199 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK: EXCAVATIONS IN 1962

By D.J. TURNER and C.R. ORTON

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SUMMARY

Low-cost excavations in 1962 resulted in the recovery of large quantities of stratified artefacts from the Romano-British period and from the 13th to 19th centuries. Romano-British occupation nearby lasted from the 1st to 4th centuries but the presence of ditches crossing the north-west corner of the site in the 1st century indicated that Stane Street had run further to the west. The western half of the site had been covered by buildings from the 17th century onwards but the remains of these had been substantially truncated by 19th century cellars.

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the second world war archaeological discoveries in Southwark had been of a chance nature and had occurred mainly during building operations (RCHM 1928). A distribution map of the Romano-British finds (Kenyon 1959) suggested that Roman Southwark was a bridgehead settlement with some ribbon development along the roads to Chichester and Kent.

During the second world war the area was bombed and some buildings demolished. In 1945 the Surrey Archaeological Society sponsored the formation of the Southwark Excavation Committee to take advantage of the opportunities for research thus afforded. This Committee organised three seasons of excavation (1945-47), directed by Dr (later Dame) Kathleen Kenyon, the results of which have been published in full (Kenyon 1959). These excavations supported earlier conclusions about the character of Roman Southwark.

The selection of cellars for the 1945-47 excavations meant that very little information about the medieval occupation in the area was discovered. Medieval Southwark could be inferred, however, to be similar in geographical character to Roman Southwark — a bridgehead settlement plus ribbon development alongside the roads.

After 1947 the Excavation Committee ceased to be active. The LCC and the London Survey Committee published two volumes of the Survey of London (Roberts and Godfrey 1950; Darlington 1955) which detailed the history of the area and described buildings of architectural interest.

In the late 1950s renewed building activity in Southwark was accompanied by further demolition and site clearance and by considerable commercial excavation. Peter Marsden, of the staff of the Guildhall Museum, did much work watching building sites and noting finds.

In late 1961 permission to develop the site of 199 Borough High Street and certain adjacent properties was sought. This had been the site of one of Dr Kenyon's excavations and it was thought that traces of Stane Street had been found together with the possible remains of a bridge across an easterly running stream. There was some ambiguity in the results of this excavation — only a very limited area had been available for exploration — and it was felt that further work here was desirable before building took place. A joint project was proposed by the Cuming Museum and the London Natural History Society.

It rapidly became obvious that the resources of these bodies were insufficient for such a project and that it was advisable to broaden the basis of sponsorship for archaeological activities in the Borough. Other individuals had begun to work on parallel lines to Peter Marsden, the Surrey Archaeological Society maintained its interest in Southwark and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society were starting to take an interest in discoveries south of the Thames.

A meeting was convened and a new Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee (SAEC) was set up to administer excavation in Southwark. The first activity of the Committee was the organisation and financing of excavation at 199 Borough High Street.

Excavations were carried out between 11 August and 3 September 1962, and on the following weekend. Professional labour was employed to break concrete and to do some filling in, and the Southwark Civil Defence Corps helped to clear rubble from one trench. The rest of the work was done by volunteers, over 100 of whom took part. Peter Marsden and Dennis Turner acted as joint directors and John Vockings undertook most of the site supervision.

A considerable amount of material, mainly pottery, was recovered and the logistic problem of dealing with this has been largely responsible for the delay in publication of the excavation. That the material was marked and sorted is due to the devotion of a small group of volunteers from the London Natural History Society, more especially Peter Pickering and John Cresswell. The finds report has eventually been completed by Clive Orton and the SAEC processing unit. Most of the work on the finds was done in the 1960s and early 1970s and the report was substantially complete in 1975.

Finds, site books, etc, have been lodged with the Cuming Museum, together with a copy of an extended finds catalogue, which is also reproduced in microfiche form accompanying this report. The extended finds report incorporates a concordance with the layer numbering in the site books.

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Specialist advisers (identification):
Romano-British pottery: R.A.H. Farrar; B.R. Hartley
Tin-glazed pottery: J. Thorn
Porcelain: Ceramics Department, Victoria and Albert Museum
Altar vase: Rhoda Edwards
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Pipes: B.J. Bloice
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ARRANGEMENT, CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Throughout the finds reports the more significant pottery is given numbered entries with the numbering in three-figure codes, the first digit identifying the trench. Significant small finds are separately numbered serially throughout the report. Asterisked numbers refer to illustrated pottery or finds.
Dimensions have been expressed in metric form with imperial equivalent in parenthesis, except in the case of small finds dimensions where metric measurements only are given. Site measurements were taken in the imperial system and, where carefully levelled measurements were taken using a staff, these are expressed in feet to two places of decimals — otherwise feet and inches are used. Metric equivalents are expressed to comparable degrees of significance.

In the pottery descriptions a hyphen has been used to denote an intermediate colour and a solidus to denote a mixture of colours, e.g. red/brown = patches of red and patches of brown. Glaze is all over unless otherwise described.

The following conventions are used in the illustrations:

**Pottery:** Glaze is shown by an even screening when its position cannot be accurately judged from the description.

Slip is shown by a random stipple (e.g. on ‘Metropolitan’ slipware). On moulded slipware the stipple indicates dark brown areas.

Colours in decorated delftware are shown as follows:

- Horizontal shading = green
- Vertical shading = lemon yellow
- Random stippling = blue
- Cross-hatching = yellow
- Diagonal lines = brown

**Sections:** The colour of sand, loam, silt or soil is indicated by the orientation of the symbols denoting them; the conventions used are shown in the key (see Fig 12). This does not apply to gravel, clay, peat, charcoal, etc.

**Abbreviations used in the text**

- C century; core (pottery)
- D ditch
- E exterior
- F feature; fabric (pottery)
- I interior
- M microfiche
- OD Ordnance Datum
- P pit
- R-B Romano-British
- S structure; surface (pottery)
- T trench

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**THE SITE**

The site fronted on to Borough High Street on the north side of the court known as Laytons Buildings and extended eastwards to Tennis St. It was bounded on the south by Angel Place, except at the south-west corner where a new building fronting on Borough High Street occupied the land between Angel Place and Laytons Buildings (TQ 325798, Fig 1).

The southern half of the site covered part of the site of the Kings Bench Prison. The name 199 Borough High Street is retained for convenience: the site covered other properties as well.

Next to Angel Place was a row of cellars, partially filled with rubble. Elsewhere the site was generally surfaced by an unknown thickness of concrete except near to Tennis St where there had been a cobbled yard.

Five trenches were opened (Fig 2). Trench I was cut through the concrete at the north-west corner of the site. Trenches II, III and IV were sunk from the floors of cellars adjacent to Angel Place. Trench V was cut from the cobble surface at the rear of the site. As the features found in the five trenches did not correlate, each trench and the finds therefrom can be considered separately.

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**Fig 1** Location maps. Area of 199 Borough High Street is shaded

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**PRINCIPAL RESULTS**

The evidence from the excavations allows only limited conclusions to be drawn.

The quantity of Romano-British material from the site, and the circumstance that the density of finds from this period decreases eastward, supports the established view of ribbon development along the frontage of Stane Street south-westwards from the bridgehead. Finds of building material suggest a building in the vicinity but not necessarily a major structure. However the excavation appeared to disprove Dr Kenyon’s conclusions (1959, 27–9) that Stane Street crossed the west end of the site.

Possibly the gravel surfaces identified by Kenyon belonged to the yard of a building immediately to the south. During the 1st century the north-west corner of the site was crossed by a series of short-lived ditches.

Romano-British occupation in the vicinity began in the 1st century and lasted down to the 4th. There was no evidence of re-occupation of the area before the second half of the 13th century.

Medieval occupation was evidenced by a number of rubbish pits and two more carefully constructed pits, one square and one cylindrical, of unknown purpose. A length of chalk wall probably dated to the medieval period but the earliest certainly datable structure on the site was as
late as the 17th century. The western half of the site was apparently continuously occupied by buildings from that date but by the late 19th century cellars had obliterated most of the evidence concerning these. Over the eastern third of the site, the ground level had been raised in post-medieval times by the dumping of rubbish.

A number of well stratified groups of pottery and other finds were recovered. Particularly important were two pits, one containing the by-products of an early 16th century bone working industry and another containing pottery, bones, and clay pipe fragments datable to c 1680.

TRENCH I (Fig 3)

Trench I was cut to the north of Kenyon’s 1947 excavation (shown as K on Fig 2) in an attempt to amplify her results. The attempt was only partly successful as the problems of excavating and then shoring a trench through 2 m of loose rubble filling cellars proved almost insurmountable in view of the resources available. That anything of archaeological interest was salvaged from this trench is attributable to the timely assistance of the Heavy Rescue group of the Southwark Civil Defence Corps who offered to shore the trench as a training exercise.

In the event, what had been planned as an 18.3 m (60 ft) by 1.8 m (6 ft) trench cut across the possible line of Stane Street had to be reduced by the time archaeological levels were reached to two small sections, 1.2 m (4 ft) and 5.5 m (18 ft) long respectively cut through the concrete floor of the cellar from 1.54 m (5.05 ft) OD (Trenches IA and IB/C). In both sections the concrete of the cellar floor truncated the Romano-British sequence at second century levels.

The sections indicated, however, that the area had been crossed by a series of short-lived ditches filled in at the end of the 1st century and covered by a layer of gravel. This layer was not substantial enough to be interpreted as a road surface and had, itself, been cut by a gully and...
pit which had been back-filled by the middle of the 2nd century (Fig 3). More recent excavations in Southwark (Sheldon 1974, 185–6) have confirmed a more westerly route for Stane Street.

SEQUENCE AND DATING

**Bedrock**

F I D1 Ditch or gully running approximately parallel to the Borough High Street at NW end of the trench. Silted up in late 1st-early 2nd C.

F I D2 Ditch running approximately N-S, 13 m from Borough High Street frontage. Silting of late 1st or early 2nd C.

F I D3 Ditch, running approximately NNW-SSE, 17 m from Borough High Street frontage. Silting of late 1st or early 2nd C.

**Level Ia**

Gravel layer

F I D4 Broad gully, tapering sharply to the north, cut through Level Ia. Filled in by c AD 150

F I P1 Square pit dug into fill of F I D4. 13th C.

F I P2 Square pit dug through Level Ia. 14th or 15th C.

F I T1 Foundation trench of cross wall of cellar. 19th C.

F I S1 19th C soakaway

**Level Ib**

Concrete floor of cellar and disturbed soil immediately below.

FINDS

*Note: For more detailed descriptions of individual finds, see the microfiche, M12–21. Illustrated finds are starred.*

**POTTERY**

**Romano-British** (Fig 4)

F I D1 (lowest and middle silt)

- Sherds in various F, probably 1st C.

F I D1 (upper fill)

- Sherds in various F, probably late 1st or early 2nd C.

F I D2 (lower silt)

**Samian**

100–104 Seven sherds (Dr 15/17; 15/17R; 30), all South Gaulish of Neronian date.

**Coarse ware**

105* Necked jar. Shape, but not F, like Highgate jars (Brown and Sheldon 1974) which date to 1st half of 2nd C.

106* Necked jar. Burnished. (cf Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl LXXXIV, 272)

107* Beaded jar. Burnished over rim and down to groove.

108* Beaded jar. Burnished from rim to lower groove.

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Fig 4  Romano-British pottery from Trench I. Nos 105–129
109* Large storage jar. Fairly soft, coarse F.

111* Dish. A late 1st C date seems most likely for this group. The mortarium (110) could be late and indicate an early 2nd C date but this would be out of line with the rest of the evidence.

F I D2 (upper silting).

Samian

112 One rim sherd, Dr 29 with hare figure (Oswald 1936, no 2045) in upper frieze. South Gaulish of Neronian date.

Coarse ware

Sherds in various F, probably late 1st or early 2nd C.

F I D3 (lower middle silt)

Coarse ware

Two sherds, probably late 1st or early 2nd C.

F I D3 (middle silt)

Samian

113 Base sherd Dr 18R. South Gaulish, Neronian date.

Coarse ware

114* Jar. Probably 1st C.

F I D3 (upper fill)

Samian

115–119 Sherds of Dr 15/17, 15/17R, 18 and 27 (?). South Gaulish of Neronian date except Dr 18 rim of Neronian/early Flavian date.

Colour-coated ware

120* Yellow-brown colour-coat on grey-buff F. Import.

Other coarse wares

121*–127* Bead rim jars. 121* and 126* partly burnished. 122* handmade (cf Kenyon 1959, fig 17.13). 128*–129* Platters.

A late 1st C date is indicated for this group.

Level 1a

Samian

130 Sherd Dr 29 with rosette motif by Labio (Knorr 1952, 32D) with small rosettes added (for the large rosettes cf Knorr 1919, 44A). South Gaulish, c AD 55–70. 131 Sherd Dr 24. South Gaulish, Neronian.

Coarse ware

Sherds in various F, probably late 1st or early 2nd C.

F I D4

Samian

132–137 Sherds Dr 18; 18/31; 27; 29 and 35. South and Central Gaulish, Neronian to Antonine in date.

Colour-coated ware

138–141 Five sherds.

Other coarse ware

142–146 Rims and body sherds from jars with everted rims and with cords or incised lines on shoulder. Some burnished (cf Kenyon 1948, figs 16:2, 16:8, 24:14). 147–148 Rims of bead rim jars (cf Kenyon 1959, figs 17:7 and 17:21). 148 burnished on upper part (cf 106). 149 Rim sherd of bead rim jar similar to 109 in shape but smaller. 150–152 Three sherds of flanged bowls (cf Kenyon 1959, figs 15:8, AD 80–120, and 15:11).

153–154 Two rim sherds, burnished (cf Kenyon 1959, fig 15:2, 2nd C, and 111 above).

155–157 Three sherds of probably mid-2nd C date.

A date in the mid 2nd C seems most likely for this group.

Unstratified

158 Sherd with crudely incised CEMS (Censorius or Censorinus).地中海

F I P1

159 Squared rim sherd with internal chamfer, shelly F. Probably 13th C.

F I P2

160 Two buff sandy sherds — one a cooking pot rim — 14th or 15th C.

Post-medieval

Level 1b

Six sherds in sandy F. Probably 17th or 18th C.

SMALL FINDS

Glass

F I T1

1 ‘Marble’, probably Victorian

Level 1b

2 Black bead, probably modern

3 Three fragments of colourless glass from vessels.

Coins

F I D4

4 As: Flavian, probably of Domitian (AD 81–96).

5 Barbarous radiate (c AD 270–83). Small fragment, probably intrusive.

F I T1

6 George III halfpenny, 1775.

Bronze or copper

F I P2

7* Flat, key-hole shaped object with ring at right angles to face (see Fig 15).

F I T1

8 Bronze pin with conical head. Post-medieval type. Length 33 mm.

TRENCH II (Fig 5)

This trench, cut through a concrete floor from +2.41 m (7.90 ft) OD, revealed a thick, post-medieval brick wall (F II S1) truncated by the cellar floor. When the wall had been built the ground surface had been cut down to the Romano-British levels over much of the trench except near the west end where the wall overlay a rectangular medieval pit (F II P1) that had already cut through the Romano-British levels. Branches had been laid at intervals under the wall in a transverse direction as a rough foundation, probably because the Romano-British levels were waterlogged when the wall was built. A light wall with a flimsy hearth (F II S2) ran at right angles to the thick wall. The junction between the two walls had been robbed, presumably following a collapse due to subsidence into the loosely filled rectangular medieval pit (F II P1) which lay beneath the junction. A second medieval pit, this time circular (F II P2), lay partly below the hearth. Two Romano-British levels were distinguished (Levels IIa and IIc) separated in part by a thin layer of sterile gravel (Level IIb).
Fig 5  Trench II: i north section, west end; ii plan below concrete; iii plan below post-medieval features. For key see Fig 12
SEQUENCE AND DATING

Bedrock
Layered sand, silt and clay, at approximately +1 m (3ft 6in) OD

Level IIA
Greengrey-black, gravely loam containing Romano-British material down to the 4th C.

Level IIB
Patches of hard, sterile gravel.

Level IIC
Black loam containing Romano-British material down to late 4th C.

F II P1
A rectangular pit, approximately 1 m (3ft 6in) deep, cut through the R-B levels and into bedrock. The sides of the pit were slightly battered and there were traces of a clay lining. Small, half depth, rectangular extensions were found east and west. To the west of the pit were three stake holes which were only discernible in the bedrock and may not have been related to the pit: they could have been of R-B date.

Unfortunately, part of the pit fill was excavated before its nature was realised and thus some of the stratified material which it contained was incorrectly recorded. Sufficient material was recovered in a stratified context to allow the pit to be dated and some of the incorrectly ascribed pottery can be inferred to have come from the pit.

The lower levels of the pit fill contained a small pottery group which can be dated to the late 13th C. The upper fill of the pit contained sherds of late medieval wares.

Similar pits were discovered on the Clarendon Hotel site, Oxford (Jope and Panini 1958).

The Clarendon Hotel pits were late Saxon in date however and their purpose is controversial. Hope-Taylor considered them to be latrine pits but Jope thought that they were not all latrines and that those with linings or with extensions were hut cellars.

F II P2
A cylindrical pit approximately 1.5 m (5ft 6in) in diameter and 1 m (3ft 6in) deep. Tenuous traces of timber lining were discerned. The fill contained pottery down to the 15th century. The pit, which could have been a well or a tank, seems to have been filled slightly later than pit II P1.

A similar pit was found by Kenyon at the Ingledew and Davenport site (Pit 1) containing ‘Prior’ sherds and cut through a rubbish pit (Pit 2) ascribed to c 1300. The dating of Pit 2 depended upon the presence of small sherds of imported polychrome ware and current assessment of the survival potential of this pottery would give a more open 14th C date for Pit 2 (Kenyon 1959, 26-7; 90-2; fig 8: 27 and 28; Plate VIII/2). Another cylindrical pit was found at Kings Head Yard from the R-B period (ibid 19, fig 4; Plates II/2 and III/1). The R-B pit had evidence of timber lining and the Tudor one of wattle lining. Dr Kenyon considered the R-B pit to have been a well or cistern and the Tudor one to have been ‘some sort of container’.

Pit II P2 was sealed by layer of ash which spilled slightly beyond the rim of the pit and on which the flimsy hearth F II S2, rested. The glass from this layer indicated that the final filling of the top few inches of the pit, which probably took place shortly before the hearth was built, did not occur until the 17th C.

Level IID
Post-medieval level through which the foundations of the hearth, F II S2, was cut. Pottery down to the 17th C was contained in this layer.

Level IIC
Foundation trench for hearth, F II S2. This contained only derived R-B and medieval material earlier than Level IID.

F II S1
Wide brick wall, 53 cm (1ft 9in) wide. Crevices at the base of the wall contained the remains of branches and long iron nails. The wall was not set in a foundation trench but the ground level had been lowered over a wide area at the time the wall was built.

F II S2
Hearth set against flimsy wall running at right angles to the thick wall, F II SI. F II SI and F II S2 appear contemporary and may be dated by the pottery in Level IID to the 17th C.

Level III
Soil accumulated around the building.

Level IIG
Lower of two layers of refuse dumped over the hearth and inside the building after its abandonment. Pottery in this layer included material from the medieval period to the 18th C. Several of the earlier sherds were large and unabraded and so, presumably, came from a primary midden. 18th C. Covered by a thin layer of ash.

Level IHH
Upper layer of refuse dumped over the hearth and inside the building. 18th C.

F II DI
19th C pipe trench running parallel to the long axis of the trench.

FINDS
For more detailed descriptions of individual finds see M28-48

POTTERY

Romano-British (Fig 6)

Level IIA

Samian
200* Form Dr 30, South Gaulish. Early 30s are difficult to assign to individual potters and seem to have been made with special care. The Mercury (Oswald 1936, 517) was regularly used by Modestus (Knorr 1919, 58A) and he also used the hare (Oswald, 2095A; Knorr, 58A). The eagle has no exact parallel in Oswald: the two birds are similar to Oswald 2233A and 2261B. The decorative details — double bordered ovolo with ring tongue, large leaf, wreath and elaborate pendants — are all extremely well modelled. The Mercury has a blob of surplus clay on the left shoulder. c AD 45-60.

Colour-coated ware
201* 2nd half 2nd C.
202* Everted rim.
206 Probably Oxfordshire ware (cf 245) of late 3rd or 4th C.

Other coarse ware
207*–208* Beakers. ES of 207 cream slipped.
209*–210* Jars with everted rims
211*–214* Jars with bead rims
215 Body sherd of bowl with slight mica dusting, groove and everted rim.

Other coarse ware
216* Mortarium (cf Gillam 1968, 244).
217*–218* Dishes

Level IIC

Colour-coated ware
219–220* Grey and red F, Nene Valley or Rhenish. 221* decorated with delicate barbotine leaf and stem in high relief, late 2nd or 3rd C. 223* 3rd or 4th C (cf Hull 1963, fig 107: 408 or 409). 224 mortarium. 225 possibly lid. 226 scroll beaker, AD 190–270.
236* Off-white F dish, probably 4th C.

Other coarse ware
238–245 Samian
Fig 6  Romano-British pottery from Trench II. Nos 200-265
238*-239 Orange to buff F flagons. 238* cf Hartley 1960, fig 4:12. 239 cordon on neck, 4th C.
240*-244 Orange to buff F beakers. 240* "hurt cup" (cf Gillam 1968, 85). 241 has groove low down on base, probably late 3rd or 4th C. 243 probably bulbous beaker of mid 3rd-early 4th C. 244 has traces of barbotine decoration, AD 170-270.
245*-246 Orange to buff F bowls. 245* has rouletting below rim. 246 no rouletting, Dr 24/25 form.
250 Orange-brown F platter.
251 Orange F 'Castor box' (cf Gillam 1968, 342, AD 180-320).

Other coarse ware
252* Jar (cf O'Neil 1945, fig 20:8, 2nd half of 4th C).
253*-254 Cooking pots. 254 cf Gillam 1968, 147, AD 290-370.
259*-260* Mortaria. 259* cf Gillam 1968, 278 or 281, late 3rd or 4th C.
261* Dish decorated with burnished lattice pattern (cf O'Neil 1945, fig 18:3, 1st half 4th C).

Unstratified
265* Samian Dr 27. Potter's stamp PAVLLVSF. Die 9b, of La Graufesenque, e AD 50-65 (B.R. Hartley, pers comm).

Medieval (Fig 7)
F II P1 (lowest silting)
266* Lightly shell filled, brown S, grey F. Late 13th C.
267 Sherd of cream slipped jug of grey F. c 1250-1350 (Turner 1967, 56-7).
268-269 Jug sherds.
F II P1 (middle silting)
270 Sherd of diaper pattern decorated 'London' jug (cf London Museum 1940, A16773, from Mark Lane.)
271 Sherd of cream slipped jug.
272-273 Jug sherds.
F II P1 (upper silting)
274-275 Brown S, grey F sherds.
F II P1 (finds poorly recorded but probably from pit fill)
276*-278* Jars or cooking pots with medium shell filled F. 279 Handle of brown F jug. 13th/14th C.

The lightly shell filled pottery with undercut flanged rim (266*) found together with sherds of cream slipped jugs in the lowest silting suggests a date soon after c 1250 for the early silting of the pit. The decline in the amount of shell filled pottery in the middle and upper silting and the absence of off-white or buff sandy sherds at any level suggests that the pit was silted up before the end of the 13th C. Hurst (1962) dated the start of the off-white sandy wares at Northolt to shortly before 1300.

F II P2 (fill)
280* Jar with medium shell filler. Late 13th C.
281* Pink F with cream slip and heavy glaze. Sgraffito wave decoration as at Earlswood kiln (Turner 1967, 56-7, and 1974). Late 13th or early 14th C.
282 Shers of off-white sandy F with buff ES and mottled glaze. Raised vertical ribs and horizontal combing. 14th C.
F II P2 (upper fill)
283 Shell filled sherds, possibly Romano-British.
284 Grey gritty F with off-white E M and S. Spots of yellow glaze. Possibly burnt, 14th C.
F II P2 (ash layer on top of pit)
285* Buff-surfaces sand F — 'Cheam' ware (Marshall 1924, 90). 15th C.

Post-medieval (Fig 7)
Level IIId
286 Shers of Raeren drinking jugs. Early 16th C.
287-290* Shers of late 16th or early 17th C West Surrey ware.
Level IIIf
Two sherds of probably Tudor date.
Level IIg
291* Probably West Surrey ware. 17th C.
292 Base sherds in 14th C F, residual.
293 Shers of Lambeth ware (Dawson, 1970). Early 16th C, residual. Also sherds of various F of 17th or 18th C.
Level IIh
294* Bowl or pipkin. 16th or 17th C.
295* Dish or platter. 17th C.
296* Pipkin similar to Ash A2 (Holling 1969). 17th C.
297 Base of stoneware flagon.
298-299A Residual. 14th or 15th C vessels.

Also sherds of various F, 16th to 18th C.

SMALL FINDS (Fig 15)
Ceramic
Level IIc
9 Fragment of face mask, about ½ life size. Fine hard off-white F with pale grey core, possible turning marks on IS. 5 mm thick (cf Hull 1963, 292).

Clay pipes
The clay pipe evidence (Atkinson and Oswald 1969; Oswald 1975) suggested the following dating (see Table 1):
Level IIIf 1760 plus
Level IIg 1660-80 (pottery to 18th C)
Level IIh 1760 (pottery to 18th C)
F II D1 mid-18th C (but feature is 19th C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date range</th>
<th>1660-70</th>
<th>1660-80</th>
<th>1660-90</th>
<th>1680-1710</th>
<th>1680-1710</th>
<th>1700-1710</th>
<th>1700-1800</th>
<th>1790-1820</th>
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<td>Type no.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Level II if</td>
<td>9 10</td>
<td>9/15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13/18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level IIa if</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level IIb if</td>
<td>1 1 2</td>
<td>1 1 2</td>
<td>1 1 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1 Numbers of clay pipes from Trench II, by level and type
199 Borough High Street, Southwark: Excavations in 1962

Stone
Level IIc
10 Fragment of hone of a calcareous quartz silt stone.
11A*-11C* Fragments of shale bracelets. 11A* rectangular section with notched outer angles, D 6 cm. 11B exterior rounded and decorated with concentric dot and circle, interior asymmetrically bevelled as on 3rd C bracelet from Newcomen Street (Kenyon 1959, 103). D 6 cm. 11C* oval section, finely made and smoothed, similar to 4th C bracelet from Newcomen Street (ibid), D 6 cm.

Level IIg
12 'Marble', D 15 mm.

Building materials
Level IIa
Two fragments of red painted plaster.

Glass (Fig 15)
Level IIa
13* Ribbed vessel in blue-green translucent glass.
F II P1 (upper silt ing)
14* Handle of blue-green transparent glass.
F II P2 (ash layer)
15* Neck of late 17th C wine bottle (Leeds 1941).

Level IIg
16 Fragments of foot of wine glass.
Level IIh
17* Fragments of probably medieval window glass with painted lines.

Coins
Level IIc
18 Antoninianus of Claudius II (AD 268-270).
19 Barbarous imitation, Claudius II (AD 268-270).
20 AE 3 (third bronze) of Constantine II as Caesar (c 330-35).
Rx: GLORIA EXERCITUS, two standards. Mint mark TRS (Trier).
21 Antoninianus of Licinius I (c AD 310-320). Unknown.
F II P2 (fill)
22 Third bronze of Constantine II (early to mid 330s). 'Two standards' type (Carson et al 1960, 34).

Iron
Level IIa
23 Half groat of Charles II. Hammered coinage, third issue (1660-62) (Grueber 1899, 713).

Level IIh
24 Knife blade?
F II P2 (lower fill)
25 Spade shaped object. Tapering square-section shank (length 75 mm), with flat plate (40 mm by 25 mm) attached longitudinally to broad end.
F II S1 (wall)
Nails from within cavities at the base of the wall.

Bronze
Level IIa
27* Ring, D 23 mm, 5.5 to 7.5 mm thick.
Level IIc
28* Pin with roughly acorn-shaped head, 3 mm across (cf Guildhall Museum 1908, 24, no 39).
29* Heavy pin, D 4 mm, 50 mm long.
F II P1 (middle silt ing)
30 Two fragments of copper or brass strip, 11 mm wide.

Level IIh
31 Tack with truncated conical head (brass?).
32 Two small buttons similar to blazer buttons (not bronze?).

Bone
Levels IIg and IIh
Fragments of bone from 16th C bone working industry (see Trench IV).

TRENCH III (Fig 8)
There was no Romano-British feature in this trench and only one medieval feature — a length of chalk block walling (F III S1) that became incorporated in a post-medieval building. There were no finds that could be related stratigraphically to the chalk-block wall. The post-medieval work was in brick and showed several clear phases. The trench, which was cut from the concrete floor of a late 19th century cellar, was important mainly for a large rubbish pit (F III P) at one corner which contained a large quantity of clay pipes, post-medieval pottery and animal bones. The pit was short lived and can be dated to c 1680.

SEQUENCE AND DATING
Bedrock Layered sand
Level IIIa Hard gravel containing R-B material down to 4th C date.
Level IIIb Black loam containing R-B material.
Level IIIc Gravelly loam containing R-B material down to 4th C date.
F III S1 Wall built of chalk blocks at the base, rubble above. Approximately 0.41 m (1ft 4in) thick. Traces of brick walling on top truncated by cellar floor. The chalk wall was set with hard white, slightly mortar. The bricks were set in soft mortar.
Level IIIb Greasy, dark grey layer containing material from the 13th to late 16th or very early 17th C.
F III S2 Brick lined cess pit fed from brick drain. Associated brick-rubble wall faced with mortared half-bricks. The fill of the cess pit contained a wide range of small post-medieval sherds down to the late 19th or even early 20th C.
Level IIIe Black soil filling hollow in Level IIId to west of cess pit, III S2, and lying over level IIIId to east. Mid 17th C.
Level IIIf Layer of mortar and brick fragments above Level IIIe west of cess pit, III S2.
Level IIIg Late 17th C.
F III P Pit, dated to c 1680 by clay pipe evidence. Contained an important pottery group (see below, p 00) and an important group of animal bone refuse from horn worker's shop (see Appendix, M00).
F III S3 115 mm brick wall resting on a sleeper plank outside the east wall of F III S2.
Level IIIh Brown earth. 18th/19th C.
F III S4 Walls and cellar floor east of and overlying cess pit and earth floor west of cess pit (F III S2).
Level IIIj Earth fill to disturbed cellar, etc.
Concrete floor
FINDS

For more detailed descriptions of individual finds see M52-70

POTTERY

Romano-British

Level IIIa
Sherds probably down to 4th C.

Level IIIc
300-301 Colour-coated F.
302 Reeded rim mortar in coarse F.
Also sherds in various F or 3rd or 4th C.

Level IIIId
303 Samian, Dr 37 with potter’s signature, Comitialis of Trier
who used the captive (Huld-Zetsche 1972, M56). Late 2nd-
early 3rd C.

Medieval (Fig 7)

Level IIIId
304-305 Everted rim with internal chamfer and expanded rim
(lid?) in hard grey coarse sandy F.
306* Buff-surfaced, off-white F, decorated with ‘wheel’
impressed on applied pad. Glazed. 14th C.
307 Fine off-white F. Patchy glaze.
Also sherds in various F of 13th to 15th C.

Post-medieval (Figs 7-11)

The following fabric groups were used to sub-divide the post-
medieval pottery from Trenches III and V.

A glazed red or red-brown, some with grey core.
B unglazed red or red-brown, some with grey core.
C glazed white fabric.
D as A, but with black or very dark glaze.
E combed slipware.
F imported white fabric.
G trailed slipware.
H late medieval/Tudor slipware
I moulded slipware
J imported red or brown
K porcelain
L delftware
M stoneware
N ‘Tudor green’ ware

The numbers of sherds of each group in each level are shown
in Table 2. The order of the columns (ie fabric groups) has
been sorted to bring out (as far as possible) the chronological
structure. This order is the one that will be used in the following
discussion. It should be noted that, for pottery from the pit IIIp
only, reconstructions are counted only once. Figures for the pit
are therefore not comparable with those for Levels IIIId to IIIg,
which are simple sherd counts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric Group</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level IIIId</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>57*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; IIIc</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; IIIf</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; III P</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes 38 sherds from one complete vessel
The slipware sherds (H) have red sandy F, with white slip and yellow glaze on IS. Two have red ES the others grey or black, one with patchy olive glaze. The only identifiable form is a jug (308*).

The ‘Tudor green’ sherds (N) have mottled or glossy green glaze but apart from a base which may belong to a bowl, are of undiagnostic form.

Sherds of group A are hard, red and sandy: about half have grey cores. Olive and orange are the most common colours for glazes; red and red/green are also present. Forms cannot generally be identified but the pipkin (309*, 310*) and jug (311) forms are represented. The unglazed sherds (B) appear to belong to pitchers or jars.

The glazed white wares (C) are of the Hants/Surrey type (Holling 1971). Forms represented are plates or dishes/bowls (312*-316*), bowl (317*) and pipkins. Three glazes — green, yellow and ‘orange marmalade’ are about equally common. The forms are late 16th C, except for one which is possibly early 17th C.

There is one sherd in brown sandy F with thick ‘metallic’ purple-brown glaze (D).

There is one sherd of Raeren-type stoneware (M), early 16th C, and one unglazed buff-grey sherd, either stoneware or over-fired.

Level IIIe

There is one sherd of slipware (H — see Trench V for discussion). Sherds of group A are red, sandy with brown glaze, except for one with glossy orange-brown glaze on both surfaces. Both white ware sherds (C) have yellow glaze — one is from a plate of 17th C form (318*).

Also present are one sherd of Italian sgraffito ware (J) (319*) and three sherds of tin-glazed ware (L) (320).

Level IIIg

Sherds of group A have olive or orange glaze. Two of the white ware sherds (C) are rims with yellow glaze (321*, 322*) and two are bases, probably from bowls or dishes. The stoneware sherd (M) is grey, with mottled grey/brown glaze on the exterior. There is one sherd of trailed (probably Metropolitan) slipware (324*), and one of tin-glazed ware (L) (325*) which is probably imported.

There is also one sherd in a fine pink-buff F with glossy brown glaze on the IS, and similar but sparser on the ES.

**SMALL FINDS** (Fig 15)

**Clay pipes**

The clay pipe evidence suggested the following dating for these levels (see Table 3):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III P</td>
<td>1660-80 (but possibly intrusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIe</td>
<td>1660-80 (but possibly intrusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIf</td>
<td>c 1680 (pottery 17th C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III S2</td>
<td>1780+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence from III P suggests a range of 1680-1710 rather than 1690-1710 for type 19.

**Stone**

Level IIIa

33 Cortical flake of struck flint

**Glass** (Fig 15)
Fig 9  Post-medieval pottery from Trench III. Nos 309–331
Fig 10 Post-medieval pottery from Trench III. Nos 332-352
Level IIId
34* cf Moorhouse 1971, no 62

F III P
35–36* Two wine bottles. Third quarter of 17th C (Leeds 1941). Also fragments of similar bottles.

Level IIIh
37 Conical base fragment of small bottle.

F III S4
38 Rim and neck of dark green wine bottle, blocked by a stone.

Coins and trade tokens (Fig 15)
Level IIIdc
39 Illegible bronze coin. Silver plated, possibly mid 3rd C.

F III P
40* Trade token:
Obs: RIC BVLL SALTER FRY

Rx: ING PAN SOUTHWARKE
Frying pan between two roses, sign of the shop 'The Frying Pan' in Tooley Street, against St Olave's Church.
(cf Williamson 1889, Southwark 16)

TABLE 3 Numbers of clay pipes from Trench III, by level and type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>1640-70</th>
<th>1640-80</th>
<th>1660-80</th>
<th>1660-80</th>
<th>1660-80</th>
<th>1660-80</th>
<th>1660-1710</th>
<th>1660-1710</th>
<th>1680-1710</th>
<th>1700-1800</th>
<th>1700-1820</th>
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<td>9/15</td>
<td>12/18</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III h</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Iron (Fig 15)
Level IIIId
41* Gear wheel with 54 teeth. Probably from an iron chamber clock. German, c 1600. Hole for locking pin in one of the crossings. Hour hand cog.

Bronze (Fig 15)
Level IIIId
42 Two spherical-headed pins
F III S2
43* Hook, from window latch (?)
44 Handle (?) 25 mm long, 4.5 mm diam.
F III P
45 Six fragments of copper or brass scrap.
46 Number not allocated

Bone (Fig 15)
Level IIIa
47* Pin identical to one from Kings Head Yard (Kenyon 1959, fig 31:1) which Kenyon compares to one from Jewry Wall (Kenyon 1948, fig 90:6) dated late Antonine to 4th C. Narrow end broken.

Stylist Level IIIId
Fragments from 16th C bone working industry. See Trench IV, 64.

Trench IV
This trench, cut from a cellar floor, exposed a sequence of late medieval and early post-medieval pits that were dug into and through each other.

Sequence and Dating
Bedrock
Level IVa
Sand and gravel
Layers of brown sand and grey clay containing mixed R-B and medieval pottery down to the late 14th C.
F IV P1
Truncated pit with a layer of burnt straw at the bottom. May possibly have been a flat bottomed ditch running north-south. Pottery down to the late 14th C.
F IV P2
Shallow pit cut into Level IVa and overlaid by Level IVb. Sterile.
Level IVb
Brown soil containing sherds of mid 15th C date.
F IV P3
A deep cylindrical pit only partially within the trench. It was cut through Level IVb and contained mainly derived pottery from earlier deposits.

F IV P4
Shallow pit cut into the top of the fill of pit IV P3. This contained considerable remains of waste from a bone working industry and a series of pipkins and jugs. Early 16th C.

Level IVc
Layers deposited after pit IV P4 had filled. Truncated by concrete cellar floor. Contained mixed material mainly derived from earlier deposits.
Concrete cellar floor

Finds
For more detailed descriptions of individual finds, see M83–7

Pottery
Romano-British
Residual sherds of R-B pottery were found in several layers but have not been catalogued.

Medieval and Post-medieval
The medieval and post-medieval pottery from this trench has already been reported (Turner 1971) and the article is reproduced in the microfiche, M74–82

Small Finds (Fig 15)
Ceramic
F IV P3
49* Part of figurine in hard buff/pink fine-sandy fabric (Surrey type) with glossy mottled green glaze. Probably a free-standing figure from a 14th century jug – a close parallel was reported from Waverley Abbey (Brakspear 1905, 88).

Stone
Level IVb
50* Chalk candle holder.

Coin
Level IVb
51 Irregular bronze radiate of later 3rd century.

Iron
Level IVa
52 Part of strap hinge, rolled at one end 114 mm long by 22 mm wide, with one nail.
Level IVb
53 Key (?) 83 mm long.
F IV P3
54 Rod
Level IVc
55 Large nail, length 140 mm

Bronze
Level IVa
56* 'Brush', bound at one end with wire. Oval section at brush end, round section at bound end.

Level IVb
58 Spherical-headed pin.

Level IVc
61* Belt buckle.

Buckle clasp for belt or dagger. Brass, copper-plated to look like silver. Rectangular with large central hole and two smaller holes on the longitudinal axis. Two letters (I and N), a panel round the central hole and a border have all been carved in outline. The rest of the surface has been removed.
Plate I  Piece of long bone used to hold steady another smaller piece which has been prepared for making dice

Plate II  Piece of long bone showing holes
199 Borough High Street, Southwark: Excavations in 1962

Plate III Items of worked bone, including 'chessmen': front view

Plate IV The same: back view
by long straight cuts, except in a few inaccessible corners. Slightly bent but drawn as if flat. 14th or (more likely) 15th C. (cf. London Museum 1940, fig 85:6, accession no A2554).

**Unidentified metal**
- Level IVa
- 63 Button.

**Bone**
- IV P4
- 64 Many fragments showing evidence of the manufacture of dice, etc., from long bones. The long bones were divided longitudinally and suitable lengths were then shaped into square sectioned rods. These were then cut into cubes (probably after some dice faces had been marked). Sections of long bones may have been used to hold the lengths steady during the process (see PI I). The purpose of the holes drilled in these sections is not clear; they may have been practice pieces. The ends of rods and certain unsatisfactory centre sections remained as waste. See Appendix M116-32 for a full study by R.E. Chaplin and Mary Harman of the domestic bone refuse from this pit.

The following items are shown in Plates III and IV, they are described in order from top to bottom and left to right.

- **A needle**
- **B die, 9 mm cube**
- **C die, 6 mm cube**
- **D unmarked cube**
- **E unfinished peg. Handle turned and decorated**
- **F crude figure of a knight (?). Legs missing, probably unfinished**
- **G peg, c 37 mm high, surmounted by a crude carved human head, each side perforated by a slit 12 mm x 3 mm**
- **H figure of a male in hat, doublet, etc., carrying sword. Bone tang attachment with two drilled holes. Possibly also remains of attachment on head**
- **I peg with chevron decoration, surmounted by crude carved human head, wearing mitre**
- **J peg with chevron decoration, as I**
- **K peg with double spiral decoration, surmounted by crenellation (?). Tang on lower end**
- **L die, six only numbered, other sides plain**
- **M die**
- **N unmarked cube**

The figures may be chessmen, with a knight, king, two bishops, rook and unidentified figure (? queen) represented. The tangs may be to slot into larger base sections. (Alternatively, if the game were played on the ground instead of on a board, the tangs could be stuck in the ground to hold the figures upright).

The box containing the noted carved bone from this deposit was lost when the finds were transferred from the Guildhall to the Cuming Museum.

There was much bone in the pit apart from the worked material. The whole has been studied by R.E. Chaplin and Mary Harman (see Appendix, M116). The bone can be regarded as of mixed origin but clearly the worked bone is predominantly refuse from handicraft work. The disproportionate number of metapodial bones found clearly indicates the acquisition of these bones for this work. The similarly disproportionate number of sheep heads also found is not so easy to explain, there being no indication of use. The mixture of the bones in the ground and their fragmentary nature indicates that the sheep heads were not discarded fresh, nor after simple extraction of the brain. The most probable explanation is that they were stewed either to provide food or to obtain fat, gelatin, etc. The other bones present appear to be food debris. This picture is in accord with the view that this pit was associated with the adjacent prison.

**TRENCH V (Fig 12)**

This trench was a shaft dug at the rear of the site where there had been no cellars to truncate the sequence. Natural sand was reached at c +1.68 m (5 ft 6 in) O D, cut by a water-course approximately 0.9 m (3 ft) deep, running approximately north-south, which had silted up in Romano-British times. The presence of several nails and two pieces of iron hinges in the ditch fill probably indicate that there was a building, possibly of timber, nearby. Rubbish began to be deposited here in quantities in the sixteenth century and there is no medieval sequence. Sherds of medieval pottery were found but they had no stratigraphical significance.

The trench is mainly significant for its post-medieval pottery series which is supported by a sequence of clay pipes. With the exception of the Romano-British water-course, the trench was devoid of features of note.

**KEY (all sections)**

- gravel
- soil, earth
- ash, clinker
- sand
- peat
- mortar
- loam
- organic soil
- brickbats
- silt
- charcoal
- tiles
- clay
- colours: yellow, orange → green → black, grey → brown

---

Fig 12 Trench V. North section, and key to all sections.
Fig 13 Romano-British pottery from Trench V. Nos 508–527

SEQUENCE AND DATING

Bedrock
Sand at c +1.68 m (5 ft 6 in) OD, cut into by ditch V D, above gravel at c +0.53 m (1 ft 9 in) OD.
R-B pottery on the surface of the sand.

Level Va
R-B occupation layer, or topsoil disturbed in the R-B period, merging indistinctly with the ditch fill. Grey sand.

V D
Water channel cutting Level Va. Silting completed in R-B period. Finds only from upper gravelly silting.

Level Vb
Sterile brown loam.

Level Vc
Brown loam and gravel above sterile brown loam and gravel. Tudor.

Level Vd
Black loam with mortar layers. c 1600–60.

Level Ve
Black loam covered by building refuse, pottery and clay pipes, probably derived from demolition and clearances following the fire of Southwark (1670). Late 17th C.

Level Vf
Black loam. 18th C.

Level Vg
Made ground. Late 18th–19th C.

FINDS

For more detailed descriptions of individual finds see the microfiche, M90-112

POTTERY

Romano-British (Fig 13)

Bedrock
500 Samian: Dr 39 (no rouletting). Neronian date.

Level Va
Samian
501–507 Dr 15/17, 18, 18R, 24/25, 27 and 29. All South Gaulish, early Flavian date as a group.

Colour-coated ware
508*–509 Beakers.

Other coarse ware
510* Beaker

511*–514* Jars. 511* possibly from Highgate, early 2nd C. (cf Highgate jars, Brown and Sheldon 1974)
515*–516* Lids
An early 2nd C dating is indicated.

F V D
Samian
517–524 Dr 15/17, 18, 18R, 24/25, 27 and 29. All are South Gaulish and of Flavian date, except for the Dr 24/25 and 29s, which are Neronian.

Colour-coated ware
525–526 Sherds with rouletting.

Other coarse ware
527* Flagon

Post-medieval (Fig 14)
The numbers of sherds of each fabric group (See Trench III, p 00) are shown in Table 4.

Level Vc
The slip-ware sherds (H) have red-brown F, with white slip and yellow glaze on I, and appear to belong to large dishes. Dawson (1970) has proposed the name 'Guy's Hospital Ware' for this pottery and a date from c 1475 to c 1600 is tentatively suggested. Two exceptions are a rim sherd of a jug, with slip and glaze on both surfaces and on ES glaze tending towards brown tones with green patches; and a body sherd, probably of a jar or jug, with white slip and yellow glaze on ES only.
The 'Tudor green' sherds (N) are small, thin, with good mottled green glaze.

Fabrics of group A are hard, sandy, brown rather than red and generally have a grey C. The glaze is olive or dull brown, usually on one side of the sherd only, and frequently patchy. The majority of the identifiable sherds belong to 'jar' shapes (probably pipkins) — see 528*–532*, although two plates or dishes (533, 534) and a small mug or cup (535*) are also represented.

The unglazed sherds (B) are similar to the glazed and appear (where identifiable) to belong to jar or pitcher forms. Three have sparse white slip on I S.

Of the two group C sherds, one is in an unusual gritty F with yellow glaze on both surfaces, while the other is more typical of the Hants/Surrey fabric (Holling 1971), but it is very small and might be intrusive.

One of the two D sherds has a coarse red F, with greenish glaze on ES only. The other has thick purplish glaze on both surfaces.

TABLE 4 Post-medieval pottery from Trench V, numbers of sherds by level and by fabric group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric Group</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level Vc</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Vd</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ve</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Vf</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 14  Post-medieval pottery from Trench V. Nos 528–620
The identifiable stoneware consists of five globular body sherds of Raeren type, first half of the 16th C, two sherds of Cologne type of similar date and five small sherds of Frechen type (including one of 'Tiger ware') of the second half of the 16th C.

There is one sherd with tin glaze (L), presumably imported (536*).

Level Vd

The slipware sherds (H) are similar to those from Vc, with the exception of a pan rim (537) which has green glaze.

The glazed red fabrics (A) continue in this level: two additions to the range are a red F with glossy olive glaze on both surfaces (eg 541*) and a similar F with orange glaze on both surfaces (eg 543*). As in Vc, 'jar' shapes (probably pipkins) are in the majority — see 538–544; there are also two plate or bowl rims (545*, 546*) and one mug or cup (547*).

The unglazed sherds (B) resemble those from Vc and two pitcher rims (548*, 549*) confirm the form represented by them.

The glazed white wares group (C) are of the Hants/Surrey type. Forms represented are platters (552*–554), pipkins (555, 556) and bowls (550*, 551). Most sherds are glazed on I S only, and more have yellow glaze than green.

The black-glazed sherds (D) belong to one or more tygs (557*, 558*).

Stonewares of Raeren, Cologne (559*, 560*) and Frechen types are present. There is also part of a 'bellarmine' mask (Holmes 1951, type VI, o 1600).

There is one sherd of imported unglazed ware (J) (561*) and nine of imported tin-glazed pottery (F), from Spanish costrels, probably of the early 17th century (562*–564).

Three small sherds of trailed slipware (G). All have red sandy F and brown glaze, showing yellow over the slip. There is one sherd of delteware (L) (565*).

Level Ve

Group A fabrics are generally redder than in Vc and grey cores are less common. Yellow-brown and orange-brown glazes predominate; olive is also present. Platter/bowl rims (366*–570) and 'jar' forms (571–576) are both common: there are also pipkins (577, 578), possibly a strainer (579) and a chafing dish (580).

The unglazed sherds (B) are undiagnostic, but seem to come from large vessels.

The glazed white wares (C) cover a wide range of forms — platters (581–583), pipkins and/or chamber pots (584*–591), a cup (593*), small dishes (594*, 595*) and possibly a candlestick (596). Most sherds are glazed on the inside only, and yellow glaze is in the majority.

The black-glazed sherds (D) have red sandy fabrics, and probably belong to tygs.

The stoneware (M) is of fabric and shapes associated with 'bellarmine' bottles, and includes one mask, Holmes (1951) type VIII, second half of 17th C.

The sherds of Spanish tin-glazed pottery (F) is very similar to those from Vd, to which it may belong.

The five sherds of trailled slipware (G) include two from 'Metropolitan' type platters or dishes (597, 598). A wide range of forms is represented in delteware (L) — plate (599*), dish (600*), bowls (601*–603), mug (604*), chamber pot (605) and jars (606, 607).

There are also two sherds of Staffordshire slipware (I) (608, 609*).

The single sherd of porcelain (K) is Chinese and has been dated to the 18th C (610*).

Level Vf

In addition to the glazes noted in Vc, a mottled brown glaze is associated with fabric group A in this level.

The few sherds that can be identified belong to 'jar' (611*–613) or cup (614) forms: there is also a pipkin handle.

The unglazed sherds (B) are again undiagnostic, except for two straight rims which might belong to plant pots.

The few sherds of glazed white ware (C) include the rims of bowl (615) and a cup (616*). All have yellow glaze on the I S only.

The black-glazed sherd (D) has a greenish tinge to the glaze.

The two sherds of delftware (L) are both bases of jars (617*, 618), while the two sherds of stone ware are not diagnostic.

Both sherds of porcelain (K) (619*, 620*) are Chinese and have been given dates in the 18th C.

There are four sherds of Staffordshire combed slipware (E) dated to the second quarter of the 18th C. Two are from the base of a plate.

528* to 620* For individual descriptions see M93–108

SMALL FINDS (Fig 15)

Clay pipes

The clay pipe evidence suggests the following dating for these levels (see Table 5):

Vd lower : down to c 1640+
Vd upper : c 1640–60+
Ve : c 1660–80
Vf : mid 18th century
Vg : 1780+ with much derived material

Evidence from Vc suggests that type 25 may have been manufactured before 1700, possibly as early as 1680.

Stone

Level Va

65 Struck flint flake with a worked notch.

Glass

Level Va

66–67 Fragments of vessels

F V D

68* Blue-green transparent glass with elongated bubbles.

69* Blue-green transparent glass. Ribbed, and with narrow groove.

Level Vb

70 Neck fragment of R-B glass. Transparent, blue in section.

Level Vc

71* Opaque with black surfaces and yellow section. Probably medieval.

72 Fragment of R-B vessel glass. Transparent, blue in section.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 5 Numbers of clay pipes from Trench V, by level and type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level Vd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd (ii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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22 199 Borough High Street, Southwark: Excavations in 1962
Fig 15  Small finds from all trenches. Nos 7-76
Level Vd
73* Pale apple-green transluscent glass. Irregular rim and twist marks for 10 mm below it.
74* Colourless transparent glass, probably base of wine-glass.
   (cf. Williamson 1889, Southwark 63.)

Level Ve
75* Painted window glass, as 17. Also unpainted fragments.
76* Dark green bottle glass, including neck/rim of latter 17th C. (Leeds 1941)
77 Base of small cylindrical bottle in colourless glass. D 40 mm.

Coins and trade tokens
Level Vg
78 Trade token:
   Ob: WILLIAM LUCAS
   Savage with club over shoulder
   Rx: IN SOUTHWARD WML °d
   (cf. Williamson 1889, Southwark 63.)
79 Unidentified coin.

Iron
F V D
80 Two fragments of a hinge. Badly corroded.

Level Vd
81 Possible knife blade.

Level Ve
82 Small plate.

Level Vf
83 Shank of nail, square section, Length 100 mm.
84 Flat object, perhaps knife-blade. Length 100 mm.

Brone
Level Vc
85 Five spherical-headed pins.
86 Three lace tags.
87 Piece of wire.

Level Vd
88 Ferrule.
89 Two pins, length 28 mm (1.1 in).
90 Lace tag, length 18 mm (0.7 in).
91 Fragment of hinge.

Level Vf
92 Disc, possibly a button.

Bone
Level Vc
93 Seven pieces of bone waste similar to that found in the early 16th C pit IVP4 in trench IV (qv).

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Res Vol SyAS Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society

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**Note**

1. While this report was in the Press, the box containing the pieces of carved bone from Trench IV, F IV P 4 (Find 64, p 19, plates I-IV), noted in the report as having been lost in transit were found in a museum store. They will form the subject of a future note in *Surrey Archaeological Collections.*

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