

PAYNE'S & BORTHWICK WHARF

BORTHWICK STREET

DEPTFORD

LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

BPZ 06

DECEMBER 2008

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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**An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at Borthwick and
Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich,
SE8**

Site Code: BPZ 06

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3728 7808

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Following an earlier evaluation¹, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8. The site was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of P and B Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The archaeological works involved two open areas of excavation undertaken in two separate parts of the site. The Borthwick Wharf excavation was located in the eastern portion of the site and covered 120.26 square metres. The Payne's Wharf excavation was located in the western portion of the site and covered 859.59 square metres.
- 1.3 The archaeology encountered was multi-phase, with the features dating to eleven historic periods: prehistoric, medieval (1250-1300), late medieval (1300-1450), late 15th to early 16th century (1480-1550), late 16th to early 17th century (1550-1650), mid to late 17th century (1650-1700), early to late 18th century (1700-1780), late 18th to early 19th century (1780-1830), mid to late 19th century (1830-1870), late 19th century (1870-1900) and modern (20th century).
- 1.4 Geologically, the site was underlain by sandy gravels observed at a highest point of 3.26m OD on Borthwick Wharf and at a lowest point of 2.02m OD on Payne's Wharf. These gravels had also been observed to the east of the site during excavations at the former Deptford power stations in 1997, and were interpreted as forming part of a terrace promontory projecting northwards along Deptford Church Street and up to St Nicholas Church. The excavations at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf have proved that these gravels continue further to the north and west of the church and right up to the Thames foreshore. On Payne's Wharf the gravels were only present in the southern and central zones of the excavation, indicating a sharp drop off towards the north and onto the floodplain of the River Thames. With no historic river wall or defences observed during the archaeological works, this drop was interpreted as the natural slope of a riverbank.
- 1.5 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity on the site related to a small number of undated pits and postholes recorded as cutting into the natural sandy gravels. Despite a paucity of diagnostic evidence, the presence of residual unabraded flint blades associated with primary working practices indicated prehistoric activity. This resulted in these features being interpreted as prehistoric in date.
- 1.6 The medieval period was represented by a layer of plough soil located directly above the natural. Pottery recovered from this horizon suggested that the land was being utilised for agricultural purposes by 1250 to 1300, and a small number of contemporary features were recorded in association with this phase of activity. Evidence of pitting and ground raising or levelling dating to the late medieval period was observed across the site, and the chalk foundations of two associated buildings were revealed in the south east corner of Payne's Wharf. Initial interpretation has identified one of these buildings as a dovecote, meaning that the land on Borthwick and Payne's Wharf would have been under manorial tenure during this period.
- 1.7 Ground raising or levelling layers and associated pitting activity continued between 1480 and 1650. The precise purpose of this pitting was unclear, but initial interpretation has identified these features as relating to the practice of gravel extraction. On Payne's Wharf, the building associated with the dovecote remained standing throughout this period, whilst a further building and a well / spring house were constructed on the Borthwick Wharf site between 1550 and 1650. Sequences of dumped reclamation deposits dating to between the late 16th and early 17th centuries were observed at the northern end of Payne's Wharf, and represented an episode of encroachment onto the Thames. This activity may have been associated with the documented construction of a wharf on the site by the East India Company in 1614, although no evidence of this wharf was discovered during the excavation.

¹ Hawkins, N. 'An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8.' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report, July 2006.

- 1.8 Encroachment onto the Thames continued between 1650 and 1700, and an ambiguous chalk, flint, brick and Reigate stone wall dating to this period was revealed at the northern end of Payne's Wharf. The function of this wall was unclear, but it may have existed as riverside wharfage erected after the departure of the East India Company in 1648/9. Further archaeological evidence relating to this phase of activity concerned alterations to the building associated with the dovecote and the construction of a number of wells / soakaways and cesspits. Material recovered from a well on Payne's Wharf was indicative of maritime activity, whilst on Borthwick Wharf both the well / spring house and the building dating to between 1550 and 1650 were demolished and robbed out during this period. Diagnostic material recovered from the building on Payne's Wharf suggested that it had been demolished by the mid 18th century.
- 1.9 The period of 1700 to 1780 witnessed a considerable amount of construction on the site, with three new buildings being recorded on Payne's Wharf and a further two on Borthwick Wharf. Two of the Payne's Wharf buildings were associated with light industry, and the presence of two large brick lined pits in this area of the site offered further evidence of industrial processing. The buildings recorded on Borthwick Wharf fronted onto Butcher Row (now Borthwick Street) and existed as domestic dwellings complete with yard surfaces and an associated well / soakaway. On Payne's Wharf a number of cesspits and wells / soakaways were observed along the southern edge of the excavation, and would originally have been located within the rear yards of further terraced properties fronting onto Butcher Row.
- 1.10 Between 1780 and 1830 a number of alterations and repairs were carried out on the three Payne's Wharf and the two Borthwick Wharf buildings, with further cesspits and wells / soakaways being introduced across the site as earlier examples were backfilled. The two Borthwick Wharf buildings appear to have been demolished towards the end of this period, and were not replaced with equivalent structures.
- 1.11 In 1835 an act of Parliament enabled the Deptford Pier Company to compulsorily purchase much of the site in order to construct wide streets, avenues and associated properties leading towards a new pier. By this point in time the buildings on the site are recorded as either empty or in a poor state of repair, and the backfills of the three Payne's Wharf buildings suggested that they had been demolished by 1840. By 1843 the Pier Company regeneration scheme had collapsed with debts of over £25,000, and the site lay undeveloped until the latter part of the 19th century. In 1860 John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works was erected on Payne's Wharf, whilst on Borthwick Wharf Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works was constructed between 1841 and 1868. The archaeological evidence concerning these phases of construction related to levelling layers along with a large circular brick structure on Payne's Wharf and two brick lined pits on Borthwick Wharf.
- 1.12 Evidence of archaeological activity dating to between 1870 and 1900 was limited to minor alterations to John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works, and included the backfilling of the large circular industrial structure. Both John Penn and Sons and Humphrey's and Tenants ceased trading immediately before the First World War, with the marine boiler works being taken over by Payne Bros and converted into a paper storage warehouse. A modern drainage system discovered during the Payne's Wharf excavation was interpreted as relating to this conversion. Humphrey's and Tenant's was replaced by Borthwick Wharf in 1934, and a number of rubble deposits along with a concrete foundation were recorded in association with this episode of construction.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8. These works took place in two separate phases prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site for residential purposes. The first phase of archaeological excavation was conducted in the Borthwick Wharf area of the site between the 1st and 21st of February 2007. The second phase of works took place in the Payne's Wharf area of the site between the 10th of September and the 30th of November 2007. The site central National Grid Reference is TQ 3728 7808.
- 2.2 The site was located on land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, SE8, within the London Borough of Greenwich (Fig. 1). It was bounded to the north by the River Thames, to the west by Watergate Street, to the south by Borthwick Street and to the east by residential riverside buildings.
- 2.3 The site is located within an area of archaeological potential as defined on Map 10 of the Greenwich Unitary Development Plan adopted on the 20th of July 2006. An archaeological and cultural heritage desk based assessment² was prepared prior to any of the archaeological works taking place on the site. An evaluation was undertaken between the 12th and 30th of June 2006 and was reported in Hawkins (2006)³.
- 2.4 The project was commissioned and monitored by the archaeological consultant Duncan Hawkins, of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of P and B Developments Limited. The excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, with the Borthwick Wharf excavation taking place under the supervision of Joanna Taylor. The Payne's Wharf excavation was supervised by Alexis Haslam. Both phases of work were project managed by Chris Mayo. The work was additionally monitored for the local planning authority by Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation was prepared by Duncan Hawkins⁴ prior to the fieldwork commencing.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Mortimer Wheeler House, Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the site code 'BPZ 06'.

² Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

³ Hawkins, N. 'An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8.' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report, July 2006.

⁴ Hawkins, D. 'Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation. Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, August 2006.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500



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Figure 2
 Areas of Excavation
 1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) 'Archaeology and Planning', providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In September 1994 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15) 'Planning and the Historic Environment', providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on development in relation to listed buildings, conservation areas and historic buildings.
- 3.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG15 and PPG16, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted on the 20th of July 2006. The Plan contains the following policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and cultural heritage features:

3.5 Listed Buildings

Policy D18

There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of Listed Buildings. Listed Building Consent will only be granted for demolition or partial demolition in exceptional circumstances, and will be assessed against the following criteria:

- i. **The condition of the building and the cost of repairs relative to its importance.**
- ii. **The adequacy of efforts made to return the building in use.**
- iii. **The merits of alternative proposals for the site.**

Policy D19

Proposals for external or internal alterations or additions to Listed Buildings should respect the integrity of the buildings, and harmonise with their special architectural or historic character. Where consent is required for internal alterations, features of interest should be respected and left in-situ wherever possible.

Policy D20

The Council will resist proposals for development which would detract from the setting and proportions of a Listed Building or group.

Policy D21

Proposals for changes of use of Listed Buildings will only be granted planning permission if it is no longer in its original or other established historic use and the new use is beneficial to the building and is compatible with its character and features of historic interest. Such a change of use should not conflict with other policies in the Plan.

Policy D22

The Council will assist English Heritage to maintain and revise regularly, a Register of Listed Buildings at risk from neglect and decay. The Council will promote action, including the use of building repair notices and urgent works notices, where appropriate, to bring about the reuse and repair of buildings on the register.

Policy D23

In considering proposals affecting buildings on the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest, substantial weight will be given to protecting and conserving the particular characteristics that account for their designation. Consequently, proposals for the demolition or unsympathetic alteration of Locally Listed Buildings will be discouraged.

3.6 **Archaeology**

Policy D30

The Council will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the impact of proposed developments on archaeological remains where they fall within 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' as defined on the constraints Map 10. In certain instances preliminary archaeological site investigations may be required before proposals are considered. The Council will seek to secure the co-operation of developers in the excavation, recording and publication of archaeological finds before development takes place by use of planning conditions/legal agreements as appropriate.

Policy D31

At identified sites of known archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments, there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of the remains in situ and to allow for public access and display and to preserve their settings. For sites of lesser importance the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ, but where this is not feasible the remains should either be investigated, excavated and removed from the site, or investigated, excavated and recorded before destruction. Appropriate conditions/legal agreements may be used to ensure this is satisfied.

- 3.7 The site is located within an 'area of archaeological potential' as defined by the London Borough of Greenwich, and contains a Grade II Listed Building, Payne's Wharf.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The Borthwick and Payne's Wharf site is located on the south bank of the River Thames on broadly level ground rising from approximately 4.2 to 4.8m OD.
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey map 270 (South London, solid and drift edition - 1:50,000 series for England and Wales) shows the underlying geology of the site to comprise of alluvium with a small outcrop of upper chalk lying immediately to the west. Gibbard⁵ has identified the site as being located on the Thames floodplain gravels which directly overlie bedrock deposits of either Thanet Sand or chalk.
- 4.3 Recent archaeological and geoarchaeological work undertaken to the east of the site at Greenwich Reach⁶ and to the west at Convoys Wharf⁷ suggested that the Borthwick and Payne's Wharf site was located on the edge of a high gravel 'headland' jutting out northwards into a low lying area of alluvial marsh and the floodplain of the River Thames.

⁵ Gibbard, P.L. 'Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley'. Cambridge University Press, 1994.

⁶ Divers, D. 'Excavation at Deptford on the site of the East India Company dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses, London'. Post-Medieval Archaeology, Volume 38, Part 1, 2004, 17-132.

⁷ Divers, D. 2001. An Archaeological Evaluation of Convoys Wharf, Deptford, SE8. Unpublished Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The information presented below has been collected and reviewed from the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) and concerns an area defined by a c. 750m radius of the study site. The archaeological potential for the site was previously outlined in the Desk Based Assessment⁸.

PREHISTORIC

- 5.2. Very few finds of prehistoric date have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the study site. The small number of noted discoveries include a possible Neolithic activity site recorded in association with a peat unit at Grove Street, a Neolithic axe recovered from the Thames foreshore at Deptford Strand and a saddle quern and flint flake retrieved from a pit at the Dover Castle Public House on Deptford Broadway⁹. Neither excavations undertaken on the Greenwich Reach site in 1997 to the east and downstream of Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, nor at Convoys Wharf in 2000 to the west of the study site produced any evidence of prehistoric activity.

ROMAN

- 5.3 Little evidence of Roman activity has been found within close proximity of the site. A small assemblage of 32 Roman pottery sherds was recovered during the Greenwich Reach excavations immediately to east of St. Nicholas Church, and may well indicate that the medieval settlement of Deptford Strand was preceded by an earlier Roman example. Other finds from the vicinity of the study site include abraded tile and pottery (probably redeposited) from the edges of Deptford Creek and a Roman coin and bronze lamp, both of which were retrieved from the River Thames¹⁰.

ANGLO SAXON / EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 5.4 The place name Deptford is believed to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon for 'deep ford', suggesting a crossing point over the river Ravensbourne. The 't' first appeared in the middle of the name during the fifteenth century. The place name Deptford Strand, applied to the area of the study site, may well indicate a beach where boats landed during the Saxon period. The first known reference to the parish church of St. Nicholas occurs in the list of churches belonging to the diocese of Rochester in the *Textus Roffensis* of c. 1115¹¹.
- 5.5 Few finds of Saxon date are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site, although a number of early Anglo-Saxon burials and associated artefacts were discovered further to the south in the area of Deptford Broadway. The most significant feature found in close proximity to the study site was a ditch containing Saxon pottery recorded on the Greenwich Reach site to the east of St Nicholas Church¹².

MEDIEVAL

- 5.6 In the Domesday Book survey of 1086, Deptford is referred to as the Manor of Grenviz (i.e. West Greenwich). Gilbert de Magminot, Bishop of Lisieux, held this manor from Bishop Odo of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror. Before the Norman Conquest Grenviz had been held as two manors, one by Earl Harold Godwinson and the other by Brixi Cild, perhaps

⁸ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

¹² *ibid.*

corresponding to two settlement centres at the Broadway and St Nicholas Church. In 1086 the manor had a population of 24 villeins, four bordars, one cottar and five slaves (with their families), and comprised of arable, meadow, pasture and woodland¹³.

- 5.7 Gilbert de Magminot is believed to have built a castle at Deptford, although the precise location of this structure is poorly chronicled. During the seventeenth century 'some remains of stony foundations' on the Thames bank near Sayes Court were believed to represent the last remnants of this building¹⁴.
- 5.8 The medieval Manor house of Sayes Court was constructed of wood and was situated to the west of the study site within Convoys Wharf (TQ 3697 7803). It was certainly in existence by 1405, and during the sixteenth century a gateway was added. The entire house was rebuilt on the same site in 1568. Late in the sixteenth century the manor house was separated from the manor, and estates were attached to it, taken from the demesne lands of the manor. In 1585 it passed by lease to the Browne family, and eventually to their descendants, the Evelyns, in the seventeenth century¹⁵.
- 5.9 The precise date for the construction of flood defence embankments along the Thames in the area of the study site is unknown, although local property transactions mention the river walls of the Thames and the Ravensbourne from 1296 onwards. The earliest of the series of Royal commissions to review and repair the riverbanks on the south side of the Thames dates to 1295, but these defences may have functioned satisfactorily for some time before this. This particular stretch of the Thames frontage received the attention of the commissions, particularly in the three decades between 1378-1409, and the commissions of 1313 and 1325 concerned a breach that had occurred in the river wall between Bermondsey and Greenwich. The obligation to maintain the wall was a condition of the Mortimers' tenure of Deptford Strand Manor in 1398 and their successor, King Edward IV, had the Thames wall repaired in 1470-1 with fences and hedges, and again in 1481-2¹⁶.
- 5.10 The Deptford Strand area along the river walls of the Thames was certainly populated by the thirteenth century and was known as the vill of Westgrenewich or the Stronde. Walter the archer and his wife Christina were found murdered at their house in West Grenewic in 1227. William le Ferroure built a house there in 1313, encroaching ten feet onto the highway. There are references to tofts, houses and gardens there in 1301, 1304, 1315, 1344, 1350, 1370, 1373, 1381, 1393 and 1481-2. Some idea of the appearance of the houses in the late fifteenth century may be gained from the picture plan of two Bridge House properties in Watergate Street. Gardens stretched northwards from the houses to the Thames, and wharves were established at the ends of some of them by 1380s. A wharf had recently been made on land of Deptford Strand Manor in 1463-4. Medieval pottery has been found on the Thames foreshore between Watergate Street and Deptford Green¹⁷.
- 5.11 The shipbuilding industry at Deptford Strand was first recorded in 1418/1420, and involved the rebuilding and refitting of royal ships and the digging of a dock for one of these vessels in a former garden belonging to William Ramessy (the precise location for this dock has not been traced). The dock was retained to hold the dilapidated ship 'Katerine' until she was finally sold for scrap in March 1425. By the end of the fifteenth century shipbuilding was well established in Deptford and in the 1460's Sir John Howard, Edward IV's commander at sea, laid up his ships there. In 1464 William Rose purchased timber from the Bridge House store at Southwark to build a ship at Deptford Strand, and ten years later a tenement was rented from the Bridge House estate in order to repair a royal ship called the 'Antony Camfere'. In 1487 Henry VII rented a storehouse for naval equipment at Greenwich (possibly west Greenwich) and sent shipwrights and caulkers from Deptford to rig and repair his ships, which at that time were laid

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁶ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

¹⁷ *ibid.*

up in the Hampshire ports. A shipwright is recorded as being buried at St Nicholas Church in 1494¹⁸.

POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.12 The economy of Deptford was given its first great boost by Henry VIII's decision to found a Royal Dockyard here for the construction of his ships formalising the 'ad hoc' arrangements of his father who had rented facilities here. Lambard wrote that 'This towne (of Deptford) was of none estimation at all until King Henrie the eight advised (for the better preservation of the Royal fleete) to erect a storehouse, and to create certaine officers there'¹⁹.
- 5.13 The earliest cartographic evidence relating to the site is that of John Evelyn's map of 1623. By this point in time the site was largely built up and divided into two by a north-south road known as 'Middle Watergate', which ran just west of the existing kink in Borthwick Street. Toward to the north-east of this road a pier extended out into the Thames. A further road, 'Lower Street', which ran from west to east, subdivided the eastern part of the site²⁰.
- 5.14 In 1623 the west of the site (essentially Payne's Wharf) was occupied by 'Stone Wharf', which was in existence before 1607 when it was leased by the East India Company. In 1614 the company built a wharf and a long storehouse at the Stone Wharf, and in 1615 constructed a banqueting house for meetings of the company's committees. These may be the buildings shown on Evelyn's Map (Fig. 32) as 'E. Ind: comp: land'²¹.
- 5.15 In 1623 the east of the site (Borthwick Wharf) was occupied by a residence and stores belonging to Captain Merrells. The remainder of this part of the site appears to have been occupied by domestic dwellings²².
- 5.16 Although the Evelyn map displays docks to the west and to the east of the site, no docks are evident on the study site itself. By this period it seems likely that the maritime activities associated with the site related entirely to wharfrage as opposed to shipbuilding.
- 5.17 Thomas Milton's 1753 plan of the Royal Naval Dockyard (Fig. 33) shows part of the site in considerable detail. At this time the east of the site (Borthwick Wharf) was largely occupied with houses, many of which were provided with associated stores or workshops to the rear. The west of the site (Payne's Wharf) was notably different with a number of substantial 'warehouse' type buildings located towards the River Thames frontage. Some residential buildings were also present towards the Borthwick Street frontage²³.
- 5.18 In 1753 Borthwick Street was known as Butcher Row. This may indicate that the slaughtering and salting of animal carcasses was taking place in the immediate vicinity of the site, presumably for the purpose of supplying ships.
- 5.19 The Deptford Pier Company plan of 1835 (Fig. 35) indicates a drawing dock in the northwest corner of the site. This feature is not shown in 1753 and had been deleted by 1868. These drawing docks can be relatively small structures and were designed to draw up barges and lighters²⁴.

¹⁸ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

¹⁹ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ *ibid.*

²² *ibid.*

²³ *ibid.*

²⁴ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003..

- 5.20 By 1868 all the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings which had previously existed on the site had been completely demolished and the 'Middle Watergate' and Lower Street' (latterly Thomas Street) which formerly ran through the site had disappeared. By this point in time Payne's Wharf was occupied in part by a 'Marine Boiler Works', the premises of John Penn & Sons Ltd whose works were established at Deptford in around 1860 and who ceased trading in 1913. Borthwick Wharf was occupied by part of Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works which continued to occupy the site until shortly before the First World War²⁵.
- 5.21 In 1893 the site was largely unchanged from 1868. After 1913 Payne's Wharf was occupied by Payne Bros Ltd and from this time onwards was used as a paper storage warehouse. In 1916 the site was largely unchanged from 1893, but in 1934 a cold meat store was constructed in the Borthwick Wharf area of the site²⁶.

THE EXISTING BUILDING

Payne's Wharf

- 5.22 The riverside frontage of Payne's Wharf was built in 1860 for John Penn and Sons, specialists in maritime engines and boilers. The building was specifically constructed for boiler making and engine fitting and is currently listed.²⁷
- 5.23 Payne's Wharf is one of only five surviving riverside buildings in London associated with shipbuilding. Of particular note is that HMS Warrior, Britain's first ironclad Battleship (originally an armoured steam frigate built in 1860 at Blackwall as a response to the French armoured warship 'Gloire') had her Penn horizontal trunk engine and boilers assembled here. Shearlegs and a crane fitted to a hulk moored in the River Thames off the Payne's Wharf building were used to install the ships engines and boilers²⁸.
- 5.24 The Payne's Wharf building was listed by DCMS on the advice of English Heritage on the 17th October 2002²⁹.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

²⁹ Ibid.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

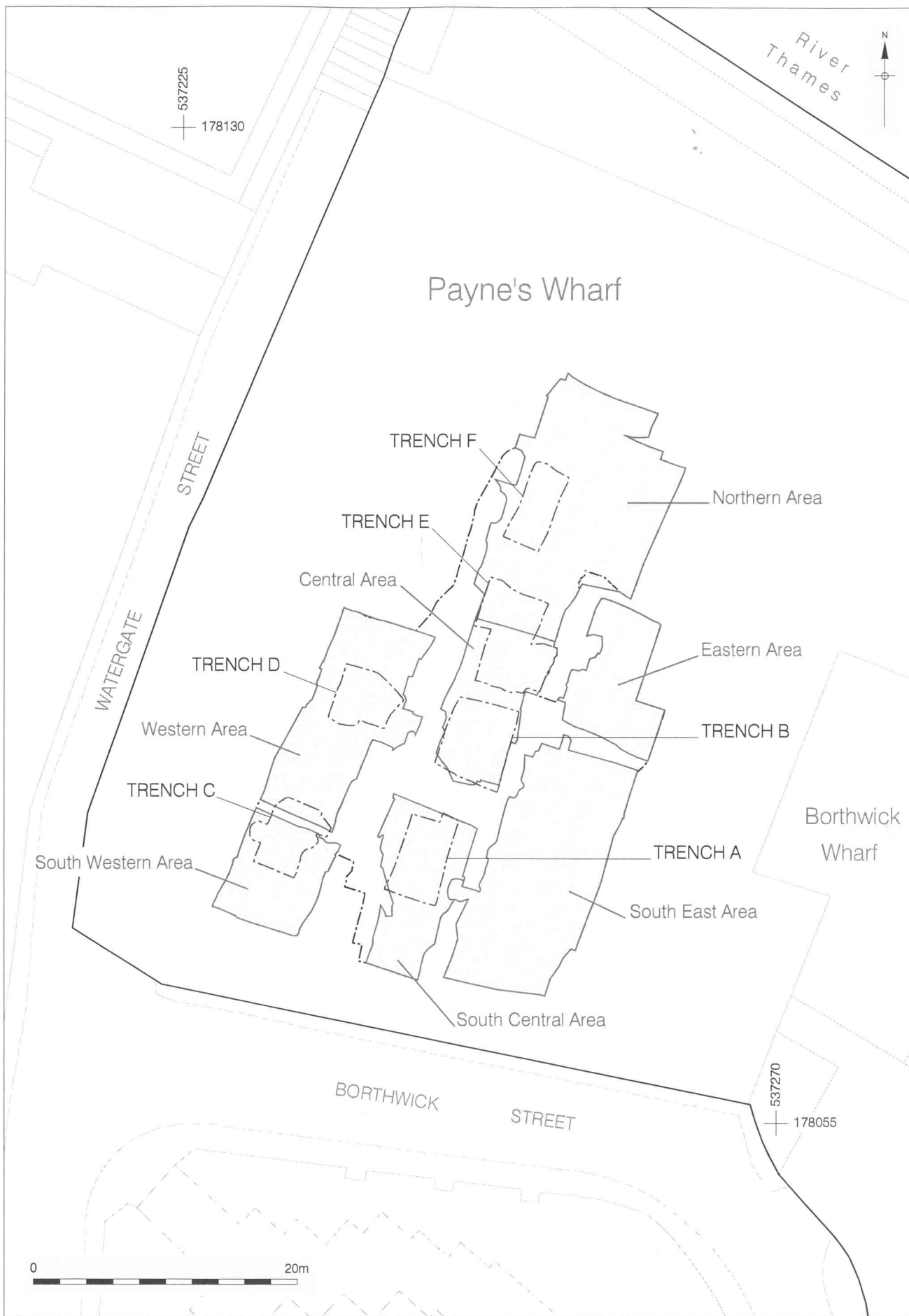
- 6.1 The excavation followed an earlier evaluation³⁰ that had identified the presence of archaeological remains dating from the medieval to late post-medieval periods. The subsequent archaeological excavation comprised five separate open areas of works (Fig. 2). The first three of these areas concerned the Borthwick Wharf excavation in the eastern portion of the site, which was conducted between the 1st and the 21st of February 2007. Due to modern intrusions encountered during the machining, the intended single open trench had to be divided in three, with the resulting subdivisions being labelled Area A1, Area A2/4 and Area A3.
- 6.2 The remaining two areas were located in the Payne's Wharf portion of the site and, despite being immediately adjacent to one another, were opened up in two different phases due to spatial and logistical constraints (Fig. 3). Work began in the southern area of the Payne's Wharf excavation on the 10th of September 2007 and was completed on the 12th of November. The northern area of the Payne's Wharf excavation was conducted between the 22nd of October and the 30th of November 2007.
- 6.3 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation³¹, before ground reduction commenced, all modern concrete slabs and surfaces sealing the areas of excavation were removed by machine under archaeological supervision. The areas of excavation were then marked out by the contractor and were subsequently opened up with the use of a 20 tonne 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat bladed grading bucket. Under the supervision of an archaeologist, this machine removed all modern material until archaeological horizons were reached. All live services present on the site had been disabled prior to excavation.
- 6.4 Following discussions on site with Mark Stevenson (GLAAS) during the Payne's Wharf excavation, it was decided to machine excavate several trenches down to the natural horizons. These trenches were required in order to substantiate the underlying geology of the site, to locate any potential river defences and to establish the presence or absence of any medieval remains. Several of these trenches were particularly deep, and therefore, for health and safety reasons, had to be stepped in order to prevent the sides from collapsing.
- 6.5 The recording system used was the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.6 The limits of excavation were surveyed using a Total Station and a grid was established in the two areas of the Payne's Wharf excavation. Baselines were employed during the Borthwick Wharf excavation and were again surveyed in with the use of a Total Station.
- 6.7 Three Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site and were taken from a Bench Mark located on the south-eastern corner of Hawkins House on Watergate Street (value 6.03m OD). The two TBMs used during the Borthwick Wharf excavation had values of 5.62m OD and 4.79m OD, whilst the TBM used during the Payne's Wharf excavation had a value of 4.73m OD.
- 6.8 Photographs, on colour slide, black and white print film and in digital format were taken of the archaeological features where relevant. A professional archaeological photographer visited the site when required in order to take large format shots of areas or specific features, and a

³⁰ Hawkins, N. 'An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8.' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report, July 2006.

³¹ Hawkins, D. 'Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation. Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, August 2006.

boom-lift crane was also used in order to achieve area overview shots. Site staff used 35mm and digital cameras on a day-to-day basis, and the professional archaeological photographer used 35mm, medium format (120mm) and digital cameras.

- 6.9 A total of 28 bulk samples were taken during the excavation in order to recover environmental information. After processing, these were transferred to ArchaeoScape, Royal Holloway College, Egham, University of London, for sub-sampling and assessment.
- 6.10 In this report, contexts are shown by square brackets, e.g. [100], and are divided into the following ranges:
- [100] – [212] are from the evaluation.
 - [300] – [622] are from the Borthwick Wharf excavation.
 - [700] – [1526] are from the Payne's Wharf excavation.
- 6.11 Fibrous asbestos was found to be present on site during the Payne's Wharf excavation. The area containing the asbestos was immediately cordoned off, the asbestos was soaked with water and was then removed by professionally trained Silverdell staff.



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Figure 3
 Plan of Excavation at Payne's Wharf showing Areas and Trenches A to F
 1:400 at A4

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PAYNE'S WHARF

Phase 1 – Natural

[855], [1119], [1128], [1204], [1224], [1455], [1456], [1515], [1517], [1525].

- 7.1.1 The natural deposits encountered on the site consisted of sandy gravels, recorded as loose in compaction and mid yellow orange to mid yellow brown in colour. These gravels were observed at a highest level of 2.99m OD in the western area of the excavation [1119], and at lowest level of 1.68m OD in the central area of the excavation [1525]. In most instances the natural was only revealed at the base of large intrusive features such as cellars or soak-aways, or at the base of the machine excavated trenches. Worthy of note is the fact that these natural deposits were not observed towards the northern end of the site, despite the presence of a large intrusive feature in the form of a vaulted cellar. Two machine excavated and stepped trenches in this area of the excavation revealed only dump / land reclamation deposits at their bases at between 1.04 and 1.10m OD. This indicated that the natural sandy gravels dropped sharply away to the north in the central area of the excavation, most likely onto the floodplain of the River Thames.

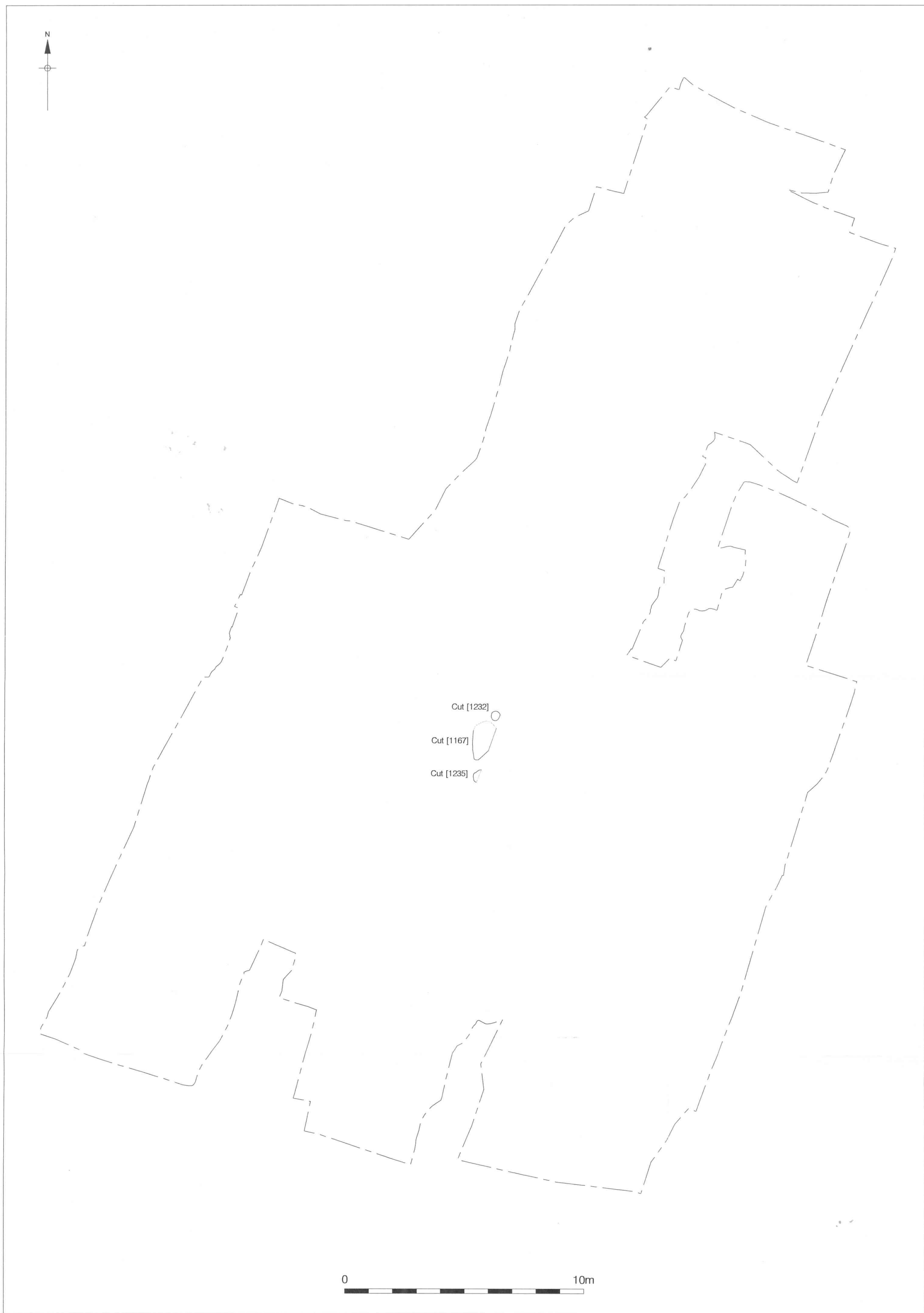


Figure 4
Payne's Wharf - Phase 2, Prehistoric
1:150 at A3

Phase 2 – Prehistoric (Fig. 4)

[1166], [1167], [1231], [1232], [1234], [1235].

- 7.1.2 The earliest archaeological features discovered on the site consisted of three oval shaped cuts interpreted as two postholes and a pit. All three cut natural sandy gravel [1517] and were located in the central area of the site at the base of Trench B. They were filled with deposits composed of a grey sand silt matrix with occasional flecks of charcoal. Situated at between 2.52m OD and 1.47m OD these features varied between 0.23m and 0.38m in depth and between 0.40 and 1.68m in width. No finds were recovered making accurate dating difficult. Posthole [1235] has been placed in this phase due to the fact that it was sealed by medieval ploughsoil deposit [1146]. In all other instances on the site this plough soil horizon was found to provide the earliest evidence of archaeological activity. Both [1167] and [1232] were cut by a large phase 6 pit and have been placed within phase 2 due to their stratigraphic location and the similarity of their fills to [1234].

Phase 3 – Medieval (1250-1300)

Ploughsoil

[782], [854], [1007], [1017], [1124], [1146], [1265], [1287], [1289], [1292], [1454], [1511], [1512].

- 7.1.3 Sealing posthole [1235], and in most instances the natural sandy gravels, was a soft to coarse deposit of mid green brown silt sand matrix found to contain occasional flecks of charcoal and sub rounded pebbles. As with the natural deposits this horizon was generally observed at the base of large intrusive features, and at the bottom of several of the machine excavated trenches. It was recorded at a highest level of 3.41m OD in the western portion of Payne's Wharf [1124], and at a lowest level of 2.25m OD in the south-eastern corner of the excavation [854]. Interpreted as a ploughsoil horizon due to its reworked nature but similarity in composition to the natural, this layer was recorded at between 0.16m and 0.82m in thickness. As with the natural deposits, the ploughsoil was found to be absent towards the northern end of Payne's Wharf, which again indicated a sharp northerly drop off in the natural horizon onto the floodplain of the River Thames.
- 7.1.4 In many cases this ploughsoil was not fully excavated and, as such, very little dating material was retrieved. One piece of intrusive pottery was recovered from [1146] in the central area of Payne's Wharf and was dated to between 1580-1700. However, a slot excavated in [1287] in the eastern portion of the site produced 8 sherds of pottery with a likely deposition date of between 1250-1300. This suggests that this horizon was most certainly in existence during the medieval period and was most likely to have been utilised for agricultural purposes.

Stakehole

[1180], [1181]

- 7.1.5 Cutting into natural sandy gravel [1119] in the western portion of Payne's Wharf was a stakehole [1181], which measured 0.16m in diameter and 0.15m in depth at 2.30m OD. It was filled by [1180], a soft deposit of mid brown clay sand silt matrix. No finds were recovered from this feature, making accurate dating impossible. It has been placed within phase 3 as its shallow nature and proximity to ploughsoil [1124] suggested that it would have originally have been driven through the ploughsoil as opposed to being sealed by it. The stakehole was impacted upon by a phase 6 pit, and with no evidence of archaeological activity in this area of the site between phases 3 and 6, it seemed most appropriate to attribute a medieval date to this isolated feature.

Phase 4 – Late Medieval (1300-1450)

South-Eastern Area (Figs. 5 & 6)

Building 1

[1256], [1262], [1269], [1273], [1275] / [853].

- 7.1.6 Located in the south-eastern corner of the Payne's Wharf excavation was a series of chalk foundations interpreted as forming the footprint of a late medieval to early post-medieval building. This structure consisted of five walls, with north-south aligned wall [1275] forming the spine of the foundations and east-west aligned walls [1273] and [1269] forming the northern extent. Walls [1273] and [1269] once existed as a single wall, but had been truncated by a later intrusion which had also removed any physical relationship with [1275]. A later addition had been made to [1275] in the form of [1256], which may have existed as some form of buttressing or underpinning. Unfortunately a later pit had caused significant damage to [1256] and an accurate interpretation of its structural capacity could not be reached. In direct alignment with [1269] and located to the south of it was wall [1262], which abutted [1275] on its eastern side. All four walls extended into various limits of excavation.
- 7.1.7 As seen, the building extended 6.88m from north to south and 6.30m from east to west at between 3.40m OD and 2.87m OD. The walls were not fully excavated, but were recorded as cutting into the medieval ploughsoil horizon. Wall [1275] was observed in section (where it was recorded as [853]) and was found to be up to a maximum of 0.41m in depth. The walls themselves were up to 0.38m wide and were constructed from chalk and ragstone blocks bonded with a compact grey sandy mortar. The precise function of this structure remains somewhat ambiguous, but it is believed to have been associated with Building 2 located immediately to the north.

Building 2

[992] / [1018], [1054], [1055], [1211]

- 7.1.8 Located immediately to the north of Building 1 and associated with it was a further chalk foundation [992]. This foundation was curvilinear in plan, extending into the western limit of excavation and petering out to the south due to significant damage caused by the later introduction of a post-medieval cellar. It would have once have existed as a complete circular structure. As seen [992] was up to 1.30m in width, extending 4.04m from north to south and 4.46m from east to west and existing at between 2.81m OD and 2.69m OD. Only one course of [992] remained and was constructed from rough-hewn chalk blocks bonded with a light brown sandy mortar containing frequent chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Although not fully excavated, [992] was cut into the medieval ploughsoil horizon and was up to 0.30m in depth. Structure [992] was observed again in section to the south-west where it was given the number [1018] and found to be at least 0.55m deep at a highest level of 3.25m OD.
- 7.1.9 Shallow sub-circular pit [1055] was recorded to the immediate west of Building 2 and cut the ploughsoil. No finds were recovered from this feature, but its location suggested that it would have once existed within the centre of chalk foundation [992] and may well have been associated. The remnants of a chalk surface, [1211], were also observed to the north-east of Building 2, again lying directly on top of the ploughsoil. This surface was interpreted as relating to the construction of [992], most probably in the form of a temporary building surface.

Pitting and a Tile Hearth

[1249], [1251], [1259], [1263], [1264], [1270], [1286], [1291], [1513].

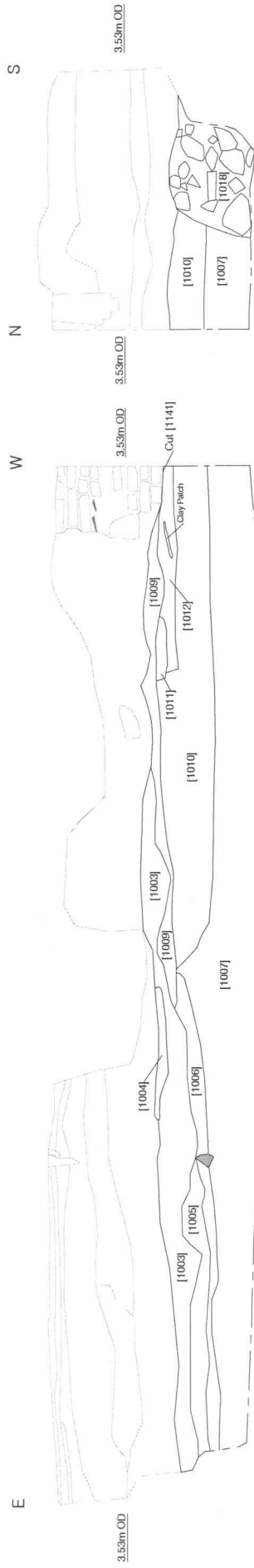
- 7.1.10 Cutting into the ploughsoil immediately to the west of Building 1 wall [1275] were two pits, [1259] and [1286], observed at between 3.00m and 3.03m OD. Both were filled by deposits of silty sand, although no diagnostic material was recovered from either. Of interest was pit [1286], which appeared to have been excavated in order to construct tile hearth or oven [1270]. The precise function of this feature was unclear, but it was built with tiles placed on edge and was bordered with roughly hewn ragstone blocks bonded with a light yellow crumbly mortar. It is quite possible that this hearth or oven was associated with Building 1. Truncating

[1270] was a further phase 4 pit [1251] containing three separate fills, all of which were again of a sand silt matrix. No finds were retrieved from any of these fills. With little dating evidence recovered from any of these features, accurately phasing them has been problematic. They have been placed within phase 4 due their stratigraphic position beneath phase 4 dump / levelling layers.

Dump / Levelling Layers

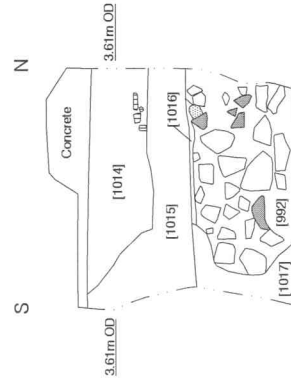
[1010], [1014], [1015], [1016], [1188], [1214], [1257], [1288].

- 7.1.11 A series of dump or levelling layers were recorded in the south-eastern area of the Payne's Wharf excavation, with contexts [1188], [1214] and [1288] abutting Building 1 and layers [1014], [1015] and [1016] seen to be sealing (and representing the demolition of) Building 2 in section. Layer [1010] sealed the ploughsoil. These deposits were observed at between 2.70m OD and 3.76m OD and varied in thickness to between 0.03m and 0.57m. They generally took the form of clays and silts, mid grey to brown in colour with inclusions of charcoal, pebbles and chalk fragments. Very few finds were recovered from any of these deposits, but five sherds of pottery dated to between 1380-1500 were retrieved from context [1214]. Silt clay deposit [1257] sealed hearth [1270], pit [1259] and abutted wall [1275]. This may have existed as a later addition to Building 1 in the form of an internal make-up or floor bedding layer.
- 7.1.12 It should be noted that during excavation a number of contexts were drawn in section prior to excavation taking place. In this way, contexts [1003], [1004], [1005], [1009], [1011] and [1012] equate with [1214], whilst context [1006] equates with [1288].



Section S160
BPZ06
North Facing
Section Behind Wall [763], Building 2

Section S160
BPZ06
East Facing
Section Behind Wall [763], Building 2



Section S161
BPZ06
East Facing
Section Behind Wall [763], Building 2

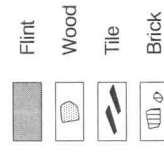


Figure 6
Payne's Wharf - Phase 4, Sections 160 & 161
1:40 at A4

Eastern Area

A Ditch (Fig. 8)

[1418], [1419].

- 7.1.13 Discovered to be cutting the natural at the base of a sondage was east-west aligned ditch [1418], measuring 1.20m in length, 0.84m in width and 0.50m in depth as seen at 1.34m OD. It was filled by [1419], a dark grey deposit of sandy clay containing frequent rounded pebbles. Only one sherd of pottery was recovered from this feature and has been dated to between 1170–1350.

A Dump / Levelling Layer

[1453].

- 7.1.14 A further dump layer [1453] was also recorded as sealing the ploughsoil in the eastern portion of the site. This layer was very similar to those recorded in the south-eastern area of Payne's Wharf and was up to 0.26m thick at 3.13m OD.

South-Western Area

Dump / Levelling Layers.

[981], [1157], [1163], [1168], [1172], [1173].

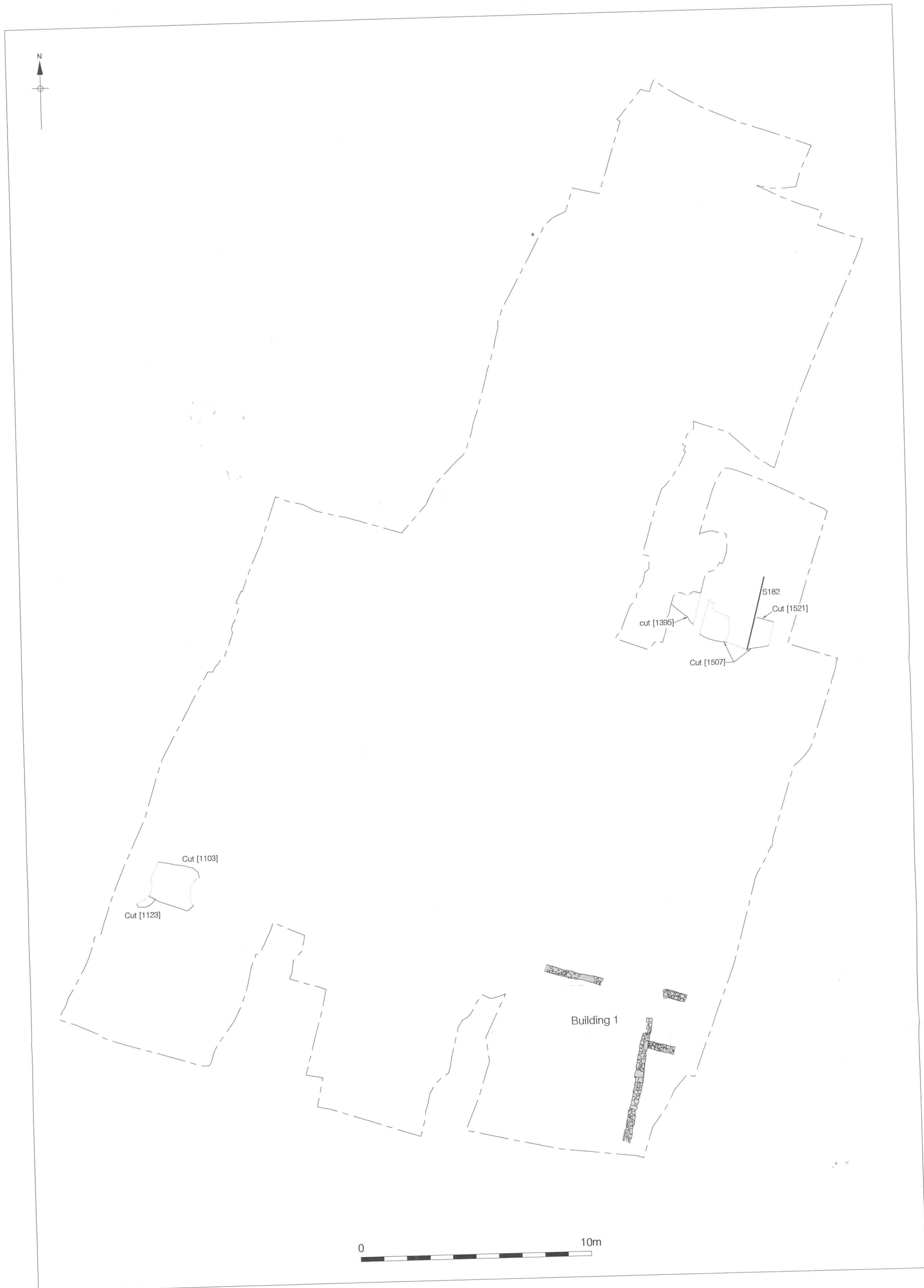
- 7.1.15 A sequence of dump and levelling layers were observed as sealing the natural in the section of Trench C, which was excavated in the south-western corner of the Payne's Wharf site. These layers were very similar to those recorded in the south-eastern area of the site and varied in thickness to between 0.16m and 0.60m. Although no finds were recovered from these layers, they have been placed within phase 4 due to their similarity in I height (2.80m OD to 3.66m OD) to those excavated in the south-eastern area.

South Central Area

Dump / Levelling Layers.

[781], [784].

- 7.1.16 A further two dump layers were recorded as sealing the natural in the section of Trench A, located in the south central area of Payne's Wharf. Recorded at between 3.18m OD and 3.81m OD, these layers varied in thickness to between 0.43m and 0.70m.



Phase 5 – Late 15th to Early 16th Century (1480-1550)

South-Western Area (Fig.7)

Pitting

[1102], [1103], [1122], [1123].

- 7.1.17 Two intercutting sub-circular pits were recorded as cutting the natural at the base of Trench C at between 2.44m OD and 2.52m OD. Both were filled with mid grey deposits of mixed sand and silt and varied to between 0.24m and 0.48m in depth. Pit [1123] represented the earlier of these two features and was truncated to the west by a later soakaway. Pit [1103] was much larger in size, extending 1.90m from north to south and 2.14m from east to west. Pottery recovered from fill [1102] suggested that [1103] had been backfilled between 1480 and 1500.

Eastern Area

Pitting (Fig. 8)

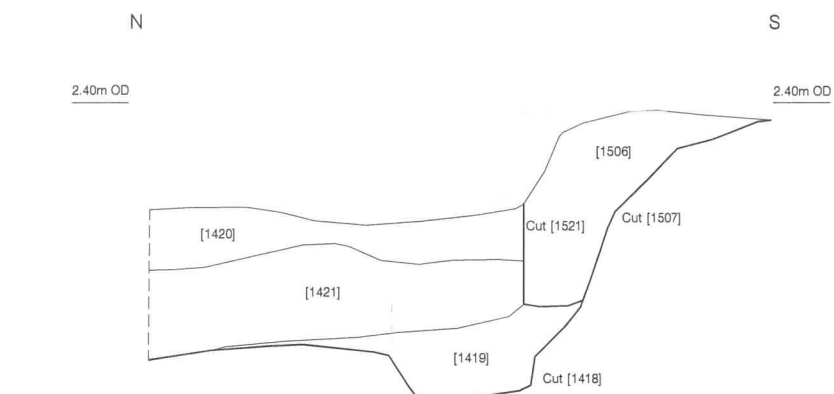
[1391], [1395], [1420], [1421], [1506], [1507], [1521].

- 7.1.18 Three pits were recorded in the eastern area of the site, with pits [1507] and [1521] being excavated in sondage only. Both [1507] and [1521] were filled by deposits comprising of silt, sand and clay with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. As seen, [1507] had sharply sloping sides and measured up to 1.04m in depth at 1.91m OD. It was stratigraphically located above ditch [1418] and was truncated to the north by pit [1521]. Pit [1395] was located to the west of [1507] and may well have formed part of the same feature. It was filled by [1391], but was not excavated due to health and safety reasons. No finds were recovered from any of these pits.

Dump / Levelling Layers

[1386], [1402], [1411], [1412].

- 7.1.19 Four dump layers relating to phase 5 were observed in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf and varied in thickness to between 0.07m and 0.50m. Recorded at between 1.87m OD and 2.25m OD they were composed of dark grey to mid brown silts and clays. [1386] sealed [1395], whilst [1412] was not fully excavated. Pottery with a likely deposition date of between 1480 and 1500 was recovered from context [1402].



Section S182
BPZ06
West Facing



Figure 8
Payne's Wharf - Phase 5, Section 182
1:40 at A4

South-Eastern Area

Dump / Levelling Layer and Building 1 [1002]

- 7.1.20 One single dump layer [1002] was recorded as sealing phase 4 layer [1214]. This existed as a compact grey to brown deposit of clay silt and was up to up to 0.18m thick at 3.56m OD. Pottery recovered from this layer suggested a deposition date of 1480-1500. Building 1 remained standing throughout this period.



Figure 9
Payne's Wharf - Phase 6
1:150 at A3

Phase 6 – Late 16th to Early 17th Century (1550-1650) (Fig. 9)

Western Area

Layer

[1199]

- 7.1.21 Recorded as overlying the natural in the western area of the site, was a heavily truncated layer of dark reddish brown clay sand silt [1199]. This deposit was up to 0.17m thick at a highest level of 2.87m OD. Pottery recovered from [1199] suggested a deposition date of between 1580-1600.

Pitting

[1137], [1138], [1142], [1143], [1144], [1145], [1178], [1179], [1184], [1185], [1186], [1187], [1191], [1192], [1193], [1194].

- 7.1.22 A total of eight intercutting pits were recorded at the base of a machine excavated trench (Trench D) in the western area of Payne's Wharf at between 3.40m OD and 2.47m OD. The earliest of these features [1192] cut layer [1199], whilst [1138] cut the ploughsoil. Pit [1138] was observed in section only. The pits themselves varied in shape from circular to rectangular and were filled by deposits of mixed sands, silts and clays, which differentiated in colour from dark brown to mid grey. Some residual medieval pottery was present within fill [1193], but the majority of these features yielded ceramic material with a deposition date range of 1550-1650.

Dump / Levelling Layers

[903], [907], [915], [918], [919], [1114], [1115], [1116], [1117], [1118].

- 7.1.23 A series of dump of ground raising / levelling layers were observed as overlying the pits in Trench D. Most of these layers were recorded in section only and varied in thickness to between 0.05m and 0.28m at between 3.40m OD and 3.93m OD. Composed of a mixture of gravels, silts, sands and clays with inclusions of CBM, shell and small pebbles, these layers differentiated in colour from mid yellowish brown to mid brownish grey. As they were not hand excavated, no finds were recovered from any of these horizons, making accurate dating difficult. However, they are believed to relate to a major episode of ground raising taking place on Payne's Wharf during the late 16th to early 17th century.

South-Eastern Area

Dump / Levelling Layers

[1100], [1106].

- 7.1.24 Two dump or ground raising / levelling layers were recorded in the south-eastern area of Payne's Wharf as sealing [1002]. Observed at between 3.84m OD and 3.06m OD, these deposits were up to 0.30m thick and comprised of mid yellow brown to mid grey brown silts, sands and clays. Pottery with a deposition date of 1580-1600 was recovered from [1106].

A Pit and Building 1

[1107], [1108]

- 7.1.25 Cutting into [1106] was circular pit [1108], which measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.12m in depth at 3.77m OD. This was filled by [1107], a charcoal rich deposit of silty sand containing pottery dated to between 1480 and 1600. Building 1 remained standing throughout this period.

Central Area

Pitting (Fig. 10)

[1111], [1112], [1113], [1217], [1218], [1239], [1240], [1267], [1268].

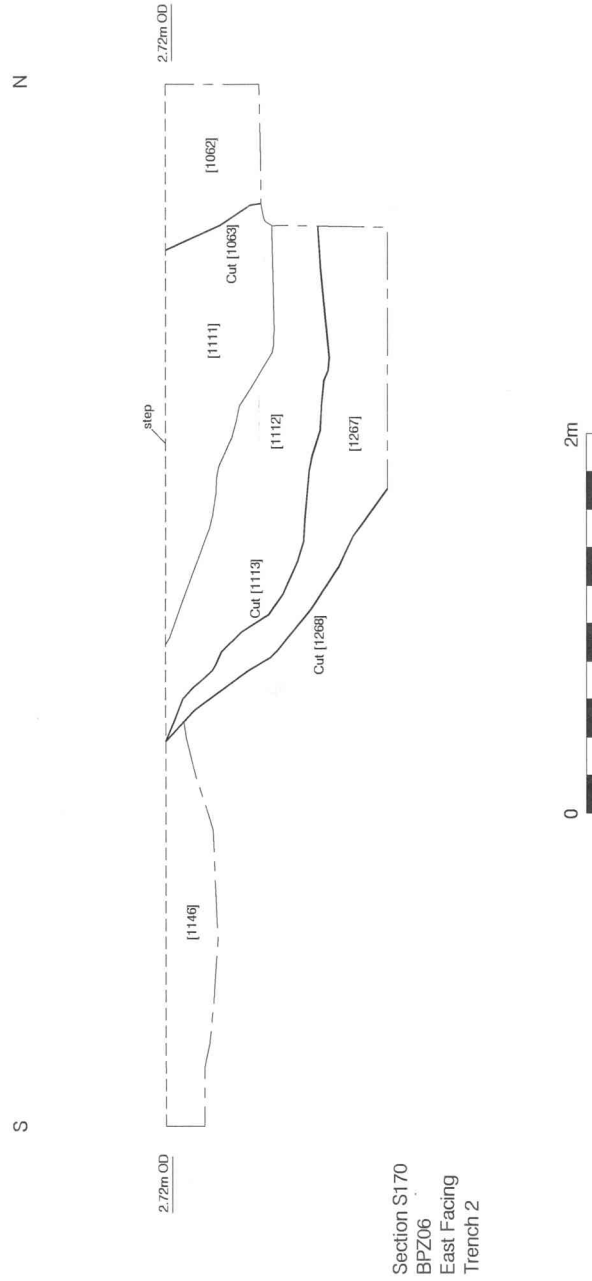
- 7.1.26 A series of three pits were recorded in the central area of Payne's Wharf at the base of Trench B (Pit [1240] was recorded in section as [1268]). These features cut both the natural and the

ploughsoil and also, in the case of [1240], overlay phase 2 pits [1167] and [1232]. Due to the confines of the trench, none of these features were fully revealed. However, they were found to be particularly large in size, with [1113] measuring 3.86m from north to south, 3.46m from east to west and 0.85m in depth at 2.74m OD. Pit [1240] was not fully excavated, but was at least 1.16m in depth. The fills of these various pits mostly took the form of grey sands and silts, with inclusions comprising of shell and CBM along with flecks of both charcoal and mortar. The only diagnostic material retrieved from these features came from [1113], which existed as the latest feature in this sequence of pitting. Pottery dated to between 1570-1600 was recovered from its fill [1111].

Dump / Levelling Layers

[1276], [1476], [1477], [1485]

- 7.1.27 One dump or ground raising / levelling layer was recorded in section in Trench B as sealing the ploughsoil. Context [1276] existed as a dark yellowish grey deposit of sand silt matrix, up to 0.73m thick at 3.52m OD.
- 7.1.28 A further three deposits were recorded in Trench E, with [1485] existing as the lowest in the sequence. These three layers were far more waterlogged in nature and most likely represent dump or land reclamation deposits. This would signify an episode of human encroachment onto the Thames floodplain during this period. All three contexts took the form of light yellow brown to dark brown / black silts and clays with inclusions of CBM, chalk flecks and waterlogged wood. They were observed at between 1.18m OD and 2.15m OD and varied in thickness to between 0.14m and 1.05m OD. Evidence of cobbling waste was recovered from [1485], suggesting a mid 16th century deposition date.



Section S170
BPZ06
East Facing
Trench 2

Figure 10
Payne's Wharf - Phase 6, Section 170
1:40 at A4



Figure 11
Payne's Wharf - Phase 7
1:150 at A3

Phase 7 – Mid to Late 17th Century (1650-1700) (Figs. 11 & 12)

Western Area

A Pit and a Brick-lined Feature

[904], [905], [908], [956], [1042], [1120], [1121], [1131], [1132], [1133].

- 7.1.29 Cutting pit [1143] at the base of Trench D was rectangular pit [1133], which had vertical sides and a flat base and was up to 0.28m deep at 2.53m OD. Two fills were recorded within this feature and took the form of dark brown to grey sands and silts with occasional fragments of CBM, shell and sub-rounded pebbles. Clay tobacco pipe recovered from fill [1132] gave a deposition date of between 1640-1660.
- 7.1.30 Located immediately to the north of [1133] was a substantial square pit cut [905], measuring 2.20m from north to south, 2.68m from east to west and up to 1.15m in depth at 3.70m OD. Recorded with vertical sides and a flat base this pit had been completely truncated to the south by a later intrusion. It was lined with brick [956] along its northern and eastern edges, but noticeably the lining was absent along the western edge. The lining was bonded with a mid brown sandy silt in an irregular fashion, and a later repair appeared to have taken place in the form of [908]. Two separate deposits were recorded as backfilling this feature, and clay tobacco pipe recovered from [1120] suggests it went out of use between 1680 and 1710.

South-Western Area

Pitting and a Posthole

[1083], [1084], [1093], [1094], [1095], [1096], [1097], [1098], [1104], [1105], [1126], [1127], [1153], [1154], [1155], [1156], [1161], [1162].

- 7.1.31 A series of 8 pits and 1 posthole [1127] were recorded as cutting both the natural and the phase 4 ground raising / levelling deposits within Trench C. Most of these features were observed in section only, with pits [1083], [1105] and [1127] being excavated in plan at the base of the trench. These features varied in depth to between 0.25m and 1.08m and were recorded at between 2.63m OD and 3.67m OD. Where seen in plan they varied from circular to oval in shape, and were generally filled with mid grey brown to mid green brown silts and sands with inclusions of CBM, sub angular pebbles and charcoal and mortar flecks. Only fill [1084] of pit [1083] produced diagnostic material in the form of pottery dated to between 1630-1700.

A Dump / Levelling Layer

[1149]

- 7.1.32 A single ground raising / levelling layer was recorded as sealing pit [1093]. At up to 0.23m thick at 3.68m OD, this deposit existed as a mid brown grey sandy silt. It was observed in section only and was not excavated.

A Brick Well / Soakaway

[774], [775], [812], [813], [814], [839].

- 7.1.33 Located to the west of Trench C and cutting both a phase 4 dump layer and pit [1102] was circular cut [814], measuring 1.56m from north to south and 1.42m from east to west. For health and safety reasons this feature was not fully excavated, but it was at least 1.24m deep at 3.51m OD. It was lined with orange unfrogged brick [775], bonded in an irregular fashion with a yellow sandy mortar. Located between the brick lining and the cut was backfill [813]. The lining itself was somewhat compressed in shape, appearing more ovoid than circular in plan. As this feature was not fully excavated, it was unclear as to whether it had existed as either a well or a soakaway. Three fills were removed by hand from within [775] and took the form of grey silts, sands and clays. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the final two fills [812] and [774] suggested a deposition date of between 1680 and 1710.

South Central Area

Pitting

[1046], [1047], [1048], [1049], [1134], [1171], [1174], [1175], [1176], [1177].

- 7.1.34 A total of 5 intercutting pits were recorded at the base of Trench A and cut both the natural and the ploughsoil. All of these features were seen in plan and excavated. They varied in shape from circular to rectangular and were filled by mid grey brown to mid green brown deposits of gravels, clays, sands and silts. Observed at between 2.24m OD and 2.72m OD, these pits varied in depth from between 0.10m to 0.65m. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from pits [1047], [1049] and [1171] indicated a deposition date range of between 1640-1700.

South-Eastern Area

A Pit and a Dump / Levelling Layer (Fig 13 Section 156)

[845], [846], [847], [848], [849], [850], [851], [852], [1000], [1001], [1209], [1225]

- 7.1.35 The earliest feature relating to phase 7 recorded in the south-eastern area of Payne's Wharf took the form of a large circular pit [1209], which was up to 0.51m deep at 3.04m OD. Truncated by a later intrusion to the north, this pit was up to 2.46m wide and was filled by [1225], a compact mid grey rubble deposit. No diagnostic material was recovered from this fill. Prior to excavation, [1209] had been recorded in section as [852], to which a total of 7 fills were attributed. All seven of these fills were excavated as single context [1225].
- 7.1.36 Recorded as sealing phase 5 layer [1002] was [1001], a compact deposit of grey brown silty clay, up to 0.27m thick at 3.73m OD. Layer [1000] was recorded as part of [1001] in section prior to excavation.

Building 1 Alterations (Phase I) (Fig. 12)

[1125], [1129], [1130], [1151], [1202], [1203], [1230], [1243], [1245], [1247], [1248], [1254]

- 7.1.37 Whereas no evidence of archaeological activity associated with Building 2 was recorded beyond phase 4, Building 1 appears to have remained in use up until the end of the 17th century. Whether this was in the form of the original building or whether the solid chalk foundations were simply reused for construction purposes is unclear, yet the alterations made to the structure during phase 7 certainly correlate with the original phase 4 plan.
- 7.1.38 Located between phase 4 walls [1262] and [1269] was a brick hearth, [1243], which was underlain by bedding layer [1245]. The hearth was constructed from red unfrosted brick bonded in an irregular fashion and had undergone repairs on at least two occasions. Although the bricks existed in a fairly poor condition, analysis suggests a likely manufacture date of between 1450 and 1700. Initial interpretation suggests that this hearth would originally have taken the form of a chimney breast.
- 7.1.39 Located on the western side of chalk wall [1275] and overlaying pit [1209] and layer [1257] were a series of make-up deposits ranging from 0.06m to 0.18m in thickness at between 3.09m OD and 3.30m OD. These deposits generally consisted of mortar mixed with sands and clays, and clay tobacco pipe recovered from [1125] suggested a deposition date of between 1660-1680. At the base of these layers were the ephemeral remnants of a possible wall rebuild [1254]. The precise function of this masonry was unclear, but in being located directly over [1275] it may have formed a later alteration to the original internal wall. Directly overlying the make-up layers were the remnants of a brick floor [1248] and north-south aligned wall [1247]. Again, although clearly later in date than [1275] and aligned on a slightly different angle, [1247] was located almost directly on top of the phase 4 wall, suggesting a repair or complete rebuild of the internal wall. This rebuild was evidently later than [1254], but was far more solid in composition indicating a distinct episode of construction.

Building 1 Alterations (Phase II) (Fig. 12)

[727], [938], [947], [950], [953], [954], [961], [1026], [1027], [1028], [1043], [1052], [1057], [1059], [1066], [1086], [1087], [1099].

- 7.1.40 Sealing hearth [1243] and wall [1269] on the east side of Building 1 was a sequence of four make up deposits ([953], [961], [1086], [1099]) consisting of mid brown to yellow silts, sands and clays. These deposits varied in thickness from 0.08m to 0.18m at between 3.18m to 3.28m OD. On the west side of Building 1 a further three comparable horizons ([1052], [1066], [1087]), were also recorded at between 3.32m OD and 3.40m OD. Layer [1066] was recorded as sealing wall [1247], suggesting the removal of [1247] prior to another phase of reconstruction. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of the make-up horizons.
- 7.1.41 Built directly on top of [953] and [1066] and representing a replacement for [1247] was a further north-south aligned wall [727] which measured 5.60m in length. Constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a sandy mortar, [727] was recorded at a highest level of 3.56m OD and was truncated at its northern end by a later intrusion. Although [727] was later in date than [1247] it followed almost exactly the same alignment, indicating that the structural layout of Building 1 remained the same throughout phase 7 despite several alterations and rebuilds.
- 7.1.42 Bonded onto the eastern side of [727] and aligned in an east-west direction was another internal wall [938], which measured 0.71m in length as seen and was constructed from re-used materials including chalk, brick and CBM. Underlain by bedding deposit [1059], the introduction of [938] suggested that by this point in time phase 4 wall [1262] had been completely removed. At the southern end of [727] and bonded onto its western side was east-west aligned wall [1028], which measured 1.80m in length and was constructed from orange unfrogged bricks. Directly associated with this wall were the remnants of a cobbled surface [1026], which was presumed to represent the remains of an internal floor surface and a replacement for earlier floor [1248]. A further sub rectangular brick structure [1027] had been bonded onto both [1026] and [1028] at a later point in time, but with so little of this structure remaining an accurate interpretation could not be ascribed to it.
- 7.1.43 The final archaeological activity relating to this phase of alterations to Building 1 took the form of one make up layer [1057] to the west of [727] and a further two ([950], [954]) located on the eastern side of the wall. A shallow sub-circular pit [947] measuring 0.90m in diameter and 0.04m in depth was also recorded as cutting [950]. No diagnostic material was retrieved from the fill, [1043].

Building 1 Alterations (Phase III) (Fig. 12)

[722], [724], [726], [841], [842], [843], [844], [860], [861], [871], [876], [939], [940], [963], [964], [965], [990].

- 7.1.44 The next series of alterations made to Building 1 were small scale, with little evidence of structural repair or rebuilding having taken place. A total of three new make-up deposits ([726], [939], [940]) were recorded as abutting north-south wall [727] on its eastern side and varied in thickness to between 0.10m and 0.36m. Recorded at between 3.34m OD and 3.42m OD, these deposits mostly took the form of discoloured sandy mortars. A further 11 make-up or bedding horizons were excavated on the western side of [727] and consisted mostly of sands, silts and ash deposits. These layers varied from 0.05 to 0.12m in thickness at between 3.36m OD and 3.66m OD and sealed cobbled surface [1026] together with wall [1028] and masonry [1027]. Clay tobacco pipe recovered from [871] and [861] suggested a deposition date range of 1660-1680.
- 7.1.45 Also located on the western side of [727] were two brick structures, which had been incorporated into Building 1 during the introduction of the make up horizons. Construction cut [724] housed square structure [722], which, at only 0.10m in depth, was built from red brick bonded in irregular fashion with a fine mortar. With so little of this feature remaining no discernable function could be attributed to it, although it may have existed as a small hearth or stove. Immediately to the south of [724] was rectangular structure [963] which was 0.10m thick at 3.51m OD. Again, with so little of [963] remaining, an accurate interpretation in terms of either form or function could not be arrived at. The remnants of a red brick floor surface [842] were also recorded in the western side of Building 1, with [843] forming the bedding deposit.

Building 1 Alterations (Phase IV) (Fig. 12)

[719], [725], [887], [994], [995], [996], [999], [1147], [1148], [1182], [1183], [1195], [1255].

- 7.1.46 The final alterations to Building 1 were significant, with an extension being introduced into the north-east corner of the building in the form of wall [719]. Cutting into layer [1001] was [1195], the construction cut for the extension, with [1255] forming the foundation for the new wall. This foundation was built from orange unfrogged bricks arranged in a header formation and aligned in a north-south direction before returning in an east-west direction towards the east. Bonded directly onto the foundation was wall [719], which measured 1.02m from north to south, 2.60m from east to west and up to 0.76m in depth at 3.99m OD. Associated with [719] was [1182], a small stump of masonry bonded onto the extension by [1183]. Although recorded separately, [1182] was likely to have existed as part of precisely the same construction episode as [719].
- 7.1.47 The introduction of [719] would have added only a small amount of space to Building 1, but structurally would have been substantial. Although it was clear that phase 4 wall [1269] had been replaced by alteration phase II (it was sealed by several of the make-up layers), it was presumed that the northern extremity of Building 1 during the latter part of phase 7 would have been located in roughly the same place as the northern phase 4 foundations. However, heavy truncation in this area of the site made it difficult to assess the full extent of Building 1 during this later phase of activity. Extension [719] certainly formed the northern extremity and the final episode of construction associated with the building.
- 7.1.48 Internally, the only alterations to take place to Building 1 following the introduction of [719] involved the laying down of mortar floor [725] and associated bedding layer [887] on the eastern side of internal wall [727]. The rectangular structure [963] went out of use, whilst square structure [722] was retained. Externally a small and unidentifiable piece of masonry [1148] was recorded as directly overlying [1001], and was sealed by [1147], a light yellowish brown deposit of silt sand and clay recorded at 3.97m OD. [1147] was also recorded in section, where it was ascribed the numbers [994], [995], [996] and [999].

Pitting and Masonry (Fig. 13 Section 160)

[732], [1008], [1013], [1032], [1033], [1056], [1058], [1064], [1067], [1101], [1141].

- 7.1.49 Located to the north-west of Building 1 were the remnants of an east-west aligned wall [1013], which was situated within construction cut [1141]. Very little remained of [1013] due to the fact that it had been truncated immediately to the north by a later post-medieval cellar. Much of [1013] also appeared to have been robbed out (presumably for re-use in the cellar), and in this way an accurate interpretation could not be arrived at. It was constructed from orange unfrogged brick, CBM and ragstone bonded with a light grey to yellow mortar, and was up to 0.67m deep at 3.94m OD. Three separate construction cut backfill deposits were recorded between [1013] and [1141], and clay tobacco pipe recovered from [1008] suggested a construction date of 1660-1680.
- 7.1.50 In total, two pits associated with phase 7 were recorded as cutting the phase 6 ground raising / levelling deposits external to Building 1. These pits were generally irregular in shape, measuring between 1.18m and 1.54m in width and 0.10m and 0.52m in depth at approximately 3.92m OD. They were filled with grey to brown silts and sands and contained pottery dated at between 1630 and 1700. One layer of brown silty sand [1067] was recorded as being associated with these pits, and was cut by [1033].

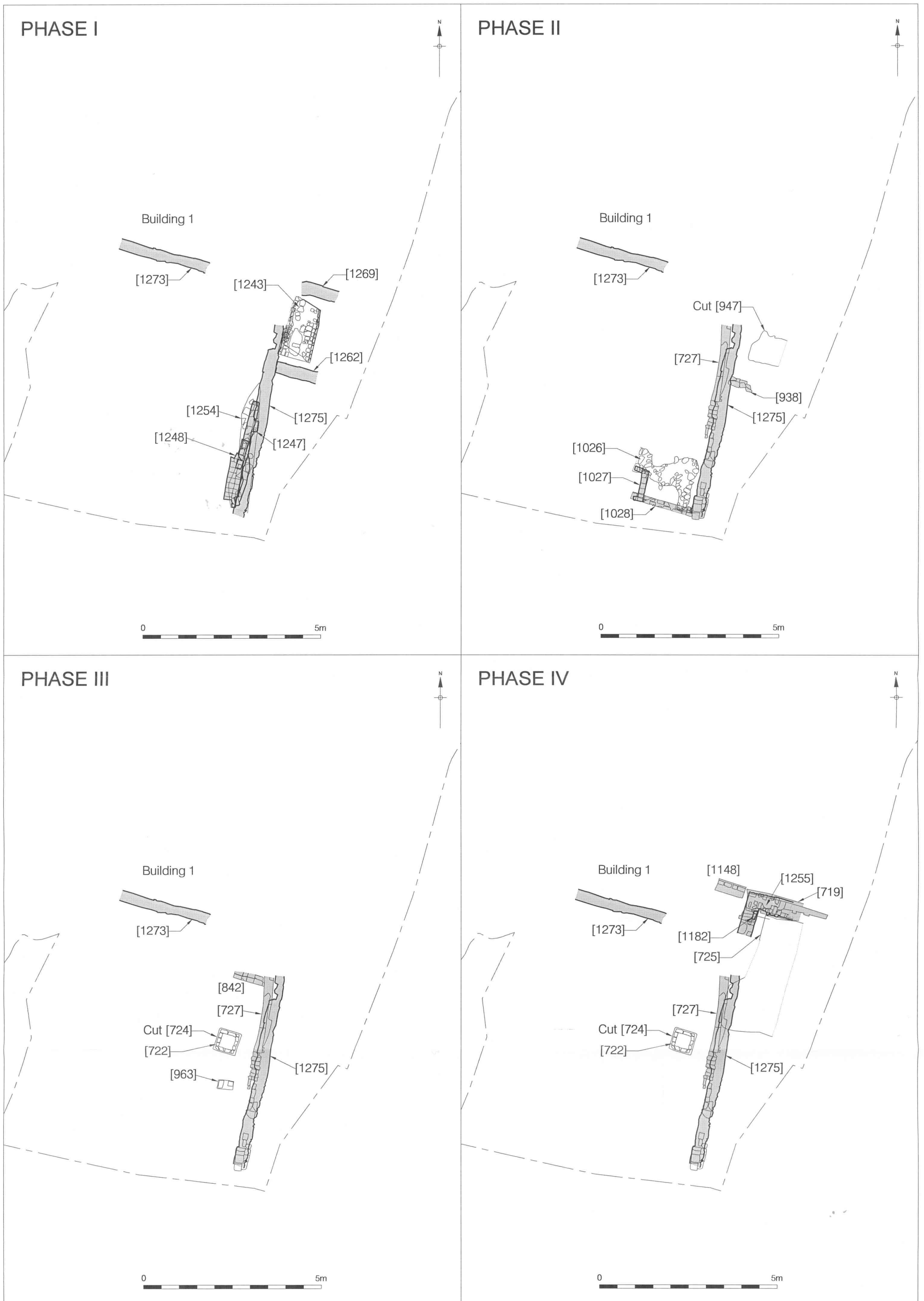


Figure 12
Payne's Wharf - Phase 7, Building 1 Phases I-IV
1:100 at A3

Central Area

Pitting, a Posthole and Dump / Levelling Layers

[974], [1061], [1062], [1063], [1212], [1213], [1215], [1216], [1219], [1220], [1222], [1223], [1229], [1230], [1266], [1271], [1272], [1277], [1278], [1279], [1280], [1281], [1282], [1283], [1284].

- 7.1.51 In total, nine intercutting pits and a posthole belonging to phase 7 were recorded in the central area of the site, with five of these pits and the posthole being recorded at the base of Trench B, and four pits being observed in section only. Generally the pits were filled by mid grey to yellowish brown silts, sands and clays and existed at up to maximum of 0.80m in depth at between 2.60m OD and 3.76m OD. The earliest pit belonging to this sequence [1278] was sealed by [1266], a mid grey yellow deposit of sand, up to 0.15m thick at 3.64m OD. The latest pit [1063] was sealed by [974], a grey brown deposit of silt sand clay, up to 0.20m thick at 3.61m OD. Where seen in plan, the pits varied in shape from oval to irregular, yet heavy truncation and the limited space within the confines of Trench B meant that most features were not fully exposed. Pottery was only recovered from fill [1062] of pit [1063] and suggested that this feature was backfilled during the mid 17th century.

Dump / Levelling Layers and a Pit

[1374], [1442], [1443], [1467], [1468], [1469], [1470], [1471], [1472], [1475], [1482].

- 7.1.52 Cutting into the natural at the base of Trench E in the central area of Payne's Wharf was pit [1442], which measured 4.40m from north to south and 5.42m from east to west as seen at 2.11m OD. This feature was not excavated, and the relationship between fill [1443] and layer (or possibly fill) [1475] could not be distinguished within the confines of the trench. Pottery recovered from [1443] suggested a deposition date of between 1550-1700.
- 7.1.53 Trench E was situated in an area of the site believed to have been located directly above the naturally sloping riverbank of the Thames. Natural deposits of sand and gravel were not recorded again to the north of Trench E, and instead gave way to a sequence of dump or reclamation deposits. In total, a series of 9 phase 7 dump layers were recorded in the section of Trench E at between 2.30m OD and 3.72m OD. These deposits represented a major land reclamation episode dating to the 17th century, and mostly took the form of dark brown to green silts sands and clays with inclusions of CBM, shell and charcoal.

Northern Area

Dump / Levelling Layers and a Pit (Trench F)

[1328], [1329], [1330], [1331], [1332], [1333], [1334], [1335], [1337], [1338], [1339], [1415].

- 7.1.54 A total of ten dump or reclamation layers were recorded in section in Trench F, which was located immediately to the north of Trench E. These layers were likely to have belonged to the same episode of dumping observed in Trench E, and were described as mid brown to grey silts, sands and clays. Observed at between 1.65m OD and 3.21m OD they contained inclusions of flints, pebbles, CBM and mortar. One pit, [1329], was recorded as cutting layer [1331] and was at least 0.45m deep at 2.84m OD. The final layer in the sequence, [1330], consisted of lime mortar and may well have existed as some form of consolidation horizon.

Dump / Levelling Layers (Fig. 13 Section 183)

[1379], [1394], [1397], [1398], [1407], [1408], [1409], [1410], [1413], [1414], [1416], [1417], [1425], [1444], [1449], [1523].

- 7.1.55 A further sondage was excavated to the north of Trench F and revealed a sequence of 13 dump or reclamation layers at between 2.54m OD and 3.54m OD. Recorded at 3.15m OD was mortar layer [1449], which may well have equated with context [1330] in Trench F. Generally, these dumps were very similar to those recorded further south and consisted of mid grey to brown sands, silts and clays with inclusions of shell, CBM and charcoal. Pottery was retrieved from [1413] and dated to between 1550-1700. Residual pottery was present within contexts

[1417] and [1425], and suggested that several of these dumps may have been imported from elsewhere or possibly dredged from the riverbank before being laid down on the site.

- 7.1.56 A further two dump or reclamation layers were observed at the northern end of the site, with context [1379] / [1414] being recorded at 1.97m OD at the base of a later vaulted cellar. Immediately to the east of the cellar, and truncated by it, was deposit [1523], a mid grey layer of silt sand matrix, recorded at 3.18m OD.

A Brick Well / Soakaway

[1343], [1344], [1345], [1370], [1373].

- 7.1.57 Located to the east of the sondage excavated at the northern end of Payne's Wharf was a brick well or soakaway [1344], situated within circular construction cut [1345]. The cut measured 1.36m by 1.14m and, although not fully excavated, was at least 0.84m in depth at 2.33m OD. Constructed from red unfrogged bricks bonded in an irregular fashion with a sandy mortar, [1344] contained two separate fills of grey to brown sandy silts. Clay tobacco pipe recovered from [1343] suggested that this feature was backfilled between 1660 and 1680, whilst pottery recovered from the backfill of the construction cut [1373] was dated to between 1670-1700. Of note, a timber pulley from a medium to large sized ship was recovered from fill [1343], whilst two timber sheave pins were found within [1370]. A further pulley block sheave was also retrieved from [1373], suggesting that activities associated with the maritime industry were most certainly taking place on the site during the late 17th century.

Eastern Area

A Wall and a Dump Layer (Figs. 11 & 13 Section 179)

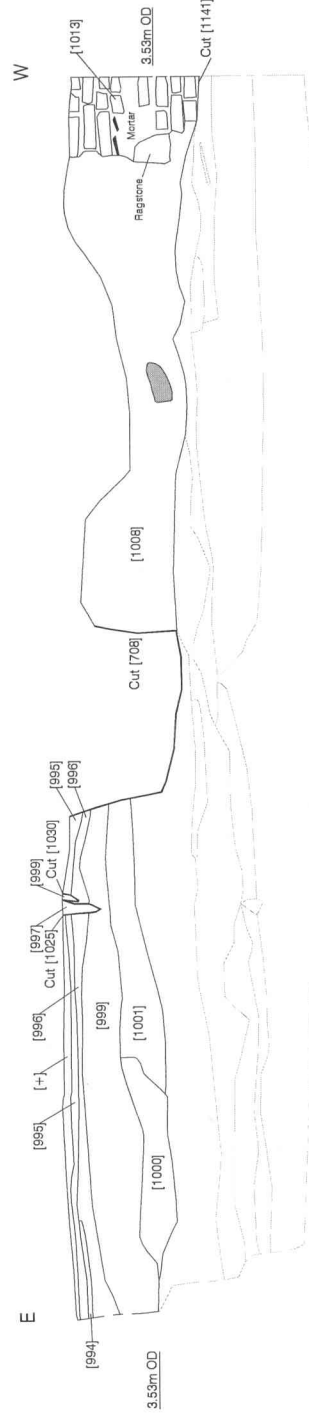
[1405], [1406], [1435].

- 7.1.58 Located in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf was a large wall, [1405], which measured 5.40m in length, 0.94m in width and 1.50m in depth at 3.19m OD. Constructed from roughly hewn ragstone blocks, flints, Reigate stone and red unfrogged bricks bonded with a sandy yellow mortar, [1405] was situated within cut [1406] and had a significant foundation step at its base. The wall itself was somewhat unusual in terms of its alignment, running from north-east to south-west and bearing no resemblance to any of the other structures on site dating to, or previous to, phase 7. In the centre of the wall and bonded into it on the eastern side was a north-west to south-east aligned continuation, extending 1.24m in length and forming part of the same episode of construction. The northern end of [1405] continued into the limit of excavation, but the southern end simply ceased, with no return in either an easterly or westerly direction. Although a later cellar had impacted upon [1405], the size and solid nature of the wall had prevented it from being significantly damaged and parts of it had been incorporated into the later structure.
- 7.1.59 With so little of [1405] revealed, it was difficult to arrive at an accurate interpretation in terms of either form or function. In ceasing to the south it seemed unlikely that [1405] would have existed as a building with four external walls, but with such solid foundations it would have formed part of a significant structure. Whether this structure was associated with riverfront activity on the site in terms of wharfage or river defence was unclear.
- 7.1.60 One dump layer [1435] was recorded on the eastern side [1405] at 3.38m OD and took the form of a light grey yellow deposit of clay silt.

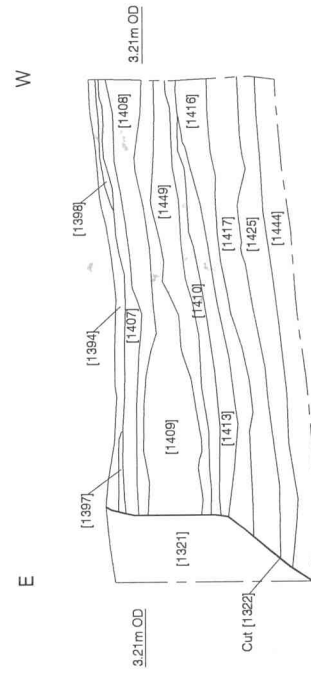


Section S179
BPZ06
East Facing
Section of Wall [1405]

Section S156
BPZ06
North Facing



Section S160
BPZ06
North Facing
Section Behind Wall [763]



Section S183
BPZ06
North Facing

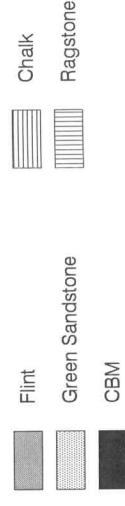




Figure 14
Payne's Wharf - Phase 8
1:150 at A3

Phase 8 – Early to Late 18th Century (1700-1780) (Fig. 14)

Western Area

A Brick-lined Feature

[912], [913], [914], [916], [941], [942], [958], [972].

- 7.1.61 Truncating phase 7 brick-lined feature [956] was a square construction cut [958], which measured 2.74m from north to south, 2.72m from east to west and up to 1.41m in depth at 3.93m OD. Recorded with vertical sides and a flat base, this cut was lined on all four sides with brick walls, each of which was given a separate context number. The northern and southern walls appeared to have been built first, with the eastern and western walls constructed subsequently and bonded onto their earlier counterparts. Three separate builds or 'lifts' were recorded in the eastern wall, but these would have formed part of the same episode of construction, with slightly differing forms of mortar being used. The walls were constructed from red and orange unfrogged brick bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar arranged in an irregular fashion. The precise function of this feature remains ambiguous, but its similarity to [956] suggests that it was built as a direct replacement for the phase 6 structure.

South-Western Area

Pitting and Dump / Levelling Layers

[1060], [1090], [1091], [1152], [1158], [1159], [1160], [1516].

- 7.1.62 Two pits up to 0.94m in depth were recorded in section as truncating the phase 7 pits located within Trench C. At between 3.24m OD and 3.71m OD, both [1090] and [1160] were filled with mid grey to mid brown silts and sands with inclusions of flint pebbles, CBM, mortar and charcoal. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from fill [1091] suggested a deposition date of between 1720 and 1780.
- 7.1.63 Sealing these pits was [1060] / [1152], a layer of mid grey silty sand up to 0.12m thick at 3.61m OD. Clay tobacco pipe recovered from this horizon suggested that it was laid down between 1700 and 1740. Overlying [1060] was [1516], a layer of sand and crushed shell which was up to 0.10m thick at 3.42m OD.

South Central Area

Pitting, a Dump / Levelling layer and a Stakehole (Fig. 15 Sections 151 & 152)

[776], [777], [778], [779], [780], [783], [785], [786], [787], [788], [789], [790], [791], [792], [793], [794], [795], [796], [809], [810], [1044], [1045], [1065], [1069], [1070], [1071], [1073], [1074], [1075], [1076], [1077], [1078], [1079], [1082], [1088], [1089], [1109], [1135], [1136].

- 7.1.64 A sequence of eight intercutting pits was recorded in Trench A in the south central area of Payne's Wharf. These features cut both the phase 4 dumps and the ploughsoil and were mostly observed in section at between 3.71m OD and 3.81m OD. Varying in depth from 0.23m to 2.02m, only four of these pits were recorded in plan at the base of the trench and differentiated in shape from circular to rectangular. They were filled by mixed deposits of dark grey brown to mid red orange sands, silts and clays with inclusions of charcoal, shell, CBM and mortar. Pottery recovered from fill [1109] of pit [1079] suggested a deposition date of between 1770 and 1780, whilst pottery retrieved from pit [1078], one of the earliest features in the sequence, was dated at between 1740 and 1780.
- 7.1.65 Sealing the pits was a layer of mid brown to grey sand clay, which was up to 0.27m thick at 3.85m OD. This layer was in turn cut by a singular stakehole, [786], which was 0.30m deep at 3.83m OD.

A Cesspit

[744], [753], [754].

- 7.1.66 A large square pit cut [754] was recorded as cutting through the phase 8 pits and layers in the south central area of the site. This pit measured 2.56m from north to south, 2.80m from east to west and was up to 1.60m in depth at 3.75m OD. It was internally lined on all four sides by masonry [744], which was constructed from orange and red unfrogged brick bonded in an irregular fashion with a grey mortar. Situated between [754] and [744] was construction cut backfill [753].

South Eastern Area

A Pit

[729], [730].

- 7.1.67 Cutting through levelling layer [726] in the eastern side of Building 1 was pit [730], which measured 1.94m from north to south and 1.16m from east to west as seen at 3.39m OD. Extending into the eastern limit of excavation, this feature could not be fully excavated due to health and safety reasons. It was at least 0.75m in depth and was filled by [729], a dark brown deposit of sandy silt. Pottery with a broad date range of between 900 and 1900 was recovered from this feature, along with a residual clay tobacco bowl dated 1580-1610. The presence of this pit within the confines of Building 1 suggested that by this point in time the building had gone completely out of use and had most probably been demolished.

Dump / Levelling Layers, Postholes and Floor Surfaces.

[703], [704], [731], [733], [770], [797], [798], [997], [998], [1019], [1020], [1021], [1022], [1023], [1029], [1030], [1031].

- 7.1.68 Recorded in section as abutting wall [1013] was a series of three deposits ([1021], [1022] and [1023]) recorded at between 3.38m OD and 3.80m OD. Described as mid grey to brown sands, silts and clays these contexts were interpreted as fills, but heavy truncation by a later cellar meant that no specific cut could be identified. Overlying these fills was a bedding layer of silty sand [1020], which was in turn cut by posthole [1031]. This posthole was up to 0.40m in depth and was filled by [1019], a mid grey deposit of sandy silt. The remnants of a brick floor surface [733] sealed [1031].
- 7.1.69 Very little remained of [733], making interpretation difficult. It was constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a yellow mortar, and measured only 2.02m from north to south and 0.54m from east to west as seen at 4.10m OD. It may well have existed as an external floor surface, but truncation to both the east and west meant that it could not be associated with any other structures recorded in this area of the site. Small amounts of pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from contexts [1019], [1020] and [1021], but the broad date range attributed to these finds suggested that both residual and intrusive material was present.
- 7.1.70 A further floor surface [731] was observed to the south of [733], with an associated bedding layer [797] and a ground raising / levelling layer [798]. This floor was constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a yellow mortar and measured 0.50m from north to south and 1.20m from east to west at 3.97m OD. As with [731], very little remained of [733] and it could not be associated with any further features. It was sealed by a layer of sandy silt [770], which was up to 0.12m thick and was in turn cut by an irregularly shaped pit, [704].
- 7.1.71 Two stakeholes ([1029] and [1030]) were recorded as cutting a phase 7 layer in the south-eastern corner of the site. Truncated to the north by a construction cut for a later cellar, these stakeholes were not particularly large in size, existing at a maximum of 0.20m in depth. No further related stakeholes were observed during excavation, but both [1029] and [1030] may have been used for marking out the construction area for the post-medieval cellar.

Pitting and a Dump / Levelling Layer

[879], [945], [946], [959], [1205], [1206], [1207], [1208].

- 7.1.72 Recorded at the base of the later cellar structure were three pits, observed at between 2.70m OD and 2.83m OD. Two of these features ([1206] and [1208]) were excavated in sondage only

and were not bottomed, but extended up to at least 1.14m in depth. They were both filled by deposits of silty sand with inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. To the east of this sondage was a further oval pit [946], which measured 0.26m in depth and contained two separate fills of silt sand matrix. Four sherds of intrusive pottery were recovered from fill [1207] of [1208], but a total of 26 sherds of pottery recovered from fill [945] of [946] dated this feature at between 1590 and 1926. These spot dates did not fit comfortably with [946], which existed at the base of a building known to have been demolished during the early 19th century. Located immediately to the west of [946] was a later intrusive soakaway, which was recorded as [+] during the excavation but as [139] during the evaluation. The pottery discovered within [946] is likely to have arrived within this pit during the construction of the soakaway, which dated to the latter part of the 19th century.

- 7.1.73 Sealing pit [1206] and phase 4 chalk surface [1211] was [879], a mid brown green layer of silt clay sand matrix up to 0.44m thick at 3.26m OD.

Building 3 (Fig. 15 Section 154)

[759], [760], [761], [762], [763], [771], [772], [773], [799], [802], [948], [949], [1514].

- 7.1.74 Cutting through the two stakeholes, floor [733], pit [946], and both phase 4 and phase 8 dump / levelling layers was [949], a large rectangular construction cut for a late post-medieval cellar. This cut was not fully exposed, extending into the eastern limit of excavation, but as seen measured 6.44m from north to south, 8.50m from east to west and 1.37m in depth at 3.50m OD. Lining the southern and western edges of [949] was wall [763], whilst east-west aligned wall [762] lined the northern edge. Wall [762] would have once formed part of the same construction as [763], but a modern intrusion in the north-western corner of the cellar had removed this relationship. A backfill deposit of silty clay [948] was recorded between wall [762] and [949] and contained residual pottery dated at between 1580 and 1700.
- 7.1.75 Abutting [763] along its southern edge and located centrally within the cellar itself was a north-south aligned internal partition wall. This wall had not only been truncated to the north by a later soakaway, but had also been cut through the middle during a subsequent rebuild. It was presumed that this wall (recorded as both [759] and [761]) would have once abutted [762], forming a division within the cellar associated with an overlying terrace structure.
- 7.1.76 Separating [759] and [761] from one another was the construction cut [1514], which had been introduced in order to build buttress or supporting wall [760]. Measuring only 1.8m from east to west and 0.54m from north to south, [760] extended into both the western and eastern portions of the cellar and would have been built in order to add extra structural support to the ceiling.
- 7.1.77 All of the walls within Building 3 were constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded in an irregular fashion with grey mortar, and existed at up to 1.40m in depth and 0.44m in width at between 3.82m OD and 4.05m OD. Several blocks of chalk and flint were also present within the walls and would have been taken from Building 2 during the excavation of [949] before being reused. Three brick floor surfaces were recorded in association with the cellar, with [799] and mortar bedding layer [802] located in the western side and floors [771], [772] and [773] present in the eastern side. No bedding layers were present under the three eastern floors, which would have once formed part of the same surface. All four floors were recorded at between 2.73m OD and 2.76m OD.

Surfaces, a Pit and a Wall

[715], [716], [746], [752], [755], [882].

- 7.1.78 Located immediately to the north of Building 3 was a series of deposits believed to have been directly associated with the cellar structure. Sealing backfill [948] was a layer of chalk [746], which was up to 0.03m thick at 3.24m OD. This horizon was in a poor condition but would have existed as a yard surface before abandonment after becoming irreparable. Overlying the chalk was a layer of silt [755], which was in turn cut by a large oval pit [752] up to 0.59m in depth at 3.07m OD. No diagnostic material was recovered from this pit, which would have been excavated prior to the replacement of [746]. The replacement for [746] took the form of

cobbled surface [715], which was recorded at 3.12m OD and measured only 0.80m from north to south and 0.75m from east to west. The remainder of this surface is most likely to have been lifted and reused once further repairs to the yard were required.

- 7.1.79 To the north of wall [762] and running parallel with it was a further wall [882], which measured 7.50m in length and 0.50m in width at 4.39m OD. Very little of this wall was revealed due to the fact that it was situated directly underneath a large modern concrete beam. Constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a grey mortar, [882] was believed to have formed a similar structure to Building 3 located on the north side of the yard area. Historical maps do not appear to support this theory however, and [882] may simply have existed as a boundary wall associated with further buildings to the north.

Central Area

Brick Lined Features

[816], [817], [1226], [1227], [1228].

- 7.1.80 Cutting into the phase 7 dumps in the central area of the site was a large rectangular brick-lined feature [816] recorded at a highest level of 3.85m OD. For health and safety reasons this feature and its associated construction cut [817] were not fully excavated, but as far as could be seen it measured 4.02m from north to south, 2.08m from east to west and at least 1.53m in depth. The lining of the pit was constructed from orange unfrogged bricks bonded in an English garden wall pattern with a light grey mortar. These walls, which measured up to 0.35m in width, were in a particularly poor condition with both the eastern and western walls bowing outward towards the centre of the pit.
- 7.1.81 In the north-eastern corner of Trench B was a further small brick lined pit [1227], which measured 1.08m from north to south and 0.90m from east to west as seen at 2.83m OD. Extending into the northern and eastern limits of excavation and constructed from red brick bonded with a brown mortar, this feature was not fully excavated. It was filled by [1226], a mid brown deposit of sandy silt from which no diagnostic material was recovered.

Building 4

[973], [1293], [1295], [1297], [1298], [1300], [1301], [1302], [1303], [1348], [1372], [1376], [1377], [1378], [1383], [1384], [1385], [1474], [1518], [1524].

- 7.1.82 Located immediately to the north of Trench B and cut into the phase 7 dump layers in the central area of the site was a further building with two associated cellar structures. The building itself was divided into three parts, with a ground floor room (Room 1) situated at the western end of the structure and the two cellars (Rooms 2 and 3) located in the centre and to the east. Forming the main foundations of this building were two east-west aligned walls [973] and [1297] / [1474], which were spaced at 5.06m apart at 4.15m OD. The southernmost of these two walls [973] measured 0.46m in width, 6.90m in length and up to 1.05m in depth. Viewed in section, [973] was constructed from orange unfrogged bricks bonded with a white lime mortar and had a soldier set segmental arch incorporated into its base. This arch was not fully exposed, but was at least 1.13m wide and 0.59m deep.
- 7.1.83 Abutting [973] at its eastern end was north-south aligned wall [1384]. This wall formed the western limit of the central cellar (Room 2) associated with Building 4, the cellar itself measuring 2m from east to west and 4m from north to south as seen in the central area of the site. The cellar was bounded on its southern side by east-west aligned wall [1383], and was truncated to the east by a large modern concrete beam. The northern end of [1384] abutted east-west aligned wall [1298], which extended to the east of [1384] and formed a recess or alcove within the cellar. The eastern end of [1298] was abutted by north-south aligned wall [1300], which totalled 1.88m in length and formed the second western boundary within the cellar. Abutting [1300] at its northern end were the stairs to the cellar [1302], which were recorded at a highest level of 3.77m to the west and a lowest level of 2.22m OD at the base of the stairs. At the top of the staircase the two uppermost steps curved towards the south-west and presumably into Room 1 located on the lower ground level of Building 4.

- 7.1.84 Constructed from orange unfrogged bricks bonded with a white mortar, [1302] abutted foundation wall [1297] / [1474] to the north. A further wall [1301] formed the southern wall of the cellar staircase and was recorded at a maximum of 1.60m in depth. With little of the cellar revealed in this area, it was difficult to establish a specific industrial or domestic use for this building. However, at the eastern end of [1297] / [1474] a square brick structure [1348] had been incorporated into the wall, forming a chute directly into the cellar. This chute was constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a white mortar on its northern, western and eastern sides and had a brick base [1385] built into the bottom of it. The precise function of the chute was unclear, but it would have been used for the delivery of large or bulky items into the cellar without having to make use of the cramped staircase. These deliveries may simply have taken the form of coal used for domestic purposes, yet the dimensions of [1348] indicated that sizeable goods were most probably being stored within the cellar of Building 4.
- 7.1.85 At the base of the cellar, a tile floor [1376] was recorded in the alcove between walls [1298], [1383] and [1384]. The remains of a brick floor surface [1377] were also observed immediately north of [1383], with the rest of the floor having been robbed out prior to demolition. Several repairs also seemed to have taken place to the walls within the cellar over time, with a clear example [1372] associated with wall [1300]. A further north-south aligned wall [1303] was recorded between walls [973] and [1383], and would have existed as an external wall on the eastern edge of Building 4.
- 7.1.86 Situated between the main foundation walls [973] and [1297] / [1474] in Room 1 were two deposits of crushed pink mortar ([1293] and [1295]), which contained inclusions of shell and charcoal. Observed at between 3.86m OD and 3.92m OD, these deposits existed as bedding layers for a floor surface belonging to the ground level of Building 4. The remnants of a timber plank [1378] resting on top of [1293] suggested that this floor surface had been timber and was removed from Building 4 prior to demolition. However, pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from [1293] indicated a deposition date of between 1610 and 1640. In being located directly within the foundations of Building 4, both [1293] and [1295] must have been laid down after construction and were unlikely to have been earlier than 18th century in date. The crushed tile and brick within these two deposits suggested that they had been laid down following the demolition of an earlier building on, or proximate to, the site. This demolition process and subsequent reuse of the earlier materials would explain the presence of residual material within these bedding layers.

Eastern Area

Pitting

[1388], [1396], [1451], [1457], [1458], [1459], [1460], [1478], [1479], [1480], [1481].

- 7.1.87 Two pits were recorded in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf, with [1396] immediately abutting phase 7 wall [1405], and [1457] cutting a phase 4 layer. Pit [1396] was trapezoid in shape, measuring 2.46m from north to south, 2.16m from east to west and 0.52m in depth at 2.31m OD. Very little diagnostic material was recovered from the fills belonging to this pit, but a large piece of masonry [1388] backfilled within this feature was constructed from brick dating to between 1450 and 1700. The origin of this masonry was unclear, but it was edged along its southern side by two pieces of reused worked ragstone, suggesting that it may once have formed part of a floor or yard surface. Pit [1457] was observed in section only, but as seen measured 1.07m in depth and 0.60m in width at 3.13m OD. The various fills of both of these features took the form of red, grey and brown sands, silts and clays with inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles.

Building 4

[1325], [1340], [1341], [1342], [1346], [1354], [1355], [1365], [1366], [1371], [1382], [1483], [1520], [1522].

- 7.1.88 Immediately to the east of the large concrete beam that had truncated Building 4 in the central area of the site, was the continuation of Room 2 belonging to this structure. This gave the Building 4 cellar internal dimensions of 4m from east to west and 4m from north to south in total. East-west aligned wall [1346] formed the southern boundary of the cellar in the eastern

area of Payne's Wharf and would have originally existed as part of the same build as [1383]. Truncated to the east by a modern intrusion, [1346] also had a north-south aligned wall measuring 4.52m in length bonded into the centre of it. No differentiation could be made between [1346] and the north-south aligned wall, and for this reason they were given the same context number.

- 7.1.89 The north-south aligned section of [1346] existed as an internal partition within Building 4 and returned to the east at its northern end. Truncation had occurred at this point, but to the east, the east-west alignment continued in the form of wall [1365], which extended into the eastern limit of excavation. This wall effectively formed the northern extent of Building 4, correlating with wall [1297] / [1474] recorded in the central area. A further parallel wall [1483] was also revealed to the south of [1365], and would have originally continued to the west, linking up with the east-west alignment of [1346] and forming the southern limit of building 4. The north-south partition of [1346] meant that walls [1365], [1346] and [1483] formed the limits of another cellar (Room 3) located within Building 4, situated immediately to the east of Room 2 recorded in the central area of the site. This eastern cellar was not fully exposed, but as seen measured 3.87m from east to west and 3.75m from north to south.
- 7.1.90 The walls within both Rooms 2 and 3 of Building 4 were constructed from red and orange unfrogged brick bonded with a grey mortar at between 2.91m OD and 3.89m OD. The exception to this rule was wall [1265], which also contained elements of chalk, ragstone and Reigate stone. The east-west alignment of phase 7 wall [1405] had been incorporated into [1265] at this point, most probably as a result of good fortune in discovering this earlier wall during groundwork for the phase 8 cellar. Elsewhere, [1405] had been reduced down to the base foundation of the eastern cellar, with the robbed materials being reused in [1265].
- 7.1.91 Floor surfaces were recorded in both of the Building 4 cellars, with a brick floor [1340] being present at the base of Room 2 and correlating with floor [1377] in the central area. The remains of a tile floor [1354] were observed in Room 3, and were recorded at a highest level of 2.34m OD. Repairs were evident in Room 2, with a later floor surface [1325] having been laid down directly on top of [1377]. A later brick supporting or bracing buttress [1342] had also been added to wall [1346], presumably as a result of this foundation wall becoming structurally unsound.

Walls and a Cobbled Surface

[1367], [1368], [1369], [1441].

- 7.1.92 Situated directly on top of phase 7 layer [1435] were the remains of a cobbled surface [1367]. Measuring only 1.16m from north to south and 0.86m from east to west at 3.49m OD, very little was left of this surface, which was likely to have existed as a yard area to the north of Building 4.
- 7.1.93 Little was exposed of wall [1441], which was constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a lime mortar and extended into the western and eastern limits of excavation. This wall did not continue to the south, but would have originally formed part of wall [1526] recorded in the northern area of Payne's Wharf. As with [1441], only a limited amount of north-south aligned wall [1368] was revealed, and little could be stated about it. As seen it was constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a grey mortar and measured 2.56m in length and 0.98m in width at 3.78m OD.

Northern Area

A Brick Well / Soakaway

[1422], [1423], [1447], [1448].

- 7.1.94 Cutting into a phase 7 reclamation deposit at the northern end of the site was an oval shaped cut for a brick well / soakaway. Recorded with vertical sides this feature was not fully excavated, but as seen measured 2.05m from north to south, 1.50m from east to west and at least 1.05m in depth at 3.06m OD. Truncated along its western edge by a later post-medieval cellar, cut [1447] was lined with masonry [1422], which was constructed from red and orange

unfrogged brick bonded with a white mortar. A backfill deposit of grey silty sand [1448] was situated between the lining and the cut, but no diagnostic material was recovered from this context. Filling [1422] was [1423], a deposit of yellow brown sandy silt, which was found to contain a large amount of eggshell fragments. Pottery recovered from [1423] suggested a deposition date of between 1700 and 1720.

Pitting

[1307], [1308], [1309], [1310], [1311], [1312], [1313], [1314], [1321], [1322].

- 7.1.95 A series of five intercutting pits were recorded at between 3.14m OD and 3.42m OD above phase 7 well [1344] in the north-west corner of Payne's Wharf. These pits varied in shape from rectangular to circular and were filled by deposits of mid grey to brown sands and silts with inclusions of charcoal, mortar and shell. Both intrusive and residual material was recovered from these pits, but clay tobacco pipe present within [1309] suggested a deposition date of between 1700 and 1740.

Building 5 (Fig. 15 Section 187)

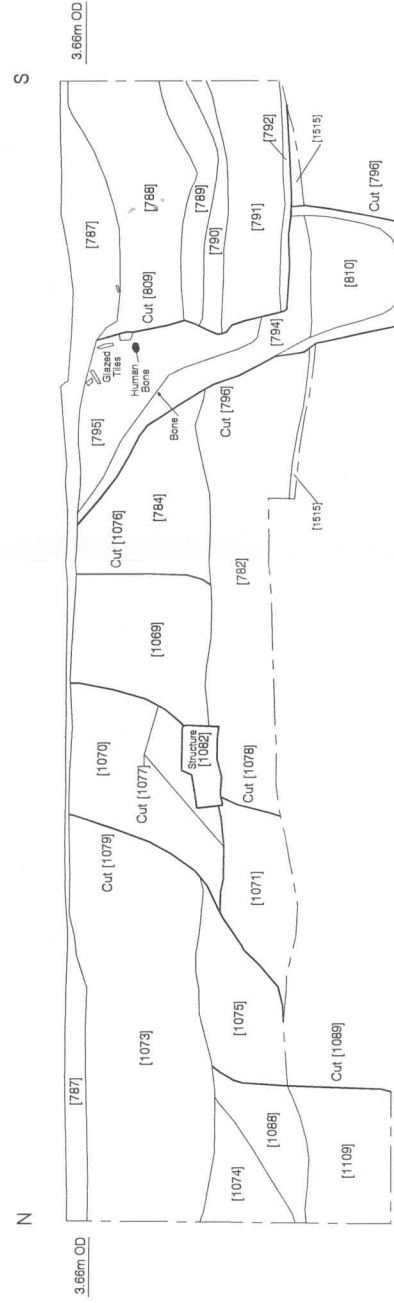
[1350], [1351].

- 7.1.96 Cutting through well/soakaway [1422], the phase 8 pits and the phase 7 dumps was [1351], a large rectangular cellar measuring 12.24m from north to south, 4.66m from east to west and up to 1.71m in depth at 3.45m OD. Constructed from red unfrogged bricks bonded with a smooth lime mortar in an English bond, this structure remained in good condition, although concrete piles along its eastern edge had impacted upon it. Present on top of both the eastern and western walls were bricks angled towards the centre of the cellar, suggesting that the ceiling would have originally been arched or vaulted.
- 7.1.97 Located on top of the southern wall of the cellar and truncated towards the east was a series of five steps [1350] measuring 1.82m from east to west, 1.20m from north to south and 0.89m in depth. These steps were constructed from red unfrogged brick arranged in a rowlock formation except for the final flight, which formed part of [1351]. The steps ceased at this point, suggesting that a further staircase, presumably constructed from timber, would have continued from the southern wall of [1351] into the base of the cellar.

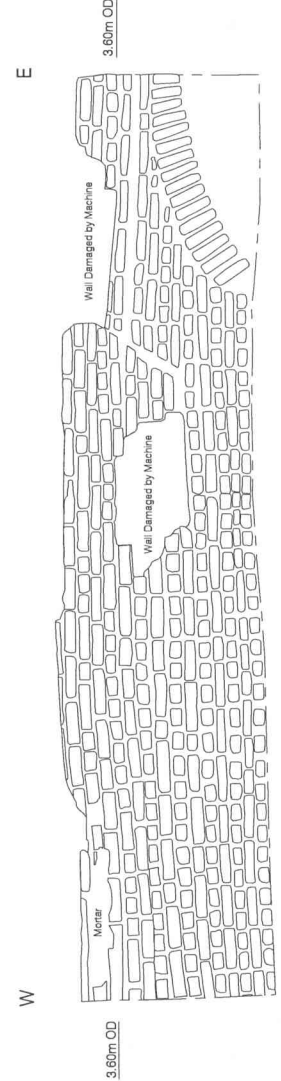
Further Walls

[1446], [1526].

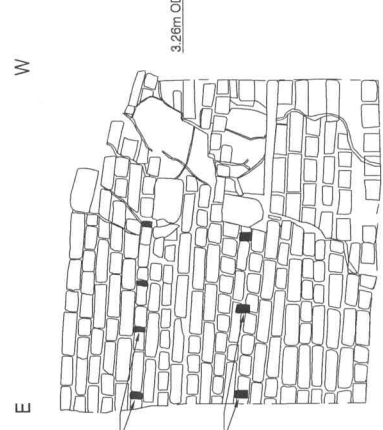
- 7.1.98 Situated directly on top of well / soakaway [1422] and to the east of the vaulted cellar was north-south aligned wall [1526], which measured 8.86m in length, 0.94m in width and 0.80m in depth at 3.84m OD. Likely to have formed part of the same structure as [1441] in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf, [1526] was abutted at its northern end by [1446]. Little of [1446] remained and, extending into the northern limit of excavation, it was unclear as to whether it had existed as a retaining buttress or a return wall.
- 7.1.99 The precise function of [1526] was unclear. Constructed from orange and red bricks bonded with a brown sandy mortar and aligned in the same direction as [1351], this wall may have formed the eastern external wall of a structure associated with, and standing above, the vaulted cellar. However, with no parallel wall present to the west of Building 5 this interpretation remains tenuous, and [1526] may well have been associated with an unidentified building located further to the east.



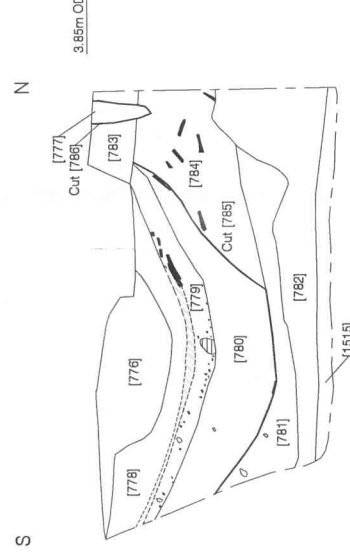
Section S151
BPZ06
West Facing
Trench A & Cess Pit [754]



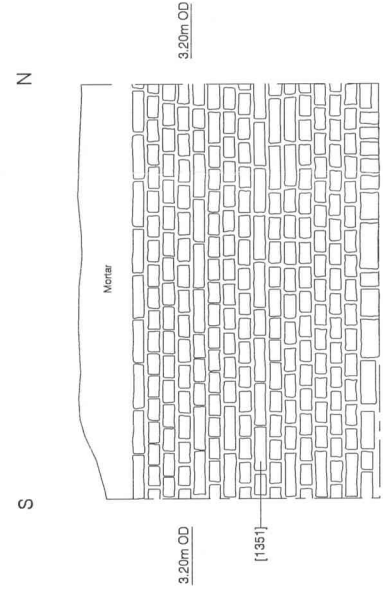
Section S164
BPZ06
South Facing
Brick Wall [973], Building 4



Section S177
BPZ06
North Facing
Section of Wall [1383], Building 4



Section S152
BPZ06
East Facing
Cess Pit [754]



Section S187
BPZ06
East Facing
Wall [1351], Building 5

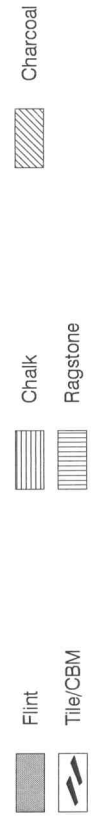


Figure 15
Payne's Wharf - Phase 8, Sections 154 (Building 3), 164 & 177 (Building 4),
151 & 152 (South Central Pitting), 187 (Building 5)
1:40 at A4



Phase 9 – Late 18th to Early 19th Century (1780-1830) (Fig. 16)

Western Area

A Backfilled Deposit and Wall Foundations

[877], [925], [926], [1053], [1110].

- 7.1.100 Backfilling the large brick-lined pit [958] and marking the end of its use was [877], a deposit of mid grey brown silty sand containing fragments of CBM. Only two sherds of residual pottery dating to between 1480 and 1700 were recovered from this deposit. Two brick foundations or footings ([925] and [926]) were recorded as overlying [877], but a large industrial 19th century feature to the south had heavily truncated both of these structures. This made interpretation difficult, although [925] appeared to be later than [926] in origin. Both footings were constructed from red and orange unfrogged bricks, but different types of mortar had been used in the separate construction processes.

South-Western Area

A Wall and a Floor Surface

[976], [987].

- 7.1.101 Recorded in the south-western corner of Payne's Wharf and extending into the western and southern limits of excavation was [976], a north-south aligned wall constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a light grey mortar. With so little of this wall exposed and no associated structures present, no accurate interpretation could be attributed to it. As seen it measured 4.10m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.66m in depth at 3.81m OD. To the east of [976] was a heavily truncated floor surface [987], which was constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a lime mortar. This surface was likely to have represented an external yard area, and as seen measured 1.88m from north to south and 0.94m from east to west at 3.47m OD.

South Central Area

Backfilling of Cess Pit [744]

[709], [712], [714].

- 7.1.102 In total, three fills were excavated from within the centre of [744] and mostly took the form of mid green grey to mid brown grey clays and sands. Large quantities of both pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from these fills and suggested a deposition date of between 1820 and 1830. Several more intriguing finds were also retrieved from this cesspit, and were mostly discovered within fill [714]. Both a brown pelican skull from the coast of Florida and walrus bone was recovered from this context, and seeds associated with allspice were found within an environmental sample. A timber plank from a carvel ship was also discovered within the final fill [709].

South-Eastern Area

A Brick Well / Soakaway

[739], [740], [741], [742], [826].

- 7.1.103 Cutting through a phase 8 dump layer in the south eastern area of Payne's Wharf was [742], a circular construction cut for a brick-lined well / soakaway. This cut was truncated to the north-east by a later intrusion, but as seen measured 1.68m from north to south and 1.52m from east to west at 4.03m OD. For health and safety reasons this feature was not fully excavated, but was at least 1.52m in depth. Lining [742] was masonry [739], which was constructed from red unfrogged brick and flint bonded with a yellow grey mortar. Situated between [739] and [742] was construction cut backfill [741]. Two separate fills were excavated from within the well / soakaway and were recorded as brown to grey silts, sands and clays. Pottery recovered from the final fill [740] suggested a deposition date of between 1805 and 1820.

Building 3 Alterations

[710], [711], [713], [758], [765], [805], [806].

7.1.104 A number of alterations appear to have taken place to Building 3 during phase 9. At the base of the structure an 'L' shaped cut was recorded [806], extending 3.22m from east to west before returning to the south in the western side of the cellar. This cut was observed in both sides of the cellar, continuing underneath partition wall [761] and ceasing against southern wall [763]. The origin of this feature was unclear, but it was interpreted as a robber cut during excavation, and may have once housed a pipe associated with Building 3. Pottery recovered from the fill of [806] suggested a deposition date of between 1810 and 1830.

7.1.105 In the eastern side of the cellar a small brick structure [758] had been constructed above floor [772], and abutted both wall [759] and buttress [760]. This structure was built with yellow unfrogged brick bonded with a grey mortar, and seemed to have functioned as a small grate. Upon removal, a deposit of dark grey brown charcoal rich silt [765] was discovered beneath [758] and was found to contain pottery dating to between 1760 and 1830. A small brick staircase [713] was also added to wall [762] on the eastern side of the cellar, and would have provided direct access into the lower levels of Building 3. It was unclear as to whether [713] had been constructed as a direct replacement for an earlier staircase.

7.1.106 To the north of Building 3 repairs were carried out on the yard area in the form of a new cobbled surface [710], which was laid down directly on top of the phase 8 cobbles. This new surface was observed at a highest level of 4.19m OD and represented the final phase of alteration to the yard. The bedding layer associated with [710] existed as a mid brown deposit of silty sand, and contained pottery dating to between 1790 and 1840.

Central Area

Alterations to Brick Lined Pit [816]

[818], [859], [951], [952]

7.1.107 Situated directly on top of [816] and abutting Building 4 wall [973] was a north south-aligned wall [952], which extended 3.66m in length and 0.38m in width. Bonded directly on top of [952] and following precisely the same alignment was another wall [818], which existed at a highest level of 4.07m OD. Both [952] and [818] were constructed from orange unfrogged brick and appeared to be contemporary. Abutting [818] on its eastern side was east-west aligned wall [951], which measured 2.08m in length and 0.50m in width and was truncated at its eastern end. Immediately to the south of [952] was a further east-west aligned wall [859], which was truncated at both ends, but extended towards the west and away from [952]. All four contexts were directly associated with [816], and would have formed standing walls around the brick lined pit.

Make-Up / Levelling Layers, Stakeholes and a Wall

[872], [888], [889], [890], [892], [893], [934], [936], [937], [944], [1274].

7.1.108 A series of five make-up layers abutted walls [818] and [951], and these deposits were recorded as mid grey to mid brown sands, silts and mortar. The earliest deposit in the sequence [934] / [1274] was cut by stakeholes [937] and [889], which were in turn sealed by layer [890] at 3.77m OD. A further wall [872] was then added to the eastern side of [818], presumably for structural purposes.

A Linear Cut, a Yard Surface and Alterations to [816]

[829], [830], [833], [856], [862], [863], [880], [881], [885], [886], [891].

7.1.109 A linear cut [891] with steeply sloping sides and with no clear function was recorded as cutting layer [890]. It was filled by [880], a mid grey brown deposit of sandy silt containing occasional sub angular pebbles. Abutting wall [952] on its western edge was a square pit cut [886], measuring 1.86m from north to south, 2.46m from east to west and 0.27m in depth at 3.81m OD. This pit was truncated to the south, but contained the remnants of a brick floor [885] and associated bedding layer [830] at its base. Lining the edge of the cut and resting on top of the

floor was masonry [881], which was constructed from orange unfrogged bricks bonded with a light brown mortar. Most of [885] had been robbed out, with the few bricks remaining being located around the edges of [886] and directly underneath [881]. The precise function of this feature was unclear, yet it was certainly associated with the north-south partition wall [952] and may have formed a sunken platform for activities associated with industrial processing.

- 7.1.110 Repairs or alterations were carried out on the north-south aligned walls associated with [816], and are likely to have been required as a result of damage to both [952] and [818]. On the western edge of [818] a small square buttress [863] was added for supportive purposes, and repairs were conducted on the western side of [952] in the form of [833]. These repairs involved the application of a clay lining [829] along the lower courses of [952], before further brick edging was bonded onto the north-south wall. The requirement of the clay lining suggested that [952] had suffered from damp, probably as a result of industrial activities taking place in this area of the site.

Brick Wells / Soakaways and Associated Floor Surfaces

[747], [748], [756], [757], [824], [825], [828], [836], [837], [838], [1150], [1164], [1165], [1233].

- 7.1.111 Abutting wall repair [833] and cutting through pit [886] was sub-oval construction cut [757]. This feature was not fully excavated, but measured 1.78m from north to south, 1.38m from east to west and at least 1.13m in depth. With near vertical sides it was lined by masonry [748], which contained both red and yellow frogged and unfrogged bricks. Clay tobacco pipe retrieved from the backfill of the construction cut [756] indicated a deposition date of between 1780 and 1830. Associated with this feature were brick floor surfaces [747] and [836]. These contexts would have once formed part of the same surface, but a modern truncation to the immediate east of [748] had separated them. Floor [747] was located directly on top of pit [886] and abutted the north-south wall associated with [816]. This suggested that [748] was built as a direct replacement for [885] and represented a rebuilding process in this area of the site. A further well / soakaway [1164] was recorded in section underneath a large concrete slab to the west of [748], and may well have represented an earlier example of this feature. Clay tobacco pipe was recovered from two of the bedding layers underlying [747] and suggested a deposition date of between 1780 and 1830.

Fill of Brick Lined Pit [816]

[815].

- 7.1.112 Filling [816] and marking the end of its use was [815], a loose deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt containing occasional fragments of brick. Clay tobacco pipe and pottery recovered from this deposit was dated to between 1820 and 1830.

Northern Area

Alterations to Building 5

[1316], [1317], [1318], [1319], [1320], [1349].

- 7.1.113 Cutting into the phase 7 dump layers in the south-west corner of Building 5 was a circular construction cut [1318] measuring 1.11m from north to south, 1.04m from east to west and 0.73m in depth at 1.85m OD. Situated within this cut was a wooden barrel [1320] constructed from nine timber planks or staves bound together with two metal hoops. A timber base was present at the bottom of this barrel indicating that this feature had not existed as either a well or soakaway, but would have been used for water or liquid storage. Pottery retrieved from the fill [1317] of [1320] suggested that this feature went out of use between 1790 and 1820. Associated with the barrel and surrounding [1318] was a poorly constructed tile surface [1316] made with un-bonded reused materials. No other floor surfaces were discovered within Building 5, suggesting that the base of this structure had most probably existed as a beaten earth floor. With liquid being stored in [1320], surface [1316] would have prevented slippage on an otherwise smooth and potentially hazardous surface.

- 7.1.114 To the immediate north of [1320] and abutting cellar wall [1351] was a small east-west aligned internal partition wall [1349]. Measuring 1.30m in length, 0.26m in width and 1.21m in depth,

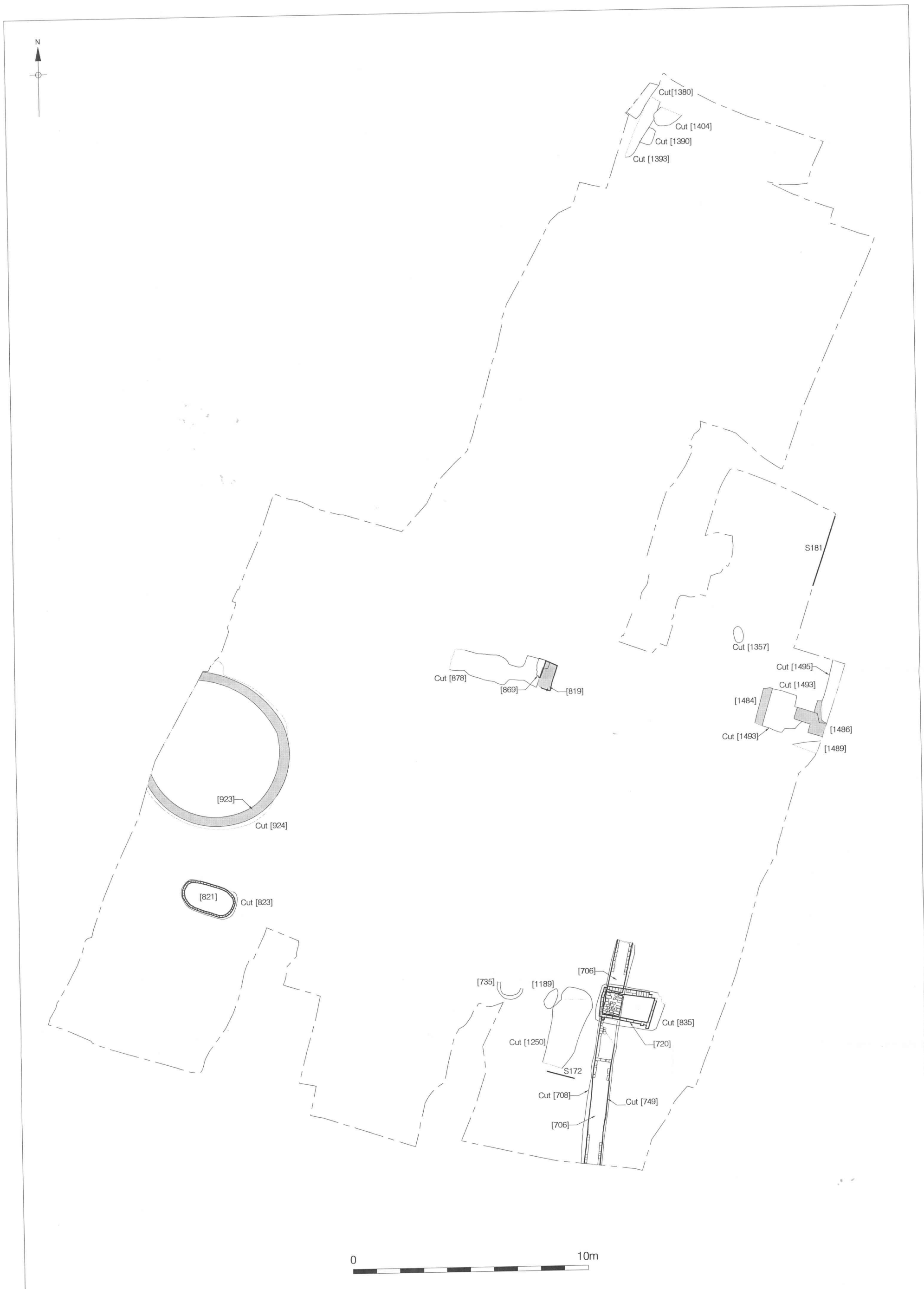
this wall appeared to have been introduced at the same time as the barrel and associated construction cut. With no other partition walls present within the cellar, the introduction of [1349] represented a deliberate attempt to isolate activities associated with [1320] from the rest of the cellar.

Eastern Area

A Pit and a Layer

[1450], [1452], [1463].

- 7.1.115 Sealing phase 8 pit [1457] and seen in section only was [1450], a layer of red brown sandy silt up to 0.12m thick at 3.60m OD. This layer was in turn cut by a shallow pit [1463], which was up to 0.48m deep and filled by [1452], a brown grey sandy silt containing frequent fragments of brick.



Phase 10 – Mid to Late 19th Century (1830-1870) (Fig. 17)

Western Area

A Large Circular Industrial Feature

[923], [924].

- 7.1.116 Located in the western area of the site and cutting through phase 9 wall [925] was a circular industrial feature [923] with an associated construction cut [924]. Built with frogged yellow stock bricks bonded with a firm mortar, this structure extended into the western limit of excavation and as seen measured 6.18m from north to south and 5.56m from east to west at 4.43m OD. With the internal brick lining of [924] measuring 0.42m in thickness, this feature was substantial in size and would have formed part of John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works, which was constructed on Payne's Wharf in 1860. The precise function of [923] was not clear. It was not fully excavated, but extended up to at least 1.42m in depth and must have been associated with the industrial production of ships boilers.

South-Western Area

A Cesspit / Soakaway

[820], [821], [822], [823], [831], [832], [840].

- 7.1.117 Cutting through a phase 8 levelling layer was an ellipsoid construction cut [823] measuring 1.32m from north to south and 2.44m from east to west at 3.58m OD. This cesspit or soakaway was not fully excavated, but extended up to at least 1.26m in depth. It was lined with masonry [821], which was constructed from unbonded and unfrogged red brick. Four separate fills recorded as mid grey to brown sands, silts and clays were excavated from within the centre of [821], and diagnostic material retrieved from these contexts suggested a deposition date of between 1830 and 1860.

South-Eastern Area

A Well / Soakaway, a Cesspit, a Ditch and a Cobble Dump (Fig. 18 Section 172)

[720], [735], [736], [737], [738], [767], [834], [835], [864], [1189], [1190], [1200], [1250].

- 7.1.118 Truncating phase 9 well / soakaway [739] was construction cut [738] for a later well / soakaway [735]. Impacted upon to the north by a modern concrete beam [738] could not be safely excavated, but as seen measured up to 1.34m in width at 3.63m OD. Lined with unfrogged brick [735], this feature was filled by [736], a mid green brown deposit of clay silt sand. A deposit of dark grey brown silty sand [737] was recorded as backfilling the construction cut.
- 7.1.119 To the east of [735] and cutting through a phase 4 pit was north-south aligned ditch cut [1250]. This feature measured 3.54m in length, 1.60m in width and 0.46m in depth at 2.72m OD. Butt ending to the north, two separate fills were recorded within [1250] and took the form of dark brown ash and clay deposits. Pottery retrieved from [1250] suggested a deposition date of 1830-1900. Sealing final fill [1190] was a small cobble dump layer [1189], which was observed at a highest level of 3.04m OD.
- 7.1.120 Cutting through Building 1 was a large rectangular pit cut with vertical sides and a flat base. Measuring 1.77m from north to south, 2.80m from east to west and 1.22m in depth at 3.48m OD, this pit was internally lined by masonry [720]. Constructed from unfrogged brick and chalk blocks bonded with a sandy mortar, [720] was interpreted as a cesspit which would have been located to the rear of properties formerly fronting onto Butcher Row. The base of the pit was lined with a compact lime mortar [864], and a construction cut backfill [834] was observed between [720] and [835]. Filling the cesspit and marking the end of its use was a dark brown deposit of sandy silt [767]. Large quantities of both pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this fill and suggested that deposition occurred between 1850 and 1860.

Demolition of Building 3

[700], [701], [702], [800], [801], [807], [808].

7.1.121 In the eastern cellar of Building 3 a small pit cut [808] was recorded as cutting through brick floor surface [773]. This cut related to the demolition of the building and would have been formed during the robbing out of the cellar floor. Similar features were not observed in the western cellar, but two rubble deposits ([800] and [801]) were recorded in association with brick floor [799]. These deposits would have been created during a similar robbing process. Loose demolition deposits of mortar and brick rubble filled both of the cellars within Building 3 and contained pottery dating to between 1820 and 1840.

7.1.122 To the north of Building 3 a thin layer of mid grey to green mortar, silt and clay [702] overlay cobbled yard surface [710]. Pottery recovered from [702] correlated in date with the demolition deposits in Building 3.

A Brick Drain

[706], [707], [708], [749], [827].

7.1.123 Cutting through cesspit [720] and the demolition backfill of Building 3 was a north-south aligned construct cut [708] for a brick drain [706]. Measuring 10.62m in length, 0.94m in width and up to 0.55m in depth at 3.53m OD, the base of [706] was lined with [749], a light brown yellow deposit of sandy mortar. The drain itself was constructed from yellow frogged brick, which was bonded in stretcher courses with a sandy mortar. Two construction cut backfills were recorded on either side of the drain and existed as light grey brown sandy silts. The brick used in the construction of [706] has been dated to the late 19th century (1850+) and correlates with the construction of the marine boiler works in 1860.

Central Area

A Pit, a Wall, a Floor Surface and a Fill.

[745], [819], [869], [870], [873], [874], [875], [878].

7.1.124 Cutting into two phase 9 make up deposits and abutting wall [872] was an east-west aligned cut [878], which measured 4.07m in length and up to 1.54m in width. The precise function of this cut was unclear, but the irregular nature of its shape led to it being interpreted as a robber cut excavated in order to remove a pre-existing wall. Sealing the fill of [878] and also bonded onto phase 9 masonry [872] was a small north-south aligned wall [819], extending up to 1.20m in length and constructed from red unfrogged bricks cemented with a grey mortar. Little of [819] remained, but it was described during excavation as a repair or rebuild. Abutting [819] on its western side were the remains of a tile floor surface [869] and three associated bedding deposits. These tiles would have related to an external yard surface south of Building 4 and were observed at a highest level of 4.01m OD.

7.1.125 Filling phase 9 well /soakaway [748] was [745], a loose deposit of mid grey sandy silt containing frequent fragments of mortar and CBM. Pottery recovered from this context dated to between 1830 and 1900.

Demolition of Building 4

[1258], [1296], [1306].

7.1.126 Two demolition deposits were recorded as backfilling the Building 4 cellar (Room 2) in the central area of the site. Fill [1306] was recorded as a silty sand containing large quantities of brick rubble and mortar. Pottery retrieved from this context dated to between 1830 and 1900. Overlying [1296] was a deposit of dark greenish grey silty sand [1258], which was also interpreted as a demolition deposit and measured up to 0.19m in thickness at 4.11m OD.

A Ground Raising / Levelling Layer

[1244] / [1473]

7.1.127 Recorded to the north of Building 4 as abutting chute [1348] and crossing into the northern area of Payne's Wharf was a deposit of loose sand and shell up to 0.12m thick at 2.90m OD.

This deposit was laid down following the demolition of the phase 8 buildings, and appeared to have been dredged or reclaimed from the foreshore. The pottery recovered from this context was wide ranging in date (1580-1900), and the horizon itself appeared to have been laid down as a levelling layer prior to the construction of the marine boiler works in 1860.

Eastern Area

Demolition of Building 4

[1323], [1324] / [1401], [1356], [1357], [1499].

- 7.1.128 Observed at the base of the eastern cellar of Building 4 was a small shallow pit cut [1357], which was recorded with concave sides and a concave base. The precise function of this feature was unclear, but as with the shallow pit at the base of Building 3, [1357] was likely to have been formed during the robbing out of tile floor [1354]. Two demolition deposits were observed in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf as backfilling Building 4, with [1323] being located in the Room 2 and [1324] / [1401] in Room 3. Pottery recovered from these contexts suggested a demolition date of between 1830 and 1840.

Ground Raising / Levelling Layers and a Pit (Fig. 18 Section 181)

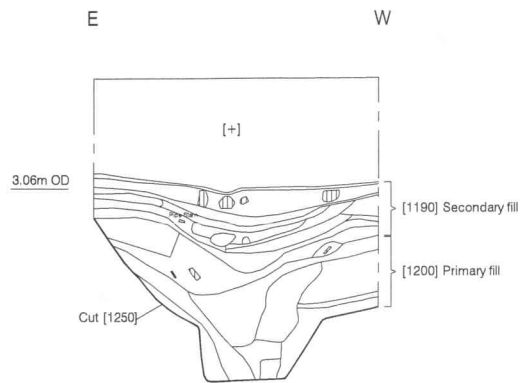
[1426], [1427], [1428], [1429], [1430], [1431], [1432], [1433], [1434], [1436], [1437], [1440], [1499].

- 7.1.129 A series of ten ground raising or levelling layers was recorded in the eastern area of the site at between 3.65m OD and 4.18m OD. All but one of these horizons, [1499], were observed in section only, and all were recorded as mid yellow grey to dark grey brown deposits of silt and sand. One pit (or possible tip line) [1440] was observed between layers [1426] and [1429] and measured 0.97m in width and 0.18m in depth as seen. Although no diagnostic material was retrieved from any of these contexts, they are believed to have related to an episode of ground levelling prior to the construction of the marine boiler works in the latter part of the 19th century.

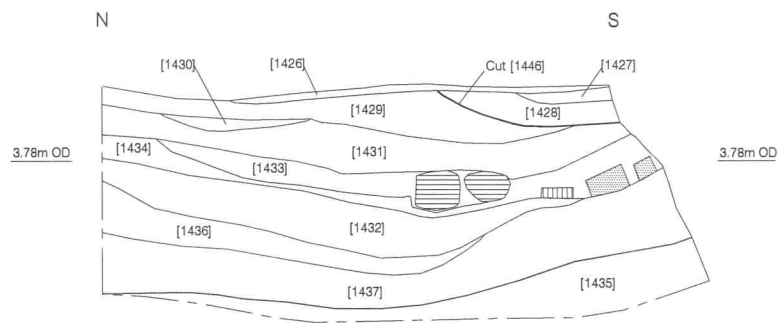
Two Walls, a Brick Floor and Two Pits

[1484], [1486], [1487], [1489], [1493], [1494], [1495], [1496], [1502], [1503].

- 7.1.130 Two brick walls and an associated floor surface [1489] were located along the eastern edge of Payne's Wharf and extended into the eastern limit of excavation. These features were restricted in terms of exposure, and they could not be excavated due to health and safety reasons. This made interpretation difficult, but the walls are believed to have represented internal foundations associated with John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works. North-south aligned walls [1486] and [1484] directly overlay [1494], a rectangular pit cut into the demolition backfill within Building 4, and were built from red brick, with elements of ragstone present. Truncated brick floor [1489] was located to the south of [1486] at 3.82m OD, and was interpreted as an internal surface. A linear cut [1495] abutted [1486] to the east, but with so little of this feature revealed an accurate description could not be made.



Section S172
BPZ06
North Facing



Section S181
BPZ06
West Facing



Figure 18
Payne's Wharf - Phase 10, Sections 172 & 181
1:40 at A4

Northern Area

Pitting

[1380], [1381], [1389], [1390], [1392], [1393], [1403], [1404],

- 7.1.131 Truncating phase 7 layer [1394] was a series of intercutting pits recorded at between 2.96m OD and 3.55m OD. Varying in shape from circular to rectangular, these features extended up to a maximum of 1.22m in depth and were filled by dark grey deposits of silty sand containing both small sub angular gravels and oyster shells. Pottery recovered from pit [1404] suggested a deposition date of between 1830 and 1900.

Demolition of Building 5

[1285], [1290], [1315], [1347], [1352].

- 7.1.132 A total of four demolition deposits were recorded within the backfill of Building 5, and existed as reddish brown sandy silts containing frequent fragments of brick and tile. Significant quantities of pottery were recovered from contexts [1285] and [1290] and suggested that the vaulted cellar was demolished between 1824 and 1840. The diagnostic material present within these fills mostly took the form of drinking vessels, and may directly associate Building 5 with the provision of ships supplies. Overlying final fill [1285] was [1352], a collapsed section of the cellar ceiling, indicating that the roof of [1351] was destroyed shortly or immediately prior to backfilling.



Phase 11 – Late 19th Century (1870-1900) (Fig. 19)

Western Area

Two Pits

[917], [1024], [1025], [1519].

- 7.1.133 Two pits ([917] and [1025]) were recorded in the western area of the site and related to alterations within John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works. Little could be stated about either of these features. They were both sub-rectangular in shape and were filled with mid grey brown deposits of clay silt and sand at 3.80m OD.

Additions to the Marine Boiler Works

[911], [920], [921], [927], [928], [929], [930], [931], [932], [967], [968], [1040], [1041].

- 7.1.134 A small number of masonry structures associated with internal alterations to the marine boiler works were constructed during phase 11. Overlying the phase 8 brick lined pit was a bedding deposit for brick floor surface [927]. Little remained of this floor, which was in turn overlain by [911], a north-south aligned partition wall constructed from red and yellow frogged brick bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar at 4.15m OD. To the east of [911] was an east-west aligned wall [931], which measured 1.44m in length and 0.37m in width as seen. Heavy truncation in this area of the site meant that the relationships between these walls was lost, yet similarity in terms of construction technique and materials used indicated that they were contemporary in date.
- 7.1.135 Running in a north-west south-east direction across the western area of Payne's Wharf was a brick drain measuring 8.5m in length and 0.68m in width at between 3.97m OD and 3.83m OD. This drain had been truncated into three sections by modern intrusions, resulting in separate context numbers ([921], [930] and [932]) being used during excavation. Constructed from yellow and red frogged brick bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar, levels taken at the base of this feature suggested that it would have originally drained from north-west to south-east. However, impact caused by truncation may have affected the original positioning of the drain. Only one section of the drain [921] contained a fill [920], which was recorded as a soft black charcoal rich silt. The presence of the charcoal within this fill indicated an industrial usage.

A Fill

[955]

- 7.1.136 Filling the large circular industrial brick structure [923] was [955], a loose deposit of rubble and sandy silt. Pottery recovered from this context dated to between 1870 and 1900, inferring that [923] had gone out of use by the end of the 19th century.

South Western Area

Two Pits

[977], [978], [982], [983].

- 7.1.137 Two large rectangular pits were recorded in the south-western area of Payne's Wharf and measured up to a maximum of 3.28m from north to south and 3.50m from east to west. Pit [983] was not excavated, but [978] extended up to at least 0.45m in depth. The regular shape of these two pits suggested that they were modern in date and were likely to have been associated with an episode of construction.

South Eastern Area

Brick Drain [706]

[705], [764], [766].

7.1.138 Context [705] filled the centre of phase 10 brick drain [706] and represented the end of its use. Towards the northern end of the drain a section of the masonry [764] had collapsed into phase 10 cesspit [720] along with [766], a deposit of silt sand and ash. The void left by [764] had subsequently been repaired, but the presence of ash within [766] suggested an industrial function for [706] in association with John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works. The precise date for the abandonment of [706] remains unclear as fill [705] contained only small amounts of residual clay tobacco pipe and pottery. These three contexts have been placed within phase 11 as they have been interpreted as comparable in date with the backfilling of [923].



Phase 12 – Modern (20th Century) (Fig. 20)

Western Area

Drainage System

[894], [895], [896], [897], [898], [902], [906], [909], [910], [991].

- 7.1.139 A series of four modern brick structures associated with a drainage system were recorded in the western area of Payne's Wharf, and extended into the northern limit of excavation. The largest of these structures, [894], was square in shape and was constructed from yellow frogged brick bonded with cement at a highest level of 4.09m OD. To the south of [894] was a drain cut [991], which housed a ceramic pipe and measured a total of 4.68m in length and 0.54m in width.

Central Area

Drainage System

[743], [768], [769].

- 7.1.140 Located to the immediate west of phase 9 well / soakaway [748] was a square access hatch [743] to a drain. This feature was constructed from cemented yellow stock bricks and measured 0.98m from north to south and 1.08m from east to west at 3.97m OD. It was filled by [768], a soft deposit of dark brown sandy silt.

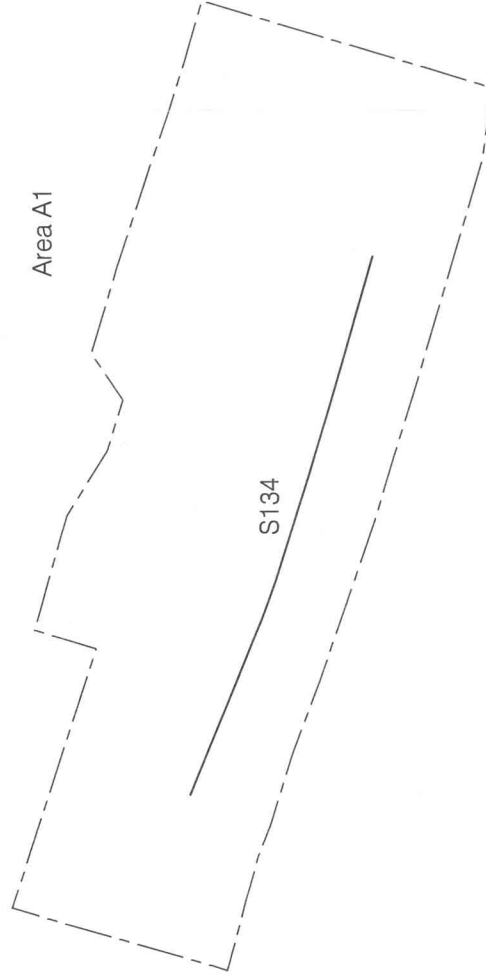
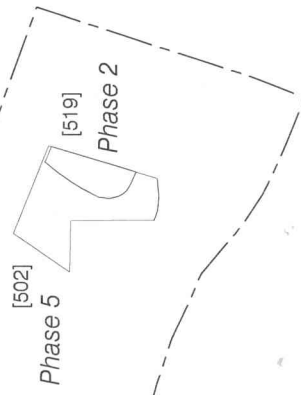
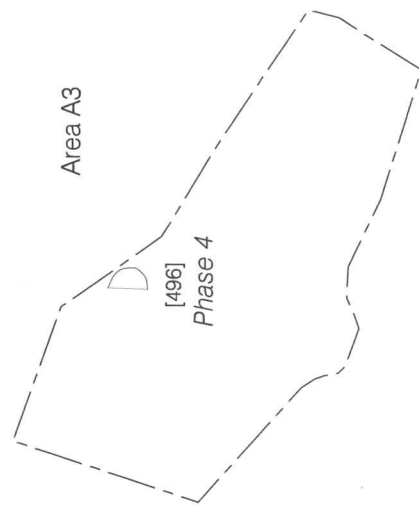


Figure 21
Phases 2 - 5, Borthwick Wharf
1:100 at A3

7.2 BORTHWICK WHARF

Phase 1 – Natural (Fig. 22)

[404], [524], [528], [541], [546], [595], [615].

- 7.2.1 The natural horizons recorded during the Borthwick Wharf phase of excavation were identical to those observed on Payne's Wharf, and took the form of mid yellow orange to mid yellow brown sands and gravels. Recorded at between 2.97m OD and 3.26m OD these layers existed at a higher level than those on Payne's Wharf, revealing a gradual slope downwards in the natural towards the west.

Phase 2 – Prehistoric (Fig. 21)

[392], [507], [518], [519], [543], [544], [545].

- 7.2.2 Three pits were recorded as cutting into the natural sand and were sealed by a later medieval ploughsoil horizon. Filled with mixed deposits of mid brown to mid grey silts and sands, these features were at between 3.01m OD and 3.87m OD and measured up to a maximum of 0.36m in depth. Pits [545] and [507] were observed in section only and only [507] was found to contain any diagnostic material in the form of an intrusive sherd of medieval pottery.

Phase 3 – Medieval (1250-1300) (Fig. 22)

Plough Soil

[391], [399], [520], [521], [547], [594], [609].

- 7.2.3 Sealing the phase 2 pits was a ploughsoil horizon identical to that observed in the western area of the site on Payne's Wharf. Recorded at up to 0.29m in thickness at between 3.12m OD and 4.07m OD, this layer existed as a soft to coarse deposit of mid green brown silty sand. Pottery recovered from context [521] suggested a deposition date range of 1080 to 1500, although some intrusive material is believed to have entered this context as a result of later activity on the site.

A Pit (Fig. 21)

[397], [398].

- 7.2.4 Cutting into ploughsoil context [399] was [398], a shallow pit recorded with concave sides and a flat base. This feature measured up to 0.65m from north to south and 0.20m in depth at 3.12m OD. It was filled by [397], a dark grey brown deposit of sandy silt with occasional inclusions of sandy gravel.

Phase 4 – Late Medieval (1300-1450)

Areas A1 and A3

Dump / Levelling Layers (Fig. 22)

[494], [517], [573].

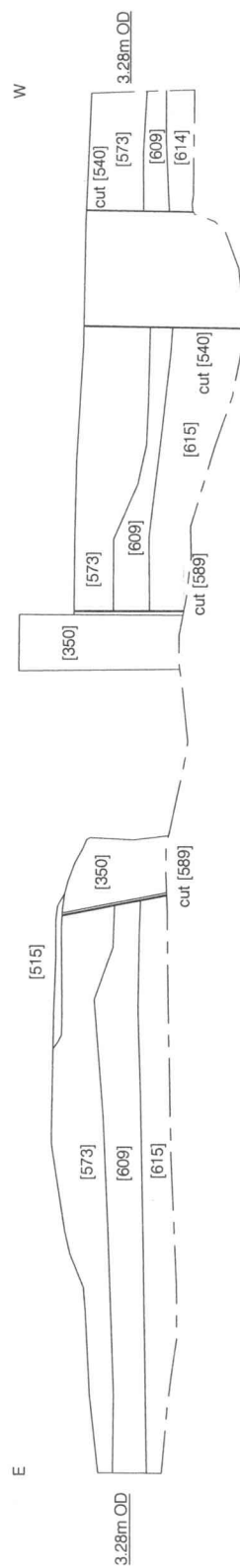
- 7.2.5 Two deposits of mid grey brown silty sand were recorded in Areas A1 and A3 of Borthwick Wharf and were identified as forming part of the same archaeological horizon. Overlying [517] in Area A3 was a further layer of mid orange brown sandy gravel [494], which measured up to 0.19m in thickness. Observed at between 3.22m OD and 3.68m OD these deposits formed part of the same sequence of ground raising or levelling present on Payne's Wharf, and pottery retrieved from [494] suggested a deposition date of 1350-1400.

Area A3

A Pit (Fig. 21)

[495], [496].

- 7.2.6 Cutting into phase 4 layer [517] and truncated to the west by a later intrusion was pit [496], which measured up to 0.50m in diameter and 0.21m in depth. Filling [496] was [495], a deposit of mid brown loose sandy gravel.



Section 134
Trench A1
North Facing



Phase 5 – Late 15th to mid 16th Century (1480-1550)

Area A2

A Pit (Fig. 21)

[501], [502].

- 7.2.7 Extending into the northern limit of excavation in Area A2 and cutting ploughsoil [520] was pit cut [502], which measured 1.40m from north to south, 1.56m from east to west and 0.67m in depth as seen at 3.80m OD. This pit was filled by [501], a mid grey brown deposit of silty sand with inclusions of both charcoal and CBM flecks and fragments. Pottery recovered from [501] attested to a deposition date of between 1480 and 1550. As [502] was not fully exposed, it could not be fully defined in terms of either shape or function.

A Dump / Levelling Layer

[590].

- 7.2.8 Sealing [502] was [590], a grey layer of sandy silt up to 0.26m thick at 3.86m OD.

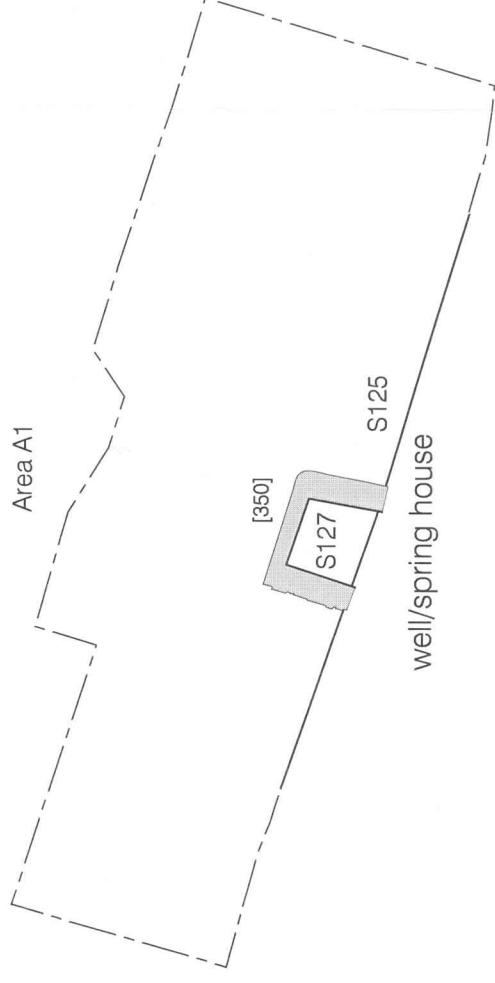
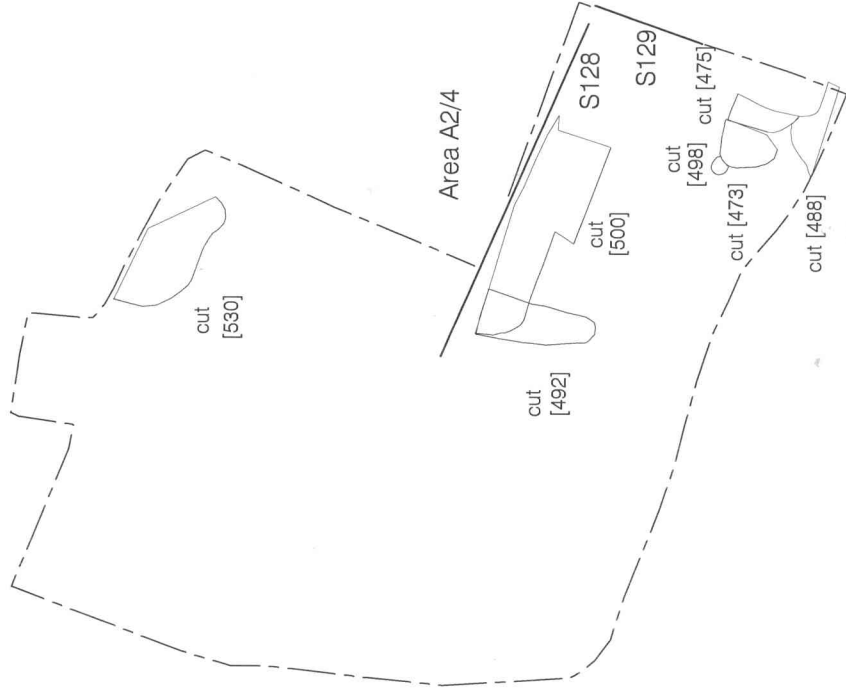
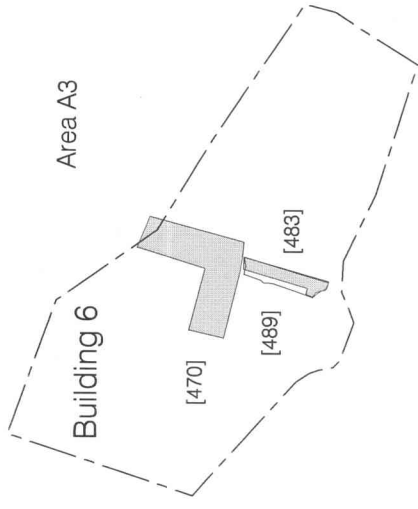


Figure 23
Phase 6, Borthwick Wharf
1:100 at A3

Phase 6 – Late 16th to Early 17th Century (1550-1650) (Fig. 23)

Area A2

Pitting (Fig. 24 Sections 128 & 129)

[472], [473], [474], [475], [480], [487], [488], [491], [492], [497], [498], [499], [500], [529], [530], [537], [538], [542], [548], [549], [550], [551], [552], [561], [572], [581].

- 7.2.9 A total of ten intercutting pits were recorded in Area A2 of Borthwick Wharf at between 3.24m OD and 3.84m OD. Four of these pits were seen in section only, but where seen in plan varied in shape from sub-rectangular to oval. Pits [492] and [500] appeared to be linear, but with so little of either of these features exposed they could not be interpreted as ditches. At up to a maximum of 1.07m in depth, these pits were generally filled with mid grey brown to mid yellow grey deposits of silty sand and cut the ploughsoil at the base of the excavation area. Pottery retrieved from pit [488] dated to between 1580 and 1650, whilst clay tobacco pipe recovered from pit [473] offered a deposition date range of between 1610 and 1640.

Area A4

- 7.2.10 A further irregular pit [530] was recorded as cutting the natural in Area A4 and was filled by [529], a soft deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt. Pottery recovered from this fill suggested a deposition date of 1480-1600.

Areas A1 and A3

Dump / Levelling Layers

[425], [485], [486], [493].

- 7.2.11 Three ground raising or levelling layers sealed a phase 4 layer and a posthole in Area A3 and were observed at between 3.32m OD and 3.51m OD. These horizons measured up to a maximum of 0.10m in thickness and were recorded as mid yellow brown to mid grey brown deposits of silt sand clay matrix. Only one sherd of residual medieval pottery was recovered from context [486], but all three layers related to the same phase of late 16th to early 17th century ground raising recorded during the Payne's Wharf excavation.
- 7.2.12 One further layer [425] forming part of this sequence was recorded in Area A1, and existed as a compact mid brown deposit of silty sand measuring up to 0.57m in thickness at 4.82m OD.

Area A1

A Well House / Spring House (Fig. 24 Section 127)

[350], [359], [413], [424], [515], [585], [589], [618].

- 7.2.13 Cutting into a phase 4 layer in Area A1 and extending into the southern limit of excavation was a square construction cut [589], which measured 1.12m from north to south and 1.72m from east to west as seen at 3.05m OD. This feature was not fully excavated, but was internally lined on all three visible sides by masonry [350]. Constructed from red unfrosted bricks bonded with a light brown sandy mortar in an irregular fashion, all three faces of [350] had soldier set Tudor arches structurally incorporated into them, and spanned up to a total of 0.94m in width. Initial interpretation on site defined this feature as a cess pit, but the presence of the arches within [350] would not only appear over elaborate but also impractical for such a functional structure.
- 7.2.14 Two deposits of gravel were recorded at the base of [589] and led to [350] being interpreted as a well house or a spring house. The arches present within the masonry would have offered structural support to an overlying chamber, which in turn would have been located above ground and provided access to the well or spring itself. The gravels at the base of [350] represented a natural filtration system for the ascending spring or well water, and context [618] contained one sherd of pottery dating to between 1480 and 1610.

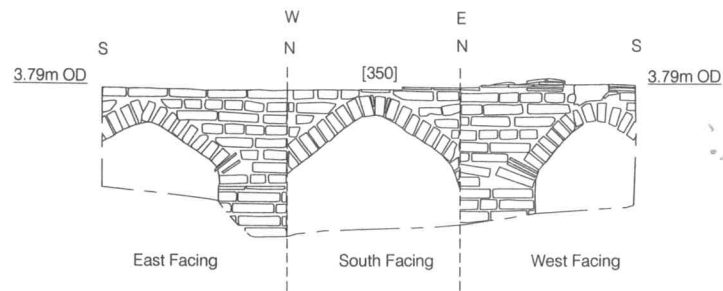
- 7.2.15 Two deposits of gravel, sand and silt ([515] and [585]) were recorded as abutting [350] at 3.68m OD, and formed part of a sequence of ground raising or levelling layers associated with the well or spring house. Few further remains were uncovered in regards of structures relating to [350], but a brick floor surface [424] and bedding layer [413] were observed in section, and were interpreted as forming the external yard surface of the well / spring house at 4.87m OD.

Area A3

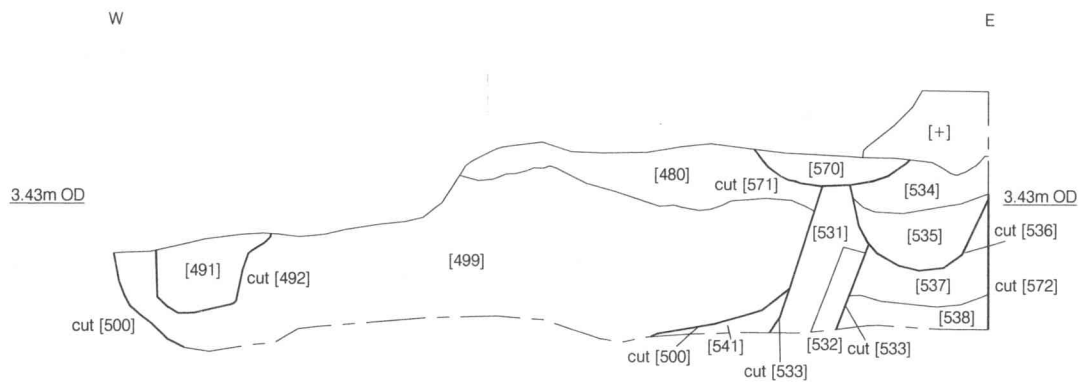
Building 6

[466], [469], [470], [471], [477], [478], [479], [483], [489], [490].

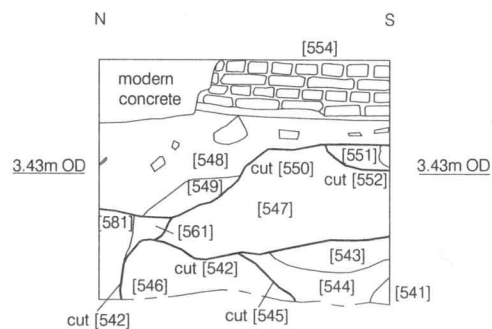
- 7.2.16 Recorded as cutting layers [485] and [493] in Area A3 at 3.33m OD was a north-south aligned wall foundation [470] and associated construction cut [471]. Extending into the northern limit of excavation, this wall returned to the west at its southern end whereupon it was truncated by a later intrusion. Constructed from red unfrogged bricks bonded with a cream mortar, [470] was abutted at its southern end by a further north south aligned foundation [489], which measured 1.14m in length and was also truncated at its southern end. The base of [489] differed from [470] in that it was constructed from flint and ragstone, but built directly on top of this foundation was [483], a red brick wall forming part of the same construction episode as [489].
- 7.2.17 Although little of these walls were revealed during the excavation, they were believed to be contemporary and formed part of a building which would have once fronted onto Butcher Row. As seen, the dimensions of Building 6 extended 2.5m from north to south and 1.20m from east to west, with the east-west return on [470] serving as an internal partition. Sequences of internal floor make up layers were recorded at between 3.31m OD and 3.45m OD both to the west of [489] and [470], suggesting that these walls represented the rear of the building. The make up deposits were mid yellow green to grey sands and clay, and pottery recovered from [466] suggested a deposition date of 1480-1650.



Section 127
Trench A1
Structure 350



Section 128
Trench A2/4
South Facing



Section 129
Trench A2/4
West Facing



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Figure 24
Sections 127, 128 & 129
1:40 at A4



Figure 25
Phase 7, Borthwick Wharf
1:100 at A3

Phase 7 – Mid 17th to Late 17th Century (1650-1700) (Fig. 25)

Areas A1, A2 and A4

Pitting

[385], [386], [387], [436], [437], [438], [439], [451], [452], [461], [467], [468], [481], [482], [511], [512], [531], [532], [533], [534], [535], [536], [539], [540], [570], [571].

- 7.2.18 A total of seven pits and three postholes were recorded in Areas A1, A2 and A4 at between 3.43m OD and 4.19m OD. Where seen in plan, these pits varied in shape from rectangular to circular and measured up to 1.07m in depth (although several of these features were not fully excavated). They were filled by mid grey to dark brown deposits of silty sand containing inclusions of charcoal, gravel and CBM. Pottery recovered from pits [387] and [482] suggested a deposition date of between 1550 and 1700.
- 7.2.19 Of significance was rectangular pit [452], which was located in Area A2 and extended into the southern limit of excavation. This feature was not fully excavated, but degraded fragments of timber recorded along its eastern edge suggested that it had originally been lined with wooden planking. The function of [452] remained unclear, but it may well have been utilised for either storage purposes or as a cess pit. Fill [451] contained clay tobacco pipe and dated the backfilling of the pit to between 1660 and 1680. Postholes [437] and [439] cut into fill [461] of [452], but with no further associated features present they could not be attributed to a specific structure.

Area A4

A Well

[403]

- 7.2.20 Cutting into the natural at the base of area A4 was [403], a construction cut for a well. This feature was not excavated, but as seen was circular in shape and measured 0.86m from north to south and 1.25m from east to west at 3.11m OD.

Area A1

Robbing out of the Well House / Spring House

[484], [503], [506], [582], [583], [603], [604], [607], [608], [610], [611], [616], [617].

- 7.2.21 Three semi-circular cuts were recorded on the north, east and west sides of well house / spring house [350] and cut through the brick floor surface and levelling layers associated with this feature. Observed at between 3.61m OD and 4.72m OD, these cuts were filled with mid grey brown deposits of silty sand and measured up to a maximum depth of 0.67m. Immediately abutting [350], these intrusions were interpreted as robber cuts created during the removal of the overlying chamber and upper courses of the well / spring house, which had presumably gone out of use or dried up by this point in time.
- 7.2.22 The robbing episode may have related to the removal of brickwork for the purposes of reuse or simply as a demolition episode, but a lack of building material present within the final fill of [350] implied the former argument rather than the latter. Situated at the base of robber cut [583] and extending into the well / spring was a segment of degraded timber interpreted during the excavation as the remnants of a floor or wooden base. This timber was likely to have existed as the cap or lid to the well / spring, which was discarded and backfilled into [350] during the robbing process.
- 7.2.23 A further robber cut [604] and an associated deposit [610] were also recorded in relation to [350], with [604] likely to have occurred at the same time as [583] on the northern side of the well / spring house. The final fill [503] of [350] was described as a mid grey brown deposit of silty sand, but contained no diagnostic material.

Area A3

Robbing out of Building 6

[453], [454], [463], [464].

- 7.2.24 Two cuts were recorded in area A3 and were associated with the demolition of Building 6. Abutting wall [470] was [464]; a linear cut measuring 1.44m in length and 0.70m in width. This cut was backfilled with a deposit of pink mortar [463] and related to the robbing out of [470] in an episode of building material reclamation. Although no similar cut was found in association with [469], a further east-west aligned cut [454] was discovered immediately to the south of this wall, and would have related to a further internal wall formerly belonging to Building 6. No foundations were present at the base of [454], indicating total rather than partial robbing out. A small amount of residual pottery dated to between 1580 and 1650 was recovered from cut [454], but the demolition and subsequent robbing out of Building 6 is believed to have taken place during the late 17th century.

Areas A1, A2 and A4

Dump / Levelling Layers and Pitting

[367], [390], [422], [505], [557], [558], [584], [597]. [600], [601], [602], [605], [606].

- 7.2.25 Sequences of ground levelling or raising deposits were observed in Areas A1, A2 and A4 at between 3.72m OD and 4.82m OD and took the form of mid yellow brown to mid grey brown deposits of silt sand and clay. In Area A1, a total of four horizons were recorded as directly overlying the robbed out well / spring house, dating them to phase 7. Clay tobacco pipe recovered from layer [584] suggested a deposition date of between 1660 and 1680.
- 7.2.26 Two pits ([606] and [558]) were recorded in Area A1 with a further pit [601] present in Area A2. Whereas [601] was seen in section only, [558] and [606] were recorded in plan as rectangular and sub-circular respectively. Recorded at up to a maximum of 0.71m in depth, these pits were filled by deposits of grey brown silts, sands and mortar. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of them.



Figure 26
Phase 8, Borthwick Wharf
1:100 at A3

Phase 8 – Early to Late 18th Century (1700-1780) (Fig. 26)

Area A4

Capping of Well [403]

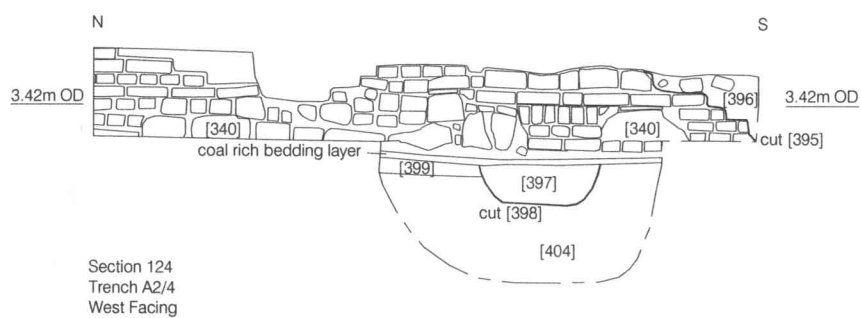
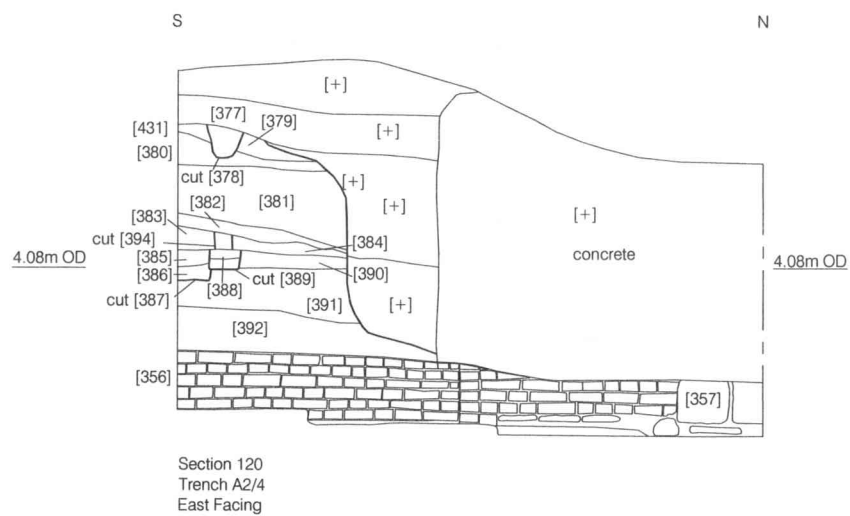
[401], [402].

- 7.2.27 Recorded as capping well [403] in Area A4 was [402], a small conical structure constructed from red brick bonded with a yellow sandy lime mortar at 1.74m OD. Masonry [402] was not fully exposed, but was directly overlain by backfill [401], a dark grey brown deposit of sandy silt. Well [402] appeared to have been deliberately sealed off prior to the construction of Building 7, which was located immediately above this feature.

Building 7 (Fig. 27)

[322], [323], [340], [341], [342], [343], [356], [357], [388], [389], [400], [455], [456], [457], [458], [459], [460], [553], [554], [556].

- 7.2.28 Cutting into the phase 3 ploughsoil was [342], a large rectangular construction cut for a post-medieval cellar. Extending beyond the southern limit of excavation in Area A4 the full extent of this cellar was not fully revealed, but as seen it measured 8.4m in length from north to south and 4.2m in width from east to west at 3.85m OD. Internally [342] was lined with masonry on all three visible sides, and this masonry would once have existed as a single episode of construction. Later intrusion had damaged this lining however, resulting in a number of different contexts being assigned. Wall [340] lined the northern and eastern extent of the cellar, wall [357] the western extent, and wall [459], located to the south of [340], also lined the eastern extent.
- 7.2.29 All three of these walls were constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a yellow sandy mortar, and existed at a maximum of 0.50m in depth. Re-used building materials were also present and included chalk, Reigate stone, Kentish rag and flint. A subsequent series of repairs and rebuilds had been carried out on all three walls, with rebuild [356] on [357] representing the most drastic alteration. This repair involved the introduction of a small buttress and suggested that the eastern lining of the cellar had been in danger of collapse prior to its introduction.
- 7.2.30 Two brick floors ([322] and [323]) were also present at the base of the cellar and would have once formed part of the same surface. Recorded at 3.25m OD, floor [322] abutted rebuild [356] and indicated that these two contexts did not represent the original base to the cellar. No levelling layers were recorded in association with either context and no earlier surfaces were present. A further small brick foundation [388] was observed in section to the west of [356] and may have related to the former building associated with the cellar. Wall foundation [554] was seen in section only, and its relationship with Building 7 was unclear.



0 2m
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Figure 27
Sections 120 & 124
1:40 at A4

Area A1

A Pit and a Posthole

[574], [575], [580], [587], [588].

- 7.2.31 Cutting into two phase 7 pits in Area A1 was a heavily truncated pit [588] measuring 2.8m from east to west, 1.10m from north to south and 0.79m in depth at 3.58m OD. Filling [588] was [587], a yellow brown deposit of gravel silt sand. Pit [588] was cut by rectangular posthole [575], which was not fully excavated but contained at least two separate fills of silty sand. Limited amounts of pottery were recovered from both features and dated to between 1760 and 1830. Based on stratigraphic location this material is likely to have been intrusive, and would have arrived within these features as a result of later activity.

A Well

[328], [329], [330].

- 7.2.32 A circular construction cut [329] was recorded as cutting posthole [574] and measured 1.50m from north to south and 1.72m from east to west at 3.47m OD. This feature was not fully excavated, but extended up to at least 0.89m in depth. Lining the inside of [329] was masonry [328], constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded in an irregular fashion with a white grey lime mortar. A light grey yellow deposit of silt, sand and gravel [330] backfilled the construction cut.

Building 8

[305], [308], [310], [346], [355], [522], [523], [525], [526], [527], [576], [577].

- 7.2.33 A series of walls were observed in Area A1 and were interpreted as forming part of a building. The total extent of this structure was not revealed as the associated walls continued beyond all four limits of excavation, but as seen it measured 4.2m from north to south and 8m from east to west. All of the walls were constructed from red unfrogged brick bonded with a grey mortar and were recorded at between 4.46m OD and 4.87m OD.
- 7.2.34 The building itself was divided into several different areas, which were interpreted during excavation as either rooms or cellars. As such, the eastern extent of Building 8 was defined by north-south aligned wall [305] which returned towards the east at its northern end. Although no floor surface was present to the east of [305], posthole [577] was recorded at 3.33m OD, the level at which the base of the cellar would have existed. The precise function of this posthole was unclear, but it certainly related to Building 8 and may have supported a cellar ceiling associated with wall [305].
- 7.2.35 Immediately to the north of [305], and abutting its east-west return, was [308], the brick ceiling of a vaulted cellar. This ceiling was only partially exposed and extended into the northern and eastern limits of excavation, but as seen continued 2.8m further west of [305]. A brick repair [310] was noted at the western end of [308], and may have been introduced following damage to the cellar wall.
- 7.2.36 Cutting the backfill of well construction cut [330] was a further east-west aligned wall [346], which was abutted (as far as could be seen) by wall repair [310]. Aligned in precisely the same direction as [308], [346] delineated the southern extent of a further room or cellar. This cellar would have been located beyond the northern limit of excavation to the immediate west of the vaulted cellar. A rebuild [355] was recorded in association with [346], but gave little indication as to the full extent of the structure to which both of these walls belonged.

Area A3

A Yard Area

[375], [376], [428], [429], [430], [442], [450], [476], [564].

- 7.2.37 Sealing the two phase 7 robber cuts in Area A3 were three deposits of mid yellow brown silty sand, which measured up to a maximum of 0.25m in depth at 3.69m OD. These deposits were

interpreted as bedding layers for a yard surface, and, prior to truncation, would have originally formed part of the same horizon. A further bedding layer [564] was observed in section as overlying [442] at 3.72m OD.

- 7.2.38 The yard comprised of a cobbled flint surface [376] with an incorporated north-south aligned brick gully running down its centre. Along the western edge of the [376] was a small brick surface [375], but it was unclear whether this masonry represented either a repair to the yard or a specific course of edging. The yard surface was not fully exposed, extending into the northern and southern limits of excavation.
- 7.2.39 To the west of [375] and believed to be associated with the yard was a north-south aligned brick foundation [429] measuring 0.85m in length and 0.20m in width. Constructed from red brick bonded with a soft lime mortar, this foundation was truncated to the north and continued into the southern limit of excavation. With no further phase 8 walls present, [429] could not be associated with a specific building, but may have originally existed as part of a boundary wall. Pottery recovered from the backfill of the construction cut [430] dated to between 1480 and 1650, but has been interpreted as residual due to the stratigraphic location of [429].

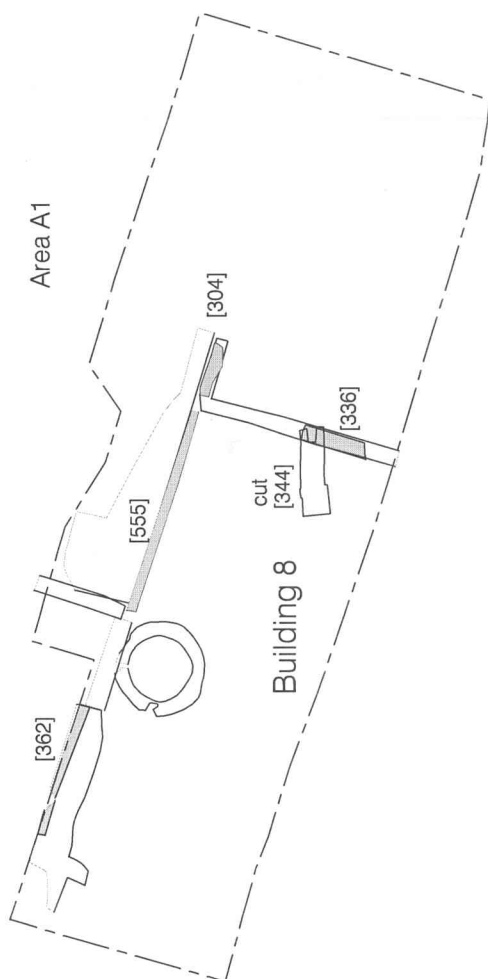
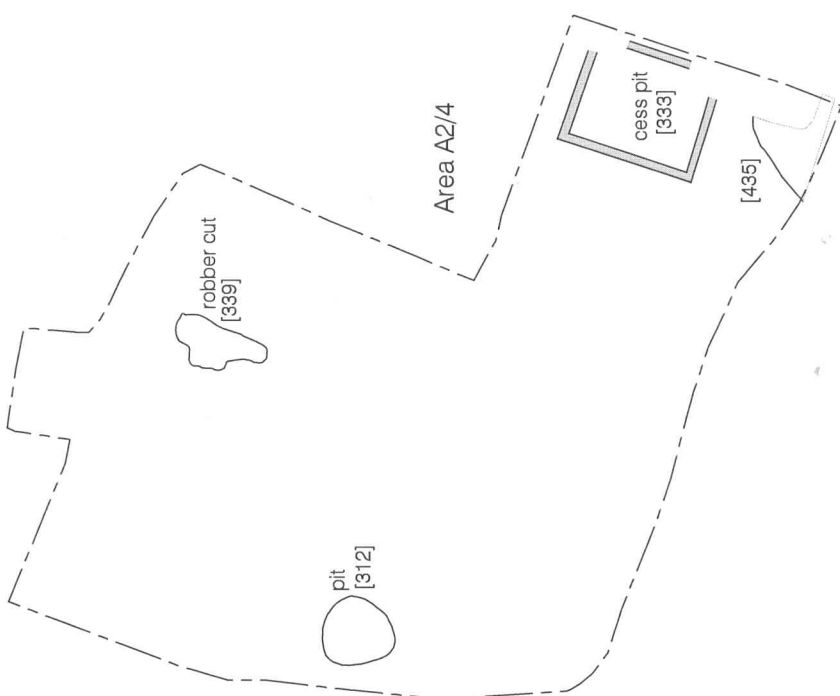
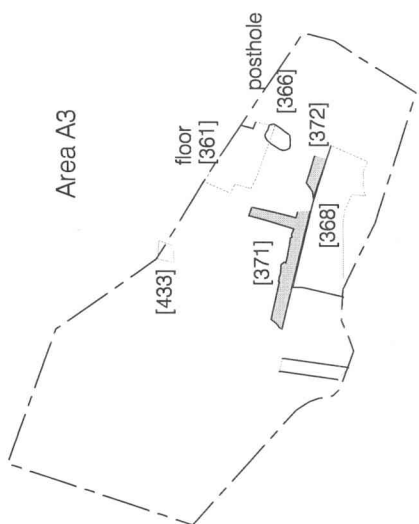


Figure 28
Phase 9, Borthwick Wharf
1:100 at A3

Phase 9 – Late 18th to Early 19th Century (1780-1830) (Fig. 28)

Area A2/4

Demolition / Levelling Layers

[317], [379], [380], [381], [382], [383], [384], [393], [394], [431], [596].

- 7.2.40 Observed in section as sealing phase 8 foundation [389] in Area A2/4 was a sequence of seven dump or levelling layers recorded at between 4.24m OD and 4.85m OD. Mostly taking the form of mid grey brown to yellow grey brown deposits of gravel, silt and sand, these layers measured up to a maximum of 0.57m in depth and were interpreted as horizons associated with the demolition of Building 7. Observed between layers [382] and [383] / [384] was a fragment of degraded timber [393] associated with this demolition process but recorded during excavation as the fill of a beamslot. A further dumped deposit [317] of silty sand was also recorded above floor [323] at the base of the Building 7 cellar, whilst [596] was observed to the west of the cellar in Area A2.

Robbing out of Building 7

[300], [338], [339], [395], [396].

- 7.2.41 Two robber cuts were recorded in association with Building 7, and represented an attempt at the salvage of building materials during the demolition of the cellar structure. Both cuts were irregular in shape, with [395] measuring 8.70m in length, 4.06m in width and up to 1.63m in depth at 4.86m OD. Pottery recovered from fill [300] of [395] suggested that the demolition of Building 7 took place between 1790 and 1820.

A Cess Pit

[331], [332], [333], [334].

- 7.2.42 Located to the east of Building 7 in Area A2 was a square construction cut [334] measuring 2.10m from north to south and 1.66m from east to west at 4.67m OD. This feature was not fully excavated, but was lined internally by masonry [333]. Constructed from red unfrosted bricks bonded in a stretcher pattern with a light grey sandy mortar, [333] was interpreted as a cess pit and was backfilled by [331], a loose deposit of dark grey brown silty sand. The cess pit was believed to have been constructed following the demolition of Building 7, and clay tobacco pipe retrieved from [331] suggested that it went out of use between 1820 and 1830.

Dump / Levelling Layers and Pitting

[311], [312], [320], [321], [347], [377], [378], [434], [435].

- 7.2.43 Sealing robber cuts [339] and [395] were two levelling layers of silt, sand, ash and mortar, which were up to 0.10m in thickness at 4.88m OD. These horizons represented the final episode in relation to the demolition of Building 7 and were interpreted during excavation as a compacted yard surface. Pottery recovered from layer [320] suggested a deposition date of between 1775 and 1820.
- 7.2.44 A further layer of silty gravel [347] was recorded as overlying cess pit [333]. This deposit was not contemporary with [320] and [321] (which would have been in existence at the same time as the cess pit), but was presumed to have been laid down during repairs to the yard surface.
- 7.2.45 Cutting through [820] was a large circular pit [312] which measured up to 0.90m in diameter and 0.27m in depth at 4.77m OD. This pit was filled by [311], a deposit of dark grey brown sandy silt containing pottery dated to between 1775 and 1830. A further posthole [378] was recorded in section as cutting through phase 9 demolition deposits [431] and [379], and pit [435] in Area A2 contained pottery with a deposition date of 1790-1820.

Area A1

Alterations to Building 8

[304], [336], [344], [362], [555], [559], [560].

- 7.2.46 A number of alterations, repairs and rebuilds were carried out on Building 8 during phase 9, and included the introduction of a brick drain or gulley into wall [305] at the eastern end of the building. This drain [344] was constructed from red unfrosted brick bonded with a soft brown mortar and was aligned in a north-east to south-west direction. Truncated to the west, very little remained of this feature, and levels taken on the tile base of [344] gave little indication as to whether the gully drained into or away from the cellar associated with [305]. Recorded at 3.93m OD, [344] would have stood some 0.60m clear of the base of the cellar and in this way may have been associated with small scale industrial activity taking place within this property. The introduction of this drain into [305] had caused some damage to the original wall, and a brick repair was recorded in the form of [336].
- 7.2.47 Further repairs were carried out on walls [355], [305] and vaulted cellar [308] during this period, and mostly took the form of minor works required as a result of gradual deterioration. Pottery recovered from the backfill of repair [555] located along the southern edge of [308] suggested that these alterations took place between 1760 and 1830.

Backfilling of Well [328], Drain [344] and Vaulted Cellar [308] [307], [309]. [349]

- 7.2.48 Backfilling well [328] to the south of Building 8 was [309], a loose deposit of dark grey brown silty sand containing large quantities of both brick and tile fragments. A similar deposit of brick rubble [307] was recorded within vaulted cellar [308], and was at least 1.09m thick at 3.98m OD. Drain [344] was filled by [349], a deposit of mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flecks and fragments of tile, mortar and charcoal. The diagnostic material retrieved from [309] suggested a deposition date of between 1820 and 1830, whilst pottery recovered from [307] dated to between 1800 and 1830. The backfilling episodes of all these features were likely to have been contemporary, and indicated that Building 8 went out of use during the early part of the 19th century.

Area A3

Alterations to the Yard Area

[361], [364], [365], [366], [368], [370], [371], [372], [432], [433].

- 7.2.49 Directly overlying the cobbled surface and brick floor in Area A3 were two walls constructed from red unfrosted brick bonded with a soft lime mortar at 4.65m OD. Having once formed part of the same context, later intrusion had separated both [371] and [372] and only one course of each wall remained. Wall [371] extended 1.54m in length from east to west and returned towards the north at its eastern end. Wall [372] was located to the east of [371] and represented a continuation of the east-west axis. At only 0.20m in width, neither of these walls would have been capable of a load bearing capacity and are likely to have represented property divisions within the yard area. Associated with the walls was a sub-circular posthole [366].
- 7.2.50 Abutting the northern sides of both [371] and [372] was a yard surface [361] and associated bedding layer [364], which extended into the northern limit of excavation at 4.69m OD. This surface had been badly damaged, but a further remnant of the floor in the form of [433] was found further to the west. On the south side of the two phase 9 walls was a degraded timber floor [368] and bedding layer [370]. Little of [368] remained, but as far as could be seen, the alignment of the timber planking respected phase 8 wall [429] and indicated that this wall remained standing following the alterations to the yard area. The presence of timber to the south and brickwork to the north supported the theory of the phase 9 walls representing property boundaries, with different building materials being utilised on either side of the masonry divisions.

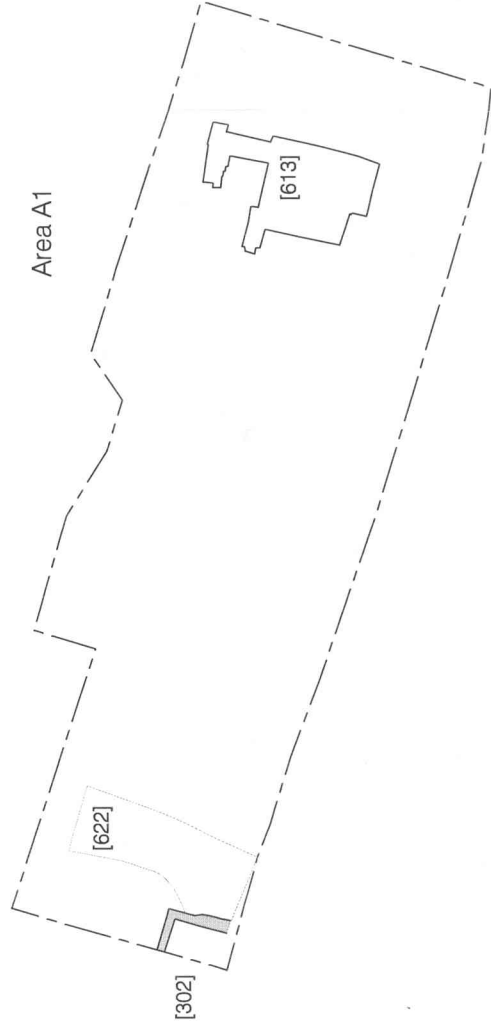
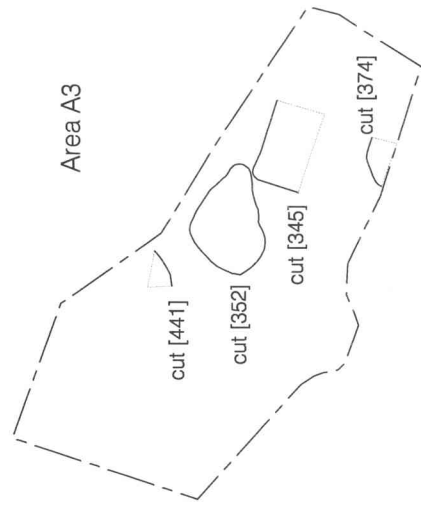


Figure 29
Phase 10, Borthwick Wharf
1:100 at A3

Phase 10 – Mid to Late 19th Century (1830-1870) (Fig. 29)

Area A2

Dump / Levelling Layers

[591], [592], [593].

- 7.2.51 Observed in section in Area A2 as sealing phase 9 pit [435] was a sequence of three ground raising or levelling layers, recorded at between 4.34m OD and 4.50m OD. These layers were described during excavation as brown to grey silts and sands and were up to 0.17m thick.

Brick-lined Pit

[314], [315], [316], [324].

- 7.2.52 Also recorded in Area A2 as cutting through phase 9 cesspit [333] was a rectangular construction cut [315], which extended into the eastern limit of excavation and measured 1.78m in length and 0.58m in width at 4.67m OD. Lining the base of this feature was a floor surface [324] constructed from yellow unfrogged bricks bonded with a yellow sandy mortar at 4.13m OD. Masonry [316] internally lined the pit and a mid grey brown deposit of silty sand [314] was recorded as backfilling the construction cut. With so little of [316] revealed, no specific function could be attributed to it. Pottery dated to between 1775 and 1820 was recovered from context [314], but was believed to be residual in origin.

Area A1

Dump / Levelling Layers (Fig. 30)

[360], [405], [406], [407], [408], [409], [410], [414], [415], [416], [417], [418], [419], [420], [421], [423], [426], [427], [443], [444], [445], [448], [449], [504], [508].

- 7.2.53 A total of twenty-five ground raising or levelling layers were recorded in Area A1 sealing the phase 7 pits and layers. These horizons were observed in section only at between 4.70m OD and 5.92m OD, and consisted of dark grey brown to mid green yellow sands, silts and clays. Measuring up to a maximum of 0.67m in thickness, these deposits represented a major episode of ground works associated with the redevelopment of the site in the mid to late 19th century.

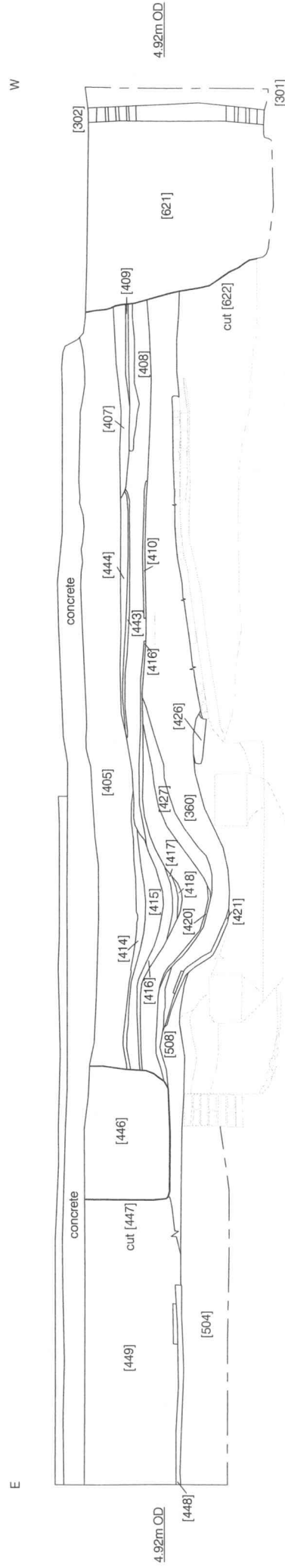


Figure 30
Section 125
1:40 at A4

A Pit, a Brick-lined Pit and a Masonry Structure

[301], [302], [303], [613], [614], [619], [621], [622].

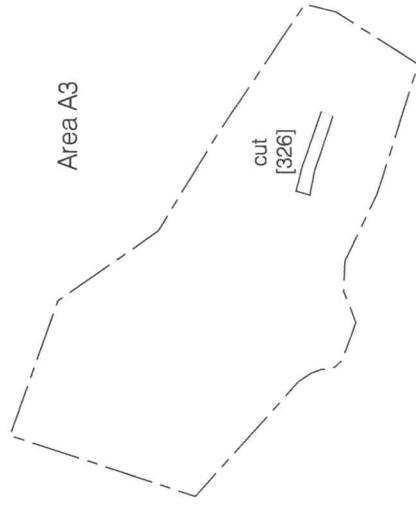
- 7.2.54 Cutting into layer [405] and phase 8 wall [355] was a sub square pit [622] measuring 1.3m in depth at 4.20m OD. This pit was in turn truncated by [303], a square to rectangular construction cut which extended into the western and southern limits of excavation in area A1. Cut [303] was not fully excavated, but was lined internally by masonry [302], which was constructed from red and yellow frogged bricks bonded with a grey mortar at a highest level of 4.31m OD. This brick lined pit bore similarities with pit [316] in Area A2, but these features did not correlate in plan and were unlikely to have formed part of the same structure. The similarity of the pits in terms of materials used and construction technique did, however, suggest that they were contemporary.
- 7.2.55 At the eastern end of Area A1 was a large masonry structure [613], constructed from red brick bonded with a well cemented yellow mortar. This feature was neither excavated nor fully exposed, making accurate interpretation difficult. A rebuild or repair [614] was recorded at the northern end of [613], but with little to associate this structure with, no specific function could be attributed to it.

Area A3

Pitting and Dump / Levelling Layers

[318], [319], [327], [335], [337], [345], [351], [352], [373], [374], [440], [441], [562], [563], [565], [566], [567], [568], [569].

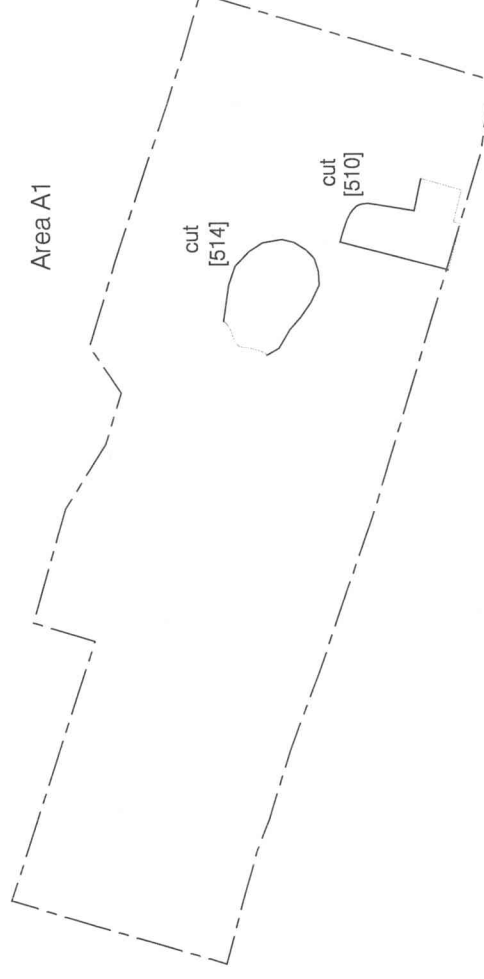
- 7.2.56 A sequence of seven dump layers and five contemporary pits were recorded in Area A3, and formed part of the same episode of ground raising or levelling observed in Area A1. The majority of the layers were recorded in section only and existed as dark grey to mid brown deposits of silty sand up to 0.70m thick at between 3.72m OD and 4.71m OD.
- 7.2.57 Where seen in plan, the pits varied in shape from circular to rectangular and were filled by dark grey to mid yellow deposits of sand, silt and ash. At up to a maximum depth of 1.30m in depth, these pits were likely to have been formed during an episode of demolition or during the mid to late 19th century ground levelling process. Cut [345] was recorded during excavation as a robber cut created during the salvage of brickwork from yard surface [361], whilst cut [319] may have been associated with the demolition of a building to the immediate north of Area A3. No evidence for this building was discovered during the excavation, but a wall and associated floor surface were found during the evaluation in Trench 3. Pottery recovered from the demolition backfill of this building [118] dated to between 1770 and 1860.



Area A3



Area A2/4



Area A1



Phase 12 – Modern (20th Century) (Fig. 31)

Areas A1 and A2

Backfilling of Brick Lined Pits [302] and [316] [306], [313].

- 7.2.58 Backfilling brick lined pits [302] and [316] in Areas A2 and A1 were deposits of mid grey to dark red sand, ash and brick rubble. No diagnostic material was recovered from either [306] or [313], which related to the demolition of the Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works in the first half of the 20th century.

Demolition of Brick Structure [613] [509], [510], [513], [514], [516], [612].

- 7.2.59 Two cuts and a rubble deposit were recorded in association with Area A1 masonry structure [613], and related to the demolition of this context during phase 12. Although recorded as cuts, both [510] and [514] existed as voids created during the demolition process, and were filled with deposits of crushed brick. Rubble layer [516] abutted [613], whilst a soft deposit of light grey brown sandy silt [612] filled a void within the brickwork itself. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of these contexts.

Area A3

An Unidentified Cut and a Concrete Foundation [325], [326], [446], [447]

- 7.2.60 The final phase of activity recorded in Area A3 concerned an east-west aligned linear cut [326], which measured 1.10m in length, 0.15m in width and 0.08m in depth at 4.71m OD. The precise function of this cut was unclear, but it may have once housed a timber foundation pad associated with the foundry and engineer works. It was filled by [325], a friable deposit of silty sand.
- 7.2.61 Cutting into the phase 10 ground raising / levelling layers in Area A1 was a large concrete foundation [446]. Measuring up to 0.60m in depth, this feature was seen in section only and related to the construction of Borthwick Wharf in 1934.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion of Phase 1 – (Natural)

- 8.1.1 Natural horizons of sandy gravels were revealed during both the Borthwick Wharf and Payne's Wharf excavations, yet at Payne's Wharf they were only observed in the southern and central zones of the site. This suggested that the gravels dropped away sharply to the north, presumably onto the floodplain of the River Thames in the form of a natural riverbank.
- 8.1.2 Excavations conducted to the immediate east of Borthwick Wharf (at the former Deptford power stations) in 1997³² revealed a similar geological formation, with terrace gravels dropping sharply onto the floodplain of the River Thames and one of its tributaries, the River Ravensbourne. These gravels were interpreted as part of a promontory projecting northwards along Deptford Church Street to St Nicholas Church, and it seems likely that the natural deposits observed at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf form part of the same horizon. However, it should be noted that the gravels recorded in 1997 were located far further south, at a point immediately north of Stowage and to the east of St Nicholas Church. This is likely to have been as a result of the mouth of the Ravensbourne originally being far wider, although evidently not extending much further west beyond Deptford Green.
- 8.1.3 The excavation of two stepped trenches and the presence of a deep vaulted cellar in the northern zone of Payne's Wharf revealed only land reclamation deposits, indicating later human encroachment onto the River Thames itself. No evidence of river defence in the form of either a revetment or a river wall was observed prior to the construction of the existing wall, which dates to around the late 19th century³³. This suggests that the river bank either existed in a natural state prior to late post-medieval defences being introduced, or was perhaps protected with earthen banks. Historical research conducted on the former Deptford power stations site implied that this section of the Thames foreshore existed as marshland throughout the medieval period, with little evidence of settlement taking place until the post-medieval period.

8.2 Discussion of Phase 2 – (Prehistoric)

- 8.2.1 Due to a paucity of finds (and hence diagnostic material), the placing of the three Borthwick Wharf pits together with the two Payne's Wharf postholes and pit within a prehistoric phase could be viewed as particularly tentative. There is very little evidence for prehistoric occupation within the immediate vicinity of the site, and neither the excavation at the former Deptford power stations nor the evaluation at Convoys Wharf to the west of Payne's Wharf in 2000 produced any indication of prehistoric activity.
- 8.2.2 In being sealed by a medieval ploughsoil deposit, it was clear that the three Borthwick Wharf pits and Payne's Wharf posthole [1235] predated the medieval period. With no evidence of residual Roman pottery, and only a small amount of Saxon to early medieval pottery discovered on the site, it was also unlikely that the phase 2 features belonged to any of these periods. Residual struck flint was recovered during both the Payne's Wharf and the Borthwick Wharf excavations and included waste material and useable flakes and blades dated to between the Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The raw materials employed were not heavily abraded, suggesting that they may have been imported to the site and subsequently used for primary flint working purposes. The waste and useable flakes and blades were also unlikely to have travelled far from their original point of deposition. Thus, with Payne's Wharf features [1167] and [1232] placed within the same phase as [1235] due to similarities in fill, form and stratigraphic location, and with posthole [1235] and the three Borthwick Wharf pits predating the medieval phase of activity on the site, at present a prehistoric date seems the most fitting period to attribute to these features.

8.3 Discussion of Phase 3 (Medieval 1250-1300)

³² Divers, D. 'Excavation at Deptford on the site of the East India Company dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses, London'. *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, Volume 38, Part 1, 2004, 17-132.

³³ *ibid.*

- 8.3.1 Apart from solitary stakehole [1181] and pit [398], the only archaeological evidence relating to this period recorded during both the Payne's and Borthwick Wharf excavations concerned a ploughsoil horizon. This horizon was located directly above the natural sandy gravels and, as with the gravels, was discovered to be absent from the northern end of the Payne's Wharf site. This is presumed to relate to the presence of the natural riverbank in the central area of the site, with the sandy gravels falling towards the north and onto the Thames floodplain.
- 8.3.2 The ploughsoil horizon was found to be very similar to the natural sandy gravels in terms of composition, although it had evidently been reworked, presumably as a result of agricultural activity. The excavations to the east of the site at the former Deptford power stations revealed a similar reworked brickearth deposit overlying the natural gravels. The reworking of this brickearth was also interpreted as a direct result of ploughing.
- 8.3.3 Little diagnostic material was recovered from the various ploughsoil deposits during either the Payne's Wharf or Borthwick Wharf excavations. However, a slot through [1287] in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf did produce 8 sherds of pottery with a likely deposition date of 1250-1300, whilst pottery recovered from context [521] on Borthwick Wharf ranged in date from 1080 to 1500. A further pit [144] was discovered during the evaluation in Trench 3 (immediately west of the Borthwick Wharf excavation) and contained South Hertfordshire Grey Ware pottery dated 1170-1350³⁴. St Nicholas Church to the south-east of the study site is known to have been in existence by the 12th century, and the earliest settlement in the immediate vicinity is believed to have been situated around both the church itself and Deptford Strand, located to the south of Borthwick and Payne's Wharf.
- 8.3.4 Deptford Strand was populated by the 13th century and by the late medieval period was known as '*the vill of Westgrenewich*' or the '*Stronde*'³⁵. By the 16th century, reclaimed land to the immediate east of the site was being utilized for meadow and for pasture, and also for sowing corn³⁶. In this way, although not a great deal of diagnostic material was recovered from the plough soil horizon, a medieval date does seem most likely. By this point in time the land to the south of the study site was populated, and the land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf would certainly have been suitable for agricultural purposes due to its location above the floodplain and its underlying geology of natural sands and gravels.

8.4 Discussion of Phase 4 (Late Medieval 1300-1450)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.4.1 The chalk foundations of Building 1 and Building 2 in the south-eastern corner of Payne's Wharf represent the earliest structures revealed during the Payne's Wharf excavation. The precise construction date and function of these structures remains ambiguous, although their similarity in terms of both building material and construction technique suggests that they were contemporary and therefore related. The use of chalk as a building material is consistent with a medieval date and, in cutting through the ploughsoil horizons, both of these buildings must have been constructed after 1300. Pottery recovered from [1214], a dump layer abutting Building 1, indicates that both structures were in existence by 1500. The earliest cartographic evidence relating to the site concerns John Evelyn's map of 1623 (Fig. 32), which depicts Payne's Wharf as being occupied by Stone Wharf, East India Company land and land belonging to Mr Felpes. All three of these areas have buildings present on them, but no circular structure in the form of Building 2 is displayed.
- 8.4.2 Both buildings would have been located immediately adjacent to the natural bank of the River Thames and as such may have related to maritime activity. The circular form of Building 2

³⁴Hawkins, N. 'An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8.' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report, July 2006.

³⁵Divers, D. 'Excavation at Deptford on the site of the East India Company dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses, London'. *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, Volume 38, Part 1, 2004, 17-132.

³⁶ *ibid.*

could possibly represent a crane base or perhaps a tower structure associated with a river defence system. However, one further option in regards of function of Building 2 exists in the form of a dovecote. Dovecotes are believed to have been introduced to Britain by the Normans and were utilised for the production of feathers for mattresses, meat, and manure. The earliest surviving example in Britain dates to 1326 in Garway, Herefordshire, and up until 1400 three quarters of all dovecotes constructed in Britain were circular in plan³⁷. They were generally constructed of locally available stone and existed as either free standing circular or square structures, or were incorporated into agricultural buildings³⁸. 16th century examples have been surveyed at both Dartford and Leeds in Kent.

- 8.4.3 The shape of Building 2 and the building material used certainly fits in with the pattern of dovecote construction, and in this way Building 1 may have existed as an associated agricultural building. However, up until 1600 dovecotes could only be held by manorial lords. This would mean that if Building 2 was a dovecote it must have been associated with manorial land. The medieval manor of Sayes Court is believed to have been located on Convoys Wharf to the west of Payne's Wharf, and was certainly in existence by 1405. A further manor (subordinate to Sayes Court) in Deptford Strand was held by the Badeles, Mere and Mortimer families in the 14th century, and in the 14th and 15th centuries was recorded as having a bailiff, other manor officers, a manor house, a dovecote, a rabbit warren and a grange.

Borthwick and Payne's Wharf

- 8.4.4 Other than the two buildings, a small number of pits, a single ditch and some later evidence of ground raising or levelling represented the remainder of the phase 4 activity. Of interest was the tile hearth or oven on Payne's Wharf, which may well have belonged to Building 1. Very little of this feature remained, making accurate interpretation difficult. A paucity of diagnostic material suggested that this feature was not used in an industrial capacity, but it may well have been associated with small scale baking or cooking processes. The dump or levelling layers were not observed at the northern end of Payne's Wharf, which suggests that large-scale encroachment onto the River Thames had not begun by this point in time.

8.5 Discussion of Phase 5 – (Late 15th to mid 16th Century 1480-1550)

- 8.5.1 Phase 5 was solely represented across the site by pitting and ground raising or levelling deposits. Unfortunately, on Payne's Wharf the pits were only seen at the base of machine excavated Trench C, and within a sondage situated in the eastern area of the excavation. The precise reason for the existence of these pits was unclear, but they may well have been utilised for the purposes of gravel extraction. No finds were recovered from the pits in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf, but in being situated below the level of dated layer [1402] they were believed to be late 15th century in date.
- 8.5.2 The dump or levelling layers were only observed on Borthwick Wharf and along the eastern side of the Payne's Wharf excavation, but represent a distinct episode of ground raising on the site during this period. Such activity may infer the beginnings of encroachment onto the Thames as exemplified by context [1402] on Payne's Wharf, which was lower in level height than the natural sandy gravels located immediately to the south. This discrepancy suggested that deposits were being laid down directly on top of the sloping riverbank in an effort to reclaim land.

8.6 Discussion of Phase 6 – (Late 16th to Early 17th Century 1550-1650)

Payne's and Borthwick Wharf

- 8.6.1 As with phase 5, the majority of archaeological activity relating to phase 6 took the form of pitting and ground raising or levelling. On Payne's Wharf the pits were revealed at the base of machine excavated trenches, and were prevalent in the western and central areas of the site. The pits in the central area were particularly large and, along with the pits in Area A2 of

³⁷ Spandl, K. 'Exploring the Round Houses of Doves'. British Archaeology, Issue No. 35, June 1998.

³⁸ Crossley, D. 'Post-Medieval Archaeology in Britain' Leicester University Press, 1994.

Borthwick Wharf, may well be indicative of gravel extraction taking place on the southern bank of the Thames.

- 8.6.2 The dump or ground levelling / raising layers related to increased activity on the site, and a number of structures are certainly present in the Payne's Wharf area on John Evelyn's map of 1623 (Fig. 32). Butcher Row (now Borthwick Street) was in existence by this point in time, with Lower Watergate running north-south to the west of Payne's Wharf and Middle Watergate running north-south in between both excavation areas. The area of Payne's Wharf was occupied by Stone Wharf (first referenced in 1631), East India Company land (lease ended 1648/9), and Mr Felpes land, which comprised of three buildings³⁹. One of the structures present on Mr Felpes land may well correlate with Building 1, suggesting that this structure was still in existence during phase 6.
- 8.6.3 The 1623 map also depicts the area of the Borthwick Wharf excavation as highly developed by this point in time, with a number of properties fronting onto and around the kink in the centre of Butcher Row. Although very little of Building 6 was revealed during the excavation, the foundations of this structure are believed to relate to one of the buildings on the 1623 map. The well or spring house revealed in Area A1 would also have been associated with one of these properties, although further examples found on monastic sites may well suggest a more communal use⁴⁰.

Payne's Wharf

- 8.6.4 The clay like waterlogged deposits recorded in Trench E towards the central area of Payne's Wharf differed from the other phase 6 dumps, and represented encroachment onto the River Thames. Such activity may have been associated with the construction of a wharf by the East India Company in 1614⁴¹. The creation of this wharf involved an advancement of 14 foot (4.27m) into the River Thames, with the ground behind being levelled up with earth, sand and gravel⁴².

8.7 Discussion of Phase 7 – (Mid to Late 17th Century 1650-1700)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.7.1 Phase 7 represented an intense period of activity on Payne's Wharf, with large sequences of dumped deposits being recorded in the central and northern areas. These reclamation deposits were located above the phase 6 dumps and suggest that further encroachment onto the Thames took place following the departure of the East India Company between 1648 and 1649. The timber finds recovered from the well / soakaway at the northern end of the site are of particular interest, and suggest that activities associated with the maritime industry continued to take place at Stone Wharf during the late 17th century. Throughout this period, Stone Wharf was occupied by John Holland until 1661, Richard Fletcher until 1691 and Peter Norberry and his wife until 1731⁴³.
- 8.7.2 Also recorded in the area of Payne's Wharf formerly occupied by Stone Wharf was a further well / soakaway [775] and the square brick lined feature [956]. The brick lined feature was somewhat unusual, with a notable absence of brickwork along its western edge. The reasons for this absence were unclear, but with no distinct evidence of robbing out having taken place, the brick lining may have been limited to the northern and eastern edges only. No specific function could be attributed to this feature, and the fills within it offered little information in terms of resolving this issue. Possible uses may have included salting, dyeing or storage.

³⁹ See Appendix 13

⁴⁰ Coppack, G. 'English Heritage Book of Abbeys and Priories'. B.T. Batsford Ltd, 1990.

⁴¹ See Appendix 13

⁴² Divers, D. 'Excavation at Deptford on the site of the East India Company dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses, London'. Post-Medieval Archaeology, Volume 38, Part 1, 2004, 17-132.

⁴³ See Appendix 13

- 8.7.3 Further evidence of pitting and ground raising / levelling layers was present in all areas of the site, but pitting was particularly prevalent towards the south. As with previous phases this activity may have been associated with gravel extraction, but by the late 17th century the site was heavily occupied and pits may have been excavated in order to dispose of refuse or waste.
- 8.7.4 In the south-eastern corner a significant structural stratigraphic sequence was recorded, and is believed to have been associated with Building 1. Although no evidence for a circular structure in the form of Building 2 can be seen on John Evelyn's map of 1623 (Fig. 32), three rectangular structures are present in the portion of land belonging to Mr Felpes, and one of these is likely to relate to Building 1. This suggests that either Building 1 continued to stand throughout phase 6, or that the chalk foundations of the original building were conveniently re-used during the 17th century for the purposes of a new construction. The similarity in terms of plan between the phase 4 foundations and the phase 7 alterations would appear to support the former argument rather than the latter.
- 8.7.5 In total, four phases of alteration to Building 1 were recorded throughout phase 7 and mostly involved the introduction of new bedding or make-up layers, floor surfaces and internal walls and small features. The final episode of development concerned the construction of an extension to the external wall on the northern side of the building.
- 8.7.6 Historical research has revealed that Mr Felpes (or Thomas Phelpes) owned the three tenements on this land, as is clearly displayed on the map of 1623. These tenements are first mentioned in the deeds of the Three Tuns Public House in 1632, at which point they were sold to Daniel Waller. When the interests in these properties were sold to the Trotman and Bankes families they were converted into nine houses and were later sold to William Langmore in 1674⁴⁴. The phase 7 alterations to Building 1 date to between 1660 and 1680, and are likely to correlate with the conversion of these properties into housing. The fact that no further structural evidence dating to the 17th century was discovered in the south central area of the site would also suggest that Building 1 relates to the larger structure located on the eastern side of Mr Felpes land on the map of 1623.
- 8.7.7 By 1767, the nine houses had become '*eight messuages houses or tenements*'⁴⁵, but no archaeological evidence dating to this period was discovered in regards of Building 1. This would imply that this structure had been demolished by the mid 18th century.
- 8.7.8 The large ragstone, flint, Reigate stone and brick wall recorded in the eastern area of the site remains ambiguous. It did not align with any of the other structures on site relating to phase 7, or with any of the buildings recorded as belonging to earlier phases of archaeological activity. The fact that the wall ceased at its southern end suggested that it had not formed part of a conventional four-sided structure and may well have been related to maritime activity, possibly in the form of wharfage or river defence. The wall would have been located in the area of land occupied by the East India Company, but it is not evident on the map of 1623 (Fig. 32) and is unlikely to have related to the wharf constructed in 1614. This suggests a later 17th century construction date, but by 1753 (the date of the next detailed map) most of this area of Payne's Wharf had been converted into tenement buildings. Little documentary material relating to the 17th century in this area of the site was discovered during the historical analysis, meaning that at present the precise function of wall [1405] remains unresolved.

Borthwick Wharf

- 8.7.9 The archaeological evidence relating to phase 7 discovered on Borthwick Wharf was mostly represented by pitting and ground raising or levelling layers. This correlated with similar activity present on Payne's Wharf, with numerous late 17th century pits present in the areas immediately north of Butcher Row. As with the Payne's Wharf pits, the precise function of these features was unclear, but may have related to gravel extraction or waste disposal as evidenced by the timber lined pit [452] in Area A2.

⁴⁴ See Appendix 13

⁴⁵ See Appendix 13

- 8.7.10 Although structural evidence was limited, several changes appear to have occurred on Borthwick Wharf during this period. The robbing out and demolition of both the well / spring house and Building 6 represented significant alterations to the landscape, and suggested that the buildings present in this area of the site on the 1623 map (Fig. 32) were pulled down prior to their replacement in the early 18th century. The robbing of the well / spring house was noteworthy, with a distinct effort being made to retrieve building materials from this structure once it had gone out of use. This episode indicated that the overlying chamber was constructed from brick or other such reusable materials and would have existed as a substantial masonry feature.

8.8 Discussion of Phase 8 – (Early to Late 18th Century 1700-1780)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.8.1 Significant levels of development relating to phase 8 were recorded in the Payne's Wharf excavation area, with this period marking an increase in terms of both occupation and building construction. As with the previous phases, evidence of pitting and ground levelling or raising was again recorded across the site, but was particularly prevalent in the south-western, south-central, south-eastern and northern areas. The purpose of the pitting was unclear, but such features are likely to have been excavated in order to dispose of refuse and waste.
- 8.8.2 The ground raising or levelling layers were mostly observed in the southern area of Payne's Wharf, and would have been laid down prior to the construction of new properties fronting onto Butcher Row. These dwellings are present on the Royal Dockyard Map of 1753 (Fig. 33), and cess pit [744] is believed to relate to one such terrace. A small square structure similar in size to [744] is displayed in the north-eastern corner of the yard belonging to the fourth property from the right on Butcher Row.
- 8.8.3 No further reclamation deposits dating to phase 8 were recorded at the northern end of the site, indicating that by this point in time the southern bank of the Thames had been reclaimed beyond the limits of the Payne's Wharf excavation area.
- 8.8.4 The well or soakaway [1422] recorded at the northern end of the site represents one of the earliest features belonging to phase 8 and would have been located within the Bridge House estates, which were occupied between 1700 and 1731 by Elizabeth Norbury. It remains unclear as to precisely what activities were taking place on this land during the mid to late 17th century, yet the presence of brick lined pit [958] (and pit [816] on the former East India Company land) provided evidence of small scale industrial processing. With a paucity of material being recovered from these large features, little insight was offered in regards of their function. Residue was present on the brick facing of [816], and may assist in establishing what both pits were originally designed for.
- 8.8.5 Both Building 4 and Building 5 would have been located within the Bridge House estates, and Building 4 is clearly present on the map of 1753 (Fig. 33). The precise date for the construction of either of these buildings cannot be defined, yet in 1754 this plot of land (then owned by James Champlain) is referred to as consisting of '*two messuages and a wharf called the Stone Wharfe with several buildings and erections thereon*'⁴⁶. Building 4 relates to one of these messuages or dwelling houses and is displayed on the 1775 Bridge House estates map (Fig. 34) as being located within the yard gate entrance on Upper Watergate. Reference to this plot of land in 1732 (then occupied by John West) makes no mention of dwellings, stating that the estates were occupied by '*a tenement or wharf called the Stone Wharfe and buildings thereon*'⁴⁷. This would suggest that Building 4 was constructed between 1732 and 1753. The presence of the brick chute associated with this building did indicate, however, that the cellar (Room 2) of Building 4 was being used for the purposes of storage and not simply as a dwelling.

⁴⁶ See Appendix 13

⁴⁷ See Appendix 13

- 8.8.6 Building 5 cannot be clearly identified on either the map of 1753 (Fig. 33) or the map of 1775 (Fig. 34). Recorded as a vaulted cellar, this feature would have existed as a subterranean structure with an associated building located directly on top of it. A range of buildings is displayed to the north of Building 4 and on the eastern side of the Bridge House estates on both of the aforementioned maps, and Building 5 must relate to one of these structures. This range of buildings, which extended right up to the bank of the River Thames, is identified on the 1775 map as having an industrial usage and Building 5 was most probably utilised for storage purposes within this block. The brick walls located to the immediate east of the vaulted cellar may also relate to this range of buildings, which appear to have undergone several alterations between 1753 and 1775.
- 8.8.7 Building 3 was located on the plot of land formerly occupied by the East India Company, the majority of which was owned by the Ellis family in 1812. Little detailed information for this area of the site was discovered during the historical research, yet Building 3 is clearly displayed on both the map of 1753 (Fig. 33) and on the later Deptford Pier Company Plan of 1835 (Fig. 35). In both instances the property is shown as divided in two, which would suggest that the internal partition wall recorded within the cellar of this building related to property division and an overlying terrace structure. The surfaces discovered to the north of the building would have formed a courtyard between Buildings 3 and 4. Land tax records indicate that a carpenter's yard belonging to a Mr Pike was located in this area of the site on the western side of Middle Watergate. His workshop is described as made of timber and tile with open sheds being present in the yard⁴⁸. Building 3 may well relate to this yard, located between the Middle Watergate Cottages and Felpes' Property along Butcher Row.

Borthwick Wharf

- 8.8.8 Phase 8 was represented by a series of developments along the Butcher Row frontage, and included the construction of two new buildings and an associated well. Unfortunately, historical documentation regarding the Borthwick Wharf area of the site is not as detailed as that on Payne's Wharf, and little evidence has been discovered in regards of the occupants of these various buildings.
- 8.8.9 Based on size and shape, Building 7 recorded in Area A2/4 correlates with the final north south aligned terrace present immediately before the bend in Butcher Row on the Royal Dockyard map of 1753. This building does not appear on the map of 1835, but in 1753 is displayed as having a back yard with an associated building (presumed a *necefsarie*) in the north-east corner. The cobbled surface and wall recorded to the north of Building 7 in Area A3 may well relate to this yard or garden area.
- 8.8.10 Both the well and Building 8 observed in Area A1 to the east of Building 7 remain somewhat ambiguous, and do not appear to fit comfortably with the buildings present on the Royal Dockyard map. By 1835 a number of alterations appear to have taken place to the row of terraces fronting on to Butcher Row, and Building 8 must be associated with these changes. Little diagnostic material was retrieved during the excavation of this structure, but the alterations are believed to have taken place during the latter part of the 18th century.

8.9 Discussion of Phase 9 – (Late 18th to Early 19th Century 1780-1830)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.9.1 Activity relating to phase 9 mostly took the form of alterations and repairs made to the various buildings and structures erected during phase 8. In the central area of the site, a number of walls were constructed around brick lined pit [816] and appeared to align with property boundaries between the Bridge House estates and the former East India Company land. These divisions meant that [816] and well / soakaway [748] were unlikely to have been related due to their location on separate plots of land. Both pits [816] and [958] went out of use at the end of this phase as the site began to fall into disuse.

⁴⁸ See Appendix 13

- 8.9.2 The cesspit and well / soakaway located at the southern end of Payne's Wharf would have been associated with properties fronting onto Butcher Row, which are clearly displayed on the Deptford Pier Company Plan of 1835 (Fig. 35). Initial investigation suggests that well /soakaway [739] would have been situated to the rear of No. 32, which in the land tax entry of 1811 is recorded as being occupied by either John Newport or Solomon Jacobs.
- 8.9.3 Immediately to the west of No 32 on the 1835 map is a public house noted as the Bell, and yard surface [987] may well have related to this building. This public house is not present on the map of 1753, which depicts two adjoining properties occupying the land on which the Bell is situated in 1835. Land tax records suggest that the conversion of these two dwellings into a public house occurred at some point between 1811 and 1826⁴⁹, as the records of 1826 display a higher rent being paid on this Butcher Row property than on the immediately adjoining terraces.
- 8.9.4 Dating to phase 8, cess pit [744] belonged to the easternmost property of the two structures eventually converted into the Bell, and in 1811 this building was occupied by a Walter Bull. The finds recovered from the fills of [744] did not specifically reflect that of a drinking establishment, and suggest that the cess pit was backfilled prior to the creation of the public house. As such, the material retrieved from [744] can be directly associated with the final tenants of the easternmost property prior to its amalgamation into the Bell. Based on the cartographic evidence, alterations to the two 18th century properties during the phase 9 conversion included extending the rear of the buildings up to their respective back yard property boundaries. This extension covered the cess pit and, according to the diagnostic material, suggests that the conversion took place between 1820 and 1826.
- 8.9.5 Although reflective of a domestic assemblage, some of the material recovered from cesspit [744] was unusual. The presence of two toy cannons and a bottle of Dalby's Carminative indicates the presence of children, while allspice recovered from an environmental sample suggests an association with victualling. Insurance policies list a number of occupations on the site during the late 18th to early 19th centuries including smiths, shipwrights, lightermen, tallow melters and soap boilers. In 1779 the Three Tuns public house (No 29 on the 1835 map) is recorded as being occupied by a Charles Hooton, victualler, and thus activities associated with the preservation of meat were certainly taking place in immediate proximity of [744]. The presence of the walrus bone and pelican skull within the pit was intriguing, and they are likely to relate to curiosities brought back to the site by mariners and seafarers after journeys overseas.
- 8.9.6 Building 3 is displayed as No 12 on the Deptford Pier Company Plan of 1835 (Fig. 35), which by this point in time was occupied by John Atwell. The property consisted of a '*House, blacksmiths Shop, yard [wharf and shed]*⁵⁰', and the small brick structure [758] present in the eastern side of the building may well have related to smithing activity.
- 8.9.7 In the centre of the site, Building 4 remained standing with little alteration throughout phase 9. However, by 1803 the Bridge House estates are recorded as consisting of only one house located on the corner of Butcher Row and Upper Watergate. Then occupied by Samuel, William and Thomas Taylor, Building 4 was most probably being used as a wharf building.
- 8.9.8 Building 5 is not present on the map of 1835, but internal alterations suggested that it continued to be utilised into the early 19th century. It is quite possible that this vaulted cellar went out of use towards the end of phase 9, but existing as a subterranean structure remained standing into phase 10.

Borthwick Wharf

- 8.9.9 As with Payne's Wharf, a number of alterations, repairs and rebuilds were carried out on various properties during phase 9, particularly in regards of Building 8. These repairs were

⁴⁹ See Appendix 13

⁵⁰ See Appendix 13

minor in scale, but indicated that the structural integrity of the phase 8 buildings was being upheld and maintained into phase 9.

- 8.9.10 The cartographic evidence for Borthwick Wharf is somewhat more difficult to follow than on Payne's Wharf, but Building 7 is certainly not present on the map of 1835 (Fig. 35). This would suggest that demolition occurred between the latter part of the 18th century and the early 1800s. The cess pit recorded in the western portion of Area A2 was interpreted as postdating the demolition of Building 7, and would have been situated within a yard area. The 1835 map displays an open area of land on the corner of the bend in Butcher Row (No. 23), which according to the Deptford Pier Company terrier existed as a yard and premises occupied by a Mary Burgess⁵¹. The cess pit is likely to have related to this yard, and the alterations to the cobbled surface in Area A3 would also have occurred following the demolition of Building 7. The archaeological evidence indicated that following demolition, the yard associated with this building was subdivided and was most probably distributed amongst the adjoining properties. However, by 1835 the yard had evidently been incorporated into the property belonging to Mary Burgess.
- 8.9.11 It is unclear on the 1835 map as to whether or not Building 8 was still standing at this point in time. The backfill of both the well and the vaulted cellar suggested that demolition had occurred by 1830, and of the three north-south aligned terraces present on the 1753 map (Fig. 33) (of which Building 7 formed the westernmost property), only the easternmost remained in 1835. The Deptford Pier Company terrier lists a large number of properties on Butcher Row as being abandoned and empty by 1835, and with little evidence for the presence of Building 8 on the Company map demolition appears to have occurred prior to phase 10.

8.10 Discussion of Phase 10 – (Mid to Late 19th Century 1830-1870)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.10.1 At the southern end of Payne's Wharf a number of new structures were established during phase 10 and can be directly associated with the properties fronting onto Butcher Row present on the Deptford Pier Company Plan of 1835 (Fig. 35). The ellipsoid cesspit / soakaway [821] observed in the south-western area would have been situated to the rear of the Bell public house and may have been belonged to property No. 34, which by 1835 is recorded as empty. Well / soakaway [735] was constructed as a replacement for phase 9 well / soakaway [739], and as such would have been located in the rear garden of No. 32. By 1835 this property was occupied by C. W. Collier. The rectangular cesspit [720] would have been situated to the rear of either No. 30 or No.31, which were tenanted during the early part of phase 10 by Eleanor Thirkell and James Joyce respectively. The construction of these various features along with the tile floor surface laid down in the central area of the site indicates that the properties present on Payne's Wharf continued to be maintained and occupied into the early 19th century.
- 8.10.2 During the 1830s an incorporated company known as the Deptford Pier Company was established in order to construct a pier into the Thames at Deptford which would provide 'a convenient and safe landing place at... all times of the tide'⁵². An act was passed in Parliament allowing the Company to go ahead with these plans through the raising of £50,000 amongst the Company themselves and by selling shares. This act also enabled the Company to clear land in order to build wide streets and avenues to the pier, along with a number of new properties including hotels and warehouses. At this point in time the area encompassing both Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, where the pier was intended to be built, was described as '*deserted, rows of houses are now untenanted or let to casual occupants, and property... has fallen into state bordering on decay and abandonment*'⁵³. Evidence for the poor condition of the properties on Payne's Wharf may well be reflected in the rent on the Bridgehouse estates, which had fallen from £100 per annum in 1821 to £60 per annum in 1835. In 1835 the vast majority of the property on both Payne's and Borthwick Wharf was compulsorily purchased by

⁵¹ See Appendix 13

⁵² See Appendix 13

⁵³ See Appendix 13

the Deptford Pier Company, and the last rental agreements for the Bridgehouse estates are recorded in 1837.

- 8.10.3 Although the exact date for the demolition of Buildings 3, 4, and 5 is not clear, cartographic evidence suggests that they were destroyed between 1835 and 1860. The diagnostic material recovered from all three buildings, along with the various cesspits and wells / soakaways, indicates that majority of Payne's Wharf had been completely levelled by 1840. By this point in time the Deptford Pier Company was £25,000 in debt and by 1843 the entire regeneration scheme had collapsed.
- 8.10.4 The ground levelling layers recorded in the central and eastern areas of Payne's Wharf related to the construction of John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works, which was erected on the site in 1860. Between 1840 and 1860 the majority of the site would have remained idle following the demolition of the various buildings and the collapse of the Deptford Pier Company. However, a number of properties fronting onto Butcher Row remained standing. No. 29 (The Three Tuns) was finally sold to John Penn by Thomas Norfolk in 1859 making way for the new riverside development, and ditch [1250] may relate to the demolition of properties in this area. Little archaeological evidence was discovered for the boiler works during the excavation, yet the large circular brick structure recorded in the western area of the site, the walls and floor in the eastern area and the brick drain present in the south-eastern corner were certainly associated with the new building.

Borthwick Wharf

- 8.10.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1868 displays Borthwick Wharf as occupied by Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer works, indicating that all of the properties present on the 1835 Deptford Pier Company plan had been completely demolished by this point in time. The precise date for the construction of the engineer works is not clear, but a landscape view from the Thames drawn in 1841⁵⁴ depicts a steam powered flour mill as present on the site.
- 8.10.6 Both the levelling layers and pitting discovered in all three areas of the Borthwick Wharf excavation related to ground works associated with the construction of Humphrey's and Tenant's, and in this way can be dated to between 1841 and 1868. The two brick lined pits and the masonry structure recorded in Areas A1 and A2 would have formed part of the foundry and engineer works, but with so little of these features exposed their precise functions could not be ascertained.

8.11 Discussion of Phase 11 – (Late 19th Century 1870-1900)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.11.1 A limited amount of archaeological evidence was discovered relating to phase 11, and for the most part took the form of structural additions located within the floor plan of the marine boiler works. Many of these features were heavily truncated and for this reason could not be interpreted accurately. Alterations to the John Penn and Sons building are known to have taken place in around 1890⁵⁵ and the Ordnance Survey map of 1868 displays an open area within the works on the corner of Butcher's Row and Upper Watergate. By 1893 this land had been developed and the masonry sequence in the western area of Payne's Wharf along with the two pits located in the south-western area may relate to this episode of construction.
- 8.11.2 The backfilling of the large circular industrial feature [923] between 1870 and 1900 is of significance as the marine boiler works continued to trade on the site up until 1913. It was unclear why this large feature went out of use before the turn of the century, but the infilling of

⁵⁴ Hawkins, D. and Lowe, J. 'An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, May 2003.

⁵⁵ Hawkins, D. 'Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation. Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, August 2006.

this structure may represent a decline in the trading fortunes of the company as the shipbuilding industry began to slow down.

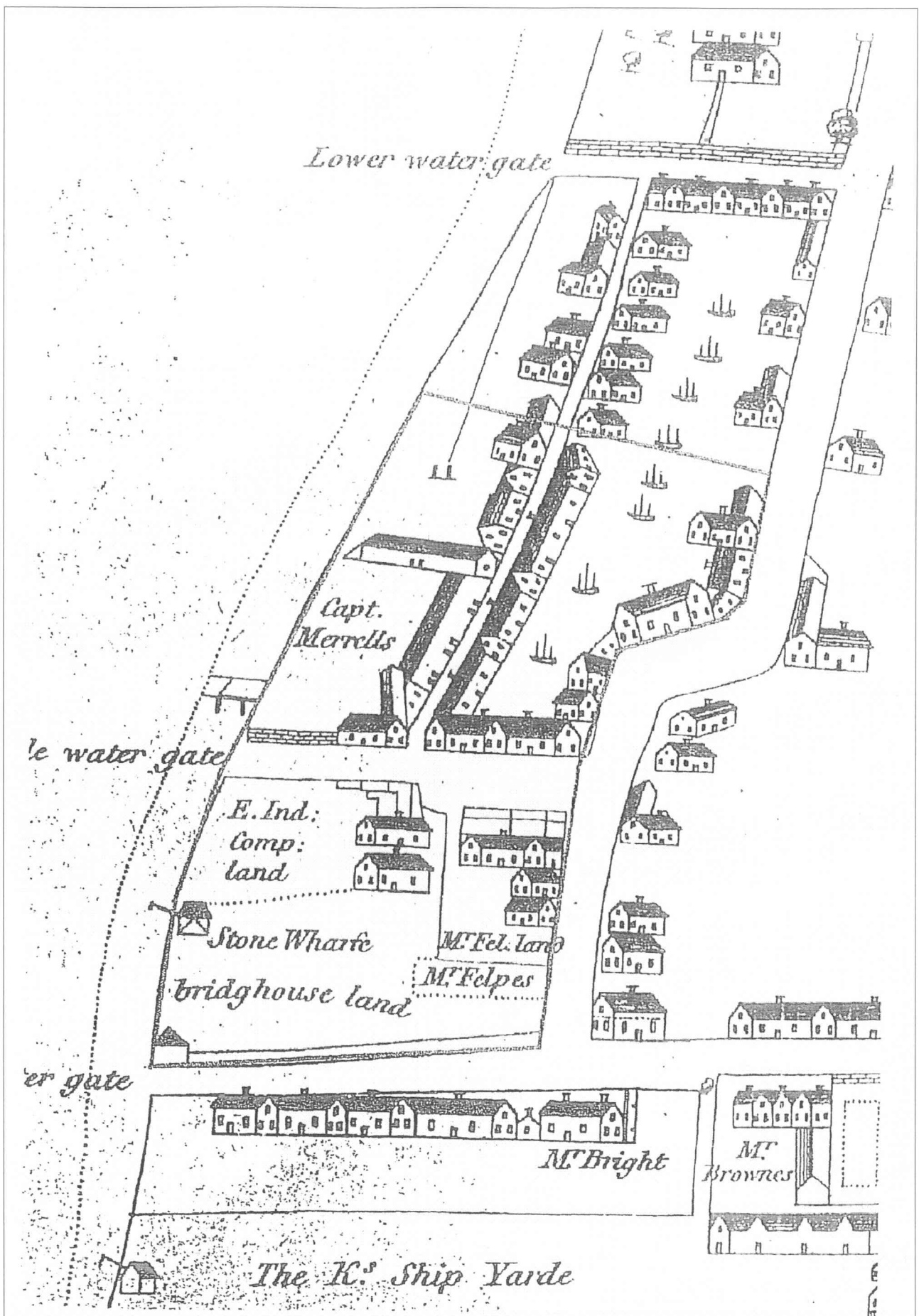
8.12 Discussion of Phase 12 – (Modern 20th Century)

Payne's Wharf

- 8.12.1 Phase 12 was represented by a series of features belonging to a drainage system located in the central and western areas of Payne's Wharf. Constructed from brick and cement these features dated to the 20th century and represented a replacement of the original services belonging to the 1860 building. The precise date for these works cannot be concluded, but they are likely to post date the occupation of John Penn and Sons, who ceased trading in 1913. At this point in time the building was taken over by Payne Bros Ltd, who conducted a number of structural alterations to the building as it was converted into a paper storage warehouse. The phase 12 drainage system would have been introduced during such renovation work and represented the last phase of archaeological activity on the site.

Borthwick Wharf

- 8.12.2 Humphrey's and Tenant's continued to occupy the Borthwick Wharf area of the site up until the beginning of the First World War. In 1934 the meat traders Messrs Thomas Borthwick commissioned Sir Thomas Edwin Cooper (Architect to the Port of London Authority) to construct a specialist cold storage building on the site of the former foundry and engineer works, with this structure being capable of holding up to 300,000 animal carcasses. Known as Borthwick Wharf, this building remained on the site up until demolition in 2007, by which point it was being utilised for document storage. The phase 12 rubble deposits discovered during the Borthwick Wharf excavation related to the demolition of Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works, whilst the concrete foundation present in Area A1 formed part of Borthwick Wharf, which was constructed in 1934.



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Figure 32
John Evelyn map, 1623
not to scale

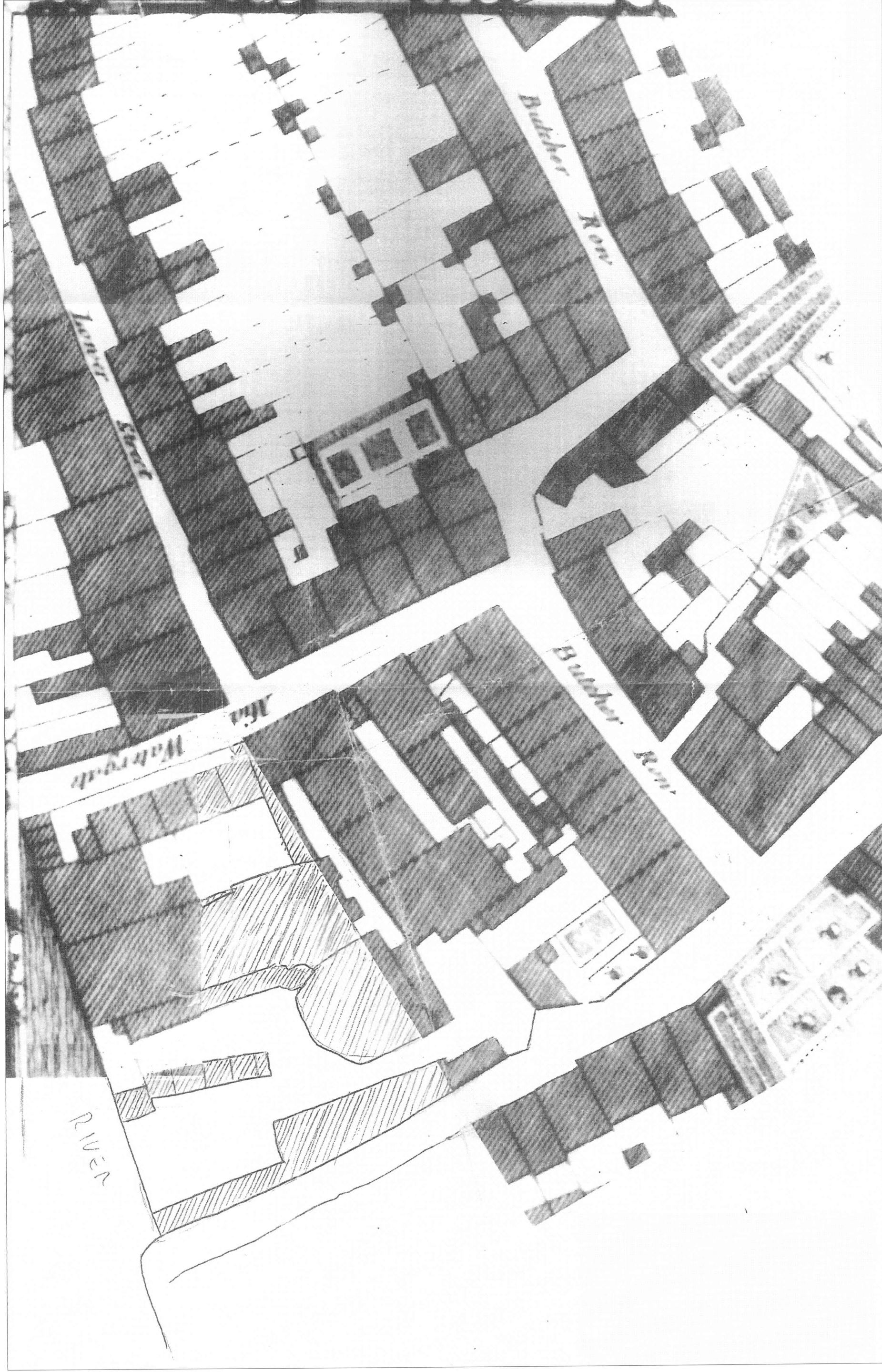


Figure 33
Royal Dockyard map 1753
not to scale

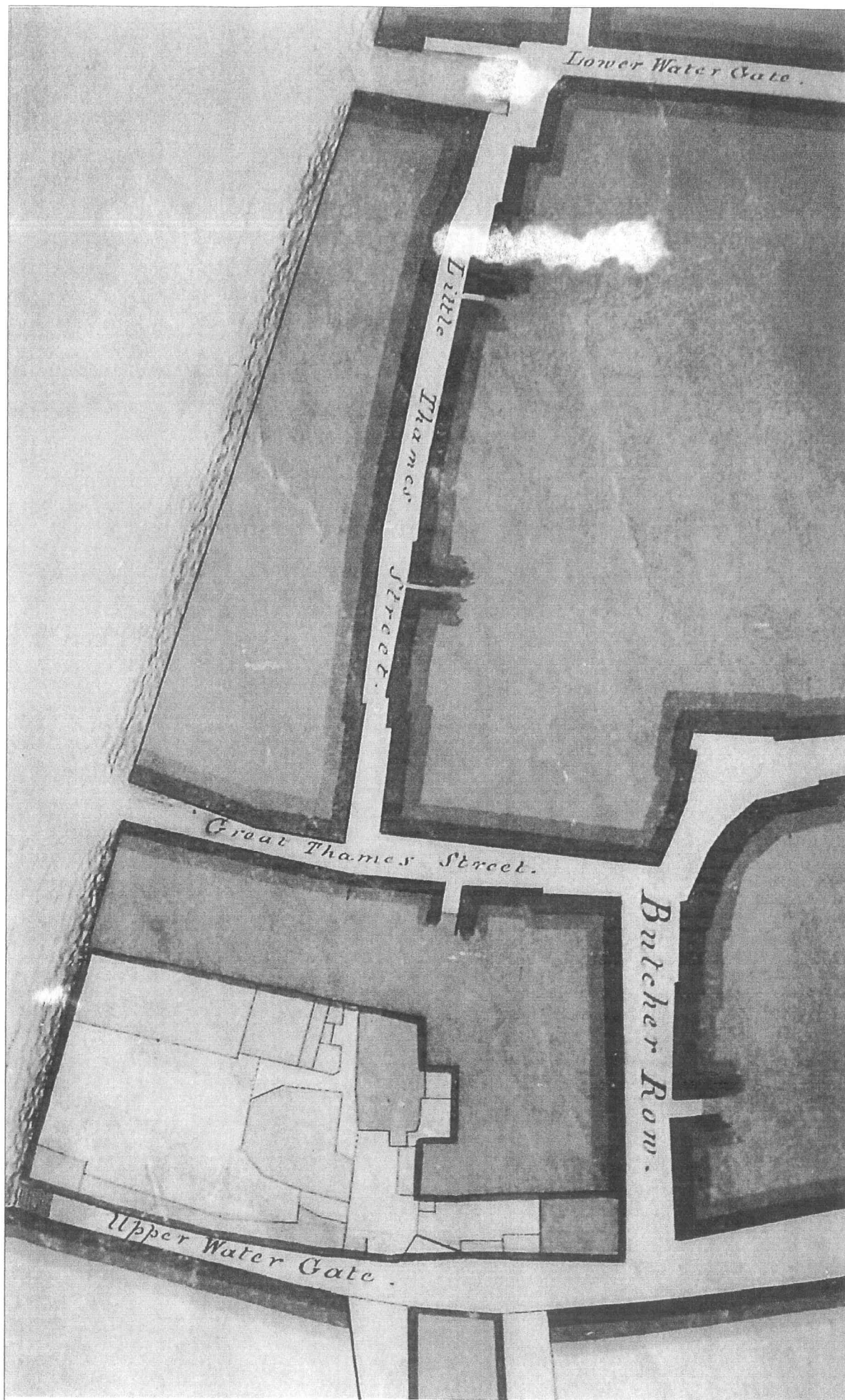


Figure 34
Bridge House Estates map, c.1775
not to scale



Figure 35
Deptford Pier plan, 1835
not to scale

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The excavation's aims and objectives, as defined after the evaluation but before the excavation, were as follows⁵⁶:

9.1.1 What evidence is there for pre-medieval activity on the site?

A total of four pits and two postholes were recorded as cutting into the natural sandy gravels. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of these features, but the presence on the site of residual stuck flint associated with primary flint working practices suggested a prehistoric date in origin.

9.1.2 What is the extent and nature of the medieval activity on the site?

Apart from a solitary pit and a stakehole, the medieval period was represented by a ploughsoil horizon observed during both the Payne's Wharf and Borthwick Wharf excavations. Pottery recovered from a slot in this layer suggested that agricultural activity was taking place on the site between 1250 and 1300, and that the land was most probably being utilised for crop production. Apart from sequences of pitting and ground levelling or raising layers, the late medieval period was also represented by the presence of two chalk foundations associated with separate buildings. One of these structures has been interpreted as a dovecote, indicating that the land occupying the study site would have been under manorial tenure during the late medieval period.

9.1.3 Can the changing position of the river front throughout the post-medieval period be determined?

No evidence was discovered during the excavation for either a river wall or river defences, meaning that the changing position of the river front throughout the post-medieval period could not be determined. However, the absence of both the natural gravels and the medieval ploughsoil from the northern end of Payne's Wharf, indicated a sharp drop off towards the River Thames in the form of a natural river bank. Sequences of dumped deposits dating to between 1480 and 1700 were recorded to the north of this bank and provided evidence of land reclamation episodes throughout the post-medieval period. Several of these dumps may have been associated with the documented construction of a wharf on the site by the East India Company in 1614, but no evidence of this wharf was discovered during the excavation.

9.1.4 To establish the date, form and function of buildings over time throughout the areas of investigation.

Eight separate buildings were recorded during the excavation, and two of these related to the late medieval dovecote and associated structure observed in the south-eastern corner of Payne's Wharf. Whereas the dovecote does not appear on John Evelyn's map of 1623 (Fig. 32), the building associated with it is believed to have remained standing up until the mid 18th century. The precise function of this building was unclear, but documentary research suggests that it was converted into housing during the latter part of the 17th century. On Borthwick Wharf, the two earliest structures recorded took the form of a well / spring house and Building 6, both of which were constructed between 1550 and 1650. Little remained of Building 6, meaning that it could not be specifically identified as either domestic or industrial. Demolition of this building and the well / spring house took place between 1650 and 1700.

A significant episode of construction took place on the site between 1700 and 1780, with three new buildings being erected on Payne's Wharf and a further two on Borthwick Wharf. Buildings 3 and Building 5 on Payne's Wharf had industrial uses, with Building 5 existing as a vaulted cellar and Building 3 identified as both a carpenter's and a blacksmith's during the

⁵⁶Hawkins, D. 'Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation. Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London SE8'. CgMs unpublished report, August 2006.

historical research. Building 4 on Payne's Wharf is believed to have existed as a domestic dwelling, along with both Building 7 and Building 8 on Borthwick Wharf which fronted onto Butcher Row (now Borthwick Street). A number of alterations and repairs were carried out on all five of these buildings between 1780 and 1830, with both Buildings 7 and 8 being demolished towards the end of this period.

In 1835, an act of Parliament enabled the Deptford Pier Company to compulsorily purchase land and property on the Borthwick and Payne's Wharf site for the purposes of constructing a new pier. By this point in time many of the buildings on the site were recorded as empty and dilapidated. Demolition of the three Payne's Wharf buildings took place between 1835 and 1840, but by 1843 the Pier Company was £25,000 in debt and the regeneration scheme had to be abandoned. Payne's Wharf was constructed in 1860 as John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works, whilst on Borthwick Wharf Humphrey's and Tenant's Engineer and Foundry Works was erected between 1841 and 1868. In 1934, Borthwick Wharf was constructed as a cold storage building following the demolition of Humphrey's and Tenant's.

- 9.1.5 To establish the nature of wharfage, maritime and industrial activities through the site's occupation.

Little material was discovered during the excavation to provide concrete evidence of specific industrial or maritime activities taking place on the site. In general terms a number of small industries appear to have operated across the areas of excavation, and insurance policies dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries list the diverse occupations of residents as ranging from shipwrights to tallow melters and soap boilers.

A well recorded at the northern end of Payne's Wharf contained a number of wooden pulleys and a sheave block associated with rigging, indicating that maritime activity was taking place on the site during the 17th century. A further wall believed to have related to wharfage was also dated to this period, but with little of this masonry exposed it could not be accurately identified. A number of brick-lined pits dating to the 18th century were recorded on Payne's Wharf, but with little diagnostic material retrieved from these features, their function remains ambiguous. They may have been utilised for industrial processing in the form of salting or drying, or alternatively for storage purposes.

The presence of allspice within a Payne's Wharf cesspit is suggestive of victualling, and a number of victuallers are recorded as residents in the insurance policies. This would again indicate maritime activity, but with the remaining material recovered from this cesspit representing a domestic assemblage, an industrial use seems unlikely. Small amounts of slag were also recovered from the ellipsoid soakaway associated with No 34 on the 1835 Pier Company plan, but this material has not been identified as waste from a specific industry.

The history of the 18th century buildings on Payne's Wharf is well documented, with Building 3 listed as a carpenter's during the 18th century and as a blacksmith's in the early 19th century. Whereas Building 4 is listed as a domestic dwelling, Building 5 appears to have been utilised for storage and was located within an industrial block. Material recovered from the demolition backfill of Building 5 included a high proportion of stoneware jugs, and provides further evidence for the supply of sailing vessels with victuals.

9.2 REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Questions arising out of the excavation are as follows:

- 9.2.1 Can the Thames foreshore pre-dating the early post-medieval period be recreated from the information available?

Both the natural gravels and the medieval ploughsoil horizon were found to be absent from the northern end of Payne's Wharf, giving way to post-medieval dumps and land reclamation deposits. This suggested that the gravels dropped off sharply towards the north and onto the Thames floodplain, presumably in the form of a natural riverbank.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The information regarding the natural horizons on the site is correlated with corresponding information discovered during both the former Deptford power stations excavation and the Convoys Wharf evaluation.

9.2.2 Can any further information be discovered regarding the existence of river defences on the site prior to the 19th century?

No evidence of river defence in the form of either a river wall or a revetment was discovered on the site prior to the construction of the present wall in the late 19th century. This suggested that the bank of the Thames existed in either a natural state up until the late post-medieval period, or was protected in some other manner, possibly in the form of an earthen bank.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to clarify the presence / absence and form of river defence along this stretch of the Thames during the post-medieval period.

9.2.3 What is the significance of the struck flint recovered during both the Borthwick Wharf and Payne's Wharf excavations?

A small amount of residual struck flint in the form of both useable flakes and blades and waste material was recovered during the excavation. Dating to between the Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic periods this material was not heavily abraded, suggesting that it had not travelled far from the original point of deposition.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The flint assemblage is examined in greater detail, and that a short description of this material is prepared for publication along with illustrations of the significant pieces.

9.2.4 Can any more information be discovered in regards of Building 1 and Building 2 dated to the late medieval period? Does Building 2 represent a dovecote? If so, can any more information be discovered in regards of the manor recorded as subordinate to Sayes Court between the 14th and 15th centuries?

The chalk foundations of two phase 4 buildings were discovered in the south east corner of Payne's Wharf. One of these buildings was recorded as circular in plan, and initial interpretation suggests that it is likely to have existed as a dovecote. If this is the case, then the land on both Borthwick and Payne's Wharf would have been under manorial tenure throughout the late medieval period. A manor subordinate to Sayes Court is recorded on Deptford Strand between the 14th and 15th centuries, and was variously held by the Badeles, Mere and Mortimer families. A dovecote is recorded in association with this manor, along with a rabbit warren and a grange.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Documentary research is undertaken in order to establish the history and location of the manor located on Deptford Strand and recorded as subordinate to Sayes Court.
- 2) Historical sources (both cartographic and documentary) are consulted in an attempt to identify both Buildings 1 and 2.
- 3) Building 2 is compared with other known dovecotes dated to between the medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- 4) Consideration is given to further possibilities in regards of the function of Building 2.

9.2.5 What was the function of the tile hearth recorded in association with Building 1? Does this feature represent domestic or industrial usage?

A tile hearth believed to have been associated with Building 1 was recorded in the south-east corner of Payne's Wharf. Little of this feature remained, but it appeared to have been constructed from re-used peg tile placed on edge and was bordered with roughly hewn ragstone blocks.

It is recommended that

- 1) The tile hearth is compared with similar features in an attempt to identify both form and function.

- 9.2.6 Is there any evidence for the practice of gravel extraction dating to the post-medieval period within the immediate proximity of the study site? If so, what was this gravel being utilised for?

Sequences of pitting were recorded throughout the post-medieval periods in both the Borthwick Wharf and Payne's Wharf areas of excavation. The precise functions of these pits remains ambiguous, but in cutting into the natural horizons they were interpreted as features associated with gravel extraction.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in an attempt to identify post medieval gravel extraction activity within the vicinity of the study site.
- 2) The features are compared with known post-medieval gravel extraction pits discovered during previous archaeological excavations.

- 9.2.7 How would the well / spring house recorded during the Borthwick Wharf excavation have functioned? Are there any comparable examples within the vicinity of the study site, and what form would the overlying chamber have taken?

A brick lined feature with soldier set Tudor arches incorporated into all four internal faces was revealed during the excavations on Borthwick Wharf. This feature was interpreted as a well / spring house and would once have been associated with an overlying chamber. This chamber was robbed out between 1650 and 1700.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Comparable examples are examined in order to determine how this feature would have functioned, what the overlying chamber may have looked like, and whether the well / spring house would have been utilised communally.
- 2) Historical sources are consulted in order to identify any documentary material relating to the construction of this brick-lined feature.

- 9.2.8 Can any further information be discovered in regards of Building 6 or any associated properties fronting onto Butcher Row in the Borthwick Wharf area of the site between 1550 and 1650?

The heavily truncated wall foundations of a phase 6 building were discovered on Borthwick Wharf, and may well represent one of the buildings displayed on John Evelyn's map of 1623.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to find out more information regarding the properties present in this area of the site during the late 16th to early 17th centuries.

- 9.2.9 What was the function of the ragstone, flint, Reigate stone and brick wall recorded in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf? Can this feature be related to the East India Company Wharf constructed in 1614, or is it later in date?

A north-east south-west aligned wall discovered in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf remains ambiguous in terms of form and function. This wall did not form part of a conventional structure, and has been interpreted as possibly representing either wharfage or river defence. Documentary evidence reports that the East India Company constructed a wharf on the site in 1614, although the Payne's Wharf wall is believed to have been later in origin, dating to between 1650 and 1700.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further documentary research is undertaken in regards of both the East India Company Pier constructed in 1614, and on the subsequent land use of this area of the site between 1650 and 1700.

- 2) Attempts are made to find comparable examples in terms of both the construction and form of this wall. This will assist in determining function.

9.2.10 Can any further documentary material be discovered in regards of the post-medieval dumped reclamation deposits recorded at the northern end of Payne's Wharf?

Sequences of dumped material dating to between phases 5 and 7 were recorded at the northern end of Payne's Wharf and related to land reclamation and encroachment onto the Thames during the post-medieval period. Documentary material suggests that the construction of the East India Company wharf in 1614 involved a 14 foot advance into the river, but the dumped material at Payne's extended further in distance. This suggested continual reclamation episodes between 1480 and 1700.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to find further evidence of land reclamation along this stretch of the Thames during the post-medieval period.
- 2) The sequences of dumping are compared with similar layers revealed during both the Convoys Wharf evaluation and the excavation on the former Deptford power stations site.

9.2.11 Do the timber finds recovered from Payne's Wharf well / soakaway [1344] offer evidence of maritime activity taking place on the site between the mid to late 17th centuries?

Timber finds recovered from a well at the northern end of Payne's Wharf consisted of two timber sheave pins, a pulley block sheave and a timber pulley from a medium to large sized ship.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The timbers are compared with known examples related to maritime activity.
- 2) The significant timbers should be illustrated.
- 3) Several of these timbers appear to be manufactured from exotic material, and for this reason their species identifications should be verified.

9.2.12 Can any further documentary evidence be discovered in regards of the alterations undertaken on Building 1 between 1650 and 1700? What was the building used for prior to its conversion?

Building 1 appears to have remained standing on the site up until the mid 18th century. A number of alterations dating to the late 17th century were recorded in association with this structure, which, according to documentary research had been converted into housing by 1674.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to further define the use and occupation of this building up until its eventual demolition.

9.2.13 Is there any documentary evidence in regards of the demolition and subsequent robbing out of Building 6 and the well / spring house on Borthwick Wharf?

Both Building 6 and the well / spring house on Borthwick wharf were demolished between 1650 and 1700, suggesting significant alterations to the Butcher Row frontage displayed on John Evelyn's map of 1623.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Documentary material is consulted in an attempt to establish a precise date for the demolition of these two structures.

9.2.14 What were the three rectangular brick lined pits discovered during the Payne's Wharf excavation used for? Is there any documentary evidence to suggest what industrial practices were taking place on the site between 1650 and 1780?

Three brick-lined pits were recorded in the Payne's Wharf area of the site and related to 17th and 18th century industrial processing. Little diagnostic material was retrieved from any of these features, meaning that their precise functions could not be identified. They may have been utilised for salting, dyeing and storage, and residue was found to be present on the internal face of pit [816].

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical research is carried out in order to identify any recorded evidence of industrial processing taking place on this area of the site between phases 7 and 8.
- 2) These pits are compared with similar examples revealed during previous archaeological excavations in an attempt to define function.
- 3) The residue on the face of masonry [816] is analysed.

9.2.15 Can any more information be discovered in regards of the construction date, occupation and utilisation of Building 3?

Building 3, recorded on Payne's Wharf, was constructed during the early 18th century and demolished during the first half of the 19th century. A paucity of diagnostic material recovered from the backfill of this feature gave little indication as to the whether the structure was utilised for domestic or industrial purposes. Documentary research suggests that it was used as a blacksmith's immediately prior to demolition, and may have formed part of a carpenter's yard during the 18th century.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further documentary research is carried out in order to define the construction date and use of this building.

9.2.16 Can any more information be discovered in regards of the construction date, occupation and utilisation of Building 4? What was the chute belonging to the cellar of this structure used for?

Building 4 was located in the centre of Payne's Wharf and appears to have been constructed between 1732 and 1753. Documentary research indicates that this structure existed as a dwelling house during the 18th century, but by 1803 was no longer being used for domestic purposes. A large brick chute was recorded in association with the cellar of Building 4, and suggests that the cellar was being utilised for storage.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in regards of the use and construction date of this building.
- 2) The brick chute should be compared with similar post-medieval examples in order to determine the precise function of this feature.

9.2.17 Can any more information be discovered in regards of the construction date, utilisation and abandonment of Building 5? Does the ceramic assemblage recovered from the demolition backfill of this building indicate an association with the supplying of ships with victuals? What would the circular barrel recorded in the corner of this building have been used for?

A large vaulted cellar was recorded at the northern area of Payne's Wharf, and is believed to have been associated with a range of buildings present in this area of the site on the maps of 1753 and 1775. By 1835 this range of buildings had disappeared, but the backfill of Building 5 suggested that it was demolished at the same time as Buildings 4 and 5 (1835-40). This would indicate that the vaulted cellar remained in existence, if not use, following the demolition of the overlying range of buildings. Pottery recovered from the backfill of the cellar included a high proportion of London stoneware jugs, and may provide evidence of an association with victualling. A sunken timber barrel was observed in the south-west corner of Building 5 and would have been used for the purposes of liquid storage.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in regards of the use, construction date and demolition of this building.

- 2) The ceramic material is analysed and compared with similar assemblages in order to establish the function of Building 5.
- 3) Attempts are made to establish the precise function of the sunken wooden barrel in the south-west corner of the cellar.

9.2.18 Can any more information be discovered in regards of the construction date, utilisation and demolition of Buildings 7 and 8? Can the alterations made to Building 8 accurately dated?

Building 7, located on Borthwick Wharf, is clearly defined on the map of 1753. Absent from the map of 1835, this structure appears to have been demolished between these two dates before being incorporated into a yard area occupied by a Mary Burgess. Building 8, to the east of Building 7 has proved somewhat more difficult to clarify. It is not distinct on the map of 1753, but does not fit comfortably with the buildings present on the 1835 map. Diagnostic material indicates that Building 8 was demolished at the same time as Building 7, and is therefore likely to have been constructed between 1753 and 1830.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in an attempt to define the use and construction date of both Buildings 7 and 8.

9.2.19 What can the material recovered from cesspit [744] inform us about the residents of the site during the 19th century? Does the environmental material provide evidence of diet and victualling activity? What is the relevance of the pelican skull and the walrus bone?

A large square cesspit was recorded in the south central area of Payne's Wharf and related to a terraced property fronting onto Butcher Row. This cesspit was backfilled between 1820 and 1826 and contained large quantities of diagnostic material. A number of intriguing finds were recovered from this feature and included walrus bone and a pelican skull, two toy cannons and seeds associated with allspice.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further analysis is carried out on the environmental samples recovered from this feature.
- 2) Further analysis of the bone is carried out in order to determine the variety and quality of meat, poultry and fish being consumed on the site.
- 3) Further research is conducted into the pelican and walrus bone.
- 4) The pottery, glass, small finds and clay tobacco pipe recovered are compared with similar assemblages discovered during previous archaeological excavations.

9.2.20 Can any further evidence be discovered in regards of the utilisation of the yard belonging to Mary Burgess on the map of 1835?

Following the demolition of Building 7, the area of land formerly occupied by this structure was converted into a yard area, recorded on the 1835 map as belonging to Mary Burgess.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to discover what this yard area was used for.

9.2.21 What can the material recovered from the various wells / soakaways and cesspits inform us about activity and diet on the site between phases 7 and 10?

A total of twelve wells / soakaways and cesspits were recorded across both the Payne's Wharf and Borthwick Wharf areas of excavation. Significant quantities of material were recovered from these features, and will provide substantial information in regards of both domestic and industrial activity on the site between phases 7 and 10.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further analysis is carried out on the relevant environmental samples recovered from these features.
- 2) Further analysis of the bone is carried out in order to determine the variety and quality of meat, poultry and fish being consumed on the site between phases 7 and 10.

- 3) Further analysis is carried out on the pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe and small finds recovered from these features in order to determine the spatial distribution patterns and specific activities on the site.
- 4) The finds are contrasted with similar assemblages recovered from comparable post-medieval archaeological excavations.

9.2.22 What can the slag recovered from the base of soakaway / cesspit [821] inform us about industrial activity on the site in phase 10? Can the forge or foundry that produced this slag be located?

Three smithing hearth bottoms along with undiagnostic slag was recovered from [821], and indicated industrial activity on the site between 1830 and 1870.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Documentary evidence for industrial activity in the post-medieval period is examined in an attempt to find the origin of this slag.

9.2.23 Can the function of the large circular structure associated with John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works be identified?

A large circular structure constructed from yellow frogged brick was discovered in the western area of Payne's Wharf. This feature was not fully excavated, but it dated to the latter part of the 19th century and was recorded in association with the marine boiler works.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical industrial sources are consulted in an attempt to identify the function of this feature.

9.2.24 Can the precise construction date of Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works be identified?

Humphrey and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works is known to have been constructed on the site between 1841 and 1868.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to precisely date the construction of these works.

9.2.25 Why was the large circular structure belonging to John Penn and Sons backfilled between 1870 and 1900?

Diagnostic material retrieved from the backfill of this structure suggests that it went out of use between 1870 and 1900. John Penn and Sons continued trading on site up until 1913, indicating that this feature went out of use prior to the closure of the works in the early 20th century.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Historical sources are consulted in order to find out why this feature went out of use, and whether significant manufacturing alterations were being conducted within the works between the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS

- 10.1 The most important periods recorded during the Borthwick and Payne's Wharf excavations are 1) late medieval 1300-1450 2) late 16th to early 17th century 1550-1650 3) mid to late 17th century 1650-1700 4) early to late 18th century 1700-1780 5) late 18th to early 19th century 1780-1830 6) mid to late 19th century 1830-1870.

- 10.2 Late Medieval (1300-1450)

The most significant activity relating to this period was recorded in the form of Buildings 1 and 2, located in the south-eastern corner of Payne's Wharf. Constructed from chalk, the foundations of these structures have been interpreted as belonging to the late medieval period, with the circular shape of Building 2 possibly representing a dovecote. If the initial clarification in regards of the function of Building 2 is correct, then both of these structures would have been located on manorial land during this period. A medieval manor subordinate to Sayes Court is recorded on Deptford Strand during the 14th and 15th centuries.

- 10.3 Late 16th to Early 17th Century (1550-1650)

Two structures relating to this phase of activity were recorded during the Borthwick Wharf excavation in the form of Building 6 and a well / spring house. Subsequent intrusions in the form of robber cuts had caused significant amounts of damage to both of these structures, which are believed to have been associated with buildings displayed in this area of the site on John Evelyn's map of 1623. On Payne's Wharf, sequences of dumping interpreted as land reclamation deposits were recorded at the northern end of the excavation. These layers may well have been associated with the documented construction of a wharf on the site by the East India Company in 1614, the building works of which involved a fourteen foot advancement into the River Thames.

- 10.4 Mid to Late 17th Century (1650-1700)

On Payne's Wharf, the mid to late 17th century was represented by the construction of a number of features associated with non-domestic activity. The presence of a brick-lined pit in the western area of the excavation indicated that industrial processing was taking place during this period, whilst timber finds recovered from a well at the northern end of the site were representative of maritime activity. Whereas Building 2 is not present on the map of 1623 and had evidently been demolished by the early 17th century, Building 1 appears to have remained standing up until the 18th century. A number of alterations were carried out on this structure during the latter part of the 17th century, and were associated with the conversion of this property into housing. The ragstone, flint, Reigate stone and brick wall recorded in the eastern area of Payne's Wharf remains somewhat ambiguous, but may have been associated with the construction of wharfage on the site between 1650 and 1700. On Borthwick Wharf the mid to late 17th century was represented by the demolition and subsequent robbing out of Building 6 and the well / spring house.

- 10.5 Early to Late 18th Century (1700-1780)

The early to late 18th century represented the most intense phase of archaeological activity on the site, with a number of new structures being constructed during this period. On Payne's Wharf Buildings 2, 3 and 4 belonged to this phase, with Building 4 representing a domestic dwelling, Building 5 a vaulted cellar and Building 3 a structure associated with a carpenter's yard. The precise function of Building 5 remains ambiguous, but ceramic material recovered from the backfill of this cellar indicated a possible association with victualling. A large square cesspit recorded at the southern end of the excavation is believed to have been associated with a terraced property fronting onto Butcher Row (now Borthwick Street), whilst the presence of two large rectangular brick lined pits presented further evidence of industrial processing on the site. On Borthwick Wharf, Buildings 7 and 8 were constructed during this period and existed as properties fronting onto Butcher Row.

10.6 Late 18th to Early 19th Century (1780-1830)

Throughout this period, a number of repairs and alterations were carried out on the 18th century properties present on both Payne's Wharf and Borthwick Wharf. On Payne's Wharf a number of new cesspits and wells / soakaways were recorded in the southern area of the excavation, and were associated with terraced properties fronting onto Butcher Row. The backfill of one of the cesspits associated with these properties contained a number of interesting finds, and was representative of a domestic dwelling. This backfill has been identified as domestic clearance prior to the conversion of this property into a public house in the early 19th century. Cartographic evidence suggests that Building 5 had gone out of use by the beginning of the 19th century, whilst Buildings 7 and 8 had been demolished by the end of this period on Borthwick Wharf and incorporated into a yard area.

10.7 Mid to Late 19th Century (1830-1870)

A small number of soakaways and cesspits relating to this phase of activity were recorded at the southern end of Payne's Wharf in association with the Butcher Row terraced properties. In 1835 an Act of Parliament enabled the Deptford Pier Company to compulsorily purchase properties on the study site in order to create wide streets and avenues with associated structures leading to a new pier. By this point in time many of the 18th century dwellings are described as abandoned and in a poor state of repair. On Payne's Wharf, the diagnostic material suggests that Buildings 3, 4 and 5 had been demolished by 1840, but in 1843 the Pier Company's regeneration scheme collapsed with debts of £25,000. The site then appears to have lain idle up until the construction of John Penn and Sons Marine Boiler Works in 1860. On Borthwick Wharf Humphrey's and Tenant's Foundry and Engineer Works was constructed between 1841 and 1868.

PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.8 The Borthwick and Payne's Wharf site will be published in a relevant period or regional journal such as Surrey Archaeological Collections. The format the publication will follow is that of a typical publication report:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological background
- Archaeological evidence, by phase
- Discussion

The illustrations will include

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Plans of features and groups of features
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

10.9 The multi-period nature of the site suggests that the findings would benefit from being published as one site report rather than divided into separate periods.

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

		Evaluation		Excavation	
		Drawings	Sheets	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets		-	108	-	1,021
Plans	1:20	16	35	453	797
Sections	1:10	12	23	47	83
	1:20	-	-	1	1
Masonry Drawings	1:10	-	-	2	2

The photographic archive:

	Evaluation	Excavation
Black and White Negative Film – 35mm	3 Films (71 Frames)	11 Films (333 Frames)
Colour Transparency Film – 35mm	2 Films (43 Frames)	12 Films (334 Frames)
Black and White Medium Format	1 Film (15 Frames)	2 Films (39 Frames)
Colour Medium Format	1 Film (15 Frames)	4 Films (39 Frames)
Digital Format	-	208 Frames

The finds archive:

Animal Bone	35
Pottery	80
Glass	19
Clay Tobacco Pipe	6
Lithics	1
CBM	14
Metal / Slag	5
Leather	1
Wood	2
Iron, Metal, Small Finds	15

(Box – standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

The environmental archive:

	Evaluation	Excavation
Bulk Samples	-	28

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APPENDIX 1

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT (BPZ06)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A large sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (80 boxes). The pottery dates from the medieval to the post-medieval periods, but particularly the 16th to 19th centuries. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to identifiable forms and a number of vessels have complete profile or are intact. Pottery was recovered from 203 contexts and individual deposits produced small to very large sized groups of pottery (under 30 sherds or up to multiple boxes).

All the pottery (6441 sherds and 17 are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

Chronologically the pottery from the site can be divided into 171 sherds of medieval, 6214 sherds of a post-medieval date and 56 sherds that span both periods.

Medieval

Early medieval wares

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, one sherd, form: uncertain.

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1050 -1150, one sherd, form: uncertain.

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, three sherds, form: jar.

Glazed red earthenwares

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 13 sherds, forms: jar; rounded, jug.

London-type ware baluster jug (LOND BAL), 1180-1350, two sherds.

London-type ware with white slip decoration (LOND WSD), 1240-1350, five sherds, form: jug.

Late London-type ware (LLON), 1400-1500, four sherds, forms: jar, jug; rounded.

Earlswood-type ware (EARL), 1200-1400, two sherds, forms: jug.

Surrey whitewares

Cheam whiteware (CHEA), 1350-1500, fourteen sherds, forms: cup; pedestal, jug; rounded.

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), 1270-1500, 74 sherds, forms: bowl, jar; rounded, jug.

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with bifid rim, (CBW BIF), 1380-1500, three sherds.

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim, (CBW FT), 1340-1500, five sherds.

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug (CBW LGR), 1340-1500, one sherd

Kingston-type ware (KING), 1240-1400, eighteen sherds, forms: jar, jug.

Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style (KING HD), 1240-1300, one sherd, form: jug

Wheel-thrown coarse, greywares

Limpsfield-type ware (LIMP), 1150-1300, seven sherds, forms: jar

Coarse medieval sandy wares (MCS), 1140-1300, one sherd, form: unidentified.

N/W Kent sandy ware (mainly reduced, abundant fine sand) (CM38A), 1125-1400, two sherds, form: unidentified.

N/W Kent hard-fired fine sandy ware (CM38C), 1325 –1400, one sherd, form: unidentified.
South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), 1170-1350, nine sherds, form: jar, jug.

Imports

Medieval north France/Flanders grey sandy ware (CM15), 1200-1550, one sherd, form: jug.
Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware, (LARA), 1450-1500, four sherds, forms: jug.

Medieval/post-medieval wares

English wares

Midlands purple ware (MPUR), 1400-1500, sixteen sherds, forms: butter pot, jar.
Medway hard silty sandy ware (CLM34A), 1450-1550, twelve sherds, forms: bowl; flared, jug; shouldered.

Imports

Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), 1300-1650, 14 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated, flared, cauldron, jar; rounded, jug; rounded.
Dutch slip-decorated red earthenware (Utrecht-type) (DUTSD), 1400-1500, seven sherds, form: dish, jar; rounded.
Dutch red earthenware with sgraffito decoration (DUTSG), 1480-1550, two sherds, form: bowl; flared, chafing dish.
Dutch slipped red earthenware (DUTSL), 1300-1500, one sherd, form: unidentified.
Saintonge ware (SAIN), 1250-1500, two sherds, form: unidentified.
Unglazed Saintonge ware (SAIU), 1250-1650, one sherd, form: unidentified.
Spanish green-glazed coarseware (SPGR), 1250-1650, two sherds, form: unidentified.
Seville *lebrillo* (green-glazed bowl) (SPGR LEBR), one sherd, 1480-1600.
Miscellaneous unsourced Spanish amphorae (SPOA), 1200-1500, three sherds.
Miscellaneous unsourced Spanish wares (SPOW), 1480-1900, two sherds, form: jar; rounded.

Post-medieval

Surrey-Hampshire border wares

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORD), 1550-1700, five sherds, forms: dish, lid.
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze (BORDB), 1600-1700, eleven sherds, forms: lid: flat, mug; rounded.
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, 72 sherds, forms: bowl: deep, flared, rounded, bowl or dish, chafing dish, dish; flared, small, jar: cylindrical, rounded, porringer; rounded, skillet, tripod pipkin.
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot (BORDG (CHP2), 1650-1750, three sherds.
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze (BORDO), 1550-1700, sixteen sherds, form: bowl; flared, cup; pedestal, dish; rounded, tripod pipkin: type 1.
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 57 sherds, forms: bowl or dish, chamber pot, dish; lobed, rounded, jar; rounded, porringer, tripod pipkin; type1.
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), 1480-1550, three sherds, form: jug.
Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 106 sherds, forms: bowl; flared, rounded, small rounded, chamber pot, dish; condiments, flared, rounded, jar; rounded, small rounded, paint pot, pipkin, tripod pipkin,
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze (RBORB), 1580-1800, four sherds, form: pipkin.
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze (RBORG), 1580-1800, 22 sherds, form: jar; rounded, pipkin.

Local red earthenwares

London-area post-medieval bichrome redware (PMBR), 1480-1600, two sherds, forms: cauldron/pipkin.

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 741 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated, deep, flared (deep, medium, small, handled), rounded (deep, medium, handled), straight-sided, bowl or dish, cauldron, chaffing dish, chamber pot, colander: rounded, dish: rounded (handled), flared, flower pot, jar; bung-hole, rounded (deep, medium, small, handled), jug; rounded, paint pot, pipkin, tripod pipkin. London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480-1600, 89 sherds, forms: bowl: flared, bowl or dish, cauldron, cauldron/pipkin, chaffing dish, dish; carinated (type 2), flared, jar; bung-hole, rounded, jug: large rounded, rounded, lid: flat. London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware (PMREC), 1480-1600, two sherds, forms: London-area post-medieval slip-decorated redware (PMSL), 1480-1600, four sherds, form: London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSR), 1480-1650, three sherds, form: cauldron. London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG), 1480-1650, 39 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated (type 2), rounded, bowl or dish, cauldron, cauldron or pipkin, dripping dish, jug; rounded. London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY), 1480-1650, 89 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated (types 1 and 2, handled), bowl or dish, chaffing dish, colander, dripping dish, jar: rounded (handled), jug; small rounded, tripod pipkin

English tin-glazed ware

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, 120 sherds, forms: albarello, bowl; fluted, rounded (medium), punch bowl, chargers, (types B-D) chamber pot, dish, ointment pot, plates (types H, I and K), porringer (type B), tea bowl. Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A) (TGW A), 1612-1650, nine sherds, form: bowl; small rounded, charger (type B-D), dish; small, ?urn. Tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton style B) (TGW B), 1630-1680, one sherd, form: unidentified. Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630-1846, 53 sherds, forms: bowl; ?flared, chamber pot, jar; squat, ointment pot, plate (type H). Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) (TGW C), 1630-1846, 92 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded, chamber pot, jar, ointment pot, plate (types H-J), porringer (types A and B). Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D) (TGW D), 1630-1680, 54 sherds, forms: albarello, charger (types B-D, E). Tin-glazed ware with 'Chinaman among grasses' decoration (Orton style F) (TGW F), 1670-1690, six sherds, form: plate. Tin-glazed ware with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration (Orton and Pearce style G) (TGW G), 1701-1711, five sherds, forms: bowl; rounded, plate, saucer. Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H) (TGW H), 1680-1800, 109 sherds, forms: bottle, bowl: rounded (medium), punch bowl, chamber pot, dish; rounded, jar; cylindrical, plate (types H-K), saucer, vase. Late tin-glazed ware (TGW LATE), 1745-1846, one sherd, form: ointment pot. Tin-glazed ware with 'Persian blue' decoration (Orton style M) (TGW M), 1680-1710, one sherd, form: unidentified. Tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration (TGW SPNG), 1700-1760, sixteen sherds, form: plate (type I).

Essex fine redwares

Metropolitan slipware (METS), 1630-1700, three sherds, forms: dish, jug. Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL), 1580-1700, 32 sherds, forms: chamber pot, mug; cylindrical, tyg. Post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580-1700, ten sherds, form: chamber pot, jar: rounded, jug; rounded. Post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze (PMFRB), 1580-1700, nine sherds, form: mug; rounded

Kent redwares

North/West Kent fine calcareous ware (CPM64), 1550-1725, two sherds: form: unidentified.

Hampshire redwares

Verwood ware (VERW), 1600-1900, three sherds, form: bottle.

Industrial finewares

Creamware with slip trailed banded decoration (CREA BAND), 1797-1830, one sherd, form: dish.

Creamware with under-glaze blue painted decoration (CREA BW), 1770-1830, two sherds, forms: cup: coffee, jar; cylindrical.

Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, 859 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (deep, medium, small), flared (medium and small), bowl or dish, chamber pot, condiment, coffee cup, dish; oval, rounded, jar; cylindrical, small, tall, jug; baluster, barrel, rounded, shouldered, ladle, lid, mug; cylindrical, plate; dessert, dinner, meat, octagonal, soup, supper, tea, toy, saucer, sauce boat, tea cup: Bute-shape, tankard, thimble.

Early Creamware (CREA EAR), 1750-1770, sixteen sherds, form: bowl; rounded (medium), cylindrical, plate; dinner, large, soup.

Marbled Creamware (CREA MARB), 1770-1830, one sherd, form: bowl; rounded (medium).

Creamware with polychrome painted decoration (CREA PNTD), 1760 –1800, two sherds, form: bowl, saucer.

Creamware with industrial slip decoration (CREA SLIP), 1775-1830, 29 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (medium), mug; cylindrical.

Lustre decorated high-fired brown earthenware (LUST), 1805-1900, twelve sherds, form: goblet, jug: rounded.

English majolica (MAJO), 1850-1900, two sherds, forms: bowl, figurine.

Pearl ware (PEAR), 1770-1840, 116 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (medium), coffee cup, dish, jar; cylindrical (small), jug; milk, lid; tureen, ointment pot, plate; dinner, oval, tea, saucer, sauce boat, tea bowl, tea cup.

Pearl ware with under-glaze blue painted decoration (PEAR BW), 1770-1820, 269 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (medium, small), dish, jar; cylindrical, jug, lid, plate: dinner, meat, soup, saucer, tea bowl, teacup (Bute and London shapes),

Pearl ware with under-glaze polychrome painted decoration (earth colours) (PEAR EARTH), 1790-1820, 79 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (small), saucer, tea bowl, teacup: London-shape.

Pearl ware with over-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR OTR), 1770-1800, one sherd, form: teacup; London-shape.

Pearl ware with under-glaze painted decoration (PEAR PNTD), 1770-1840, nine sherds, form: teacup; London-shape, saucer.

Pearl ware with under-glaze polychrome painted decoration (PEAR POLY), 1790-1820, fourteen sherds, form: bowl; rounded (medium), saucer.

Pearl ware with industrial slip decoration (PEAR SLIP), 1775-1840, 71 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (medium), jug: conical, rounded, mug; cylindrical, teacup: London-shape, teapot.

Pearl ware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840, 800 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated, flared (two-handled), rounded (deep and medium), oval, coffee cup, dish; meat, oval, rounded, egg cup, jar; cylindrical, jug; rounded, shouldered, lid; teapot tureen, mug; cylindrical, plate; dessert, dinner, meat, oval, rectangular, soup, tea, saucer, sauce boat, Tankard, tea bowl, tureen, tea cup, Bute and London-shapes,

Pearl ware with type 2 blue transfer-printed decoration (stipple and line) (PEAR TR2), 1807-1840, one sherd: form: unidentified.

Pearl ware with type 3 transfer-printed decoration (brown or black) (PEAR TR3), 1810-1840, seven sherds, form: bowl; rounded, mug; cylindrical, teacup; London-shape.

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 501 sherds, forms: bowl; fluted, rounded (deep, medium, small), pedestal, bowl or dish, chamber pot, dish; rounded, jar; cylindrical (small), rounded (small), jug, lid; domed, pudding basin, plate; dinner, meat, tea, saucer, tea cup; breakfast,

Refined white earthenware with blue decoration (REFW BW), 1805-1900, 31 sherds, forms: plate; dinner.

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, 37 sherds, forms: bowl; fluted, figurine, plate; meat, saucer, teacup; Etruscan and London-shapes.

Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration (REFW PNTD), 1805-1900, fourteen sherds, forms: plate; dinner, vase.

Refined white earthenware with industrial slip decoration (REFW SLIP), 1805-1900, sixteen sherds, forms: bowl; fluted, jar; cylindrical (small), mug; cylindrical, plate: dinner, teacup.

Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration (REFW SPON), 1805-1900, 24 sherds, forms: saucer, teacup: London-shape.
 Refined white earthenware with cutout sponged decoration (REFW (SPON 1), 1830-1900, one sherd, form: saucer.
 Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, 260 sherds, forms: bowl; flared (two-handled), rounded (small), coffee cup, dish; oval, jug; octagonal, rounded, mug; cylindrical, plate: dessert, dinner, meat, rectangular, soup, tea, saucer, tureen, tea cup: London-shape.
 Transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration (TPW FLOW), 1830-1900, 42 sherds, forms: bowl, jug; octagonal, saucer, teacup.
 Brown or black transfer-printed refined whiteware (type 3) (TPW3), 1810-1900, thirteen sherds, forms: bowl; rounded, lid, mug; cylindrical, plate; dessert, teacup.
 Transfer-printed refined whiteware with new colour decoration (type 4) (TPW4), 1825-1900, nine sherds, forms: jug, plate, saucer, teacup
 Transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6) (TPW6), 1840-1900, ten sherds, form: bowl: carinated, mug; cylindrical

Imported wares

German

Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550-1700, 48 sherds, forms: jug; bartman, rounded.
 Frechen stoneware inscribed band jug (FREC INSCR), 1550-1580, one sherd, form: jug.
 Cologne or Frechen stoneware (KOLFREC), 1550-1580, one sherd, form: jug: bartman.
 Cologne stoneware (KOLS), 1500-1580, one sherd, form: stein.
 Raeren stoneware (RAER), 1480-1610, twelve sherds, form: drinking jug; rounded, mug; rounded, spindle whorl, small find <126>.
 Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590-1900, 25 sherds, forms: bottle (seltzer), chamber pot. Jug; rounded, tankard.
 Westerwald stoneware biconical panel jug (WEST BIC), 1600-1650, one sherd, forms:
 Westerwald stoneware chamber pot with everted rim (WEST CHP1), 1630-1700, five sherds.
 Westerwald stoneware chamber pot with flanged rim (WEST CHP2), 1740-1760, one sherd.
 Ligurian berettino tin-glazed ware (LIGU), 1520-1700, one sherd, form: dish.

Low Countries

Dutch tin-glazed ware (DTGW?), 1500-1800, one sherd, form: closed.

French

French chafing dish (FRCHAF), 1500-1650, one sherd.
 Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware) (MART1), 1480-1550, two sherds.
 Martincamp-type ware type II flask (dark brown stone stoneware) (MART2), 1500-1600, one sherd.
 Martincamp-type ware type III flask (red earthenware) (MART3), 1600-1650, three sherds, form:
 Miscellaneous unsourced whitewares (MISC WW), 1480-1900, one sherd, form: dish.

Portuguese

Portuguese tin-glazed ware (POTG), 1600-1700, five sherds, forms: dish, plate.
 Portuguese bichrome tin-glazed ware (blue/purple) (POTG BICR), 1600-1700, one sherd, form: dish.

Spanish

Spanish green-and-white tin-glazed ware (SPGW), 1580-1700, one sherd: form: dish
 ?Spanish tin-glazed ware (STGW?), 1500-1700, two sherds, form: albarello, dish; rounded.
 Late Valencian lusterware (VALL), 1480-1600, three sherds, form: bowl; rounded, porringer
 Spanish Starred costrel (STAR), 1600-1750, four sherds.

Italian

Ligurian berettino tin-glazed ware (LIGU), 1520-1700, one sherd, form: dish.

?Ligurian '*calligraphico a volute*' tin-glazed ware (LIGU CALV), late 16th-early 17th century, one sherd, form: open.

Montelupo oil jar (MLOJ), 1800-1900, two sherds.

Montelupo polychrome maiolica (MLTG), 1500-1700, nine sherds, form: dish; rounded, tazza.

North Italian (Pisa) sgraffito redware (NISG), 1550-1700, three sherds, form: dish.

Persian

Persian porcelain with blue painted decoration (PEPO BW), 1600-1900, one sherd, form: dish?

Chinese and Far East

Chinese porcelain (CHPO), 1580-1900, six sherds, form: saucer, tea bowl.

Chinese porcelain, Batavian ware (CHPO BATV), 1700-1750, two sherds, form: bowl; rounded (medium), tea bowl.

Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, 162 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (deep, medium, small), dish; rounded, jar, plate, saucer, tankard, tea bowl, vase.

Chinese Imari porcelain (CHPO IMARI), 1680-1900, sixteen sherds, form: bowl; rounded (medium, small), coffee cup, saucer, tea bowl.

Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration, (CHPO ROSE), 1720-1800, 87 sherds, forms: bowl; rounded (medium, small), coffee cup, dish; flared, rounded, saucer, tankard, tea bowl.

Swatow provincial porcelain (CHPO SWAT), 1590-1900, three sherds, form: plate.

Chinese porcelain with famille verte decoration (CHPO VERTE), 1690-1730, six sherds, form: bowl; rounded, plate, tea bowl, vase.

Martabani jar (MATB), 1500-1800, one sherd.

Non-local wares

?Astbury-type ware (ASTB?), one sherd, form: capuchine.

Blackware (BLACK), 1600-1900, 68 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated (small), rounded (medium) chamber pot, jar, mug; rounded.

Midlands orange ware (oxidised Midlands purple ware) (MORAN), 1400-1500, two sherds, forms:

Midlands yellow ware (MY), 1550-1700, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Post-medieval crucible (PMCR), 1480-1900, thirteen sherds: flared crucible.

Slipped redware (PMR SLIP), 1800-1900, one sherd, form: baking dish.

Combed slipware (STSL), 1660-1870, sixteen sherds, form: capuchine, cup; rounded, dish; rounded, mug.

Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware (STBL), 1740-1780, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Staffordshire-type coarse earthenware (STCO), 1650-1800, four sherds, form: jar; rounded.

Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware (STMO), 1650-1800, one sherd, form: bowl; flared.

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800-1900, 37 sherds, forms: bowl; flared, rounded (deep, medium), chamber pot, jar.

Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze (SUND MOT), 1775-1850, 20 sherds, form: bowl; rounded (medium).

Plain yellow ware (YELL), 1820-1900, 20 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated, oval, rounded, chamber pot, dish; oval, lid.

Yellow ware with industrial slip decoration (YELL SLIP), 1820-1900, 121 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated (deep, small), rounded (deep, small), chamber pot, cup; coffee, jug; baluster, barrel, rounded, mug; cylindrical.

English porcelains

English porcelain (ENPO), 1745-1900, two sherds, form: plate.

English porcelain with under-glaze blue painted decoration (ENPO BW), 1745-1830, four sherds, form: bowl; rounded (small), tea bowl.

English hard paste porcelain (ENPO HP), 1780-1900, 36 sherds, forms: bowl; pedestal, cup: coffee, jug; rounded, plate, saucer, teacup: London shape.

English porcelain with over-glaze transfer-printed decoration (ENPO OTR), 1755-1800, 27 sherds, forms: lid; tea pot, saucer, teacup, Bute shape, teapot.

English porcelain with over or under-glaze polychrome painted decoration (ENPO PNTD), 1745-1900,

23 sherds, forms: jug, saucer, tea bowl, teacup; London shape.
English porcelain with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration (ENPO UTR), 1760-1900, six sherds, forms: dish; oval, jug, teapot.

English Stonewares

Black basalt stoneware (BBAS), 1770-1900, 21 sherds, forms: lid; teapot, teapot; round, cylindrical.
Black basalt stoneware with glaze (BBASG), 1770-1880, four sherds, form: teapot; cylindrical.
Blue stoneware (BLUE), 1800-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified.
Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS), 1700-1900, eight sherds, form: jar; two handled, shouldered, jug; shouldered.
English stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, 28 sherds, forms: bottle; ale, blacking, Brunswick, cylindrical, flat, ink, jar, ?jug.
English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830-1900, eight sherds, form: jar; cylindrical, lid; flanged, water filter.
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSL), 1710-1760, one sherd, form: bowl; rounded (small).
London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, 169 sherds: forms: blacking paste pot, bottle; bellied, blacking, cylindrical, flat, ginger beer, bottle or jar, dwarf ink, jar; shouldered (handled), rounded, jug; bartman, hunting, round, shouldered.
Nottingham stoneware (NOTS), 1700-1800, three sherds, form: bowl.
Glazed red stoneware (RESTG), 1760-1780, one sherd, form: lid; teapot.
White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780, 71 sherds, form: bowl, rounded (small), chamber pot, dish, rounded, lid, mug; rounded, plate; octagonal, porringer, saucer, tankard, tea bowl.
White salt-glazed stoneware with blue painted decoration (SWSG BW), 1740-1780, two sherds, forms: chamber pot.
White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt and incised decoration (SWSG COB), 1740-1780, nine sherds, form: chamber pot.
White salt-glazed stoneware with sprigged decoration (SWSG SPRG), 1740-1780, one sherd, form: bowl; rounded (medium).

Unidentified

Presently there are nine sherds of post-medieval pottery that cannot be identified as a pottery type and are coded (XX). There are five sherds from two different jugs in a white firing fabric, similar to London stoneware, and are all found in context [331]. Context [1285] produced the other unidentified fabrics. First, there is the complete profile of an unglazed, moulded flared dish in a light red, fabric with abundant ill-sorted angular quartzite up to 2mm and ill-sorted sub rounded red iron ore/clay pellets up to 6mm. Secondly there is a rounded jar with a square simple rim with an external bead. The body is decorated with diagonal stick drawn lines, giving a rusticated appearance. The vessel has an internal and external dark brown glaze. The fabric is high-fired with a glassy, marbled appearance and a white core with pink margins. Inclusions consist of ill-sorted angular quartz up to 0.05mm.

DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group. Pottery occurs in phases 2-12 and the characteristics of the assemblage are discussed by phase.

Phase 2 – Prehistoric

A single, small sherd of early medieval sandy shelly ware (EMSH) was recovered from deposit [392] and is intrusive.

Phase 3 – Medieval (1250 – 1300)

There are 36 sherds of pottery in this phase and includes a single sherd of early medieval wares: (EMSH). The main source of pottery is Surrey whitewares (50% by sherd count) and particularly Surrey-Hampshire coarse border ware (42%), which dominates the London area pottery assemblages between 1350-1400. smaller amounts of the other whitewares are Kingston-type ware (6%) and Cheam ware (3%). London-glazed wares (LOND) and (LLON) account for 19% and wheel-thrown

coarse wares from South-Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER) and Limpsfield ware (LIMP) both account for 14% of the pottery in this phase. Imported pottery, as a sherd of Dutch redware, only accounts for 6% of the ceramics in this phase. A single sherd of Earlswood ware (EARL) is also recorded. The main functional use of the pottery during this period is drink serving vessels (26% by ENV's), whilst storage wares and food preparation/serving forms are as 6% each, whilst a single food cooking vessels is also noted. Pottery was recovered from five contexts: ploughsoils [391], [520], [521], [1146] and [1287]

Phase 4 – Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval (1300 – 1450)

There are 65 sherds of pottery in this phase and Surrey whitewares are the main class of pottery as 74% by sherd count and mostly as Surrey-Hampshire coarse border ware (58%), and forms dated to between 1340-1500 occur as a flat topped rim cooking pot and a large rounded jug, whilst cooking pots with bifid rims, dated between 1380-1500 are additionally present. Cheam whiteware and Kingston-type ware also occur. The local glazed wares account for 17% in this phase and are as London-type ware and Late London ware. Wheel thrown coarse wares account for 6% as South Hertfordshire (SHER) and Limpsfield greywares (LIMP) while imported wares are a north France/Flanders grey sandy ware (CM15) and Dutch redware. Functionally the pottery in this phase is mostly concerned with drink serving (48% by ENV's), then food cooking (7%) and storage (2%).

Phase 3 deposits that contained pottery are an external surface [494], a ploughsoil [517], a dump or levelling layer [1214] and fill [1419] of ditch [1418].

Phase 5 – Late 15th Century (1480 – 1500)

There are 54 sherds of pottery in this phase and Surrey whitewares (43% by sherd count) continued to be the main pottery type, particularly Surrey-Hampshire coarse border ware (33%) but the local coarse post-medieval red earthenwares that include early post-medieval redware (PMRE) and the yellow-glazed slipware version (PMSRY) account for 37% by sherd count. During this phase there is a notable increase in imported pottery (ten sherds: 19%) and this consists of Dutch redware, Raeren stoneware, a Seville green glazed lebrillo, Spanish green-and-white tin-glazed ware and Late Valencian lusterware. A total of seven functional uses of the pottery are recognised in this phase and the primary one is as drink serving (45% by ENV's), then drinking wares (8%), but the other functions (drink storage, food cooking, food preparation/serving, food serving and storage) are represented by single vessels.

Pottery is recorded in five contexts and comes mostly from dump layers [1002], [1386] and [1402], besides fills [501] and [1103] of pits [502] and [1103].

Phase 6 – Late 16th to Early 17th Century (1580 – 1650)

Of the 153 sherds of pottery recorded in this phase, London area coarse red earthenwares are the main pottery types (48%), mostly as early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 22%, but also its later development (PMR), as 11 % and the slipwares (PMSR, PMSRG and PMSRY). Surrey-Hampshire border wares account for 18% and are mostly as the green or yellow-glazed whiteware (BORDG and BORDY) as 9% and 7% respectively. The redware (RBOR) only accounts for 1%. Imported pottery accounts for 14% and mostly as Frechen stoneware (FREC) as 3%, but Italian wares first occur as 3% and include tin-glazed wares from Montelupo and unusually in the Ligurian '*calligraphico a volute*' style. French pottery include Saintonge ware (SAIG and SAIU) and Martincamp flasks (MART1 and MART2), while there are smaller amounts of Dutch slipware, Raeren stoneware and Spanish green-glazed ware. There are also small amounts of English tin-glazed ware, Essex fine redwares and Medway hard silty sandy ware.

Fourteen functional uses of the pottery could be recognised in this phase, the main one being food preparation/serving wares (14% by ENV's), followed by drink serving vessels (12%), then food cooking vessels (8%) and storage (7%). Covers (lids), drinking, drink storage, food serving, heating, horticultural, pharmaceutical and tea wares also notably make their first appearance as ceramic functional categories on the site during this period, but in small numbers.

Pottery was recovered from 24 contexts in this phase and as either small or medium sized groups of pottery. The larger groups of pottery come from I fills [1111], [1184] and [1178] of pits [1113], [1179] and [1185].

Phase 7 – Mid 17th to Late 17th Century (1650 – 1700)

Of the 402 sherds recovered from this phase, the main supply of pottery to the site was from the local coarse redware industries as 48% by sherd count and most of this was as PMR (31%), the rest of these redwares being mostly residual. Local delftware accounted for 18% of the sherds and are mostly as the mid 17th-century polychrome or geometrical style (TGW D) or the plain whiteware (TGW C). The Surrey-Hampshire borders wares are present as 14% and mostly as the whiteware, the redware only accounting for 2%. Imported wares are present as 8%, of which 3% came from Germany as stonewares from Frechen, the Westerwald, Cologne and Raeren. Low Countries wares are as Dutch redware and its slipwares: DUTSG and a tin-glazed ware (DTGW), while French wares are as a chafing dish and Martincamp red earthenware flasks (MART3). Other imports are Portuguese faience (POTG) and Spanish wares occur as amphorae (SPOA), star costrels (STAR) and other miscellaneous fabrics (SPOW), besides Italian Montelupo tin-glazed ware (MLTG) and North Italian sgraffito ware (NISG). Porcelains are small in number but come mostly from China but a notable exception is a single sherd from Persia (PEPO BW) and it is rare in London.

Essex wares increase in this phase to 6% as the fine redware (PMFR and PMFRB), the black-glazed ware (PMBL) and Metropolitan slipware (METS), while non-local wares also become more important as 2%, present in Midland's orange ware (MORAN), Midlands Yellow ware (MY), Staffordshire coarse ware (STCO) and combed slipware (STSL). There is also a bottle of note in Verwood ware from Hampshire. English stonewares are also notable as Midlands purple ware (MPUR) and London stoneware (LONS).

Of the eighteen functional uses of the pottery in this phase, food preparation/serving wares are the main functional group in this phase as 14% by ENV's, followed by drink serving forms and storage items (both 7%). Pottery was recovered from 43 contexts in this phase and cannot be listed individually here, but in addition to dump/levelling layers, notable sizable groups come from the tertiary fill [774] of the masonry well or soak away [775] and fill [1062] of pit [1063] and fill [1080] of pit [1081]. One industrial vessel as a spindle whorl came from dump layer [1099].

Phase 8 – Early to Late 18th Century (1700 – 1780)

722 sherds of pottery are recorded for this phase and English delftware is the main class of pottery in this group (37% by sherd count). The tin-glazed ware is mostly in plain white (TGW C) and style H (TGW H) as 10% and 9% respectively, but unclassified decorative styles (TGW), plain blue wares (TGW BLUE) and other contemporary styles: Lambeth polychrome (TGW G) and sponge decorated (TGW SPNG) wares are also present. Coarse red earthenwares (29%) are well represented by PMR, the other types present are in small numbers and are mostly residual. Imported pottery accounts for 12% and all but 3% of this is as Chinese porcelains, the other wares being contemporary Westerwald stoneware (WEST) and the occasional sherd of Frechen stoneware, Dutch redware, Spanish green-glazed ware. Surrey-Hampshire border wares are still frequent in this phase (8%), despite the fact that most forms are in the whiteware, which had largely ceased being made by 1700. The red border ware continued to be made into the 19th century and it accounted for 3%. English stonewares are represented as 3% and mostly as the white stoneware: SWSG, SWSG COB and SWSG SPRG, besides small amounts of London stoneware and Midlands purple ware. Non-local wares occur as 2% and are most notable as combed slipware (STSL), besides black ware (BLACK) and a gilded Astbury-type ware capuchine. Another example of a bottle in Verwood ware is also present. The first contemporary industrial fineware occurs in this phase as a sherd of Developed Creamware.

Sixteen functional categories are recognized in this phase, with food preparation/serving wares indicated by 23% of the vessels, followed by food consumption items (15%) and hygiene and tea wares are represented by 8% and 7% respectively of the forms. The notable presence of food consumption and tea wares demonstrate the establishment of formalized dining and tea drinking amongst all levels of society during the 18th century.

The pottery in this phase comes from 29 contexts and are mostly associated with features, such as fill [1071] of pit [1078], fill [1088] of cesspit [1089] and fill [1479] of the robber cut [1396] while large groups of pottery came from fill [1091] of pit [1090], fill [1109] of pit [1079] and [1423] of the brick soak away [1492].

Phase 9 – Late 18th to Early 19th Century (1780 – 1830)

Phase 9 produced the largest quantity of pottery as 2573 sherds on the site and there is a very distinct change to the main class of pottery. The industrial finewares, mostly made in the Midlands, became prominent and accounts for 66% of the sherds. Creamwares (25%), particularly the developed type and Pearl wares (22%), mostly as transfer-printed (PEAR TR) or blue on white decorated (PEAR BW) wares are the main industrial finewares, while the refined white earthenwares (17%) and its transfer-printed (TPW) variants (2%) are also noted. Coarse red earthenwares are the next major class of pottery as 12%, notably as PMR, then non-local wares (5%), particularly as black-glazed ware (BLACK) and Sunderland coarsewares (SUND, SUND MOT) and Yellow wares (1%). Imported pottery is mostly as Chinese porcelains, besides other wares that were more likely to be residual and together they accounted for 5% of the pottery. Local delftware (which include a contemporary ointment pot) are as 3% and Surrey-Hampshire border wares are as 2%. Native stonewares are recorded as 4% and mainly as white stoneware (SWSG), London stoneware (LONS) and fashionable for this period, Black Basalt wares, while English porcelains account for 1%.

Of the 23 functional categories seen in this phase, food preparation/serving wares continued to be the main ceramic use as previously: (21% ENV's), while tea wares and food consumption wares are represented by 18% and 16% respectively. Storage items are as 6%, and drink serving and hygiene wares are both as 4%. Industrial vessels are also present as a small number of crucible fragments.

The recovery of the pottery in this phase was from some 37 deposits and varies from single sherds to very large groups. The most sizable group of ceramics was recorded in cesspit [744] and a total of 1622 sherds are assigned to its fills: [709], [712] and [714]. Another large group of pottery came from fill [331] of cesspit [334].

Phase 10 – Mid 19th to Late 19th Century (1830 – 1870)

Industrial finewares accounted for 67% of the 2045 sherds recorded in this phase. Of this class of pottery Pearl wares were now the main type as 36%, followed by transfer-printed whitewares (13%), then refined whitewares and Creamwares (both 9%), but the latter were less important than the previous phase. Stonewares are more common in this phase as 8% than the previous one and mostly of a London origin, besides smaller amounts of generic English stonewares. Non-local wares are as 6% and are mainly as Yellow ware. Imported wares are as 6%, but the main contemporary wares are Chinese porcelain and large parts of an Italian olive jar (MLOJ), besides redeposited 17th-century western Mediterranean wares and German stonewares. Porcelains, local coarse red earthenware (PMR) and Surrey-Hampshire border wares all account for 4% each, but some of these wares are residual.

The same three main functional categories are the same in this phase as the previous one, but tea wares are now the main use of the pottery (19% by ENV's), while food consumption and food preparation/serving wares are represented by 16 and 17% respectively. Drink serving vessels are the only other notable forms in any number as 6%, although the numbers of drink storage serving vessels are more noticeable in this phase, which has a total of 21 functional categories.

Pottery came from 33 deposits in this phase, but the more sizable groups of pottery came from fill [767] of masonry cess pit [720], fills [820] and [832] of the masonry soak away or cesspit [821]. The demolition back fill [700] of a cellar also produced a sizable pottery group.

A large group of pottery from fills [1285] and [1290] of the vaulted brick cellar [1351] produced a ceramic finds group that appears not to be an ordinary domestic assemblage as it contained a wider range of drinking functions, notably as London stoneware copies of German Bartman jugs. It is possible that the ceramic group from the cellar relates to a drinking establishment.

Phase 11 – Late 19th Century (1870 – 1900)

A small group of pottery as thirteen sherds was recorded in this phase. Stonewares, exclusively as English stoneware with a Bristol glaze (ENGs BRST), provide 46% of the pottery, while industrial finewares (23%), particularly as Pearl ware, refined whiteware and transfer printed ware. Red earthenwares as local PMR, which was still being made locally, Red Border ware and a baking dish in PMR SLIP also occur.

The small numbers of vessels in this phase do not make the analysis of the six functional categories very meaningful, but food preparation/serving, hygiene, food consumption forms, are present in that order of importance, along with tea, cover and storage wares.

Pottery was recovered from fill [705] of the brick drain or flue [706], fill [955] of the large circular industrial brick structure [923] and fill [1024] of the pit or drain cut 1025].

Phase 12 – Modern (20th Century)

A single sherd of a residual Lambeth polychrome tin-glazed ware (TGW G) plate was recovered from backfill [768] of cut [769]

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The pottery has significance at a local level as it reflects mostly domestic activity on the site. The ceramics indicate more intensive activity on the site in the post-medieval period. The source of the pottery is most likely to be derived from on site activities, rather than being dumped there from another location. The ceramic profile of the site is mostly in keeping with the London area, but more so with Thames side locations where more unusual imported pottery finds spots are found.

Medieval

The medieval pottery is fairly typical for the London area with a dominance of local redwares before 1350 and there after it is the Surrey whitewares that are prominent. Notable quantities of medieval pottery are not found on many sites in the vicinity and the BPZ06 excavation has produced a notable quantity. The pottery relates to activity associated with buildings on the site and it is derived either from the medieval Deptford settlement or activity associated with the Thames.

Post-medieval

The 17th-century pottery is notable for the imported wares, particularly those from Italy as Montelupo and Ligurian tin-glazed wares and a range of pottery types from Spain and Portugal. While sherds of early Chinese porcelain imports are of note, the sherd of Persian porcelain is more unusual. The Northwest European imported wares are fairly typical as find in London, the exception being the two French whiteware bottles that must have been important for their contents. Other more impressive collections of imported pottery have been recovered from East London Thames sites, such as at Narrow Street, Limehouse (Tyler 2001; Killock and Meddens 2005) and Bombay Wharf, Rotherhithe (Pearce 2007), but the BPZ06 excavation is important for adding information to the distribution of the exotic pottery in London. There is an increase in the quantity of the pottery during the 18th and 19th centuries on the site and indicates more intensive activity and development of the site. The larger pottery groups, if analysed in conjunction with the glass, clay tobacco pipes and other finds allows for the study of the material culture of this community. Map regression should allow for the finds groups to be located within specific properties and the documentary evidence would make it possible to see if certain professions are represented amongst the assemblage: metal working industries, public houses, coffee houses and dining rooms, or what groups are purely domestic. Industrial vessels are very rare on the site and restricted to three crucibles found in the evaluation and the phase 9 of the Borthwick excavation, besides the Raeren spindle whorl from phase 7 of the Paynes Wharf excavation.

POTENTIAL

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them and a number of vessels would merit illustration or photographing. Other local comparable

assemblages of post-medieval pottery have been excavated at The Stowage, site code SOA96 and Greenwich Magistrates Court, 9-10 Blackheath Road, Greenwich, site code: GHG00 and at the Old Seager Distillery site at Deptford Bridge, site code DEG00 (Jarrett 1999; Divers 2004; Jarrett 2008).

Medieval

The potential of the medieval pottery on the site is relatively minimal, except for informing on the types of pottery marketed to this area of London. Documentary evidence for the medieval land use of the area of the excavation may give a better perspective on the importance of the pottery from this period and the importance of its functions on the site.

Post-medieval

The potential of the post-medieval assemblage is to increase the range of ceramics found in London, as there are a number of pottery types that are not easy to identify. Therefore new Museum of London pottery type codes may need to be created for a small number of ceramics found on the site. The location of the site on the Thames allows for the comparison of other pottery assemblages found in other similar locations, such as at Bombay Wharf on the south bank and the Narrow Street sites on the north side of the Thames. This is important in respect to the imported wares. Study of the post-medieval pottery groups, but holistically with the other finds, would be important in understanding the various households, their professions and life styles of this community and this would fit in with the Museum of London research agenda of 'London Biographies' (Hicks and Jeffries 2004). There are sizable finds groups dating from the 17-19th centuries (phases 7-10) that allow for comparisons between temporal changes in the marketing and production of ceramics to the site, the identification of any unusual groups that relate to certain businesses and peoples choice in what decorative ceramics they bought.

Research aims

A number of research aims can be used as avenues of further research.

- Does the documentary evidence for the medieval land use of the site give a better interpretation of the pottery uses for the different periods?
- How does the 17th-century pottery compare to other sites located on the Thames?
- What is the spatial distribution of different pottery types on the site and how does this reflect upon the different property boundaries and their land use?
- Do the ceramics reflect the documentary evidence for the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of the area?
- Can any of the larger pottery groups/individual ceramic items be related to professions?

Recommendations for further work

A pottery report is required for the publication of the site. Up to 25 illustrations and/or photographs would be required to supplement the text. Additionally, group photographs of the larger pottery groups would also complement the text. Similar quantification methods should also be employed for the glass and pottery to allow for comparative statistical analysis of the different pottery groups.

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Context	Phase	Trench	SC	Date range of pottery types	Fabric types present	Spot date
100	0	0	13	1480-1900	CREA DEV, PEAR, PMCR, PMR, SUND, SWSG, TGW BLUE, TGW C, WEST CHP2.	1800-1830
101	0	0	16	1480-1926	CHPO BW, CREA DEV, LONS, PEAR, PEAR TR, PMCR, PMR, SUND, TGW, TPW, WEST, YELL SLIP.	1820-1840
107	0	1	11	1550-1926	BLACK, BORD, CREA DEV, LONS, PMR, RBORB, TGW A, TGW C.	1760-1830
112	0	4	4	1300-1650	DUTR, PMRE, RAER.	1480-1600
116	0	2	12	1480-1900	CHPO BW, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, REFW.	1805-1900
117	0	0	94	1480-1926	BBAS, BORDG, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, DERBS, ENGS, ENPO UTR, LONS, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMCR, PMR, REFW, TGW D, TGW H, TPW, WEST, YELL SLIP.	1820-1830
118	0	0	3	1580-1900	PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMR,	1770-1820
300	9	Area A2/A4	20	1350-1900	CHEA, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, PEAR, PEAR EARTH, PEAR TR, PMCR, PMR, TPW.	1790-1820
307	9	Area A1	58	1550-1926	CHPO BW, CREA BW, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, LONS, NOTS, PEAR SLIP, PMR, RBOR, SUND, SWSG, TGW, TGW BLUE,	1800-1830
309	9	Area A1	147	1550-1926	BBAS, BLACK, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA, DEV, ENPO PNTD, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR EARTH, PEAR POLY, PEAR TR, PEAR TR3, PMR, RBOR, REFW, RESTG, STCO, TPW, YELL, YELL SLIP.	1820-1840
311	9	Area A2/A4	12	1400-1900	BLACK, BORDY, CREA DEV, MPUR, PMR, SUND MOT.	1775-1830
314	10	Area A2/A4	10	1580-1900	CHPO BW, CREA DEV, PEAR BW, PMBL, PMR.	1775-1820
318	10	Area A3	3	1550-1900	CHPO BW, FREC, PMCR.	1590-1700
320	9	Area A2/A4	15	1580-1900	BLACK, CREA DEV, PMR, SUND MOT, SWSG, WEST.	1775-1820
331	9	Area A2/A4	377	1480-1926	BLACK, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, ENPO, ENPO BW, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR PNTD, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PMFR, PMR, RBOR, REFW, REFW PNTD, STSL, SUND MOT, TGW A, TGW BLUE, TGW H, VALL, XX.	1805-1830
332	9	Area A2/A4	3	1270-1900	BORDY, CBW, RBOR.	1550-1700
335	10	Area A3	6	1550-1900	BORDY, PMR	1580-1700
337	10	Area A3	1	1550-1700	BORDG	1550-1700
347	9	Area A2/A4	2	1550-1900	FREC, PMR.	1580-1700
349	9	Area A1	1	1480-1600	PMRE.	1480-1600
351	10	Area A3	2	1580-1900	PMR.	1775-1840
359	6	Area A1	1	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1900
363	0	VOID	2	1480-1650	PMRE, PMSRY.	1480-1600
364	9	Area A3	8	1480-1700	BORDG, BORDY, PMRE,	1550-1600
370	9	Area A3	2	1550-1900	BORDG, PMR.	1580-1700
373	10	Area A3	1	1550-1700	BORDG.	1550-1700
386	7	Area A2/A4	1	1550-1700	BORDG.	1550-1700
390	7	Area A2/A4	3	1450-1650	DUTSG, PMSRY.	1480-1550
391	3	Area A2/A4	3	970-1900	EMS, LLON, PMR.	1580-1900
392	2	Area A2/A4	1	1050-1150	EMSH.	1240-1400
393	9	Area A4	3	1240-1400	KING.	1240-1400
401	8	Area A2/A4	1	1630-1680	TGW D.	1630-1650
428	8	Area A3	18	1480-1650	PMSRY.	1480-1650
432	9	Area A3	4	1550-1900	FREC, PMR.	1580-1700
434	9	Area A2/A4	51	1150-1900	BLACK, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, LIMP, PEAR, PEAR -BW, PEAR EARTH, PEAR TR, PMR, RBOR, SPOW, SWSG, TGW.	1790-1820
442	8	Area A3	2	1480-1650	PMSRY,	1480-1650
451	7	Area A2/A4	23	1080-1900	BORDB, BORDG, BORDY, FREC, LOND, METS, NISG, PEPO BW, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, RBOR, TGW C, WEST.	1630-1700
453	7	Area A3	8	1480-1900	PMR, PMSRY.	1580-1650
455	8	Area A2/A4	3	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1650
465	6	Area A3	1	1300-1650	DUTSL.	1300-1650
466	6	Area A3	1	1480-1650	PMSRY.	1480-1650
469	6	Area A3	1	1270-1500	CBW.	1270-1500

Context	Phase	Trench	SC	Date range of pottery types	Fabric types present	Spot date
472	6	Area A2/A4	8	1500-1900	BORDY, MLTG, PMBL, PMR.	1580-1700
474	6	Area A2/A4	1	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1900
476	8	Area A3	1	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1900
480	6	Area A2/A4	1	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1700
481	7	Area A1	3	1550-1900	BORDY, PMR.	1580-1700
486	6	Area A3	1	1240-1400	KING.	1240-1400
487	6	Area A2/A4	2	1480-1900	PMR, PMSRG.	1580-1650
491	6	Area A2/A4	3	1550-1900	BORDY, PMR.	1580-1700
494	4	Area A3	31	1080-1550	CBW, CBW FT, CBW LGR, CHEA, CM15, KING, LIMP, LOND, LOND WSD, MCS, SHER.	1350-1400
499	6	Area A2/A4	5	1480-1846	PMRE, RAER, TGW.	1570-1800
501	5	Area A2/A4	10	1270-1650	CBW, EBORD, PMRE, PMREC, PMSRY, RAER, SPGR LEBR.	1480-1550
506	7	Area A1	2	1200-1400	EARL?.	1200-1400?
515	6	Area A1	1	1000-1150	EMSS.	1000-1150
517	4	Area A3	28	1240-1650	CBW, DUTR, KING, LLON.	1400-1500
520	3	Area A2/A4	2	1300-1650	CBW BIF, DUTR.	1380-1500
521	3	Area A3	22	1080-1500	CBW, CHEA, LIMP, LOND, SHER.	1350-1500
529	6	Area A2/A4	13	1250-1650	PMBR, PMRE, PMREC, PMSRY, RAER, SAIN.	1480-1600
557	7	Area A1	1	1325-1400	CM38C	1325-1400
560	9	Area A1	2	1760-1830	CREA DEV.	1760-1830
574	8	Area A1	20	1550-1900	CHPO BW, CREA BW, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, PEAR BW, PMR, RBOR, SUND MOT, SWSG, TGW H.	1775-1830
586	0	VOID	1	900-1500	XX	900-1500
587	8	Area A1	5	1550-1900	BORDY, CHPO BW, CREA DEV, PMR.	1760-1830
618	6	Area A1	1	1480-1610	RAER.	1480-1610
700	10	PW	173	1480-1900	BLACK, BORDG, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, ENGS, ENPO HP, ENPO PNTD, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR EARTH, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PEAR TR3, PMR, RBOR, REFW, REFW SLIP, STGW?, STSL, SUND, SWSG, TGW, TGW C, TPW, YELL SLIP.	1820-1840
701	10	PW	22	1550-1900	BLUE, BORDY, CHPO IMARI, CREA DEV, CREA MARB, PEAR EARTH, PEAR TR, PMR, REFW, TGW C, TPW, WEST.	1805-1840
702	10	PW	32	1170-1900	BLACK, CHPO BW, CREA DEV, FREC, PEAR, PEAR BW, PMBL, SHER, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW C, TGW D, TGW H, TPW, YELL SLIP.	1820-1840
703	10	PW	3	1550-1830	BORDY, CREA DEV, SWSG.	1760-1780
705	11	PW	2	1550-1900	PEAR TR, RBOR.	1770-1840
709	9	PW	110	1550-1926	BBAS, CHPO, CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, --CREA DEV, CREA SLIP, FREC, LONS, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMR, RBOR, REFW, SWSG, TGW, TGW C, TGW H, TPW, TPW3, TPW4.	1825-1840
711	9	PW	39	1270-1926	BLACK, BORDG, CBW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, LARA, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR EARTH, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PMR, TGW H.	1790-1840
712	9	PW	48	1630-1926	CREA DEV, ENPO PNTD, LONS, PEAR, PEAR TR, REFW CHROM, SUND, TGW BLUE, TPW, TPW3, TPW4, YELL.	1830-1900
714	9	PW	1464	1550-1926	BBAS, BBASG, BLACK, CHPO, CHPO BW CHPO IMARI, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, CREA PNTD, CREA SLIP, ENGS, ENPO BW, ENPO HP, FREC, LONS, MAJO?, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR EARTH, PEAR POLY, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PMR, RBOR, REFW, REFW BW, REFW CHROM, SUND, SUND MOT.	1820-1840
729	8	PW	25	900-1900	BORDG, DUTR, MISC WW, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, TGW.	1580-1650
732	7	PW	2	1680-1820	PEAR BW, TGW H.	1770-1800
740	9	PW	74	1480-1900	CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, CREA PNTD, ENPO, FREC, METS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR EARTH, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, RBOR, REFW, STSL, TGW A, TGW BLUE, TGW H, TGW M, TPW, WEST.	1805-1820
741	9	PW	3	1400-1650	LARA, LLON, PMSRG.	1480-1500
744	8	PW	3	1480-1700	FREC, PMRE, PMSRG.	1550-1600

Context	Phase	Trench	SC	Date range of pottery types	Fabric types present	Spot date
745	10	PW	29	1680-1900	CHPO IMARI, CREA DEV, ENPO HP, TPW, TPW FLOW, TPW3.	1830-1900
753	8	PW	3	1480-1900	CHPO BW, PMSRG, TPW FLOW.	1830-1900
756	9	PW	4	1580-1900	CREA DEV, PMR.	1760-1830
765	9	PW	3	1760-1830	CREA DEV.	1760-1830
767	10	PW	810	1550-1926	BBAS, BBASG, BLACK, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, DERBS, ENGS, ENPO HP, ENPO OTR, ENPO PNTD, ENPO UTR, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR EARTH, PEAR TR, PMR, RBOR, RBORG, REFW, REFW BW, REFW CHROM, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON, STBL, SUND, TPW, TPW3, TPW4, TPW6, TPW FLOW	1850-1870
768	12	PW	1	1701-1711	TGW G	1701-1711
774	7	PW	79	1400-1900	BORDY, MORAN, MPUR, PMR, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW C, TGW D, TGW F, TGW H	1680-1800
805	9	PW	3	1760-1900	CREA DEV, PEAR EARTH, TPW3.	1810-1830
807	10	PW	14	1750-1900	CREA DEV, CREA EAR, PEAR TR, PMR SLIP.	1870-1900
812	7	PW	7	1570-1900	PMR, STSL, TGW, TGW C, TGW D, TGW H.	1680-1800
813	7	PW	3	1550-1900	FREC, PMR.	1580-1700
816	8	PW	1	1760-1830	CREA DEV	1760-1830
820	10	PW	44	1580-1926	CREA SLIP, ENPO HP, LONS, PMR, TGW SPNG, TPW, TPW FLOW, YELL, YELL SLIP.	1830-1900
825	9	PW	34	1570-1900	CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, PMR, STSL, SWSG, TGW, TGW H.	1720-1780
826	9	PW	17	1550-1900	BORD, CHPO BATV, CHPO BW, CREA DEV, PMR, RBOR, TGW D, TGW H.	1760-1800
828	9	PW	39	1570-1900	CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, PMR, STSL, SWSG, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW H.	1720-1780
831	10	PW	4	1820-1900	YELL SLIP.	1820-1900
832	10	PW	69	1550-1926	BORDY, CHPO BW, CREA DEV, ENPO HP, ENPO PNTD, LONS, NOTS, PEAR BW, PMR, REFW, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, TGW G, TPW, TPW FLOW, YELL SLIP.	1830-1900
838	9	PW	9	1580-1900	CHPO BW, PMR, STSL, SWSG.	1720-1780
840	10	PW	7	1805-1900	REFW, REFW SLIP.	1805-1900
844	7	PW	26	1480-1900	BORDB, BORDG, PEAR TR, PMBL, PMR, PMSRG, TGW A, TGW C.	1630-1650
861	7	PW	18	1550-1900	BORDB, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, PMBL, PMR, TGW C,	1630-1700
865	0	VOID	3	1480-1650	PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY.	1480-1600
871	7	PW	2	1550-1900	FREC, RBOR.	1550-1700
875	10	PW	11	1480-1900	BORDG, BORDY, PMBL, PMSRG, TGW A, TPW4, WEST BIC, YELL SLIP.	1825-1900
876	7	PW	20	1550-1900	BORDB, FREC, PMR, POTG.	1600-1700
877	9	PW	2	1480-1700	BORDO, PMSRG.	1550-1650
885	9	PW	1	1580-1900	PMR	1580-1900
888	9	PW	1	1480-1650	PMSRG	1480-1650
890	9	PW	1	1550-1900	RBOR	1550-1900
944	9	PW	7	1400-1900	BORDO, FREC, MPUR, PMR, PMSRY.	1580-1700
945	8	PW	26	1590-1926	CHPO BW, CREA DEV, LONS, PEAR EARTH, PEAR TR.	1790-1820
948	8	PW	3	1580-1900	PMBL, PMR.	1580-1700
955	11	PW	10	1580-1900	ENGs BRST, METS, PMR, REFW, TPW.	1870-1900
964	7	PW	11	1550-1900	BORDO, PMBL, PMR.	1580-1700
965	7	PW	6	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1900
966	0	VOID	1	1780-1900	ENPO HP.	1780-1900
972	8	PW	3	1550-1900	BORDG, FREC, PMR.	1580-1700
1001	7	PW	1	1270-1500	CBW	1270-1500
1002	5	PW	10	1270-1650	CBW, CHEA, DUTR, RAER.	1480-1500
1008	7	PW	3	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1900
1019	8	PW	3	1760-1900	CREA DEV, SUND MOT, TPW.	1780-1850
1020	8	PW	5	1570-1900	CREA BAND, CREA DEV... PEAR TR. PMR, TGW.	1797-1830
1021	8	PW	4	1580-1900	PMBL, PMFRB, PMR.	1580-1700
1024	11	PW	1	1580-1900	PMR.	1580-1900
1032	7	PW	8	1550-1900	BORDG, MART3, MY, TGW C, YELL SLIP.	?1630-1650
1037	0	VOID	4	1300-1650	DUTR, PMSRY.	1480-1650

Context	Phase	Trench	SC	Date range of pottery types	Fabric types present	Spot date
1046	7	PW TR A	2	1550-1900	BORDG, PMR.	1580-1700
1048	7	PW TR A	3	1550-1900	BORDY, PMR.	1580-1700
1056	7	PW	7	1480-1900	PMFRB, PMSRY, TGW, TGW B, YELL SLIP.	?1630-1650
1058	7	PW	5	1512-1800	DTGW? NISG, POTG, STAR.	1625-1700
1062	7	PW	54	1200-1900	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, DUTR, LARA, PMBL, PMFRB, PMR., PMRE, PMSR, PMSRY, RAER, SPOA, STAR, STCO.	Mid 17th C
1066	7	PW	2	1805-1900	REFW SPON	1830-1840
1067	7	PW	12	1480-1900	BORDG, CREA DEV, PEAR BW, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, REFW, REFW CHROM.	1830-1840
1071	8	PW TR A	24	1550-1926	BLACK, CHPO BW, CHPO VERTE, LONS, PMR, RBOR, SWSG, SWSG COB, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW H.	1740-1780
1080	0	VOID	102	1240-1926	BORDO, BORDY, CHPO, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, CREA SLIP, FREC, KING, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMBL, PMR, PMSRG, RBOR, REFW, STCO, SUND MOT, TGW, TPW, YELL SLIP.	1820-1850
1084	7	PW TR C	5	1550-1846	FREC, TGW, TGW C.	1630-1700
1088	8	PW TR A	6	1550-1900	BORDG, CHPO IMARI, PMR, TGW C.	1680-1700
1091	8	PW TR C	108	1180-1900	BORDB, BORDG, BORDY, CBW, CHEA, CHPO, CHPO BW, CHPO VERTE, CPM64, FREC, LOND BAL, PMR, PMSRG, RBOR, RBORB, SWSG, SWSL, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW G, TGW H, WEST, XX	1720-1730
1099	7	PW	1	1480-1610	RAER, spindle whorl, small find <126>.	1500-1550
1102	5	PW TR C	25	1270-1700	CBW, CHEA, DUTR, PMRE, SPGW.	?1480-1500
1106	6	PW	14	1480-1900	BORDG, FREC, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSR.	1580-1600
1107	6	PW	2	1480-1650	PMRE, PMSRG.	1480-1600
1109	8	PW TR A	116	1480-1926	CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, LONS, PEAR TR, PMR, PMSL, RBOR, SWSG, SWSG SPRG, TGW, TGW BLUE, -TGW H.	1770-1780
1110	9	PW	2	1550-1900	RBOR.	1580-1900
1111	6	PW TR B	28	1250-1900	BORDG, BORDY, CHEA, MART1, MLTG, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, SPGR, TGW.	1570-1600
1120	7	PW	28	1400-1900	BORDG, CLM34A, MPUR, PMR, PMSRY, TGW C, TGW D, TGW F, WEST, XX.	1670-1690
1125	7	PW	5	1480-1700	BORDG, PMFR, PMSRG.	1580-1650
1131	7	PW	1	1570-1846	TGW.	18TH C.
1132	7	PW	2	1570-1846	STAR, TGW.	1600-1750
1134	7	PW TR A	18	1000-1900	CHPO IMARI, EMSS, MLTG, PMR, RBOR, TGW, TGW A, TGW BLUE, TGW C, TGW H.	1680-1700
1135	8	PW TR A	2	1550-1900	BORDG, PMR.	1580-1700
1144	6	PW	16	1450-1900	BORDG, CLM34A, FREC, PMR, PMRE, RBOR.	1580-1600
1146	3	PW TR B	1	1580-1700	PMFR.	1580-1700
1178	6	PW	20	1170-1846	BORD, BORDG, BORDY, PMRE, SAIU, SHER, SPGR, TGW.	1550-1600
1184	6	PW	21	1450-1900	BORDG, CLM34A, FREC, MLTG, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, TGW, TGW IMP.	1580-1650
1186	6	PW	1	1480-1600	PMRE	1480-1600
1193	6	PW	5	1080-1400	KING, LIMP, LOND.	1240-1300
1199	6	PW	5	1170-1900	MART2, PMR, PMRE, SHER.	1580-1600
1200	10	PW	6	1480-1900	BORDG, ENGS, PMSRG, REFW CHROM, XX.	1830-1900
1204	1	PW	8	1080-1650	EARL, KING, KING HD, LOND, LOND BAL, SAIN, SHER.	1250-1300
1205	8	PW	1	1150-1300	LIMP	1150-1300
1207	8	PW	4	1000-1830	CREA DEV, EMSS, KING, PMBL.	1760-1830
1214	4	PW	5	1270-1500	CBW, CBW BIF.	1380-1500
1244	10	PW	9	1550-1900	BORDG, PMR, RBOR, TGW.	1580-1900
1245	7	PW	2	1270-1500	CBW.	1270-1500
1258	10	PW	33	1125-1900	BORD, BORDB, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CM38A, FREC, KING, LIGU, MATB, MLTG, MPUR, PEAR TR, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, TGW D.	?1630-1650
1261	0	VOID	2	1270-1500	CBW	1270-1500
1285	10	PW	187	1450-1926	CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CHPO SWAT, CREA DEV, DUTSG, ENGS, ENPO OTR, FREC, LONS, MLOJ, PEAR OTR, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PMFR, PMR,	1820-1840

Context	Phase	Trench	SC	Date range of pottery types	Fabric types present	Spot date
1290	10	PW	433	1480-1926	PMSRY, REFW, TGW C, TPW, WEST, XX. BORDO, CHPO, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, ENPO PNTD, LONS, LUST, PEAR, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PEAR TR3, PMR, PMSRG, TPW, YELL SLIP.	1820-1840
1293	6	PW	9	1300-1700	BORDG, BORDY, DUTR, FREC.	1550-1650
1306	10	PW	5	1500-1900	CHPO BW, ENPO HP, MLTG, REFW SPON1, TPW.	1830-1900
1308	8	PW	7	1450-1926	CREA DEV, LARA, LONS, PMR, TGW C, TPW.	1780-1900
1310	8	PW	15	1450-1900	BORDG, CLM34A, CREA DEV, FREC, PMFRB, PMR, PMSRY, RBORB, TGW H, TPW3.	1810-1830
1315	10	PW	11	1580-1926	CREA DEV, LONS, PMR, TPW.	1780-1900
1317	9	PW	4	1580-1900	CREA DEV, PEAR EARTH, PMR.	1790-1820
1323	10	PW	12	1480-1900	CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, ENGS BRST, PEAR TR2, PMR, PMSRG, SUND MOT, TPW, YELL.	1830-1840
1324	10	PW	31	1550-1926	BLACK, BORDY, CHPO, CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, ENGS, LONS, PEAR EARTH, REFW, SWSG, TGW, TGW D, TGW H, TPW, YELL SLIP.	1820-1840
1343	7	PW	1	1550-1580	KOLFREC.	1550-1580
1347	10	PW	16	1400-1926	CREA DEV, DUTSD, LONS, PMR, REFW CHROM, TGW.	1830-1900
1370	7	PW	1	1580-1900	PMR	1580-1900
1373	7	PW	5	1480-1926	BORDG, LONS PMR, PMSRY.	1670-1700
1375	0	VOID	3	1550-1846	BORDG, TGW	1550-1700
1386	5	PW	2	1300-1650	DUTR, VALL.	1480-1600
1392	10	PW	1	1480-1550	EBORD	1480-1550
1399	0	VOID	1	1480-1650	PMSRG	1480-1650
1401	10	PW	38	1170-1900	BORD, BORDG, BORDY, CBW BIF, DUTSD, FREC, FREC INSCR, MART1, MLTG, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, POTG BICR, SHER, TGW, TPW.	1650-1700
1402	5	PW	6	1240-1610	CBW, CHEA, KING, PMRE, RAER.	1480-1500
1404	10	PW	7	1480-1900	PMR, PMSRY, REFW CHROM, TGW.	1830-1900
1413	7	PW	1	1550-1700	BORDO.	1550-1700
1415	7	PW	8	1480-1900	CHPO IMARI, CREA DEV, PMRE, PMSRG.	1760-1830
1417	7	PW	10	1480-1650	EBORD, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY	1480-1550
1419	4	PW	1	1170-1350	SHER.	1170-1350
1423	8	PW	303	1250-1900	ASTB?, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CHPO BATV, CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, MORAN, MPUR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RBORG, SPGR, STSL, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW C, TGW D, TGW H, TGW SPNG, WEST, XX	1700-1720
1425	7	PW	10	1270-1900	CBW, FRCHAF, MPUR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY.	1580-1650
1443	7	PW	3	1480-1700	BORDG, KOLS, PMRE.	1550-1700
1472	7	PW	1	1250-1900	SPOW.	1480-1900
1479	8	PW	3	1125-1500	CBW, CM38A.	1270-1400
1485	6	PW	1	1080-1350	LOND?.	1080-1350
1529					BORDG CHP2, CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, CHPO ROSE, PMR, RBOR, STGW?, STMO, STSL, SWSG, SWSG COB, TGW BLUE, TGW H, WEST CHP1.	1720-1780
795/815			23	1200-1926	CHPO IMARI, CREA DEV, LONS, LUST, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMR, SPOA, SWSG BW, YELL.	1820-1840

Table 1. BPZ06: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase and trench the context occurs in, the number of sherds, the date range of the latest pottery type, the fabrics present and a suggested deposition date. PW: Paynes Wharf, SC: sherd count.

APPENDIX 2

ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A medium sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (seven boxes). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 117 contexts, as small (under 30 fragments) to large groups (over 101 fragments).

All the clay tobacco pipes (2685 fragments and 229 are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. Dutch bowls are recorded according to Oswald and Atkinson 1972 and prefixed AT. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides their quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 526 bowls and 2010 stems and 149 nibs. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1580 and 1880. There are also fragments from 37 bowls that have not been classified to type but were given a broad date range where possible and are not discussed in the text.

End of 16th century - start of 17th century

1580-1610

AO2: one, possibly four bowls. A complete bowl has an oval stamp with in relief probably a letter 'T'. This bowl has no milling on the rim but is burnished and finished to a very good quality. There are also three broken bowls probably belonging to this type with heart-shaped heels and all have incuse letter stamps, one is uncertain and the other two have an 'S' initial.

AO3: a single bowl with a heart-shaped heel, full milling and an excellent finish.

17th century

1610-1640

AO4: one bowl, sloping heeled taller variant with half milling and a fair finish.

AO5: four bowls, with a flat heel, two examples have full milling and the others a quarter and three quarters milling of the rim. The finish of the pipes is mostly fair. There is also a more bulbous variant and one is burnt.

AO6: one example of this spurred bowl with full milling of the rim and a good finish.

AO7: one example of this 'broad' spurred bulbous bowl, but a larger variant with complete milling and a good quality.

1640-60

AO9: five examples of this spurred bowl, with complete milling and of a fair or good finish. There are at least two variants: one taller, the other more bulbous and the other more constricted above the spur.

AO10: sixteen examples of these heeled bowls and most have three quarters or full milling of the rim and are of a fair or good quality finish. There is a more bulbous variant present as eight examples.

1640-70

AO11: one example of the shorter version of the heart-shaped heeled bowls with complete milling and a good finish.

AO12: one example of the taller version of the heart-shaped heeled bowls with half milling of the rim and a good finish

1660-80

AO13: thirteen heeled bowls, mostly with three quarters or full milling and there are examples with a good finish but most are fair. One tall variant.

AO15: 54 spurred bowls of either fair or good quality finish and variable milling but either three quarters or full milling of the rim is more common. Eleven bowls are a shorter variant.

AO18: 47 heeled bowls with angled, straight sides, mostly with a quarter or half milling and fair or good finishes, but some poor examples present. There are taller variants and examples with a barrel shaped profile.

1680-1710

AO19: a single example of this spurred bowl, it has a damaged rim and has half milling and a fair finish.

AO20: fifteen rounded profile, heeled bowls, mostly of a fair quality finish are recorded, but one bowl is of a poor quality and could rate as a second. Milling of the bowl rim became less important during this time and those bowls that have this characteristic only have a quarter milling.

AO21: five heeled bowls of mostly a good quality and only one bowl has a quarter milling of the rim.

AO22: 84 straight-sided, heeled bowls with mostly no or a quarter milling but two examples each have half or full milling. The quality of the finish of the bowls is mostly either fair or good. There are a number of variants that include examples intermediate between the AO18 and AO22 types. One bowl has a milled line around the circumference of its stem.

A single bowl is present dating to this period but cannot be classified to type as its heel or spur is missing.

18th century

A single bowl fragment is dated broadly to this century.

1700-1770/80

AO25: There are 15 heeled 18th-century bowls that are damaged and best placed in this type. Initialled heels as single examples are I B, possibly John Barnett, 1693-1707, Crane Street, John Barnard, 1701, Crane Street, or John Bean, 1764-1786, Crane Street, ? S, F S possibly Francis Stray, Strace or Straw, 1732 and one with crowns above the initials T S with no local makers known, but several contemporary pipe makers known in London with these initials (see Oswald 1975, 146).

1700-40

AO24: there is a single possible example of the heelless American export type bowl, but it is very fragmentary.

OS10: 37 heeled bowls are recognised and a number are marked. ?S ? as one bowl where the forename is unclear and the family name is illegible. Four bowls are maker marked I B and a fifth bowl only has the B surviving, possibly made by John Barnett, 1693-1707, Crane Street, Greenwich. Four bowls are marked I L, for John Langley, 1722-44, Butt Lane, Deptford (John Langley 1721-35, St. Luke's, is also recorded by Oswald, 1975). A single bowl is marked H P, probably for Henry Prick, 1704, Crane Street. Another bowl is marked I P or B, the family name being smudged and another single bowl is marked E R, possibly Edward Randall, 1719, but not necessarily a local pipe maker. Eight bowls are marked E S and at least two moulds can be recognised belonging to this maker. No pipe makers are known for these initials, but the occurrence of bowls with these initials at The Stowage, Deptford and at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford indicate a local pipe maker (Jarrett 1998; Jarrett 2008).

1730-1780

OS12: five heeled bowls with narrow stems and three are marked, but one of these has illegible initials. A single bowl is marked R B (see Oswald 1975, 132 for possible London pipe makers with these initials).

OS22: there are two examples of this spurred bowl and one is marked S B but the S has the idiosyncrasy of being reversed. It was possibly made by Sarah Bean, 1797-1825, Crane Street, Greenwich

1760-1800

OS23: there is a single example of this spurred bowl and it is not maker marked.

1780-1830

AO27: 135 bowls and a number are maker marked or decorated:

There are four bowls with stars on the heel, one is plain, two survive has heels and may have a 'bunch of grapes' design, perhaps for a public house and the fourth bowl is decorated with moulded fluting of the same size with an oak leaf border. A single plain bowl has unusual symbols on its heel and came from context [1235]. The maker marked pipes are:

? B: one bowl where the first name is illegible.

E B: three bowls and one survives mostly has a heel with vertical, same size fluting and a border on the front of the bowl there is a possible hop border. Two bowls are elaborately decorated with a seated (*couchant*) dragon on the left side of the bowl and the Prince of Wales's feathers on the right side and leaves in relief on the stem. There are two other heels where the E first name is only legible. E B may refer to Edward Burstow, 1843-1871, 1843 Lewisham Road (son Horace George born), 1860 Lewisham, 1861 4 Merton Place, and 1871 China Court.

G ?B: one bowl where the family name is illegible, possibly George Birchall, 1804, ?Greenwich, or George Burstow, 1828, Lewisham Road.

I B: seventeen plain bowls with these initials and another three bowls where the initials are not so clear. There is also evidence of a reused mould where the forename letter B has been incised over the letter W. I B probably refers to the local pipe makers John Bean, 1764-1786, Crane Street, Greenwich, 1764 (marriage to Ann Manning), 1786 died, or James Burstow (1), 1781-1811, near Deptford Bridge (1781), Cold Bath Row (1800), died 1811.

? S/B: one bowl where the first name is illegible and the second name is either an S or B.

S B: one plain bowl with these initials and a second bowl where only the first name survives on a damaged heel. S B may be Sarah Bean, 1797-1825, Crane Street, Greenwich.

W B: 39 bowls that include plain examples. There are a number of different decorated bowls made by this pipe maker. Two damaged bowls are recorded where the size of fluting can not be determined. Seven bowls have fluting of the same size and another eleven have fluting of different sizes but with oak leaf borders and the fluting on the back of the bowl is noticeably curved (one additional bowl of this type has the heel missing). A single example of a variant of the latter style additionally has a band of stars around the rim and another bowl only has the family initial B legible. Another bowl has a rose on the left side of the bowl and a thistle on the right side. The most highly decorated of the bowls are six examples (but one has its heel missing) with a *couchant* dragon on the left side of the bowl and the prince of Wales's feathers on the left hand side and on the stem in relief writing there is 'BURSTOW NO.2 ?WEST GATE SE' '[BLACK]HEATH'. The design is slightly different to that of the E B dragon and Prince of Wales's decorated bowls. Perhaps the design was passed on from father to son. These bowls were made by William Burstow, 1789-1846, Limekilns (1789), Blackheath Hill 1805-1812, Morden Street (1822), died in the workhouse 1846.

S B: one plain bowl, possibly Sarah Bean, 1797-1825, Crane Street, Greenwich.

T C, one bowl with the letter C back to front. Possibly Thomas Cope (1), 1861, 76 Henry Road.

I E: one plain bowl for the possible maker, Joseph Emmerson, 1828-58, 1828 (no address), 1840-1841, Orchard Street, 1851, 41 Maidenstone Hill, Greenwich.

W E: one heel of a bowl and no pipe makers are known with these initials.

I F: one bowl decorated with fluting of different sizes and an oak leaf border. The possible maker is John Ford (2), 1805-65, Stepney.

I G: two plain bowls probably made by John Goodwin or Godwin, 1805, or John Goodyer, 1828.

W G: five, probably six bowls by this maker and have fluting of the same size but one heel has leaves in relief on the stem. W G is probably William Gossling (1), 1801-38, Greenwich.

H J: one bowl survives only has a heel with these initials. No local pipe makers known with these initials.

R M: one bowl decorated with fluting of different sizes and a leaf chain and 'bubble' motif border around the rim. Possibly made by Richard Meeking, 1791-94, or Richard Mantle Burstow, 1851, 14 King Street, Deptford

? R: one bowl represented by a heel and the forename letter is missing.

? S: one damaged bowl with the first name initial is missing but is also decorated with fluting of different sizes, a leaf border on the front of the bowl and four columns of the leaves on the back of the bowl. A thistle may also be depicted.

B S: there are three, possibly four bowls with these initials and one bowl is decorated with fluting of different sizes that curve at the back of the bowl where there is also an oak leaf border. This must be a local pipe maker's product, but the name is as yet unrecorded.

I S: three bowls with vertical fluting of the same size, but two bowls consists mostly of the stem but has relief writing on the stem 'SMITH', 'PECKHAM' for John Smith (4), who was working in Peckham between c. 1809-11, but died in 1828 at Uxbridge (Oswald 195, 145).

P S: one possibly two plain bowls probably made by Phillis Swan, 1828, Grub Street,

R S: twelve bowls with these initials and most are damaged. At least five bowls are plain and one is of a large type. The other seven bowls with these initials are decorated and more complete examples have fluting of different sizes and four columns of leaves on the back of the bowl R S may be Richard Simmons, 1764-1808.

A number of bowls have the family name missing and these are I ? (decorated with fluting of different sizes), J ? (with a rose and thistle in relief and oak leaf borders), R ?, and two bowls are marked W ? and both are decorated with fluting of different sizes and oak leaf borders. A number of other bowls also have their initials obscured by mortar/muffle or rust deposits.

1820-60

AO28: sixty bowls and a number are maker marked.

Three bowls have wreath like marks on the spur and leaf or oak leaf borders (one bowl made from a worn mould), one other bowl has only circles on the spur. Another bowl has stars on the spur and is decorated with a bunch of grapes in relief on each side of the bowl besides leaf borders. Another bowl survives mostly as a spur with raised dots on each side. The maker marked pipes are:

J A: ten bowls, one of which is plain. Decorated examples exist as one with an acorn and oak leaf border, two with this border on the front and back of the bowl. There are three bowls oak leaf and grass leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Three bowls have Rose and thistles in relief on the side of the bowl with oak leaf borders. These bowls were almost certainly made by Joseph Andrews, 1823-28, Deptford.

I B: four bowls and another four where the forename initial is almost illegible and all these bowls are plain. Possibly Jane Burstow, 1811-25, Morden Street, widow of James Burstow (1).

J B: one bowl with the rose and thistle design and leaf borders. Probably made by James Breeze, 1854, Hatcliffe Street.

M B: two plain bowls. Maker not identified.

W C: two bowls, one of which is damaged with an oak leaf border while the second bowl is decorated with grape vines and oak leaf borders, besides in relief on the stem In Lozenges 'W. Coslir..', '[D]EPTFORD' within a lozenge. A third bowl is plain but the family name could be C or G.

J D: one bowl with acorn and oak leaf borders made in a worn mould. Probably made by either James Dray, 1835, Ravensbourne Place, James Dunster, 1840, Royal Stile ? Hill, John Doubtfire, 1851, 6 Morden Street, Joseph Doubtfire, 1861, Cold Bath Place.

I F: one bowl with oak and grass and grass leaf borders made in a worn mould. No known local pipe makers are recorded for these initials, but three other contemporary London master pipe makers are known of (Oswald 1975, 136).

R G: one bowl with oak leaf borders. Possibly made by Robert Gardener, 1823 Great Windmill Street.

? G: H: one bowl with oak leaf borders. Possibly made by Henry William Gosling 1852, Wellington Street if the initials were reversed.

I P: one damaged bowl with evidence for an oak leaf border (see Oswald 1975, 143 for the many possible London makers with these initials).

? S: one plain bowl with the first name illegible.

?F S four bowls and two have oak leaf borders on the front of the bowl. Probably made by Frederick Smith, 1831-34, Grove St, Blackheath Hill, 1852 and 1854, North Pole Place, 1857-58, North Pole Place, 1960, Union Place, 1864 and 1866 Blisset Street.

G S: one bowl with an oak and grass leaf border only on the front of the bowl. Probably made by George Short, 1871, 16 Roan Street.

R? S: one bowl with an acorn and oak leaf border only on the front of the bowl (see Oswald 1975, 146 for the possible London makers with these initials).

1840-80

AO29: three heeled bowls all with oak leaf and grass borders on the front and back of the bowl and two are marked.

J ?: the family name is missing.

B W: one bowl and no pipe makers are at the moment recorded with these initials

Non-local and imported bowls

There are a number of non-local bowls or possibly variants of local bowl types. The earliest is a chinned type version and most closely represents the AO7 bowl dated 1610-40 and was found residual in context [702]. There are two unstratified heeled bowls that most closely represent the AO13 bowl, dated 1660-80, one is a less bulbous version and another is a taller variant and is very nicely burnished and both bowls have full milling of the rim. One spurred bowl with full milling but a fair finish is similar to the AO15 type and found in deposit [876], but it is thought to be non-local in appearance. The latest non-local bowl is a tall, conical version of the heeled AO20 bowl and was found in context [100].

A single Dutch bowl is present in context [844] as an AT1 type, dated 1660-80 and has an excellent finish. There are also two stems from a possible Dutch pipe decorated with dots and diagonal lines in relief recovered from deposits [844] and [1060].

Decorated stems

There are two 17th-century stems with rouletted bands around the circumference of the stem found in contexts [101] and [1120]. An unstratified 17th century stem also has a rouletted pattern of a diamonds border and lines.

Nine 19th century stems have relief decoration as either flowers, leaves or a winding vine. A further five 19th-century dated stems have writing on them: one is illegible from a worn mould, two have parts of the family name Burstow and parts of an address on them, whilst the place names 'DEPTFORD' and 'BLACK[HEATH]' occur on two different stems.

DISTRIBUTION

The clay tobacco pipes occur in phases 2 and 5-11. Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing the trench, phase, number of fragments, the date range of the types and the latest bowl, what clay tobacco pipe types are found in each deposit, together with a spot date. Table 2 shows the quantification for each bowl type in each phase.

Phase 2 – Prehistoric

There are a total of four fragments of clay tobacco pipes that include two AO27 bowls, but all are intrusive.

Phase 5 – Late 15th Century (1480 – 1500)

There is a single intrusive clay tobacco pipe stem in this phase.

Phase 6 – Late 16th to Early 17th Century (1580 – 1650)

Thirteen fragments are recorded in this phase and include three bowls all dated 1610-40 as two AO5s and one AO7 and are found in fill [472] of feature [473].

Phase 7 – Mid 17th to Late 17th Century (1650 – 1700)

Amongst the 936 fragments of clay tobacco pipes in this phase, 176 are bowls that range in date between 1580-1830. They are recorded in 26 contexts. A non-local bowl occurs in the mortar layer [876]. Amongst the larger groups of pipes there is of note the layer of ash [844], which contained 220 fragments of clay tobacco pipes and bowls ranging in date between 1640-1680 and includes the Dutch pipe. The largest group of pipes were recovered from feature [775] as 469 fragments and the earliest fill contains pipes dated 1660-1680, whilst the latest fill contains bowls dated 1680-1710. Intrusive bowls are present in this phase.

Phase 8 – Early to Late 18th Century (1700 – 1780)

This phase produced 232 fragments of clay tobacco pipes from seven contexts. The bowl types range in date to between 1580-1800, but the 1700-40 dated OS10 bowl is the most numerous as 25 examples. Of note is the AO2 bowl with a T mark found in fill [729] of feature [730]. The largest groups come from dump/levelling layer [1060] and fill [1423] of feature [1422].

Phase 9 – Late 18th to Early 19th Century (1780 – 1830)

Phase 9 produced 888 clay tobacco pipe fragments in 28 contexts. The bowls range in date to between 1580-1860, but the 1780-1830 dated AO27 bowl is the most numerous as 87 examples. Feature [744] produced in its three fill the largest group of clay tobacco pipes for this period as 532 fragments, with AO27 and AO28 bowls the latest types with the marks of the local pipe makers and their rose and thistle, or dragon and prince of Wales's feathers designs.

Phase 10 – Mid 19th to Late 19th Century (1830 – 1870)

There are 405 fragments of clay tobacco pipes found in this phase and occur in 23 contexts. The 88 bowls, ranging in date to between 1580-1880. The main type is the 1820-60 dated AO28 bowl as 37 examples. The largest quantity of pipes in any one context comes from fill [767] of feature [720] as 134 fragments with and amongst the 37 bowls the AO28 is the main type represented, but the only three 1840-80 dated AO29 pipes recorded on the site are also in this deposit.

Phase 11 – Late 19th Century (1870 – 1900)

This phase produced nine fragments of clay tobacco pipes in two contexts and the four datable bowls date to between 1640-60 as three examples and one 1780-1830 example, indicating that they are all residual.

Context	Phase	Trench	No	Date range of clay tobacco pipes	Date of the latest clay tobacco pipe	Clay tobacco pipes (makers and decoration)	Spot date
100	0	0	17	1680-1810	1680-1810	x1 Non-local, x2 indeterminate	?1820-1860
101	0	0	7			Stems	1580-1910
107	0	1	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	x2 OS10 (x1 E S, x1 I B)	1700-1740
116	0	2	4			Stems	1580-1700
117	0	0	16	1660-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO18, x5 AO27 (x1 * *, x2 E B: Dragon and Prince of Wales's feathers, x1 W G)	1780-1830
122	0	4	3	1660-1680	1660-1680	x2 AO13	1660-1680
129	0	2	13	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO27 (R S)	1780-1830
145	0	0	1			Stem	1580-1910
199	0	0	1			Stem	1580-1910
300	9	Area A2/A4	1			Stem	1580-1910

Context	Phase	Trench	No	Date range of clay tobacco pipes	Date of the latest clay tobacco pipe	Clay tobacco pipes (makers and decoration)	Spot date
307	9	Area A1	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	x1 OS10	1700-1740
309	9	Area A1	93	1780-1830	1780-1830	x21 AO27 (x1 * *, x1 ? B, x1 E B: Dragon, x11 W B: dragon, x2 W G, x1 ?I S)	1780-1830
311	9	Area A2/A4	3			Stems	1580-1910
314	10	Area A2/A4	1			Stem	1580-1910
320	9	Area A2/A4	2	1730-1780	1730-1780	x1 OS12 (R B)	1730-1780
331	9	Area A2/A4	53	1780-1860	1820-1860	x3 AO27 (I B, PS, R S), x16 AO28 (zx1 , ?x 6 I B, x2 M B)	1820-1830
335	10	Area A3	1			x1 unidentified bowl	17TH-18TH C
338	9	Area A2/A4	1			x1 unidentified bowl	19TH C
351	10	Area A3	2			Stems	1580-1910
401	8	Area A2/A4	1			Stem	1580-1910
431	9	Area A2/A4	1			x1 unidentified bowl	1630-1700
434	9	Area A2/A4	2			Stems	1580-1910
451	7	Area A2/A4	23	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO18	1660-1680
472	6	Area A2/A4	7	1610-1640	1610-1640	x1 AO5, x1 AO7	1610-1640
480	6	Area A2/A4	1			Stem	1580-1910
529	6	Area A2/A4	1			Stem	1580-1910
584	7	Area A1	1	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO15	1660-1680
700	10	PW	78	1660-1860	1820-1860	x1 AO18, x2 AO25 (T S: crowned), x15 AO27 (x3 I B, x5 WB; dragon, x1 T C, x1 I E, x1 W G, x1 R S), x1 AO28 (M ?B)	1820-1830
701	10	PW	24	1700-1830	1780-1830	x2 OS10, x1 AO27 (I S)	1780-1830
702	10	PW	33	1660-1740	1700-1740	x1 ?AO2 (S), x1 AO15, x1 OS10, x1 non- local bowl	1700-1740
705	11	PW	1	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO27 (B S))	1780-1830
709	9	PW	178	1580-1860	1820-1860	x1 AO3, x3 AO15, x9 AO15, x3 AO25 (x1 F S) x5 AO27 (x2 I B, x1 ?B S)	1820-1830
711	9	PW	27	1780-1830	1780-1830	x2 AO27 (?I B, x1 W ?)	1780-1830
712	9	PW	32	1820-1860	1820-1860	x2 AO28 (x1 W C)	1820-1860
714	9	PW	322	1640-1830	1780-1830	x2 AO10, x1 AO18, x44 AO27 (x1 * *, x1 J ?, x1 I S/B, x12 W B: dragon, x2 I G, x1 R M, x1 B S, x1 I S, x1 ?P S, x7 R S,	1780-1830
729	8	PW	1	1580-1610	1580-1610	x1 AO2 (heel stamp)	1580-1610
732	7	PW	4			x1 indeterminate 17th century bowl fragment	?17TH C
739	9	PW	1			Stem	1580-1910
740	9	PW	56	1660-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO18, x1 AO20, x3 AO22, x1 AO27 (I B)	1680-1710
741	9	PW	4	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO15	1660-1680
744	8	PW	7	1640-1660	1640-1660	x1 AO10	1640-1660
753	8	PW	2	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO15	1660-1680
756	9	PW	2	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO27	1780-1830
765	9	PW	3			Stems	1580-1910
767	10	PW	134	1780-1880	1840-1880	x4 AO27 (x1 ?B. x1 W B dragon, x1 I S, x1 R S), x30 AO28 (x3 with wreaths, x1? P ?, x1 J ?B/D, x8 J A: rose and thistle, x1 I B, x1 J B; rose and thistle, x1 W C, x1 W C/G, x1 j d, x1 ? E, x1 I F, x1 R G, x1 ?G H, x1 ?F S, x1 G S, x1 ?R S,), x3 AO29 (x1	1840-1860
774	7	PW	423	1660-1710	1680-1710	x4 unidentified x 7 AO18, x7 AO20, x52 AO22	1680-1710

Context	Phase	Trench	No	Date range of clay tobacco pipes	Date of the latest clay tobacco pipe	Clay tobacco pipes (makers and decoration)	Spot date
805	9	PW	4	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO27 (I F)	1780-1830
807	10	PW	3			Stems	1580-1910
812	7	PW	46	1640-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO12, x3 AO15, x3 AO18	1660-1670
813	7	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
815	9	PW	3	1780-1830	1780-1830	x3 AO27 (x1 ? B, x2 W B: dragon)	1780-1830
816	8	PW	5	1680-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO22, x1 AO25 (I B), x1 AO27 W B)	1780-1830
820	10	PW	5	1680-1710	1680-1710	x1 unidentified bowl, x1 AO22	1680-1710
825	9	PW	10	1700-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO25, x1 AO27 (?I B)	1780-1830
826	9	PW	39	1680-1710	1680-1710	x1 unidentified bowl, x1 AO19, x2 AO21, x2 AO22, x12 AO22	1680-1710
828	9	PW	9	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 unidentified bowl, x2 AO27 (x1 I B)	1780-1830
831	10	PW	1			Stem	1580-1910
832	10	PW	53	1700-1860	1820-1860	x1 ?AO24, x1 AO25, x1 OS10 (E S), x5 AO28 (x1 ? A, x1 J A, x1 ?I P, x2 ?F S)	1820-1860
838	9	PW	3	1700-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO25, x1 AO27 (I B/W)	1780-1830
844	7	PW	220	1640-1680	1660-1680	x4 unidentified bowl, x1 AT1, x2 AO9, x5 AO10, x4 AO13, x17 AO15, x3 AO18	1660-1680
861	7	PW	13	1640-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO10, x3 AO15, x3 AO18	1660-1680
871	7	PW	35	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO13, x5 AO15	1660-1680
873	10	PW	1			Stem	1580-1910
876	7	PW	22	1640-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO10, x2 AO13, x5 AO15, x 1 NLOC	1660-1680
877	9	PW	24	1610-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO4, x2 AO13, x1 AO18, x2 AO27 (G ?B, I ?B)	1780-1830
944	9	PW	2	1640-1670	1640-1670	x1 AO11	1640-1670
945	8	PW	9			Stems	1580-1910
964	7	PW	10			Stems	1580-1910
965	7	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
965	7	PW	1	1610-1640	1610-1640	x1 AO6	1610-1640
966	0	VOID	5			Stems	1580-1910
972	8	PW	3			Stems	1580-1910
1008	7	PW	5	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO13	1660-1680
1019	8	PW	6	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO27 (? S)	1780-1830
1020	8	PW	4	1640-1660	1640-1660	x1 AO10	1640-1660
1024	11	PW	8	1640-1660	1640-1660	x2 AO9, x1 AO10	1640-1660
1032	7	PW	1			Stems	1580-1910
1035	0	VOID	2	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO15	1660-1680
1046	7	PW TR A	4			Stems	1580-1910
1048	7	PW TR A	7	1640-1660	1640-1660	x2 AO10	1640-1660
1056	7	PW	26	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 indeterminate, x1 AO15, x7 AO18	1660-1680
1060	8	PW	52	1660-1770	1700-1770	x2 AO15, x1 AO20, x4 AO25 (? S), x2 OS10 (x1 ?S ?)	1700-1740
1064	7	PW	11	1680-1710	1680-1710	x1 indeterminate, x1 AO22	1680-1710
1067	7	PW	10	1780-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO27 (W B)	1780-1830
1071	8	PW TR A	2	1700-1740	1700-1740	x2 OS10	1700-1740
1080	7	PW	60	1660-1860	1820-1860	x4 indeterminate, x1 AO13, x1 AO15, x9 AO27 (x1 * *, grapevine, x2 E ?, x1 R ?, x1 S ? x1 H J, x? R, x1 B S, x1 R S0, x1 AO28	1820-1830
1084	7	PW TR C	5			Stems	1580-1910
1088	8	PW TR A	1	1700-1740	1700-1740	x1 OS10	1700-1740
1091	8	PW TR C	28	1580-1780	1730-1780	x1 indeterminate, x2 AO2 (? , S), x1 AO18, x3 OS12 (x1 ? ?)	1730-1780
1102	5	PW TR C	1			Stem	1580-1910
1106	6	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
1109	8	PW TR A	15	1700-1800	1760-1800	x5 OS10 (x1 ? B, x1 E R, x2 I B), x1 OS12, x1 OS23	1760-1780
1120	7	PW	26	1660-1710	1680-1710	x2 AO15, x1 AO18, x2 AO20, x4 AO22	1680-1710
1125	7	PW	7	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 indeterminate, x1 AO15,	1660-1680
1131	7	PW	7			Stems	1580-1910
1132	7	PW	10	1640-1660	1640-1660	x1 AO9, x1 AO10	1640-1660
1134	7	PW TR A	12	1660-1740	1700-1740	x1 AO18, x1 AO20, x1 AO22, x3 OS10 (x1 I L)	1700-1740
1184	6	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
1200	10	PW	6	1610-1680	1660-1680	x1 indeterminate, x1 AO5, x1 AO10, x1	1660-1680

Context	Phase	Trench	No	Date range of clay tobacco pipes	Date of the latest clay tobacco pipe	Clay tobacco pipes (makers and decoration)	Spot date
1235	2	PW TR B	4	1780-1830	1780-1830	AO15 x2 AO27 (? ?, W B)	1780-1830
1244	10	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
1258	10	PW	12			Stems	1580-1910
1285	10	PW	10	1680-1830	1780-1830	x1 AO22, x2 AO27 (W B, dragon)	1780-1830
1290	10	PW	21	1780-1830	1780-1830	x3 AO27 (W B, x1 rose and thistle)	1780-1830
1293	8	PW	4	1610-1640	1610-1640	x1 AO5	1610-1640
1306	10	PW	12	1680-1710	1730-1780	x1 OS22	1680-1710
1308	8	PW	7			Stems	1580-1800
1310	8	PW	21	1700-1770	1700-1770	x2 AO25, x1 OS10	1700-1740
1315	10	PW	3			Stems	1580-1910
1317	9	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
1321	8	PW	4			Stems	1580-1910
1323	10	PW	1	1820-1860	1820-1860	x1 AO28 (O O)	1820-1860
1324	10	PW	1			Stem	1580-1910
1343	7	PW	3	1660-1680	1660-1680	x1 AO18	1660-1680
1392	10	PW	1			Stem	1580-1910
1401	10	PW	1			Stem	1580-1910
1404	10	PW	2			Stems	1580-1910
1423	8	PW	62	1660-1740	1700-1740	x1 AO18, x1 AO20, x2 AO21,x5 AO22, x14 OS10 (x1 I B, x3 I L, x1 H P, x1 I ?P/B x5 E S)	1700-1740

Table 1. PBZ06: Distribution of clay tobacco pipes. PW: Paynes Wharf

Significance of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from sources on the site. The bowl types present on the site fit within the typology for London and local Deptford and Greenwich clay tobacco pipe makers are represented in the assemblage. There are a small number of non-local pipes and an imported Dutch bowl and the find spots for these follow that of others for a Thames side location. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site.

The presence of very early clay tobacco pipes is also of significance, especially those dating to between c. 1580-1610, as these are extremely rare finds from London archaeological sites. The presence of a sizable amount of clay tobacco pipes on the site dating to before c.1640 indicates that a degree of affluence can be attributed to their owners.

Bowl type	Date range	Phase								Total
		2	6	7	8	9	10	11		
AO2	1580-1610				3		1		4	
AO3	1580-1610					1			1	
AO4	1610-1640					1			1	
AO5	1610-1640		1		1		1		3	
AO6	1610-1640			1					1	
AO7	1610-1640		1						1	
AO9	1640-1660			3				2	5	
AO10	1640-1660			10	2	2	1	1	16	
AO11	1640-1670					1			1	
AO12	1640-1670			1					1	
AO13	1660-1680			8		2			10	
AO15	1660-1680			36	3	4	2		45	
AO18	1660-1680			22	2	12	1		37	
AO19	1680-1710					1			1	
AO20	1680-1710			9	2	3			14	

AO21	1680-1710				2	2			4
AO22	1680-1710			44	6	15	2		67
AO24?	1700-1740						1		1
AO25	1700-1770				5	4	3		12
OS10	1700-1740			3	25	1	4		33
OS12	1730-1780				4	1			5
OS22	1730-1780						1		1
OS23	1760-1800				1				1
AO27	1780-1830	2		1	2	87	25	1	118
AO28	1820-1860					20	37		57
AO29	1840-1880						3		3
AT1	1660-1680			1					1
NLOC				1			1		2
Total		2	2	139	56	157	81	4	446

Table 2. BPZ06. Quantification of the number of bowl types by phase

Potential

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as an aide to dating the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of pipes bowls merit illustration. Other local pipe assemblages have been recovered from The Stowage, site code SOA96 and Greenwich Magistrates Court, 9-10 Blackheath Road, Greenwich, site code: GHG00 and at the Seager's Distillery, Deptford Bridge, site code DEG00 (Jarrett 1999 and Divers 2004; Jarrett 2008) and allow for comparisons to be made with the tobacco pipes at BPZ06.

The assemblage from BPZ06, together with those groups from other Deptford sites are an invaluable insight into the local clay tobacco pipe industry.

The temporal distribution of the clay tobacco pipes may indicate different foci of activity on the site at different periods. The documentary evidence of the inhabitants, their professions and socio-economic status may complement the interpretation of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage.

Research aims

A number of research aims can be suggested as avenues of research for the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from BPZ06.

- How do the clay tobacco pipes relate to the documentary evidence for the land use of properties on the site?
- What is the significance of the late 16th and early 17th century clay tobacco pipes?
- How does the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from DEG00 compare to other local sites and what does that inform temporally on the local clay tobacco pipe industry?

Recommendations for further work

A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes from the site, relating them where possible to activities on the site and if there are correlations. Comparison of this assemblage should be made with material from other sites to determine how well the local clay tobacco pipe industry is represented. Approximately five bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

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APPENDIX 3

ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL

Kevin Hayward

Introduction & Aims

This assessment of the building material recovered or recorded from the medieval and post-medieval site at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Deptford (BPZ 06) TQ 3728 7808 combines the results from two separate phases of excavation⁵⁷. The building material from Borthwick Wharf (contexts 1-622) was recorded at excavation during February 2007 by Berni Sudds, with the remainder recorded by this specialist in October 2008. Payne's Wharf (contexts 700-1526) was recorded and rationalised both on-site and in-house by this specialist.

This very large assemblage of brick, stone, roofing and flooring tile (1607 examples; 1032kg) is dominated by material from the Phase 2 excavation (1308 examples; 901kg) at Payne's Wharf. Borthwick Wharf has yielded a much smaller quantity⁵⁸ of material (299 examples; 131kg).

Most of this building material has been recovered from a number of standing walls representing numerous buildings, wells and pits that locate within the Payne's and Borthwick Wharf areas. This report amalgamates the findings from both areas but will also consider their distribution separately where appropriate. A separate catalogue has been compiled for Borthwick (Borthwickcat) and for Payne's (Payne'scat).

The aims of this report are as follows:

- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the fabrics and forms of the brick, tile (floor and roof) assemblage retained and recorded from Payne's and Borthwick Wharf.
- The identification of the mortar fabric associated with the standing brickwork
- The identification of the geological character and (where possible) the geological source of the stone used within the cascade.
- In each section - identify any interesting or unusual pieces that warrant retention.
- The compilation of two catalogues (Borthwickbm) (Paynesbm) which accompany this assessment.
- Any recommendation for further analysis
- Distribution
- Conclusion which involves a brief summary by Period and by Site

Some of the specific objectives of the building material assessment include:

- Whether brick fabric and form agree with the date Phase 6 (1580-1650) assigned to Building 6 and the Well House/Spring House at Borthwick Wharf.
- Whether brick fabric and form agree with the date Phase 7 (1650-1700) assigned to the wall at Payne's Wharf [1405].
- Whether brick fabric and form agree with the date Phase 7 (1650-1700) assigned to the alterations to Building 1 at Payne's Wharf.
- Whether brick fabric and form agree with the dates Phase 8 (1700-1780) assigned to buildings 3 and 5 at Payne's Wharf and buildings 7 and 8 at Borthwick Wharf.

Methodology

Two bricks per context were recovered from *in-situ* walling. The building materials were then examined both on-site and in-house using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example

⁵⁷ The building material recorded from the evaluation during 2006 is briefly commented on (contexts [100] to [212]). It does not form part of the building material totals. The material was scanned and assessed between 2006 and 2008 by Berni Sudds and Kevin Hayward.

⁵⁸ However, much of this brick was not weighed as it was recorded in-situ. Nevertheless Borthwick Wharf was smaller and had a lower number of brick structures.

ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Where possible, comparison was then made with the Pre-Construct Archaeology Building Material reference collection in order to provide a match. All material was retained.

Brick Form and Fabric

Introduction

Starting with medieval bricks followed by post-medieval bricks and then kiln and engineering, an overview of the very large (459 examples; 625kg) whole brick assemblage at Payne's Wharf by fabric and form serves to quantify and describe the common types and highlight the presence of any unusual or interesting fabrics and forms that may provide valuable dating evidence in the phase summary.

Medieval Construction Bricks

3030; 3031

Very small quantities of broken up earthy brown (fabric 3030) (2003g) and white/cream (fabric 3031) (360g) medieval brick, turn up in Phase 5 and Phase 6 pits at both Payne's [1193] [1214] and Borthwick Wharf [474] [480] [487] [501]. Fabric 3031, which is manufactured between 1350 and 1450 is typically small (200mm long) and narrow (55mm wide). The dusty brown 3030 type is a slightly later fabric (1400-1650) but also narrow (48mm) but wide (111mm).

Transitional/ Early Post-Medieval Construction Bricks

3033; 3039; 3046; 3033nr3046 (all 1450-1700)

Red early post-medieval brick fabrics are very well represented throughout Payne's Wharf (279 examples- 292kg - 47% of all brick by weight) with a substantial quantity reused in Phase 8-11 structures. By far the most common type is the unfrogged fine red 3033 (1450-1700) (227 examples) - which is nearly always narrow 55-60mm thick and wide (110-115mm) with a sunken margin and uneven base. These occur from Phase 6 (1550-1650) onwards in the south-east pits at Payne's Wharf [918] [1144] [1178]. [1193] and from Phase 5 pits onwards (1480-1550) at Borthwick Wharf [501]. One example has a plinth or stepped shape [483].

The earliest brick structure at this site, the Phase 6 Well/Spring House [350] [359] and adjoining Building 6 [483] is made entirely of a second red brick type the coarser 3046. Again this has an early post-medieval date (1450-1700) and has large flint inclusions and may represent a single consignment of bricks for this structure as they are not particularly common in other/later parts of the site. The dimensions are comparable to 3033.

Finally, there is the more silty inclusion rich red brick fabric 3039 (1450-1700) which again appears in Phase 6 dumps onwards.

During Phase 7 these bricks are widely in use at Payne's Wharf sometimes alongside fabrics 3032 and 3032nr3033 (see below) as with the use of fabric 3033 in the Brick Well soakaway [1343]; [1344], the possible wharfage wall in the eastern area of Payne's [1405] alterations to Building 1 Part 1 [1243]; [1245]; [1248] and the use of fabric [3039] in alterations to Building 1 Part 2 [727].

Phase 8 (1700-1780) and 9 (1780-1830) marks an increase in the reuse of these brick fabrics into the many new structures at Payne's Wharf. This includes the brick-lined feature [912-914], Building 3 [759]; [763], Building 4 [973]; [1293], Building 7 [323] and Building 8 [308].

All the above materials are stock-moulded and unfrogged with the occasional exception of a wedge shaped mould

Later Post-Medieval Construction Bricks – Fabrics

<i>3032; 3034</i>	1650-1900
<i>3032 MOD</i>	1900+
<i>3032nr 3033</i>	1664-1725
<i>3033 V</i>	1850-1900
<i>3035</i>	1780-1940
<i>3036</i>	1600-1800

3047 1680-1900

An assessment of the later post-medieval brick assemblage (1600+) was made from a representative selection of retained stock and machine made post-medieval construction bricks.

The most common fabrics to be used at Payne's that date after 1660 are the purple, clinker rich post-great fire brick fabrics 3032 and 3034 (94 examples - 153kg – 25%). These are used as early as Phase 7 (1650-1700) in large quantities in the part 3 and 4 alterations to Building 1 [719] [965] [1243] and in the construction of a possible wharfage wall [1405]. The bricks from this phase are all unfrogged well made and usually wide (110mm) and thin (58mm). Present too from this period in the alterations to Building 1 [1182] [1243], and common throughout Payne's (36 examples-57kg-9.2% of all brick) are the transitional maroon fabrics 3032nr3033. The narrow date range assigned to these fabrics (1666-1725) provides additional evidence that they can be used to date Phase 7 (1650-1700) features at Payne's.

Dutch paving bricks (fabric 3036) 1600-1800 are used in a very small quantity – and mention only needs to be made of their presence in an early Phase 6 pit [1178].

The continued use of the post-Great Fire bricks into Phase 8 (1700-1780) is evident by their widespread use in new buildings at Borthwick Wharf (e.g. Building 8 [305] [310]) and Payne's Wharf (e.g. Building 4 [1340] [1342]) and brick-lined features [912-914] [916]. In each case the bricks are bonded using the typical friable 18th century lime mortar. Of particular note is introduction of post 1750 frogged bricks in the construction of Building 4 [1340]. Far more problematic, however, is the occurrence of machine unfrogged and frogged bricks in the fabric of Building 4 [1325] [1348]. These were only manufactured around 1850 and in this way are likely to have been intrusive.

Finally, the continued use and reuse of the intermediate fabric 3032nr3033 into these buildings is evident in Building 4 [1383] and Building 3 [763] [771].

In addition to the continued use and reuse of the above fabrics, the alteration and construction of new buildings and soakaways between Phases 9 to 11 (1780-1900) use a variety of new brick fabrics and forms including the yellow London stock 3035 (1780-1940) (10 examples 17kg), the reintroduction of the red 3033 (1800-1900) (12 examples 30kg) as well as the red paving brick 3047 (1680-1900) (4 examples 7.5kg). The use of stock-moulded frogged 3035 brick in the Phase 10 brick-lined pit [302] [316] ,dates this feature to between 1780 and 1900. Machine frogged bricks, on the other hand which were manufactured after 1850 are present only in Phase 11 late 19th century features such as the brick drain [764] and additions to the marine boiler works of John Penn and Sons [921] [926] [929].

Kiln and Engineering Bricks

Kiln (Firebrick) 3261 1800-1900
Engineering 3038 1850-1950

A small group of Victorian/post-modern high density industrial bricks, represented by stamped and unstamped white/pink kiln or firebricks as well as engineering bricks are present in Phases 9, (1780-1830) and 10 (1830-1870), the backfill of a brick-lined pit [314] at Borthwick Wharf, the final fill of a well [740] (1805-1820) and the Phase 10 fill in the demolition of Building 4 [1206] at Payne's Wharf. The kiln bricks are curved (voussoir) and one example has the makers stamp *Hickman & Co Stourbridge*. This West Midlands company was manufacturing kiln bricks during the 19th century (between 1830 and 1900). Some of these bricks may relate to the construction of John Penn & Sons Marine Boiler Works at Payne's wharf after 1860.

Roofing Tile

A very large assemblage (907 examples; 147kg) of pan, peg and ridge tile was recovered from Payne's Wharf. These are examined by fabric and form starting with ridge tile then peg tiles and finally pan tile.

Ridge/Curved Tile
2271; 2276

A small group (9 examples) of thin, highly convex roof tiles are present at Payne's wharf in a Phase 6 pits onwards [499]. They were used in a similar manner as a Roman imbrex tile but utilised during the medieval to early post-medieval period. The identification of a rare discarded black glazed curved tile in a Phase 10 demolition layer [700], probably dates from between 1250 and 1450 [700] and warranted retention.

Peg Tile

2271; 2276; 2586; 3090; 2276; 3204; *new silty fabric; shelly fabric*

Large quantities of dumped peg tile, dominated by the sandy fabrics 2271 and 2276 and the iron oxide fabrics 2586 and 3090 are present throughout Payne's Wharf in the post-medieval and early post-modern contexts.

Peg tile also provides the earliest dateable building material evidence at Payne's Wharf with the identification of fabrics 3090 (1200-1800) and 2271 (1180-1800) in the Phase 3 (1250-1300) ploughsoil [520] [1146]. Glazed peg tile (1250-1450) was identified in tiny quantities in a Phase 4 levelling layer [517] and a Phase 6 pit [1142].

A distinction needs to be made between the earlier and later peg-tile at Payne's particularly as both are found intermixed in the later post-medieval periods. Earlier peg-tile which is found from Phase 3 occupation levels onwards at Payne's Wharf has a coarser moulding sand, is usually thin (9-11mm) and has a wide variety of fabrics. As well as the common fabrics 2271; 2276; 2586 and 3090 there is a small quantity of a pale yellow fabric 3204 e.g. Phase 5 layer [1402] using a clay from the Kent region, a shelly fabric [1184] as well as a silty fabric [493] from Phase 6 pits. Finally, the surface on some of these peg tiles has a raised horizontal line.

Later peg-tiles (Phase 7 onwards) have a much finer moulding sand and are characterised either by the very common 2276 or 2586.

Pan Tile

2279; 3090

Large quantities of dumped pan tile are present throughout the site. They have been identified at Payne's Wharf from as early as the Phase 6 pit [1184; 1186]. Their date range (1630-1850) fits in with the phasing at Payne's Wharf.

Wall and Floor Tile

1977; 2318; 2324; 2497; 2850; 2894; 3063; 3086; *Delftware*

A very large and varied assemblage of floor and wall tile (43 examples; 43kg) was recovered from the excavation. Most of these are the common glazed and unglazed Flemish Tile fabrics (1450-1800) 1977; 2318; 2850; 3063 and warrant no further comment other than some of them have an unusual yellow glaze as with [440] and [442] from Phase 8.

Of the remaining floor tiles there are two with Penn Tile fabrics 2324; 2894 and patterning from a Phase 6 pit [493] as well as [1375]. The Penn Tile pattern is similar to the one described in Eames no. 2200. These were in common use between 1330 and 1390 and attest to (as with the moulded stone) a medieval building of some status nearby. Also present is an early Flemish fabric 2497 (1300-1550) reused in a Phase 7 pit [1062].

Finally, a small group of wall tiles are represented by the common mid 17th-late 18th century delftware forms and tin glazed forms.

Daub

3102

Tiny quantities of daub are present in the Phase 3 stakehole [1180]; and a Phase 6 pit [1193] attest to the presence of a medieval (or earlier) wattle and daub structure.

Stone

A sizeable group of worked and unworked stone (69 examples; 206.5kg) was recovered from Payne's and Borthwick Wharf.

Fabrics: 3105; 3107; 3109; 3110; 3117; 3119; 3120; 3126

Kentish ragstone 3105, Lower Greensand, Lower Cretaceous, Maidstone Region, Kent [481] [529] [720] [1388] and recorded in Phase 7 wall [1405]	122.2kg
Hassock stone 3106 Lower Greensand, Lower Cretaceous, Maidstone Region, Kent [343]	10.9kg
Reigate stone 3107 Upper Greensand, Lower Cretaceous, Mertsam-Reigate area Surrey [+] [340] [913] [914]	20.1kg
Purbeck limestone (Spangle beds) 3126 - Portlandian (Upper Jurassic) [311]	0.3kg
Portland Whit Bed - Portlandian (Upper Jurassic) 3110 [820]	1.8kg
Carrara marble - Italy local 3114PM [340] [1306]	27.5kg
Chalk - Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk) London Basin 3116 recorded in Phase 4 Buildings 1 and 2 "Dovecote"	
Flint - Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk) London Basin 3117 recorded in Phase 7 wall [1405].	
York stone, Upper Carboniferous - South Yorkshire 3120 [820]	2.5kg
Purbeck marble 3112PM - Portlandian (Upper Jurassic) [1182] [1388] [1485]	13kg
Kimmeridge shale 3113 - Kimmeridgian (Upper Jurassic) Dorset [346] [774] [1109]	1.3kg
North Wales slate 3115 - Palaeozoic (Cambrian-Ordovician) North Wales [774] [820]	0.8kg
Ironstone 3120 - Possibly carrstone (iron rich Tertiary sandstone) London Basin [1370]	0.5kg

Thirteen rock types were identified for use within the medieval and post-medieval structures at Payne's Wharf. The use of local chalk in the Phase 4 (Buildings 1 and 2) represents the earliest use of stone at the site. Other local common medieval/post-medieval walling materials in London (flint; Kentish ragstone; Hassock stone) also turn up at Payne's Wharf e.g. [1405]. This embankment site would have been within easy access of boatloads of stone brought down the Medway and then the Thames.

A sizeable assemblage of Reigate stone ashlar was used in Phase 8 features e.g. Building 7 [340] from Borthwick Wharf and the brick lined feature [913; 914] at Payne's. However, it is likely that this stone derives from an earlier feature – this is because it turns up reused in a Phase 6 reclamation dump [918]. Reigate stone is a medieval material and was quarried in the main between 1065 and 1530s for use as ashlar and window tracery in a variety of stone buildings at London. Candidates include Phase 4 Building 1 and 2, the nearby St Nicholas Church or even Sayes Court.

Unusual too is the presence of some nicely moulded, weathered Purbeck marble found dumped in a Phase 8 pit [1388] in the eastern part of Payne's Wharf. Once again, this is a typical medieval stone-type. The quality of carving and choice of material means that this example could not have come from the buildings described from the Phase 4 dovecote or Phase 6 brick structures – rather it would have belonged inside (as Purbeck marble deteriorates rapidly in external use) possibly in a church e.g. St Nicholas.

A variety of materials have been used as paving in the buildings at Payne's Wharf including Carrara marble; Portland whit bed; Spangle beds; York stone most found in the Phase 10 cesspit [820]. However, the choice of materials is consistent in date with the 18th-19th century buildings (Phase 8 and 9) and would not have belonged to any earlier structure.

Phase Summary

Finally, how does the form and the fabric of the loose and standing building material assemblage, (brick; tile; mortar and stone) at Payne's Wharf relate to the different construction phases (based on the archaeological and documentary evidence)?

Phases 1-2

No building material present.

Phase 3 (1250-1300)

Scattered over the Phase 3 ploughsoil at Payne's Wharf [520] [1146] are tiny quantities of broken medieval peg-tile. The fabrics 2271 1180-1800 and 3090 1200-1800 are consistent with the medieval date assigned to this phase. A solitary example of daub [1180] attests to a pre-existing wattle and daub construction nearby.

Phase 4 (1300-1450)

Other than the construction of Buildings 1 (the dovecote) and 2 using chalk and Kentish ragstone blocks, very little building material has been recorded from this later medieval phase. Chalk and ragstone are common medieval materials, though it is possible that the white and earthy brown medieval brick identified in Phases 5 and 6 pits and reclamation deposits may have also belonged to these structures. Other than the small quantities of medieval glazed peg-tile in the dumped areas [517] at Payne's the only other significant feature with building material is a possible tile hearth [1270]. A sizeable quantity of the medieval peg-tile fabric 2586 has been identified and many of these tiles are comparable to the tile fabrics used in much larger kilns from this period e.g. site code LDK 01 Kingston.

Phase 5 (1480-1550)

The pits and levelling dumps that characterise this phase are represented by a small assemblage of reused medieval and early post-medieval peg and ridge tile and brick. The fill of pit [502], for example, contains some reused earthy brown medieval brick (fabric 3030) (1400-1660) and a peg-tile fabric 3090 typical of Phases 3 and 4. The levelling layer [1002] has a small Flemish tile fabric 2850 (1450-1800).

Phase 6 (1550-1650)

An increase in activity as depicted in Evelyn's map of 1623 is mirrored by a substantial increase in building material both in the reclamation deposits and the construction of Building 6 and associated well-house. This phase is marked by the introduction of red Tudor bricks fabrics 3033; 3039; 3046 (1450-1700), especially in their use in the Tudor archway [350] of the well-house and Building 6 including a decorative plinth brick [483]. The reclamation dumps and associated pits have an interesting mixture of older white medieval bricks fabric 3030 [474; 480; 487]; reused Reigate stone and Kentish ragstone ashlar [529] [918]; Penn Tile [1184]; splash glazed medieval tile [1142] and silty peg tiles which must have come from a Phase 3 to 5 structure possibly the 'Dovecote' or the manor house (Sayes court) or an ecclesiastical building such as the nearby St Nicholas Church. These are intermixed with a substantial quantity of red Tudor bricks of a similar form and fabric as the well-house and Building 6.

Phase 7 (1650-1700)

The development of Payne's Wharf following the departure of the East India Company is marked by the continued use of red Tudor bricks 3033; 3039; 3046 in the reclamation dumps, square brick-lined feature [956] and part 1 and 2 alterations/conversions of Building 1 to housing. However, for the first time narrow post-great fire clinker bricks 3032; 3024 and 3032nr 3033 are used to a small scale in the Phase 3 [876] alterations but more especially in the Phase 4 walling alterations [904] and the possible wharf wall [1405]. Given that these bricks were manufactured from the mid 17th century onwards this proves that these changes could only have occurred after 1660.

Post-Great Fire bricks however, are not found along the Borthwick Wharf end of the frontage. Here the demolition of the Phase 6 Building 6 and well-house released a large quantity of red Tudor bricks that were identified in the demolition of these structures [607] as well as the pits that adjoin these structures [531], including the same type of plinth brick as found in Building 6 [483].

One further difference between Phases 6 and 7 is the introduction of pan tile roofing. These were manufactured after 1630, so it is not surprising that they turn up in the later seventeenth levels at Payne's Wharf.

Phase 8 (1700-1780)

The construction of 5 new (mainly residential) buildings (Buildings 3-5 & Buildings 7-8) is marked by the widespread reuse of red bricks from Phases 6 and 7 as well as the intermediate fabric 3032nr3033. The reuse of a voussoir brick of the type used in Phase 6 archway in Building 7 [328] is one such example. Fresh and reused post-Great Fire stock bricks (fabrics 3032; 3034) (1650-1850) are also used in the construction of Building 3, Building 4 and Building 8. The identification of machine

frogged 3032 (post 1850) bricks in the flooring [1340] and elsewhere [1346] [1348] in Building 4 can be explained away by a modern intrusion. Finally, the walling of Building 7 [340] contains White Carrara Marble paving slab and may have a decorative function.

The brick-lined pit [958] may have functioned as a hearth this is because there are large quantities of Reigate stone (also termed hearth stone). Once again this involves the reuse of red and post-Great Fire bricks.

Phase 9 (1780-1830)

The alterations of Buildings 3-5; 7-8 and brick-lined pits included the reuse of red and post-Great Fire bricks as well as the addition of stock moulded frogged bricks as with the alteration to Building 8 [344]. Deep frogged stock bricks were manufactured between 1750 and 1850 which fits neatly in with this phase. As well as this machine made 3032 and 3033 bricks were added to the alterations of Building 3 [713] and [788]. Machine made engineering bricks and kiln bricks were also used in the construction of the soakaway [739] [740]. As machine bricks were manufactured after 1850 these alterations fall just outside the date ranges for this phase.

Phase 10 (1830-1870)

As the construction of a new set of properties during this phase lie away from the excavated area, there is a limited amount that can be said from the building material recovered from Phase 10. The cesspit [820; 821] and demolition debris of Buildings 3-5 contain large amounts of machined brick including kiln brick in the demolition of Building 4 [1306] and typical 19th century paving materials such as Yorkstone [820].

Phase 11 (1870-1900)

The penultimate phase is characterised by the additions to the brickwork of the marine boiler works constructed for John Penn and Sons [921] [927] [929] [931] including machine frogged 3032. The brick drain [764] is constructed with machine frogged yellow stock bricks which date it to between 1850-1940.

Phase 12 (20th Century)

Only the recording of drain pipes was made as part of the improved 20th century drainage system.

Distribution

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
300	Pan Tile	3	1630	1850	1630	1850
302	Brick stock and machine	4	1750	1900	1750	1900
304	Brick	1	1750	1900	1750	1900
305	Brick	2	1450	1750	1666	1750
307	Peg Pan Tile Brick	4	1450	1900	1480	1900
308	Brick	2	1450	1725	1666	1725
309	Brick, Peg and Pan Tile	10	1180	1850	1630	1850
310	Brick	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
311	Brick, Pan, Peg Tile and Stone	13	50	1900	1850	1900
314	Kiln Brick	2	1830	1950	1850	1950
316	Brick and Cement	3	1750	1900	1850	1900
318	Delftware	1	1718	1725	1718	1725
322	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
323	Brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700
328	Brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700
331	Peg, Pan, Floor Tile, Stone & Brick	32	1180	1900	1750	1900
332	Peg and Floor Tile	2	1450	1800	1450	1800
336	Paving and Construction Brick	3	1450	1900	1680	1900
338	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
340	Brick, Stone, Peg Tile	8	1055	1900	1750	1900
343	Brick, Stone, Peg Tile	8	50	1900	1480	1900
344	Brick And Peg Tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900
346	Brick and Stone	2	60	1900	60	1900
350	Brick and Peg Tile	5	1450	1900	1480	1900
355	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
356	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
357	Brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700
359	Mortar	1	1600	1800	1600	1800
361	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
362	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
363	Brick, Peg and Floor Tile	6	1180	1900	1480	1900
371	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
372	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
373	Peg Tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900
375	Curved Tile and Brick	3	1480	1725	1664	1725
376	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
377	Brick and Peg Tile	4	1180	190	1480	1900
380	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
382	Brick and Peg Tile	3	1180	1900	1666	1900
385	Brick and Peg Tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800
386	Peg Tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800
388	Brick, Mortar and Pan Tile	3	1450	1850	1630	1850
393	Daub	2	1500BC	1666	1500BC	1666
400	Brick	3	1450	1725	1666	1725
410	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
429	Brick and Peg Tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900
433	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
434	Peg, Pan and Floor Tile	4	1200	1850	1630	1850
440	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
442	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
451	Peg and Pan Tile	10	1180	1850	1630	1850
456	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
459	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
461	Peg Tile	2	1180	1700	1180	1700
472	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
474	Brick and Peg Tile	9	1180	1700	1450	1700
476	Brick and Peg Tile	2	1200	1700	1200	1700
480	Brick and Peg Tile	4	1200	1800	1200	1800
481	Stone	1	50	1666	50	1666
483	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
485	Peg Tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800
486	Peg Tile	1	1200	1800	1200	1800
487	Brick and Peg Tile	6	1180	1800	1180	1800
491	Peg Tile	1	1200	1800	1200	1800
493	Peg and Floor Tile	3	1300	1800	1450	1800
494	Peg Tile	2	1180	1700	1180	1700
499	Brick and Peg and Curved Tile	5	1180	1700	1450	1700

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
501	Brick, Peg and Floor Tile	8	1180	1850	1450	1850
503	Brick and Peg Tile	3	1450	1900	1480	1900
506	Peg Tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900
511	Floor Tile	3	1450	1800	1450	1800
517	Peg Tile	3	1180	1600	1200	1600
520	Peg Tile	3	1200	1800	1200	1800
529	Peg Tile, Brick, Floor Tile and Stone	17	50	1800	1450	1800
531	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
535	Pan Tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850
539	Brick and Peg Tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900
556	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
557	Peg Tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900
570	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
573	Peg Tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800
574	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
586	Peg Tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900
587	Peg Tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900
603	Mortar	1	1600	1800	1600	1800
605	Brick and Peg Tile	2	1480	1725	1666	1725
607	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
613	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
614	Peg Tile and Brick	4	1450	1900	1480	1900
618	Peg Tile	1	1200	1800	1200	1800
700	Peg, Pan, Curve Tile and Brick	9	1200	1850	1666	1850
701	Peg, Pan, Tinglaze, Floor Tile	7	1450	1850	1630	1850
703	Brick and Pan Tile	2	1630	1850	1630	1850
704	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
706	Brick	2	1750	1900	1850	1900
709	Brick, Peg and Floor Tile	12	1450	1800	1450	1800
711	Peg and Pan Tile	5	1180	1850	1630	1850
712	Brick and Peg Tile	7	1450	1850	1666	1850
713	Brick	2	1450	1900	1850	1900
714	Brick, Peg and Pan Tile	21	1200	1900	1850	1900
719	Brick and Peg Tile	11	1480	1900	1666	1900
720	Brick and Stone	4	50	1725	1666	1725
722	Machined Brick	2	1850	1900	1850	1900
727	Brick	7	1450	1700	1450	1700
729	Brick, Peg and Pan Tile	11	1450	1900	1480	1900
732	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
733	Brick Machine and Stock Brick	2	1450	1950	1850	1950
735	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
737	Peg Tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800
739	Peg Tile, Brick	9	1180	1900	1480	1900
740	Kiln, Engineering, Construction Brick Peg and Delft Tile	17	1450	1900	1850	1900
741	Peg Tile	5	1180	1800	1180	1800
744	Peg Tile and Brick	6	1180	1900	1850	1900
745	Pan tile	11	1630	1850	1630	1850

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
747	Brick some machined	4	1450	1900	1850	1900
748	Brick some machined	2	1450	1900	1850	1900
756	Pan Tile	4	1630	1850	1630	1850
758	Machined brick	2	1850	1940	1850	1940
759	Brick	5	1450	1700	1450	1700
760	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
763	Brick and Peg Tile	7	1450	1900	1480	1900
764	Machined Brick	1	1850	1940	1850	1940
767	Peg, pan floor tile, modern drain, brick	37	1180	1900	1850	1900
771	Brick	1	1664	1725	1664	1725
772	Brick	7	1450	1750	1666	1750
773	Brick	1	1666	1750	1666	1750
774	Brick, Stone, Curved, Pan, Floor and Peg Tile	57	50	1800	1450	1700
795	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
805	Brick	10	1450	1700	1450	1700
813	Peg, Pan Tile and Stone	38	1180	1850	1630	1850
816	Brick	11	1450	1800	1666	1800
818	Brick	6	1450	1850	1666	1850
819	Brick	2	1664	1850	1666	1850
820	Brick, Peg, Pan Tile, Stone, Concrete	43	1480	1950	1850	1950
821	Brick	4	1450	1850	1666	1850
825	Pan, Peg Tile	7	1480	1900	1480	1900
826	Brick	1	1850	1900	1850	1900
828	Floor Peg, Pan Tile and Mortar	7	1480	1900	1480	1900
833	Machine Brick, Mortar	12	1664	1900	1850	1900
836	Brick	2	1680	1900	1680	1900
838	Peg and Pan Tile	5	1480	1900	1480	1900
842	Brick	4	1450	1700	1450	1700
844	Peg and Pan Tile	5	1480	1900	1480	1900
859	Stock and Machined Brick and Peg Tile	12	1180	1900	1850	1900
862	Brick and Mortar	5	1450	1725	1664	1725
869	Floor Tile and Mortar	2	1450	1800	1450	1800
872	Brick	2	1450	1750	1666	1750
875	Peg Tile	6	1480	1900	1480	1900
876	Brick And Peg Tile	19	1450	1700	1666	1700
877	Paving, Construction and Pan Tile	26	1450	1850	1630	1850
881	Brick, Mortar	4	1450	1900	1680	1900
885	Brick, Mortar	8	1450	1900	1850	1900
888	Brick	1	1666	1850	1665	1850
890	Peg, Curved Tile and Brick	5	1180	1900	1480	1900
893	Peg Tile and Brick	8	1200	1800	1480	1800
904	Peg Tile	2	1480	1700	1480	1700
908	Brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700
912	Brick	3	1666	1850	1666	1850
913	Brick and Stone	8	1055	1850	1666	1850

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
914	Brick and Stone	3	1055	1850	1666	1850
916	Brick	2	1450	1850	1666	1850
918	Stone and Brick	2	1055	1700	1450	1700
921	Brick	1	1750	1850	1750	1850
926	Brick	2	1450	1850	1666	1850
927	Brick	1	1664	1725	1664	1725
929	Brick, Mortar and Drain	4	1666	1900	1850	1900
930	Pan Tile	3	1630	1850	1630	1850
931	Brick	3	1666	1850	1750	1850
941	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
948	Peg Tile	8	1180	1900	1480	1900
951	Brick	5	1450	1940	1850	1940
952	Brick	2	1666	1850	1666	1850
955	Pan Tile	3	1630	1850	1630	1850
956	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
964	Peg Tile and Brick	24	1450	1900	1480	1900
965	Brick and Peg Tile	28	1450	1850	1666	1850
966	Peg and Pan Tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900
972	Peg, Pan Tile and Brick	3	1450	1900	1480	1900
973	Brick	2	1450	1725	1666	1725
1001	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
1002	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
1008	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
1013	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
1024	Peg, Pan Tile and Brick	6	1450	1900	1480	1900
1044	Peg Tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900
1046	Floor, Ridge and Peg Tile	4	1180	1800	1450	1800
1048	Brick and Peg Tile	4	1350	1900	1480	1900
1056	Peg Tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800
1060	Pan and Peg Tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900
1062	Peg and Floor Tile	8	1300	1700	1480	1700
1065	Peg Tile	6	1480	1900	1480	1900
1066	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
1072	Peg Tile	3	1200	1800	1200	1800
1080	Brick and Peg Tile	3	1450	1700	1666	1700
1084	Peg Tile	5	1480	1700	1480	1700
1088	Brick	4	1450	1700	1450	1700
1091	Peg, Ridge Tile	28	1180	1800	1480	1800
1102	Peg, Ridge Tile	21	1180	1800	1480	1800
1104	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
1106	Peg Tile	9	1180	1700	1480	1700
1107	Peg Tile	7	1480	1800	1480	1800
1109	Stone, Pan and Peg Tile	16	50	1900	1480	1900
1111	Peg Tile	1	1200	1800	1200	1800
1112	Peg Tile	6	1480	1900	1480	1900
1120	Peg and Pan Tile	9	1480	1850	1630	1850
1132	Brick and Peg Tile	4	1200	1800	1480	1800
1134	Brick and Peg Tile	8	1180	1850	1666	1850

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
1135	Peg Tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900
1142	Peg Tile	1	1180	1450	1180	1450
1144	Brick and Peg Tile	13	1180	1800	1180	1800
1146	Peg Tile	3	1480	1700	1480	1700
1148	Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
1164	Brick	1	1850	1900	1850	1900
1178	Brick and Peg Tile	13	1180	1800	1600	1800
1180	Daub	2	1500BC	1666	1500BC	1666
1182	Stone and Brick	5	1055	1725	1666	1725
1184	Peg And Pan Tile	10	1180	1850	1630	1850
1186	Peg and Pan Tile	10	1180	1850	1630	1850
1193	Peg, Daub and Brick	25	1500BC	1850	1630	1850
1199	Peg Tile	6	1480	1700	1480	1700
1205	Floor and Peg Tile	6	1450	1900	1480	1900
1214	Brick and Peg Tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800
1243	Brick	9	1450	1850	1666	1850
1245	Peg Tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900
1248	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
1255	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
1258	Peg Tile	9	1180	1800	1200	1800
1270	Peg Tile	12	1180	1800	1180	1800
1285	Peg and Pan Tile	5	1200	1850	1630	1850
1290	Brick, Drain, Peg Tile	4	1450	1900	1850	1900
1293	Brick and Ridge Tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800
1297	Brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
1306	Floor, Peg and Pan Tile, Kiln Brick, Stone	25	1180	1900	1830	1900
1308	Floor, Peg and Pan Tile and Brick	6	1450	1850	1630	1850
1310	Peg Tile and Brick	3	1480	1900	1480	1900
1315	Peg Tile	3	1180	1900	1480	1900
1316	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
1317	Floor Tile	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
1321	Drain Peg and Pan Tile	1	1480	1900	1800	1900
1323	Delft, Peg, Plaster, Brick, Stone	12	1180	1850	1630	1850
1325	Machine Brick	2	1850	1900	1850	1900
1337	Machine Brick	2	1850	1900	1850	1900
1340	Brick	2	1450	1750	1666	1750
1342	Brick	2	1450	1750	1666	1750
1343	Pan, Peg, Paving and Construction Brick	31	1180	1900	1480	1900
1344	Brick	6	1666	1750	1666	1750
1346	Brick	4	1450	1725	1664	1725
1347	Peg Tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900
1348	Brick	2	1666	1850	1750	1850
1349	Brick	2	1450	1850	1450	1850
1354	Floor Tile	3	1450	1800	1450	1800
1356	Peg Tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900

Context	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
1370	Brick, Stone, Peg and Pan Tile	12	1480	1900	1480	1900
1373	Peg and Pan Tile	5	1480	1900	1480	1900
1375	Floor and Peg Tile	5	1180	1900	1480	190
1376	Floor Tile	3	1450	1800	1450	1800
1383	Brick and Peg Tile	7	1450	1850	1666	1850
1388	Brick and Stone	7	50	1700	1450	1700
1389	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
1392	Brick and Peg Tile	4	1450	1900	1480	1900
1394	Brick and Pan Tile	9	1450	1850	1630	1850
1397	Pan Tile	2	1630	1850	1630	1850
1399	Peg Tile	2	1200	1800	1200	1800
1401	Peg Tile	7	1200	1800	1480	1800
1402	Peg Tile	3	1200	1800	1200	1800
1405	Brick	2	1450	1750	1666	1750
1409	Peg and Floor Tile	24	1180	1900	1480	1900
1417	Peg Tile, Brick	17	1450	1750	1666	1750
1422	Machined Brick	1	1850	1900	1850	1900
1423	Peg and Pan Tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900
1425	Peg Tile	16	1180	1900	1480	1900
1443	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
1479	Peg Tile	6	1180	1700	1180	1700
1485	Stone and Peg Tile	3	1055	1700	1480	1700

Rationalisation

Of the 25 crates (c100 shoe boxes) and 14 shoe boxes retained from excavation at Payne's Wharf there now 14 shoe boxes of building material that have been kept. This represents a reduction of 88% of the assemblage.

Recommendation

- Follow up visit to Ian Betts and LAARC Reference Collection to identify the silty and shelly peg tile fabrics and to identify the Penn Tile pattern.
- Add examples of the medieval and post-medieval bricks to the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Building Materials collection.

APPENDIX 4

ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE

Philip L. Armitage

INTRODUCTION

Numbers of bone elements/fragments (NISP) and species represented

A total of 34 boxes containing 2612 hand-collected animal bone elements/fragments were submitted for assessment. Employing standard zooarchaeological methodological procedures, 2256 specimens (86.4% of the total) were identified to taxa; representing 10 mammalian species, 10 bird species and 4 fish species. No amphibian bones were present in the hand-collected material (cf. sieved samples below). Summary counts of the Payne's Wharf animal bones (NISP) from each species in the hand-collected material are recorded in Table 1, and the unidentified/indeterminate bone fragments in Table 2.

In addition to the hand-collected material there were groups of bones recovered from sieving environmental samples. For the purposes of the assessment these samples were only partly processed/scanned for readily identifiable specimens. In this manner, nine extra species (2 mammal, 1 bird, 5 fish & 1 amphibian) were identified (Table 3).

Identification of the pelican skull

Although recovered in several pieces, it proved possible in the Payne's Wharf pelican skull to obtain a breadth measurement of the premaxilla just anterior to the nasal cavities (measurement KS according to the system of Lorch: 1992, 32-33). Comparison of the KS value in the Payne's Wharf specimen (21.5 mm) with data on white pelicans documented by Lorch (Ibid, 34-35) indicated the archaeological pelican was not of any of these species. Its KS value however fell within the range of two specimens of brown pelican *Pelicanus occidentalis* from Florida (U.S.A.) in the author's modern comparative collections (see Table 4, below). In overall cranial size there was also a favourable match. Supporting anatomical evidence indicating that the Payne's Wharf skull was an American brown pelican was provided by the shapes of the dorsal and ventral crests of the os palate, which again matched closely these structures in the modern brown pelican skulls.

Preservation & taphonomy

Overall the preservation/condition of the bone throughout the site is assessed as good with a relatively low frequency (3.1% of the total hand-collected specimens) exhibiting the effects of weathering and/or leaching/erosion. However, it should be noted that one particular context [767] accounted for 22% of such modified bones from the site; in addition this same context yielded 10 rat gnawed bones (17% of the total NISP from the context).

As is commonly encountered with animal bones recovered from post-medieval London deposits, there were specimens exhibiting green staining, possibly resulting from accidental contact with or proximity to copper alloy objects, or through contact with a liquid containing dissolved copper poured or accidentally spilled into the ground (see Armitage 1984, 136-137 for account of similar staining of bones at Aldgate, City of London). Context [714] at Payne's Wharf had a 'concentration' of 22 of these green stained bones and also 7 bones with attached iron concretions. From the entire site there were only 10 burnt bones (0.4% of the total NISP) and the incidence of dog gnawed bone was likewise relatively low (0.8% of the total). A single specimen (domestic fowl humerus from [920]) exhibited evidence of having been chewed by a cat.

Table 1: Numbers of identified bone elements/fragments (NISP)

Hand-collected specimens.

Mammals:

horse <i>Equus caballus</i> (domestic)	1
cattle <i>Bos</i> (domestic)	1051
sheep <i>Ovis</i> (domestic)	816
pig <i>Sus</i> (domestic)	147
dog <i>Canis</i> (domestic)	30
cat <i>Felis</i> (domestic)	57
rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	29
brown hare <i>Lepus cf. capensis</i>	3
rat <i>Rattus sp.</i>	2
walrus <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	7

BIRDS:

domestic goose <i>Anser anser</i> (domestic)	15
domestic fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic)	46
mallard/domestic duck <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> /domestic	14
turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (domestic)	1
rock dove <i>Columba livia</i>	2
pigeon <i>Columbia sp.</i>	1
carrion crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	1
magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	1
<i>Corvidae</i> crow family	2
brown pelican <i>Pelicanus occidentalis</i>	2

FISH:

cod <i>Gadus morhua</i>	16
Gadoid (codfishes) <i>Gadidae</i>	1
plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	7
perch <i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	4

Table 2: Hand-collected material. Unidentified animal bone fragments.

Mammal bone fragments (many cattle-sized)	127
“Scrappy” mammal bone fragments	220
Indeterminate fish bones	6

Table 3: Mammal, bird & amphibian species represented in the sieved samples.

house mouse *Mus musculus*

common shrew *Sorex araneus*

WILD BIRD SPECIES:

bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

FISH:

plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*

flatfish cf. flounder *Pleuronectes flesus*

herring *Clupea harengus*

mackerel *Scomber scombrus*

thornback ray (or roker) *Raja clavatus*

freshwater eel *Anguilla anguilla*

AMPHIBIAN:

Common frog *Rana temporaria*

Table 4: Metrical comparison of pelican skulls.

Measurement ZS = least breadth of the premaxilla (anterior of the nasal cavities) after the method of Lorch 1992.

All ZS measurements are given in mm.

Specimen/species	sex	min.	max.	mean	N
<u>Post-medieval</u>					
Payne's Wharf (context [714])	unknown		21.5		1
<u>Modern comparative specimens</u>					
Brown pelican (Florida)					
<i>Pelicanus occidentalis</i>	unknown	19.9	21.8		2
Eastern white pelican					
<i>P. onocratalus</i>	male	29.8	36.5	32.1	8
	female	30.0	35.2	32.8	17
Dalmatian pelican					
<i>P. crispus</i>	male	27.8	32.5	30.3	8
	female	27.1	32.2	30.2	5
Pink-backed pelican					
<i>P. rufescens</i>	male	25.0	28.8	26.8	8
	Female	23.3	25.5	24.5	6

Data sources: BPZ06 and brown pelican specimens Armitage, all others Lorch 1992, 34-35.

PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION & DISCUSSION

Domestic kitchen/table food waste formed the bulk of the Payne's Wharf animal bone assemblage examined, which has indicated the local inhabitants enjoyed a varied diet that included in addition to the meat staples (beef, mutton & pork) the flesh of geese, chickens, ducks and pigeons, the occasional turkey, hare & rabbit, as well as both marine and freshwater fish. There is evidence for the eating of veal, lambs and sucking piglets.

Some of the local inhabitants may have been carrying out backyard poultry farming to supply their households with fresh eggs/chickens.

Applying the classification system proposed by Ervynck et al (2003, 429) the overall food consumption level may be considered to have been beyond subsistence & solid sufficiency (Levels 1 & 2) and approaching affluence (Level 3), but not luxury/high status (Level 4).

A comfortable lifestyle is also suggested by the presence of skeletal remains of at least two small dogs comparable in size to the King Charles spaniel, which clearly had been kept as household pets (perhaps ladies companions/lapdogs) rather than as working animals.

Unlike the two dogs mentioned above, the cats at the site probably had been kept as "working animals", whose role would have been to help eradicate/control rodent pests (rats & mice). Although the actual skeletal remains of rats were limited to two bone elements (one of which compares favourably with the Brown (also known as the Norway) rat), there was ample indication throughout the site of the activity/scavenging by these unwelcome rodent vermin – in the form of rat-gnawed food bones. Other visiting scavengers included carrion crows and magpies.

Special mention should be made of the presence of the skull and associated mandible of a brown pelican. It is extremely unlikely to have been a food item; but perhaps represents the remains of a preserved head brought back as a curio during a voyage to the Americas (?). Brown pelican is a permanent avian resident of the coastal marine habitat from central North America southward to northern South America.

The explanation for the presence of walrus bones (identified by Leif Jonsson, Gothenburg Museum of Natural History, pers.comm.) is still unresolved and merits further study. Walrus has a circumpolar distribution in the Arctic. Although walruses have been hunted for their meat it seems highly improbable that the bones from Payne's Wharf represent food debris – as with the pelican remains perhaps these bones derive from a curio brought back by a mariner (?).

EVALUATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE ANIMAL BONE ASSEMBLAGE

The Payne's Wharf bone assemblage offers potential insight into the diet and economy of the local inhabitants in the post-medieval period. Preservation of the bone is good throughout much of the site and more in-depth study of the bone material from securely stratified/dated deposits would provide detailed information regarding the variety and quality of meat, poultry and fish consumed, coupled with the potential to contribute to our further understanding of the significant livestock improvements taking place at this period. Examination of sawn and chopped food bones will enable reconstruction of retail butchering techniques/patterns, which were undergoing changes at this period. The smaller mammalian species, wild birds, and amphibians represented in the collected sieved samples would provide an indication of the local environment.

Inter-site comparison with other post-medieval sites excavated previously in London would prove instructive, especially with those where the food bones represents refuse from lower status households, as for example at Aldgate, City of London (Armitage 1984). Other documented animal bone assemblages from post-medieval sites worthy of comparison would be those from the nearby Greenwich Reach Development (SOA96) studied by Bendrey (2000) & Armitage (2000), and across the river at 43 – 53 Narrow Street, London E14, analysed by Armitage (2002).

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ADDENDUM

Not included in the assessment report above is a handle fashioned from elephant ivory, with a metal (iron) tang from Context [767]. This object is very eroded/weathered.

APPENDIX 5

ASSESSMENT OF THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

Mårit Gaimster

Nearly 300 metal and organic objects were retrieved from the excavations; in addition there are several hundred identifiable iron nails. These finds are listed in Table 1. The finds will be discussed by phase, focusing on significant objects and characteristic features of the material.

Phases 3–4: medieval (c.1250–1450)

Very few finds were retrieved from medieval contexts; they include a worn 14th-century silver penny (sf 137), a large copper-alloy stud (sf 53) and a copper-alloy clapper bell (sf 32). In addition, there is an unstratified short-cross penny of the early 13th century (sf 140) and a possible residual bone disc with central perforation from Phase 6 (sf 29). Medieval contexts also yielded some iron nails.

Phase 5: late 15th to early 16th century (c.1480–1550)

Besides iron nails, the only identifiable finds from Phase 5 are an incomplete iron horseshoe from context [1102] and a near-complete copper-alloy headdress pin (sf 55)

Phase 6: late 16th to early 17th centuries (c.1550–1650)

With the establishing on the site of the Royal Naval Dockyard in the 16th century, and the presence of the East India Company in the first half of the 17th, surprisingly few finds from Phase 6 can be related to ships and shipbuilding. There are, however, two complete iron clench bolts from context [112]; other iron fittings may be identified among the ironwork yet to be x-rayed.

Notable among the 16th- and early 17th-century finds from site, however, are the numerous copper-alloy jetons, counters employed in calculating and accountancy. Six were retrieved, with three unstratified (sf 139; 144; 146) and a further three residual in Phase 7 (sf 38; 120; 123). One of these (sf 38) carries the date 1558; it was found together with a copper-alloy buckle of a type common in the 16th and 17th centuries (sf 39). Three coins from this phase were also recovered; an unstratified silver shilling of Elizabeth I (sf 139); a Charles I rose farthing (sf 203), residual in Phase 7; and a Spanish copper-alloy coin, residual in Phase 10 (sf 143); a further probable farthing (sf 36) will need cleaning for identification. There is also a near-complete copper-alloy book clasp (sf 58).

Two incomplete iron knife or tool blades were retrieved from this phase (sf 173; 174). A one-piece iron knife with baluster-shaped finial (sf 180), residual in Phase 7, is of a well-known 16th-century type; the function of these knives may have been as *momento mori* gifts (Brown 2001, 75 cat. no. 29).

Interesting is the possible copper-alloy bridle boss (sf 35) with traces of black coating, a characteristic decorative feature of metalwork from the mid-15th to mid-17th centuries (Whitehead 2003, 8). Other finds of interest, indicating the presence of buildings and activities located on Deptford Strand at this time, are the pieces of lead window came (sf 34). There is also a fragment of a copper-alloy frame or fitting with a decorative moulded rivet (sf 166); a further piece of this fitting was residual in Phase 7 (sf 124). A probable iron padlock key (sf 47) may be residual in Phase 8, where it was associated with pottery dating from 1630–1650. Further residual finds may be the Phase 7 Raeren stoneware spindlewhorl (sf 126), a type that dates from c.1500–1550 (Gaimster 1997, 248–50).

Phase 7: mid- to late 17th century (c.1650–1700)

Coins from this phase comprise two private farthing tokens (sf 2; 25) and a Spanish copper-alloy 4-maravedis of Philip IV (sf 122). One of the farthing tokens, of Isaac Weich, is marked Deptford 1664 (sf 25); it is residual in Phase 8. The other, of Richard Stone, Baker, Tower Dock is likely to be mid-17th-century in date, and is residual in Phase 10. A further Spanish coin, a 2-maravedis of Philip II (1556–98), is residual in Phase 10 (sf 143). This material all testifies to continued activities relating to

the shipyards. Other finds relating to shipyard activities may be the iron wheel or pulley (sf 213); with further ship fittings yet to be identified among the ironwork. There is, however, a cannonball (sf 125) recorded from this phase. A further cannonball from site is unstratified (sf 214).

Structural and household fittings are present among the finds in the form of pintles for doors or shutters (sf 201; 202), a probable strap hinge (sf 215) and a hasp (sf 216). A piece of lead window came (sf 217) may be residual in Phase 10; like the coin of Philip II above, it was associated with pottery dating from 1650–1700. Household furnishings include a copper-alloy upholstery pin (sf 206) and parts of a copper-alloy skimmer (sf 167). The numerous copper-alloy pins (sf 37; 133; 135; 207) would have had a variety of uses, including pinning paper and correspondence, beyond a function as dress pins. The few dress accessories recovered from this phase include a copper-alloy lace chape (sf 164), a small glass bead (sf 218) and the possibly residual buckle above (sf 39). The ivory comb (sf 21) is of a well-known type, characteristic of the 16th and 17th centuries. Finally, there are also two copper-alloy crotal bells (sf 183; 184).

Phase 8: early to late 18th century (c.1700–1780)

Among the smaller group of finds recovered from Phase 8 were copper-alloy pins (sf 27; 30; 116; 209), a copper-alloy disc (sf 128), a lace-chape (sf 165), fragments of an ivory comb (sf 219) and a small bone bead (sf 220). There is also a near-complete ivory fan (sf 145). Household furnishings are represented by a copper-alloy curtain ring (sf 26) and the foot of a bronze vessel (sf 31). A handful of copper-alloy 1775/76 halfpennies of George III are residual in Phase 10.

Phase 9: late 18th to early 19th centuries (c.1780–1830)

The largest assemblage of finds was recovered from this phase, with the notable appearance of over a hundred copper-alloy nails and numerous small copper-alloy fittings that are likely to refer to shipbuilding. It is possible that also other finds relate directly to the manning and furnishing of ships, such as the numerous flat copper-alloy buttons (sf 15; 16; 17; 93; 98). Of particular interest are the fragments of two probable scientific instruments, consisting of ivory bars with finely incised scales (sf 107; 190). A copper-alloy trade weight (sf 61), associated with pottery from 1820–1830, may be residual in Phase 10.

Other fittings or furnishings include copper-alloy wall hooks (sf 53; 153), copper-alloy curtain rings (sf 163; 210) and copper-alloy furniture fittings (sf 54; 151; 157). There are three ivory knife handles (sf 22; 23; 177) and a folding knife with a leaf-shaped ivory scales (sf 178); the decorated scale from a bone knife or implement handle (sf 108) has a close parallel in a late 18th-/early 19th-century handle from Lambeth, South London (Hinton 1988, fig. 188 no. 243). Personal belongings are reflected in two ivory combs (sf 87; 101), part of an ivory fan blade (sf 100), an ivory brush with spatula-shaped handle (sf 99) and a bone toothbrush with the handle recut into a ?nail cleaner (sf 113); there is also the head of a probable paint brush (sf 189). More unusual are the two near-complete copper-alloy toy cannons (sf 148; 149).

Numerous copper-alloy coins were also retrieved, including a George III farthing (sf 13); however, the majority are too corroded to allow identification. A George III halfpenny from 1799 (sf 1) is residual in Phase 10. Additional finds of interest include a piece of horse brass (sf 52) and an incomplete writing slate inscribed 'Sep. 16. 1815..', residual in Phase 10 (sf 195).

Phase 10: mid- to late 19th century (c.1830–1870)

Phase 10, also, produced a large amount of finds, dominated by numerous iron and copper-alloy fittings; the latter, including some copper-alloy nails, are likely to be associated with shipbuilding or outfitting. This may also be the case for the three pulleys, two of iron and one of copper alloy (sf 168). Other finds associated with larger construction works on site is a substantial iron implement with a spatula shaped blade and a nearly 2m long handle (sf 225). The large iron spanner (sf 222), retrieved from the fill of a Phase 7, well is also likely to date from the 19th century; it may be related to the John Penn & Sons engineering works, present on site from 1860.

Household fittings and furnishings are represented by an iron strap hinge with bifurcated end (sf 223), an iron pintle (sf 197), an iron key (sf 59), two copper-alloy curtain rings (sf 155; 185) and copper-alloy door fittings (sf 162; 186). A small rectangular iron door (sf 221) is probably from a range or oven. There is also a copper-alloy wall hook (sf 156), part of a cast-iron cauldron (sf 224), a copper-alloy candlestick (sf 160), a lead spoon (sf 142) and the ivory scale from a small implement handle (sf 194). In addition there are two incomplete iron knife or tool blades (sf 198; 199). The few personal belongings are reflected in combs of ivory and tortoise-shell (sf 106; 110), copper-alloy pins (sf 208), a copper-alloy button (sf 196) and a small rectangular copper-alloy buckle (sf 205). There is also a complete lead stylus (sf 212).

Recommendations

The metal and small finds from Payne's Wharf form an integral component of the material recovered during excavation, and relevant objects and categories of finds should be included in any further publication. In particular, finds from the late medieval and early modern periods (phases 3–8) should be extensively discussed, with a full catalogue of objects, coins and jetons. However, also the material from the late 18th and 19th centuries (phases 9–10) is significant, especially where it can be related to documented shipyard and other activities, and to individual households. For this purpose, the numerous iron and copper-alloy fittings will require further identification, as will the fragments of scientific instruments from Phase 9. A selection of iron objects need further x-raying to aid identification; these are marked in Table 1.

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Table 1: metal and small finds

PHASE 3: medieval (1250-1300)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
0	140	silver short-cross penny; Canterbury mint; 1222–c.1236		
520	53	large copper-alloy stud/nail; complete; off-center flat circular head; diam. 35mm; L 52mm	1380-1500	

PHASE 4: late medieval (1300-1450)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
494		iron ?nails	1350-1400	x-ray
517	32	stone ?hone; incomplete; L 50mm W 15mm	1400-1500	further id
1214	137	silver penny; Edward III, Fourth coinage 1351–77	1380-1500	
573	32	copper-alloy clapper bell; near-complete with traces of iron clapper; triangular lug for suspension; ht. 30mm	n/a	x-ray

PHASE 5: late 15th to early 16th century (1480-1550)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
501		iron nails	1480-1550	
501		iron ?nail	1480-1550	x-ray
501	55	sturdy copper-alloy pin; near-complete; L51mm	1480-1550	
1102		iron nails	?1480-1500	
1102		iron ?horseshoe; incomplete	?1480-1500	x-ray
1386		iron nails	1480-1600	
1402		iron nails	1480-1500	
1402		iron bar/fitting; corroded; L 110mm W 25mm	1480-1500	x-ray

PHASE 6: late 16th to early 17th centuries (1550-1650)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
0	139	silver shilling of Elizabeth I; initial mark escallop (1584/5–87)		
0	144	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg, 'Lion of St Mark' type; illiterate legends; 1st to 3rd quarter of 16th century		
0	146	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg, 'Reichsapfel' type; late 16th/early 17th centuries		
112		iron clench bolts; two complete; ?lozenge-shaped roves; L 80mm; Trench 4	1480-1600	x-ray
112	58	copper-alloy book clasp; near-complete with hook end; L 90mm+ W 20mm; Trench 4	1480-1600	x-ray
359		iron nails	1580-1900	
462		iron ?nails	n/a	x-ray
469	29	thin bone disc with central perforation; diam.28mm; th.1mm	1270-1500	
472		iron ?nail	1580-1700	x-ray
480		iron nails	1580-1700	
491		iron nail	1580-1700	
499		iron nail	1480-1600	
529		iron objects/fittings; five heavily corroded	1480-1800	x-ray
529	34	lead window came; four pieces; reeded (pmed)	1480-1800	
529	35	incomplete ?bridle boss; embossed copper-alloy sheet with black coating; originally oval or circular; diam. c35mm	1480-1800	x-ray and further ident
537		iron nail	n/a	
585	36	copper-alloy coin; farthing; complete but heavily corroded	n/a	x-ray/clean
585	50	iron object; L 80mm	n/a	x-ray
1106	132	copper-alloy pins; two complete; Caple Type C but more substantial; L 35 and 47mm	1580-1600	
1107		iron nails	1480-1600	
1112	166	copper-alloy fitting/frame; incomplete; 6mm-strap with decorative moulded rivet ht.12mm; ?part of sf <124>	n/a	
1144		iron nails	1580-1600	
1144	174	iron ?knife blade; incomplete; L 80mm W 20mm	1580-1600	x-ray
1178		iron nails	1550-1600	
1178	173	iron ?knife blade; incomplete; L 130mm W 17mm	1550-1600	x-ray
1184		iron nails	1580-1650	
1186		iron nails	1480-1600	
1199		iron nails	1580-1600	
1485		iron nails; from sample 42	1080-1350	

PHASE 7: mid- to late 17th century (1650-1700)				

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
451		iron nails	1630-1700	
451	21	ivory comb; near-complete but in four pieces; L 82mm W 50mm	1630-1700	
453		iron ?nails	1580-1650	x-ray
461		iron nails	n/a	
461	57	stone hone; incomplete; L 125mm W 35mm	n/a	stone id
484		iron nails	n/a	
484		iron objects; three heavily corroded	n/a	x-ray
506		iron nails	1200-1400?	
531		iron nail	n/a	
582	37	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type B; L 31mm	n/a	
607	38	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg, Iorg Schultes, 'ship penny' type, marked 1553	n/a	
607	39	copper-alloy double-oval buckle; complete; angled frame and central bar with pointed projection at either end; traces of iron pin; W 38mm L 50mm; 16th – 17th centuries	n/a	
774		iron nails	1680-1800	
774		iron sheet/disc; several pieces; diam. c.120mm	1680-1800	x-ray
774		iron fittings; incomplete; ring diam.35mm; ?collar diam.c.45mm	1680-1800	
774		iron spikes/nails; four; L 105, 140, 185 and 220mm	1680-1800	
774		copper-alloy waste; eight pieces of off-cut rectangular-section strips	1680-1800	
774		copper-alloy nail; complete; L 45mm	1680-1800	
813		iron nails	1580-1700	
844		iron nails	1630-1650	
844	215	iron fitting; incomplete; tapering strap finishing in point; W 30mm; ?strap hinge	1630-1650	x-ray
964		iron nails	1580-1700	
964		iron object; corroded; L 65mm	1580-1700	x-ray
964		Fragment of textile; from sample 29	1580-1700	
965		Glass bead; complete; diam, 5mm; from sample 30	1580-1900	
965	207	copper-alloy pins; one complete; L23mm; from sample 30	1580-1900	
965	203	copper-alloy farthing token; Charles I, Rose type (2); late 1630s	1580-1900	
990	120	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg, Hans Krauwinkel II (active 1586–1635), 'Reichsapfel' type	n/a	
1001	135	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type ?B; L 38mm	1270-1500	
1008		iron nails	1580-1900	
1008	133	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type C; L 23mm	1580-1900	
1048		iron nail	1580-1700	
1048	183	copper-alloy ?crotal bell; incomplete; rectangular lug for suspension; diam.c.29mm	1580-1700	
1048	184	copper-alloy ?crotal bell; incomplete; rectangular lug for suspension	1580-1700	
1052	125	iron cannonball; complete; diam.65mm	n/a	
1058	122	copper-alloy 4-maravedis of Philip IV, King of Spain (??–??)	1625-1700	
1062		iron nails	mid-17th c	
1062		iron fittings; two corroded; L 60 and 110mm	mid-17th c	x-ray
1062	123	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg, 'ship penny' type; early to mid-16th century	mid-17th c	
1062	124	copper-alloy fitting/frame; incomplete; 6mm-strap with decorative moulded rivet ht.12mm; ?part of sf <166>	mid-17th c	
1062	164	copper-alloy lace-chape; complete; Oakley Type 2; L 32mm	mid-17th c	
1064		iron object; corroded; L 80mm	n/a	x-ray
1080		iron nails	1820-1850	
1080		iron clenchbolt; L 85mm	1820-1850	
1080	176	copper-alloy coin; halfpenny; complete but heavily corroded	1820-1850	x-ray
1084		iron nails	1630-1700	
1099	126	complete ceramic spindlewhorl; Raeren stoneware; c.1500-1550	n/a	
1120		iron nails	1670-1690	
1131		ornamental shell; complete; L 70mm	18th c	
1134		iron nails	1680-1700	
1203		iron nails	n/a	
1203	167	copper-alloy skimmer; seven pieces; two joining and one with secondary mending; diam.c.170mm	n/a	
1245		iron nails	1270-1500	
1245		two iron ?clenchbolts; corroded; L 95mm	1270-1500	x-ray
1343		iron nails	1550-1580	

1343	216	iron ?hasp; three 45mm links of iron chain with flat-section mount/hasp attached	1550-1580	x-ray
1343		iron fitting; corroded and attached to wood; L 140mm	1550-1580	x-ray
1343		substantial iron pins; seven incomplete with square heads; L 105 to 185mm; cf. context [1258] ?intrusive	1550-1580	
1343		iron fittings; four corroded; including ?hook; L 70 to 120mm	1550-1580	x-ray
1343	222	large iron spanner with short handle; complete; lever L 235mm; spanner W 370mm; unlikely to be a 16th century object?	1550-1580	
1343		copper-alloy circular fitting; incomplete; three rivets for fitting extant; diam. c.90mm	1550-1580	
1343		copper-alloy chain with swivel fitting at end; L 220mm	1550-1580	
1343	202	iron pintle; complete; flat-section spike L 100mm; pivot ht. 40mm	1550-1580	x-ray for detail
1370		iron nails; from sample 38	1580-1900	
1370	213	iron wheel/pulley; diam.245mm; three spokes partly extant	1580-1900	
1370	206	copper upholstery pin; complete; from sample 38	1580-1900	
1370	191	wooden ?implement handle; L 75mm; diam.13mm	1580-1900	x-ray
1373		iron nails	1670-1700	
1394	201	iron pintle; complete; but in two pieces; flat-section spike 130mm; pivot ht. 45mm	n/a	x-ray for detail
1415		iron nails	1760-1830	
1417		iron nails	1480-1550	
1417		iron rove; complete; lozenge-shaped; 65 x 85mm	1480-1550	x-ray
1425		iron nails	1580-1650	
1443		iron nails	1550-1700	
1443	180	iron knife; incomplete; with integral iron handle finished with decorative moulded finial; L 110mm; blade W 10mm	1550-1700	x-ray

PHASE 8: early to late 18 th century (1700-1780)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
401	47	iron ?padlock key; L 130mm	1630-1650	x-ray
428	25	copper-alloy private farthing token; Isaac Welch, Deptford 1664; obverse: ISAAC WELCH around shield with a rampant lion; reverse: IN DEPTFORD 1664/ I E W	1480-1650	
428	26	copper-alloy curtain ring; complete; diam.25mm	1480-1650	
428	27	three copper-alloy pins; complete; Caple Type C; L 20, 24 and 25mm	1480-1650	
442		iron nails	1480-1650	
455		iron nails	1580-1650	
476		iron ?nails	1580-1900	x-ray
476	30	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type B; L 28mm	1580-1900	
476	31	bronze ?vessel foot; triangular shape; ht. 36mm	1580-1900	
525	48	iron objects	n/a	
574		iron ring/fitting;	1775-1830	x-ray
729		iron ?fittings; five corroded; L 70 to 120mm	1580-1650	x-ray
744		iron nails	1550-1600	
753		iron ?rove; complete; 50 x 65mm	n/a	x-ray
772		iron nail		
945		iron nails	1790-1820	
945	116	copper-alloy pin; incomplete	1790-1820	
1044		iron nails	n/a	
1060		iron object; corroded; L 50mm	n/a	x-ray
1091		iron nails	1720-1730	
1109		iron nail	1770-1780	
1109		copper-alloy pins; numerous fragments; Caple Type C	1770-1780	
1109	128	copper-alloy disc; complete; slightly domed and with narrow, flat edge; diam.68mm	1770-1780	x-ray
1109	165	copper-alloy lace-chape; fragment only; from sample 32	1770-1780	
1293		iron nails	1550-1650	
1310		iron nails	1810-1830	
1321		iron nails	n/a	
1423		iron nails	1700-1720	
1423	219	ivory comb; incomplete; from sample 41	1700-1720	
1423	220	bone bead; complete; diam.4mm; from sample 41	1700-1720	
1423	145	ivory fan; incomplete with 14+ blades	1700-1720	

PHASE 9: late 18th to early 19th centuries (1780-1830)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
300		copper-alloy nail; incomplete	1790-1820	
300	13	copper-alloy coin; George III farthing, 1820-1830;	1790-1820	

		complete: should be George IV???		
300	41	iron object; heavily corroded; L 120mm	1790-1820	x-ray
307		iron nails	1800-1830	
307	14	copper-alloy coin; farthing; complete but heavily corroded	1800-1830	x-ray
307	51	copper-alloy strap; L 155mm W 15mm	1800-1830	
309		iron nails	1820-1840	
309		copper-alloy nail; incomplete	1820-1840	
309	15	copper-alloy button; complete; flat with loop for fastening; diam.18mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	16	copper-alloy button; complete; domed with loop for fastening; diam.20mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	17	copper-alloy button; complete; flat with loop for fastening; diam.23mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	18	copper-alloy nail; complete with flat circular head; L 38mm	1820-1840	
309	42	iron tanged knife; incomplete; L 130mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	43	iron ring/fitting; complete; diam.75mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	44	iron sheet/vessel; several fragments	1820-1840	
309	52	oval ?horse brass pendant; complete; W 35mm; ht. 45mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	53	copper-alloy wall hook; complete; simple right-angle form with iron ?screw for fixing; L 40mm	1820-1840	x-ray
309	54	incomplete copper-alloy hinge; for small cupboard or chest; W 20mm	1820-1840	
309	189	complete circular brush head with long bristles; ?paint brush	1820-1840	
309	190	piece of ?scientific instrument; incomplete; square-sectioned 4 x4 mm bar of ivory with finely incised scales on two sides; copper-alloy and iron rivets extant at both ends; L 75mm	1820-1840	further id
311		iron nails	1775-1830	
311		iron sheet/vessel; three fragments	1775-1830	
311		copper-alloy nail; complete; flat circular head; L 37mm	1775-1830	
317		iron nails	n/a	
320		iron nails	1775-1820	
320	45	iron object; diam.45mm	1775-1820	x-ray
331		iron nail	1805-1830	
331		iron ?nails	1805-1830	x-ray
331		three copper-alloy nails; two complete; L 32 and 60mm	1805-1830	
331	22	ivory whittle-tang handle; incomplete; tapering with slightly pistol-shaped end; L 85mm+	1805-1830	x-ray
331	23	ivory handle; near-complete; tapering with flat end; L 84mm	1805-1830	
331	24	?graphite rod; incomplete; diam.13mm	1805-1830	
331	46	iron ?strap fittings; three pieces	1805-1830	x-ray
334		iron nail	n/a	
338		iron nail	n/a	
364		iron nails	1550-1600	
365		iron nail	n/a	
377		iron nails	n/a	
380		iron nail	n/a	
529		iron nails	1480-1800	
709		iron nails	1825-1840	
709		textile, in fridge 1	1825-1840	
709	86	copper-alloy pin; complete; flat biconical head; L 28mm	1825-1840	
711		iron nails	1790-1840	
712		iron nails	1830-1900	
712		textile+?metal; in fridge 1	1830-1900	
712		textile, in fridge 1	1830-1900	
712		textile; from sample	1830-1900	
712	87	ivory comb; incomplete	1830-1900	
712	88	copper-alloy coin; penny; complete but heavily corroded	1830-1900	x-ray
714		iron nails	1820-1840	
714		iron ?fitting; L 115mm; attached to piece of leather	1820-1840	x-ray
714		copper-alloy pins; six with one complete L 30mm	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy nails; c. 110 complete; L 35 and 65m	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy nail; substantial 10 x 10mm section; L 65mm+		
714		copper-alloy coins; 18 complete but heavily corroded	1820-1840	x-ray
714	210	copper-alloy?curtain rings; nine with six complete; diam. 27 and 32mm	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy ring/enforcement; complete; diam.13mm	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy washer; complete; diam.50mm; thickness 4mm	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy fittings	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy sheet/strap; 35 x 110mm	1820-1840	
714		copper-alloy cap/fitting; cylindrical with perforation for ?key; L 25mm diam.42mm		
714		copper-alloy fitting; circular with backplate; diam. c.35mm	1820-1840	

714		lead sheet; folded several times; W 85mm	1820-1840	
714		rope; fragment	1820-1840	
714		fragments of knitted fabric and textile; from samples 21 and 22	1820-1840	
714	89	copper-alloy coin; farthing; complete but heavily corroded	1820-1840	x-ray
714	92	small bone disc with central perforation; complete; diam.13mm	1820-1840	
714	93	copper-alloy button; ?flat with loop for fastening; diam.14mm	1820-1840	
714	94	copper-alloy pins; two complete; Caple Type C; L 26 and 34mm	1820-1840	
714	95	copper-alloy coin; halfpenny; complete but heavily corroded	1820-1840	x-ray
714	96	copper-alloy coin; penny; complete but heavily corroded	1820-1840	x-ray
714	98	copper-alloy button; complete; flat with loop for fastening; diam.16mm; stamped maker's inscription on back, mostly illegible; 'T.... GILT...'	1820-1840	
714	99	ivory brush; complete with spatula-shaped handle; L 153mm; brushhead 20 x 65mm	1820-1840	
714	100	ivory ?fan blade; incomplete; L 125mm	1820-1840	
714	101	ivory comb; fragment only	1820-1840	
714	148	copper-alloy toy cannon; near-complete; L 50mm	1820-1840	x-ray
714	149	copper-alloy toy cannon; near-complete; L 65mm	1820-1840	x-ray
714	150	composite button of bone/ivory and copper-alloy; complete; diam.24mm	1820-1840	
714	151	copper-alloy furniture drop handle; complete; W 66mm	1820-1840	
714	152	Fine copper-alloy ring; incomplete; diam.12mm	1820-1840	
714	153	copper-alloy wall hook; complete; acorn finial and iron ?screw for fixing; L 80mm	1820-1840	x-ray
714	154	cast copper-alloy fitting; tongue-shaped with central hole for fixing; L 30mm W 25mm	1820-1840	
714	157	copper-alloy ?furniture mount; complete; openwork pointed sexfoil; W 28mm; screw with washer extant	1820-1840	
714	158	copper-alloy button; complete; flat with loop for fastening; diam.17mm	1820-1840	
714	177	ivory whittle-tang handle; complete; tapering with lozenge-shaped section and rounded end; L 90mm	1820-1840	
714	178	?folding/pen knife with leaf-shaped ivory scale-tang handle; complete but corroded; L 80mm	1820-1840	x-ray
714	179	copper-alloy coin; ?Edward VII halfpenny (1902-1910); complete but heavily corroded	1820-1840	x-ray
714	192	small bone disc with central perforation; complete; diam.11mm	1820-1840	
714	193	bone button; complete; dished with four irregular perforations; diam.13mm	1820-1840	
740		iron ?nails; from sample 26	1805-1820	
741		iron nails	1480-1500	
765		iron nails	1760-1830	
765		copper-alloy nail; complete; L 45mm	1760-1830	
800	112	copper-alloy coin; George III halfpenny; complete	n/a	
805	117	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type C; L 25mm	1810-1830	
825	163	copper-alloy curtain ring; complete; diam.26mm	1720-1780	
826		iron nails	1760-1800	
828		iron nails	1720-1780	
828	107	piece of ?ruler/scientific instrument; flat ivory 27 x 28mm bar with incised scales on both edges; four copper-alloy rivets extant	1720-1780	further id
828	108	bone scale from implement handle; incomplete; L 60mm+; tapering sharply and with deep incised crosshatch decoration; one iron rivet extant	1720-1780	
838		iron sheet/strap; two pieces	1720-1780	x-ray
838	113	bone toothbrush; complete with handle ?recut into ?nail cleaner; L 115mm; brushhead 10 x 70mm	1720-1780	
877		iron nails	1550-1650	
877		substantial iron strap; incomplete; W 50mm	1550-1650	x-ray
877	115	copper-alloy nail; incomplete and bent	1550-1650	
944		iron nail	1580-1700	

PHASE 10: mid- to late 19th century (1830-1870)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
101		iron spike; L 300mm; Trench 3	1820-1840	
101	1	copper-alloy coin; George III halfpenny, 1799; complete; Trench 3	1820-1840	
107		iron fittings; several including straps; Trench 1	1760-1830	x-ray

116		fragment of stone ?hone; Trench 2	1805-1900	
116	2	copper-alloy private farthing token; Richard Stone, Baker, of Tower Dock; obverse: RICHARD STONE IN around wheatsheaf; reverse: TOVER DOCKE BAKARE/ R E S; mid-17th century; Trench 2	1805-1900	
117	59	iron key; complete; Trench 3	1820-1830	x-ray
117	60	iron ?nails; Trench 3	1820-1830	
117	61	copper-alloy flat-disc trade weight; complete; diam.24mm; Trench 3	1820-1830	x-ray for marks
199	212	lead stylus; complete with point and rounded finial; L 75mm; Trench 3	n/a	
335		iron nails	1580-1700	
337		iron nails	1550-1700	
351		iron nail	1775-1840	
360		iron nails	n/a	
360	21	iron object; 60 x 90mm	n/a	x-ray
700		copper-alloy nail; complete; L 50mm	1820-1840	
700		U-shaped loop of 2 x 2mm rectangular section copper-alloy strip; L 125mm W 50mm	1820-1840	
700	80	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type C; L 29mm	1820-1840	
700	81	copper-alloy button; complete; flat with loop for fastening; diam.17mm	1820-1840	
701		iron nails	1805-1840	
701		iron ?strap hinge; tapering bar; L 180mm W 20	1805-1840	x-ray
701	221	flat iron object; incomplete but originally square or rectangular; possibly door from oven/range; 170 x 170mm+	1805-1840	
702		iron nails	1820-1840	
702	82	iron hook; complete; L 50mm	1820-1840	
702	84	copper-alloy coin; ?halfpenny; complete but corroded	1820-1840	x-ray
702	147	copper-alloy lace-chape Oakley Type 1; L 23mm; 15th-17th c	1820-1840	
745		iron ?horseshoe; incomplete	1830-1900	x-ray
745	155	copper-alloy curtain ring; complete; diam.27mm	1830-1900	
767		iron nails	1850-1870	
767		iron bars/fittings; eight ranging in size 100 to 380mm	1850-1870	
767		iron ?chain link; incomplete; L 75mm	1850-1870	
767		iron fitting; incomplete; small socket diam.10mm with backplate	1850-1870	
767		iron fittings; two straps or strap hinges; W 50 and 30mm; two circular ?washers; diam.50mm	1850-1870	x-ray
767		copper-alloy nail ;two, one complete; L 95mm	1850-1870	
767		copper-alloy washers; complete; diam.45, 50 and 53mm	1850-1870	
767		copper-alloy sheet/strap; several pieces	1850-1870	
767		copper-alloy strap; folded several times; W 30mm		
767		copper-alloy rings; two complete; diam.24 and 65mm	1850-1870	
767	106	ivory comb; incomplete; W 42mm	1850-1870	
767	156	copper-alloy wall hook; S-shaped with iron screw for fixing; ht.95mm	1850-1870	
767	159	copper-alloy piping; L 53mm diam.20mm	1850-1870	
767	160	Copper-alloy candlestick; cup-end and base only; cup ht. 40mm diam. 21mm; base diam. 63mm	1850-1870	
767	161	copper-alloy fitting; complete; oval 32 x 40mm with two holes for fixing and vertical 'cup' for ?hinge/swivel	1850-1870	
767	162	copper-alloy door knob or finial; complete; diam.32mm L 53mm	1850-1870	
767	175	copper-alloy coin; halfpenny; complete but heavily corroded	1850-1870	x-ray
767	194	bone or ?ivory scale from small implement handle; incomplete with pistol-shaped end; L 58mm+ W 8mm	1850-1870	
767	195	incomplete writing slate; W 125mm; inscribed with lines and some lettering; also '...Sep.16.1815'	1850-1870	
820		iron binding; W 55mm	1830-1900	
820		iron ?strap hinges/fittings; three; L 110, 140 and 250mm	1830-1900	
820		lead waste; two pieces	1830-1900	
820	109	copper-alloy coin; ?penny; complete but heavily corroded	1830-1900	x-ray
820	182	copper-alloy fitting; rounded triangular section; three raised blocks at top edge at 45mm intervals; 125mm W 6mm	1830-1900	
831		iron spikes; two; L 195 and 300mm	1820-1900	
831		iron ?structural fittings; three incomplete; L 80, 90 and 130mm	1820-1900	
832		iron binding; two pieces; W 30mm	1830-1900	
832		iron nails; from sample 28		
832	110	tortoise-shell comb; incomplete; W 30mm	1830-1900	
832	111	copper-alloy wire; two pieces	1830-1900	
875		iron object; corroded	1825-1900	x-ray

1200		substantial iron ?knife blade; three pieces; W 50mm L 210mm+	1830-1900	x-ray
1244		iron nails	1580-1900	
1244		iron fittings; tapering spike/punch L 120mm+ diam.28mm; round-section bar L 175mm+	1580-1900	
1258		iron nails	?1630-50	
1258		iron ?structural fitting; square-section bar with flat-section end; L 115mm	?1630-50	x-ray
1258		iron ?implement or structural fitting; circular-section bar/handle L375mm+; flat triangular end/finial W33mm	?1630-50	further id
1258		substantial iron pins; four incomplete with ?round heads; traces of threading?; L 65 to 140mm; ?intrusive	?1630-50	x-ray
1258		iron disc/lid; complete; diam115mm	?1630-50	x-ray
1258	211	iron rove; complete; diamond-shaped; 60 x 80mm	?1630-50	x-ray
1258	208	copper-alloy pins; three complete; Caple Type C: L 25, 25 and 30mm	?1630-50	
1258	196	copper-alloy button; complete	?1630-50	
1258	197	iron pintle; complete; flat-section spike with mortar fragments; L 90mm; pivot ht.55mm	?1630-50	x-ray for detail
1258	198	iron tanged knife/tool blade; complete but in two pieces; L 270mm W 30mm	?1630-50	x-ray
1258	199	iron ?knife blade; incomplete; L 80mm W 25mm	?1630-50	x-ray
1285		iron nails	1824-1840	
1285	224	cast-iron cauldron; two substantial pieces; part of one short foot extant; ht.c.260mm	1824-1840	
1285		numerous iron structural fittings including straps, spikes and bars	1824-1840	
1285	223	iron strap hinge; incomplete; bifurcated end; traces of wood at back and five nails for fixing extant; L 260mm	1824-1840	
1285		copper-alloy fitting; complete; circular with raised centre; three iron ?rivets/nails extant; diam.54mm; cf. context [1290]	1824-1840	
1285	187	iron tanged knife/tool; incomplete; L 170mm; blade W 50mm	1824-1840	x-ray
1285	188	iron ?knife blade; incomplete; L 155mm W 12mm	1824-1840	x-ray
1285	168	copper-alloy pulley; complete	1824-1840	
1285	169	copper-alloy ?ship fitting; complete; spade-shaped with two rivets extant; L 75mm W 15mm	1824-1840	
1290		iron nails	1820-1840	
1290		iron pulleys; two complete	1820-1840	
1290	225	large iron implement; loop for suspension at one end; spatula-shaped at other; L c.1.8 m; complete	1820-1840	
1290		numerous iron structural fittings including straps, hinges, spikes and bars	1820-1840	
1290		iron barrel binding; incomplete; W 35mm diam.c.400mm	1820-1840	
1290		copper-alloy circular fittings; two complete with raised centre; three iron ?rivets/nails extant; diam.43mm; cf. context [1285]	1820-1840	
1290		copper-alloy nails; two; one complete; L 60mm	1820-1840	
1290		copper-alloy mount; 42 x 180mm; 10 holes punched along edge for fixing	1820-1840	
1290	141	copper-alloy ?rove; complete; rounded rectangular; 10 x 20mm	1820-1840	
1290	170	copper-alloy oval mount/plaque; incomplete; one rivet extant; W c.37mm	1820-1840	x-ray
1290	171	copper-alloy pin; complete; Caple Type C; L 29mm	1820-1840	
1290	181	lead ?fitting; right-angle bar; very corroded	1820-1840	
1306		numerous iron structural fittings including straps, hinges spikes, rings and bars	1830-1900	
1306		iron casing for ?range/cooker door; complete; 150 x 170mm	1830-1900	
1306		copper-alloy scrap; sheet and bar offcuts; wire	1830-1900	
1306		copper-alloy nail; complete; L 32mm	1830-1900	
1306		Copper-alloy ring; complete; diam. 25mm	1830-1900	
1306	205	copper-alloy ?garter buckle frame; complete with drilled holes for separate spindle; W 27mm L 13mm	1830-1900	
1306		copper-alloy coins; George III halfpennies 1775/1776; four complete	1830-1900	
1306	142	lead spoon; complete; oval bowl and handle with rounded end and central ridge; L 115mm	1830-1900	
1306	172	copper-alloy buttons; two complete; flat with loop for fastening; diam.23mm	1830-1900	
1306	186	copper-alloy door fittings; complete; domed circular mount diam.40mm; rectangular ?hasp13 x 68mm	1830-1900	
1315		iron nails	1780-1900	
1317		iron nail	1790-1820	
1317		iron binding; numerous pieces; W 40mm	1790-1820	

1323		iron circular fitting with backplate; diam.55mm	1830-1840	
1323		iron structural fittings including bars, ?hook and substantial pin with square head	1830-1840	
1323		copper-alloy fittings; possibly part of a bell service system	1830-1840	
1323		copper-alloy nail; complete; L 32mm	1830-1840	
1323	200	iron ?knife/scythe blade; incomplete; L 125mm W 25mm	1830-1840	x-ray
1324		two substantial iron pins with wood still extant; round heads; one complete with rove at end; L 235mm	1820-1840	
1324		copper-alloy rings; two complete; diam. 23 and 32mm	1820-1840	
1347		iron nails	1830-1900	
1347		copper-alloy sheet/mount; 30 x 60mm	1830-1900	
1347		copper-alloy bars/rings; two pieces; L 35 and 45mm	1830-1900	
1356		substantial iron pin; incomplete with wood still extant; round head; L 175mm	n/a	
1356	185	copper-alloy curtain ring; complete; diam.32mm	n/a	
1389		iron nails	n/a	
1389		fragment of copper-alloy sheet/mount; one hole for fixing extant	n/a	
1401		iron nails	1650-1700	
1401		iron ring/fitting; corroded; diam.c.55mm	1650-1700	x-ray
1401	217	lead ?window came; L 135mm	1650-1700	
1401	143	copper-alloy 2-maravedis of Philip II, King of Spain (1556-98)	1650-1700	
1404		iron nails	1830-1900	

PHASE 11: late 19th century (1830-1870)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
955		flat circular iron fitting; incomplete with burnt matter attached; diam. 65mm	1870-1900	
1024	118	lead pipe; L 240mm; diam.30mm	1580-1900	

PHASE 12: modern (1900+)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
909	119	copper-alloy coin; ?halfpenny; complete but heavily corroded	n/a	x-ray

UNSTRATIFIED AND UNDATED FINDS		
sf	description	recommendation
	copper-alloy nails	
	copper-alloy object	
3	lead ?weight; complete	
4	copper-alloy fitting	
10	copper-alloy coin; farthing; complete but heavily corroded	
11	copper-alloy ring; complete	
12	copper-alloy coin; farthing; complete but heavily worn; Area A1	
19	component of ?bone syringe; complete; Area A1	
20	copper-alloy coin; halfpenny; complete but heavily worn; Area A2	
40	iron rowel spur; near complete; late medieval or early modern; Area A1	x-ray
56	bone ?waste	
85	copper-alloy coin; farthing; complete but heavily worn	
91	copper-alloy coin; farthing. ?Victoria; complete but heavily worn	
121	ivory whittle tang handle; complete with pistol-shaped end; 18th century; Trench 1	
130	knitted fabric	
131	ivory ?lace bobbin	
214	iron cannonball; complete; diam.c.100mm	

APPENDIX 6

ASSESSMENT OF THE GLASS

Sarah Carter

Quantity

Total number of boxes: 20

Total number of fragments: 1297

Total number of contexts producing glass: 82

Methodology

The material was quantified for each context by colour, form and date.

The glass assemblage has been recorded in an Access database

Introduction

Of the 1297 fragments recovered from the excavations at Payne's Wharf 44 fragments are unstratified. The remainder are from stratified contexts. The majority of the assemblage is fragmentary and in reasonable condition.

896 fragments (69%) are of identifiable form, 65 fragments (5%) are from identifiable tablewares, 509 (39%) are wine bottle fragments with the remainder being of other utilitarian wares such as other bottles, phials and jars. 36 fragments (3%) are from unidentifiable vessels including 3 fragments of cullet and the remaining 364 fragments (28%) are window glass.

Amongst the tableware fragments are some high quality and unusual vessels including an opaque white bowl with red splodges probably from Venice, a facon de Venise handled goblet, a fragment of a retro a fili vessel probably from Antwerp and dating to 1550-1600, and an enamelled jug and beaker. The bottle fragments also indicate high status occupation and foreign imports with fragments of less usual forms including early square-sectioned case bottles, imported bottles both Dutch and French and a possible kuttrolf.

The glass dates from the early 17th century to the 19th century with the exception of the retro a fili fragment which is earlier.

TABLEWARES

Drinking Vessels

A total of 47 fragments can be positively identified as drinking vessel fragments. A range of the usual forms and shapes of English wine glasses are represented including a group with simple drawn stems and conical bowls from each of contexts [714] and [767] which date from the mid 18th – 19th centuries. 3 fragments of fine colourless glass with a patina form the conical bowl and stem of another example of English wine glass (context [1066]) with 2 merises on the stem and dates from 1766 to 1800. Unusual, early vessels include an enamelled drinking vessel (context [1091]) which is probably an import from Venice dating to 1550-1600 and 4 fragments (context [1423]) from the foot and stem of a very fine, colourless glass facon de Venise handled goblet similar to one found in Southampton and dated from the late 16th to the early 17th century. Context [714] also contains a facon de Venise wine glass with a knop decorated with pinched wings and dated to the mid 18th – 19th centuries. Context [774] contains fragments from the rim of a fine colourless facon de Venise glass. An unstratified colourless glass beaker decorated with an optic blown mesh and a rosette on the base dates to the Late 16th – 17th century and has a parallel in Canterbury.

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
709	1	colourless	Wine glass with plain conical bowl and drawn stem.	18th C
714	1	colourless	Wine glass with bucket-shaped bowl, simple stem with a central annular knop	18th C
714	1	colourless	Stem with merise and knop with four pinched wings decorated with ridges and a folded foot. Facon de Venise	Mid 18th - 19th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
714	2	colourless	2 fragments of colourless glass from a large wine glass or goblet	18th - E 19th C
714	5	colourless	5 fragments from simple conical glasses with short drawn stems and folded feet	L18th - E 19th C
714	1	colourless	Simple goblet with a plain foot, short plain stem and surface patina.	Mid 18th C
714	2	colourless	Heavy, small drinking glass with an octagonal foot, short plain stem. The bowl is cut with lozenge-shaped facets?	L18th - E19th C
714	2	colourless	2 simple conical feet	18th - 19th C
714	1	colourless	Wine glass with conical bowl, short plain stem and solid conical foot.	18th C
767	1	colourless	Wine glass with a small stem with a central flattened knop, merises at either end and a padestal foot	L18th - E19th C
767	1	colourless	Stem of wine glass with a central bladed knop and a merise where it joins the plain conical foot. The bowl appears to have been faceted	L18th - 19th C
767	1	colourless	Plain conical foot with stem attached with a merise	17th - 19th C
767	1	colourless	Conical bowl, stem attached with a merise has a central annular knop	L18th - E19th C
767	1	colourless	Conical bowl	L18th - 19th C
767	1	colourless	Heavy wine glass with large bowl and a short stem.	Mid 19th C
774	2	colourless	2 adjoining fragments from the rim of a wine glass in very thin glass. Facon de Venise	17th - 18th C
1066	3	colourless	Conical bowl with 2 merises beneath	1766-1800
1290	1	colourless	Rim fragment from a possible wine glass	18th C
1323	2	colourless	2 adjoining fragments from a bell-shaped wine glass with a plain stem	Mid 18th C
1423	4	colourless	The stem is formed of a hollow baluster topped with two knops wrought in ribbed glass on which are attached colourless trails which would have formed handles. The foot is folded. Late facon de Venise. Possibly Dutch	17th C
1423	1	colourless	Heavy wine glass with large and smaller knop and folded foot.	1695-1725 ?
1423	1	colourless	Foot, stem and base of the bowl of a wine glass with cushioned knop containing a tear above a short stem which sits on another teared knop. The foot is folded and has a pontil scar.	1700-1740

Table 1: Wine glass distribution

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
0	4	colourless	Cylindrical beaker with optic-blown mesh and a rosette on the base. With surface weathering	L16th - 17th C
714	2	colourless	Two tumblers with heavy bases.	Mid - L 17th C
955	4	colourless	Tumbler with octagonal faceted base.	L19th -

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
				20th C
1423	1	colourless	Fragment from the base of a colourless glass beaker or flask with a slight kick, pontil scar and optic blown vertical ribs	Mid - L 17th C

Table 2: Tumbler and beaker distribution

Other Tablewares

The earliest is a tiny fragment of very thin retro a fili glass probably an import from Antwerp and dating to the second half of the 16th century. Unfortunately because it is such a small fragment it is impossible to be certain of the vessel type although a wine glass would be most likely. An opaque white bowl in very fine glass with vertical optic-blown ribs and decorated with red splodges was recovered from context 1423. Four or five examples were found at Narrow Street, one with an applied handle.

Parallels are also known in Venice though in a different glass date to the 17th century and from Delft in a similar bluish tinted glass from the early 17th century. It is possible that these bowls may therefore have been manufactured in the facon de venise workshops in Europe. Also found in context [1423] was the base of a beaker or flask in greyish colourless glass with vertical optic-blown ribs. It may be similar to a flask found at Southampton although the metal of this one was purple. It is datable to the mid-late 17th century.

Context [714] revealed not only a colourless glass decanter base with a ground down pontil mark but also 2 fragments from the rim and spout of a small colourless glass jug with enamelled decoration. The decanter may date to the late 18th century whilst the jug could be 18th – 19th century.

Another opaque white bowl was recovered from context [767]. This one has painted floral decoration and is later in date, probably mid 19th century.

Two fragments (context [1109]) of colourless glass, one a ridged handle, the other a flat base may be fragments of a tankard or jug and date to the 18th century.

UTILITARIAN VESSELS

Bottles.

66 fragments of square-sectioned bottles were recovered from across the site. Square-sectioned bottles became widespread from the late 16th century for the transportation of a range of goods and were in use until the late 19th century. These goods included wines, liquors such as gin and schnapps, toiletries and medicines. The green bottles are thought to have been used more for beverages whereas the blue-green ones for toiletries and medicines. All of these types of square-sectioned bottles are represented on this site. Fragments of square-sectioned bottles from contexts [700] and [309] are from bottles with the corners pulled down on the base to form feet. These bottles also have pushed in sides and were probably foreign imports of gin or schnapps dating from 1700 to 1840.

As usual, the majority (509 fragments) of the bottle glass is from wine bottles. All three of the usual shapes of wine bottle are represented, globular, mallet and cylindrical spanning the mid 17th to 19th centuries. 5 fragments from context [1109] are from octagonal wine bottles which date from 1730-1770. 8 fragments are from French and 3 fragments are from Dutch wine bottles, one of which is a possible a hock bottle, another (context [714]) is probably a Constantia wine bottle. Constantia wine was named after the wife of the Dutch governor Simon van der Stel of South Africa who owned vineyards at the Cape from 1680 onwards. This particular bottle dates to the mid to late 18th century.

37 fragments are from octagonal bottles, most of which are medicinal bottles in blue-green or green metal. However there are two small octagonal bottles in context [767] which are unusual in shape being smaller versions of the octagonal wine bottle shape but with a short neck. The use to which these bottles were put is not known.

50 fragments of thin green glass were found in context [714] which seem to form an unusually shaped bottle with tubular sections. This may be a kuttrolf, a Germanic form which was first in use in the Roman period. Without recreating the vessel and establishing the form of the bottle it can only be broadly dated to 17th – 18th centuries.

Other bottles include a large neck and rim fragment also from context [714] in green glass which has an applied string rim decorated with rigaree decoration. This may be an import as many of these unusual forms seem to be. Eight fragments of green glass (context [714]) are from a wide necked bottle which may have been used for preserves.

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
0	1	green	Fragment of wine bottle	18th - 19th C
0	2	green	2 fragments of wine bottle glass	17th - 18th C
0	1	colourless	Complete ink well	L19th - 20th C
0	1	green	Base of straight-sided wine bottle with conical kick and pontil scar	L18th - E 19th C
0	1	green	Fragment from a square-sectioned case bottle	18th - 19th C
0	1	green	Rim and neck of a bottle with a short neck and applied string rim. Has surface patina. Probably from a case bottle.	18th - 19th C
0	1	green	Base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a conical kick	L18th - E19th C
0	1	colourless	Half pint milk bottle embossed "Puritan Maid Registered Trademark"	L19th - 20th C
0	1	green	Fragment of wine bottle glass with surface patina	17th - 18th C
0	1	green	fragment of glass from a case bottle	18th - 19th C
0	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim and surface patina	E 18th C
0	3	green	3 fragments, 2 adjoining from the rim and neck of two wine bottles with applied string rims.	L18th C
0	1	green	Fragment from the neck and rim of a large bottle with a short neck, possibly a carbouy. With surface patina.	18th - 19th C
0	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the rim of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	L18th C
0	2	green	2 fragments from the bases of square-sectioned case bottles	18th - 19th C
307	3	green	Fragments from wine bottles, one has surface patina	17th - 19th C
307	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim and surface patina	L17th - E 18th C
307	1	green	Rim and neck of a small bottle with an applied, flattened string rim, possibly Spanish	c. 1820
309	3	green	3 adjoining fragments from the base and body of a straight-sided wine bottle with a kick and pontil scar	L18th - E19th C
309	1	green	Base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a kick	L18th - E 19th C
309	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	L18th - E 19th C
309	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	L18th - E 19th C
309	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	L 18th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
309	8	green	Fragments from wine bottles with surface patina	18th - 19th C
309	1	green	Base of unusual square-sectioned case bottle. At the base the corners have been pulled to form feet and the base has a central circular pontil scar and four small oval depressions set in a square shape at each corner.	18th - 19th C
309	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with a flat applied string rim, probably French	Mid- L 19th C
311	2	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 19th C
320	1	green	Fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a kick and a pontil scar	18th - 19th C
331	4	green	4 wine bottle rims and necks with applied string rims	18th C
331	4	green	4 fragments from the bases of straight-sided wine bottles with kicks and pontil scars	L18th - E 19th C
331	3	green	Bases of three straight-sided wine bottles with high conical kicks and pontil scars	L18th - E 19th C
331	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a square-sectioned case bottle with pontil scar and weathered glass	17th - 18th C
331	1	green	Base of square-sectioned case bottle with a slight kick and a pontil scar	18th - 19th C
331	25	green	Fragments from wine bottles with varying degrees of surface patina	17th - 19th C
331	5	green	Base fragments from wine bottles	17th - 18th C
331	1	green	Fragment from a straight-sided bottle with surface patina	18th C
331	6	green	Fragments of bottle glass from a case bottle with surface patina	E 17th - 18th C
331	1	green	Fragment from a case-bottle	18th - 19th C
434	7	green	Wine bottle fragments with surface patina	18th C
434	7	green	7 adjoining fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick and surface patina.	Mid - L 18th C
451	2	green	Bases of two straight-sided wine bottles with kicks	L18th - 19th C
451	2	green	Fragments from wine bottles, one is probably from a case bottle	18th - 19th C
451	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	E - Mid 18th C
451	1	green	Neck and rim of a wine bottle with applied string rim	L 18th - E 19th C
506	1	green	Fragment of probable bottle glass from a case bottle	E 17th - 18th C
587	1	green	Base of a straight-sided bottle with a high kick and surface patina	Mid 18th -E 19th C
700	1	green	Neck and rim of a wine bottle with applied string rim. Possibly a Dutch bottle.	L 18th C
700	8	green	Fragments of wine bottles	17th - 19th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
700	1	green	Unusual square-sectioned bottle with pushed in sides. The corners extend to feet at the base which also has a crude snapped off pontil scar.	18th C?
700	1	green	Small cruciform shaped bottle in green glass. Possibly medicinal. Example in Dumbrell.	c. 1810
700	1	green	Base of wine bottle with conical kick	E - Mid 18th C
700	1	green	Fragment of flat bottle glass from a case bottle	18th - 19th C
700	1	green	Neck and rim of a wine bottle with applied string rim.	L 17th C
701	3	green	Wine bottle fragments	18th - 19th C
702	2	green	Wine bottle fragments	18th - 19th C
702	1	green	Neck and rim fragment from a wine bottle with an applied string rim	L 18th - E 19th C
709	2	green	Fragments from bases of wine bottles with surface patina.	L 17th C
709	3	green	3 adjoining fragments from a straight-sided wine bottle	19th C
709	11	green	Wine bottle fragments with varying degrees of patina	17th - 19th C
711	2	green	Fragments from wine bottles, one may be a case bottle fragment. With surface patina	17th - 18th C
712	1	green	Small fragment from the neck of a wine bottle	18th - 19th C
712	1	green	Wine bottle fragment with surface patina	17th - 18th C
714	1	green	Fragment from an octagonal bottle.	Mid 18th - 19th C
714	3	green	3 wine bottle bases with kicks and surface weathering	Mid 18th - E 19th C
714	1	green	Fragment from the body of a medicinal bottle embossed with "...RPO.."	18th C
714	1	green	Neck of a large bottle with an applied rigaree string rim bubbled mid-green glass.	18th- 19th C
714	3	green	Fragments from an octagonal-sectioned bottle, probably medicinal	18th C
714	11	green	Wine bottle fragments	
714	8	green	Large squat bottle with a wide neck possibly used for preserves rather than wine. Sealed example 1776 in Dumbrell	L 18th C
714	4	green	Wine bottle fragments	L17th - 18th C
714	1	green	Very long neck and flattened string rim indicates a Dutch wine bottle possibly for Constantia wine.	Mid - L 18th C
714	1	natural pale green	Base fragment of a small bottle with slight kick and pontil scar	L 18th C
714	4	green	Fragments, 2 adjoining, of wine bottles	17th - 18th C
714	50	green	Fragments of pale green glass from a bottle with an unusual shape is this a kultroff?	17th - 18th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
740	8	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
740	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with applied string rim	Mid 18th - E 19th C
745	9	colourless	Fragments, 7 adjoining, from an octagonal-sectioned bottle	Mid 18th - 19th C
765	1	green	Small bottle with short neck and crude applied string rim. Unusual form. Show John ???	18th - 19th C
767	3	pale green	2 adjoining fragments from an unusual shaped bottle in pale green glass with wider shoulder than base. Base has neat moulded kick with 2 pimples	19th C
767	2	green	Almost complete octagonal-sectioned bottle	19th C
767	12	green	2 bases of octagonal-sectioned bottle	19th C
767	2	green	Fragments from octagonal-sectioned bottle	19th C
767	2	green	Octagonal-sectioned bottles	19th C
767	1	green	Rim and neck of a square-sectioned case bottle	Mid 17th C - 18th C
767	1	green	Base of thin straight-sided bottle in bubbled glass. Possibly a hock bottle.	18th - 19th C
767	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the neck and rim of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	Mid 17th C
767	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with applied string rim	L18th C
767	1	green	Base of large straight-sided wine bottle with pontil scar	Mid - L 18th C
767	1	green	Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle with applied string rim	Mid 18th - E 19th C
767	3	green	3 bases of straight-sided wine bottles with high kicks and pontil scars.	L18th - E19th C
767	1	green	Small or half straight-sided wine bottle with small kick. Possible hock bottle.	19th C
767	2	green	Fragments from wine bottles	18th - 19th C
767	2	green	Bases of two wine bottles with high kicks and sagged bases	L18th - E 19th C
767	2	green	2 fragments from possibly same French wine bottle	19th C
767	1	green	Rim and neck of French wine bottle in pale green with applied string rim	Mid 19th C
767	1	blue-green	Rim and neck of small octagonal-sectioned bottle probably pharmaceutical	19th C
767	1	blue-green	Octagonal-sectioned pharmaceutical bottle	19th C
767	1	natural pale blue-green	Fragment from an octagonal-sectioned bottle - possibly pharmaceutical	19th C
767	1	green	Base of octagonal-sectioned medicinal bottle ?	19th C
767	1	colourless	Small square-sectioned ink bottle	19th C
767	1	green	Wine bottle neck	18th - 19th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
767	7	green	Fragments from a square-sectioned bottle with a pushed-up base and pontil scar. Unusual form.	17th C
767	1	green	Base of case bottle with pontil scar	17th C
767	1	green	Rim and neck of a French wine bottle	Mid 19th C
767	1	green	Base of straight-sided wine bottle with a high kick	L 18th - E 19th C
767	1	green	Wine bottle fragment from straight sided bottle	Mid 18th - 19th C
767	1	green	Neck, rim and shoulder of a square-sectioned case bottle	E 17th - 19th C
767	7	green	Fragments from wine bottles with some surface patina	17th - 19th C
767	1	natural pale green	Fragment of thick glass from the base of a bottle, possibly moulded	19th C
767	4	blue	Probably a spa water bottle	19th C
767	1	green	Fragment from a square-sectioned bottle	E 17th - 18th C
767	1	natural pale blue	Rim and neck of small bottle with applied string rim, possibly a medicinal bottle	18th - 19th C
767	1	natural pale blue	Base of small bottle with shallow kick. Possibly a medicinal bottle. Probably same bottle as above.	18th - 19th C
767	1	green	Neck and rim of wine bottle with applied string rim	L 18th - E 19th C
767	1	green	Base of straight-sided wine bottle with a conical kick	L 18th - mid 19th C
767	1	green	Neck and rim of wine bottle with applied string rim	L 18th - E 19th C
767	1	green	Rim and neck of a small bottle with applied string rim. May be a flat-sided ovoid bottle	L 18th C
774	1	green	Neck of a wine bottle with surface patina	Mid-L 17th C
774	2	green	2 bases of wine bottles with small kicks, pontil scars and surface patina.	Mid - L 17th C
797	1	green	Fragment from the base of a large square-sectioned bottle with pontil scar	E 17th - 18th C
812	1	green	Wine bottle fragment	17th - 18th C
816	1	natural blue-green	Fragment of a small square-sectioned bottle possibly medicinal	Mid 17th - 18th C
816	1	green	Fragment from a square-sectioned case bottle	E 17th - 18th C
820	2	green	Wine bottle fragments with surface weathering	18th C
820	1	green	Rim and neck from wine bottle with applied string rim	E 19th C
820	1	brown	Unusual bottle with applied string rim. Probably Dutch	18th C?
820	1	natural pale green	Base of small oval-sectioned medicinal bottle with a shallow oval shaped depression in the base.	19th C
820	5	green	Wine bottle fragments	19th-20th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
825	12	green	Wine bottle fragments with surface patina	L 17th - 18th C
828	1	green	Fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a kick.	Mid 17th - 18th C
828	2	green	Necks of two wine bottles	Mid 17th - 18th C
828	1	green	Fragment from the base of a square-sectioned bottle	E 17th - 18th C
828	6	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
831	1	green	Wine bottle fragment	17th - 18th C
832	3	green	Fragments from straight-sided wine bottles	L 18th - 19th C
832	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with applied string rim and surface weathering	L 17th C
838	6	green	Fragments from wine bottles with surface patina	Mid 17th - 18th C
838	1	green	Fragment from the rim of a wine bottle with applied string rim	L 17th - E 18th C
838	1	green	Neck fragment from a wine bottle with surface patina	17th - E 18th C
838	1	green	Fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a kick and pontil scar and surface patina.	Mid - L 17th C
876	1	green	Fragment from small bottle or phial	17th - 18th C
877	1	green	Base of wine bottle with slight kick, pontil scar and surface patina	L 17th C
955	1	natural green	R White lemonade bottle with internal screw top	1879-20th C
955	1	green	Neck and rim of wine bottle probably French	19th C
966	1	green	Wine bottle base with pontil scar. Probably continental.	18th - E 19th C
1060	2	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1060	3	green	Fragments of a square-sectioned bottle	E - Mid 17th C
1067	1	green	Fragment from the body of a square-sectioned bottle	E - Mid 17th C
1071	3	green	Almost complete wine bottle with small kick and applied string rim	L 17th C
1071	1	green	Almost complete wine bottle with kick and pontil scar	1700-1740
1071	1	green	Complete wine bottle with kick and applied string rim	1700-1740
1071	1	green	With very flat string rim, is it continental?	Mid 18th C
1071	4	green	4 adjoining fragments from a wine bottle with high kick and applied string rim	L 17th C
1071	4	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
1071	2	green	Bases of 2 straight-sided wine bottles with a high kick and pontil scar	Mid - L18th C
1080	2	green	Fragments from wine bottles with surface patina	17th - 18th C
1084	1	green	Wine bottle fragment	17th - 18th C
1091	9	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1091	1	green	Base of wine bottle with kick	17th - 18th C
1091	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with applied string rim	L17th - Mid 18th C
1109	1	green	Rim, neck and shoulder of a mallet-shaped wine bottle with an applied string rim	E-Mid 18th C
1109	4	green	4 fragments comprising the necks and rims of 3 wine bottles with applied string rims	L17th - E18th C
1109	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with applied string rim.	1640--1660
1109	4	natural blue-green	4 fragments of glass probably square-sectioned bottle	Mid-L 18th C
1109	3	natural blue-green	Bottle glass	Mid - L 18th C
1109	1	green	Base and body fragment from a square-sectioned bottle	E -Mid 17th C
1109	1	green	Neck and rim of wine bottle with applied string rim	1640-1660
1109	1	green	1 fragment from the body and base of a straight-sided wine bottle	Mid - L 18th C
1109	1	green	Neck and rim of wine bottle with applied string rim	L17th - E 18th C
1109	1	green	Neck of wine bottle with applied string rim	L17th - E18th C
1109	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the neck of a wine bottle	17th - 18th C
1109	4	green	4 fragments from wine bottles	17th - 18th C
1109	1	green	Fragment of thick green glass from a square-sectioned wine bottle	17th C
1109	1	green	Complete mallet-shaped wine bottle with high kick, pontil scar and applied string rim	E 18th C
1109	1	green	Base and body of octagonal-sectioned wine bottle with high kick	1730-1770
1109	1	green	Base and part of the body of a square-sectioned bottle	E - Mid 17th C
1109	3	green	Neck and rims of three wine bottles with applied string rims	L17th - E18th C
1109	5	green	5 bases of mallet shaped wine bottles with kicks	E - Mid 18th C
1109	21	green	21 fragments from the bodies of wine bottles with various levels of patina	L17th - 18th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
1109	1	green	Whole mallet-shaped wine bottle with applied string rim, high kick and sagged base.	Mid 18th C
1109	1	green	Fragment from the neck of a large wine bottle with surface patina	18th C
1109	3	green	3 adjoining fragments from an octagonal-sectioned wine bottle with a high kick and a pontil scar	1730-1770
1109	1	green	Base of square-sectioned bottle with a pontil scar	E- Mid 17th C
1109	1	green	Fragment from the base and body of a square-sectioned wine bottle	E -Mid 17th C
1109	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a wide wine bottle	L17th - Mid 18th C
1109	1	green	1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick.	E - Mid 18th C
1109	1	green	Fragment from the body and base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a conical kick	L 18th C
1109	1	green	Fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick and pontil scar	18th C
1109	1	green	Rim, neck and shoulder of a wine bottle	L 17th - E 18th C
1109	2	green	2 fragments from the shoulders of wine bottles	18th C
1109	3	green	Necks and shoulders of 3 wine bottles	Mid- L 18th C
1109	5	green	Fragments from the bodies of wine bottles	17th - 18th C
1109	3	green	2 fragments from the body of a case bottle with surface patina	Mid 17th C
1109	3	natural blue-green	3 fragments of blue-green glass from the body of a case bottle	Mid - L18th C
1109	1	natural blue-green	1 fragment from the body of a large bottle, probably square-sectioned	Mid - L 18th C
1109	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base and body of an octagonal-sectioned wine bottle	1730-1770
1109	7	green	7 fragments, 2 adjoining from the bodies of square-sectioned wine bottles with surface patina	E- Mid 17th C
1109	1	green	Base and body of octagonal-sectioned wine bottle with pontil scar and surface patina	1730-1770
1109	1	green	Base and body of a straight-sided wine bottle with a high kick	L18th C
1109	2	green	2 bases of wine bottles with a high kick and pontil scar	L17th - Mid 18th C
1109	3	green	3 fragments from the bases of wine bottles with kicks	17th - 18th C
1109	7	green	Body fragments from wine bottles	L17th - 18th C
1109	3	green	3 necks of wine bottles with applied string rims	E 18th C
1109	2	green	2 body fragments from a square-sectioned wine bottle	E -Mid 17th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
1109	1	bottle	Rim and neck fragment from a wine bottle with an applied string rim	L 17th C
1109	18	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1109	11	natural blue-green	Fragments from a bottle	
1109	1	natural blue-green	Fragment of thick glass from a large bottle	17th - 18th C
1109	3	natural blue-green	Fragments from a square-sectioned bottle	Mid - L 18th C
1109	1	green	Base of wine bottle with a high kick	17th - 18th C
1120	4	green	Fragments from a wine bottle with surface patina	17th - 18th C
1134	1	green	Wine bottle fragment	17th - 18th C
1146	1	natural blue-green	Probably from a square-sectioned bottle	Mid - L 18th C
1178	1	green	Fragment from a straight-sided wine bottle	L18th - E19th C
1178	1	natural blue-green	Probably from a square-sectioned bottle	Mid - L 18th C
1258	2	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1258	1	green	Wine bottle fragment	18th - 19th C
1285	1	green	1 fragment of flat glass with surface patina, probably from a square-sectioned bottle	18th C
1285	1	green	Neck and rim of French wine bottle with applied string rim	E-Mid 19th C
1285	2	green	Bases of two straight-sided wine bottles with conical kicks	L18th - E19th C
1285	3	green	3 adjoining fragments from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a very high cone-shaped kick. French	E 19th C
1285	3	green	3 adjoining fragments from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a high kick	1770 - E19th C
1285	1	green	Neck and rim of wine bottle with applied string rim	E19th C
1285	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with very crude applied string rim	L18th C
1285	7	green	Wine bottle fragments	18th - 19th C
1285	2	green	2 octagonal-sectioned bottles in bubbled glass	19th C
1285	1	green	Base of wine bottle with high cone-shaped kick. French	L18th C
1285	3	green	Fragments from 3 bases of straight-sided wine bottles with kicks	L18th - E19th C
1285	1	green	Base of a flat-bottomed bottle in olive green glass	19th C
1285	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a conical kick and pontil scar	1770-1815
1285	3	green	Wine bottle fragments	L18th - 19th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
1285	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle in bubbled, emerald green glass	18th C
1285	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with applied string rim	1800-1810
1290	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with applied string rim	1800-1810
1290	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with applied string rim and surface patina	1640-1670
1290	7	green	Wine bottle fragments, some with surface patina	17th - 19th C
1308	1	green	Fragment from the body of a square-sectioned bottle with surface weathering	17th - 18th C
1310	2	green	2 fragments from the bases of globular wine bottles with high kicks	Mid 17th - Mid 18th C
1310	1	green	Fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a small kick	Mid 17th C
1310	2	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1315	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim	Mid - L 18th C
1323	1	green	Rim and neck of wine bottle with applied string rim	1660-1680
1323	4	green	Fragments of wine bottles	17th - 18th C
1324	1	green	Wine bottle fragment with surface weathering	17th - 18th C
1343	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a visible pontil scar	18th C
1343	2	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1347	1	green	Wine bottle fragment with surface weathering	17th - E18th C
1401	1	green	Wine bottle base with a kick	17th - 18th C
1404	1	green	Wine bottle fragment with surface patina	17th - 18th C
1423	15	green	Fragments of wine bottles	17th - 18th C
1423	7	green	Wine bottle fragments	17th - 18th C
1423	1	green	Rim and neck of a wine bottle with an applied string rim.	L17th - E18th C
1423	4	green	Bases of 4 wine bottles with pontil scars	17th - E18th C
1423	2	green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a wine bottle	L17th - E18th C
1423	3	green	3 adjoining fragments from a wine bottle	L17th - E18th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
1423	4	green	4 adjoining fragments from a wine bottle	L17th - E18th C

Table3: Distribution of bottles

Medicinal Bottles

13 fragments of glass were recovered which are thought to be from medicinal or pharmaceutical bottles. These all date from the 18th century to the 19th century with the exception of one fragment (from context [816]) which may date to the mid 17th – 18th century. The deep cobalt blue medicinal bottles of the Victorian age are not represented on this site.

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
767	1	green	Base of octagonal-sectioned medicinal bottle ?	19th C
767	1	natural pale blue-green	Fragment from an octagonal-sectioned bottle - possibly pharmaceutical	19th C
767	1	blue-green	Octagonal-sectioned pharmaceutical bottle	19th C
767	1	blue-green	Rim and neck of small octagonal-sectioned bottle probably pharmaceutical	19th C
767	1	natural pale blue	Rim and neck of small bottle with applied string rim, possibly a medicinal bottle	18th - 19th C
767	1	natural pale blue	Base of small bottle with shallow kick. Possibly a medicinal bottle. Probably same bottle as above.	18th - 19th C
816	1	natural blue-green	Fragment of a small square-sectioned bottle possibly medicinal	Mid 17th - 18th C
820	1	natural pale green	Base of small oval-sectioned medicinal bottle with a shallow oval shaped depression in the base.	19th C
714	1	green	Fragment from the body of a medicinal bottle embossed with "...RPO.."	18th C
714	3	green	Fragments from an octagonal-sectioned bottle, probably medicinal	18th C
700	1	green	Small cruciform shaped bottle in green glass. Possibly medicinal. Example in Dumbrell.	c. 1810

Table 4: Distribution of medicinal and pharmaceutical bottles.

Phials

102 fragments from phials were recovered across the site. They are of the usual forms and metals used during the 17th – 19th centuries. In context [714] is one almost complete phial embossed with "Dalby's Carminative". The phial shape dates it to 1780-1800. This preparation was manufactured from 1770 in London by James Dalby and was an opium based preparation for infants affected with wind, gripes, fluxes and other disorders of the stomach. It was in use into the 19th century.

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
0	1	natural green	Fragment from cylindrical phial	17th - 18th C
331	1	colourless	Small phial with short neck and everted rim	Mid -L 18th C
331	2	colourless	2 adjoining fragments from a small phial with a short neck and everted rim	Mid - L 18th C
331	1	natural pale green	Complete conical phial with short neck and everted rim	L 17th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
331	1	colourless	Base of a small phial with kick and pontil scar	Mid- L 18th C
712	17	colourless	Fragments, some adjoining from a small phial with a kick and pontil scar	Mid - L 18th C
712	2	colourless	Very thin glass with surface patina from a phial	Mid 18th - 19th C
714	1	colourless	Phial fragment with short neck and everted rim	Mid - L 18th C
714	1	natural pale green	Rim, neck and shoulder of a small phial with a short neck and everted rim.	L 17th C
714	1	natural pale green	Base of a small phial with a conical kick and pontil scar.	L 17th C
714	1	natural pale green	Base of a small phial with a small kick and a pontil scar	Mid - L 18th C
714	7	natural pale green	Very thin glass from phials	Mid 17th - 18th C
714	1	natural pale green	Almost complete conical phial embossed with "DALBY'S CARMINATIVE"	1780 - 1800
714	14	colourless	Very small fragments probably from a phial	18th C
714	3	natural pale green	Thin glass from phials	17th - 18th C
714	2	colourless	Bases of two small phials with kicks and pontil scars	Mid 18th - E 19th C
714	1	colourless	Base of a large phial with a kick and surface patina	Mid - L 18th C
714	2	colourless	2 adjoining fragments from a phial with a short neck and everted rim. With surface patina.	Mid - L 18th C
714	1	colourless	Small phial with short neck and everted rim with surface patina	Mid- L 18th C
714	7	colourless	Body fragment from phials with surface patina	18th C
714	1	natural pale green	Rim and neck of a phial with a short neck and everted rim	Mid - L 18th C
767	1	colourless	Small phial with flat base, neck and everted rim	L 18th - 19th C
767	1	colourless	Small phial with short neck and everted rim	Mid 18th - 19th C
767	1	colourless	Almost complete phial with no kick, short neck and everted rim	Mid 18th - E 19th C
767	1	blue-green	Base of cylindrical phial	19th C
831	1	pale blue	Fragment from a phial	Mid 17th - 18th C
832	2	colourless	2 fragments of thin colourless glass with surface patina from a phial	Mid- L 18th C
965	1	green	Fragment from a phial	Mid 17th - 18th C
1060	2	natural green	2 adjoining fragments from the base of a phial with a conical kick	L 17th - Mid 18th C
1091	1	colourless	Fragment from phial	Mid - L 18th C
1109	4	colourless	4 fragments, 3 adjoining from a phial with a kick and a pontil scar	Mid - L 18th C

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	COMMENTS	DATE
1109	1	colourless	Small phial with short neck and everted rim with patina	M - L18th C
1109	1	colourless	Base of small phial with conical kick	18th C
1109	5	colourless	Fragments of thin colourless with glass with surface patina from a small phial	Mid - L 18th C
1134	1	natural blue-green	Base of phial with conical kick and pontil scar	Mid 17th - 18th C
1423	1	natural blue	Rim, neck and shoulder of a phial	Mid 17th - 18th C
1423	1	green	Almost complete small phial with everted rim	Mid - L18th C
1423	1	natural blue	Phial fragment	Mid 17th - 18th C
1423	5	natural green	Fragments from phials	17th - 18th C
1423	1	natural green	Base of cylindrical phial with sharp kick and visible pontil scar	L17th C
1423	1	natural blue	Base of cylindrical phial with visible pontil scar	Mid 17th - 18th C
1423	1	colourless	Almost complete small phial with everted rim	Mid 18th-L18th C

Table 5: Distribution of phials

Miscellaneous

A complete small glass cannon was recovered from context [767]. It is moulded in colourless glass and probably dates to the 19th century. Its use is not clear but was probably a novelty toiletry bottle.

Window Glass

364 fragments of window glass were recovered from the site. Much of it is weathered. Context [714] contained a large quantity of good quality window glass three fragments of which are complete enough to see the size and shape of these diamond quarries. 2 fragments of crown glass, one with the crown itself were recovered from context [700] and another piece of crown glass was unstratified and found attached to some mortar. Crown glass dates from the late 17th –mid 19th century.

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COMMENTS
0	2	
0	2	2 adjoining fragments of crown glass including the crown which are attached to a lump of mortar
0	1	Window glass fragment with surface patina
0	2	Window glass fragments with surface patina
0	1	With surface patina
0	1	With surface patina
307	3	Window glass with surface patina and evidence of comes and grozing
309	5	Fragments of window glass from the edge of the plate with a thickened edge
309	30	Fragments of window glass with surface patina
311	4	Window glass fragments with surface patina
331	4	Fragments of probable window glass with surface patina
331	9	Window glass with surface patina
331	5	Window glass with surface weathering and evidence of comes and some grozing

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COMMENTS
338	1	Fragment of window glass with evidence of grozing
451	2	Very weathered window glass fragments
451	1	Window glass with evidence of comes and surface patina
491	1	Very badly weathered window glass fragment
582	2	Weathered window glass
700	2	2 adjoining fragments of crown glass with the crown
701	2	Window glass with surface patina
702	1	Fragment of window glass with surface weathering
709	3	3 fragments of window glass with surface patina
712	9	With surface patina
714	19	
714	88	Some with evidence of comes and grozing, all with surface patina. 3 fragments are complete enough to see the shape of the quarries.
714	2	Very small window glass fragments
732	3	3 adjoining fragments of flat glass with surface patina that are scored with parallel lines Is this decoration or accidental?
740	5	With surface patina
765	4	1 fragment has evidence of comes
767	2	
767	2	2 fragments of window glass with fire rounded edge
767	4	Window glass
774	4	
805	1	Fragment of window glass with peculiar ridges on one side- possible damage during manufacture
807	3	Very thin, colourless flat glass with surface patina. Window?
820	1	
825	1	
832	8	
832	1	Fragment of thin window glass
838	1	
871	1	Window glass with surface patina
945	1	Window glass with patina
955	1	Thick window glass
1021	3	With patina
1032	1	
1044	3	3 fragments, 2 adjoining of patinated window glass
1062	1	Very patinated window glass
1064	2	Window glass with severe patination and evidence of grozing and comes
1080	3	Window glass with surface patina
1109	4	4 fragments of window glass with evidence of comes and grozing
1109	3	Fragments of window glass with surface patina
1109	7	Window glass with surface patina
1120	3	Window glass with surface patina and evidence of comes
1134	2	Window glass with surface patina
1178	1	Window glass with surface patina
1258	2	Window glass with surface patina

CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COMMENTS
1258	10	Window glass with surface patina
1290	1	Thick window glass
1290	3	Window glass with surface patina
1306	18	Window glass with surface patina
1310	2	Window glass fragments
1323	1	Very neatly cut window glass, evidence of grozing along one edge
1324	3	Window glass with surface patina
1343	1	
1347	22	Window glass fragments with surface patina. 2 have evidence of comes
1356	1	With surface patina
1386	1	With surface patina
1402	1	
1415	1	
1423	1	Fragment of thick window glass
1423	1	Fragment of window glass
1423	10	Fragments of thin window glass with evidence of comes and some grozing
1423	7	Thin window glass

Table 6: Distribution of window glass

CONCLUSIONS

The assemblage from Payne's Wharf not only illustrates the usual types of glass found on urban habitation sites of the 17th to 19th century, a mixture of tablewares and utilitarian artefacts, but in addition has a range of unusual and interesting glass, much of it imported. The quality of much of these domestic imported wares is high class and along with the presence of such a large quantity of diamond-quarry panes would indicate a high standard of living. This is not surprising due to the location of the site beside the Thames. The nature of the assemblage indicates that the inhabitants of this site were either travelling and returning with unusual souvenirs or were being brought high status goods from abroad, mostly from the areas where high class glass was being produced such as Venice, The Netherlands and France. Comestibles were also being imported such as foreign wines and spirits and possibly preserves.

A comparison between Payne's Wharf and Narrow Street Wharf, a contemporary riverside site on the north of the Thames at Limehouse, shows a number of similar vessels amongst the unusual high class objects. These include the opaque white bowl with red splodges and the possible kuttrolf. The utilitarian glass is also comparable suggesting that the inhabitants of both sites were being provided with glass from similar sources.

POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that glass from this site is further studied and compared to other similarly dated sites in London especially those on the river. The preponderance of fine tablewares, many of which are imports merits further study. This material should be compared to the other riverside sites of the same period such as Narrow Street, Bombay Wharf and Magdalene Street, Southwark. It is also recommended that the finds from the 3 main pits/groups are studied collectively, contexts [714], [767] and [1423] in order to better ascertain whether these assemblages can be associated with and tell us more about the various occupations on the site.

A total of 11 illustrations are recommended for publication.

Recommended Illustrations:

Context [714]: Kuttrolf

Context [714]: Wine glass with winged knob

Context [714]: Enamelled jug

Context [714]: Rigaree rimmed bottle
Context [767]: Octagonal bottles
Context [767]: Opaque white bowl with painted decoration
Context [1066]: Wine glass with merises
Context [1091]: Enamelled glass
Context [1423]: Handled goblet
Context [1423]: Opaque white bowl
Context [1423]: Flask with optic-blown ribs

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APPENDIX 7

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the overall findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by *ArchaeoScape*™ at Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich (Site Code: BPZ08; National Grid Reference: TQ 3728 7808). The archaeological excavation, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd recovered 19 samples from pits, wells, soak-aways and levelling layers dating from Phase 6 (late 16th to early 17th century) to Phase 10 (mid 19th century). The aim of the environmental archaeological assessment was to evaluate the potential of the samples to provide information on the local environment, and the economy and diet, of the past inhabitants.

METHODS

Field investigations

Archaeological investigations at Payne's Wharf took place between September and November 2007. This excavation followed an earlier evaluation (conducted in June 2007) on both the Payne's Wharf and Borthwick Wharf sites (Borthwick Wharf being located immediately east of Payne's Wharf), which had revealed evidence of both medieval activity (in the form of pitting) and post-medieval activity (in the form of layers and masonry structures). The site was divided into three separate areas of archaeological investigation. Area 1 concerned the Borthwick Wharf excavation, whilst both Areas 2 and 3 were located within the Payne's Wharf portion of the site. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd recovered 19 samples from pits, wells, soak-aways and levelling layers dating from Phase 6 (late 16th to early 17th century) to Phase 10 (mid 19th century) (Table 1).

Table 1: Sample details from Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8 (BPZ08)

Phase number	Phase	Feature description	Sample number	Context number	Volume processed (litres)	Volume remaining (litres)	Flot volume (ml)
6	late 16th to early 17th century	Fill of pit [1194]	<34>	(1193)	10	10	5
6	mid to late 17th century	Dump/levelling layer	<42>	(1485)	10	30	300
7	mid to late 17th century	Tertiary fill of brick well/ soakaway [775]	<25>	(774)	10	30	70
7	mid to late 17th century	Dump/levelling layer	<29>	(964)	?	?	15
7	mid to late 17th century	Dump/levelling layer	<30>	(965)	10	10	15
7	mid to late 17th century	Dump/levelling layer	<31>	(904)	10	0	?
7	mid to late 17th century	Dump/levelling layer	<40>	(1417)	10	20	90
7	mid to late 17th century	Fill of brick well/ soakaway [1344]	<38>	(1370)	10	20	60
8	early to late 18th century	Primary fill of pit [796]	<33>	1065 (2065 on sample processing sheet)	10	30	50
8	early to late 18th century	Fill of pit [1079]	<32>	(1109)	10	20	20
8	early to late 18th century	Fill of well [1422]	<41>	(1423)	10	30	60
9	late 18th to early 19th century	Fill of brick well [739]	<27>	(826)	10	30	100
9	late 18th to early 19th century	Final fill of brick well [739]	<26>	(740)	10	30	55
9	late 18th to early 19th century	Tertiary fill of cesspit [744]	<20>	(709)	10	10	50
9	late 18th to early 19th century	Secondary fill of cesspit [744]	<21>	(712)	10	30	85
9	late 18th to early 19th century	Primary fill of cesspit [744]	<22>	(714)	10	30	95
9	mid 19th century	Fill of barrel [1320]	<39>	(1317)	10	10	50
10	mid 19th century	Fill of cesspit [720]	?	(767)	?	?	?
10	mid 19th century	Fill of soakaway/cesspit [821]	<28>	(832)	10	0	20
10	mid 19th century	Fill of [956]	<35>	(1244)	10	10	?
10	mid 19th century	Fill of [1351] possible cellar	<36>	(1290)	20	0	20

Plant macrofossil assessment (charred, mineralised & waterlogged seeds and wood)

Each bulk sample was processed by flotation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using a 300-micron mesh sieve. Bulk sample volumes ranged from 10 to 40 litres. The dried residues were sorted 'by eye'. The flots were examined using a binocular stereo-microscope with magnifications of between 10 and 40 times. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of plant remains (seeds and wood) in each sample were recorded (Tables 2 to 4).

Preliminary identifications were only made of the plant remains. These do not form a full species list. For the purposes of assessment most identification was made to genus. Where identifications were made, those for seeds are made from modern reference material and manuals (e.g. Beijerinck 1947 and Cappers *et al*, 2006) and those for cereals are from modern reference material and reference guides and manuals (such as Charles 1984; Hillman *et al* 1996; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature and habitat information is taken from Stace (Stace 1997) and scientific names will be given once in brackets and the common name given thereafter and in the tables.

RESULTS OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSIL ASSESSMENT

Phase 6: Late 16th to Early 17th Century

Pit [1194] Sample <34> context (1194)

Very few plant remains were recovered from this sample. They consisted of a charred wheat grain and a low number of cinquefoil/tormentil (*Potentilla* sp.) seeds.

Dump-levelling layer); [1485] sample <42> context (1485)

Sample <42> produced an abundant and diverse assemblage of waterlogged fruit and weed seeds. These include stones of cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*) and plum (*Prunus domestica* L.) and seeds of the waste ground plant medick (*Medicago* sp.). Moderate quantities of identifiable charcoal were also present.

Phase 7: Mid 17th to Late 17th Century

Tertiary fill of brick well/soakaway [774] sample <25> context (775)

This was a botanically unproductive flot dominated by hammer scale and flecks of charcoal.

Dump-levelling layers [964] sample <29> context (964); [965] sample <30> context (965); [1417] sample <40> context (1417)

Samples <29>, <30> and <40> were very organically un-productive and produced occasional 'woody' seeds such as elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus* L.).

Brick well/soak-away [1344] sample <38> context (1370)

Moderate quantities of waterlogged and mineralised plant remains were observed. These were dominated by fragments of waterlogged and mineralised wood. Waterlogged seeds of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) were observed. A charred grape seed was also recorded.

Phase 8: Early to Late 18th Century

Primary fill of pit [796] sample <33>, context (1065)

Waterlogged remains dominated this sample. These were mostly seeds of blackberry/raspberry. A low number of charcoal fragments were also present.

Fill of pit [1079] sample <32>, context (1109)

This sample produced a rich and diverse assemblage of waterlogged and mineralised fruit seeds, such as mulberry (*Morus nigra* L.) and grape.

Fill of well [1422] sample <41> context (1423)

Waterlogged and mineralised fruit seeds and fruit stones were the dominant plant remains in this sample. These included seeds of grape and plum.

Phase 9: Late 18th to Early 19th Century

Brick well [739] sample <27> context (826); sample <26> context (740)

Sample <27> was the primary fill of this feature and sample <26> was the final fill. Neither produced organically rich flots or residues. Sample <27> did produce a poorly preserved fragment of charred nutshell.

Cesspit [744] sample <20> context (709); sample <21> context (712); sample <22> context (714)

Sample <22>, from the primary fill of this cesspit, was the most interesting flot out of all assessed because it contained abundant mineralised fruit seeds (>100 seeds) and some of these, when compared with the author's modern reference collection, resembled allspice (*Pimenta dioica* L.). These spices would have been in London since the 16th century and one of their uses was to preserve meat on long sailing voyages (Badura 2007). The other seeds include those of apple/pear (*Pyrus/Malus*) and grape. The secondary fill, sample <21>, contained abundant mineralised wood fragments, some with cut marks. Also present were moderate quantities of waterlogged seeds of fruit such as fig (*Ficus carica* L.) and elderberry. The final fill, sample <20>, of this feature produced fewer mineralised remains and more charcoal. Mineralised wood was observed and the waterlogged weeds included those of fig and elderberry.

Barrel [1320] sample <39> context (1317)

Waterlogged plant remains dominated this sample. These included fruit seeds such as fig and elderberry and weed seeds such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.). Abundant indeterminate vegetable fragments were also present. Occasional fragments of identifiable charcoal were recorded.

Phase 10: Mid 19th Century

Cesspit [720] sample <?> context (767)

Two oddly shaped seeds resembling plum or cherry stones were present in this sample and preserved by waterlogging.

Soakaway/Cesspit [821] sample <28> context (832)

Moderate quantities of fruit seeds were observed. These include seeds of fig and grape. Low numbers of identifiable charcoal fragments were also recorded.

Cellar [1351] sample <36> context (1290)

Un-charred, possibly waterlogged, seeds of celery-leaved buttercup were the only seeds preserved in this sample. Occasional fragments of identifiable charcoal were observed.

Table 2: Charred plant remains and charcoal, Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8 (BPZ08)

Phase number	Feature description	Sample number	Context number	Seeds		Grains		Identifiable charcoal abundance	Mollusca		Comment
				Abund- ance	Diversity	Abund- -ance	Diversity		Abund- ance	Diversity	
6	Fill of pit [1194]	34	1193	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	Free-threshing type wheat (<i>triticum</i> sp.) grains
6	Dump-levelling layer	42	1485	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
7	Tertiary fill of brickwell/ soakaway [775]	25	774	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
7	Dump – levelling Layer	29	964	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
7	Dump-levelling layer	30	965	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
7	Dump/levelling layer	31	904	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	cf arboreal grass (<i>Zonitoides arboreus</i>) snails
7	Fill of brick well/ soakaway [1344]	38	1370	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-
7	Dump/levelling layer	40	1417	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
8	Primary fill of pit [796]	33	1065	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
8	Fill of pit [1079]	32	1109	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
8	Fill of well [1422]	41	1423	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
9	Fill of brick well [739]	27	826	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	Nutshell fragment
9	Final fill of brick well [739]	26	740	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
9	Tertiary fill of cesspit [744]	20	709	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
9	Secondary fill of cesspit [744]	21	712	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
9	Primary fill of cesspit [744]	22	714	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-

9		Fill of barrel [1320]	39		1317	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-
10		Fill of soakaway/cesspit [821]	28		832	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	Common periwinkle (<i>Littorina</i> <i>littorea</i>) snails
10		Fill of [956]	35		1244	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
10		Fill of [1351] possible cellar	36		1290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Key:

Abundance: 1= low/occasional; 1-10, 2=moderate; 11-100, 3 =abundant/high >100

Diversity: 1= low 1-4; 2=intermediate/moderate 5-10; 3=high >11

Table 3: Mineralised plant remains, Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8 (BPZ08)

Phase number	Feature description	Sample number	Context number	Seeds		Wood		Comments
				Abundance	Diversity	Abundance	Diversity	
7	Dump-levelling layer	30	965	-	-	1	1	Very little
7	Fill of brick well/ soakaway [1344]	38	1370	-	-	2	1	-
8	Fill of pit [1079]	32	1109	2	2	-	-	Many edible fruit seeds
8	Fill of well [1422]	41	1423	2	1	-	-	Many edible fruit seeds
9	Tertiary fill of cesspit [744]	20	709	-	-	2	1	-
9	Secondary fill of cesspit [744]	21	712	1	1	3	1	Occasional cherry stones, some of the wood chips had cut marks
9	Primary fill of cesspit [744]	22	714	3	1	2	1	Many seeds, including ?allspice, grape and apple/pear

Key:

Abundance: 1= low/occasional; 1-10, 2=moderate; 11-100, 3 =abundant/high >100

Diversity: 1= low 1-4; 2=intermediate/moderate 5-10; 3=high >11

Table 4: Waterlogged plant remains, Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8 (BPZ08)

Phase number	Feature description	Sample number	Context number	Seeds		Root/rhizome fragments	Wood	Vegetative fragments	Comments
				Abundance	Diversity				
6	Fill of pit [1194]	34	1193	1	1	-	-	-	Very little, just a cinquefoil/tormentil seed
6	Dump-levelling layer	42	1485	3	3	-	3	3	Abundant and diverse assemblage of fruit and weed seeds, abundant wood including bark fragment
7	Dump – levelling layer	29	964	1	1	-	-	-	Small 'woody' seed assemblage
7	Dump-levelling layer	30	965	1	1	-	-	-	Very little, just a sedge seed
7	Fill of brick well/soakaway [134]	38	1370	2	1	1	2	-	Fruit and weed seeds, fragment of rush stem
7	Dump/levelling layer	40	1417	1	1	-	-	-	Very little, elderberry seeds and moss fragment
8	Primary fill of pit [796]	33	1065	3	1	-	-	-	Abundant fruit seeds dominated by blackberry/ raspberry
8	Fill of pit [1079]	32	1109	3	2	-	2	-	Abundant edible fruit stones and seeds
8	Fill of well [1422]	41	1423	3	2	-	-	-	Abundant edible fruit stones and seeds
9	Tertiary fill of cesspit [744]	20	709	2	1	-	-	-	Fruit seeds
9	Secondary fill of cesspit [744]	21	712	2	1	-	-	-	Fruit seeds
9	Fill of barrel [1320]	39	1317	3	2	-	1	3	Abundant and diverse assemblage of fruit and weed seeds,
10	Fill of cesspit [720]	?	767	1	1	-	-	-	No flot, just two seeds resembling cherry/plum/sloe
10	Fill of [1351] possible cellar	36	1290	2	1	-	-	-	Very little, just seeds of celery-leaved buttercup

Key:

Abundance: 1= low/occasional; 1-10, 2=moderate; 11-100, 3 =abundant/high >100

Diversity: 1= low 1-4; 2=intermediate/moderate 5-10; 3=high >11

INTERPRETATION OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSIL ASSESSMENT

Quality of and type of preservation

The quality of preservation was moderate to good in many samples. Most of the plant remains were preserved by waterlogging or mineralisation. Both types of preservation are common in urban refuse deposits.

Preservation by waterlogging occurs when plant remains are in anoxic conditions such as sealed pits or layers or a high water tables (Jones 2002). In samples where un-charred 'woody' seeds, such as those of elderberry, blackberry/raspberry, grape and celery-leaved buttercup are present where more delicate seeds are not, differential preservation needs to be considered. Botanical assemblages containing only 'woody' seeds can be the result of differential preservation caused by a fluctuating water table (Green 1982).

Mineralisation occurs when organic remains are exposed to calcium-rich groundwater, lime, human/mammal faecal material or fish bone and scales (Green 1979). In these conditions the organic compounds in plant macro-remains are replaced by calcium phosphate. Remains preserved in this way tend to be harder to identify because many of the detailed identification criteria are destroyed by the mineralisation process. In many of the samples containing mineralised plant remains puparia were also present suggesting the deposition of cess in the feature.

Preservation by charring was present but rarer. Charring occurs when plant remains are burned in reducing conditions where oxygen has been excluded (Jones 2002).

Potential for feature interpretation

Several of the samples produced botanical assemblages reminiscent of the deposition of domestic refuse or cess.

Potential for evidence of diet, medicine and trade

Edible fruits were observed in many samples. Some of these fruits could also have medicinal uses. The possible find of allspice in sample <22> (primary fill of cesspit [744]) is significant and further examination of these samples could reveal more spices. Allspice finds are not yet listed in the ABCD archaeobotanical database (Tomlinson 2007) but have been found in other post-medieval contexts in London, namely an 18th century cellar at St. Mary Spital and pits at Holywell Priory, Shoreditch (*pers comm.* Anne Davis, 21/5/08).

Potential for environmental reconstruction

These samples do not contain assemblages with a large enough diversity and quantity of wild plant seeds to be used to reconstruct the local environment in detail. Where present they are plants of damp ground, such as sedge and celery-leaved buttercup or disturbed ground, such as fat hen.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further analysis is recommended of the following samples.

For charcoal:

Phase 7: sample <40> context [1417]; sample <42> context [1485]

For seeds:

Phase 7: sample <38> context [1370]; sample <42> context [1485]

Phase 8: sample <32> context [1109]; sample <33> context [1065]; sample <41> context [1423]

Phase 9: sample <20> context [709]; sample <21> context [712]; sample <22> context [714]

Phase 9: sample <39> context [1317]

For mineralised wood:

Phase 7: sample <38> context [1370]

Phase 9: sample <20> context [709]; sample <21> context [712]; sample <22> context [714]

For waterlogged wood:

Phase 7: sample <38> context [1370]; sample <42> context [1485]

Phase 8: sample <32> context [1109]

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APPENDIX 8

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEATHER AND TEXTILE

Quita Mould

Methodology

The assessment has been made following an initial scan of the leather. The leather was identified and diagnostic pieces dated. A basic record (as defined in the RFG & FRG Guidelines 1993) of the entire assemblage was made, including measurement of relevant dimensions and species identification where possible. The basic record in the form of an object catalogue is provided in an appendix. The information gathered has been correlated with the available contextual information and summarized below.

All measurements are in millimetres (mm). No allowance has been made for shrinkage. Any shoe sizing has been calculated according to the modern English Shoe-Size scale, continental sizing is given in brackets.

Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern using low-powered magnification. Where the grain surface of the leather was heavily worn identification was not always possible. The grain pattern of sheep and goat skins are difficult to distinguish and have been grouped together as sheep/goat when the distinction could not be made. Shoe bottom components are assumed to be of cattle hide unless stated otherwise

Condition

The majority of the leather was wet and washed when examined, one item (sample 42 context [1485]) was dry. The leather is currently stored in double polythene bags closed by iron staples. Whilst in storage it should be kept cool and light excluded.

Summary by context

Brick cess pit [744]

Highly fragmentary remains of a shoe bottom of iron riveted construction and three layers of textile with a rivet and washer adhering were found in the primary fill [714] of a brick cess pit [744]. Small areas from the two shoe bottoms of welted construction were present in the secondary fill [712]. The shoe fragments date to the 19th century.

Well/soakaway [775]

Five fragments (two larger and three smaller) of a pale-coloured textile, one with seams present, were found in the tertiary fill [774] of a well/soakaway [775].

Brick cellar [1351]

The small fastening latchet from a man's shoe of suede calfskin dating to c. 1790-1830 was found in fill [1290] of a brick cellar [1351].

Pit [1442]

A fragment of the tread area of a welted shoe sole of post-medieval date and a length torn from the lining of a sword scabbard were found in fill [1443] of pit [1442].

Dump layer/pit fill [1485]

A 'mixed' group of leatherwork was recovered from a dump layer [1485] comprising the remains of at least seven shoes of welted construction, two larger objects of stitched leather and a single piece of secondary waste. The piece of waste and the seat area deliberately cut away from a shoe sole suggest that the footwear is discarded cobbler's waste. One of the seven shoes is well preserved and is a welted shoe of adult size for the left foot dating to the mid 16th century. One of leather objects is a torn, curved panel of calfskin with two hemmed edges and a seam. The other, of 'grained' bovine leather, much torn and now folded, has a finely-stitched moulded seam.

Recommendations for further work

The leather

A basic record of the material has been made and no further work on the leather from contexts [712], [714], [1290] and [1443] is considered necessary.

Context [1485]: The two sheet leather objects should be studied to allow possible identification and the mid 16th century shoe should be adequately described and drawn as it provides dating evidence and will inform the site narrative.

The textile

I have very limited knowledge of archaeological textile finds and recommend it is seen by a specialist.

Appendix: Catalogue of the leather and textile from Payne's Wharf, Deptford (BPZ06)

Listed in context order

Context [712] secondary fill of brick cess pit [744]

Leather shoe bottom fragments of welted construction

Small area of sole with a raised rib seam. Small area of sole with middle edge packing and textile present along the line of the seam. Possibly from two shoes.

Context [714] primary fill of brick cess pit [744]

1 Textile: three layers of textile with a rivet and washer 68x63mm

2 Leather shoe bottom fragments. Eight small broken fragments and three fragments of sole edge of iron riveted construction.

Context [774] tertiary fill of brick well/soakaway [775]

Textile: two larger and three smaller fragments of pale (cream coloured) woollen textile. One is of rectangular shape 180x93mm, another has two seams visible 110x83mm

Context [1290] fill of brick cellar [1351]

Leather latchet from early 19th century shoe.

Small, angular fastening latchet with central fastening hole from left quarters. A line of whip stitching is present running below the top edge on the inside to attach a lining or top band.

Leather suede probably calfskin.

Context [1443] fill of pit [1442]

1 Leather welted shoe sole fragment

Fragment of tread area of welted shoe sole. Length 60+mm, width 76mm

2 Leather scabbard lining

Length of tapering lining torn at each end, with central back seam with a suggestion of widely-spaced whip stitching visible at the lower end. Flesh outward, grain inward.

Leather calfskin 1.43mm thick. Length 142+mm. Width max 48mm, min 42mm

Context [1485] dump layer/pit fill

1 Leather welted shoe, left foot, adult size

Large square-toed sole with wide tread tapering slightly to the waist and broad seat.

Grain/flesh seam within a stitching channel, not heavily worn. Insole with slightly pleated oval toe and edge/flesh seam. Heel lift between insole and seat. Welt 7mm wide running continuously along the left side, around the toe and down the right side of the tread. Pleated toe area of vamp with a toe puff whip stitched to the interior. Fragment of left side of the vamp with part of a butted edge/flesh side seam. Large heel stiffener and fragmentary remains of two quarters with an area cut away on the left side. Leather delaminated bovine. Adult 3(35) Insole length 235mm. Width tread 77mm, waist 44mm, seat 50mm

Leather welted shoe fragments

2 Sample 42 Three fragments of shoe bottom of welted construction including the seat area of sole with grain/flesh seam within a stitching channel and a fragment broken from the edge of the tread area of a sole. Five fragments probably broken from shoe upper including a broken grain/flesh seam. Probably small adult/adolescent size. Condition: dry

3 Broken, heavily worn broad shoe sole of welted construction, tread and toe area missing. Wear suggests worn on the right foot. Adult size. Surviving length 206+mm

4 Tread area of welted shoe sole with oval/round toe, torn away across the waist. Adult size. Surviving length c. 140+mm

5 Remains of torn welted shoe sole for left foot with seam within a stitching channel. Adult male size. Surviving length 169+mm

6 Worn seat cut from a welted shoe of adult size. Length 70+mm

7 Worn ?tread area of welted sole with seam within a stitching channel. Large adult size. Surviving length 131+mm

8 Curved hemmed and seamed panel

Panel with three remaining sides. Two curved converging sides, the left side with a grain/flesh stitched seam, the right with a hemmed grain/flesh seam. The third, lower, side is straight and hemmed. Also fragments torn from it. Leather black, shiny and in good condition worn calfskin 1.27mm thick. Length 300mm, width c. 410mm.

9 Panel

Ten fragments torn from a panel. One has a short length of closely-stitched, moulded, grain/flesh seam, slightly irregular stitch length 2mm. Another fragment, 150x142mm, is folded suggesting an expanding gusset or similar. The largest fragment 242x100mm. Black grained bovine leather 1.52mm thick

10 Waste with cut and torn edges, two rivet or small nail holes along one edge. Leather cattle hide 2.36mm. 180x32mm

APPENDIX 9

ASSESSMENT ON THE SMALL WOODEN ITEMS

D.Goodburn

Purpose of These Notes

This short contribution to the archaeological assessment report on work carried out for the BPZ 06 project is intended to provide a brief summary of a small group of waterlogged wood finds that were lifted by the PCA field team. Once cross checked by the main authors of the report, against phasing and local historic information, these notes could be updated to form a small section of a published report on the project.

Background

It was requested that this author examine c. 13 (one 'item' was in many fragments) bagged items of waterlogged worked wood from the archaeological site on the banks of the lower Thames. The material was broadly dated at this stage to 'later post-medieval to early 19th century'. All the objects are associated with the nautical sphere of activities, perhaps not unexpected on a site in an historic docklands zone. The bulk of the material consisted of pulley block parts, which are discussed in more detail below.

Methodology

Due to the small size of the objects and limited time they were treated as 'finds' rather than structural woodwork requiring the compiling of Pro-Forma Timber Sheets and initial drawing to scale etc. The bags were emptied and the objects washed and fairly rapidly scanned in good light. Brief notes and sketches were made, and key dimensions were noted for the best preserved items. Copies of these notes were left with the PCA Finds Team who had already recognised the perforated discs as pulley block wheels or 'sheaves'. It will be necessary to have a selection of the best preserved examples of those items and other block components illustrated (with scales) in some form for the final publication, copies of illustrations of parallel material will be made and dispatched to PCA immediately.

Finds of Rigging Blocks and Block Components within the London and South East Region and their Wider Importance

As sail powered vessels for fishing, trading, transport and war have become a thing of the distant past for most of us, the importance of rigging blocks is difficult to comprehend. In a sense they can be seen as the 'bearings' of sailing vessels, and would also have been utilised on shore for the loading and unloading of cargo and heavy weaponry. In a military sense they would have been of similar importance to ball bearings during the 2nd World War. They were essential for the efficient handling of vessels from the size of large boats to ocean going trading and naval craft. A large ocean going warship of the mid 18th century for example, required well over 1000 blocks of various types (Lavery 1991, 153). It is therefore surprising that they have not been studied in any great detail (to this writer's knowledge) using archaeological sources. Indeed, even the studies based on iconography, historic ship models and written sources do not appear to have been extensive or detailed. It has therefore been necessary to visit the National Maritime Museum Library in Greenwich and, with the help of the librarians, track down original 18th century technical manuals in order to put the assemblage of rigging block parts from this site in context (Several works by Steel were consulted particularly Steel 1797, versions of which were reproduced later). Because this material is particularly specialised in nature, these draft notes are supplied with some selected bibliographical references.

The London Comparative Corpus for Rigging Fittings

It appears that excavations in the ancient heart of the port of London along the City and Southwark shores have only yielded one early rigging block in association with the later

Roman County Hall Ship. Surprisingly, it appears that there are no rigging block finds from early or even late medieval contexts, and it is not until the post-medieval period that they seem to have been common on the growing international ports waterfront. This emphasises their link with the seaborne trade explosion, essential for the early phases of British mercantilism starting in the 16th century.

In the last 13 years several archaeological teams have excavated in the main post-medieval port and shipbuilding zone east of the ancient port. Much of this work has taken place in the last five years and, is still at the pre-publication stage. However, we can note that small quantities of wooden rigging fittings have been found on several of these excavations such as at PCA projects-Mast Quay, Woolwich Dockyard and Seagers Distillery Deptford, and at the AOC project At Charringtons Wharf- the Blackwall Yard. But in some ways the most interesting assemblage relevant here was that recovered from the backfill of a dry dock at Pier Head, Millwall (Pitt and Goodburn et al 2003, 202). Fortunately, two excavations of 18th century ship wrecks off the SE coast of England have provided assemblages of relatively intact rigging blocks of several sizes and forms. The Invincible project (Blocks on display at Chatham Historic Dockyard, Lavery 1991, 151) and the limited excavation of a store cabin in the Amsterdam (Marsden 1985, 202).

Early Mechanisation in Block Making

The London Pier Head assemblage was dated to c. 1800, and included debris from the manufacture or repairing blocks such as turned and roughed-out tropical hard wood pulley pins (the very accurately made shafts around which the pulleys turned). Other sites with evidence of ship building repair and breaking have not produced block making debris, suggesting that this activity was fairly localised and highly specialised. Indeed, the laborious and repetitive work of block making was one of the first nautical craft processes to be largely centralised at a series of linked specialised workshops in Southampton (Horne 1968, 1). In the late 18th century these were run by the Taylor family, using early machinery such as horse engines. Marc Isambard Brunel then designed a series of specialised iron and steel machines for carrying out the various stages of work required to make a block and all of its component parts. The machinery was assembled in a small factory at the Portsmouth naval yard. These were steam powered and production started in 1803, expanding by the Crimean war when they produced 140,000 blocks a year (Horne 1968, 6).

Block Wear and Maintenance

As rigging blocks became worn, the pins and sheaves had to be replaced. To prolong the life of some blocks and to provide the smoothest running, some were made with metal components such as non-ferrous cast sheaves, iron pulley pins or tubular inserts in two parts around the pin hole in the hardwood sheave (Steel 1797). These two part reinforcements of non ferrous metal took several diagnostic forms and were held in place with countersunk rivets (see sketches taken from Steel 1797:153). The sheave reinforcements were termed 'bushes' or 'coakes' and were valuable and often recycled for use in other blocks (Horne 1968:6). Pulley block sheaves both with and without costly metal reinforcement were found at Payne's Wharf (below).

Exotic Wood Species Used

Clearly rigging blocks were very stressed items, often violently bashed around in use and subject to extreme weather changes and prolonged wear from the rope passing through them. These factors caused the post-medieval block makers to search out the best materials they could for the mechanical properties. The body or shells of the blocks were made of elm or less commonly ash, both tough split resistant native British timbers (eg. Pitt and Goodburn 2002:202). However, the parts subject to the most wear were normally made of a very hard, smooth-wearing, tropical timber. The sheaves were normally turned from *Lignum Vitae*, imported from South America and sawn cross-wise into rough discs. The pins were commonly of the same wood, or of green heart, or 'cocus' (Steel 1797:138). The pins and sheaves tend to be more rot resistant than the shells, and turn up more commonly on London excavations.

The Worked Wood From Payne's Wharf

[709] - Lifted wood fragments from this context comprised of small, decayed fragments of a carvel ship plank pierced by a treenail (= wooden rivet) hole, and several broken copper nail shanks. This material must derive from ship breaking or repair carried out nearby. The plank is likely to date to the later 18th century or later, when copper nails were used to secure copper sheathing in order to protect the underwater hulls of some large vessels.

[1285] - This context produced a worn pulley block sheave in what is almost certainly *Lignum Vitae* wood.

[1343] - This context provided a relatively well preserved large, pulley block sheave. The sheave was turned from what appears to be *Lignum Vitae*, and was 250mm in diameter and 36mm thick. The central pin hole was fitted with a copper alloy 'bush' secured with three neatly countersunk iron rivets. The trefoil shape of the securing flanges may indicate that the block was of naval origin, or at least made to the 'naval pattern' (see sketches taken from Steel 1794, 153 showing various forms of bush). This rigging block sheave must have derived from a medium to large sized vessel.

[1347] - This context yielded parts of five worn and decayed pulley block sheaves apparently of *Lignum Vitae*. They varied in diameter.

[1370] - This context provided two turned tropical hardwood sheave pins. These were of large diameter, 45 and 38mm respectively, and 180 and 320mm long. One end of each pin was left slightly enlarged in order to jam in the shell. The diameter of the pins exceeds those found at Pier Head considerably, and must indicate their use in very large blocks. They are similar to those in the largest rigging blocks excavated from the Dutch East Indiaman the Amsterdam (Marsden 1985, 121-22). The longer example must have been made for a double sheave block.

[1373] - This context yielded one large pulley block sheave.

Further Work

It would be useful to check the dimensions of all the sheaves, and essential to produce illustrations of at least 2 sheaves (including the examples with the bush) and the two pins. If possible it would be useful to check the species ID of the block components by sending a sub-sample to Kew Gardens where such exotic IDs can be carried out.

Draft Figures

- 1 a) A diagram of a rigging block, showing the sheave and pin in situ, b) Scale drawing of a large turned *Lignum Vitae* rigging block sheave from context [1343], note inserted copper alloy 'bush' of trefoil-naval type according to Steel 1794.
- 2 Two turned tropical hardwood rigging block sheave pins.
- 3 Three rigging blocks from the 18th century Amsterdam Dutch East Indiaman wreck.

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APPENDIX 10

ASSESSMENT OF THE IRON SLAG AND OTHER HIGH TEMPERATURE DEBRIS

Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

A medium assemblage (21.3kg) of material, initially described as 'slag', was recovered (mostly) by hand during excavations. The material was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology alone. Each slag or other material type in each context was weighed; smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured to obtain statistical information. Quantification data are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dep.) in millimetres.

Quantification table BPZ06

cxt	^ slag identification	wt	len	br	dep	comment
100	smithing hearth bottom	1263	170	110	60	
100	Undiagnostic	21				slightly magnetic
311	coal	9				cuboid
311	coal	232				laminated - slagged
311	run slag	58				magnetic & very heavy
311	smelting slag	2207				
311	undiagnostic	259				very cindery
320	cinder	24				
320	coal	7				
320	undiagnostic	129				
338	burnt material	80				
451	lead ore?	0				needs geological identification
740	burnt coal	348				
767	burnt coal	2				
813	undiagnostic	524				
820	smithing hearth bottom	479	120	95	50	
820	smithing hearth bottom	686	125	90	75	
820	smithing hearth bottom	932	145	130	70	
820	undiagnostic	1304				magnetic
820	undiagnostic	314				tinged with CuO
820	undiagnostic	90				
865	undiagnostic	611				one piece
875	cinder	24				
1024	ferruginous concretion	424				
1024	hammerscale	3				flake
1024	nail	12				
1024	rivet	26				
1024	undiagnostic	943				two pieces with flake hammerscale inclusions
1062	smithing slag	228				hammerscale spheres as inclusions
1062	undiagnostic	706				
1131	undiagnostic	893	150	100	50	
1199	ironstone	299				requires geological identification
1200	ferruginous concretion	718				
1204	iron	214				
1310	coal	52				cuboid

1310	coal	60	laminated
1310	iron	25	
1310	undiagnostic	604	one piece
1310	undiagnostic	158	possibly smithing slag
1310	undiagnostic	10	with Cu alloy inclusions
1323	blast furnace slag	276	
1323	cinder	21	
1323	coal	133	cuboid type
1323	coal	172	laminated type
1323	iron	223	melted
1323	micro-residues	77	tiny pieces of iron flake, cinder, fuel ash slag
1323	41 run slag	50	very glassy
1323	41 undiagnostic	811	smithing slag?
1323	undiagnostic	1635	with CuO inclusions
1347	undiagnostic	764	two pieces
1394	smithing hearth bottom	868	140 90 60
1417	coal	21	cuboid
1423	nail	10	
1423	undiagnostic	21	
U/S	blast furnace slag	88	Area A287
U/S	cast object	1223	slightly magnetic

total wt = 21.3kg

Explanation of terms

Activities involving iron can take two forms.

1) *Smelting* is the manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a smelting furnace. The resulting products are iron and slag (waste). The latter may take various forms depending on the technology used: furnace slag, run slag, tap slag, dense slag, or blast furnace slag etc.

2a) *Primary smithing*: hot working (by a smith using a hammer) of the bloom on a string hearth (usually near the smelting furnace) to remove excess slag. The bloom becomes a rough lump of iron ready for use; the slags from this process include smithing hearth bottoms and micro-slugs, in particular tiny smithing spheres.

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

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

Discussion of assemblage

Most of the diagnostic slag was from secondary smithing. Three smithing hearth bottoms were found in pit [821], fill [820] with a small quantity of undiagnostic slag (some stained with copper-alloy) and small quantities of flake hammerscale was found in pit [1025], fill [1024] and in some slag from pit [1063], fill [1062].

The tiny amount of smelting slag was blast furnace slag but it is likely to be material re-deposited from elsewhere. Two pieces of what may be ore were found in context [1199] (ironstone?) and [451] (lead ore?) but a geologist will need to examine these before more can be said about them.

The significant period for slag appears to be the seventeenth century with the possibility that some of the material in contexts dated eighteenth century could be residual.

Significance of the assemblage

The assemblage indicates some iron working activity took place somewhere in the area, possibly in the seventeenth century. The material is of local importance, depending on any documentary evidence for a forge or foundry in the area during that period.

Recommendations for further work

The two pieces of possible ore require geological examination before any publication.

Documentary evidence for industrial activity in the post-medieval period should be examined in an attempt to locate the forge or foundry that produced the slag.

No further specialist work is necessary on the slag assemblage.

APPENDIX 11

ASSESSMENT OF THE LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE

Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological excavations at the above site recovered 12 pieces of struck flint and just over 0.10kg of burnt flint fragments. A few pieces of natural flint pebbles were also recovered, including small find 138, but these are not discussed further.

Quantification

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade	Blade-like Flake	Core	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt.g)
A2 +				1				
112					1			
300								
320		1						
331	1							
391			1					
499							1	85
506							1	13
584		1						
1102							1	9
1109							1	6
1132				1				
1199 SF136			1					
1324		1				1		
1375	1							
1480	1							

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context

Burnt Flint

Four fragments of burnt flint, weighing 113g, were recovered from four separate contexts. The flint had been burnt to a high temperature, resulting in it changing colour and becoming 'fire crazed', consistent with it having been in a hearth. Burnt flint is perhaps most commonly encountered on prehistoric sites although, once excavated, it is undatable and due to the possibility of redeposition, the material here could date to any period.

Struck Flint

Condition

The struck material varied in condition although most pieces exhibited some edge trimming and rounding, in some cases quite markedly so. This would be consistent with the material's residual deposition, although most pieces had probably not moved far from where originally discarded.

Raw Materials

The raw materials used consisted of relatively large thermally affected nodules of translucent brown to black flint containing occasional crystalline and light grey cherty inclusions. Cortex was rough but weathered and of variable thickness, with many thermal planes present.

Overall, the raw materials appeared of good knapping quality and were capable of producing blades and flakes that frequently exceeded 60mm in maximum dimension, which may be considered large compared to those from most assemblages from the terraces of the lower Thames Valley. The raw materials used were thus larger and less abraded than those usually encountered within the terrace deposits and it is possible that they were imported to the site, presumably from superficial deposits located closer to the parent chalk. Such sources could be accessed via the tributary valleys of the Thames and exposures of chalk are occasionally present along margins of the River Ravensbourne, the nearest being approximately 2km to the south of the site.

Description and Discussion

The assemblage was small and few technologically distinctive pieces were present. No truly retouched pieces were present and the core, from context [1324], consisted of a large thermally fragmented nodular core fragment weighing just under 300g. This had been finely worked along one edge in an attempt to form a striking platform, but had been abandoned before flake production commenced, probably due to further thermal flaws, and was therefore chronologically undiagnostic. The assemblage comprised both waste material, indicative of the initial preparation and decortication of cores, and useable flakes and blades. Perhaps the most distinctive piece consisted of a primary crested blade from A2 [+], which measured 84mm X 30mm X 12mm. It had a faceted striking platform and had been crushed and battered along its right lateral margin. The use of cresting, a means of enabling the production of blades, was employed from the Upper Palaeolithic until the Mesolithic period. Interestingly, the battered edges of this piece most closely resemble the 'bruised blades' of Final Late Glacial industries (Barton 1991, 1998). Crested blades, being sturdier than ordinary blades, are often used for this type of implement. Such industries are rarely encountered in Britain although a number of sites have been recorded along the Thames and its tributaries in west London (Lewis 2000). However, such an identification is problematic due to both the small size of the assemblage and lack of supporting diagnostic pieces. The presence within the assemblage of a number of blades and a blade-like flake does indicate a date range somewhere in between the Upper Palaeolithic and the Early Neolithic period, periods when little is recorded along this particular stretch of the River Thames.

Discussion

Due to the small size, paucity of diagnostic implements and lack of contextual associations, this assemblage can only be broadly dateable to between the Upper Palaeolithic to Early Neolithic periods, although there are some hints that at least some of it may belong to the Final Late Glacial period of the Upper Palaeolithic. The pieces present indicate both primary flint working and the production of useable flakes and blades although too few pieces were recovered to indicate the precise nature of the occupation at the site.

Significance and Recommendations

Although small and not closely dateable, the assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates early prehistoric occupation along this part of the Lower Thames. It is also possible that the flintwork represents a Late Glacial industry that is poorly represented anywhere in Britain. It is therefore recommended that the assemblage is examined in greater detail and a short description of it prepared for publication, which should include illustrations of the more technologically significant pieces.

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APPENDIX 12

ASSESSMENT OF THE SHELLFISH ASSEMBLAGE

Rebecca Lythe

Introduction

The following report outlines the results of the preliminary analysis of marine Mollusc remains recovered from Borthwick and Payne's Wharf (BPZ06). The main aims of this report are:

- To identify all recovered Mollusc remains to genus or, when possible, species level
- To consider their origins and potential modes of deposition
- To consider their usefulness as a resource to past populations

Methodology

In order to keep sampling representative and systematic, shellfish from all contexts on site were collected according to the following strategy:

For every context that contained marine Molluscs, one in five of each species was recovered. Where multiple fragments of material from the same species were found, only fragments with complete umboes were counted so as to avoid over-representation of heavily fragmented individuals. The material was then analysed in the following way:

The Molluscs were observed with a hand-held magnifying glass and, where possible, identified to genus or species level. Numbers of individuals per species per context were counted. As bivalves (such as cockles and mussels) have two shells and gastropods (such as whelks and limpets) have one, the two classes cannot be compared directly. Consequently, all bivalve shells were assigned a value of 0.5 and all gastropods a value of 1. These "values" were recorded in table form in Figure 1.

The ecological niche occupied by each species was identified and hypothetical modes of deposition considered. Potential uses for the various species were speculated upon.

Mollusc remains were probably not consistently discarded within the confines of the site in representative quantities throughout its occupation. As a consequence, changes in species frequency over time were not considered on account of the small size of the assemblage relative to the size of the site and long duration of occupation.

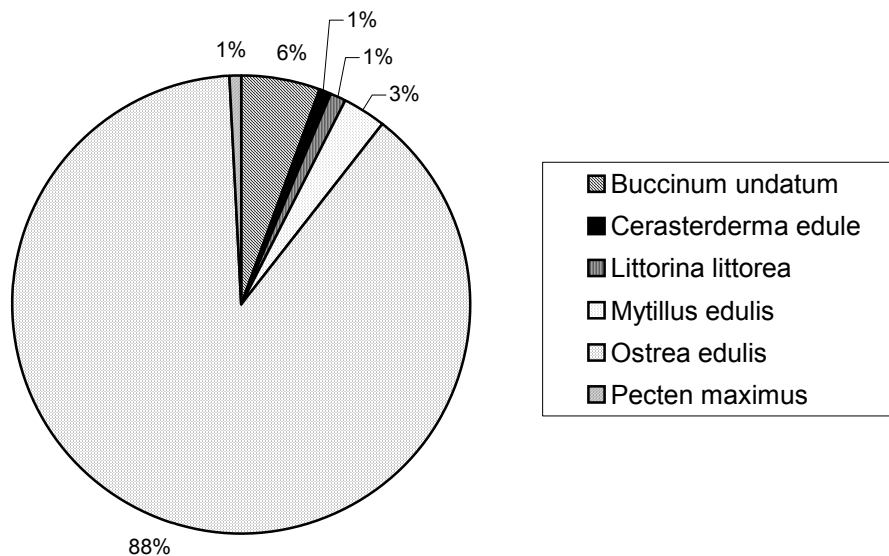
Results

The total number of shells collected per species per context and their “value” was recorded (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total numbers of shells and “values” per species of marine Mollusc per context.

Context Number	Species Present	Total Number of Shells Collected	Value
112	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	4	2
116	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0.5
117	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	5	2.5
129	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0.5
142	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	4	2
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	1	0.5
309	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	68	34
	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	30	15
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	3	1.5
	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	2	2
	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	1	1
311	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	8	4
331	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	12	6
	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	3	3
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	1	0.5
	<i>Cerasterderma edule</i>	2	1
434	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	14	7
451	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	5	2.5
474	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0.5
481	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	5	2.5
529	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	6	3
574	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	3	1.5
714	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	12	6
	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	1	1
	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	1	0.5

Figure 2: Chart to show percentage of each species within the assemblage from Paynes Wharf



The natural habitats of the species found on site were as follows:

1. Common Cockle (*Cerasterderma edule*)- found mainly in the intertidal zone, from the mid-tide level down, in sandy environments. It is common to all British coasts.
2. Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) occurs on rocky coasts between the mid-tide level in the intertidal zone and the shallow sublittoral zone. It is commonly found on all British coasts.
3. Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) found in coarse sediment between the spring tide extreme low water mark and a maximum of 50m into the sub-littoral zone. Whilst they are now relatively uncommon in British waters, they were once widespread.
4. Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*): occurs mainly between the sublittoral zone and the continental shelf, but can also be found in the intertidal zone up to the spring tide low water mark. It can live in muddy sand and gravel or on rocks and is common to British waters.
5. Great Scallop (*Pecten maximus*): found at least 100m offshore on all British coasts. It is now depleted across much of its range due to over-fishing.

(Hayward 1996)

Inferences

When the natural habitats of the shellfish are considered, it becomes obvious that they were brought to this inland site by human action. They were presumably harvested from marine habitats and transported, probably along the Thames, which forms the site's northern boundary. The river would have provided a means of importing coastal resources quickly and easily, maintaining freshness. As they were recovered from dumped deposits containing

domestic waste and all species are edible, they were probably brought to site as a food resource.

It is hypothesised, due to the unusually large size of approximately half the oyster shells within the assemblage (the largest being 116mm wide and 114mm long) that some or all were farmed. Modern wild examples do not normally exceed 100mm in diameter (Hayward 1996). This presumably enabled the species to be collected quickly and in greater numbers than foraging would allow. The oyster was a popular foodstuff in medieval and post-medieval Britain, which may explain the large percentage relative to other species in the assemblage (Figure 2).

The total number of shells recovered from site was small relative to the number of contexts excavated, suggesting Mollusca did not form a major part of the diet. It is possible, however, that they are underrepresented. The bulk may have been discarded beyond the site boundaries or been effected by taphonomic problems such as adverse preservation. It therefore remains probable that the dietary importance of marine Molluscs to the medieval and post-medieval occupants of the Payne's Wharf area was greater than the results suggests.

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APPENDIX 13

A SITE HISTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Skelton

Introduction

This particular site lies along the southern bank of the River Thames. To the north lies a road formerly known as Butcher Row, now Borthwick Street (from c1930). To the west lies an ancient way known as Upper Watergate, leading to the river stairs, while to the east lies a Electricity power station on the site of a Foundry and Engineering Works (1868).

Acknowledgements

The writer would like to thank the staff of the various archive offices he has visited. The principle archives have been the London Metropolitan Archives and the Guildhall Library. In addition the staff of Lewisham Archives, Greenwich Archives, the Parliamentary Archives (House of Lords), the Centre for Kentish Studies, Maidstone and The National Archives, Kew, have been most helpful.

Maps and plans

NB The illustrations mentioned in the text accompanied the original report only 4 maps have been retained for the purposes of this document (Figs. 32-35).

The 1623 map of Deptford⁵⁹ is the first of three fine cartographical documents from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, which show in some detail the individual properties and premises on the site. The later maps are that of the Royal Dockyard by Thomas Milton dated 1753 (*illustration 2*)⁶⁰ and the Deptford Pier Company map of 1835 (*illustration 3*).⁶¹ This map has a terrier listing the occupants and owners of each property, attached as an appendix. Throughout this report, the index numbers from the 1835 map and terrier are given where possible, but without footnote reference. Apart from a general site map where specific properties are highlighted (*illustration 1*), enlarged copies of the 1753 and 1835 maps, the final and draft versions of the mid 1770s Bridge House maps (*illustrations 4 and 5*), and sketch copies of two specific properties in Butcher Row (*illustrations 6a and 6b*) are attached to this report.

Key to general site map (adopting the 1835 Deptford Pier Company map);

Yellow	Bridge House estates.	part 1a
Light red	East India Company estate.	part 1b
Blue	Phelpes lands (The <i>Three Tuns</i> and the <i>Bell</i>).	part 1c
White	Hambrook's leased property	part 2
Green	Henry Beaumont Leeson's land (Michael Merrel's).	part 6
Dark red hachures	Hill family property (Michael Merrel's).	part 6
Orange line	approximate area of developed site.	

⁵⁹ D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8. fig 2. The original is in the British Library.

⁶⁰ D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8. fig 5. The copy attached to this report is a much enlarged (400%) version from a good copy at Lewisham Archives (LA).

⁶¹ Parliamentary Archives, House of Lords (PAHL); HL/CL/PB/6/PLAN 1835/17. This contains i) the map, 2) the terrier, and 3) an list of the company directors, and their investment value.

PART 1 Summary history

The area covered by the site appears to have been in the hands of several owners at the beginning of the 17th century, although one particular plot of land can be traced with certainty into the early 16th century. In the 17th century the site was covered by a network of streets fringed with individual properties of various sizes. The streets include Butcher Row, the Middle Watergate and Thames Street, which stretched between the Middle and Lower Watergates. Only the north frontage of Butcher Row, the Middle Watergate and the western part of Thames Street are within the site boundary.

The map of 1623 shows the development of the street frontages within the site area, where individual properties are clearly defined. These and other new buildings were extended and modified during the following two centuries, until the street frontages are shown densely packed. This development appears to be organic (which is to say that there appears to have been no planned development) and continued throughout the 18th century into the first half of the 19th century. In 1835 the whole area was compulsorily purchased by the Deptford Pier and Improvement Company under an Act of Parliament, which eventually led to its complete redevelopment by 1860.

The Deptford Pier Company, 1835-1843

In the early 1830s an incorporated Company was set up *for the constructing, making, maintaining and carrying out a pier or jetty into the River Thames at Deptford in Kent . . . for the embarking and disembarking, landing and shipping of passengers, and of horses, carriages, cattle and other live stock, and lading and unlading Ships and Vessels.* Under the bill before Parliament, the Company were to raise £50,000 amongst themselves, and to sell shares. They could also raise by mortgage the sum of £25,000. The Act was passed in June 1835.⁶² In publicising the scheme, the Company made it clear that the work was being undertaken *for the purpose of securing to the Public a convenient and safe landing-place at Deptford at all times of the tide.* The area of land required at Deptford was in the parish of St Nicholas, which (the Company argued) *since the closing of His Majesties Dockyard, has been almost deserted, rows of houses are now untenanted or let to casual occupants, and property which in war time yielded a considerable revenue to the owners, has fallen into state bordering on decay and abandonment.* The Company now had the power . . . *to clear so much of this extensive tract as they may deem proper; in so doing, their object will be to substitute wide streets, adapted for healthful residence or commercial occupation. These streets will lead direct to the waterside, and will form handsome and convenient avenues to the Pier; and it can hardly be doubted that the value of this property will be greatly enhanced by these improvements, and form another source of profit to the Company.*

*The contemplated hotels, warehouses, etc, will be erected upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. The situation will in itself ensure considerable casual resort, commanding a fine prospect of the river and surrounding country. An extensive promenade, forming part of the plan, will make it the healthful resort of Deptford and its neighbourhood: a line of good family houses will be built facing the Pier, and by the removal of properties to form the approaches, extensive frontages will be procured, calculated to yield most productive returns to the proprietary.*⁶³

The Company soon began to negotiate with the owners the values of the properties that it needed, the best surviving example of this in practice is their dealings with the Hill family, recorded in the court case they brought against the Company in 1843 (see below). The largest property they purchased belonged to Henry Beaumont Leeson, which cost them about £9,700. By about 1840, they owed about £25,000; £10,000 to Leeson and the remainder to William Taylor Pritchard of Torrington Square, who had lent money to the Company to pay off their immediate debts and payments. With Leeson and the Hill family taking the Company to court and Leeson at least winning his case the writing was on the wall for the scheme, and under a new Act of Parliament, the Company was allowed to pay off debts by the sale of its

⁶² *Anno Quinto Gulielmi IV Regis, Cap xiii*; An Act for the making and maintaining a Pier and Other works at Deptford in the county of Kent [12th June 1835].

⁶³ London Metropolitan Archives (LMA); CLA/037/TN/02/017. *Observations on the Pier and Improvements now executing at Deptford*, Under 5th William IV. C. 13. (approximate date 1835)

land, in effect *to make, sale and absolutely dispose of the whole of the lands tenements and hereditaments goods chattels property and effects whatsoever of the said Company by public auction or private contract at one time or several times.*⁶⁴ The greater part of the property, including Leeson's lands, was put up for auction by Fuller and Co in October 1842, but due to the debts and mortgages with which these properties had been charged no-one bid for them. Eventually Thomas Tyrrell, Secretary to the Company and a creditor to the tune of £5300, bid £50 for the property, and was adjudged the highest bidder. Tyrrell offered to pass over the property to any of the directors if they pay him the £5300 they owed him. However the Company argued that Tyrrell, in possession and receiving the rents and profits, had not completed the Sale and wanted him to do so. Tyrrell suggested in his reply to the Company's charge that he believed the Company tried to get the railways interested in buying the property in 1843 but they refused; he also believe that some of the lands put up to auction had never been properly conveyed to the Company in the first place, and was loath to sign the legal papers. From this incomplete analysis of the Company's state of affairs, the collapse of the scheme comes as no surprise, although the subsequent detailed history of the Company is not known.

⁶⁴ *An Act to alter and amend . . . the Acts relating to the making and monitoring of a pier and other works at Deptford*, Acts 5/6 Victoria I, recited in The National Archives (TNA), C14/66/26; 8/3/1843; Deptford Pier Company v Tyrrell).

The documentary evidence

In the following parts, the site is divided into specific areas designated by the availability of historical information.

Part 1 Lands between the Upper and Middle Water gates

This rectangular block of land contains three clearly definable owners on the 1623 map; 1a) Bridgehouse lands (Stone Wharf), 1b) East India Company land, and 1c) *Mr Felpes* or *Mr Fel.land*. The Bridgehouse lands were bounded by the Upper Watergate to the west, while to the east lay other lands in the hands of the East India Company. To the south lies land owned by *Mr Felpes* which abutts onto the way now known as Butcher Row.

1a) Bridgehouse lands (Stone Wharf)

Section 1 Early development before 1623.

The Bridgehouse estates in Deptford Strand (or East Greenwich) are recorded as early as 1510, although there are apparently references to Bridgehouse property in Deptford Strand as early as 1418.⁶⁵ The lands under discussion here; itemised as *House adjoining to the Thames a wharf and garden*, were formerly held by the King, and throughout the 16th century were leased by the East India Company from Bridge House.⁶⁶

Section 2 The 1623 map, interpretation.

The *Stone Wharfe* is indicated clearly situated on the Thames abutting onto the East India Company lands, while two large buildings lie to the south behind property maked *Felpes*. A single small building is situated along the Upper Watergate frontage.

Section 3 After 1623 to c1775.

In 1631 there is the first reference to *the wharfe called the Stone Wharfe and buildings thereupon*,⁶⁷ but in 1648/9 there is a change in occupation, as the Bridgehouse controller takes rental from *John Holland for the Wharfe called the Stone Wharfe and buildings thereupon demised to the East India Company*.⁶⁸ Holland is in occupation until 1661, being replaced by Richard Fletcher and his wife Ursula (from 1671) and then, in 1691 *Peter Norberry late Ursula ffletcher for a wharfe called Stone Wharfe*.⁶⁹ In 1700-1 the entry reads *Elizabeth Norbury late Peter for a tenemt and wharfe called Stone Wharfe & the buildings thereon*, paying a rental of £20.⁷⁰ Elizabeth Norbury continues as tenant until 1731; the year after John West is occupier,⁷¹ and he was succeeded in 1748 by *Adam Stamphausen*. West had negotiated a new lease *for a tenement or wharf called the stone wharfe and buildings thereon on or near Deptford Strand* for 21 years from Lady Day 1732, which expired in 1753.⁷² Stamphausen died in c1748-9, and was replaced by his executors Samuel Lord and his wife (1750; fol 14). In 1753 (fol 14) *Francis Pringle and wife* replaced *Samuel Lord and wife* but were themselves replaced by *James Champlain for the tenement wharf and buildings formerly Lord and wife executrix of Adam Stamphousen*, paying £20 (1754, fol 14). A year later, the lease was renewed for a further twenty-one years (to Lady Day 1774) *for the same premises being two messuages and a wharf called the Stone Wharfe with several buildings and erections thereon near the Globe Tavern and Waterside in the Parish of St Nicholas at Deptford in Kent late in the occupation of Mr Francis Browne and Mrs Nicholas Hadge*. For this Champlain was to pay a fine of £160, and a rent of £20, while laying out

⁶⁵ D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, *Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf*, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8 4.4.11 (p 17). For the earlier history, see Master, B (1972), *Some Bridge House properties south of the Thames*, *Trans. Lewisham Library History Society*, 100.

⁶⁶ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/14; (1618-1625). Accounts 1618-1835; entry for 1618 (under East Greenwich).

⁶⁷ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/15, (1626-1633/4).

⁶⁸ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/18; (1642-49).

⁷⁰ LMA, CLA/007FN/02/033 (1698/9 – 1701/2).

⁷¹ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/40 (1729-1733); fol 14.

⁷² LMA, CLA/007/FN/08/05; leases; 1753, fol 184.

£300 in repairs.⁷³ In 1774 Champlain was still in occupation when the lease was further renewed to Lady Day 1795, this time for £55 per annum *for the above two messuages or tenements and wharf called the Stone Wharf with erections and buildings thereon situate (etc, etc) in the several tenures of Loving, Bowers and Silk Norman on a new lease*. There was a covenant to have the premises in tenantable repair at the end of the term.⁷⁴

Section 4 The maps of 1753 and c1775.

Maps of the Deptford holdings of the Bridgehouse estate from the mid 1770s indicate that Champlain's property boundaries appear to be no different from those indicated on the 1623 map.⁷⁵ The final draft map clearly shows both houses (in pink) and workshops/industrial buildings (in yellow; *illustration 4*). The larger house lies within the yard gates on Upper Watergate (determined by an indent in the property) while the other occupies a prominent position on the corner of Upper Watergate and Butcher Row. On the draft map the yellow building in the north-west corner abutting the Thames is annotated as *wharf*, as is the open area fronting the Thames to its east (*illustration 5*). On the other side of this space, also fronting onto the Thames, is a thin range along the Upper Watergate with further annotation possibly including the words *yard* and *offices*, but this is subject to interpretation. Finally, the centrally placed irregularly shaped building with a canted front to the south, is annotated *shop*. There are other miscellaneous letters and words scattered amongst the other buildings, now indecipherable or whose relevance is now lost.

In comparison with the 1753 map (*illustration 2*), the c1775 map shows a few changes. There has been the removal of a string of small buildings in the yard area formerly attached to the irregular *shop* and the large *wharf* in the north-west corner, while the Upper Watergate range has been considerably thinned, although the structure at the south (river) end has been enlarged. There are significant differences in the yard and garden behind the house on Butcher Row, and other changes around the large house in the yard.

Section 5 c1775 – 1835.

Champlain continues in occupation for a few years, but assigned the remainder of the lease to John Richardby, who rented *several messuages or tenements a wharf and buildings at Deptford*.⁷⁶ In 1792/3 Richardby, still assignee of *James Champaigne Esq*, rebuilt the smaller house in brick situated *on the east side of King Street at the corner of Butcher Row* and also paid for *a wharf and buildings on the east side of the Upper Water Gate at Deptford*.⁷⁷ Soon after, the lease was renewed again, this time to Richardby, at an increased rent of £60.

From this time onwards, the occupation of the premises is most complicated, with the lease being repeatedly assigned. In 1803 Samuel, William and Thomas Taylor were in occupation, having been the assigned the lease by William Morshead Harry, himself assigned the lease by Richardby *late James Champaigne*.⁷⁸ There was now only one house *on the north side of King Street, and a wharfe and buildings adjoining on the east side of the Upper Water Gate* (rental £60). This suggests that the house situated within the yard, as defined on the mid 1770s map, was now used as a wharf building. In 1811, William Hamilton was assigned the lease by the Taylors.⁷⁹ In 1816 the lease was again renegotiated, when it was extended to 61 years, at £200.⁸⁰ In 1816, Hamilton surrenders the lease (he is recorded as owing rent as late as 1824), and the property then passed through the hands of James Thomas (1817-20) and

⁷³ LMA, CLA/007/FN/08/05; leases; 1753, fol 184.

⁷⁴ LMA, CLA/007/FN/08/05; leases; 1753, fol 184.

⁷⁵ LMA, COL/CCS/PL/01/57A. The draft version of the same (LMA, COL/CCS/PL/01/048/C/011) contains pencil annotations, and is thus of more interest; see below. The drawings are said to be by George Dance the younger, whose name appears extensively in the Bridge House working accounts.

⁷⁶ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/47: 1785-94 (entry for 1785; fol 18).

⁷⁷ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/47: 1785-94 (entry for 1793; fol 22).

⁷⁸ CLA/007/FN/02/49 (1803-13), (entry for 1803, fol 23).

⁷⁹ CLA/007/FN/02/49 (1803-13), (entry for 1811-12; fol 31).

⁸⁰ LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/50; (1814-17), (entry for 1815, fol 34).

James Sowerby (1819-21),⁸¹ at which point Charles Rist holds the property *let to him as Tenant at Will from Christmas 1821* at a rental of £100 per annum.⁸² The following year Robert Scott and William Farlie and Joseph Hare took the tenancy, and this partnership were to remain occupiers until 1835, when the property was compulsory purchased by the Deptford Pier Company.⁸³ By this date, the rent had dropped to £60 per annum, although the property covered the same extent as before. In the 1834 Poor Rate for St Nicholas Parish, the company is recorded as *Scott, Fairlee, Neave and Captain Pearsall for house wharf and premises* paying £70 per annum.⁸⁴ The following year, the property is split into two parts by the Deptford Pier Company for purposes of registration for compulsory purchase; thus under their terrier no 39 Scott, Fairlee, and Wm Byfield and Co are leasing a *House, yard, shed and stable*, while under no 40 they lease a *House, Warehouse, Shed and wharf*. A year after (1836) Robert Scott, William Farlie and Joseph Hare owed the Bridgehouse estate arrears of £15, but had paid up by 1837, when no entry in the Bridge House rentals can be found.⁸⁵

Section 6 The 1835 map, and aftermath.

The Deptford Pier Company map of 1835 (*illustration 3*) bears interesting comparison with the mid 1770s plan from the Bridge House estates. Gone is the large range of buildings along the eastern side of the yard (Map/terrier reference no 40, *Butcher Row*), as has the centrally placed irregular shaped building. The west range (40) along the Upper Watergate has been widened considerably, while the house in the yard (also 40) is basically the same as before, without a western extension. The house on Butcher Row (39), which was rebuilt in 1792/3, is shown with a chamfered corner, so constructed to allow traffic easier passage into and out of the Upper Watergate. The buildings behind it, within its own yard (39) must be the *shed and stable* recorded in the 1835 terrier.

Once in the company's hands the premises presumably lay idle, along with much other property. It is possible that part of the premises are illustrated in the 1841 view from the Thames, situated some distance behind the *Deptford Pier Stables*.⁸⁶ Its demolition and clearance may have occurred at any date between 1835 and about 1860, when John Penn's works were built over the site.

Section 7 Conclusions.

The sequence of documents related above is the best surviving for any property on the site, and with the maps shows the development with some clarity. The original building known as *Stone Wharfe* built in the early 17th century was developed over the following two centuries, its demolition with other buildings between 1775 and 1835 is probably recorded in the dropping rental recorded in the period 1816-1823, falling from £200 to £60 per annum. The house on Butcher Row was the main residence for the premises, the larger house in the yard appears to have been converted into business premises in the period 1785-93 and remained so (although it is presumably that building listed in the Deptford Pier Terrier of 1835 as part of the *House, Warehouse, Shed and wharf* itemised under reference no 40). As the mid 1770s plan shows, the buildings around the yard were (for want of a better term) "light Industrial"; including the irregular shaped workshop demolished between the mid 1770s and 1835.

PART 1b East India Company/Ellis family lands

Section 1 East India Company ownership.

This part relates to lands situated in the north-east corner of the block of land, abutting up to the Middle Watergate to the east, *Felpes* land to the south, and Bridgehouse lands to the

⁸¹ LMA; CLA/007/FN/02/50; (1814-19), entries for 1817-8, fol 30; 1818-19, fol 30.

CLA/007/FN/02/51; (1821-24); (entry for 1821, fol 31).

⁸² CLA/007/FN/02/51; (1821-24); (entry for 1822, fol 31).

⁸³ CLA/007/FN/02/51; (1821-24); (entry for 1823, fol 32).

⁸⁴ Greenwich Archives (GA); Rate Book, St Nicholas Deptford (1834), fol 2 (under Upper Watergate).

⁸⁵ 1835-6 (fol 37), 1836-7 (fol 37).

⁸⁶ D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, *Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8* fig 7.

west. Although the Bridgehouse lands were rented by the East India Company (Part 1a, sections 1-3, above) it is most likely that the wharf and long storehouse built in 1614, and the banqueting house built for company meetings the following year, were actually built on this land.⁸⁷ No wharf is shown on the map of 1623, although two large buildings are clearly shown at the southern end (eg, not riverside) of their lands. It seems most plausible that the East India Company sold this property roughly at the same time as giving up the lease on the Bridgehouse lands in 1648/9.

Section 2 After the East India Company, c1650-1835.

In general, the development of this area of land took place principally between 1623 and 1753 by when the terrace of tenements were constructed; from that date there are a few minor changes. It is not possible to clearly recognise either of the two large buildings as shown on the 1623 map, although they may be part of the large units abutting up to the house in the Bridgehouse yard (mostly gone by 1835).

There is little detailed information for this land, although the deeds of the neighbouring property to the south strongly suggests that, by 1812, all or part of the former East India Company lands were in the hands of Ellis, locating these particularly along the Middle Watergate frontage.⁸⁸ Using land tax records stretching back from 1811 it is possible to confirm this sequence back to at least 1780, and possibly to 1725. In 1780 the land tax records show that the Ellis family owned a number of tenements along the Middle Watergate, starting with a large property, being a *house and warehouse* rented by the brewer Henry Goodwin at £21 per annum.⁸⁹ This may have been the *House and Warehouse* listed as no 18 on the Deptford Pier Company terrier of 1835. There is then a row of five similarly rated tenements owned by Ellis and James Child; of these Job Woodford *Gent* (in residence from at least 1780 until at least 1811) valued his *Household Goods in his now dwelling house only situated as aforesaid Brick Timber and tiled* at £80, and his *Wearing apparel* at the very high sum of £120.⁹⁰ These houses may be those numbered 14-18 (*Middle Watergate*) on the Deptford Pier Company Terrier and plan.

In addition, there are other premises on this side of the Middle Watergate; the most important of which was Pike's carpenters yard situated between the cottages and the Felpes property along Butcher Row. In 1779 Pike insured utensils and stock *in his workshop in his yard near his dwellinghouse* in the Middle Watergate; the workshop was timber and tiled, and in the yard were open sheds.⁹¹ Pike appears in the Land tax returns for 1789 at least, but not thereafter;⁹² in the 1835 Deptford Pier Company terrier and map there is a *House, blacksmiths Shop, yard [wharf and shed]* occupied by John Atwell (terrier, no 12) which may be this property fifty years later, although this is not confirmed. It should also be noted that Pike appears to have had another yard to the south of Butcher Row (see Part 2, below).

For a final analysis of the Middle Watergate frontages as a unit, see Part 5, below.

PART 1c *Mr Felpes Land*

Section 1 The Phelpes and Langmore family interest; 1623-1767.

The 1623 map shows land and three buildings belonging to a *Mr Felpes*, probably to be identified with Thomas Phelpes whose three tenements are mentioned in the deeds for the *Three Tuns* Public House, dating back to 1632, when the houses were sold to Daniel

⁸⁷ D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, *Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8 19*, section 4.5.4.

⁸⁸ LMA; Acc 1712/71; Lease; Crafter and others, to Shirley and others (dated 2/6/1812) where the Three Tuns abutt *north onto the backs of other premises belonging to Ellis*.

⁸⁹ see Skelton, A C 2008 *The Seagers Distillery and Norfolk Brewery; a history and analysis* for Henry Goodwin or Goodwyn.

⁹⁰ Guildhall Library (GL) Ms 11936/326/501339, fol 330 (dated 31st Jan 1785).

⁹¹ GL Ms 11936/273/410283, fol 215 (dated 19th Feb 1779).

⁹² Centre of Kentish Studies (CKS); Q/RPL/104; (1789), fol 38.

Waller.⁹³ Most interestingly, the map appears to show the largest of the buildings, to the east, with plots fronting onto the Middle Watergate. Waller's property as related in this document later became nine houses when interests were sold to the Trotman and Bankes families, whose representatives sold the property to William Langmore in 1674.⁹⁴ By 1767, when Langmore's grandson John and great-grandson William broke the entail on John's inheritance these nine houses had become *those eight messuages houses or tenements and also the land and soyle whereon the same Houses or Tenements are built which are belonging to them or any of them situate lying and being in the parish of St Nicholas at Deptford Strand alias West Greenwich in the County of Kent lying between the Upper and Middle Watergates there. . now are or late were in the several tenures or occupations of Richard Mitchell, John Greenly, John Poole, Henry Branson, Joseph Barbeck, John Richmond, Benjamin Bristow and David Jones.*⁹⁵ The barring of the entail enabled Langmore to will his property in Deptford to be sold after his death to benefit his widow and three daughters.⁹⁶ On Langmore's death soon after the property was sold at auction in two parts, with Sarah Mitchell buying the houses of Branson, Poole, Greenley and Mitchell in the first lot for £504 and Roger Omer, a Deptford Grocer, buying the houses of Jones, Bristow, Richmond and Barbeck in the second Lot for £382. These purchases took place in June 1769.⁹⁷

Section 2 1769-1835.

The ownership of the Mitchell holding, and one half of the Omer holding can be vaguely traced through the subsequent Land Tax records up to 1835, when listed in the terrier of the Deptford Pier Company while the other half; namely the *Three Tuns* Public House, can be fully traced through the deeds and records of the Thames Iron works archive.

It is possible to trace the residents of the eight properties in 1767-9, who are evidently written down in order and can be traced back to 1753, and thence to 1725, the date of the earliest surviving Land tax records for the parish of St Nicholas.⁹⁸ In addition, it is possible to trace forward with some certainty, to 1835. Many names are given, but only a few can be identified as personalities through insurance documents and the earliest directory, dating from 1791. The following properties can be recognised by name or occupier.

2a) The *Three Tuns*.

The *Three Tuns* Public House is first recorded in 1779, but its presence as a large establishment under that or possibly another name can be traced in the Land Tax records to 1725. In that year, the property was assessed at £10 per annum, a relatively high rate for the terrace. The occupant was Benjamin Bristow, who continues there until after 1767; in 1779 Charles Hooton, *victualler* is in occupation when he insures his *household goods in his now dwelling house only situate as aforesaid Brick & timber not exceeding One Hundred Pounds* and his *Utensil Stock & Goods in trust therein* for £150, and clothes for £50.⁹⁹ Seven years later his (presumed) relation Thomas Hooton is in occupation, paying considerably less (£200) for the same effects.¹⁰⁰ Hooton is still there in 1789, but had gone by 1791, when the *Universal British Directory* records The *Three Tuns* being occupied by John Davies.¹⁰¹ In 1796 Thomas

⁹³ LMA; Acc 1712/65; Deed of Covenants to produce deeds relating to the property; relating a Deed between 1) Thomas Phelpes of Deptford, Gentleman, and Mary Phelpes of the same place, and 2) Daniel Waller and Joan his wife, dated 2/5/1632; *purporting to be a conveyance from said Thomas Phelpes and Mary unto said Waller and his wife of three messuages in Deptford Strand in the County of Kent* (dated 7th June 1769).

⁹⁴ LMA, Acc 1712/59; Barring an entail; Langmore, to Goff and Birch; relating a deed of lease and release dated 22-23/2/1674 between Page, Steward, Scrivenor and his wife Rebecca *nee* Bankes, and Elizabeth widow of Thomas Bankes, to William Langmore. *Citizen and Clothworker of London*. dated 10/2/1767.

⁹⁵ LMA; Acc 1712/59; Barring an entail, Langmore, to Goff and Birch, dated 10/2/1767.

⁹⁶ LMA, Acc 1712/61; Copy Will of John Langmore, dated 18/4/1767.

⁹⁷ LMA; Acc 1712/62; The Langmores to Mitchell, Omer and others, dated 7/6/1769 (see also Acc 1712/63-64 for lease and release of all parties).

⁹⁸ LA; PT 86/527/81.

⁹⁹ GL; Ms 11936/274/413919, fol 287, dated 7th May 1779.

¹⁰⁰ GL, Ms 11936/339/412973, fol 287, dated 28th Aug 1786.

¹⁰¹ CKS, Q/RPL/104 ; St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1789, fol 38 *Over the Way*.

Jones is in occupation, but by 1808 his widow was in charge when Omer's son John put the property up for auction on in May 1808, where they were purchased for £404 by James Hughes, a Deptford Shipwright. With the property . . . *commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Three Tuns Public House*. Hughes also purchased *that other messuage or tenement situate lying and being on the N:East side of the above messuage or tenement and adjoining thereto formerly in the tenure or occupation of Varney but now or late of the said Widow Jones*. The deed specifically states that the two premises stood on the north west corner of Middle Water Gate and Butcher Row, and to the west was *another messuage or tenement belonging to the said John Omer now in the occupation of Charles Turtle Hair Dresser*.¹⁰² In 1810 Hughes exchanged the property for a house in New Cross with Thomas Crafter of Deptford, Victualler,¹⁰³ who sells it after a Public Auction held at the *Three Tons* (sic) in June 1812 to William Shirley for £546.¹⁰⁴ The description states that Margaret Jones Widow held a lease for both premises from John Omer dated 25/10/1806 at the yearly rate of £30. The Shirleys are in occupation in 1824,¹⁰⁵ and in 1835, when the Deptford Pier Company listed the Public House as no 29 (*Butcher Row*) and the attached house as 8 (*Middle Water Gate*). This particular house was empty, as a few of the properties in the area are recorded. Should events have proceeded as planned by the Company, the *Three Tuns* would have been eventually demolished to make way for its *convenient avenues*. However, the Public House – obviously an active concern – and its neighbour were sold by Shirley's son, also William, to the Brewer at Deptford Bridge, Edward Lambert, in 1843.¹⁰⁶ In 1849 Frederick William Hovy was publican at the *Three Tuns* in Butcher Row.¹⁰⁷ Lambert's successor, Thomas Norfolk, sold the property to John Penn in November 1859, marking the virtual end of a property having had over two centuries of clearly documented history.¹⁰⁸

2b) *Thurkells*.

Recorded to the west of the *Three Tuns* in 1808 was *another messuage or tenement . . . now in the occupation of Charles Turtle Hair Dresser*.¹⁰⁹ This house is the end tenement of a five house terrace clearly seen on the 1753 Royal Dockyard map. Turtle, or *Thurkell* as he often called, is recorded in the same property from 1780 until at least 1811¹¹⁰. Prior to his occupation, it had probably been the home of John Richmond (1767), probably a linen Draper who apparently moved across to the north side of the Row by 1784,¹¹¹ (see below, part 2). Before Richmond had been David Sharp (1747-53) and earlier John Cole (1725 to 1737).¹¹² In 1780 Thurkell *Perukemaker* insured his household goods *in his now dwelling house . . . Timber & Tiled not exceeding Sixty Pounds. Utensils stocks & goods in the said house therein only not exceeding ten pounds. Wearing apparel therein only not exceeding Thirty Pounds*.¹¹³ In 1820 his widow, Eleanor, was in occupation and remained so until 1835 when her *House, Yard and Shed* are listed by the Deptford Pier Company as no 30 (*Butcher Row*).

¹⁰² LMA, Acc 1712/66; (Lease) and 1712/67 (release) John Omer only son and heir of Roger Omer of Deptford, to James Hughes of St Pauls Deptford Shipwright.

¹⁰³ LMA, Acc 1712/69; lease; (dated 10/12/1810); Acc 1712/70; Appointment and conveyance in exchange; Hughes to Crafter and trustee, dated 11/12/1810.

¹⁰⁴ LMA, Acc 1712/71; lease, (dated 2/6/1812); Acc 1712/72, release; Thomas Crafter and his wife Annabella, to William Shirley of the Back Road, St Georges in the East, Gent, and his Trustee.

¹⁰⁵ *Pigots General Directory* 1824

¹⁰⁶ LMA; Acc 1712/73; Conveyance of two freehold messuages being the Three Tuns Public House and an adjoining messuage situated at Deptford, between William Shirley of Butcher Row, and Sarah his wife, Job Smith of the same place Victualler, and Sarah his wife. Edward Lambert of Deptford, brewer, William Walton of Wapping St, Mddx, Gent. Dated 2/5/1843.

¹⁰⁷ *The Kent Directory* (1849).

¹⁰⁸ The Thames Ironworks Catalogue in the LMA records a deed relating the sale of the Three Tuns by Thomas Norfolk to John Penn dated 21/11/1859, but this deed did not survive.

¹⁰⁹ LMA, Acc 1712/66; (Lease) and 1712/67 (release) John Omer only son and heir of Roger Omer of Deptford, to James Hughes of St Pauls Deptford Shipwright.

¹¹⁰ CKS, Q/RPL/104 ; St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1780, 1789, 1801 and 1811.

¹¹¹ LA; A96/18/29; Butcher Row, Rev. Wilson to Warrington, lease dated 1/10/1784.

¹¹² LMA Acc 1712/59 (dated 10/2/1767); LA St Nicholas Deptford, Land Tax PT/86/527/90 (dated 1753), /89 (1747); /88 (1737); /86 (1734); /85 (1728) and /81 (1725).

¹¹³ GL; Ms 11936/287/433961 (dated 12/10/1780).

2c) *The Bell Public House.*

The Deptford Pier Company's 1835 map clearly shows a further two tenements situated east of Thurkell's property (map nos 31 and 32, under *Butcher Row*) before a large block named the *Bell* (no 33) is indicated (*The Bell Public House and Premises*, map Terrier, under *Butcher Row*). It lies close to, but not on, the turn into the Middle Water Gate (this is occupied by the Bridgehouse-owned house rebuilt in 1793, see above, part 1a, section 5). Some 80 years before, the Royal Dockyard map shows no such block but two tenements, being the last two of the five-house terrace along this frontage beginning with Thurkells. This suggests that, by 1835, the *Bell* Public House had been created from those two tenements, a suggestion supported by other documentary evidence for the period.

The earlier history of the *Bell* is somewhat obscure. A public house called the *Bell* is recorded in the Upper Watergate as early as 1783, when John Bignell, Victualler, insured his household goods *in his now Dwelling House only situated as aforesaid Brick and tiled* for £200, with the *Utensils Stock and Goods in Trust therein* for £100. Bignell must have been a well-dressed man for the area, his clothes (*Wearing Apparel*) were also valued at £100.¹¹⁴ Bignell is still there in 1791,¹¹⁵ but there is no mention of the *Bell* in the *Maritime Imperial Guide* of 1809, and it is next mentioned in Pigots Directory for 1824, when occupied by J Jones,¹¹⁶ and in the 1826 land tax records, where Jones is paying a rent of £20 on a property he is registered as owning.¹¹⁷ As John Bignell does not appear in the land tax records for the street between 1780 and 1791, it is presumed that the *Bell* in the Upper Watergate was, indeed, firmly in the Upper Watergate (presumably on the west side facing the Bridgehouse lands detailed above), although a *Randle* Bignell is recorded on Bridgehouse lands in Butcher Row in 1783, close to the site of the *Bell* as recorded in 1835.¹¹⁸

The creation of the *Bell* in Butcher Row may have actually taken place late in its history. The high rental figure of £20 for Jones's property in the land tax entry for 1826 suggests that the two tenements had been converted into one by that date (the three neighbouring terraced tenements were listed at £6). This may have occurred in the previous five years, but certainly since 1811 when there are five similarly valued properties; with Charles Thurkell and John Newport at £7, Solomon Jacobs at £10, Walter Bull at £8, and Christopher W. Collier at £10, before the Bridge House property is reached on the corner of the Upper Watergate.¹¹⁹ It is tentatively suggested that the *Bell*, therefore, was formed by the conversion of Bull and Collier's properties in the interim.

However, tracing these two tenements back to 1725 (the earliest surviving land tax record for the area) is not simple due to the vagaries of those and subsequent records. The earlier period from 1725 to 1767 (the date of the Langmore family settlement) convincingly places the house of John Greenly as one of the two. Resident between c1737-47 and 1785, Greenley was replaced by David Greenley, whose occupancy appears short-lived, leaving after 1789 and before 1796.¹²⁰ The elder Greenly, a Cheesemonger, insured his household goods *in his now dwelling house only situate as aforesaid Brick & tiled* for £100, and his Utensils and stock for £200 in 1781. Prior to Greenley, the property was occupied by Thomas White (1727-37), George Sparks (1728) and Amy Rutherford (1725) about whom nothing is

¹¹⁴ GL; Ms 11936/314/482497 (dated 10/9/1783).

¹¹⁵ *Universal British Directory*, (1791), p 907-8.

¹¹⁶ *Pigots General Directory* (1824), 26.

¹¹⁷ CKS, Q/RPL/104, St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1826, fol 24.

¹¹⁸ This Bignell is a lighterman, who insures his Household goods and clothes *in his now dwelling house only situate as aforesaid Brick and Tiled* for a total of £200 in 1783; see GL; Ms. 11936/314/482498, fol 540, (dated 11th September 1783). The next insurance policy in the ledger is for the *Bell* occupied by John Bignell; there seems little doubt that these Bignells are related.

¹¹⁹ CKS, Q/RPL/104 ; St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1811, fol 27. The land tax rental values entry for 1820 was imperfectly recorded by the writer, but the sequence of owners/occupiers is almost identical to 1811, and strongly suggests that the conversion of the two tenements actually took place between 1820 and 1826 (Q/RPL/104 ; St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1820, fol 44-5).

¹²⁰ LA; PT 86/527 (St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax); /88(1737) and /89 (1747); CKS, Q/RPL/104 ; St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1784-96.

known.¹²¹ As far as position, this house is most likely to be the westernmost of the five house terrace shown on the 1753 map, and therefore the westernmost house of the two converted into the *Bell* Public House in the early 19th century.

Two years later in 1783, John Greenley insured *-his now dwellinghouse Brick and tiled . . . situate near the Upper Water Gate at Deptford in Kent* for £300.¹²² This may be the same property (the insurance policy details are often vague) and it should be recalled that in the late 18th century the three western houses of the terrace are rated slightly higher than the eastern two including Thurstons, thus explaining the high valuation.¹²³ However, it is possible that Greenley had moved out of his old home to a larger property virtually next door, which may be that in the occupation of Charles Day (1796, rated at £10 per year) but appears to be absent in 1801. In 1811 Greenley appears as owner of a property occupied by Charles W Collier, next to the Bridge House property. By 1820 Collier is listed as owner of the *Bell* (occupied by J Jones). It should be noted that a large house existed between the *Bell* and the Bridge House tenement; this is clearly visible on the 1753 map but had been pulled down by 1835, when the land was owned by C W Collier (Deptford Pier Company map and terrier, no 38, *Butcher Row*).

The eastern property (if Greenley's property is identified properly as the western one using the land tax records) has various owners from 1725, possibly beginning with Robert Hawks who is succeeded by John Hawks in 1737-47, and then Charles Mitchells in 1753.¹²⁴ The trail now enters a cool phase, as in 1780 the house next to Greenly is rated at £12 (a marked increase above its neighbours), being owned by Hugh Higgins and occupied by George Hawks (a coincidence?). In 1789 a property in the same position and same rating in the land tax records, is occupied by Randle (sic) Bignell and owned by the Bridgehouse estates (see above); this is presumably the house on the corner of Butcher Row and the Upper Water Gate. It is evident from the above that the history of this property is not clear; further research is likely to unpick the tangle of information for the *Bell* and its antecedents.

Part 2 Other properties in Butcher Row (illustration 6).

The Felpes/Langmore estate lay along the south facing frontage of Butcher Row, at the west end of that street. Of the other properties in Butcher Row, little is known. In 1814 John Hambrook, a Victualler already occupying property in Thames Street, took a 21 year lease on property behind Butcher Row reached down an alleyway (*illustration 6a*). It is suggested that these are likely to be properties 13-15 on the Deptford Pier Map and terrier.¹²⁵ Further east, deeds relating to the *Old Ship Chester* and attached houses (later the *Blacksmiths Arms*; Deptford Pier map and terrier, nos 1-3, *Butcher Row*) situated on the north side of Butcher Row, and east of the Lower Watergate survive in Lewisham Archives, but give no particular information of note.¹²⁶

An earlier deed of 1784 for a property on the opposite side of Butcher Row provides further information about the layout of the typical smaller tenement, occupied by John Baker or Bartholemew Lynn. The text with accompanying plan indicates that the property was situated along the *north or north east* frontage of Butcher Row, with a frontage of 10ft 3in, stretching back south 27ft.7in (*illustration 6b*). To the *west or north-west* at the rear is a small yard approximately 6 foot square, behind which is a wash-house (10 x 8ft), attached to the south-west corner of the house. From this a tapering yard over 18ft long stretches to a four-foot square *Necessary*. The occupiers to east, west and south are given; to the *east or south-east*

¹²¹ LA; PT 86/527 (St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax); /81 (1737) to /88 (1737).

¹²² GL, Mss 11936/296/452475, fol 554, (dated 10th Dec 1781); Ms 11936/317/485432, (dated 13/11/1783).

¹²³ Between 1725 and 1753 the values of the five houses are roughly comparable, with a single pound difference at times; see LA; PT 86/527 (St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1725-53).

¹²⁴ LA; PT 86/527 (St Nicholas, Deptford Land Tax, 1725-53).

¹²⁵ LA, A91/21/M89 (Miss Katherine Sayer to Mr John Fairey; lease of the Old Ship Chester and other messuages. dated 26/12/1814).

¹²⁶ LA; A97/21/M148; lease, Mary Busbee and others to John Hambrook of Deptford, Victualler, (dated xx/7/1814).

formerly lived Francis Baldry, a Butcher *and now or late . . . John Richmond, Linen Draper or Shopkeeper*; to the west or north west lived John Smith a Waterman, and to the south was a *carpenters yard there in the occupation of James Pike, House Carpenter*.¹²⁷ Of these, John Richmond has already appeared as the predecessor to Charles Thurkell next door to the *Three Tuns* Public House (see above, part 1c, section 2b), while James Pike also occupied a Carpenters yard to the south of the *Three Tuns* and Thurkell's property from at least 1779 to 1789 (see above, part 1c, section 2). However, the deeds specifically state that the property lies on the opposite side of the road and, by 1784, (the date of the deed) Richmond had been replaced by Thurkell, probably having moved across the Row. Note that the orientations given are not directly north. south, east and west and this, coupled with the plan of the property bears comparison to properties 54 to 59 (*Butcher Row*) on the 1835 Deptford Pier Company map, which face slightly east of north.

¹²⁷ LA; A96/18/29; Butcher Row, Rev. Wilson to Warrington, lease (dated 1/10/1784).

Part 3

Butcher Row, general notes

Section 1 Basic development.

A survey of the three maps from 1623, 1753 and 1835 show the basic trends in development. The 1623 map of Deptford suggests that Butcher Row was only lightly developed, especially along its southern frontage. On the opposite side the bend in the road to the east of the Middle Water Gate is highly developed, with one particularly large building facing diagonally across the street. By 1753 all the frontages are well developed, the gardens between the Row and Lower (or Thames) Street are regularly laid out, many with small buildings at the far ends, which may be *necessaries* as mentioned in 1784 (part 2, above). By 1835 there are more visible changes, with the frontage between Middle Watergate (nos 19-28, *Butcher Row*) now broken by large areas of open ground. As mentioned above plot 38 (next to *The Bell*) is also vacant. The 1753 and 1835 maps indicate that the Row building lines were fairly regular; this could be interpreted as *localised* development of terraces, such as the Felpes/Langmore property.

Section 2 Residents.

Reference has already been made to the various occupations of residents in Butcher Row. A brief survey of insurance policies and directories from c1770 to 1835 indicates much light industry being practised in the properties along the Row. Those identified include John Williams, a Smith in his brick and timber house¹²⁸ and Robert Mitchell a shipwright living in a brick and tiled house in 1785¹²⁹. In the early 19th century John Kemp owned a brick and timber house insured for £150 and occupied by one *Smith, a lighterman* (1817); this was probably the same house as that occupied by one *Kelly, a Tallow Melter and soap boiler* insured for £300 in 1820,¹³⁰ and also the *cottage . . . brick and timber* occupied by one Goddard and insured for £50 by Kemps' executor Alfred John Kempe in 1838.¹³¹ Goddard was one of several non-professional residents in Butcher Row; Benjamin Joseph Jones of Lambeth Walk, Gent, insured his *house only in Butcher Row Deptford in Kent intended for his own tenure brick timber and tiled £200* in 1820;¹³² while John Pagleson occupied the brick-built No 26 Butcher Row in 1811.¹³³ In *Pigots Directory* for 1824 there were two Bakers (Rowley and Smith), one butcher (Jisser), one Carpenter (and undertaker; Anthony Francis Deane); by the edition of 1836 these are absent but Mary Townsend (Marine Store Dealer) and Betsey Beiberheck (shopkeeper and dealers in sundries and groceries) are recorded in the Row. One Smith, William Hughendon, is also recorded on the 1835 Deptford Pier Map and Terrier (no 19, *Butcher Row*); he is likely to be related to Ellis Hughendon recorded as a smith in Deptford in the *Universal British Directory* for 1791.

Unfortunately the 1835 Deptford Pier Company terrier does not give residents' professions but it does note their preference to the Deptford Pier Company scheme. Very few vote against it, but a notable exception is Susannah Barnett, whose House, shed and large garden are situated on the north side of the bend (no 27, *Butcher Row*).

The southern frontage of Butcher Row survived intact into the later 19th century, and much was swept away by 1893 (the date of the 2nd Edition OS 25th inch OS map).

Part 4

The Upper Watergate

¹²⁸ GL, Ms 11936/283/428642, fol 510 (dated 13/5/1780).

¹²⁹ GL, Ms 11936/334/513135 (dated 20/12 /1785).

¹³⁰ GL, Ms 11936/476/931041 (dated 14/5/1817); 11936/482/954183 (dated 13/5/1819).

¹³¹ GL, Ms 11936/549/1211338, (dated 22/12/1838). It is interesting to note that private owners were still allowed the use of their properties, even after the compulsory purchase of their properties by the Deptford Pier Company by Act of Parliament in 1835.

¹³² GL, Ms 11936/483/964331 (dated 15/5/1820).

¹³³ GL, Ms 11936/451/854723, (dated 25/7/1811). This is the first instance the writer has noted of the practice of allocating house numbers in the Row.

The Upper Watergate was dominated by the Bridge House property to the east, but there were also Bridge house lands on the west, occupied by the *Commissioners of the Navy*.¹³⁴ Mention has already been made of the *Bell*, originally situated in the Upper Watergate in the 1780s when occupied by John Bignell (see above). Another public house in the Upper Water Gate was the *Mansion House*, recorded in the *Universal British Directory* for 1791, and is later recorded in Pigots Directories as being in *Prospect Place* (1824, 1836). During the early 19th century it was owned by Charles Clowes and Co of Stoney Lane Brewers; who insured *The Mansion House situate in the Upper Watergate Deptford brick and tiled*, for £600.¹³⁵ Finally, in renewing the lease for the Stone Wharf in 1754, the Bridgehouse officials recorded that it was *near the Globe Tavern and Waterside*.¹³⁶ It is not clear whether this public house was situated in the Upper or Middle Watergates.

The Upper Watergate passed off under various names, in addition to Prospect Place it was occasionally known as King Street, or Lower King Street.

Part 5 The Middle Watergate

The Middle Water Gate has been to some extent discussed under Part 1b, above, concerning its western side. In the 1623 map there is only one large building shown along the eastern frontage of the street to the north of the intersection with Thames Street, but by 1753 both sides are built up, that to the east with the flank of a single property with a long thin northern extension, that to the west with terraced properties. The residence of Job Woodford (mentioned above, Part 1b, section 2), who classed himself as a Gentleman (ie, with independent means) and placed an exceedingly high valuation on his clothes in 1785, suggests that the street was of mixed social class, also resident are John Bowyer *next the Unicorn Middle Watergate*, mariner (1781), and possibly John Goodered *near the Middle Water Gate . . . Gent* (1784), whose houses were, like Woodford's, brick, timber and tiled.¹³⁷ It is most likely that these people were resident south of the Thames Street intersection, about which nothing is known. Woodford's house was in the short terrace leading down to the river; it appears quite regular in plan, with each property aligned on the same building line and with a small yard in front. Opposite was *The Royal Ann*, a large public house built of brick, timber and tiles, occupied by William Nicholls, *victualler* in 1785, when insured for £500.¹³⁸ According to the 1835 Deptford Pier map and terrier this property inhabited the whole of the eastern frontage of the street.

Part 6 Lower Street (Thames Street)

Section 1 Specific properties.

Thames Street, or *Lower Street* and *Lower Thames Street* (as it appears to have been called in the 18th century) connected the Middle Watergate to the Lower Watergate. The 1623 map indicates that land situated on the riverside at the western end of the Street was in the hands of *Capt. Merrells*. The 1608 Sayes Court survey recorded that a *Michael Mirrell owns an Head House with a yard and garden and a wharf, and a tenement . . .*¹³⁹ This area of riverside land much later became occupied by Henry Beaumont Leeson (1803-73), one of the major landowners in Thames Street who had thrown in his lot with the Deptford Pier Company to the tune of £1000, but later became one of its creditors and litigants. Leeson's land (no 3; *Thames Street* on the Deptford Pier Company Map and terrier) consisted of *a piece of land or Wharf with the erection or building therein used by the said Henry Beaumont Leeson as a Chemical Laboratory situate and being on the north side of Thames Street . . . and a certain flour mill dwelling house lands and hereditaments together with the steam engine machinery plant and fixtures therein situate lying and being on the north side of Thames Street aforesaid*

¹³⁴ LMA; COL/CCS/PL/01/048/C/011 (dated mid 1770s).

¹³⁵ GL, Ms 11936/457/860185 (dated 25/7/1811).

¹³⁶ LMA; CLA/007/FN/08/05, leases 1753, fol 184.

¹³⁷ GL; for Bowyer see Ms 11936/293/44240, (dated 18/5/1781); for Goodered see Ms 11936/322/495647 (dated 13/8/1784).

¹³⁸ GL Ms, 11936/327/500100, fol 38 (dated 5/1/1785).

¹³⁹ Dews, N (1883) *A History of Deptford*, 290.

and abutting towards the north on the River Thames and then late in the occupation of John Campion and William Tookey and since of the said Henry Beaumont Leeson and his tenant the said William Tookey. The Chemical Laboratory was used by Leeson in his experiments; he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians who gave great attention to technical chemistry and was well known for his work on crystallography.¹⁴⁰ Agreements dated 9/2/1836 and 26/8/1837 were made between the Company and Leeson to buy the property and the goodwill of the business carried on in and upon the said mill and premises at or for the price or sum of £1500 and £8200 making together the sum of £9700. Interest on the sum was paid up until May 1839 but none thereafter, at which point Leeson began an action for the recovery of the sum due him in Jan 1841; the Company had no defence, and a judgement for £10,363,4s, 6d owed by them to him was made.¹⁴¹ How the matter was finally resolved between the two parties is unknown, but Leeson's property went the same way as its neighbours, being developed about 1868.

Hawkins and Lowe¹⁴² have suggested that a sketch view of the south bank of the river, with a building entitled *Deptford Pier Stables*, is that of the Steam Flour Mill, apparently owned by Francis Powell in 1834. However, Powell does not appear in Pigots Directory for 1824 or 1836, nor does he appear in the St Nicholas Parish Rate Book for the area in 1834.¹⁴³ The writer considers it most likely that this is actually a view of Leeson's Flour Mill, taken over for their own use by the Deptford Pier Company in whom Leeson had an interest. The Mill facade towards the river, with its giant blank arcading, is most impressive, and it was probably one of the most substantial structures in the area under review. As the Company's debts were later calculated in the region of £25,000, the sums owed on Leeson's property made up a substantial part of the debts, and suggest that Leeson's property was undoubtedly one of the more expensive ones in the area.

Opposite Leeson's property was *A freehold messuage or tenement with the shed yard garden and appurtenances to the same lately belonging and lately in the occupation of Mr Matthew Daley a yearly tenant thereof at the yearly rent of £7 pa* (Deptford Pier Company map no 30, *Thames Street*). This was owned by the Hill family who, further east, and on the opposite side of the Street, also owned the *Star and Garter Public House* (Deptford Pier map and terrier, no 12, *Thames Street*). In 1779 the *Star and Garter* was occupied by Robert Knight, a Victualler who doubled as Carpenter. In that year Knight insured his household goods in the property which was *brick and tiled, a small part timber*.¹⁴⁴ They also owned neighbouring properties including *A freehold messuage or tenement and yard adjoining the said last mentioned premises with the appurtenances thereto belong and lately in the occupation of Mr William Harris and used by him as an Iron Foundry at the yearly rent of £10 per year; next door to the Iron Foundry were Two freehold messuages or tenements . . . with their appurtenances but lately pulled down and is now a waste piece of ground* (Deptford Pier Company Map nos 13-14, *Thames Street*). The value of their whole estate was estimated by the Hills as worth *to us the sum of sixteen hundred pounds* although they finally agreed a sum of £850 in January 1837.¹⁴⁵ After the conclusion of the agreement, the company requested that the two houses *in serious decay* should be pulled down. This took place after further agreement, but failure to pay the agreed value of the estate, and the Hill's anger at the Company's conversion and use of some of the buildings and demolition of others, prompted them to take the case to Chancery, in May 1843.

Section 2 Basic development.

The 1623 map shows the Thames Street frontages continuously built up towards the west (Middle Watergate), and more broken to the east (Lower Watergate). Only the western part of the street is shown on the 1753 map; this shows the north side with long plots, the

¹⁴⁰ *Proc Chemical Soc Meeting*, Obituary, dated 31/3/1873.

¹⁴¹ TNA; C14/66/26; Deptford Pier Company v Tyrrell (dated 8/8/1843). *see also* C13/1146/6; Leeson v Deptford Pier Company (dated).

¹⁴² D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, *Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8 4.5.11*. (p 20), *see* figs 7 and 8.

¹⁴³ Greenwich Local History Archives, rate Book, (dated 13 November 1834).

¹⁴⁴ GL Ms 11936/278/490939, (dated 22/10/1779).

¹⁴⁵ TNA; C13/2043/44, dated 26/5/1843 The Hill family v Deptford Pier Company (dated 26/5/1843).

properties on the south side appear narrower and generally smaller in size. In general this situation had not changed by 1835; the larger properties to the north contain wharfs, yards and warehouses; along the south side were tenements similar to those in the Butcher Row. Although not specifically titled, a sketch view of buildings along the Thames is most likely to be in this area,¹⁴⁶ a large open area in the foreground may place it more specifically in Leeson's property; however the chimneys do not match up with those of the Steam Mill also illustrated. The attractive buildings along the left hand side of the yard, with weather-boarded and brick facades, are likely to be fairly representative of the houses along all the streets in the area. The fairly irregular building line of the southern side compared with that opposite suggests more piecemeal development.

Section 3 Residents.

Thames Street appears to have been thickly populated with taverns and public houses. In 1791 the *Sir John Falstaff*, (Thomas Hewett), *Marquis of Granby*, (William Johnson) and the *Prince of Wales* (John Moore) are all recorded in the *Universal British Directory* with the *Star and Garter* already noted above. Hewett at the *Falstaff* insured his household goods in his brick house for £150, and his utensils and stock for a further £150. Perhaps the most interesting of these taverns are the *Crown* and the *Ship*; Edmund Cooper at the *Crown* was a Victualler and Lighterman, who not only insured his household goods in his brick and tiled property for £200, but also his *drinking room only in the yard timber and leaded* for a further £100¹⁴⁷ while Charles Wright at the *Ship* insured his separate drinking room, also timber and tiled for £150, containing household goods valued at £50, and utensils and stock worth £200. The whole property, including the brick and timber-built *Ship* itself, was valued at £800, a large sum for properties in this area.¹⁴⁸ In addition, Wright had his separate brick, timber and tiled house in the street, occupied by John Maxall Mariner, insured for £200.¹⁴⁹

Apart from Victualler's premises, there are a few other inhabitants recorded in the early insurance policies. In 1783 Joseph Beauchamp, Gentlemen, insures his household goods in his brick, timber and tiled house in Lower Thames Street for £200,¹⁵⁰ while Richard Savage, a Grocer, insured his for the same value in his brick and timber house in 1785.¹⁵¹ One resident who can be securely linked to maritime activity include the rope maker or *dealer in ropes* William Nicholls, whose brick and tiled house was separate from his timber and tiled warehouse in which his utensils and stock valued at £200 were stored.¹⁵²

In *Pigots Directory* of 1824 the references to professional residents in Lower Thames Street are absent, although the *Sir John Falstaff*, *Marquis of Granby*, *Prince of Wales*, and *Star and Garter* are recorded under Lower Water Gate. By the date of a later edition in 1836 the northern side of Thames Street is recorded as being populated with coal and marine merchants. The Thomas Gathercoles father and son dealt in *marine stores* and coal, the latter also being supplied in the Street by John Godwin and Thomas Knott, while Godwin and William Morris also supplied marine stores. Leeson is also recorded under *Chymists-Manufacturing* (there are four in Deptford). and as a *Miller*. The Deptford Pier Company records all these residents and others without any professions, the only extra information given is that the resident of no 35 (near the Middle Watergate) was William Arter, who was *at sea* at the time of the survey. For *The Royal Ann*, see under the Middle Watergate. In the *Kent Directory* of 1849 only the *Sir John Falstaff* is recorded as surviving at *Deptford Pier*, in the occupation of one Brooks, Victualler.

¹⁴⁶ D Hawkins and J Lowe 2003, *Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford SE8* fig 8.

¹⁴⁷ GL Ms 11936/287/435717, (dated 16/11/1780).

¹⁴⁸ GL Ms 11936/279/419787, (dated 16/10/1779).

¹⁴⁹ GL Ms 11936/304/464981, (dated 3/10/1782).

¹⁵⁰ GL Ms 11936/304/464615, (dated 26/9/1783).

¹⁵¹ GL Ms 11936/329/504691, (dated 13/5/1785).

¹⁵² GL Ms 11936/285/430197, (dated xxxxxxxxxx). See also 11936/300/506850, (dated xxxxxxxx).

The Deptford Pier Company, 1835 Map and Terrier.

The Act of Parliament incorporating the Deptford Pier Company (*Anno Quinto Gulielmi IV Regis, Cap xiii*; An Act for the making and maintaining a Pier and Other works at *Deptford* in the county of Kent [12th June 1835]) makes reference to a map and terrier of the area the Company wish to compulsorily purchase. This is preserved in the Parliamentary archives (House of Lords) as HL/CL/PB/6/PLAN1835/19. A schedule of the owners and tenants is also given in the Act itself. In the lists for Middle Water Gate and Butcher Row the Act schedule is followed, while that for Thames Street is taken from the Terrier. Amendments from the other list where relevant are given in parentheses thus [].

Middle Watergate

Owner	lessees	occupiers	description
Watermans Company			middle watergate stairs
1) Richard Graham		Sarah Gilbert	House and prems
2) ditto		Mark Roach	do
3) ditto		empty	do
4) do		David Inwood	do [at sea, his wife Mary Ann].
5) do		Ann Hayes	do
6) John Ayrwater		John Manning	do
7) Soar		empty	do
8) William Shirley		do	do
9) Peter Pemmell		do	do
10) Mead Raymond		Richard Freak	do
11) ditto		empty	do [Mead Raymond]
12) ditto		John Atwell	House, blacksmiths shop, yard &c [wharf & shed]
13) ditto		John Cowlands	House, Yard and shed.[at sea, his wife Amelia]
14) ditto	William Martin	House, fore court, &c	
15) ditto		Jane Lloyd	do
16) ditto		John Hatherill	do
17) ditto		Robert Young	do
18) ditto		James Crips	House and Warehouse.

Butcher Row; {North side only}.

Owner	lessees	occupiers	description
1) John Fairey		James Wm Storey	Blacksmiths Arms, Ho and yard.
2) ditto		Edward Moore and Ed Wallis	House and prems
3) ditto		Henry Ford	Ho and Yard
4) Thos Fairey		William Hatfull	ditto
5) ditto		empty	ditto
6) Sarah Fairey		Ann Browne	ditto
7) ditto		John Fowles	ditto

Butcher Row; {North side only}.

Owner	lessees	occupiers	description
8) not known		empty	house [notice affixed to property]
9) Joseph Wood		Mary Ann Burney	house
10) ditto		Robert Wood	do
11) T B Knott		empty	do
12) do		do	do
13) Henry A Noble		Thomas Jesse	do
14)		empty	do
15)-		empty	do
16) J A Mason Taylor [Jane Ann M T]		ditto	ho, bakehouse and yard
17) do		do	house and yard
18) Charles Rowland Parker		do	do [Richardson]
19) do		William Hugheson	Ho, blacksmiths shop, yard and sheds.
20) do		empty	ho
21) do		do	house and yard
22) do		Mary Burgess	ditto
23) do		ditto	yard and premises
24) David M'Clean		D M'C	House and Yard
25) William Knott		Jonothon Chappell	House
26) ditto		Thomas Blake	garden ground
27) Susannah Barnett		S B	House, shed and garden
28) Soar		empty	ditto
29) William Shirley		William Shirley	Three Tuns Public House and premises.
30) John and James Taylor		Eleanor Thurkell	House, Yard and shed
31) ditto		James Joyce	ditto
32) C W Collier		CWC	ditto
33) ditto		ditto	Bell Public House and premises.
34) Pemmell's representatives		empty	House and yard
35) C W Collier		Mary Jones and others	House [empty]
36) ditto		ditto	ditto
37) ditto		ditto	ditto
38) ditto		ditto	Vacant land
39) Bridge House		Scott, Fairlee, and Co	House, yard, shed stable
40) ditto		ditto	Scott, F and Co Ho, Warehouse, Shed and wharf.
41) Fish		C WC	vacant ground
42) Fish		CWC	House
43) Rev John Drake	William Smith	Samuel Edwards	House and Yards
44) do	do	James Jackson	House
45) do	do	Elizabeth Rainshaw	do

(listing continues outside area of Borthwick and Payne's Wharf)

Thames Street (details taken from Map terrier) [amendments from Act list];

Owner	lessees	occupiers	description
1) Barnaby V Kelly		empty	Royal Ann PH and yard
2) Henry Beaumont Leeson		HBL	House, Flour Mill Wharf, etc [labratory].
3) Mead Raymond		John Godwin	House, warehouse and Wharf
4) Barnaby B Kelly		Joseph Guest	Ho, Shed and yard
5) do do		Henry Barrett	do do
6) Robert and James Mussett		(themselves)	House, wharf and warehouse
7) James Collingwood	Thos Gathecole jr for 20yrs (them)		House and Warehouse
8) William Warrington and Thos West	Thos G Sn for 5 years		do, do
9) William Warrington	Charles Dean	Prince of Wales PH.	
10) Wm Henry Hyett	empty	coal wharf	
11) Joseph Baldwin Commercial Docks	Johnathon Bear	Marquis of	Granby Public House
12) Hill Hill and Hill	William Francis	Star and Garter PH	
13) do	do		Ho, shed and yard
14) do	empty		House and yard
15) Jane A M Taylor	Richard Hughes	Ho, shed and yard	
16) Sir Richard Hughes	do		vacant land
17) J A Mason Taylor	empty		Ho and Yard
18) John Gilpin	T Gath Sen. 34 yrs	TG	Shed and yard
19) Charles R Parker	-	Thos Richardson	do
20) Do	-	Rob and Jas Mussett	do
21) Wm Austin and Rob Stanhope -	Ann Rule		Ho, shed and Yard
22) do	Wm Austin		do
23) do	Harriet Ford		do
24) Jeremiah Selmes	Patrick Doyle		do
25) Thos Baker Knott	Ralph Nubby		House
26) do	empty		house
27) do	Samuel Low		do
28) Jane A M Taylor	empty		House, Shed & yard
29) do	do		do
30) Hill, Hill Hill	Matthew Daley	do	
31) Richard Graham	Robert Buck		House and Yard
32) do	Thomas Black		House
33) do	Samuel Pash and Sarah Jones, 2 tenements		House
34) do	William Willers, & William Seymore		House
35) do	William Arter (at sea) Ann his wife		House.

APPENDIX 14

OASIS ID: preconst1-51619

Project details

Project name	Borthwick and Payne's Wharf
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation took place at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Deptford. These works followed an earlier evaluation which took place in 2006. The excavation was conducted in two stages, with the Borthwick Wharf phase of excavation taking place in February 2007, whilst the Payne's Wharf excavation took place between September and November of 2007. The excavations revealed a total of eleven phases of historic activity ranging from the prehistoric period through to the 19th century and modern eras. Of particular significance were the chalk foundations of two buildings dating to the late medieval period. A substantial series of 18th century wall foundations, cellar structures and associated features were recorded across both areas of the excavation.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2007 End: 30-11-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BPZ06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	DOVECOTE Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WELLS Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLARS Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAYS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PULLEY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FAN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOOK FITTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Early Prehistoric
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford
Postcode	SE8
Study area	979.85 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3728 7808 51.4844848015 -0.02265734773720 51 29 04 N 000 01 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.02m Max: 3.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Alexis Haslam and Joanna Taylor
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body	P and B Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Leather', 'Metal', 'Textiles', 'Wood', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Leather', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'Textiles', 'Wood', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Database', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at Borthwick and Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haslam, A./Butler, J.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	Unpublished bound text
Entered by	Jon Butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	26 November 2008

APPENDIX 15 – CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1-99	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
100	109	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Backfill of Cellar	10	-	-
101	n/a	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Backfill of Cellar	10	1	-
102	n/a	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Brick Floor	8	-	-
103	109	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Cellar wall	8	-	-
104	109	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Backfill of [105]	8	-	-
105	109	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Cut	Construction cut for [103]	8	-	-
106	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
107	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Fill	Fill of a vaulted cellar	10	-	-
108	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Masonry	Vaulted cellar	8	-	-
109	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
110	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
111	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
112	100	Tr 4	Trench 4	Tr 4	Fill	Fill of [113]	6	58	-
113	100	Tr 4	Trench 4	Tr 4	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
114	100, 101, 102	Tr 4	Trench 4	Tr 4	Layer	Natural	1	-	-
115	109	Tr 3, 115	Trench 3	Tr 3	Cut	Construction cut for [133]	6	-	-
116	n/a	116	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	2	-
117	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Fill of [208]	10	59, 60, 61	-
118	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Demolition backfill	9	-	-
119	108	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Brick floor	8	-	-
120	108	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Brick wall	8	-	-
121	108	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Cut	Construction cut for [120]	8	-	-
122	100, 101	Tr 4	Trench 4	Tr 4	Fill	Fill of [123]	7	-	-
123	100, 101	Tr 4	Trench 4	Tr 4	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
124	100, 102	n/a	Trench 4	Tr 4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
125	100, 101, 102	n/a	Trench 4	Tr 4	Layer	Natural subsoil	1	-	-

126	101, 102	n/a	Trench 4	Tr 4	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
127	102	n/a	Trench 4	Tr 4	Fill	Fill of [128]	7	-	-
128	102	n/a	Trench 4	Tr 4	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
129	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
130	n/a	130	Trench 2	Tr 2	Masonry	Cobbled Surface	9	-	-
131	n/a	131	Trench 2	Tr 2	Masonry	E-W aligned wall	8	-	-
132	n/a	132	Trench 2	Tr 2	Masonry	E-W aligned wall	8	-	-
133	n/a	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Ragstone and tile wall	6	-	-
134	105, 106	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
135	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Cut	Construction cut for [108] / [146]	8	-	-
136	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Trench 1	Fill	Fill of vaulted cellar	10	-	-
137	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Fill	Fill of vaulted cellar	10	-	-
138	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Masonry	Collapsed section of [108]	10	-	-
139	n/a	139	Trench 2	Tr 2	Masonry	Brick soakaway	10	-	-
140	n/a	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Backfill of [141]	10	-	-
141	n/a	141	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Construction cut for [139]	10	-	-
142	n/a	142	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
143	109	Tr 3	Trench 3.	Tr 3	Fill	Fill of [144]	4	-	-
144	109	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Cut	Pit	4	-	-
145	104, 105, 106	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump / levelling layer	7	-	-
146	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Masonry	Vaulted cellar	8	-	-
147	104, 105, 106	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	7	-	-
148	105, 106	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
149	104, 105, 106	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
150	104, 105, 106	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
151	105, 106	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
152	105, 106	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
153	105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
154	105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-

155		105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
156		105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Tip line	7	-	-	-
157		105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample		
158	104, 105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-
159	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
160	n/a	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Masonry	Cellar wall	8	-	-	-	-
161	n/a	Tr 2	Trench 1	Tr 2	Masonry	Cellar wall	8	-	-	-	-
162	n/a	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Backfill of cellar	10	-	-	-	-
163	110, 111	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-	-	-
164	n/a	164	Trench 1	Tr 2	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	8	-	-	-	-
165	n/a	164	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Foundation for [164]	8	-	-	-	-
166	n/a	166	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Construction cut for [164]	8	-	-	-	-
167	103, 110, 111	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Fill of [168]	10	-	-	-	-
168	103, 110, 111	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Pit	10	-	-	-	-
169	110, 111	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Backfill of cellar	10	-	-	-	-
170	105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-
171	105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-
172	105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-
173	105	n/a	Trench 1	Tr 1	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-
174	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Demolition deposit	10	-	-	-	-
175	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Fill of [183]	10	-	-	-	-
176	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-	-
177	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-	-
178	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-	-
179	n/a	131	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Construction cut for [131]	8	-	-	-	-
180	n/a	132	Trench 2	Trench 2	Cut	Construction cut for [132]	8	-	-	-	-
181	n/a	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Construction cut for [160]	8	-	-	-	-
182	n/a	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Construction cut for [161]	8	-	-	-	-
183	103	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Pit	10	-	-	-	-
184	110, 111	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-	-	-
185	110, 111	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-	-
186	110, 111	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Fill of [187]	2	-	-	-	-
187	110, 111	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Pit	2	-	-	-	-
188	110, 111	Tr 2	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Natural gravel	1	-	-	-	-
189	110, 111	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Layer	Natural sand	1	-	-	-	-
190	110	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Fill	Fill of [191]	8	-	-	-	-
191	110	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 2	Cut	Linear cut?	8	-	-	-	-
192	109	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Brick wall	10	-	-	-	-
193	109	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	Foundation for [192]	10	-	-	-	-
194	109	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 3	Cut	Construction cut for [193]	10	-	-	-	-
195	109	n/a	Trench 2	Tr 3	Layer	Demolition debris	10	-	-	-	-
196	109	n/a	NH	Tr 3	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-	-

197		109	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Masonry	E-W aligned Brick Wall	8	-	-
198		108	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Backfill of [121]	8	-	-
199		108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
200	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-	-
201	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-	-
202	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-
203	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Natural sand	1	-	-	-
204	109	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Fill of [207]	10	-	-	-
205	109	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Fill of [115]	10	-	-	-
206	109	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-	-
207	109	207	Trench 3	Tr 3	Cut	Robber cut for [133]	7	-	-	-
208	108	Tr 3	Trench 3	Tr 3	Cut	Robber cut for [120]	10	-	-	-
209	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Fill	Demolition backfill	9	-	-	-
210	108	n/a	Trench 3	Tr 3	Layer	Natural gravel	1	-	-	-
211	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 3	Tr 1	Cut	Cut for [212]	10	-	-	-
212	n/a	Tr 1	Trench 1	Tr 1	Masonry	Mooring Block	10	-	-	-
213-299	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
300	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; BL - A-B sth; A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [395]	9	13, 41	-	-
301	n/a	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m	Fill	Fill of [303]	10	14	-	-
302	S125	302	Area A1	-5-0m	Masonry	Brick lining	10	-	-	-
303	S125	303	Area A1	-5-0m	Cut	Construction cut for [302]	10	-	-	-
304	n/a	304	Area A1	5-10m	Masonry	Rebuild of [305]	9	-	-	-
305	S125	305	Area A1	5-10m	Masonry	Foundation within [523]	8	-	-	-
306	n/a	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m	Fill	Fill of [302]	12	-	-	-
307	S126	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [308]	9	51	-	-
308	S126	308	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Masonry	Vaulted cellar within [525]	8	-	-	-
309	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [329]	9	15, 16, 17, 18, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54	-	-
310	n/a	310	Area A1	0-5m	Masonry	Rebuild of [308]	8	-	-	-
311	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	95/200	Fill	Fill of [312]	9	-	-	-
312	n/a	312	Area A2/A4	95/200	Cut	Pit	9	-	-	-
313	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [315]	12	-	-	-
314	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [315]	10	-	-	-
315	n/a	315	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Cut	Construction cut for [316]	10	-	-	-
316	n/a	316	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Masonry	Brick lining	10	-	-	-
317	n/a	317	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Layer	Dump/levelling layer?	9	-	-	10
318	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [319]	10	-	-	-
319	S133	319	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Robber cut	10	-	-	-
320	n/a	320	Area A2/A4	100/195; 95/200; 100/200	Layer	Occupation layer/degraded timber floor	9	45	-	-
321	n/a	321	Area A2/A4	100/195; 95/200; 100/200	Layer	Floor	9	-	-	-
322	S121; S122; S124	322	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; B: - A-B nth	Masonry	Floor	8	-	-	-

323		S123	323	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Masonry	Floor	8	-	-
324		n/a	324	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Masonry	Floor	10	-	-
325		n/a	n/a	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [326]	12	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSg	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
326	n/a	326	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Beamslot	12	-	-	
327	S132	327	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Accumulated industrial layer	10	-	-	11
328	n/a	328	Area A1	0-5m	Masonry	Well within [329]	8	-	-	-
329	n/a	329	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for [328]	8	-	-	-
330	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [329]	8	-	-	-
331	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [334]	9	22, 23, 24, 46	-	-
332	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [334]	9	-	-	-
333	n/a	333	Area A2/A4	105/200	Masonry	Cesspit within [334]	9	-	-	-
334	n/a	334	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Construction cut for [333]	9	-	-	-
335	S132	335	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Accumulated industrial layer	10	-	-	12
336	n/a	336	Area A1	5-10m	Masonry	Rebuild of [305]	9	-	-	-
337	n/a	n/a	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [345]	10	-	-	-
338	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [339]	9	-	-	-
339	n/a	339	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Cut	Robber cut	9	-	-	-
340	S121; S123; S124	340	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Masonry	Cellar wall within [342]	8	-	-	-
341	S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [342]	8	-	-	-
342	S121; S124	342	Area A2/A4	100/200; 100/205; BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Cut	Construction cut for [340]	8	-	-	-
343	S124	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; 100/205; BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Masonry	Rebuild of [340]	8	-	-	-
344	n/a	344	Area A1	5-10m	Masonry	Gully	9	-	-	-
345	n/a	345	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Robber cut	10	-	-	-
346	n/a	346	Area A1	0-5m	Masonry	Foundation within [527]	8	-	-	-
347	n/a	347	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Layer	External surface	9	-	-	-
348	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
349	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [344]	9	-	-	13
350	S125; S127; S134	350	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Masonry	Cesspit within [589]	6	-	-	-
351	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [352]	10	-	-	-
352	S133	352	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Pit	10	-	-	-
353	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
354	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
355	n/a	355	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Masonry	Foundation within [526]	8	-	-	-
356	S120; S121	356	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Masonry	Cellar wall within [342]	8	-	-	-
357	S120	357	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Masonry	Cellar wall within [342]	8	-	-	-
358	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	0	-	-	-
359	S125	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [350]	6	-	-	-
360	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	21	-	-
361	S133	361	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Masonry	Floor	9	-	-	-

362		n/a	362	Area A1	0-5m	Masonry	Rebuild of [355]	9	-	-
363		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	0	-	-
364		n/a	364	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	9	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
365	n/a	n/a	Area A3	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [366]	9	-	-	-
366	n/a	366	Area A3	5-10m	Cut	Posthole	9	-	-	-
367	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
368	S132	368	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Timber	Degraded floor	9	-	-	-
369	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
370	n/a	364	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	9	-	-	-
371	n/a	371	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Wall	9	-	-	-
372	n/a	372	Area A3	5-10m	Masonry	Wall	9	-	-	-
373	S132	n/a	Area A3	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [374]	10	-	-	-
374	S132	374	Area A3	5-10m	Cut	Pit	10	-	-	-
375	S132	375	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Floor	8	-	-	-
376	S132; S133	376	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	External surface	8	-	-	-
377	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [378]	9	-	-	-
378	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Cut	Posthole	9	-	-	-
379	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Levelling layer?	9	-	-	-
380	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Levelling layer?	9	-	-	-
381	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Ploughsoil	9	-	-	-
382	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Levelling layer	9	-	-	-
383	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Levelling layer	9	-	-	-
384	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Levelling layer	9	-	-	-
385	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [387]	7	-	-	-
386	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [387]	7	-	-	-
387	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Cut	Pit?	7	-	-	-
388	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [389]	8	-	-	-
389	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Cut	Beamslot?	8	-	-	-
390	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Occupation layer	7	-	-	-
391	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-
392	S120; S121	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [507]	2	-	-	-
393	S120	n/a	Area A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [394]	9	-	-	-
394	S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Cut	Beamslot?	9	-	-	-
395	S121; S124	395	Area A2/A4	100/200; BL - A-B sth; A-B nth	Cut	Robber cut	9	-	-	-
396	S121; S124	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; BL - A-B sth; A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [395]	9	-	-	-
397	S124	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [398]	3	-	-	-
398	S124	398	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Cut	Pit?	3	-	-	-
399	S124	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B nth	Layer	Ploughsoil?	3	-	-	-
400	S121	400	Area A2/A4	100/200	Masonry	Rebuild of [340]	8	-	-	-
401	S122	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; A-B nth	Fill	Fill of [403]	8	47	-	-
402	S122	402	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; A-B nth	Masonry	Well cap? Within [403]	8	-	-	-

403		S122	403	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; A-B nth	Cut	Construction cut for [402]	7	-	-
404		S122; S124	404	Area A2/A4	95/200; 100/200; 100/205	Layer	Natural gravel	1	-	-
405		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
406	Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSg	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
407		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
408		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
409		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
410		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Occupation layer	10	-	-
411		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
412		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
413		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
414		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer?	10	-	-
415		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer?	10	-	-
416		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
417		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
418		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
419		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
420		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
421		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	10	-	-
422		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
423		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	10	-	-
424		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Masonry	Floor	6	-	-
425		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
426		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
427		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
428		S132	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [430]	8	25, 26, 27	-
429		S132	429	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Foundation within [430]	8	-	-
430		S132	430	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for [429]	8	-	-
431		S120	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Layer	Dump/levelling layer?	9	-	-
432		S133	432	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	9	-	-
433		n/a	433	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Floor	9	-	-
434		S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [435]	9	-	-
435		S130	435	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Cut	Pit	9	-	-
436		n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [437] - rotted timber	7	-	-
437		n/a	437	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Postpipe	7	-	-
438		n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [439] - rotted timber	7	-	-
439		n/a	437	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Postpipe	7	-	-
440		S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [441]	10	-	-
441		S133	441	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
442		S132; S133	442	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-
443		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
444		S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-

445	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5.0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
446	S125	n/a	Area A1	-0.5m; 0-5m; 5-10m	Masonry	Concrete pier base within [447]	12	-	-
447	S125	n/a	Area A1	-0.5m; 0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Construction cut for [446]	12	-	-
Context No	Seal No	Plan No	Trench	GdSg	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
448	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5.0m; 0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	10	-	-
449	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5.0m; 0-5m	Layer	Demolition debris	10	-	-
450	n/a	442	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-
451	S131	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [452]	7	28	-
452	S131	452	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
453	S132	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [454]	7	-	-
454	S132	454	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-
455	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [457]	8	-	-
456	S129	456	Area A2/A4	100/200	Masonry	Rebuild of [459]	8	-	-
457	S129	457	Area A2/A4	100/200	Cut	Construction cut for [456]	8	-	-
458	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [460]	8	-	-
459	n/a	459	Area A2/A4	100/200	Masonry	Cellar wall within [460]	8	-	-
460	n/a	460	Area A2/A4	100/200	Cut	Construction cut for [459]	8	-	-
461	S131	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [452]	7	57	-
462	S133	462	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Occupation layer	6	-	-
463	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [464]	7	-	-
464	S133	464	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-
465	S133	465	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
466	S132	466	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
467	n/a	467	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [452]	7	-	-
468	n/a	467	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [452]	7	-	-
469	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [471]	6	29	-
470	S133	470	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Foundation within [471]	6	-	-
471	S133	471	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for [470]	6	-	-
472	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [473]	6	-	-
473	n/a	473	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
474	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [475]	6	-	-
475	n/a	475	Area A2/A4	105/195; 105/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
476	S132; S133	476	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	8	30, 31	-
477	S132	477	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
478	n/a	478	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
479	S132	479	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
480	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [500]	6	-	-
481	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [482]	7	-	-
482	n/a	482	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for robbed out wall	7	-	-
483	S132	483	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Wall above within [490]	6	-	-
484	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Timber	Wood in [583]	7	-	-
485	S132; S133	485	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
486	S133	486	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-

487	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Fill	Fill of [488]	6	-	-
488	S130	488	Area A2/A4	105/195	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
489	S132	489	Area A3	0-5m	Masonry	Foundation within [490]	6	-	-
490	S132	490	Area A3	0-5m	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
491	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Construction cut for [489] and [483]	6	-	-
492	S129	492	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [492]	6	-	-
493	S133	493	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for robbed out wall	6	-	-
494	S132; S133	494	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
495	n/a	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	External surface	4	-	-
496	n/a	496	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Fill of [496]	4	-	-
497	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Posthole?	4	-	-
498	n/a	498	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [498]	6	-	-
499	S129; S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Posthole	6	-	-
500	S129; S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [500]	6	-	-
501	n/a	500	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Fill	Construction cut for robbed out wall	6	-	-
502	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Fill	Fill of [502]	5	55	-
503	S125	502	Area A2/A4	100/200; 105/200	Cut	Pit	5	-	-
504	S125	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [350]	7	-	-
505	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
506	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
507	S120	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [617]	7	-	-
508	S125	n/a	Area A2/A4	BL - A-B sth; BL - A-B nth	Cut	Linear cut	2	-	-
509	n/a	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
510	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [510]	12	-	-
511	n/a	510	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Robber cut	12	-	-
512	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [512]	7	-	-
513	n/a	512	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Pit?	7	-	-
514	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [514]	12	-	-
515	S125; S134	514	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Pit	12	-	-
516	n/a	515	Area A1	5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
517	S132	516	Area A3	5-10m	Layer	Levelling layer	12	-	-
518	n/a	517	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Ploughsoil	4	32?	-
519	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [519]	2	-	14
520	S131	519	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Pit	2	-	-
521	S132; S133	520	Area A2/A4	105/200	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	33	-
522	n/a	521	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
523	S125	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [523]	8	-	-
524	S132	523	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Construction cut for [305]	8	-	-
525	n/a	524	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Natural sand	1	-	-
526	n/a	525	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Construction cut for [308]	8	48	-
527	n/a	526	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for [355]	8	-	-
	n/a	527	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for [346]	8	-	-

528	S132	528	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Natural gravel	1	-	-	-
529	n/a	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/205	Fill	Fill of [530]	6	34, 35	15	-
530	n/a	530	Area A2/A4	100/205	Cut	Pit	6	-	-	-
Context No	Secl No	Plan No	Trench	GdSg	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
531	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [533]	7	-	-	-
532	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [533]	7	-	-	-
533	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Posthole	7	-	-	-
534	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [536]	7	-	-	-
535	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [536]	7	-	-	-
536	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Pit	7	-	-	-
537	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [572]	6	-	-	-
538	S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [572]	6	-	-	-
539	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [540]	7	-	-	-
540	S134	540	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Posthole	7	-	-	-
541	S131; S129; S128	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Layer	Natural sand	1	-	-	-
542	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Cut	Posthole	6	-	-	-
543	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [545]	2	-	-	-
544	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [545]	2	-	-	-
545	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Cut	Posthole	2	-	-	-
546	S131; S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Layer	Natural gravel	1	-	-	-
547	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-
548	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [550]	6	-	-	-
549	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [550]	6	-	-	-
550	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-	-
551	S129	n/a	Area A2	100/200	Fill	Fill of [552]	6	-	-	-
552	S129	n/a	Area A2	100/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-	-
553	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-	-
554	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Masonry	Wall within [556]	8	-	-	-
555	n/a	555	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Masonry	Wall within [559]	9	-	-	-
556	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Cut	Construction cut for [554]	8	-	-	-
557	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [558]	7	-	-	-
558	n/a	558	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-	-
559	n/a	559	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Construction cut for [555]	9	-	-	-
560	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [559]	9	-	-	-
561	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [542]	6	-	-	-
562	S132	n/a	Area A3	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
563	S132	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
564	S132	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-	-
565	S132	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Levelling layer	10	-	-	-
566	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
567	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [568]	10	-	-	-
568	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Cut	Pit?	10	-	-	-
569	S133	n/a	Area A3	0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-

570	S128		n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Fill	Fill of [571]	7	-	-
571	S128		n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Pit/ditch	7	-	-
572	S128		n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Cut	Pit?	6	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
573	S134	573	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Ploughsoil	4	32?	-	-
574	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [575]	8	49	-	-
575	n/a	575	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Posthole	8	-	-	-
576	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [577]	8	-	-	-
577	n/a	577	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Posthole	8	-	-	-
578	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
579	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
580	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [575]	8	-	-	-
581	S129	n/a	Area A2/A4	100/200	Fill	Fill of [542]	6	-	-	-
582	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [583]	7	37	-	-
583	n/a	583	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-	-
584	n/a	584	Area A1	5-10m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
585	n/a	585	Area A1	0-5m	Layer	External surface	6	36, 50	-	-
586	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
587	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Fill	Fill of [588]	8	-	-	-
588	n/a	588	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Cut	Construction cut for robbed out wall	8	-	-	-
589	S134	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Construction cut for [350]	6	-	-	-
590	S131	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/200	Layer	Ploughsoil	5	-	-	-
591	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
592	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
593	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
594	n/a	594	Area A1	0-5m	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-
595	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5M	Layer	Natural sand	1	-	-	-
596	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	8	-	-	-
597	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
598	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
599	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
600	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Fill	Fill of [601]	7	-	-	-
601	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Cut	Pit?	7	-	-	-
602	S130	n/a	Area A2/A4	105/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
603	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [604]	7	-	-	-
604	n/a	604	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-	-
605	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [606]	7	-	-	-
606	n/a	606	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Robber cut?	7	-	-	-
607	S125	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [608]	7	38, 39	-	-
608	S125	608	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-	-
609	S134	609	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-
610	n/a	610	Area A1	0-5m	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-

611	n/a	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [608]	7	-	-
612	n/a	n/a	612	Area A1	5-10m	Fill	Fill of [613]	12	-	-
613	n/a	n/a	613	Area A1	5-10m	Masonry	Drain? Within [613]	10	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
614	n/a	613	Area A1	5-10m	Masonry	Rebuild of [613]	10	-	-	-
615	S134	615	Area A1	0-5m; 5-10m	Layer	Natural sand	1	-	-	-
616	S125	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [617]	7	-	-	-
617	S125	617	Area A1	0-5m	Cut	Robber cut	7	-	-	-
618	n/a	n/a	Area A1	0-5m	Fill	Fill of [350]	6	-	-	-
619	n/a	n/a	Area A1	5-10m	Cut	Construction cut for [613]	10	-	-	-
620	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
621	S125	n/a	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Fill	Fill of [622]	10	-	-	-
622	S125	622	Area A1	-5-0m; 0-5m	Cut	Pit	10	-	-	-
623-699	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
700	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 100/195, 105/195	Fill	Demolition backfill within cellar	10	80	-	-
701	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190, 105/195, 110/195	Fill	Demolition backfill of a cellar	10	81	-	-
702	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/195, 110/195	Layer	Demolition, silting or dumping over [710]	10	82, 83, 84	-	-
703	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [704]	8	-	-	-
704	n/a	Pre-ex, 704	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Robber cut	8	-	-	-
705	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185, 105/190	Fill	Fill of [706]	11	-	-	-
706	n/a	Pre-ex, 706	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185, 105/190	Masonry	Brick drain / flue	10	-	-	-
707	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Fill	Fill of [708]	10	-	-	-
708	160	708	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185, 105/190	Cut	Construction cut for [706]	10	-	-	-
709	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [744]	9	86	-	20
710	n/a	710	Payne's Wharf	105/195, 110/195	Masonry	Cobbled surface	9	-	-	-
711	n/a	711	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 105/195, 110/195	Layer	Bedding Layer for [710]	9	-	-	-
712	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Secondary fill of [744]	9	87, 88	-	21
713	n/a	713	Payne's Wharf	105/195, 110/195	Masonry	Brick steps	9	-	-	-
714	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Primary fill of [744]	9	89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102	-	22
715	n/a	715	Payne's Wharf	105/195	Masonry	Cobbles	8	-	-	-
716	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/195	Fill	Fill of [752]	8	-	-	-

717	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
718	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample					
719	n/a	719	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190, 110/190	Masonry	E-W / N-S aligned wall	7	-	-					
720	153	720	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Cesspit	10	-	-					
721	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID					
722	n/a	722	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Square brick structure	7	-	-					
723	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID					
724	n/a	724	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Construction cut for [722]	7	-	-					
725	n/a	725	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Floor	7	-	-					
726	n/a	726	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 110/180, 105/185, 110/185	Layer	Levelling layer	7	-	-					
727	n/a	727	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Masonry	N-S aligned wall rebuild	7	-	-					
728	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID					
729	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 110/180, 105/185, 110/185	Fill	Fill of [730]	8	-	-					
730	n/a	730	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 110/180, 105/185, 110/185	Cut	Pit	8	-	-					
731	n/a	Pre-ex, 731	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Masonry	Brick floor	8	-	-					
732	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Fill	Primary fill of [1056]	7	-	-					
733	n/a	733	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 100/190	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-					
734	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID					
735	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Masonry	Brick well / soakaway	10	-	-					
736	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Fill of [735]	10	-	-					
737	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Backfill of [738]	10	-	-					
738	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Cut	Construction cut for [735]	10	-	-					
739	n/a	Pre-ex, 739	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Masonry	Brick well	9	-	-					
740	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Final fill of [739]	9	-	-					
741	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Backfill of [742]	9	-	-					
742	n/a	742	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Cut	Construction cut for [739]	9	-	-					
743	n/a	743	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Masonry	Modern brick feature	12	-	-					
744	n/a	Pre-ex, 744	Payne's Wharf	95/185, 100/185	Masonry	Cesspit	8	-	-					
745	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Fill	Fill of [748]	10	-	-					
746	n/a	746	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 110/195	Layer	Remains of a chalk floor surface.	8	-	-					
747	n/a	747	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Masonry	Brick floor	9	-	-					
748	150	748	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Masonry	Brick lining	9	-	-					

749	n/a	749	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185, 105/190	Layer	Mortar bedding for [706]	10	-	-
750	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
751	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
752	n/a	752	Payne's Wharf	105/195	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
753	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185, 100/185	Fill	Backfill of [754]	8	-	-
754	n/a	754	Payne's Wharf	95/185, 100/185	Cut	Construction cut for [744]	8	-	-
755	n/a	755	Payne's Wharf	105/195	Layer	Deposit of silt	8	-	-
756	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Fill	Backfill of [757]	9	-	-
757	n/a	757	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Cut	Construction cut for [748]	9	-	-
758	n/a	758	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Masonry	Brick structure	9	-	-
759	154	759	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Masonry	N-S aligned brick wall	8	-	-
760	154	760	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Masonry	Brick buttress	8	-	-
761	154	761	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Masonry	N-S aligned brick wall	8	-	-
762	n/a	762	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 105/195, 110/195	Masonry	E-W aligned brick wall	8	-	-
763	155, 157	763	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 110/190	Masonry	N-S / E-W aligned wall	8	-	-
764	n/a	764	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Collapsed section of [706]	11	-	-
765	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Deposit	Deposit associated with [758]	9	-	-
766	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill associated with [764]	11	-	24
767	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [720]	10	103, 106	-
768	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Fill	Backfill of [769]	12	-	-
769	n/a	769	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Cut	Construction cut for [743]	12	-	-
770	n/a	770	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-
771	n/a	771	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
772	n/a	771	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
773	n/a	773	Payne's Wharf	105/195, 110/195	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
774	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [775]	7	-	25
775	n/a	775	Payne's Wharf	85/185	Masonry	Brick well / soakaway	7	-	-

Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
776	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Final fill of [785] / [1045]	8	-	-
777	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Fill of [786]	8	-	-
778	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Fill of [785] / [1045]	8	-	-
779	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [785] / [1045]	8	-	-
780	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Fill	Secondary fill in [785] / [1045]	8	-	-
781	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
782	151, 152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185, 100/185	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
783	152	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	8	-	-
784	151, 152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185, 100/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
785	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
786	152	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Cut	Stakehole	8	-	-
787	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	8	-	-
788	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Final fill of [809]	8	-	-
789	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Quaternary fill of [809]	8	-	-
790	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [809]	8	-	-
791	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Secondary fill of [809]	8	-	-
792	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Primary fill of [809]	8	-	-
793	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Secondary fill of [796]	8	-	-
794	151	100/185	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Quaternary fill of [796]	8	-	-
795	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Final fill of [796]	8	-	-
796	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
797	n/a	797	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Layer	Mortar bedding for [731]	8	-	-
798	n/a	798	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Layer	Levelling layer	8	-	-
799	n/a	799	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 100/195, 105/195	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
800	n/a	800	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 105/195	Layer	Rubble	10	-	-

801	n/a	799	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Rubble deposit	10	-	-
802	n/a	799	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 100/195, 105/195	Layer	Bedding layer for [799]	8	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
803	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
804	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
805	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190	Fill	Fill of [806]	9	117	-
806	n/a	806	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190	Cut	Robber cut	9	-	-
807	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/195, 110/195	Fill	Fill of [808]	10	-	-
808	n/a	808	Payne's Wharf	105/195, 110/195	Cut	Shallow pit cut	10	-	-
809	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
810	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [796]	8	-	-
811	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
812	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185	Fill	Secondary fill of [775]	7	-	-
813	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185	Fill	Backfill of [814]	7	-	-
814	n/a	814, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/185	Cut	Construction cut for a well / soakaway.	7	-	-
815	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Fill	Fill of [816]	9	-	-
816	n/a	816, TR B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Masonry	Industrial rectangular brick structure	8	-	-
817	n/a	TR B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Cut	Construction cut for [816]	8	-	-
818	n/a	818	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 100/200	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	9	-	-
819	n/a	819	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	10	-	-
820	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Fill	Final fill of [821]	10	109	-
821	n/a	821	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Masonry	Soakaway / cesspit	10	-	-
822	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Fill	Backfill of [823]	10	-	-
823	n/a	823	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 85/190	Cut	Construction cut for [821]	10	-	-
824	n/a	824	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Deposit	Clay lining	9	-	-
825	n/a	825	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Layer	Bedding layer for [747]	9	-	-
826	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Fill of [739]	9	-	27
827	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Fill	Backfill of [708]	10	-	-
828	n/a	828	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Layer	Bedding layer for [747]	9	107, 108	-
829	n/a	829	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195	Deposit	Clay lining in [856]	9	-	-

830		n/a	830	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Layer	Bedding layer for [885]	9	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
831	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Fill	Fill of [821]	10	-	-	
832	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Fill	Fill of [821]	10	110, 111	28	
833	n/a	833	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	9	-	-	
834	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Backfill of [835]	10	-	-	
835	n/a	835	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Cut for a cesspit	10	-	-	
836	n/a	747	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Masonry	Brick floor	9	-	-	
837	n/a	825	Payne's Wharf	95/185	Layer	Bedding layer for [836]	9	-	-	
838	n/a	828	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Layer	Bedding layer for [836]	9	113	-	
839	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185	Fill	Fill of [775]	7	-	-	
840	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Fill	Fill of [821]	10	-	-	
841	156	841	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Deposit of clay silt	7	-	-	
842	156	842	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Floor surface	7	-	-	
843	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Bedding for [842]	7	-	-	
844	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Layer of ash and soot	7	-	-	
845	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
846	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
847	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
848	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
849	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
850	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
851	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Fill of [852]	7	-	-	
852	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Pit	7	-	-	
853	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	N-S aligned chalk wall	4	-	-	
854	156	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	
855	156	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Natural	Natural sandy gravel	1	-	-	
856	n/a	856	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195	Cut	Construction cut for [833]	9	-	-	
857	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	

858	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
859	n/a	859	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195	Masonry	E-W aligned wall	9	-				-
860	n/a	860	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Levelling layer	7	-				-
861	n/a	861	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Levelling layer	7	-				-
862	n/a	862	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195	Masonry	Masonry forming corner block	9	-				-
863	n/a	863	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195	Layer	Bedding layer	9	-				-
864	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Lining	Lime mortar lining at the base of [720]	10	-				-
865	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				VOID
866	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				VOID
867	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				VOID
868	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				VOID
869	n/a	869	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200	Masonry	Tile floor surface	10	-				-
870	n/a	870	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200	Layer	Bedding layer for [869]	10	-				-
871	n/a	871	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Layer of ash and soot	7	-				-
872	n/a	872	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 100/200	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	9	-				-
873	n/a	873	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200	Layer	Bedding for [869]	10	-				-
874	n/a	874	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200	Layer	Bedding for [869]	10	-				-
875	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200	Fill	Fill of [878]	10	-				-
876	n/a	876	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Mortar layer	7	-				-
877	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Fill	Fill of a brick lined industrial pit	9	114, 115				-
878	n/a	878	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200,	Cut	Irregular cut	10	-				-
879	n/a	879	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 105/195, 110/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	8	-				-
880	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Fill	Fill of [891]	9	-				-
881	n/a	881	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Masonry	Brick edging	9	-				-
882	n/a	882	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 105/195, 110/195, 105/200, 110/200	Masonry	E-W aligned wall foundation	8	-				-
883	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				VOID
884	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				VOID
885	n/a	885	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Masonry	Brick floor surface	9	-				-

886		n/a	886	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Cut	Construction cut	9	-	-
887	n/a	887	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Bedding layer for [725]		7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
888	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Fill	Fill of [889]	9	-	-	-
889	n/a	889	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Cut	Stakehole	9	-	-	-
890	n/a	890	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 95/200	Layer	Make-up deposit	9	-	-	-
891	n/a	891	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Cut	Irregular cut	9	-	-	-
892	n/a	892	Payne's Wharf	95/200	Layer	Make-up deposit	9	-	-	-
893	n/a	893	Payne's Wharf	95/200	Layer	Mortar layer	9	-	-	-
894	n/a	Pre-ex, 894	Payne's Wharf	85/200, 90/200	Masonry	Modern brick masonry structure	12	-	-	-
895	n/a	Pre-ex, 895	Payne's Wharf	90/200	Masonry	Modern masonry	12	-	-	-
896	n/a	Pre-ex, 896	Payne's Wharf	90/200	Masonry	Modern masonry	12	-	-	-
897	n/a	Pre-ex, 897	Payne's Wharf	90/200	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	12	-	-	-
898	n/a	Pre-ex, 898	Payne's Wharf	90/200	Masonry	Modern masonry	12	-	-	-
899	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
900	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
901	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
902	n/a	902	Payne's Wharf	85/200, 90/200	Cut	Construction cut for [894]	12	-	-	-
903	n/a	Pre-ex, 903	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-	-
904	162	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [956]	7	-	-	31
905	162	Pre-ex, 905	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Cut	Construction cut for [956]	7	-	-	-
906	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/200, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [894]	12	-	-	-
907	n/a	Pre-ex, 907	Payne's Wharf	85/200	Layer	Gravel layer	6	-	-	-
908	162	Pre-ex, 908	Payne's Wharf	85/200	Masonry	Repair / rebuild to [956]	7	-	-	-
909	162	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/200, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [991]	12	119	-	-
910	n/a	Pre-ex, 910	Payne's Wharf	85/200	Masonry	Modern masonry	12	-	-	-
911	159	Pre-ex, 911	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	11	-	-	-
912	159	Pre-ex, 912	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	N-S aligned wall forming part of brick lined industrial pit.	8	-	-	-

Context No	Sect No	Pre-ex, 913	Payne's Wharf	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
913	n/a	Pre-ex, 913	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Masonry	N-S aligned wall forming part of brick lined industrial pit	8	-	-
914	n/a	Pre-ex, 914	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Masonry	E-W aligned wall forming part of brick lined industrial pit.	8	-	-
915	n/a	Pre-ex, 915	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
916	162	Pre-ex, 916	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Masonry	E-W aligned wall forming part of brick lined industrial pit	8	-	-
917	n/a	Pre-ex, 917	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Cut	Robber cut	11	-	-
918	n/a	Pre-ex, 918	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
919	162	Pre-ex, 919	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
920	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Fill	Fill of [921]	11	-	-
921	162	Pre-ex, 921	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Masonry	Brick flue / drain	11	-	-
922	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
923	162	Pre-ex, 923	Payne's Wharf	85/190, 90/190, 85/195, 90/195	Masonry	Large circular industrial brick structure	10	-	-
924	162	Pre-ex, 924	Payne's Wharf	85/190, 90/190, 85/195, 90/195	Cut	Construction cut for [923]	10	-	-
925	159	90/195	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	E-W aligned brick footing	9	-	-
926	159	Pre-ex, 926	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	N-S aligned wall foundation	9	-	-
927	159	Pre-ex, 927	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	Possible floor surface	11	-	-
928	159	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Layer	Bedding for [927]	11	-	-
929	n/a	Pre-ex, 929	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	Curvilinear drain	11	-	-
930	n/a	Pre-ex, 930	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	Brick drain	11	-	-
931	n/a	Pre-ex, 931	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	E-W aligned wall foundation	11	-	-
932	0	Pre-ex, 932	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	E-W aligned brick drain	11	-	-
933	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	0	-	-
934	169	934	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 95/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	9	-	-
935	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
936	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Fill	Fill of [937]	9	-	-
937	n/a	937	Payne's Wharf	95/195	Cut	Stakehole	9	-	-

938		0	938	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	E-W aligned wall remains	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
939	n/a	939	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 110/180, 105/185, 110/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	
940	n/a	940	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Mortar floor surface	7	-	-	
941	n/a	Pre-ex, 941	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	N-S aligned wall.	8	-	-	
942	n/a	942	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Masonry	Repair to [912]	8	-	-	
943	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	
944	n/a	944	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 100/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	9	-	-	
945	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190, 105/195, 110/195	Fill	Secondary fill of [946]	8	116	-	
946	n/a	946	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190, 105/195, 110/195	Cut	Pit cut	8	-	-	
947	n/a	947	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Pit cut	7	-	-	
948	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 110/190, 100/195, 105/195, 110/195	Fill	Backfill of [949]	8	-	-	
949	n/a	949	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 100/195, 105/195, 110/195	Cut	Construction cut for a cellar	8	-	-	
950	n/a	950	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	
951	n/a	951	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Masonry	E-W aligned brick wall	9	-	-	
952	n/a	952	Payne's Wharf	100/195, 100/200	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	9	-	-	
953	n/a	953	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	
954	n/a	954	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Layer of rubble	7	-	-	
955	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/190, 90/190, 85/195	Fill	Fill of [923]	11	-	-	
956	162	Pre-ex, 956	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Masonry	Brick lining of [905]	7	-	-	
957	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	
958	162	Pre-ex, 958	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Cut	Construction cut for a brick lined pit	8	-	-	
959	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190, 105/195, 110/195	Fill	Primary fill of [946]	8	-	-	
960	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	
961	n/a	961	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Layer of sand silt	7	-	-	
962	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	
963	n/a	963	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Masonry	Brick structure	7	-	-	
964	n/a	964	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	29	

965		n/a	965	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	0	30
966	VOID		VOID			VOID		VOID		VOID
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
967	162	Pre-ex, 967	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Cut	Construction cut for [921]	11	-	-	-
968	159	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Layer	Bedding layer for [911]	11	-	-	-
969	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
970	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
971	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
972	162	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Fill	Backfill of [958]	8	-	-	-
973	164, 169	Pre-ex, 1298	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200	Masonry	E-W aligned wall.	8	-	-	-
974	169	974	Payne's Wharf	95/195, 100/195, 95/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-
975	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
976	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	80/180, 85/180	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	9	-	-	-
977	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/180	Fill	Fill of [978]	11	-	-	-
978	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/180	Cut	Modern cut	11	-	-	-
979	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
980	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
981	163	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	80/180, 85/180, 90/180, 85/185, 90/185, 85/190, 90/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-	-
982	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/180, 85/185	Fill	Fill of [983]	11	-	-	-
983	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/180, 85/185	Cut	Modern pit cut	11	-	-	-
984	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
985	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
986	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
987	n/a	Pre-ex, 987	Payne's Wharf	90/185	Masonry	Brick floor surface	9	-	-	-
988	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
989	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
990	n/a	990	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	120	-	-
991	162	Pre-ex, 991	Payne's Wharf	85/200, 90/200	Cut	Construction cut for a modern drain	12	-	-	-
992	161	992	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 100/195, 105/195	Masonry	Circular chalk foundation	4	-	-	-
993	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

994	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
995	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
996	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
997	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Fill	Fill of [1029]	8	-	-
998	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Fill	Fill of [1030]	8	-	-
999	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1000	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1001	160	1001	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	135	-
1002	160	1002	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185, 100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	5	-	-
1003	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1004	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1005	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1006	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1007	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1008	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 100/190, 105/190	Fill	Backfill of [1141]	7	133	-
1009	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1010	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1011	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190	Lens	Lens of silt clay	4	-	-
1012	160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1013	160	1013	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Masonry	E-W aligned brick wall	7	-	-
1014	161	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1015	161	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1016	161	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-

1017		161	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/195	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1018		160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Masonry	Circular chalk foundation	4	-	-
1019		160	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Fill	Fill of [1031]	8	-	-
Context No	1020	160	1020	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	
							Bedding deposit	8	-	Enviro Sample
1021		160	1021	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Fill	Possible fill	8	-	-
1022		160	1022	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Fill	Possible fill	8	-	-
1023		160	1023	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Fill	Possible fill	8	-	-
1024		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Fill	Fill of [1025]	11	118	-
1025		n/a	1025	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Cut	Pit / drain cut	11	-	-
1026		n/a	1026	Payne's Wharf	110/185	Masonry	Cobbled surface	7	-	-
1027		n/a	1027	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Masonry	Small brick structure	7	-	-
1028		n/a	1028	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Masonry	E-W aligned brick wall	7	-	-
1029		160	1029	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Cut	Stakehole	8	-	-
1030		160	1029	Paybes Wharf	105/190	Cut	Stakehole	8	-	-
1031		160	1031	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Cut	Posthole	8	-	-
1032		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Fill	Fill of [1033]	7	-	-
1033		n/a	1033	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Cut	Pit cut	7	-	-
1034		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1035		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1036		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1037		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1038		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1039		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1040		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Fill	Fill of [929]	11	-	-
1041		n/a	1041	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Cut	Construction cut for [929]	11	-	-
1042		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [905]	7	-	-
1043		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [947]	7	-	-
1044		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1045]	8	-	-
1045		n/a	1045	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit cut	8	-	-
1046		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1047]	7	-	-
1047		n/a	1047	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	7	-	-

1048	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1049]	7	-	-
1049	n/a	1049	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1050	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1051	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1052	n/a	1052	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Deposit of mortar	7	125	-
1053	n/a	1053	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Cut	Construction cut for [926]	9	-	-
1054	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Fill	Fill of [1055]	4	-	-
1055	n/a	1055	Payne's Wharf	100/190	Cut	Pit	4	-	-
1056	n/a	1056	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1057	n/a	1057	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Deposit of mortar	7	-	-
1058	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [1056]	7	122	-
1059	n/a	1059	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Bedding	Bedding for [938]	7	-	-
1060	163	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	8	-	-
1061	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Secondary fill of [1063]	7	-	-
1062	169, 170	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Primary fill of [1063]	7	123, 124	-
1063	169, 170	1063, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1064	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Secondary fill of [1056]	7	-	-
1065	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Primary fill of [796]	8	-	33
1066	n/a	1066	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1067	n/a	1067	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1068	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1069	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1076]	8	-	-
1070	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1077]	8	-	-
1071	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1078]	8	-	-
1072	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1073	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Final fill of [1079]	8	-	-
1074	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1079]	8	-	-
1075	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1079]	8	-	-

1076	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf TR A	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1077	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1078	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1079	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1080	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1081	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1082	151	1082	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A. 95/185, 95/190	Masonry	Chalk lining at the base of [1077]	8	-	-
1083	163	1083	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1084	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1083]	7	-	-
1085	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID
1086	n/a	1086	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Deposit of clay	7	-	-
1087	n/a	1087	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1088	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1089]	8	-	-
1089	151	1089	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf TR A	Cut	Cesspit	8	-	-
1090	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1091	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1091]	8	-	-
1092	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1093	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1094	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1093]	7	-	-
1095	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1096	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1095]	7	-	-
1097	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1098	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1097]	7	-	-
1099	n/a	1099	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	126	-

1100	n/a	1100	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
1101	n/a	1101	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1102	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1103]	5	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1103	n/a	1103	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	5	-	-
1104	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1105]	7	-	-
1105	n/a	1105	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1106	n/a	1106	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185, 100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	132	-
1107	n/a	1107	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Fill	Fill of [1108]	6	-	-
1108	n/a	1108	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1109	151	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1079]	8	127, 128, 129	32
1110	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Fill	Backfill of [1053]	9	-	-
1111	170	Post-ex Payne's Wharf Trench B	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Secondary fill of [1113]	6	-	-
1112	170	Post-ex Payne's Wharf Trench B	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Primary fill of [1113]	6	-	-
1113	170	Post-ex Payne's Wharf Trench B	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1114	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
1115	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
1116	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
1117	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-

1118	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
1119	171	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Layer	Natural	1	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1120	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [956]	7	-	-
1121	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195, 85/200, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [956]	7	-	-
1122	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	85/185, Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1123]	5	-	-
1123	n/a	1123	Payne's Wharf TR C	85/185, Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	5	-	-
1124	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1125	n/a	1125	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Deposit	Mortar deposit	7	-	-
1126	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1127]	7	-	-
1127	n/a	1127	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Posthole	7	-	-
1128	163	Post-ex Payne's Wharf Trench C	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Natural	1	-	-
1129	n/a	1129	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Layer	Make-up deposit	7	-	-
1130	n/a	1130	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Layer	Dump/make-up layer	7	-	-
1131	n/a	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Fill	Secondary fill of [1133]	7	134	-
1132	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Fill	Primary fill of [1133]	7	-	-
1133	n/a	1133	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1134	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1171]	7	-	-
1135	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1136]	8	-	-
1136	n/a	1136	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1137	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Fill	Fill of [1138]	6	-	-
1138	162	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1139	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

1140		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1141	160		1141	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 100/190, 105/190	Cut	Construction cut / robber cut	7	-	-	-	-
1142	n/a		n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Fill	Fill of [1143]	6	-	-	-	-
1143	n/a		1143, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Cut	Pit	6	-	-	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample			
1144	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Fill	Fill of [1145]	6	-	-	-	-	-
1145	n/a	1145, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Cut	Pit	6	-	-	-	-	-
1146	170	Post-ex Payne's Wharf Trench B	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-	-	-
1147	n/a	1147	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 110/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-	-
1148	n/a	1148	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Masonry	Odd piece of masonry	7	-	-	-	-	-
1149	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-	-
1150	169	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Construction cut for [1164]	9	-	-	-	-	-
1151	n/a	1151	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-	-	-	-
1152	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	8	-	-	-	-	-
1153	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1154]	7	-	-	-	-	-
1154	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-	-	-	-
1155	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1156]	7	-	-	-	-	-
1156	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-	-	-	-
1157	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-	-	-	-
1158	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Secondary fill of [1160]	8	-	-	-	-	-
1159	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Primary fill of [1160]	8	-	-	-	-	-

1160	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1161	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Fill	Fill of [1162]	7	-	-
1162	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1163	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1164	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Masonry	Brick well / soakaway	9	-	-
1165	169	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Backfill of [1150]	9	-	-
1166	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1167]	2	-	-
1167	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	2	-	-
1168	163	n.a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1169	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1170	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1171	n/a	1171	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1172	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Interface layer	4	-	-
1173	163	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR C	Payne's Wharf Trench C	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1174	n/a	1174	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1175	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1174]	7	-	-
1176	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR A	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Fill	Fill of [1177]	7	-	-

1177	n/a	1177	Payne's Wharf TRA	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1178	171	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/200	Fill	Fill of [1179]	6	-	-
1179	n/a	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1180	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Fill	Fill of [1181]	3	-	-
1181	n/a	1181	Payne's Wharf	85/195, 90/195	Cut	Stakehole	3	-	-
1182	n/a	1182	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Brick rebuild on [719]	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1183	n/a	1183	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Bonding material	7	-	-
1184	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Fill	Fill of [1185]	6	-	-
1185	n/a	1185, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1186	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Fill	Fill of [1187]	6	-	-
1187	n/a	1187, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1188	n/a	1188	AH	100/185, 105/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1189	n/a	1189	Payne's Wharf	100/185	Deposit	Cobble dump. Probably a fill within [1250]	10	-	-
1190	172	1190	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Fill	Primary fill of [1250]	10	-	-
1191	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [1192]	6	-	-
1192	n/a	1192, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 90/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1193	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 90/200	Fill	Fill of [1194]	6	-	34
1194	n/a	1194, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	90/195, 90/200	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1195	n/a	1195	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Cut	Construction cut for [1255]	7	-	-
1196	n/a	1196	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Levelling layer	6	-	-
1197	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1198	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1199	n/a	1199	Payne's Wharf	90/195	Layer	Silty layer	6	136	-
1200	172	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Fill	Primary fill of [1250]	10	-	-
1201	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1202	n/a	1202	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Deposit of clay	7	-	-
1203	n/a	1203	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Deposit	Deposit of mortar	7	-	-
1204	167	1204 -	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Layer	Natural	1	-	-

1205		167	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/195	Fill	Fill of [1206]	8	-	-
1206		167	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/195	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1207		167	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 105/195	Fill	Fill of [1208]	8	-	-
1208		167	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/190, 105/195	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1209		n/a	1209	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
1210	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	
1211	n/a	1211	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	105/195	Layer	Chalk surface remains	4	-	-
1212	n/a		Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1213	n/a		Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1212]	7	-	-
1214	n/a	1214	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185, 100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer		4	137	-
1215	n/a		Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1216]	7	-	-
1216	n/a		Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1217	n/a		Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1218]	6	-	-
1218	n/a		Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	6	-	-

1219	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1220	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1219]	7	-	-
1221	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1222	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1223]	7	-	-
1223	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1224	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Layer	Natural	1	-	-
1225	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Fill of [1209]	7	-	-
1226	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1228]	8	-	-
1227	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Masonry	Masonry structure.	8	-	-

1228	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Construction cut for [1227]	8	-	-
1229	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1230]	7	-	-
1230	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Posthole	7	-	-
1231	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1232]	2	138	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1232	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Posthole	2	-	-
1233	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1164]	9	-	-
1234	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1235]	2	-	-
1235	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Posthole	2	-	-
1236	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1237	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1238	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1239	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1240]	6	-	-
1240	n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	6	-	-
1241	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1242	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

1243	n/a	1243 (phases I, II and III)	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Brick hearth	7	-	-
1244	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 100/205, 95/210, 100/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	35
1245	n/a	1245	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Bedding layer for [1243]	7	-	-
1246	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID
1247	n/a	1246	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Masonry	N-s aligned wall repair / rebuild	7	-	-
1248	n/a	1248	Payne's Wharf	105/180	Masonry	Brick floor remains	7	-	-
1249	n/a	1249	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Secondary fill of [1251]	4	-	-
1250	172	1250	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Cut	Ditch	10	-	-
1251	n/a	1251	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Pit	4	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1252	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1253	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1254	n/a	1254	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Masonry	Mortar spread / N-S aligned wall repair / rebuild	7	-	-
1255	n/a	1255	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Masonry	Wall foundation	7	-	-
1256	n/a	1256	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Underpinning / buttressing for [1275]	4	-	-
1257	n/a	1257	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Bedding / make-up layer	4	-	-
1258	n/a	1258	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 95/205, 100/200, 100/205	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1259	n/a	1259	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Cut	Pit	4	-	-
1260	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1261	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1262	n/a	1262, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Masonry	E-W aligned chalk wall foundation	4	-	-
1263	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Tertiary fill of [1251]	4	-	-
1264	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Fill	Primary fill of [1251]	4	-	-
1265	n/a	1265, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 110/185	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1266	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1267	170	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1268]	6	-	-
1268	170	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	6	-	-

1269	n/a	1269, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	E-W aligned chalk wall foundation	4	-	-
1270	n/a	1270	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Masonry	Tile hearth / oven	4	-	-
1271	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1272]	7	-	-
1272	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1273	n/a	1273, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185	Masonry	E-W aligned chalk wall foundation	4	-	-
1274	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	9	-	-
1275	173	1275, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Masonry	N-S aligned chalk wall foundation	4	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1276	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	6	-	-
1277	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1278]	7	-	-
1278	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1279	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Fill of [1280]	7	-	-
1280	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1281	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Tertiary fill of [1283]	7	-	-
1282	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Secondary fill of [1283]	7	-	-
1283	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1284	169	n/a	Payne's Wharf TR B	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Fill	Primary fill of [1283]	7	-	-
1285	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/210, 105/210, 100/215, 105/215, 100/220, 105/220	Fill	Fill of [1351]	10	-	-
1286	n/a	1286	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Cut	Pit cut for [1270]	4	-	-
1287	167	799, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/190, 105/190, 110/190, 100/195, 105/195, 110/195	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1288	n/a	1288, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/185, 105/185, 100/190, 105/190	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-

1289	n/a	1289, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1290	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Fill	Fill of [1351]	10	141	36
1291	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/185	Packing / fill	Packing / fill in [1286]	4	-	-
1292	n/a	1292, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/185, 105/190	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1293	n/a	Pre-ex, 1293	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200, 95/205, 100/205	Layer	Crushed mortar	8	-	-
1294	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1295	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Layer	Crushed mortar	8	-	-
1296	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Deposit	Burnt deposit	10	-	-
1297	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 100/205	Masonry	E-W aligned wall forming part of cellar	8	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1298	n/a	Pre-ex, 1298	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	E-W aligned wall forming part of cellar	8	-	-
1299	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1300	n/a	Pre-ex, 1298, 1300	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 100/205	Masonry	N-S aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
1301	n/a	Pre-ex, 1300	Payne's Wharf	100/205	Masonry	E-W aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
1302	n/a	Pre-ex, 1302	Payne's Wharf	100/205	Masonry	Brick cellar staircase	8	-	-
1303	n/a	Pre-ex 1298	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	Small N-S aligned internal wall	8	-	-
1304	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1305	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1306	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 100/205	Fill	Backfill of cellar	10	142	-
1307	n/a	1307	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1308	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Fill	Fill of [1307]	8	-	-
1309	n/a	1309	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1310	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Fill	Fill of [1309]	8	-	-
1311	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/220	Fill	Fill of [1312]	8	-	-
1312	n/a	1312	0	100/220	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1313	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/220	Fill	Fill of [1314]	8	-	-
1314	n/a	1314	Payne's Wharf	100/220	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
1315	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Fill	Fill of [1351]	10	-	-

1316	n/a	1316	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Masonry	Tile surface associated with [1320]	9	-	-
1317	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Fill	Fill of [1320]	9	-	39
1318	n/a	1318	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Cut	Construction cut for [1320]	9	-	-
1319	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Fill	Backfill of [1318]	9	-	-
1320	n/a	1320A, 1320B	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Timber	Wooden barrel	9	-	-
1321	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Fill	Fill of [1322]	8	-	-
1322	n/a	1322, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Cut	Pit	8	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1323	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 105/200, 100/205, 105/205	Fill	Demolition backfill of a cellar	10	-	-
1324	180	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 110/200, 105/205	Fill	Demolition backfill of a cellar	10	-	-
1325	n/a	1325	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
1326	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1327	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1328	174	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/215	Fill	Fill of [1329]	7	-	-
1329	174	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/215	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1330	174	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1331	174	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1332	174	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/210, 95/215, 95/220, 100/210, 100/215, 100/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1333	174	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/210, 100/210, 100/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1334	174	n/a	Payne's Wharf	100/210, 100/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1335	174, 175	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/210, 100/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1336	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1337	174, 175	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/210, 100/210, 100/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1338	175	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/210, 95/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1339	175	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/210, 95/215	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-

1340		n/a	1340	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 105/200, 100/205, 105/205	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
1341		n/a	1341	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Layer	Bedding for [1325]	8	-	-
1342		n/a	Pre-ex, 1342	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Masonry	Brick buttress	8	-	-
1343		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Fill	Fill of [1344]	7	-	-
1344		n/a	1344	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Masonry	Brick well / soakaway	7	-	-
1345		n/a	1245, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Cut	Construction cut for [1344]	7	-	-
1346		176	Pre-ex, 1346, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 105/200, 105/205	Masonry	N-S E-W aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
1347	n/a	1347	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Layer	Possible earth floor surface	10	-	-	-
1348	n/a	Pre-ex 1348	Payne's Wharf	100/205	Masonry	Brick chute	8	-	-	-
1349	n/a	Pre-ex, 1349	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Masonry	E-W partition wall within [1351]	9	-	-	-
1350	n/a	Pre-ex, 1350	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Masonry	Brick stairs to [1351]	8	-	-	-
1351	187	Pre-ex, 1351, 1422	Payne's Wharf	100/210, 105/210, 100/215, 105/215, 100/220, 105/220	Masonry	Vaulted brick cellar	8	-	-	-
1352	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	100/215	Masonry	Collapsed section of vaulted cellar ceiling	10	-	-	-
1353	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1354	180	Pre-ex, 1354	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Masonry	Tile floor surface	8	-	-	-
1355	180	Pre-ex, 1355	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Layer	Bedding for [1354]	8	-	-	-
1356	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Fill	Fill of [1357]	10	-	-	-
1357	n/a	Pre-ex, 1357	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Cut	Pit	10	-	-	-
1358	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1359	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1360	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1361	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1362	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1363	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1364	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

1365	n/a	Pre-ex, 1365, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Masonry	E-W aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
1366	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Cut	Construction cut for [1365]	8	-	-
1367	n/a	Pre-ex, 1367, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Masonry	Cobbled surface	8	-	-
1368	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Masonry	Wall foundation	8	-	-
1369	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Cut	Construction cut for [1368]	8	-	-
1370	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Fill	Fill of [1344]	7	-	38
1371	180	1371	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Layer	Bedding layer for [1354]	8	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1372	n/a	1298	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	Repair / rebuild to [1300]	8	-	-
1373	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Fill	Backfill of [1345]	7	-	-
1374	n/a	1374	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200, 95/205, 100/205	Layer	Layer of silt sand clay (20/20/60).	7	-	-
1375	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1376	n/a	1376	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	Tile floor remains	8	-	-
1377	n/a	1377	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	Brick floor surface	8	-	-
1378	n/a	Pre-ex, 1378	Payne's Wharf	100/205	Timber	Wooden plank.	8	-	-
1379	n/a	1379	Payne's Wharf	100/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1380	n/a	1380, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
1381	n/a	1380	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Fill	Fill of [1380]	10	-	-
1382	n/a	1382	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 105/200, 100/205, 105/205	Layer	Bedding layer for [1340]	8	-	-
1383	177	Pre-ex, 1298	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	E-W aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
1384	n/a	Pre-ex, 1298	Payne's Wharf	100/200	Masonry	N-S aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
1385	n/a	Pre-ex, 1348	Payne's Wharf	100/205	Masonry	Brick base to [1348]	8	-	-

1386	n/a	1386	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 105/200, 100/205, 105/205	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	5	-	-
1387	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1388	180	1388	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Masonry	Section of masonry in [1396]	8	-	-
1389	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Fill	Fill of [1390]	10	-	-
1390	n/a	1390	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
1391	n/a	1391	0	100/200, 105/200, 105/205	Fill	Fill of [1395]	5	-	-
1392	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Fill	Fill of [1393]	10	-	-
1393	n/a	1393	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
1394	183	Pre-ex, 1394, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1395	n/a	1391	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 105/200, 100/205, 105/205	Cut	Pit	5	-	-
1396	180	1396	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Cut	Robber cut	8	-	-
1397	183	1397	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1398	183	1398	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1399	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1400	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1401	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 110/200, 105/205	Fill	Demolition fill of a cellar.	10	143	-
1402	n/a	1402, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	5	-	-
1403	n/a	1404	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Fill	Fill of [1404]	10	-	-
1404	n/a	1404	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
1405	179	Pre-ex, 1405, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Masonry	NE-SW aligned wall	7	-	-
1406	n/a	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Cut	Construction cut for [1405]	7	-	-
1407	183	1407	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1408	183	1408	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-

1409	183	Pre-ex, 1409, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 100/220, 95/225, 100/225	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1410	183	1410	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Layer	Mortar layer / floor	7	-	-
1411	n/a	1411	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	5	-	-
1412	n/a	1412, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	5	-	-
1413	183	1413	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1414	n/a	1414	Payne's Wharf	100/215, 105/215, 100/220, 105/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1415	n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 100/205, 95/210, 100/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1416	183	1416	Payne's Wharf	95/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1417	183	1417	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	40
1418	182	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Cut	E-W aligned ditch	4	-	-
1419	182	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Fill of [1418]	4	-	-
1420	182	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Secondary fill of [1521]	5	-	-
1421	182	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Primary fill of [1521]	5	-	-
1422	n/a	1351, 1422	Payne's Wharf	105/215	Masonry	Brick soakaway	8	-	-
1423	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/215	Fill	Fill of [1422]	8	145	41
1424	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1425	183	1425	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1426	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1427	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Secondary fill of [1440]	10	-	-
1428	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Primary fill of [1440]	10	-	-
1429	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1430	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Deposit	Deposit of burnt material	10	-	-
1431	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-

1432	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1433	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1434	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1435	181	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1436	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1437	181	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205, 105/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1438	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1439	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1440	181	105/205	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1441	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/210, 105/220	Masonry	N-S aligned wall foundation	8	-	-
1442	n/a	1443	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200, 95/205, 100/205	Cut	Pit	7	-	-
1443	n/a	1443	Payne's Wharf	95/200, 100/200, 95/205, 100/205	Fill	Fill of [1442]	7	-	-
1444	183	1444, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1445	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1446	n/a	105/220	Payne's Wharf	105/220	Masonry	Brick wall foundation	8	-	-
1447	n/a	1447	Payne's Wharf	105/215	Cut	Construction cut for [1422]	8	-	-
1448	n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/215	Fill	Backfill of [1447]	8	-	-
1449	183	1449	Payne's Wharf	95/220, 95/225	Layer	Mortar layer	7	-	-
1450	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	9	-	-
1451	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Final fill of [1457]	8	-	-
1452	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Fill of [1463]	9	-	-
1453	178, 180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	4	-	-
1454	178, 180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-
1455	178, 180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Lens	Natural lens	1	-	-

1456	178, 180	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Layer	Natural	1	-	-
1457	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Pit	8	-	-
1458	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Tertiary fill of [1457]	8	-	-
1459	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Secondary fill of [1457]	8	-	-
1460	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Primary fill of [1460]	8	-	-
1461	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1462	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1463	178	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Cut	Pit	9	-	-
1464	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1465	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1466	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1467	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 95/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1468	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 95/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample
1469	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 95/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1470	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 95/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1471	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 95/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1472	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 95/210	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-
1473	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-
1474	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205	Masonry	E-W aligned wall	8	-	-
1475	185	1443	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 100/205, 95/210	Layer / fill	Dump/levelling layer/pit fill	7	-	-
1476	185, 186	1443	Payne's Wharf	95/205, 100/205	Layer / fill	Dump/levelling layer/pit fill	6	-	-
1477	185	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205	Deposit / fill	Deposit / pit fill	6	-	-
1478	180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Fill of [1396]	8	-	-
1479	180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Fill of [1396]	8	-	-
1480	180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Fill of [1396]	8	-	-
1481	180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Fill	Final fill of [1396]	8	-	-
1482	184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	7	-	-

1483		180	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Masonry	E-W aligned cellar wall	8	-	-
1484		180	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Masonry	N-S aligned wall	10	-	-
1485		186	1443	Payne's Wharf	95/205	Layer / fill	Dump/levelling layer/pit fill	6	-	42
1486		n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Masonry	Modern brick wall	10	-	-
1487		n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Cut	Construction cut for [1486]	10	-	-
1488		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1489		n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Masonry	Brick floor	10	-	-
1490		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1491		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1492		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1493		n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Cut	Pit	10	-	-
Context No	Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description	Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
1494	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Fill	Fill of [1493]	10	-	-	-
1495	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Cut	Modern cut	10	-	-	-
1496	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	110/200	Fill	Fill of [1495]	10	-	-	-
1497	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1498	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1499	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 110/200	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	10	-	-	-
1500	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1501	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1502	180	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Cut	Construction cut for [1484]	10	-	-	-
1503	n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Fill	Backfill of [1502]	10	-	-	-
1504	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1505	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1506	182	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Fill	Fill of [1507]	5	-	-	-
1507	182	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/200, 105/205	Cut	Pit	5	-	-	-
1508	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1509	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1510	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1511	n/a	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Ploughsoil	3	-	-	-

1512		n/a	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Layer	Ploughsoil		3	-	-	-
1513		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/180, 105/185	Fill	Fill of [1259]		4	-	-	-
1514		154	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/190	Cut	Construction cut for [760]		8	-	-	-
1515		152	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench A	Layer	Natural		1	-	-	-
1516		n/a	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	85/185, 90/185	Layer	Dump/levelling layer		8	-	-	-
1517		n/a	Payne's Wharf Trench B Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	Payne's Wharf Trench B	Layer	Natural		1	-	-	-
1518		164, 169	Pre-ex	Payne's Wharf	95/100, 100/200	Cut	Construction cut for [973]		8	-	-	-
1519		n/a	n/a	Payne's Wharf	85/195	Fill	Fill of [917]		11	-	-	-
1520		180	n/a	Payne's Wharf	105/200	Cut	Construction cut for [1483]		8	-	-	-
1521		182	Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Cut	Pit		5	-	-	-
1522		n/a	Pre-ex, Post-ex	Payne's Wharf	105/205	Cut	Construction cut for [1346]		8	-	-	-
Context No		Sect No	Plan No	Trench	GdSq	Type	Description		Phase	Small Finds No	Enviro Sample	
1523		n/a	1351	Payne's Wharf	105/210, 205/215, 205/220	Layer	Dump/levelling layer		7	-	-	-
1524		184	n/a	Payne's Wharf	95/205	Cut	Construction cut for [1474]		8	-	-	-
1525		n/a	1443	Payne's Wharf	100/200, 100/205	Layer	Natural		1	-	-	-
1526		n/a	1351, 1422	Payne's Wharf	105/210, 105/215, 105/220	Masonry	N-S aligned wall foundation		8	-	-	-