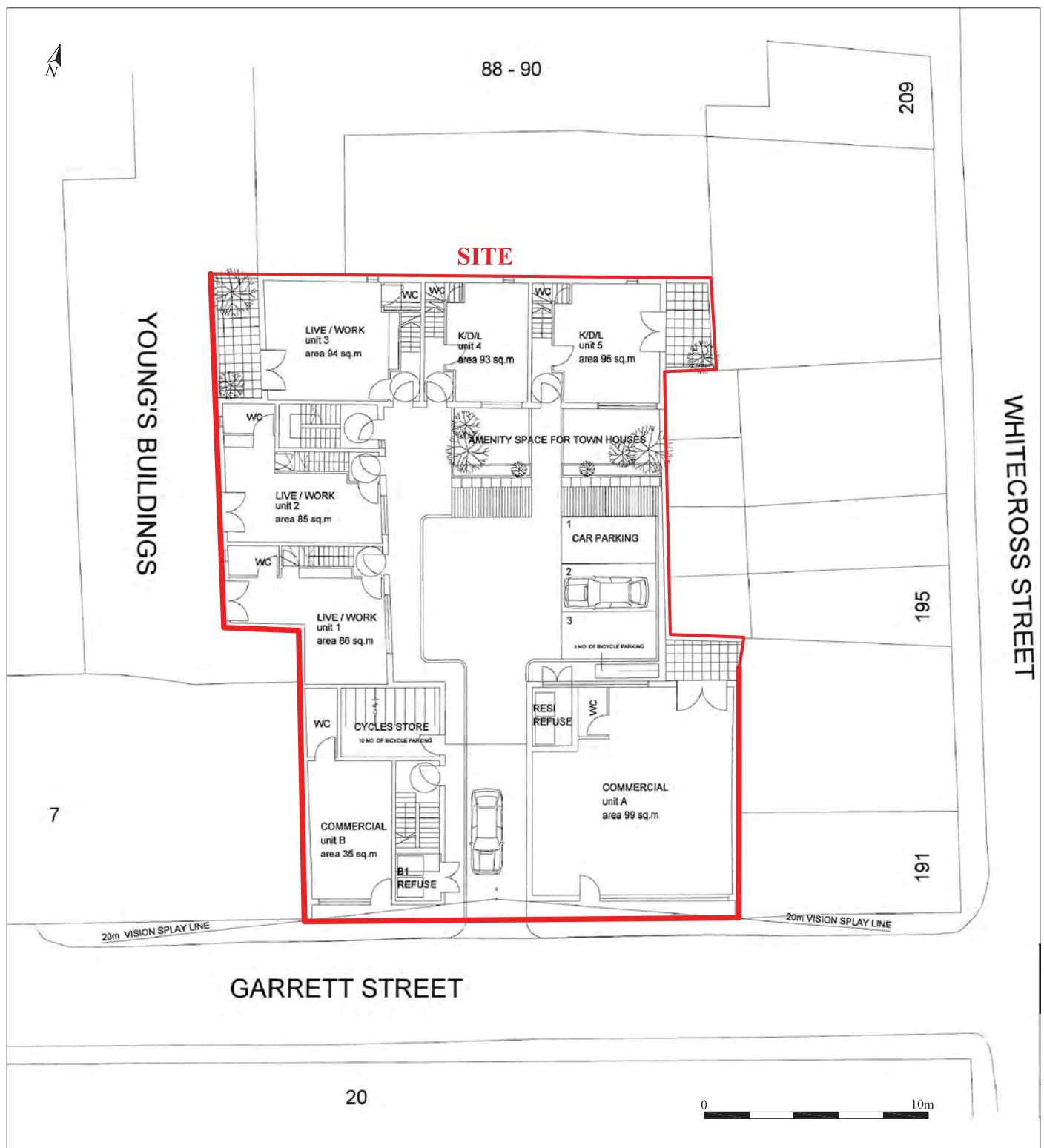
0 1:20 Sections only 1m

0 1:100 Plans only 5m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4