



LAG 07/471

60-61 MARK LANE / 4-7 HART STREET
London
EC3

City of London

An archaeological post-excavation assessment

March 2008

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March 2008

Site Code: HML07
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Executive Summary

This report has been commissioned by Ian Springford Architects on behalf of their client, Apex Hotels, in order to set out the results of the excavation and watching brief carried out at 60-61 Mark Lane and 4-7 Hart Street, London EC3.

Archaeological excavation was carried out on a new lift pit and pumping station pit and drainage runs was monitored and recorded between 5th November 2007 and 12th November 2007.

Archaeological deposits and features, consisting of a Roman pit and an 18th-century cesspit, which had been heavily truncated by Victorian foundations, were excavated in the lift/pump station pit. A medieval or earlier deposit and two medieval chalk foundations were observed during the watching brief for the drainage runs. The highest survival of archaeological deposits occurred at 9.86m OD.

The archaeological investigation has provided evidence for the presence of archaeological remains of limited local significance on the site and demonstrated that similar remains may survive elsewhere on the site, unaffected by the present development.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

The excavation took place at 60-61 Mark Lane/4-7 Hart Street London EC3, hereafter called 'the site'. The site is situated on the south side of Hart Street and the east side of Mark Lane. It is bounded to the north by 3 Hart Street and 62-63 Mark Lane, to the east by 8 Hart Street and St Olave's Churchyard, to the south by 55 Mark Lane and 1 Seething Lane and to the west by Mark Lane (see Fig 1). The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 533290 180820. 60-1 Mark Lane is a Grade II* Listed Building. The site does not lie in a Conservation Area as defined by the City of London.

The existing basement slabs lie at c. 10.10m OD to the south of the site and c. 10.70 m OD to the north. The thickness of the current basement slabs is a maximum of 400mm (as observed in Site Investigation test pits – Pitt, 2007). Modern ground level adjacent to the site lies at approximately 14.0m OD in Mark Lane.

1.2 The scope of the project

A watching brief/field evaluation in conjunction with geotechnical investigations was carried out in September 2007 and a *Watching Brief report* written on the results of this exercise (Pitt, 2007) which established the presence of archaeological deposits on the site. A *Method Statement* for the site was subsequently submitted to and approved by the City of London (Nielsen, 2007). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology and the historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential. This document informed the excavation and watching brief which was eventually carried out in order to mitigate the impacts of the development on archaeological remains.

The purpose of this document is to assess the archaeological significance of any findings made during the above works and to establish if further analysis and publication of the results is required in accordance with the guidance contained in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2, English Heritage, 1991) and to understand them in their wider context, whether local regional, national or international.

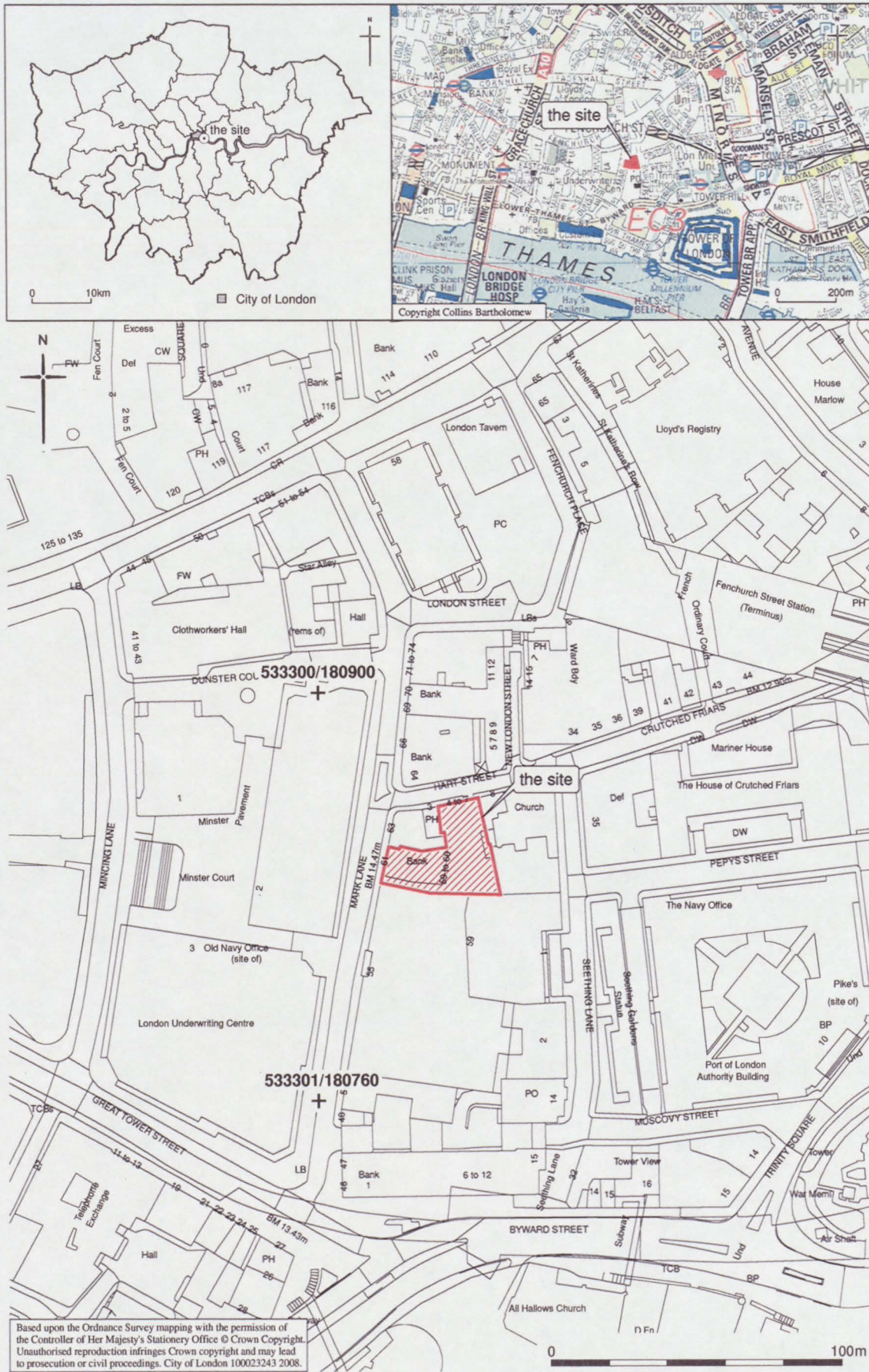


Fig 1 Location map

1.3 Circumstances and date of field work

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Method Statement* which formed the project design for the excavation (see Section 1.3, MoLAS, 2007).

The proposed development was granted planning consent on the 19th July 2007 (Application ref. No. 07/00398/FULL). Two archaeological conditions were attached to the consent:

9. Prior to and during any building, engineering or other operations hereby permitted, archaeological evaluation shall be carried out in order to compile archaeological records, and a timetable and scheme of such archaeological work shall be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority before any commencement of work.

REASON: To ensure that an opportunity is provided for the archaeology of the site to be considered and recorded in accordance with the following policy of the Unitary Development Plan 2002: ARC 1.

10. No development shall take place within the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall include details of any temporary works which may have an impact on the archaeology of the site.

REASON: In order to allow an opportunity for investigations to be made in an area where remains of archaeological interest are understood to exist in accordance with the following policies of the Unitary Development Plan 2002: ARC 2, ARC 3.

The method statement (Nielsen, 2007) and other details submitted in respect of these conditions were approved as planning reference 07/01048/MDC on the 17th October 2007. The method statement allowed for the controlled archaeological excavation of a lift pit and pumping station pit at the south end of the site, with a watching brief on drainage works extending north – south down the site.

These archaeological works were carried out between the 5th and the 12th of November 2007.

1.4 Organisation of the report

A *Post-excavation assessment and updated project design report* is defined as intended to 'sum up what is already known and what further work will be required to reach the goal of a well-argued presentation of the results of recording and analysis' (VI/1).

The principle underlying the concept of post-excavation assessment and updated project design were established by English Heritage in the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2), (1991). More recent GLAAS guidance has emphasised the need for this stage to be seen as 'brief and transitional', the document acting as a 'gateway' to further analysis and eventual publication (EH, GLAAS, 1999 VI/1)

This document details the work undertaken for the assessment of the archive (see Section 5). It compares initial observations with the original research aims (see Section 6.1), discusses the sites wider significance (see Section 7) and considers revised research aims (see Section 8.1). This phase of work relates to 'Phase 4, analysis and report preparation' in terms of MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991).

2 Historical and archaeological background

The historical and archaeological background to the site was discussed in the preceding *Method Statement* (Nielsen, 2007, section 1.4).

3 Original research aims

The research aims were formulated in the *Method Statement* (Nielsen 2007, section 2.3). All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

- What was the level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits identified?
- What are the latest deposits identified?
- Is there any evidence for the 'Lorteburn' tributary system on the site?
- What is the nature and date of deep-cut archaeological features which survive beneath the existing basement slab?
- What can Roman features indicate regarding the usage of the site in that period?
- Is there any direct or indirect evidence for the presence of an east - west Roman road crossing or near to the site? If so, can this be related to the main east-west road across the Roman city?
- Can medieval or post-medieval features be related to documentary or cartographic evidence for occupation of the site?
- What can the finds and environmental evidence tell in respect of economic activity, diet and habitat on the site?

4 Site sequence: statement on fieldwork

4.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and recording during the excavation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2007) and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

The lift pit and pumping station were initially broken out and cleared by the contractors, and subsequently excavated by MoLAS staff. The drainage runs were excavated by the contractors and monitored and recorded by MoLAS staff.

The locations of the areas of excavation were recorded by MoLAS offsetting from adjacent standing walls and plotted on to a Basement Survey (Drg. No. 2006426-10 Harley Haddow Consulting Engineers). This information was then plotted onto the OS grid. The heights of observations and/or archaeological remains were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum from the basement slab. Numbered contexts were allocated where appropriate.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code HML07 in the MoL archive.

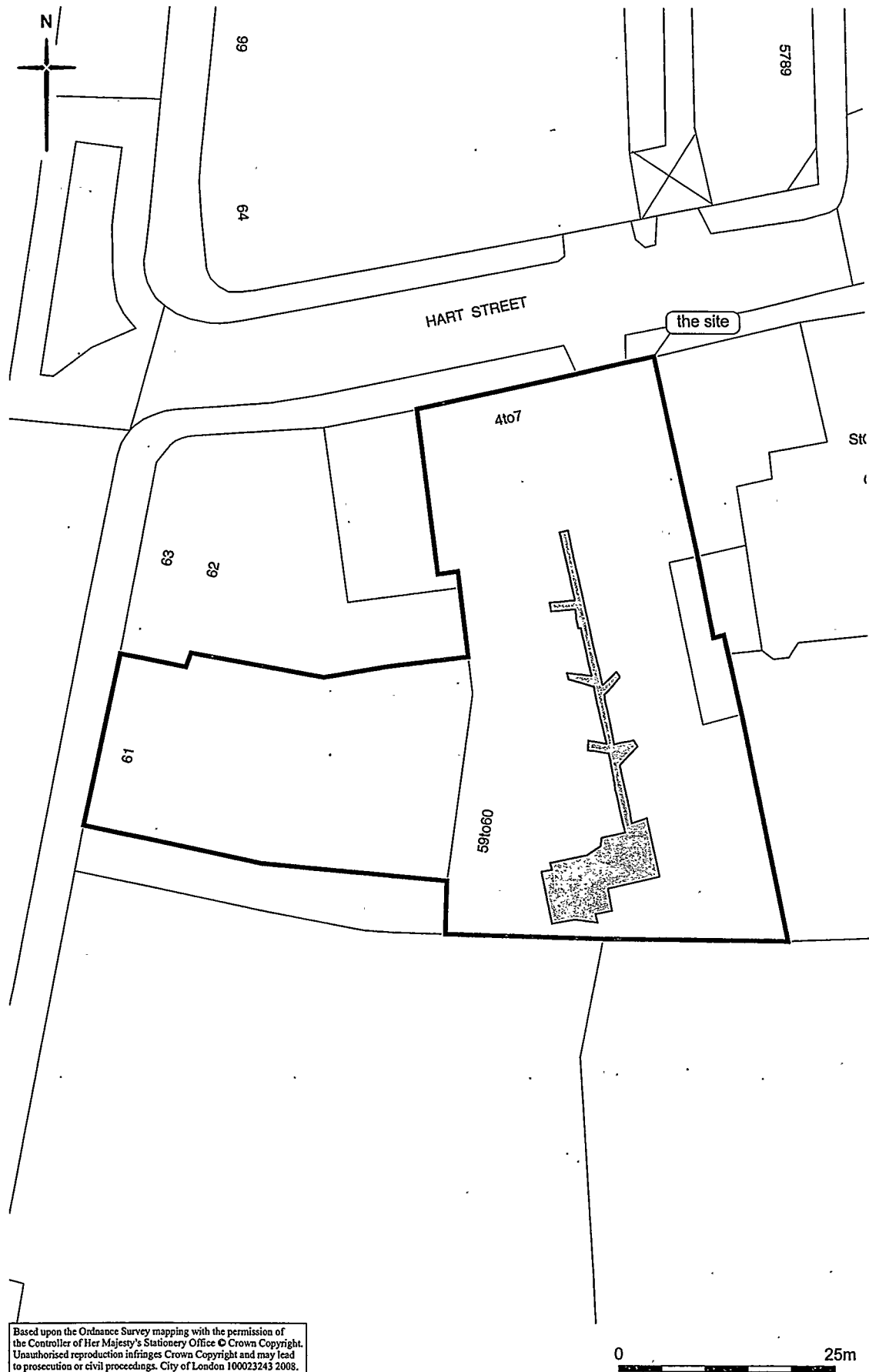
4.2 Results of the excavation

Two separate archaeological interventions were made over the site. These consisted of the excavation of the lift/pumping station pit and the watching brief on the drain run. For all areas of excavation see Fig 2.

4.2.1 Excavation Area - lift pit and pumping station pit

The excavation encountered heavily truncated natural light yellow sand at 9.54m OD [21]. Cutting into this natural material was a pit [15] which measured 1.10m by 0.46m and extended beyond the southern and western extents of the excavation (Fig 3). The pit had vertical sides and a flat base at 8.51m OD, the fill was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and oyster shell and also occasional pieces of animal bone and fragments of pegtile [10]. Pottery recovered from this feature dated to the 2nd–5th-century AD as well as several fragments of Roman brick and tile.

A possible cesspit [17] was located against the northern extent of the excavation, this measured 1.60m by 1.00m with vertical sides and was excavated down to 8.27m OD but continued below the formation level of the lift pit (Fig 3). The fill of this feature was a very dark grey, sandy silt with lenses of mid green cess, 0.60m thick, which was sealed by a later *c* 19th-century backfill, 0.31m thick, consisting of mid-greyish brown, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of brick, tile and oyster shell [16]. Pottery



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Fig 2 Trench location plan

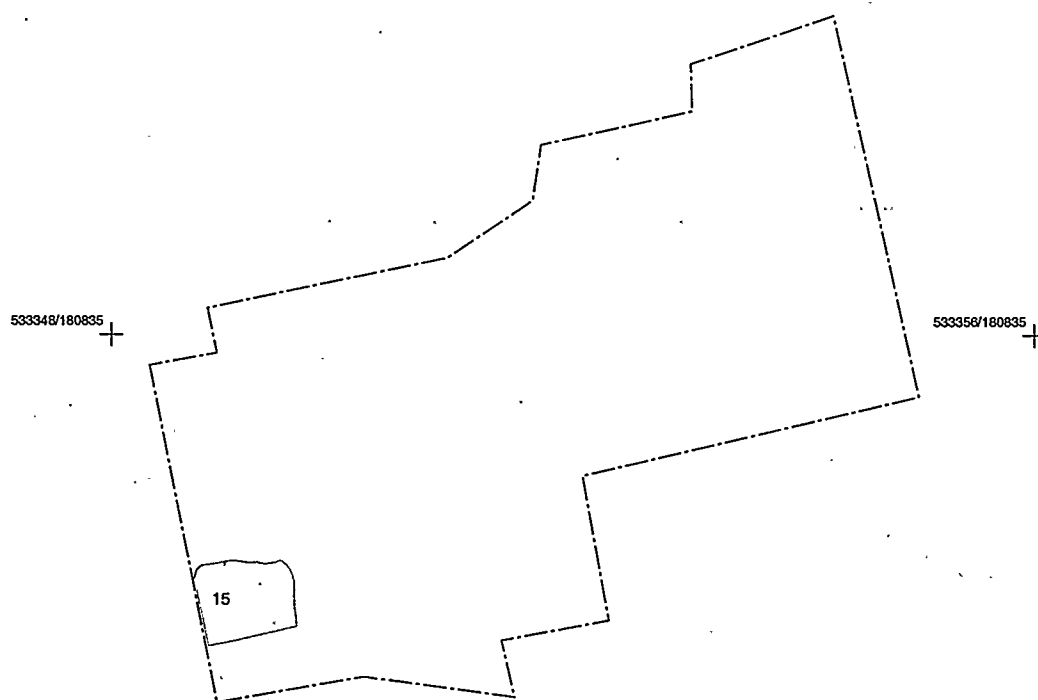


Fig 3 Lift pit/pumping station pit: Roman pit [15]

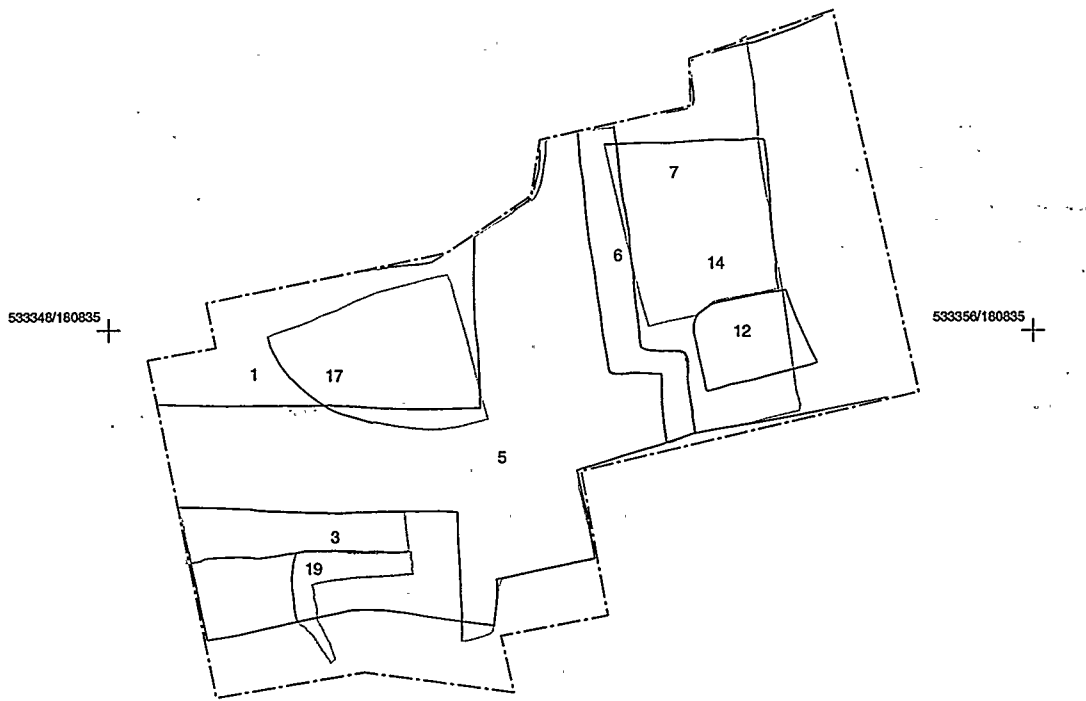


Fig 4 Lift pit/pumping station pit: post-medieval features

recovered from this deposit was dated to the 13th–15th-century AD and a fragment of floor tile dated early to mid 17th-century.

Roughly central in the pump station pit was a rectangular rubbish pit [14] which measured 1.40m long by 1.25m wide with vertical sides 0.50m deep and a flat base at 8.88m OD (Fig 3). The backfill of this pit was a compact, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small to medium-sized fragments of *c* 19th-century brick and tile and small rounded flints [13]. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from this fill and dated from the 1st-century AD to the 5th-century AD also three fragments of Roman flue tile were recovered from the fill and dated to the mid 2nd-century AD.

Truncating the southeast corner of pit [14] was a smaller rubbish pit [12], the pit measured 1.06m by 0.64m with vertical sides 0.40m deep and flat base at 8.88m OD (Fig 3). The backfill of this pit was a dark grey, sandy silt with moderate amounts of small to medium-sized fragments of *c* 19th-century brick and tile and occasional medium sized fragments of ragstone and small flints [11]. Sealing these pits was a 0.40m thick layer of made ground to 9.63m OD which consisted of a compact, dark grey, sandy silt with inclusions of moderate amounts of 19th-century brick, occasional fragments of mortar and gravels [7] (Fig 4). Residual pottery recovered from this deposit dated from the 13th–15th-century.

In the lift pit area, truncating pit [15], was a *c* 19th-century rubbish pit [19] which had been identified earlier during the evaluation, in test pit SI005. The pit measured 1.0m by 1.0m and was roughly square with a flat base pit at 9.24m OD, the pit was not fully excavated as it continued beyond the southern limit of excavation (Fig 3). The fill of the pit was a loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with frequent flecks of chalk and charcoal and occasional small fragments of brick and tile [18].

Truncating pits [15], [17] and [19] were 19th-century Victorian concrete foundations supporting wall [5] (Fig 4, Fig 6). The foundations extended below the level of formation at 8.60mOD, the top of the foundation at 9.49m OD supported a stepped load-bearing red brick wall 0.80m wide, which ran west to east for 4.40m then turned north for 4.30m with a column support on the southeast corner. An internal wall ran north to south for 1.10m from the south facing side of the wall and entered the southern limit of excavation. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from the foundation backfill [2] and dated from the 1st-century AD to the 5th-century AD.

All the features in the excavation were covered by a 0.37m thick dump/levelling layer to 9.86m OD [1]. This consisted of dark greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of medium-sized fragments of brick, tile and slate, charcoal fleck and small rounded flints (Fig 5). Residual 13th–15th-century medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit as well as glass dated to the late 19th-century.

The whole area of excavation was sealed by the present day concrete slab to 10.10m OD.

4.2.2 *Watching Brief Area – drainage run*

The base of the drainage run encountered natural light yellow sand towards the eastern extent of the drain run at 9.49m OD [21] (Fig 7), this deposit had been sealed by a general dump layer which varied in height from 9.48m OD to 9.68m OD. This layer consisted of a deposit of compact dark grey, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of shell, charcoal and small fragments of chalk [20]. Truncating this layer were two probable medieval wall foundations, the first [9] was located 3.90m from the northern extent of the drain excavation and ran east to west for 2.10m along a spur from the main drain. This foundation was constructed of large, roughly hewn, chalk fragments with a light brown, sandy mortar. It was 0.44m wide and the top of the foundation had been truncated by the present day slab at 10.00m OD. It extended down below the base of the drainage trench at 9.61m OD.

The second foundation [8] was located 6.80m from the northern extent of the drain excavation running east to west and measured 0.33m wide. It was of similar construction to [9] but without any bonding material. The foundation had been truncated by the present day slab down to 9.61m OD and was only observed in plan.

Several large, c late 19th to early 20th-century brick foundations 1.0m wide were also observed in plan running east to west across the trench with associated demolition rubble deposits which varied between 9.58m to 9.68m OD in height. All features in the drain run were sealed by the present day slab at 10.11m OD at the southern extent which stepped up to 10.49m OD at the northern end.

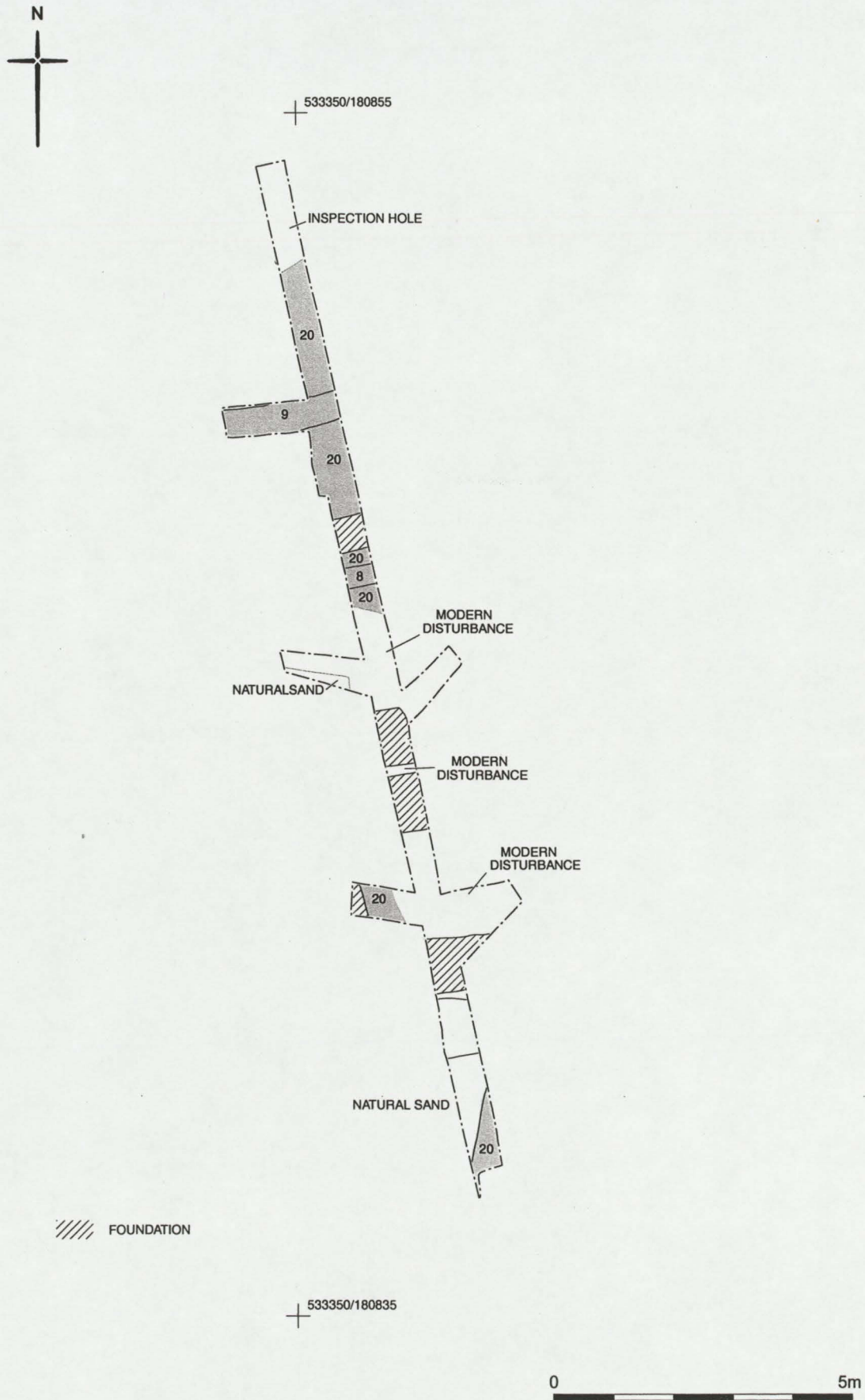


Fig 5 Watching brief area



Fig 6 Medieval foundation [9], looking west

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following tasks have been completed:

- site matrix completed and checked
- subgrouping completed
- subgroup matrix completed and dates entered
- stratigraphic information entered onto Oracle database
- plans digitised
- photographs cross referenced and indexed
- provisional ceramic dating completed and entered onto Oracle database
- provisional work on registered finds and environmental samples completed and entered onto Oracle database

There are no further assessment tasks to be carried out.

5.2 The site archive and assessment: stratigraphic

The site has produced: Notes from the watching brief on site investigations and one plan; one trench location plan; 20 context records; and 3 digital photographs.

5.3 The site archive and assessment: finds and environmental

Building material	Half a shoe box of ceramic building material (bulk items discarded after assessment. Total 1.26kg. Two accessioned items retained
Stratified Roman pottery	12 sherds. Weight 288g.
Medieval pottery	29 sherds. Total 1.1 kg
Bulk glass	1 vessel. Total 0.29 kg

Table 1 Finds and Environmental Archive General Summary

5.4 The building material

(Ian Betts)

Material	Count	Count as % of total	Weight (kg)	Weight as % of total
Roman ceramic	4	80	1.250	99.2
Post-med ceramic	1	20	0.010	0.8
Total	5		1.260	

Table 2 Building material

5.4.1 Introduction/methodology

All the building material has been recorded using the standard recording forms used by the Museum of London. This has involved fabric analysis undertaken with a x10 binocular microscope. The information on the recording forms has been added to an Oracle database.

5.4.2 Roman ceramic building material

5.4.2.1 FABRICS

Early Roman fabrics

2815 group

Later Roman fabric

2459B

5.4.2.2 FORMS

Roofing tile

Fabric group 2815

One small fragment of tegula roofing tile was recovered from context [10], the fill of a pit.

Flue tile

Fabric group 2815

A roller-stamped box-flue tile was found in a rubbish pit (context [13] <3>). This is keyed with either die 66 or die 78. Box-flue tiles with these stamps are known from other locations in London as well as sites in Kent, Hertfordshire, Surrey and Sussex (Betts *et al* 1994, 125–6, 131). They were probably made in the mid 2nd century, although firm dating has yet to be established.

Brick

Fabric group 2815, fabric 2459B

The two fragmentary bricks recovered, both from context [10], measure between 33 and c 36mm in thickness, suggesting they are of *bessalis*, *pedalis* or *lydion* type.

5.4.3 *Saxon building material*

None.

5.4.4 *Medieval ceramic building material*

None.

5.4.5 *Post-medieval ceramic building material*

5.4.5.1 FABRIC

Later fabric

3064

5.4.5.2 FORM

Tin glazed floor tile

Fabric: pink version of 3064

Part of a decorated tin-glazed floor tile was recovered from a cess pit fill (context [16] <1>). This has part of a polychrome flower vase design set within a diamond shaped border. Similar tiles are known from the Netherlands where they are dated to the period 1600–1650 (Pluis 1997, 422, A.05.08.04–05). The sandy fabric of the HML07 suggests a Dutch origin, and its thickness (14mm) would indicate an early 17th century date. It is also possible the tile could be English, as similar flower vase tiles were made at Pickleherring in Southwark between c 1618 and 1650 (Betts and Weinstein in prep).

5.5 Roman pottery

(*Amy Thorp*)

5.5.1 *Summary/Introduction*

All stratified Roman pottery was spot dated from the site; this comprised eleven sherds from three contexts. These contexts are all small in size (less than 30 sherds). The condition of the pottery was average with little wear or abrasion. The assemblage from HML07 had three other contexts containing post-Roman pottery. However, none of the three Roman contexts contained any post-Roman sherds. It should also be noted that there was one sherd of unstratified Roman pottery.

5.5.2 Methodology

The pottery was spot-dated using standard MoLAS methods. It was quantified by sherds, weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV). The resulting data has been entered into the MoLAS Oracle database.

5.5.3 Discussion

The assemblage is too small to provide much information on any pottery-based issues or characterise activity on the site. Two out of the three Roman contexts, [2] and [13], can only be dated to the whole of the Roman period AD 50–400. The remaining context [10] is the only one in the assemblage with a range of Roman pottery present. The material is fairly mixed in date, but the context is dated AD 180–400 on the presence of two sherds from an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium (OXWW 7).

5.6 The medieval pottery

(Nigel Jeffries)

5.6.1 Methodology

The pottery was examined macroscopically, using a binocular microscope (x 20) where appropriate, and recorded on paper and computer, using standard Museum of London codes for fabrics, forms and decoration. The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels and weight and entered onto the ORACLE database. This assessment aims to evaluate the character and the date range of the assemblage, determine the research questions the material has the potential to address and identify any areas of further work.

5.6.2 Introduction

This text considers the three small-sized medieval pottery groups (contexts yielding fewer than 30 sherds) retrieved from the watching brief at HML07 and excavated from contexts [1], [7], and [16]. This material is relatively well preserved, and the few larger-sized diagnostic fragments enabled a solid platform for establishing a consistent chronology for the medieval sequence. Weighing 1116 grammes (average weight per sherd of 38.4 grammes), up to 29 sherds from a minimum number of 17 vessels (Estimated number of vessels: ENV) were recovered from three contexts, with Table 3 demonstrating that mid 13th and 15th century sherds are most commonly found.

5.6.3 Medieval pottery fabrics and forms

The medieval pottery recovered provided a broad date range of c1240–1400. The composition of the assemblage reflects the four most dominate pottery regional and local pottery industries supplying London during this period, with Mill Green, Kingston and London-type wares all present in relatively equal proportions. The products of these industries are relatively well understood having provided the focus of a variety of publications, with the pottery found from HML07 reflecting well the range of 14th century vessels made by these sources. No imported pottery was found.

The forms identified are dominated by different sized and shaped jugs (baluster jugs, squat jugs and conical jugs) followed by more infrequent pipkin and frying pan and a

few cooking pots or jars, which in turn reflects the London and countrywide trend of jugs being the most utilised and therefore discarded the most frequently during this period.

5.6.4 Discussion

The medieval pottery provides a consistent mid 13th to mid 14th century chronology to the recorded landuse (see Table 3) with the majority of the pottery discarded from the mid 13th century.

Count of sherds	TAQ		
TPQ	1350	1400	Grand Total
1240	8		8
1290	14		14
1340		7	7
Total	22	7	29

Table 3 Pottery by terminus post-quem and ante-quem dates and sherd count of medieval pottery

5.7 The bulk glass

(Nigel Jeffries)

5.7.1 Methodology

This technical report considers the bulk glass recovered from HML07. Recovered from context [1] only, this small assemblage yielded material dating to the Regency/Victorian period, but probably no later than the third quarter of the 19th century.

5.7.2 Discussion

The glass from this site is British made, as is normal for excavated glass assemblages dating to this period from the United Kingdom, reflecting the dominance and popularity of British manufactured goods during this period. The description of the bulk glass from this site is given below:

Naturally coloured glass: olive or black; free blown with pushed up base; English common cylindrical wine bottle. Two fragments complete base. Weight 292 grammes.

The profile of the pushed-up base fits well with the typologies provided for English made wine bottles in Ivor Noël Hume's *Artefacts of Colonial America* (1969) and can be matched to an example dated to 1834. Similar examples have been observed by the author in well-dated assemblages from London dating between c1830–50, notably New Palace Yard Westminster (NPY73) and Sydenham Brewery (SYB92).

6 Potential of the Data

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

The research aims were formulated in the *Method Statement* (Nielsen, 2007). There were no additional 'on-site' research aims formulated.

What was the level of natural topography?

The highest level that the natural sands were observed at was 9.54m OD but they were heavily truncated by multiple features so may possibly be found at higher levels elsewhere on the site.

What are the earliest deposits identified?

The earliest deposits observed was the general dump layer [20] which cannot be precisely dated as it produced no finds; however the deposit was truncated by medieval chalk foundations [8] and [9].

What are the latest deposits identified?

The latest deposit identified was a general demolition/dump layer [1] which covered the entire excavation sealing late 19th-century to early 20th-century foundations.

Is there any evidence for the 'Lorteburn' tributary system on the site?

No alluvial deposits or variations in levels of natural deposits, that might relate to the Lorteburn, were observed.

What is the nature and date of deep-cut archaeological features which survive beneath the existing basement slab?

The archaeological features which were identified in the evaluation consisted of a pit [15] dated to AD180–400 and a cess pit, which was not fully excavated and contained 13th–15th-century pottery and a fragment of a 17th-century floor tile.

What can Roman features indicate regarding the usage of the site in that period?

Pit [15] was the only feature which produced pottery and fragments of brick and tile from the Roman period. This indicates an external area but its extent and relationship with other structures or features is indeterminable on the basis of the results of investigation.

Is there any direct or indirect evidence for the presence of an east - west Roman road crossing or near to the site? If so, can this be related to the main east-west road across the Roman city?

No evidence for the existence of the Roman road was identified during the investigation.

Can medieval or post-medieval features be related to documentary or cartographic evidence for occupation of the site?

The medieval foundations [8] and [9] observed in the drain run may relate to buildings shown on the Ralph Agas map of 1560 (Fig 9) or maybe from even earlier structures. The c19th-century foundations may belong to buildings shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1873, which were subsequently destroyed by bombing during the Second World War.

What can the finds and environmental evidence tell in respect of economic activity, diet and habitat on the site?

Whilst the presence of stratified and residual Roman pottery and construction materials indicates occupation nearby throughout the entire Roman period, the residual medieval assemblage indicates, as would be expected, activity during the mid 13th–15th-century.

6.2 General discussion of potential

The excavation revealed that there was a limited amount of truncated archaeology surviving towards the southern extent of the site. There were stratigraphic relationships but without the previously removed, associated deposits this does not provide a detailed picture of occupation on the site. The area of the lift/pumping station pits appear to lie in an open area for at least part of the Roman period; occupation on the site continuing until, at earliest, the latter part of the 2nd century AD. Equally, in this area the presence of 18th-century cess pit may suggest an open area or yard to the rear of properties fronting onto Hart Street, possibly represented by the medieval chalk foundations towards the north of the site. The relationship between the two medieval chalk foundations is unclear but the difference in size and construction implies different structures but this cannot be confirmed at present. Otherwise, deep, late 19th-century concrete and brick foundations indicate that a sizeable building occupied the site previously.

The archaeological investigation has shown that the present day basement has not completely truncated all horizontal archaeological deposits and features within the footprint of the building. The depth of surviving deposits, cut by the medieval chalk foundations, is not known and no date can be assigned to them as no stratified finds were recovered.

In respect of the artefactual data, the presence of Roman roofing tile and brick indicates building activity somewhere close to the site, including one building containing box-flue tile forming a hypocaust heating system. The post-medieval tin-glazed tile, although unworn, may have come from the decorative floor of an early-mid 17th century building of some social status. The Roman and medieval pottery and post-medieval glass assemblages are small and have fulfilled their limited potential in providing dating for the stratigraphic sequence and confirming, though by no means comprehensively, periods of activity on the site.

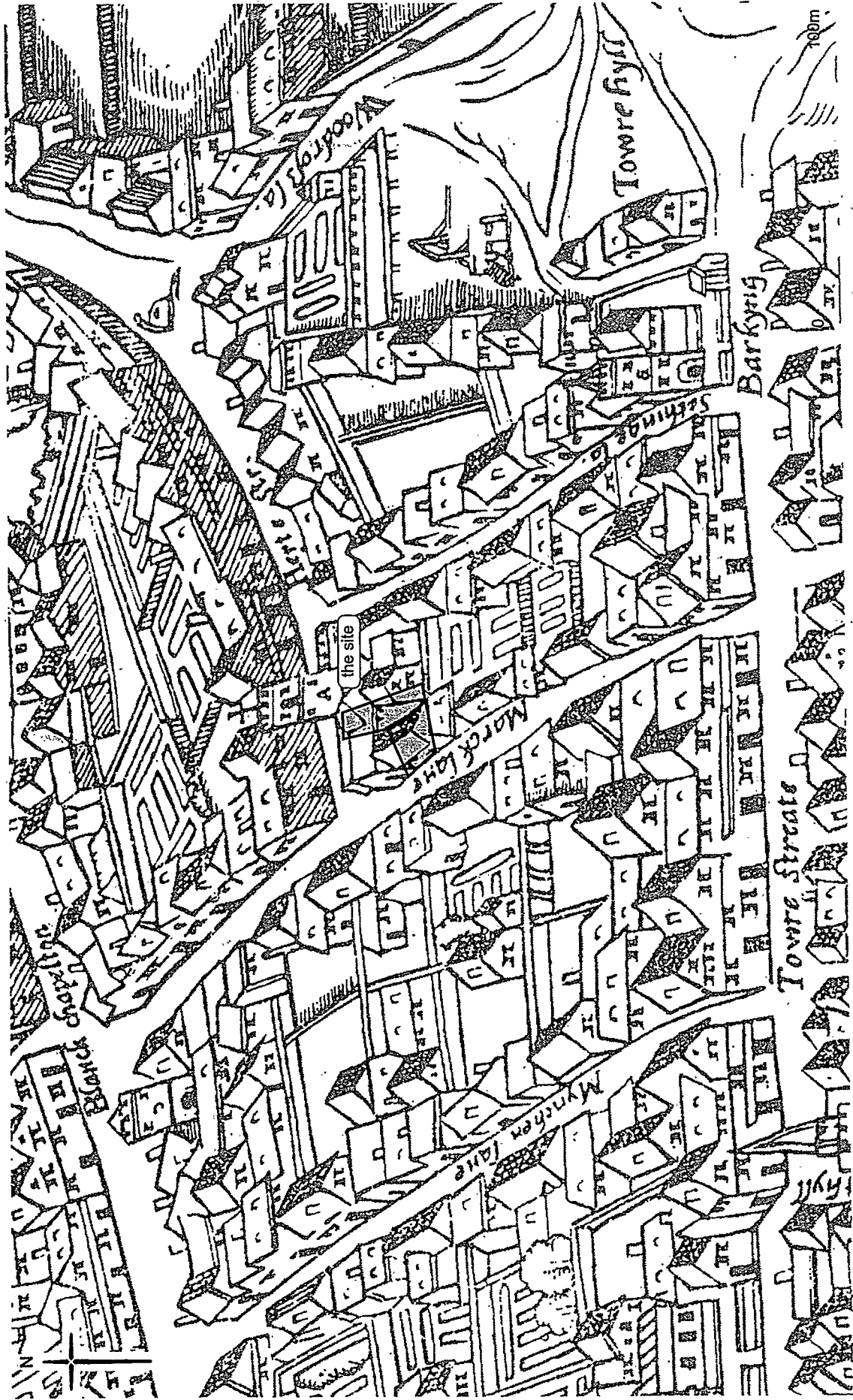


Fig 7 Ralph Agas map 1560, showing site

7 Significance of the data

The archaeological remains discovered are of limited local significance in terms of the information they provide regarding previous activity on the site. There is nothing to suggest that the stratigraphic or artefactual archives are of regional or national importance. The presence of a roller-stamped box flue from a high-status Roman building, and a tin-glazed floor tile from a similar high-status 17th century building is worthy of note at a local level.

8 Publication and archiving

8.1 Revised research aims

In view of the limited potential of the material (Section 6) and its limited significance of the data (Section 7) there are no revised research aims proposed.

8.2 Publication

Information on the results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic research into the development of this part of London. A short note on the results of the excavation will appear in the annual round-up of the *London Archaeologist*.

8.3 Archive

The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2007) with the Museum of London within 12 months of the end of the excavation. The archive could be integrated into that for any future archaeological investigation of the site should such future work merit more detailed publication.

9 Acknowledgements

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11 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

11.1 OASIS ID: molas1-35188

Project details

Project name 60-61 Mark Lane/4-7 Hart Street, London EC3

Short description of the project Work on new lift pit, pumping station pit and drainage run was monitored between 5th November 2007 and 12th November 2007. Archaeological deposits and features consisting of a Roman soak-away and an 18th-century cesspit, which had been heavily truncated by Victorian foundations were excavated in the lift/pump station pit. A medieval deposit and two medieval chalk foundations were observed during the watching brief for the drainage channel. The highest survival of archaeological deposits occurred at 9.86m OD.

Project dates Start: 05-11-2007 End: 12-11-2007

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HML07 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type SOAK-AWAY Roman

Monument type FOUNDATION Medieval

Monument type CESS-PIT Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Modern

Significant Finds POT Roman
Significant Finds TILE Roman
Significant Finds POT Medieval
Significant Finds FLOOR TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type 'Full excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON 60-61
Mark Lane/ 4-7 Hart Street
Postcode EC3
Study area 25.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 533290 180820 50.9411898963 0.182682020597 50 56 28 N
000 10 57 E Point
Height OD Min: 9.32m Max: 9.54m

Project creators

Name of MoLAS
Organisation
Project originator brief MoLAS project manager
Project originator design MoLAS
Project director/manager Robin Nielsen
Project supervisor Stephen Turner

Type of Commercial
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Apex Hotels
sponsor/funding
body

Entered by Stephen Turner (sturner@molas.org.uk)

Entered on 3 December 2007

12 Appendix 1 : site matrix

