

**11-21 OLD PARADISE STREET, LAMBETH SE11 6AX**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



January 2006



11- 21 OLD PARADISE STREET  
LAMBETH SE11 6AX  
LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: OPI 05

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PLANNING REFERENCES: 05/02595/FUL (approved)  
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Project 319

## ***Abstract***

*Archaeological evaluation of land at 11-21 Old Paradise Street, SE11, took place in late 2005. The evaluation was carried out in two phases, immediately prior to and following a grant of planning consent for redevelopment.*

*The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local UDP, and was the subject of a preliminary desk-based assessment. This highlighted the potential for evidence relating to the tin-glaze pottery industry, which was developed on the adjacent Norfolk House site from the 1680s. There was also some potential for remains associated with the earlier (medieval and Tudor) Norfolk House. Historic maps show that the present site was developed for housing in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Two trial trenches were dug in the open part of the site, followed by two smaller trial pits inside the present standing building. These investigations did not reveal any significant remains, although they did produce evidence for 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century activity.*

*The earliest features were two large pits, dating to c 1600 to 1750 and possibly dug for gravel extraction. However, most remains related to housing development in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries: before this it is likely that the site was open, perhaps given over to orchards as indicated by Rocque's map of 1746. There was no evidence for the 18<sup>th</sup> century tin-glaze pottery manufacture that is recorded at Norfolk House. No wasters or discarded kiln material were found, with the exception of one piece of kiln shelf.*

*The evaluation produced small assemblages of domestic pottery, the largest groups coming from a later 18<sup>th</sup> century well and a 19<sup>th</sup> century pit. There were also a few sherds probably deriving from the nearby sugar refining works, which operated in the same period as the Norfolk House pottery.*

*The houses that formerly faced onto Old Paradise Street contained cellars, and these had removed deposits across the southern part of the site to a depth of over 2m and into natural River Terrace gravels.*

*It is considered that the evaluation covered an adequate sample of the site, although no significant remains were found. In view of this is recommended that no further archaeological action should be undertaken in relation to the proposed redevelopment, either under the existing planning condition or the outstanding planning application.*

<b>Contents</b>	<b>page</b>
1 Introduction	1
2 Acknowledgements	1
3 Background	
3.1 Location and topography	1
3.2 Archaeology and history	2
4 Aims and objectives of the evaluation	
4.1 Archaeology and planning	2
4.2 The archaeological brief	3
4.3 Archaeological research questions	3
5 Evaluation methodology	4
6 The archaeological evaluation	
6.1 List of recorded contexts	5
6.2 Matrix showing relationship of contexts	7
6.3 Chronological summary of the findings	8
7 Assessment of the results of the evaluation	12
9 Conclusions and recommendations	14
 <b>Appendices</b>	
I Assessment of the pottery	27
II Assessment of the clay tobacco pipes	35
III The hone	38
IV London Archaeologist summary	39
 <b>Bibliography</b>	40

<b>Figures</b>	<b>page</b>
1 Site location in relation to the 1:1250 Ordnance Survey map	15
2 1:100 plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches and trial pits, drawn sections and principal features and structural remains <i>Plan redrawn on a base of the OS 1:1250 map</i>	16
3 The areas of excavation and present site boundary superimposed on the OS 60 inch map of 1872	17
4 1:100 plan showing the location of features in trenches 1 & 2 preceding the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century development of the site	18
5 View of Trench 1 looking east, showing the boundary wall [4] flanked by brick-lined wells [21] and [30]	19
6 View of Trench 1 looking west, the lighter-coloured fill [11] exposed in foreground after removal of the overlying brick wall [19]	20
7 Oblique view of the western end of Trench 1, showing the two brick-lined wells [29] and [30] with flanking walls [4] and [25]	21
8 The eastern end of Trench 1, showing the stepped base of wall [23] and brick-lined drain [24]	21
9 Drawing and photographs of the southern section of Trench 1	22
10 Trench 2 looking north, with top of cellar wall [31] in foreground and post-1872 additions beyond	23
11 View of the central/southern part of Trench 2 with part-excavated cellar in foreground and brick wall stub representing the division between Nos. 11 & 13 Old Paradise Street	23
12 Drawing of part of the western section of Trench 2	24
13 Oblique view of the western section of Trench 2 before excavation of well backfill [28] and subsoil [33]	24
14 View of Trial pit 3 looking south, with 2m staff is standing on the stepped brick base for a dividing wall between Nos. 17 & 19 Old Paradise Street	25
15 Views of Trial pit 4, separately excavated either side of a modern concrete-lined drain	26
16 Small jug in Staffordshire stoneware with debased scratch blue decoration, recovered from the fill of pit [6]	30
17 The broken sandstone hone from reworked subsoil [33]	38

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation carried out on a redevelopment site at 11-21 Old Paradise Street, SE11, London Borough of Lambeth (Figure 1). The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Compass Archaeology in two phases, between the 8<sup>th</sup> November and 7<sup>th</sup> December 2005.
- 1.2** The site was considered to have particular potential for remains relating to the post-medieval tin-glaze pottery industry, and also lies just to the south of the medieval and Tudor Norfolk House. The historical and archaeological background has been considered in a previous desk-based assessment (King 2005). The plot also lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Lambeth UDP.
- 1.3** At the time of the evaluation the site comprised a vacant single-storey building fronting onto Old Paradise Street, with open yard areas to the west and north. This development dates from about 1970 and is understood to have formed a Central Kitchen for the Borough of Lambeth.
- 1.4** Archaeological assessment of the site was required as part of the planning process. Following the desk-based assessment English Heritage advised that a field evaluation should be undertaken prior to the determination of planning consent for redevelopment (London Borough of Lambeth Planning Ref. 05/02595/FUL). The subsequent approval also included an archaeological condition, and there is a further application pending (Ref. 05/03882/FUL).
- 1.5** The initial field evaluation comprised two trial trenches within the open part of the site, covering an area of *c* 44 sq. metres. This was subsequently extended with the addition of two smaller trial pits inside the standing building.

## **2. Acknowledgements**

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Mr Carl Homerstone on behalf of Urban Associates (UK) Ltd.

Diane Walls (English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) monitored the project on behalf of the London Borough of Lambeth.

Particular thanks are due to the late Gavin Darwell-Taylor of Libero Architects for his help prior to and during the fieldwork.

## **3. Background**

### **3.1 Location and topography**

The site covers a more or less rectangular plot of land with overall dimensions of about 29m by 20m (*c* 565 sq. metres), on the north side of Old Paradise Street and bordered by Norfolk Row to the east (Figure 1).

The site lies some 200m to the east of the River Thames, on level ground at about 5m OD and approximately centred at NGR TQ 30715 78910. The British Geological Survey (*Sheet 270*, 1998) shows an underlying and fairly recent River Terrace Deposit (Kempton Park Gravel).

## **3.2 Archaeology and history**

The historical and archaeological background to the site has already been considered in detail within the desk-based assessment (King 2005). The following therefore forms a brief summary of the site background and of the main conclusions of the assessment.

- 3.2.1** The assessment found that there was a moderate to low potential for prehistoric finds or remains, and a very low potential for Roman and Saxon material.
- 3.2.2** The site lies just to the south of the medieval (13<sup>th</sup> century+) and Tudor Norfolk House (Webber 1991), and at the least was likely to produce some contemporary finds from cultivated soil horizons.

Archaeological and cartographic evidence suggested that the medieval and early post-medieval building did not extend as far south as the present site. Nevertheless, it was possible that there would also be evidence for cut features such as ditches and for ancillary buildings.

- 3.2.3** The area of Norfolk House was occupied from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to late 18<sup>th</sup> century by a substantial Delftware pottery (*ibid*; Bloice 1971), and it was considered that material relating to this could well be present on the site. The most likely evidence would be in the form of artefacts and perhaps extensive waster dumps, although structural pottery industry remains could not be ruled out.
- 3.2.4** Map evidence indicated that the site had been developed for terraced housing in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These houses survived up to the 1960s or 70s, and were then replaced by the existing single storey kitchen building. It was unlikely that the site has been heavily disturbed by this development, and consequently there was a good potential for features and cultural artefacts relating to the previous occupation.

## **4. Aims and objectives of the evaluation**

### **4.1 Archaeology and planning**

It is proposed to redevelop the site. An initial desk-based assessment and field evaluation were carried out prior to the determination of planning consent, further to recommendations made by English Heritage.

Additional evaluation of the site was carried out shortly after the grant of planning consent of 15<sup>th</sup> November 2005. This report details the results of both phases of field evaluation so as to give a picture of potential remains and deposit survival across the whole site. The report follows an *Interim Summary* of 17<sup>th</sup> December 2005.

The report and recent fieldwork is intended to satisfy the archaeological condition attached to the existing planning permission (LB of Lambeth Ref. 05/02595/FUL), and also to obviate any further archaeological requirements in relation to the current application (Ref. 05/03882/FUL) .



## 4.2 The archaeological brief

The accepted brief for archaeological evaluation is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment (English Heritage, *Model Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*). This will provide a basis on which decisions can be taken as to the need for any further archaeological action (eg, preservation *in situ* or further archaeological investigation), or for no further action.

The general methodology is set out in DOE Planning Policy Guidance 'Archaeology and Planning' No.16, November 1990 (PPG16).

## 4.3 Archaeological research questions

The evaluation presented an opportunity to address the following research questions, as defined in the preliminary Specification (*Compass Archaeology, 2 November 2005*):

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, either *in situ* or residual? How does this relate to other finds made in the area, which include Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age material?
- Are there any Roman or Saxon finds, and do these indicate the nature of local activity (eg, settlement or agriculture)?
- What evidence is there for medieval activity, and does this throw any light on the development of the Norfolk House estate? Such evidence could include cultivated soil horizons, rubbish pits, *etc.*, and timber or stone structural features and/or demolition material.
- What evidence is there for the post-medieval tin-glaze pottery industry, and what form does this take (for example, structural remains, pottery wasters/ kiln furniture, *etc.*)? Also, how closely can such remains be dated and related to the recorded history of the Norfolk House pottery from *c* 1680 to 1785?
- Is there other evidence for 18<sup>th</sup> century land use, including the cultivation and orchards that are indicated on Rocque's map of *c* 1746?
- Can the subsequent residential development of the site be dated any earlier than the map evidence of *c* 1787-99? What other features and artefacts can be ascribed to this period and to subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century habitation, and does this include further evidence for the local pottery industry?

## 5. Evaluation methodology

- 5.1 *Specifications* were produced and agreed prior to both phases of fieldwork (*Compass Archaeology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> November 2005). The evaluations were carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (including *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*, 1998) and with those of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations*).

The recording system used followed the MoL Site Manual for fieldwork. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

- 5.2 The first phase of evaluation comprised two trial trenches located in open areas to the north and west of the present standing building (TR 1 & 2, Figures 2 and 4). The trenches were nominally 1.8m wide by 14m and 10m in length, although in practice somewhat larger at ground level. The depth of excavation and health and safety considerations necessitated stepping or battering of the sides, whilst the northern trench (TR1) was also extended from the proposal to offset a section of about 3m that could not be deeply excavated due to modern drains.

The additional evaluation work comprised two trial pits that were dug inside the standing building (TR 3 & 4), specifically to determine if this part of the site contained backfilled cellars that had removed archaeological remains. Each trial pit measured approximately 2.5m square in plan.

- 5.3 The external trenches were opened by a JCB 3CX and the trial pits by a three-ton 360° mechanical excavator, in each case using a breaker plus range of buckets and working under archaeological supervision. Recent made ground deposits and undifferentiated soil horizons were removed in this way to expose either potential archaeological remains the natural ground surface. Within the two trenches exposed deposits, features and sections were then investigated, recorded and selectively excavated by the on-site archaeologists. The depth of the trial pits (c 2.5m) and the extent of loose fill material precluded direct access, and these were recorded and photographed from the adjacent floor level.

At the conclusion of each phase of field evaluation the trenches and trial pits were backfilled by machine with removed spoil.

- 5.4 The deposits and features exposed in the evaluation were generally recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets (excluding recent material) and by scaled plan and section, supplemented by 35mm and digital photography. Levels were derived from an OSBM located on the internal face of the river wall opposite No. 4 Albert Embankment, value 5.04m OD.

The trench and trial pit positions were located to the existing site boundaries by taped measurement, with the resultant site plan in turn related as a 'best fit' to the Ordnance Survey grid as derived from the 1:1250 map.

The records from the evaluation have been allocated the site code: OPI05 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archive.

## 6. The archaeological evaluation (*Figs 2 & 4*)

The evaluation trenches were dug from more or less level ground at about 4.8m OD, the trial pits from a slightly higher surface of *c* 5.10m inside the standing building (including a *c* 400mm reinforced concrete slab). Where possible excavation was to the top of a reworked soil horizon or to the natural River Terrace Deposit, removing overlying modern fills and disturbed material. Structural remains and other localised features were left *in situ*, or in a few cases removed by machine where this would facilitate access to underlying deposits.

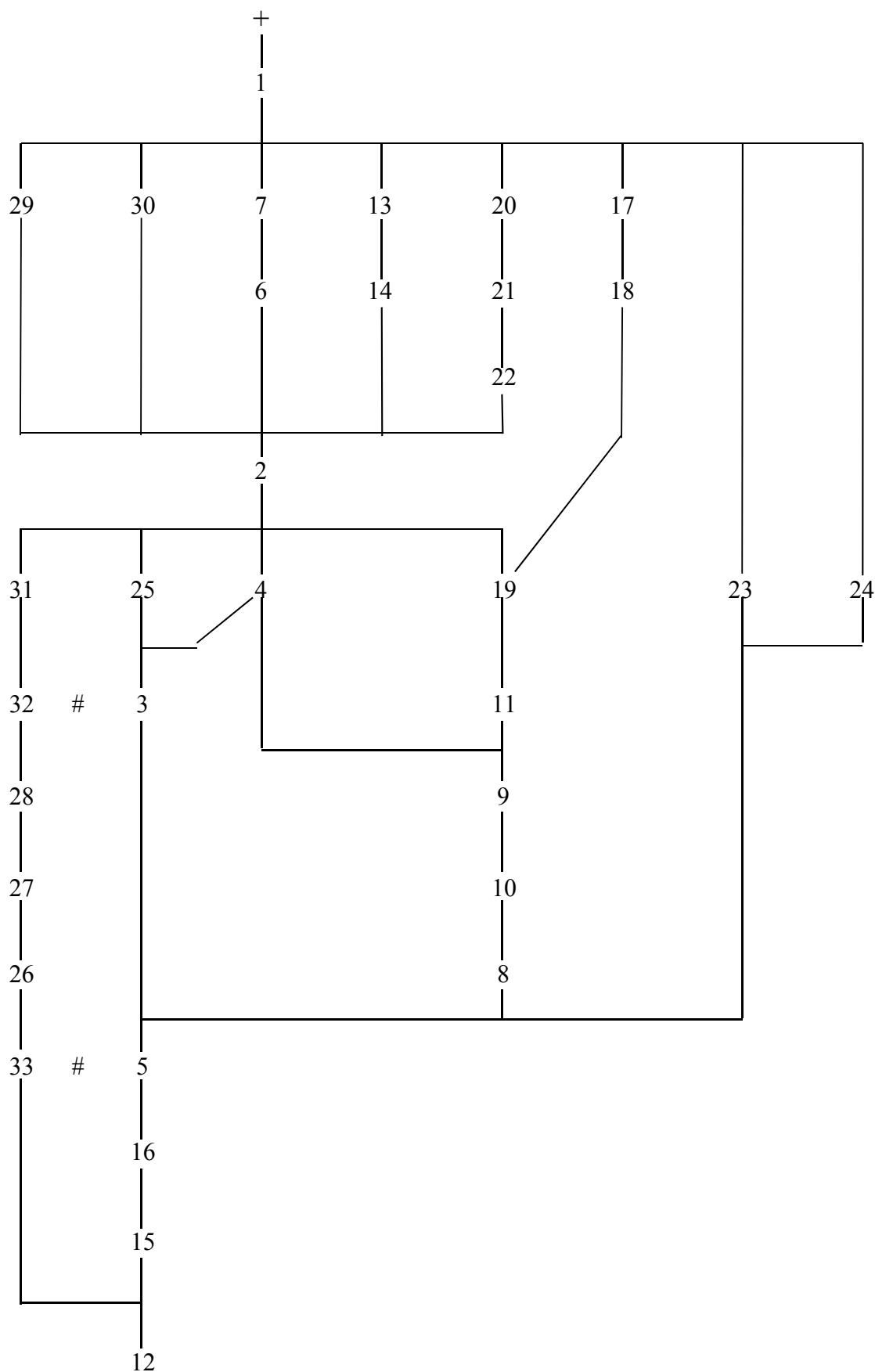
The following sections detail the individual contexts and their stratigraphic relationship, followed by a chronological summary from the earliest date of the recorded deposits and remains. No separate context numbers were allocated to deposits or features in Trial pits 3 and 4.

### 6.1 List of recorded contexts:

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
1	1 & 2	Mixed sandy clay-silt with some gravel & building rubble	Recent made ground
2	"	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate-frequent pebbles & occ. CBM frags.	19 <sup>th</sup> to earlier 20 <sup>th</sup> century garden soil
3	1	Firm dark greyish sandy silt with frequent gravel & occ. ceramic building material (CBM) frags.	Soil layer also forming construction surface for walls [4], [25], <i>etc.</i>
4	1	Brick wall base, up to 7 courses extant	Property boundary, Nos. 15/17 Old Paradise Street
5	"	Mid-light brown sand/silt with some gravel & occasional small CBM frags.	Reworked subsoil
6	"	Cut feature	Possible soakaway/ well
7	"	Mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of [6]
8	"	Large cut feature, only partly exposed	Possible gravel extraction pit
9	"	Dark greyish silty sand with freq. pebbles & some ash	Fill of [8]
10	"	Mid orange-brown clayey sandy silt with gravel & occasional peg tile frags.	Lower fill of [8]
11	"	Grey-brown silty sand with frequent mortar/CBM frags. & occasional gravel	Upper fill of/ levelling over [8]
12	"	Mottled mid to light brown silty sandy gravel	Natural River Terrace Deposit (Kempton Park Gravel)
13	"	Grey-brown sandy silt with frequent mortar & occasional CBM flecks	Fill of [14]
14	"	Steep-sided cut feature running into south section of trench	Pit, function unknown

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
15	1	Cut feature, only part exposed on south side of trench	Possible gravel extraction pit
16	"	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel & CBM flecks	Fill of [15]
17	"	Dark brown-grey sandy silt with occasional gravel & CBM	Fill of [18]
18	"	Small area of cut feature, exposed in section	Pit or trench alongside wall [19]
19	"	Stepped brick wall base, 6 courses extant plus addition on east face	Property boundary, Nos. 17/19
20	"	Mixed dark grey sandy clay-silt with frequent gravel	Construction backfill to [21]
21	"	Circular brick-lined structure, backfilled but with partly-surviving dome	Well, fairly late frogged brick construction
22	"	Circular cut	Construction cut for [21]
23	"	Brick wall base, 8 courses including stepped foundation	Property boundary, Nos. 19/21
24	"	Small brick-lined & arched feature	Drain within plot of No. 21
25	"	Brick wall base, up to 10 courses including single-stepped foundation	Property boundary, Nos. 13/15
26	2	Cut	Construction cut for [27]
27	"	Brick-lined & domed structure, part of northern side exposed	Well, presumably circular in plan
28	"	Dark brown-grey silty sand with moderate pebbles & occasional CBM	Construction backfill around [27]
29	1	Circular brick-lined structure, with recent backfill & partly-surviving dome	Well
30	"	Apparently circular/domed brick structure, only small part exposed in plan	Top of a well, possibly a predecessor to [29]
31	2	Brick wall base with single-stepped foundation & adjacent cellar wall to south	Property boundary & rear wall to Nos. 11/13
32	"	Dark brown-grey sandy silt with gravel & occasional tile frags.	?Same as [3] in Trench 1
33	"	Mid-light brown sand/silt with gravel & occasional small CBM frags.	?Same as [5] in Trench 1
34	"	Concrete & brick wall foundations	Later 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension to rear of Nos. 11/13

6.2 Matrix showing relationship of contexts in Trenches 1 & 2



### 6.3 Chronological summary of the findings

The recorded features and deposits are described below in chronological order and where appropriate are identified by discrete context numbers ([1] to [34]). The contexts are also cross-referenced to the pottery and clay tobacco pipe assessments in Appendices I and II (p.27 & 35).

#### 6.3.1 The natural ground surface

Both external trenches and one trial pit were partly excavated (by machine and hand) to the level of natural River Terrace sand and gravel [12], some 2m to 2.5m below the modern ground surface. The remaining pit (TR 4) was excavated to a similar depth but continued to show modern backfill.

The natural deposit was recorded at a maximum height of 2.95m OD in Trench 1 and 2.80m OD in Trench 2, thus recording a slight fall from east to west. Within the eastern trial pit (TR 3) natural was present at about 2.51m OD and directly overlain by modern backfill, so is probably quite heavily truncated. The same is likely to be true in TR 4, where modern fill was recorded on the west side of the pit to a depth of at least 2.72m OD.

#### 6.3.2 Medieval

There were no medieval remains apart from two or three small potsherds found within much later deposits (Appendix I). These included early medieval sandy and London-type ware in the reworked subsoil [33] (two sherds; 11 gms) and a *possible* Cheam ware sherd in soil layer [3] (2 gms).

#### 6.3.3 17<sup>th</sup> century

The earliest feature recorded was a large pit [15] that was traced for some 3.5m along the southern side of Trench 1 (Figs 4 & 9). The pit extended up to 0.75m into the trench and was at least 700mm deep, and may have been dug for gravel extraction. The fill [16] was quite clean and produced very few finds, with three small potsherds (10 gms) dating to *c* 1550-1700 (Appendix I).

Pit [15] was only visible at the level of the natural gravel and appeared to be truncated by a reworked subsoil layer [5]; the same deposit was probably represented by context [33] in Trench 2. These overlying and adjacent subsoil layers were *c* 200mm to 400mm thick but again produced relatively few finds. Apart from the residual medieval material noted above there was an undated hone (Appendix III) and a few sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery, suggesting an actual date no earlier than the mid to late 1600s.

#### 6.3.4 Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century

The central part of Trench 1 was cut by a large pit [8], over 1.8m wide by at least 1m deep and traced for 5.4m east-west (Figs 4 & 9). This may well represent a further gravel extraction pit, as suggested for the adjacent feature [15] (6.3.3 above). The pit contained a series of deposits [9] to [11], finds from which broadly indicate a date of backfilling in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, or perhaps slightly later (Appendix I). The latest fill [11] was directly overlain by the brick wall base [19] and may in part represent levelling for this subsequent development (see below 6.3.5).

### 6.3.5 Later 18<sup>th</sup> to c 1800

The earliest structural feature was the probable well [27] in Trench 2 (Figs 4 & 12). Only a small part of this was exposed but it was brick-built with a domed top, and was estimated to be about 1.4m in diameter. The construction backfill [28] produced a range of pottery and clay tobacco pipe, with the latest pieces of creamware dating to c 1760-1780 (Appendices I & II). The pot also included a number of sherds of redware sugar moulds and collecting jars: these probably derive from the sugar refinery that operated on part of the Norfolk House site during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although this was derelict by 1784.

The well backfill [28] was sealed by a dark soil horizon some 150mm to 300mm thick [32], with the comparable layer in Trench 1 almost certainly represented by the slightly thicker deposit [3]. Both these deposits also overlay the earlier reworked subsoil [5/33], and formed a construction surface for the subsequent residential development of the site. The finds from these contexts were of later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, with the latest material coming from the central part of Trench 1 (see Appendix I, Table 2). This distribution fits with the map evidence provided by Horwood in 1795 and the Faden revision of 1813, which indicates that the two middle plots (subsequently Nos. 15-17) were the last part of the site to be developed.

#### *Residential Development*

Within the northern part of the site development was principally represented by the four north-south aligned brick wall bases [4, 19, 23 & 25] that crossed Trench 1, plus a further wall [31] running more or less along the centre of Trench 2. The walls were roughly parallel and each was separated by approximately 4.5m from the next (Figs 2, 5-9 & 11).

The five brick walls clearly represent plot boundaries behind the terraced properties that previously fronted onto Old Paradise Street, and can be directly related to contemporary plans (Fig 3). In Trench 2 the wall [31] is assumed to have abutted the rear of two adjoining houses (Nos. 11 & 13), although this area had been subsequently altered and extended (see below 6.3.6).

The construction of the boundary walls also indicated three separate building phases, which could span a period between the 1780s and c 1810. There were clear differences between the western and eastern pairs of walls [31/25] and [19/23], and a more marked contrast in the central wall [4] – which as suggested above and by the Horwood/Faden map evidence may well be some years later. These contrasts and similarities can be expressed by means of a simple table as depicted overleaf:

No. of wall (W-E)	Type of foundation	Width at base (mm)	Width above foundation (mm)	Other features
31	Single step in brickwork 3 courses above base	c 350	225	–
25	Single step in brickwork 4 courses above base	330 (estimate, W. side not exposed)	225	Supporting pier on both faces, projects c 120mm & 460mm wide
4	No change from overlying wall	c 360	360	Supporting pier on both faces, projects c 100mm & 460mm wide.
19	4-course stepped base	460	225	Later brickwork added to eastern face above stepped base & projecting c 120mm
23	4-course stepped base	460 (estimate, W. side not exposed)	225	Supporting pier on both faces, projects c 120mm & 450mm wide

*Table 1: principal features of and contrasts between the 5 boundary walls*

At the eastern end of Trench 1 there was a brick-lined drain [24] that may be contemporary with the development of this part of the site (Fig 8). To the north of the Trench this probably ran below the adjacent boundary wall [23], although this area was obscured by a modern concrete base.

In the southern part of the site Trench 2 and the additional Trial pits 3 and 4 produced evidence for the row of houses that had formerly fronted onto Old Paradise Street, and in particular indicated that all the properties had contained cellars (Figs 2 & 3).

The southern end of Trench 2 exposed the junction between two of the former terraced houses (Nos. 11 & 13 at the western end of the site), and revealed that both had been cellared to a depth of about 2m. This area was now backfilled with building rubble, with a remnant of concrete floor about 1.9m below present ground level (Figs 10 & 11). Almost all of the internal dividing wall between the houses and the adjacent floors had been removed during demolition, probably c 1970.

The subsequent trial pits were located within the present standing building and at the junction of three former properties (Nos. 15 to 19), specifically to determine whether cellars continued across this part of the site. The results from the two pits were very similar, with modern backfill recorded to a depth of c 2.10m to 2.6m (Figs 14 & 15). The previous cellar floors and dividing walls had again been removed, but the pits did reveal substantial brick foundations for the north-south party walls. As exposed in plan these were about 0.65m wide, and further excavation in Trial pit 3 exposed one side of a stepped base at least 4 courses deep and 0.25m wide. If repeated on both sides this would give a maximum base width of 1.15m.

Elsewhere in Trial pit 3 removal of the modern fill exposed natural sand and gravel [12], clearly truncated by the cellar construction and later demolition (see also 6.3.1 above).



### 6.3.6 19<sup>th</sup> century

In Trench 1 a number of features clearly post-dated the residential development of the site, in most cases also cutting a layer of dark garden-type soil which was given the generic number [2] (and which was mainly removed by machine).

These features included one large backfilled pit [6/7], at least 1.4m square in plan and over 1.2m deep, and two smaller features [13/14] and [17/18] (Figs 2 & 9). The function of these is unknown, although the cut [6] may have originated as a well or cesspit. The pit was not bottomed although at the limit of excavation it had become circular rather than square. Both [6] and [14] also produced pottery that would date their backfilling to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in the case of [6] included a substantially complete Staffordshire stoneware jug (Figure 16).

Trench 1 also contained three probable wells [20-22], [29] and [30] (Figs 2, 5 & 7). All three were brick-lined and apparently of similar form to [27] in Trench 2 (6.3.5 above), although of more recent date. The brick domes of the first two [21 & 29] had partly collapsed and the wells had been backfilled, whilst only a small section of [30] was exposed on the northern side of the trench.

The central part of Trench 2 revealed a series of brick (largely yellow stock) and concrete foundations [34]. These abutted the north wall of the cellar and overlay the adjacent north-south boundary wall [31] (Figs 2 & 10). Cartographic evidence indicates that this was part of a small-scale extension to the two adjacent houses, dating to some time between 1872 (*cf.* Fig 3) and 1894. It appears to have replaced a previously freestanding building just to the north, possibly a washhouse, although no evidence of this latter was found in excavation.

## 7. Assessment of the results of the evaluation

The archaeological evaluation has provided an opportunity to address the site-specific objectives that were defined within the preliminary *Specification* (4.3 above). The responses to these are outlined below:

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, either in situ or residual? How does this relate to other finds made in the area, which include Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age material?*

There was no evidence for any prehistoric activity on the site, nor were any residual artefacts recovered.

- *Are there any Roman or Saxon finds, and do these indicate the nature of local activity (eg, settlement or agriculture)?*

There was no evidence for any Roman or Saxon activity or land use.

- *What evidence is there for medieval activity, and does this throw any light on the development of the Norfolk House estate? Such evidence could include cultivated soil horizons, rubbish pits, etc., and timber or stone structural features and/or demolition material.*

Evidence of medieval activity was limited to two or three small potsherds, all recovered from much later post-medieval soil horizons. Clearly the site lay some way outside the contemporary settlement, and it may be that the land was not even cultivated at this time.

The earliest feature [15] (and the only one prior to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century) probably dates to the 1600s, although there were very few associated finds. The original function is unknown although this may represent a gravel extraction pit.

- *What evidence is there for the post-medieval tin-glaze pottery industry, and what form does this take (for example, structural remains, pottery wasters/ kiln furniture, etc.)? Also, how closely can such remains be dated and related to the recorded history of the Norfolk House pottery from c 1680 to 1785?*

There was virtually no evidence for tin-glaze pottery manufacture. There were no structures or associated deposits, and the only finds comprised one fragment of kiln shelf (47 gm) plus nine small potsherds; the latter included three which are recorded as biscuit ware but may simply have lost their glaze. In fact it is surprising that a large feature such as the possible gravel pit [8] did not produce some material than can be related to the contemporary pottery.

The only evidence for local commercial activity was supplied by about 12 sugar mould and collecting jar sherds, which probably derive from the refinery that operated on part of the Norfolk House site during the earlier-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- *Is there other evidence for 18<sup>th</sup> century land use, including the cultivation and orchards that are indicated on Rocque's map of c 1746?*

The relative absence of remains before the later 18<sup>th</sup> century may reflect a low impact land use such as orchards, although there was no positive evidence for this. The only recorded features were the two large pits [8] and [15], possibly dug for gravel extraction and of broadly 17<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

- *Can the subsequent residential development of the site be dated any earlier than the map evidence of c 1787-99? What other features and artefacts can be ascribed to this period and to subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century habitation, and does this include further evidence for the local pottery industry?*

No evidence has been found to place the initial development of the site any earlier than the 1780s. However, it is likely that construction took place thereafter in two or three main phases, with the continuous terrace that became Nos. 11-21 only completed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There were a number of features and artefacts associated with the subsequent domestic occupation, including several brick-lined wells and a range of household ceramics. However, there were no significant finds and no real evidence for the continuing local pottery industry. In fact one of the most notable pieces – the salt-glazed jug illustrated in Figure 16 – originated in Staffordshire.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations**

### **8.1** The archaeological evaluation produced evidence for a range of activity of broadly 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

The earliest recorded features were two large pits [8] and [15] that may have been dug for gravel extraction, and dated to *c* 1600 to 1750. However, there were no structural remains before the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and most features can be related to the residential development of the site between the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries that is recorded in contemporary map evidence. Prior to this it is likely that the site was open, and perhaps given over to orchards as indicated by Rocque's map of *c* 1746.

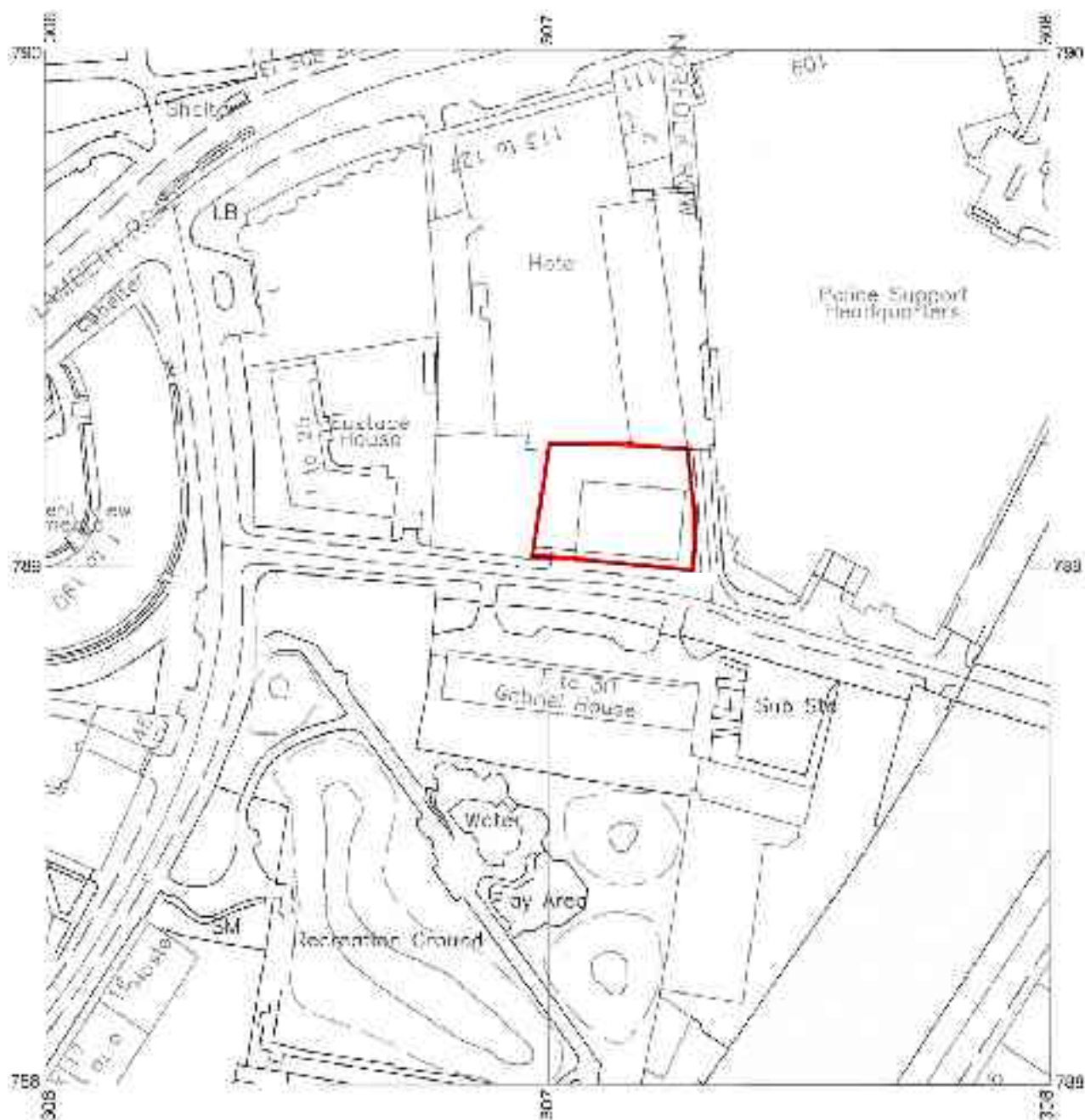
Despite the proximity of the Norfolk House site there was no evidence for medieval or Tudor occupation, with the exception of two or three residual sherds. Nor was there any indication of the commercial activity that developed here from the 1680s, in particular the tin-glaze pottery manufacture that flourished until the later 18th century. No wasters or discarded kiln material were found, with the sole exception of one piece of kiln shelf.

In general the excavated contexts produced small assemblages of domestic pottery, the largest single groups coming from the 19th century pit [6] in Trench 1 and the later 18th century well [28] in Trench 2. There were also a few redware sherds that are assumed to derive from the nearby sugar refining works, which operated during much the same period as the Norfolk House pottery.

Within the southern part of the site the evaluation revealed that the previous terraced houses had contained cellars. These had been excavated to a depth of well over 2m and into natural River Terrace deposits, so removing any earlier archaeological remains.

### **8.2** The evaluation did not reveal any significant archaeological evidence or remains, and in key areas such as the tin-glaze pottery it clearly fell short of expectations. It is also considered that the evaluated areas represent an adequate sample of the likely deposits and survival on this site.

In view of these results is recommended that no further archaeological action should be undertaken in respect of the proposed redevelopment, either under the existing planning condition or the outstanding and recent planning application.



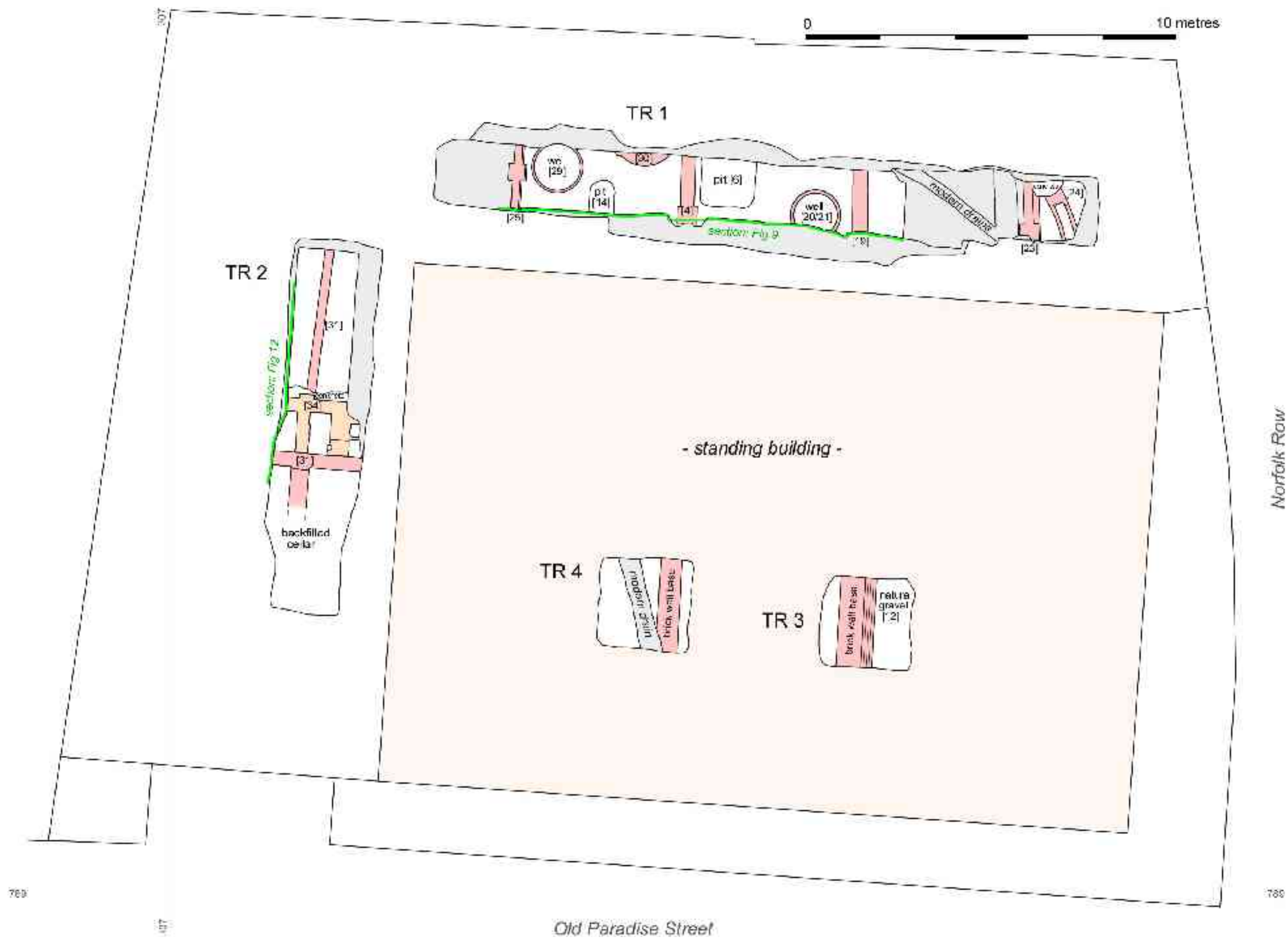


Fig 2 1:100 plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches and trial pits (TR 1-4), drawn sections (marked green) and principal features and structural remains. Areas of light grey shading represent shallower excavation, mainly stepping of the trench sides. Plan redrawn on a base of the OS 1:1250 map

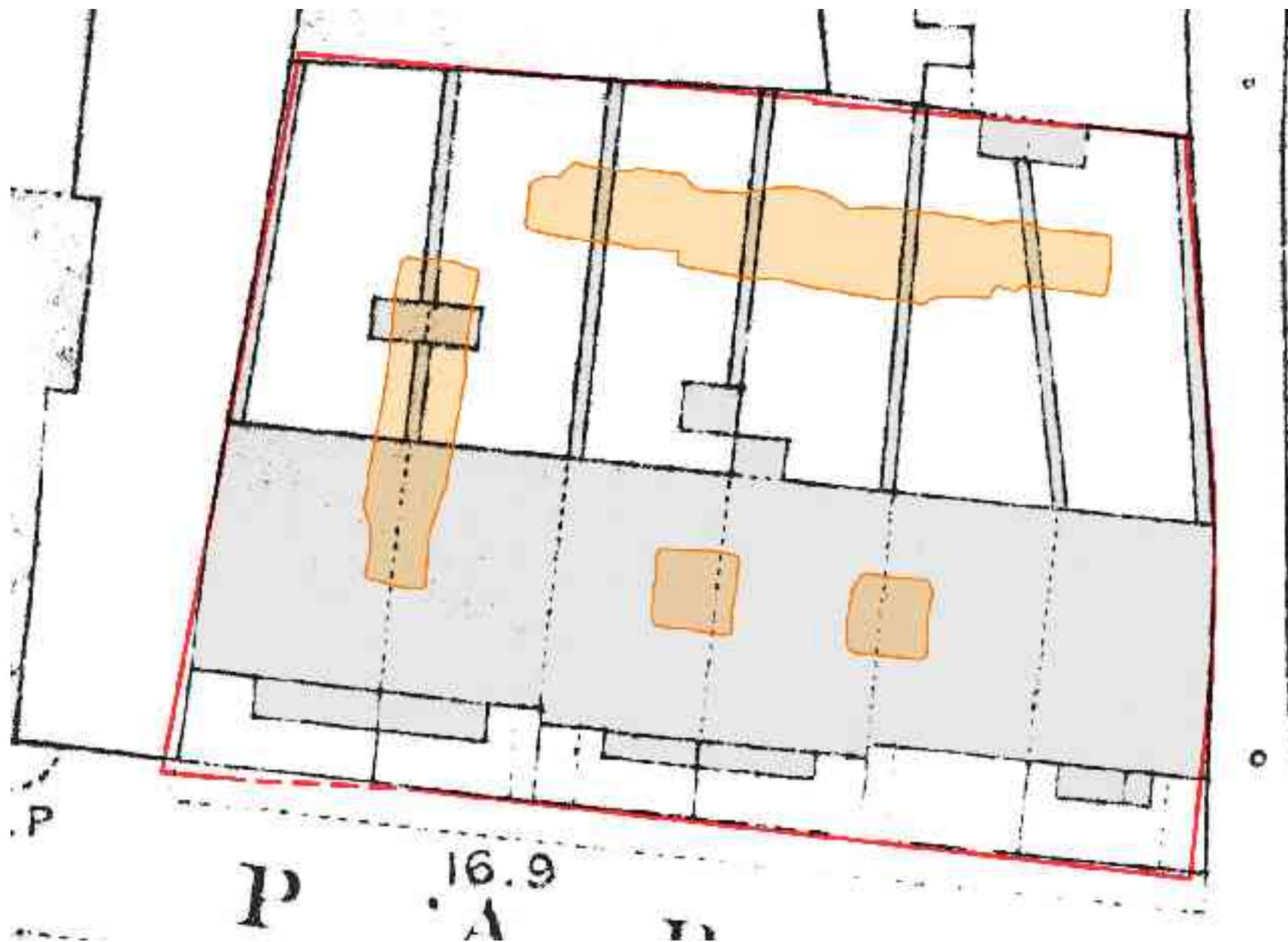


Fig 3 The areas of excavation and present site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60 inch map of 1872, and showing contemporary property divisions and boundary walls



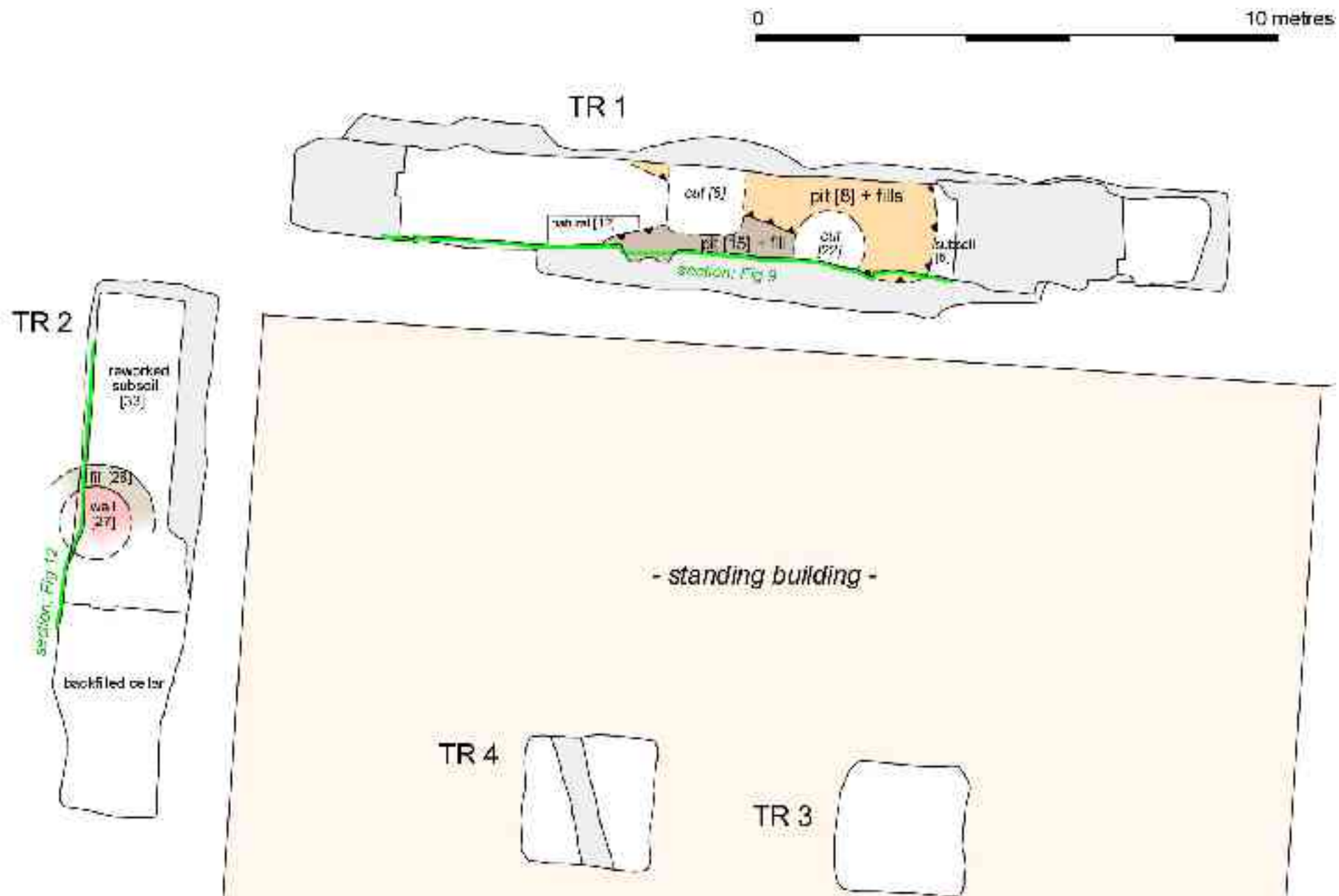


Fig 4 1:100 plan showing the location of features in evaluation trenches 1 and 2 preceding the late 18<sup>th</sup> century development of the site





Fig 5 View of Trench 1 looking east, showing the boundary wall [4] flanked by brick-lined wells [21] and [30] (*0.5m scale*)



Fig 6 View of Trench 1 looking west, the lighter-coloured fill [11] exposed in foreground after removal of the overlying brick wall [19] (still seen in the adjacent sections). Beyond lies the brick-lined well [21] and further boundary walls [4] and [25] (*0.5m scale*)



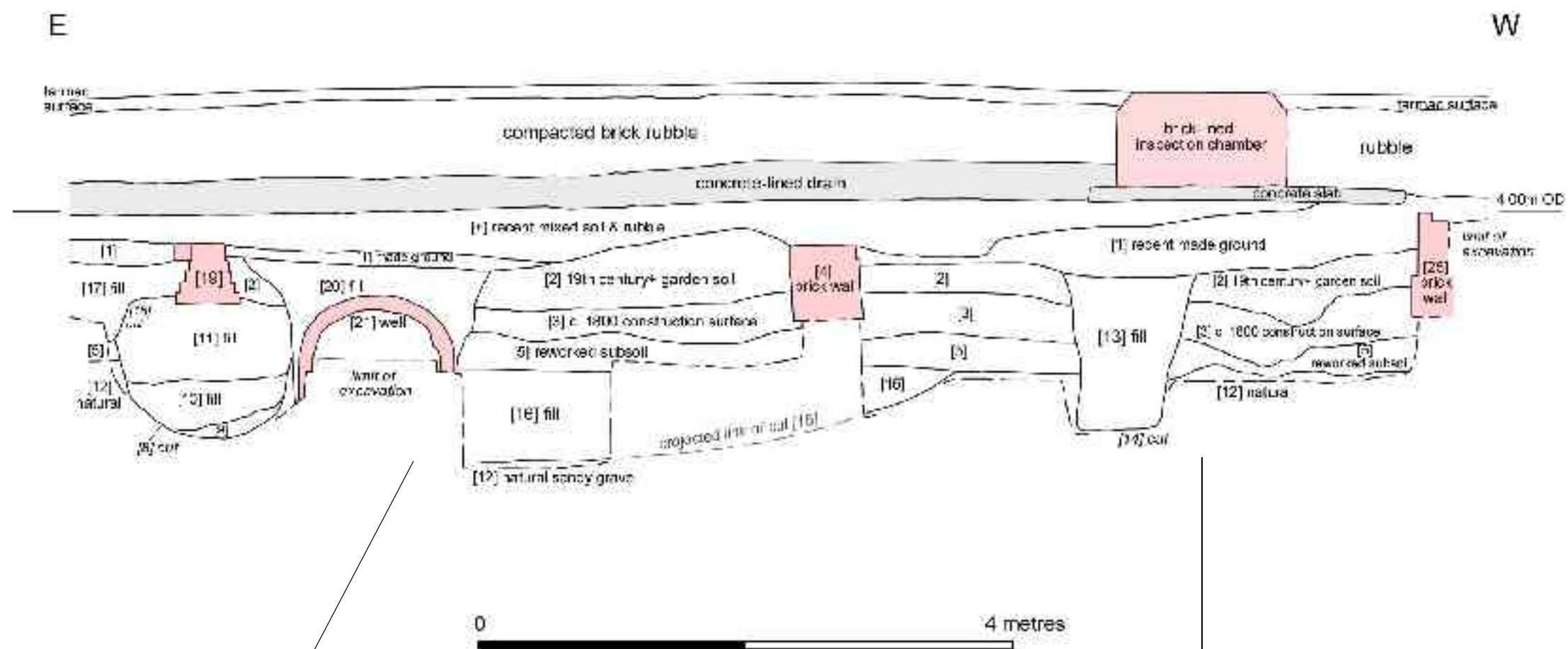


Fig 7 Oblique view of the western end of Trench 1, showing the two brick-lined wells [29] and [30] with flanking walls [4] (in foreground) and [25] (*0.5m scale*)



Fig 8 The eastern end of Trench 1, showing the stepped base of wall [23] and brick-lined drain [24] in foreground (*0.2m scale*)





i) Oblique view looking southwest, prior to deeper excavation either side of backfilled well [21]



ii) View looking south at western end of the trench, pit [14] and adjacent deposits only partly excavated (0.5m scale)

Fig 9 Drawing and photographs of the southern section of Trench 1 (for location see Figures 2 & 4)





Fig 10 Trench 2 looking north, with top of cellar wall [31] in foreground and post-1872 additions beyond (*0.5m scale*). The former boundary wall is visible in the far section



Fig 11 View of the central/southern part of Trench 2 with part-excavated cellar in foreground. The 2m staff stands on a small area of surviving floor, with the adjacent brick wall stub representing the division between Nos. 11 & 13 Old Paradise Street

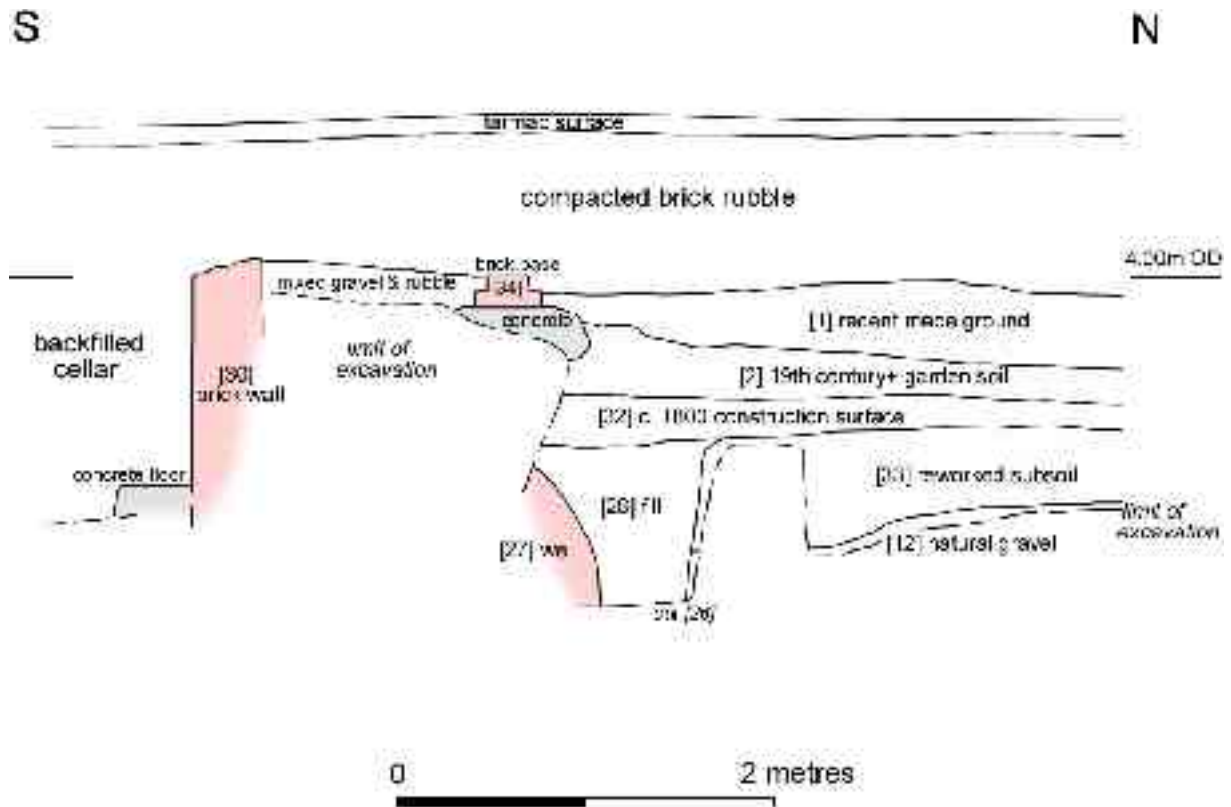


Fig 12 Drawing of part of the western section of Trench 2 (for location see Figures 2 & 4)



Fig 13 Oblique view of the western section of Trench 2, before excavation of well backfill [28] and subsoil [33] (0.5m scale). To the left of the frame the red brick boundary wall [31] runs below the later concrete and yellow stock extension [34]





Fig 14 View of Trial pit 3 looking south. The 2m staff is standing on the stepped brick base for a dividing wall between Nos. 17 & 19 Old Paradise Street. Deeper excavation in the left foreground exposed natural River Terrace gravel some 2.6m below the modern floor surface



Fig 15 Views of Trial pit 4, separately excavated either side of a modern concrete-lined drain: at top the eastern side, the 2m staff standing on the brick base for a dividing wall between Nos. 15 & 17 Old Paradise Street. In the lower frame modern backfill is still present *c* 2.4m below floor level



## **Appendix I. Assessment of the pottery**

*Lyn Blackmore, MoLSS*

### **1. Introduction**

The pottery collected during the evaluation amounts to 106 sherds from up to 79 vessels (2,769gm) and one piece of kiln furniture, the finds filling one standard box. The sherds are generally large and in good condition, apart from tin-glazed wares where the some of the glaze has flaked off.

### **2. Methodology**

The pottery was examined macroscopically and using a binocular microscope (x 20) where appropriate. It was recorded on paper and in an Excel spreadsheet using standard Museum of London codes for fabrics (see Table 1), forms and decoration; the numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The pottery dating was then compared with the matrix to determine whether any trends were apparent.

### **3. Medieval pottery**

Only two or three small sherds of medieval pottery were found. These are residual in [3], a soil layer and construction surface, and [33], a reworked subsoil. The sherd from [3] is problematic as it is yellow-gazed and appears superficially to be post-medieval Surrey/Hampshire border ware (*c* 1550-1700), but the fabric is much sandier. It was thus provisionally identified as Cheam ware, although even if later it would still be residual in this context.

### **4. Post-medieval pottery**

The bulk of the pottery is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, although some earlier and later pieces are also present.

#### **4.1 Fabrics**

Redwares are the most common category, with 36 sherds (1547gm). A number of ware types are present, of which post-medieval redware (PMR) is the most common (26 sherds, 1434gm). This was made in the London area and is dated to 1580-1900 (Pryor & Blockley 1978; Nenk 1999); its predecessor, early post-medieval redware, is less common with only four small sherds of the standard type (PMRE, 1480-1600), and one with a more metallic glaze (PMREM). A single sherd from a pipkin that may have had a bichrome glaze was also found. Other types comprise two sherds of post-medieval fine redware (PMFR, 1580-1700) and one of Metropolitan slipware from context [5] (METS, 1630-1700); both were probably made in Essex. This may also be the source of a sherd from [9] recorded as post-medieval blackware (PMBL), although the glaze is distinctly green.

Surrey/Hampshire border wares are much less common, with only four sherds of the whiteware variant and two of the redware. Tin-glazed wares are also a minority group, with only nine small sherds. One residual fragment of kiln shelf was found in [3], but no

wasters are present, and although three sherds were recorded as biscuit ware ([5], [7] and [11]) they could simply have lost their glaze.

Factory-made wares of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries are quite common on this site, especially in the latest groups ([7] and [13]). They include Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware (5 sherds, 3 ENV), creamware (11 sherds, nine ENV), pearlware (three sherds, two ENV), transfer-printed ware (20 sherds, six ENV), lustreware (two sherds) and other 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century types.

There are very few imports. One sherd of Raeren stoneware was found in [3], while part of a Chinese porcelain saucer was found in [28]. Two joining sherds from [9] could be from a Seltzer bottle, used to import mineral water from Germany.

## **4.2 Forms**

Most of the pottery comprises standard domestic forms used in the preparation and serving of food. Only five cooking vessels are represented, comprising caldrons/pipkins in redware fabrics or Surrey/Hampshire border ware. One of the eight bowls and two of the ten dishes are post-medieval redwares and would probably have been used in the kitchen, but the others are all tablewares. In addition there are sherds from ten plates, eight of which are in creamware, pearlware and transfer-printed ware and partly reconstructable. Of special interest is a near complete small jug in Staffordshire stoneware with debased scratch blue decoration that may have been used as a mustard pot ([7]; Figure 16). Other domestic forms include jugs, teapots and chamber pots.

An interesting element of the assemblage is the presence of sugar refining equipment (12 or 13 sherds, 10-11 ENV). Sherds of sugar mould were present in [11] and [28], while fragments of collecting jar were found in the same contexts and also in [9]. Other forms comprise sherds from two flowerpots, one with a perforation in the side, not the base. This is a form type noted at Deptford, where sugar equipment was also made (Jarrett 2004); the latter was also produced at Woolwich (Pryor & Blockley 1978) and possibly at other centres on the south bank of the Thames (Webber 1991, 349).

## **5. Distribution**

The earliest pottery is from the lowest levels, [16], [5] and [33]. This comprises two medieval sherds and two of early post-medieval redware from the reworked subsoil [33], and two sherds from the fill [16] of the possible gravel quarry [15] that date to 1550-1600. Layer [5], which overlies [16] and could be the same as [33], contained three sherds dating to 1630-1700.

The next features comprise the well construction fill [28] and the overlying deposit [32], and fills of the possible quarry [8]. Both [28] and [32] contained pottery dating to 1760-1780; that from the well amounts to 28 sherds (775gm), while six sherds were found in [32]. Context [9], the middle fill of [8], also contained pottery of the same general date. The finds from the lower fill [10] and the overlying layer [11] cannot be closely dated but probably fall within the same timespan. The latest groups are from fill [7] of cut feature [6], and fill [13] of cut feature [14]. The former contained 34 sherds (977gm) dating to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Cut feature [14] contained three sherds of similar date.

## 6. Potential

The pottery offers a dating sequence for the site that agrees well with the clay pipe dates. There are a few sherds of biscuit tin-glazed ware, but there is little that can link the site to the tin-glaze pottery industry that is known to have existed close to the site at Norfolk House (Bloice 1971; Webber 1991, 349). There is, however, slight evidence for sugar refining nearby, which links the site to that at Norfolk House where a sugar merchant, William Watson, is known to have operated in the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is not clear when the refinery ceased to function, but this was before 1784 (*ibid*, 348-9). A large amount of sugar refining equipment was found on the Norfolk House site, and it has been suggested that, as the fabric of these wares differed from others in London, they may have been locally made (*ibid*).

The bulk of the pottery comprises household wares typical of the later post-medieval period. Few imports are present, and although the assemblage is too small to make any valid comments on status, the material presumably derives from the lower class properties that made up the area, and the late 18<sup>th</sup> century tenements that replaced them. With the exception of a small jug or mustard pot in Staffordshire salt-glazed ware with debased scratch blue decoration from [7] there is little that merits illustration.

## 7. Significance

The pottery is of local significance. Medieval pottery and structures were found at Norfolk House but the lack of finds from the present site suggests that, unless truncated, the area was open land until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The post-medieval finds indicate that the area began to be utilised in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and support the map evidence that it was developed for housing in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

As a whole the collection is a typical south bank assemblage from a site close to the waterfront and away from the immediate area of the City. The sugar refining equipment is of some significance but almost all the pot present is consistent with a domestic environment, and there is little or no evidence for the 18<sup>th</sup> century commercial activity that is recorded on the adjacent Norfolk House site.



Fig 16 Small jug in Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware with debased scratch blue decoration, recovered from the fill of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century pit [6]

*Shown actual size*

*Table 1: key to the fabric codes used in this report*

<b>Code</b>	<b>Expansion</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
BBASG	black basalt ware with glaze	1770	1880
BORDG	Surrey/Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550	1700
BORDY	Surrey/Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550	1700
CHPO	Chinese porcelain	1580	1900
CHEA	Cheam ware	1350	1500
CREA	creamware	1740	1880
EMS	early medieval sandy ware	970	1100
ENGs	English stoneware	1700	1900
ENPO	English porcelain	1745	1900
ENPO PNTD	English porcelain with underglaze polychrome painted decoration	1745	1900
GERST	unsourced German stoneware	-	-
LOND	London-type ware	1270	1350
LUST	lustreware	1800	1900
METS	metropolitan slipware	1630	1700
PEAR PNTD	pearlware with underglaze polychrome painted decoration	1770	1860
PEAR TR2	pearlware with type 2 blue transfer-printed decoration (stipple & line)	1807	1860
PMBL	post-medieval black-glazed ware	1580	1700
PMBR	London area post-medieval bichrome redware	1480	1600
PMFR	post-medieval fine redware	1580	1700
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900
PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480	1600
PMREM	London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze	1480	1600
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1480	1610
POTG	Portuguese tin-glazed ware	1600	1700
POTG BICR	Portuguese tin-glazed ware with bichrome decoration	1600	1700
RBOR	Surrey/Hampshire border redware	1580	1800
SWSG	white salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780
SWSG DSC	debased scratch blue salt-glazed stoneware	1765	1795
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1800
TGW BISC	biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	1570	1800
TGW C	tin-glazed ware with Orton type C decoration (plain white glaze)	1630	1800
TGW KILF	tin-glazed ware kiln furniture	1570	1800
TPW2	Transfer-printed ware (blue and white stipple and line transfers)	1807	1900

Table 2: catalogue of the pottery by context

Context no.	Period	Edate	Ldate	Fabric	?	Form	?	Decor	State	Sherd count	Ws	ENV	Weight (gm)	III	Comment		
3	M	1350	1500	CHEA	?	DISH	?			1		1	2		PMED? COARSE SANDY FABRIC		
3	PM	1807	1840	TGW KILF		SHELF				1	0	1	47		TRACES OF BLUE TIN GLAZE		
3	PM	1807	1840	PMR		JAR	?	GLE		1		1	10		RIM; BOWL?		
3	PM	1807	1840	PMR		JAR		GLIE		1		1	16				
3	PM	1807	1840	PMR		LID				1		1	99				
3	PM	1807	1840	RAER		DJ	?			1		1	9				
3	PM	1807	1840	PMR		CAUL	?			1		1	44		RIM+KILN SCAR	FROM AREA BETWEEN WALLS [4] & [19].	
3	PM	1807	1840	TPW2		BOWL				1		1	10				
3	PM	1807	1840	PEAR TR2		JUG	?			1		1	10				
3	PM	1807	1840	CREA		BOWLDISH				1		1	6				
3	PM	1807	1840	BBASG		TPOT		BEAD		1		1	3		LID-SEATED RIM	OTHER FINDS TO WEST OF [4]	
5	PM	1630	1700	TGW BISC		DISH				1		1	23				
5	PM	1630	1700	PMRE	?	JAR				1		1	9				
5	PM	1630	1700	METS		DISH				1		1	31				
7	PM	1805	1840	PMR		JAR	?	UNGL		1		1	68		RIM, BOWL?		
7	PM	1805	1840	PMR		JAR		GLIE		1		1	11				
7	PM	1805	1840	PMR		FLP	?	PERF		1		1	119		SIDE PERF; POOR GRGL INSIDE		
7	PM	1805	1840	TGW BISC		DISH	?			1		1	36		RIM		
7	PM	1805	1840	CREA		JAR STR	?			1		1	20		BASE		
7	PM	1805	1840	LUST		TPOT	?			2		1	43		RIM+BASE		
7	PM	1805	1840	ENPO		BOWL FLUT				2		1	52				
7	PM	1805	1840	ENPO PNTD		SAUC				2		1	19				
7	PM	1805	1840	SWSG DSC		JUG MINI		FLOR		3		1	151	Y	80% WHOLE; MUSTARD POT?		
7	PM	1805	1840	PEAR PNTD		PLATE		BLSH		2		1	70				
7	PM	1805	1840	TPW1		DISH OVL		CHIN		3		1	101		RIM, DEC INT/EXT		
7	PM	1805	1840	TPW1		PLATE		CHIN		4		1	141		RIM		
7	PM	1805	1840	TPW1		PLATE		CHIN		5		1	92		RIM		
7	PM	1805	1840	TPW1		PLATE DESS		CHIN		6		1	54		RIM		

Context no.	Period	Edate	Ldate	Fabric	?	Form	?	Decor	State	Sherd count	Ws	ENV	Weight (gm)	III	Comment
9	PM	1750	1780	BORDY		TPIP				1		1	68		
9	PM	1750	1780	GERST		BOT SELZ	?			2		1	21		
9	PM	1750	1780	PMBL		JUG				1		1	27		
9	PM	1750	1780	PMR		JAR COL				1		1	137		
9	PM	1750	1780	PMR		JAR		UNGL		1		1	9		
9	PM	1750	1780	PMR		JAR		GLI		1		1	5		
9	PM	1750	1780	RBOR		CHP1				1		1	87		
9	PM	1750	1780	RBOR		TPIP				1		1	69		
10	PM	1580	1700	PMFR		JUG		RIL		1		1	9		
10	PM	1580	1700	PMR		JAR		GLI		1		1	34		
11	PM	1630	1846	PMR		SUGM				1		1	61		
11	PM	1630	1846	PMR		JAR COL				1		1	52		DARK GRGL INSIDE
11	PM	1630	1846	PMREM	?	CAUL				1		1	11		DARK GRGL INSIDE, RILLED SHOULDER
11	PM	1630	1846	TGW BISC		BOWL				1		1	15		
13	PM	1807	1840	CREA		CHP				1		1	18		RIM
13	PM	1807	1840	TPW2		BOWL FLAR		FLOR		1		1	7		RIM; LANDSCAPE DEC EXT, ROSE INSIDE
13	PM	1807	1840	PMFR		DISH	?	GLI		1		1	8		
16	PM	1550	1600	BORDG		DJ				2		1	5		THIN GRGL
16	PM	1550	1600	PMBR	?	PIP				1		1	5		
28	PM	1760	1780	TGW C		CHP				1		1	4		RIM
28	PM	1760	1780	TGW C		CHP	?			2		2	9		
28	PM	1760	1780	TGW C		JAR			A	1		1	6		RIM
28	PM	1760	1780	TGW		DISH			A	1		1	4		BASE
28	PM	1760	1780	CREA		DISH FLUT				1		1	6		
28	PM	1760	1780	CREA		PLATE				6		4	12		
28	PM	1760	1780	SWSG		PLATE		BARL		1		1	5		RIM
28	PM	1760	1780	SWSG		JUG				1		1	2		HANDLE
28	PM	1760	1780	CHPO		SAUC		FLOR		2		1	8		BLACK FLOWER INSIDE

Context no.	Period	Edate	Ldate	Fabric	?	Form	?	Decor	State	Sherd count	Ws	ENV	Weight (gm)	III	Comment
28	PM	1760	1780	PMR		SUGM				5		5	333		2 NIPPLES
28	PM	1760	1780	PMR		JAR COL		UNGL		4		2	306		3 X1 BASE; 1 RIM
28	PM	1760	1780	PMR		JAR		GLIE		1		1	22		SUGM?
28	PM	1760	1780	PMR		JAR		GLIE		1		1	42		
28	PM	1760	1780	PMR		BOWL FLAR				1		1	16		RIM
32	PM	1760	1780	BORDG		DISH FLAR				1		1	10		
32	PM	1760	1780	PMRE		CAULPIP				1		1	6		
32	PM	1760	1780	PMR		JAR			A	1		1	50		RIM
32	PM	1760	1780	TGW		BOWL			A	1		1	3		DEC INT/EXT
32	PM	1760	1780	CREA		PLATE				1		1	1		INTRUSIVE?
32	PM	1760	1780	ENGs		JAR				1		1	9		
33	M	1270	1350	EMS		JAR		THR	SA	1		1	6		
33	M	1270	1350	LOND		JUG BAL		WGR		1		1	5		
33	PM	1480	1600	PMRE		JAR				2		2	7		
<b>TOTALS</b>										<b>107</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>2816</b>		



## Appendix II. Assessment of the clay tobacco pipes

Tony Grey

*I/MOLSS/PROJ/EXPROJ/Compass/OPI05/finds/claypipes.doc*

### 1. Site archive: quantification and description

*Table 1: Finds and environmental archive general summary*

Clay pipe	¼ box = 7 fragments (incl. 2 accessions)
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#### 1.1 Introduction/methodology

The clay pipe assemblage from OPI05 was recorded in accordance with current MoLSS practice and entered onto the Oracle database. The English pipe bowls have been classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson & Oswald 1969), with the dating of some of the 18<sup>th</sup> century pipes refined where appropriate by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41). The prefixes AO and OS are used to indicate which typology has been applied. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins & Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

#### 1.2 Quantification

There is a quarter of a standard box of seven fragments representing six pipe bowls, of which two are marked and recommended for registering (accessioning). The bowls were recovered from four contexts; a detailed breakdown of the assemblage is given in Table 2. There were no mouthpieces, no imported pipes and no decorated pipes.

The six pipe bowls were all datable by current typologies.

*Table 2: Clay tobacco pipe quantification*

Total no. of fragments	7
No. of bowl fragments	7
No. of stem fragments	0
No. of mouthpieces	0
Accessioned pipes	2
Marked pipes	2
Decorated pipes	0
Imported pipes	0
Complete pipes	0
Wasters	0
Kiln material fragments	0

### 1.3 Condition

Although some of the pipe bowls are complete there are no complete pipes. All of the pipe bowls show clear evidence of having been smoked. Apart from damaged bowls there is little sign of wear or excessive fragmentation.

### 1.4 Provenance and dating of the clay pipes

All clay pipes recovered were made between *c* 1660 and 1860.

One datable bowl from context [3] (a soil layer underlying the construction surface in Trench 1) was type OS12 dated 1730-80, a bowl from context [7] (the fill of pit [6] of 19<sup>th</sup> century date in Trench 1) type AO28 dated 1820-60 and a bowl from context [9] (the fill of a pit in Trench 1 of late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date) type AO18 dated 1660-80. Two type OS12 bowls from context [28] (well construction backfill dated mid to later 18<sup>th</sup> century in Trench 1) dated 1730-80, and a type AO15 from the same context dated 1660-80.

The earliest pipe is the plain bowl type AO15 dated 1660-80 from context [28] and the latest is a type AO28 from context [7] dated 1820-60. There are two marked bowls of type OS12 dated 1730-1780, one from context [3] and one from context [28]. The earliest context [28] clay pipe is residual within the construction backfill presumably dug out from earlier deposits of seventeenth and eighteenth date.

Probably all the pipes are of local London manufacture.

*Table 3: Clay tobacco pipe dates by context (B – bowl; M – mouthpiece; S – stem)*

Context	TPQ	TAQ	B	S	M	Total
3	1730	1780	1			1
7	1820	1860	1			1
9	1660	1680	1			1
28	1730	1780	3			3
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>			<b>6</b>

*Table 4: The chronological distribution of clay pipe bowls (ED-earliest date; LD-latest date)*

	LD			
ED	1680	1780	1860	Total
1660	2			2
1730		3		3
1820			1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

## 1.5 Character of the pipe assemblage

The pipes are all of London manufacture. None are imported. The earliest pipe (1660-80) has been milled. None show obvious signs of burnishing so they are not of the highest quality.

## 1.6 Marked pipes

**WB** type OS12 dated 1730-1780 context [3] and [28] relief, moulded on sides of heel. Possible makers include William Barnes, St. Anne's, Limehouse 1729-46 (Oswald 1975, 132), William Buskin, St. Barts. 1735 (*ibid*) and William Brown, St. Giles in the Fields 1752 (*ibid*).

## 1.7 Decorated pipes

None.

## 2. General assessment of potential

The clay pipes are principally of value in providing dates for the associated contexts, confirming and to some degree supplementing the pottery evidence. Further work on the marked pipes might help identify the source, although this would make little change to the overall date range (*c* 1729-52).

Table 5: summary of pipe bowls extracted from the Oracle database (total 6 items)

Context	Accn.	Form	ED	LD	TPQ	Mark	I/R	M/S	Pos	S	Mil	Rim	Comments
3	<*>	OS12	1730	1780	1730	WB	R	M	SH	S		C	
7		AO28	1820	1860	1820					S		C	Burnt
9		AO18	1660	1680	1660					S	2	B	
28	<*>	OS12	1730	1780	1730	WB				S		C	
28		UNK											Heel only - prob. OS12 1730-80
28		AO15								S	4	B	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>				<b>2</b>					<b>6</b>		

NB. No stems, mouthpieces or decorated/ burnished items were recorded

### Appendix III. The hone

*Lyn Blackmore, MoLSS*

Part of a hone was found in Trench 2. This is of an unsourced sandstone (I Betts *pers comm*), roughly square in section and tapering from 35mm x 40mm at the broken end to c 21mm x 25mm at the narrow end, which is slightly rounded (maximum length 92mm).

The object, which is in good condition, was found in the upper part of [33], a reworked subsoil and one of the lowest levels excavated. If stratified the pottery suggests a date of 1480-1600 for the deposit, although the potentially equivalent layer [5] dates from c 1630-1700.

If more precise identification of the sandstone is required this will need to be carried out by a professional geologist.



Fig 17 The broken sandstone hone from reworked subsoil [33] (*shown actual size*)

#### **Appendix IV. London Archaeologist summary**

11-21 Old Paradise Street, SE11 6AX. TQ 30715 78910. CA (Geoff Potter). Evaluation. November/December 2005. Urban Associates (UK) Ltd. OPI 05

##### **Summary**

The evaluation did not reveal any significant remains.

Apart from a couple of residual medieval sherds the earliest features were two large pits, dating between 1600-1750 and possibly dug for gravel extraction. Most evidence related to residential development between the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and it is likely that before this the site was open. There was no evidence for the tin-glaze pottery manufacture that is recorded on the adjacent Norfolk House site from the 1680s.

The evaluation generally produced small assemblages of domestic pottery, plus a few sherds probably deriving from the nearby 18<sup>th</sup> century sugar refinery.

Cellars within the former terrace houses on the southern part of the site had removed deposits to a depth of over 2m, exposing natural River Terrace gravels.

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