

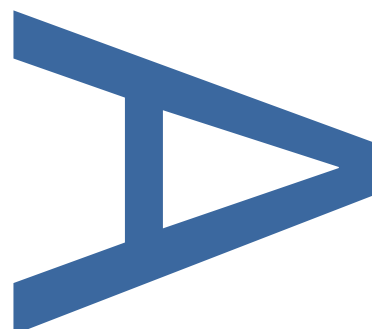
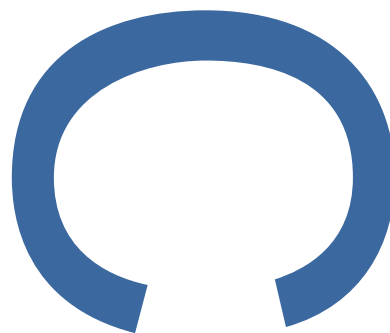
**71 NEWCOMEN STREET,  
SOUTHWARK, SE1 1Y2**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION AND MONITORING  
(WATCHING BRIEF)**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

**SITE CODE: NCM17**

**JUNE 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

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**71 NEWCOMEN STREET, SOUTHWARK SE1 1Y2:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING (WATCHING BRIEF)**

**Site Code:** NCM17

**Central NGR:** TQ 3255 7996

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Southwark

**Commissioning Client:** Archaeology Collective

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**June 2017**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation and monitoring (watching brief) undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 71 Newcomen Street, Southwark, SE1. The work was managed by Archaeology Collective who also commissioned the work on behalf of The Libertarian Ltd. The archaeological work was conducted between 16<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.2 Two areas were monitored. Trench 1 (TR1) was positioned outside of and parallel to the existing building (No. 71) to the west. It was excavated and archaeologically recorded to the formation level depth of 0.80m. Trench 2 (TR2) was located in the basement of 71 Newcomen St and was excavated to the depth of 0.75m, the base of the disturbance by the proposed underpinning works.
- 1.3 The archaeological work found a medieval deposit in TR2 which was sealed by evidence of late medieval activity, and there were also post-medieval deposits in both TR1 and TR2.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation and monitoring (watching brief) commissioned by Archaeology Collective was undertaken at Axe and Bottle Courtyard, 71 Newcomen Street, Southwark, London SE1 between 16<sup>h</sup> March and 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017. The site is located within the central courtyard area occupied by 18-19th century buildings.
- 2.2 The site is centred at TQ 3255 7996 and lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Abrams 2017) was prepared by Archaeology Collective on behalf of The Libertarian Ltd in response to discussions with the London Borough of Southwark Senior Archaeologist. A project of excavation and monitoring (watching brief) comprising monitoring of the excavation of a service trench (TR1; c.13.50m long) in the yard and excavation of a trench (TR2; 5.20m x 2m) within the basement area, was proposed and coordinated by Archaeology Collective. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (HE GLAAS) *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (2015), in particular *Part 3: Fieldwork*.
- 2.4 The project was monitored by Natasha Billson and Tanya Jones and project managed by Peter Moore of the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.5 The site was given the Museum of London site code NCM17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011. The Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) were adopted 10 March 2015. It includes **Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology**.

#### **3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark**

3.3.1 The document aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Core Strategy (April 2011).

3.3.2 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were 'saved' in July 2010:

##### **Policy 3.19 – Archaeology**

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

### **Reasons**

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

### **Site Constrains**

- 3.3.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by Southwark Adopted Policies Map (March 2012).
- 3.3.4 In terms of relevant archaeological heritage assets the site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The Institute of Geological Science (IGS 1979) shows the solid geology of the site as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. A series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of inter-glacial conditions overlay the London Clay (Bridgland 1994).
- 4.1.2 The British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) shows the site to be underlain by deposits of alluvium, defined as mainly sand, silt and clay, immediately north of a small island of Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, defined as Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part (Gibbard 1994).
- 4.1.3 The undisturbed geological deposit in this area is underlain by Kempton Park Gravels overlain by made ground under the existing concrete basement slab.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The site lies off the east side of Borough High Street, in the historic urban core of Southwark. The site lies within the London Borough of Southwark.
- 4.2.2 As stated in the WSI, the area where the groundworks and archaeological have taken place lies on the eastern edge of the southern island in prehistoric and Roman Southwark thus may lie on the higher/ dryer land of the island, or on the edge or actually over an alluvially filled or backfilled channel – if the latter then Roman timber structures revetting the edge(s) or related to the use of an open channel are a possibility. The depth of the previous excavation for the existing basement, suggests that 'horizontal' archaeological deposits (such as any Roman floors and occupation levels) may well have already been truncated away.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The information in this section is derived from various documents prepared for locations in close vicinity or adjacent to the site. Particularly relevant were: archaeological desk-based assessment of the adjacent site at 153-159 Borough High Street prepared by Archaeology Collective (Feldkamp 2016) and subsequent Written Scheme of Investigation for investigations on the same site prepared by PCA (Moore 2016). The following represents an overview of the background to the site, and is drawn from those documents.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 The GLHER reveals a number of features and findspots ranging from the Mesolithic period to the Iron Age across the area, demonstrating that the area had been subject to human exploitation during this period. Evidence shows that the study site would have lain upon the edge of a sand island within a region of marshland, thus making it viable to have been favourable for human activity. However, no evidence for prehistoric occupation was found 30m to the north at 127-143 Borough High Street. As such the archaeological potential for finding prehistoric settlement is low but for finding traces of activity is considered to be moderate.

5.2.2 If prehistoric remains survive at the site it is likely that they will be encountered on the surface of the sandy alluvium overlying the River Terrace Gravels which at 127-143 Borough High Street was at a height of between c. +1.25m OD and c. +1.15m OD.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 It is long established that significant Roman occupation not only occurred around Borough High Street, which roughly follows the line of Roman Road 1, but has been conclusively demonstrated to have survived archaeologically on multiple sites. At 127-143 Borough High Street evidence for land management and reclamation, as well as buildings and the important presence of wells was present. The Roman buildings had been heavily truncated by later concentrated medieval activity, but at the adjacent Wolfsen Wing excavations (Pickard 2002) a lack of medieval activity showed the well preserved remains of extensive clay and timber buildings. As such it should be considered that there is a very high potential for Roman remains upon the subject site.

## **5.4 Saxon**

5.4.1 Though there are sporadic references to the area in texts, very little in the way of Saxon material has been recovered from within the region of Borough High Street or even the wider Southwark area. As the Saxon settlement of Lundenwic was established notably further to the northwest, and the burgh ditch lies to the north, this is unsurprising.

5.4.2 A residual sherd of Late Saxon pottery and a double ended pin-beater were found at 127-143 Borough High Street but otherwise it seems that the site was not reoccupied late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 12<sup>th</sup> century. The archaeological potential for this period should be considered to be low.

## **5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 The medieval period saw the return of significant settlement activity to Southwark, with references to it being a population centre dating back to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The High Street was also established relatively early in this period, almost matching the route of Roman Road 1. One of the most significantly relevant features associated with the medieval High Street were the numerous inns that lined the road, with many of the later post-medieval inns, such as those identified near the study site, potentially having their origins during this period. Other street frontage structures that could be expected along this frontage are shops and entrances onto closes (lanes lined with housing). The site was at least adjacent to the medieval Marshalsea prison on its eastern boundary. The prison operated from this location from at least the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century and up until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century by which it was in very poor condition. It was replaced by the New Marshallsea Prison in 1811 at a site a short distance to the south of the site. The exact boundaries of the prison in relation to the subject site and the adjacent sites fronting Borough High Street are not known.

5.5.2 There is a very high potential for medieval remains to be present upon the site. Part of the archaeological work previously undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 153-159 Borough High Street immediately to the south-west of the subject site, revealed a medieval chalk wall within evaluation Trench 2. Additional medieval evidence in the form of building plots with structures and cess/rubbish pits were uncovered at 127 – 143 Borough High Street, and were believed to relate to the inns and their associated stables. However, it should be noted that the pottery and CBM from the cess/rubbish pits showed significant amounts of residual Roman material making the identification and analysis of non-dateable material, such as animal bone, inappropriate from such residually high contexts (Jon Butler pers. com.).

## **5.6 Post-Medieval**

- 5.6.1 Southwark continued its expansion throughout the post-medieval period, and the cartographic evidence illustrates that study site was fully developed, and subject to a changing series of structures and usages from at least the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.6.2 As with the medieval potential that for the post-medieval period would, in the first instance, be related to activity associated with the Borough High Street inns, shops and closes to the west and the Marshallsea Prison to the east. As such it is expected that the potential for post-medieval evidence upon the site is very high.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 In accordance with the WSI, the purpose of the archaeological monitoring was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to record and recover archaeological evidence as work progresses on the development. It was particularly important to examine and record already exposed remains within basement of No. 71 building where ground reduction and underpinning of its walls had inadvertently started.
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.3 The investigation focused on two areas of the site: courtyard area with service Trench 1 (TR1); 13.50m by 0.45m with a maximum depth of 0.80m, located running east of the buildings, and the basement of 71 Newcomen St; comprising of a 5m x 2m trench (TR 2) with a maximum depth of 0.70m BGL which was excavated in slots thus recorded PIT 1/2/3/4.

### **6.4 TR1**

- 6.4.1 The trench was located in an area where no previous archaeological works have been undertaken. It was positioned to target the area of the proposed new service line (water).
- 6.4.2 A live gas pipe line was encountered c.0.30m BGL which considerably affected the pace of excavating the new service trench (TR1; Plate 1)
- 6.4.3 TR1 was excavated in 1m slots by hand; from the hand removal of the cobble yard surface stones to 0.80m BGL with the use of hand tools only, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was put into rubble sacks and stored in an allocated area, a safe distance from the edges of the excavated slots.
- 6.4.4 Following the excavation of the 1m slots –where possible- the sections were cleaned by hand tools, evaluated and recorded using plans (scale 1:20), sections (scale 1:10) and notes. TR1 plan was drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. All depths were calculated below ground level (BGL).
- 6.4.5 TR 1 measured 13.5m N-S, c.0.45m E-W and was stratigraphically excavated to a depth of 0.80m BGL from the surface level. The excavation of the northern end of the trench was limited due to concrete block.

## **6.5 TR2**

- 6.5.1 Located in the basement of 71 Newcomen St at the eastern end of the building, excavations began at 2.65m OD and varied in depth, in each area.
- 6.5.2 Unfortunately, much of the archaeological evidence was already removed prior to archaeological investigation due to underpinning works that had been carried out in the north-western and central part of the basement to a depth of c.0.70m BGL. However, it was still possible to excavate a 5.20m x 2m trench, in six stages: two test pits to the depth of 1.82m OD followed by four slots at 1.95m OD in the remaining south-eastern part of the basement (Figure 4).
- 6.5.3 The area was cleaned, evaluated and recorded using plans (scale 1:20), sections (scale 1:10) and notes. Digital photographic record was also maintained.
- 6.6 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited at LAARC with the Museum of London site code NCM17.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

7.1 Phases 1 and 2 were recognised only in TR2. Phases 3 and 4 were present in both trenches.

### **7.2 Phase 1: Medieval**

7.2.1 Nearly the entire excavation area of TR2 revealed a mid-greyish brown silty clay layer [2], [7], [15], [18]; running N-S 4.70m by E-W 2m at 2.45m OD to 1.95m OD and 1.82m OD. It contained flecks of charcoal and chalk, and fragments of CBM and oyster shells.

7.2.2 A wide selection of dating evidence was recovered dating the layer to the late medieval period (mid 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century). In addition, the finds also included residual Roman pottery found at the southern end of TR2 [15]. The Roman pottery types included greywares, oxidised wares, whitewares and amphora sherds. A notable find was a neck of a flagon made in a fine micaceous oxidised fabric which was the only non-residual roman sherd recovered (See Appendix 4).

7.2.3 Other finds produced in Group 4 were earlier medieval pottery types are recorded, although residual, were sherds of London-type ware, dated c.1080–1200 [13]. Late medieval Surrey whitewares, especially Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware, dated 1270–1500 [1], Cheam ware, dated 1350–1500 [19] and late medieval Hertfordshire glazed [4] (Appendix 1 and 4).

### **7.3 Phase 2: Early Post- Medieval, 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> Century**

7.3.1 A NE-SW wall [9] ran at the north-western edge of TR 2 LOE at 1.90m OD and was left in situ. The construction of dark red bricks was observed but a more detailed record could not be made due to the lack of safe access. The wall was capped by a dark brown silty clay layer [23] = [8] which produced mid-16<sup>th</sup> century finds.

7.3.2 A series of pits [4], [6], [14], [17], [20], [22] truncated dump layers [2]=[7]=[15]=[18]. At the northern end the layer was truncated by pit [4] from 2.55m OD to 2.20m OD and a pit [6] at 2.55m OD to 2.05m OD, with 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds (see Section 2, Plan 6 and Plate 6).

7.3.3 Fill [16], [21] of [17] and [19] of [20] are both linear features excavated in slot 3. They revealed late medieval to post-medieval finds from 2.45m OD to the 1.95m OD – NFE.

7.3.4 The most recent truncations of Phase 2 were the construction cut [12] of an E-W wall [11] and its subsequent backfill [10] at the southern end of the trench (Plate 4). The wall was left in situ as it was a part of the foundations to the existing building. It was recorded from 2.65m OD and 1.80m OD (Figure 4, Section 4). To note is the building material included large worked chalk blocks and red bricks; headers and stretchers. A similar structure, comprising chalk blocks and red bricks, was recorded in the adjacent structure at No. 153 Borough High Street in a contemporary archaeological investigation (Peter Moore pers. comm.).

#### **7.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval, 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century**

7.4.1 The earliest deposit observed in this phase was an in-situ wall [106] running E-W from c.4m north of the southern end of TR1, which was seen at 3.35m OD (see Plate 3). Three courses of unfrogged, red brick c.220mm x 110mm x 70mm weight: 2769gr, type 3032 (CBM fabric number) were noted to be from 1750-1850 with mortar dating 1750-1900. The in situ wall exposed stretcher's facing north and south (Plate 3) and extended beyond the maximum excavation to 3.14m OD and to the east LOE.

7.4.2 The wall [106] was sealed by a dark silty layer [102] at 3.17m OD and 3.22m OD which produced factory made/industrial finewares and creamware spot dated between 1793-1830, along with clay tobacco pipes produced in the date range of 1660 – 1680 and 1820-1860, and bases of two early cylindrical English wine bottles c.1735 – 1830. The thickness of the deposit is unknown due to the LOE however it was archaeologically rich in post-medieval ceramics and a copper pin (small find no. 3), suggesting a dump layer (see Figure 3: Section 11 & 12 and Appendix 3).

7.4.3 A 0.3m thick post-medieval demolition dump layer [107] in TR1 comprising a very compact deposit of various CBM fragments including peg tiles dating 1180-1800 (CBM type 2271), peg tiles dating 1480-1900 (CBM type 2276), sandy red brick fragments/whole bricks (paver) dating 1480-1900 (CBM type 3046) and Flemish floor tiles dating 1600-1900 (CBM type 2850) was recorded at 3.45m OD and it overlay [102] and wall [106]. It was truncated to the south by [101]. The deposit also contained occasional fragments of Reigate and worked Kentish Ragstone (See Section 11).

#### **7.5 Phase 4: Early Modern and Modern, Late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century**

7.5.1 At the southern end of TR1, the construction cut [101] of 19-20<sup>th</sup> century service pipe was revealed at 2.93m OD. The full extent of the cut was not investigated as it was outside the area of interest/ maximum depth had been reached. This construction cut [101] truncated [107] (Figure 3: Section 11).



- 7.5.2 Feature [101] revealed a wall to the north. The purpose-built wall [105] seen at 3.36m OD was associated with the clay water pipe found in [101]. Most likely to be a manhole or apart of the drainage system, the CBM used to construct this wall was from red brick dating 1666 – 1900, and its mortar suggested construction dates 1750-1900 (CBM type 3032). The wall was formed by stretchers and headers and revealed four courses. (Figure 2 and Plate 2).
- 7.5.3 A compact layer of slate [104] was present at the south end of TR1 (Figure 3: Plan 1 & Section 2) sloping west to east from 3.58m OD to 3.10m OD. This capped the service (water) pipe.
- 7.5.4 A layer of rubble [103] consisting of mid brown silt and very frequent CBM; both peg tiles and bricks, were in this deposit. It is highly likely to be the continuation of layer [107] which was truncated by [101] and its fill re-deposited to level the ground. (Figure 3: Section 11). The finds in this layer [103] included small finds dating 1740-1830 (button SF1 and comb SF2; Appendix 5).

## **7.6 Modern Deposits**

- 7.6.1 Within TR1 and from 4.03m OD the c.1980s live gas pipe construction cut is revealed to c.3.45m OD. This modern service cut, truncated [101]. The service line location was not known before excavation began, however the backfill revealed a Mars bar wrapper with the 'Best Before' date of 11<sup>th</sup> April 1986 which suggested the pipe to be installed c.1980s. (Figure 3: Section 11 & 12).
- 7.6.2 Throughout the site, modern deposits comprised silty sand/concrete bedding materials overlying post-medieval made ground/ demolition deposits [107] [103] and supporting a yard surface of tightly set cobbles. Towards the northern end of TR1, from 7.10m and 13.50m, some areas of the made ground material comprised concrete from 3.79m OD and 4.03m OD, with c.0.30m thickness. During the course of investigation, it became apparent it was a concrete footing/block which effectively stopped excavation of the trench after c.7.60m.
- 7.6.3 Within TR2 the investigated area was sealed by concrete from 2.65m OD to 2.45m OD. With the concrete thickness varying between 0.10m and 0.20m. All archaeology prior to this basement area had been lost from construction works carried out before archaeological observation.

## PLATES



*Plate 1: TR 1. View from 0m – 7.10m.  
Looking north, at southern end. Live gas  
pipe [+], [105], [106], [104] and [102] can be seen.*



*Plate 2: TR 1. View at south end showing wall  
[105] and slate [104] at north-east corner  
of photograph.*



*Plate 3: TR 1. South facing view of wall [105]*



*Plate 4: TR 2. South facing view of wall [11]*



*Plate 5: TR 2. West facing section of underpinning area.*



*Plate 6: TR 2. South facing view of Section 2.*

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1**

8.1.1 The layers in Group 4 (TR2) contexts produced, aside of medieval materials, Roman [15] and early medieval pottery sherds, which were residual. The main deposit of Phase 1 was [2], [7], [15], [18] in TR2.

### **8.2 Phase 2**

8.2.1 The earliest feature of this phase seen during the investigation was the N-S wall [9] in TR2, the structure possibly of early post-medieval origin. Its association with other structures remains unknown.

8.2.2 Several pits (group 3) with finds ranging from early medieval to post-medieval dates, predominately mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, were recorded. Wall [11] appeared to have been incorporated into foundations of the existing building although it may have been a part of an earlier structure of unrecognized layout.

### **8.3 Phase 3**

8.3.1 The E-W wall [106] in TR1 was a 17<sup>th</sup> century wall, perhaps garden or boundary, which continues to the east. No relationship between [106] and [11] was determined during the excavations.

8.3.2 The post-medieval dump layer [107] in TR1 comprised of a compact demolition deposit most likely laid to even the ground level for the new surface walk area. The building material in this deposit has occasional fragments of Reigate in the central area of the fill, which suggests the area had disturbed an earlier structure. During underpinning works a similar deposit was noted in the photographic record (Plate 5) which shows the continuation of the rubble to the north, before later truncations by modern activity.

8.3.3 It is most likely layer [103] is a re-deposited demolition layer, backfilled into the construction cut [101] of the service pipe seen at 2.93m OD.

8.3.4 Finds recovered suggest activity from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The earliest of these probably represented make-up or levelling deposits laid to prepare the ground for the surface yard. In TR1 this was represented by layer [107].

### **8.4 Phase 4**

8.4.1 This phase was represented by layers and construction cuts which amongst recovered finds contained fair amounts of residual finds of earlier origins. This presents some indication to understanding the level of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century truncation on the site.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 Although the investigation covered two relatively small areas its results have provided a data to further understanding of archaeological horizons on the site in a local context.
- 9.2 The evidence of Roman and medieval activity, although in the form of residual finds, is important and indicates the contemporary activity in those periods; this comes as no surprise as the broad archaeological evidence of Roman and later activity is known in surrounding area.
- 9.3 The revealed masonry remains of possibly early post-medieval origin, in particular wall [11], cannot be directly linked to properties along Borough High Street or the Marshalsea Prison. This is mainly due to limited scope of investigation.
- 9.4 Analysis of assembled finds, in particular post-medieval pottery from the investigated areas does not suggest their specific use.
- 9.5 Phases 3 and 4 were mainly represented in a heavily truncated area used for service lines to the buildings overlooking Axe and Bottle Courtyard.
- 9.6 Overall modern activity on the site had truncated the archaeology but much still remains.

## 10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

### Paper Archive

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Context Sheets | 36 Sheets |
| Plans          | 2 Sheets  |
| Sections       | 2 Sheets  |

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| Finds | 1 Box |
|-------|-------|

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| Pottery     | 121 fragm. |
| CBM         | 169 fragm. |
| Bone        | 97 fragm.  |
| Glass       | 6 fragm.   |
| CTP         | 93 fragm.  |
| Small finds | 7          |

### Photographic archive

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Digital shots | 36 |
|---------------|----|

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Archaeology Collective for commissioning the archaeological work and Gillian King, Southwark's Senior Planner Archaeology, for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Tali Talad and the team from 70-71 Newcomen Street for their assistance on site.
- 11.3 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Peter Moore for project managing and editing this report; Tanya Jones for undertaking the first phase of fieldwork; Zbigniew Pozorski for additional editing, Charlotte Faires for the illustrations; Chris Jarrett for the glass and clay tobacco pipe assessments, Amparo Valcarcel for the CBM analysis, Karen Deighton for the animal bone assessment and Marit Gaimster for her assessment of the metal and small finds.



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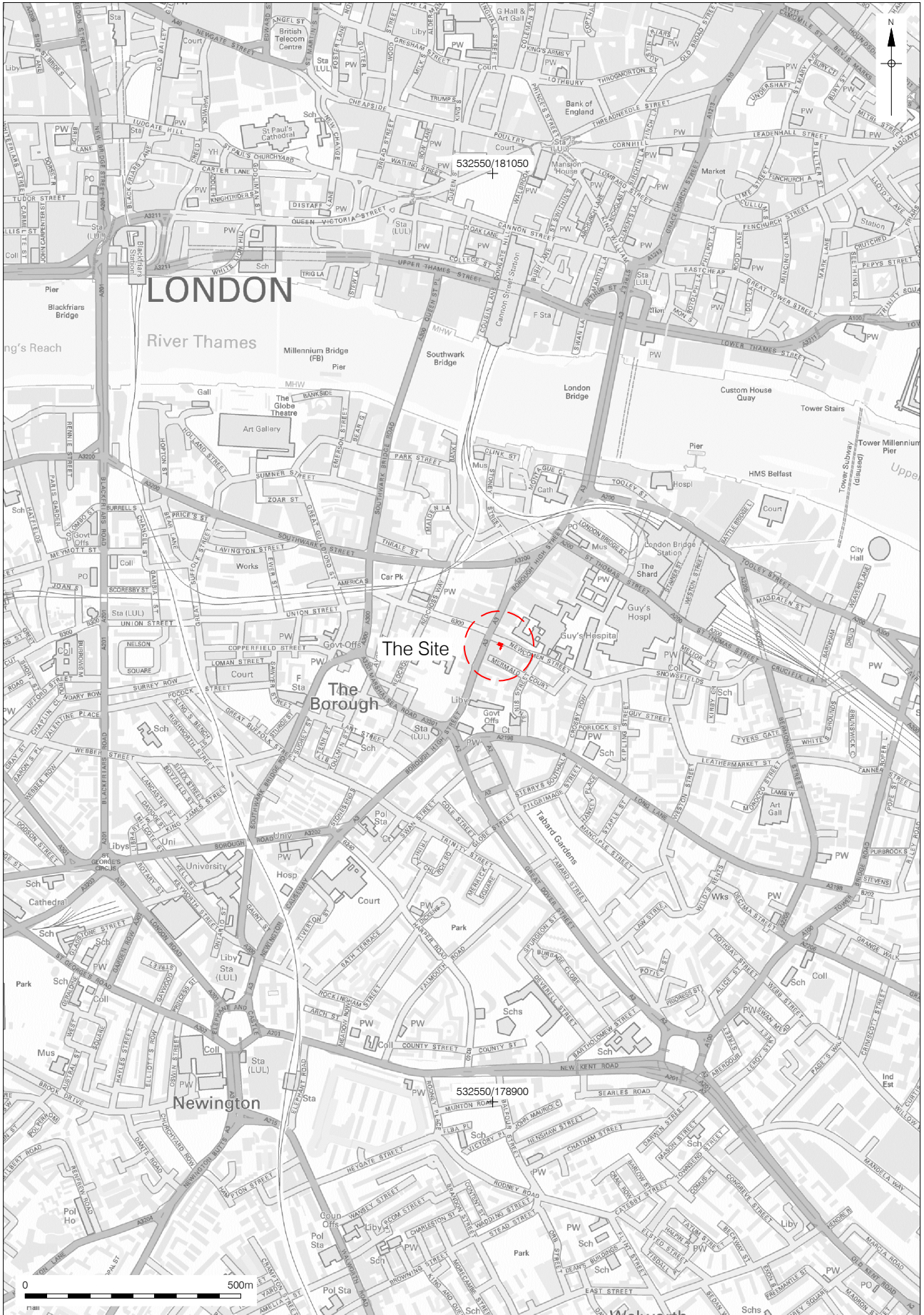
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 25/05/17 CF

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4

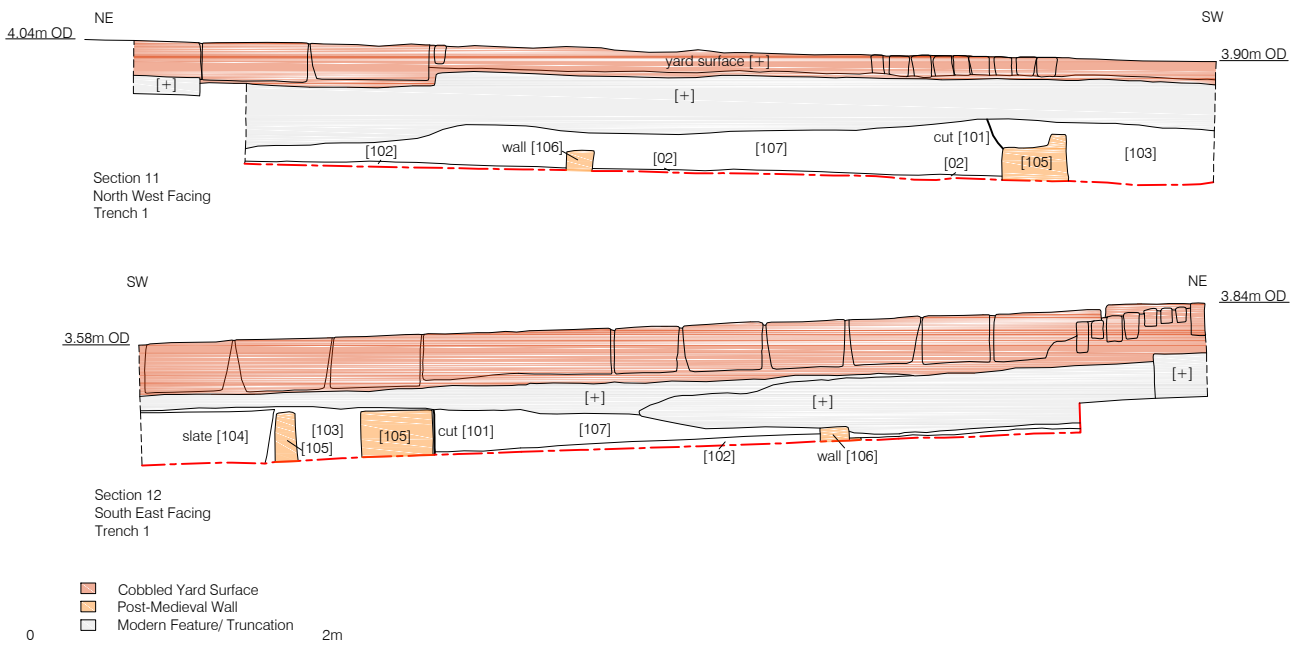
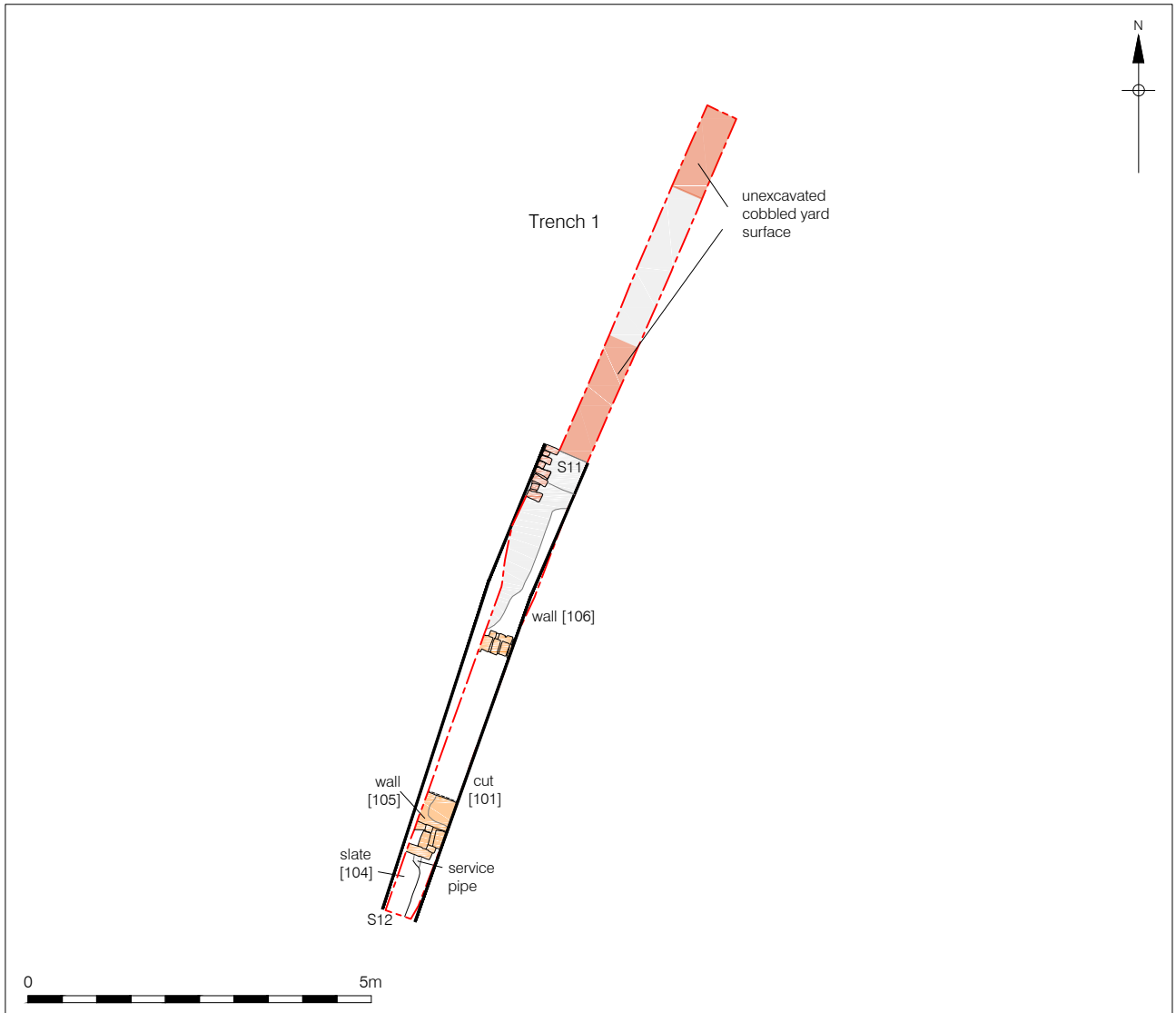
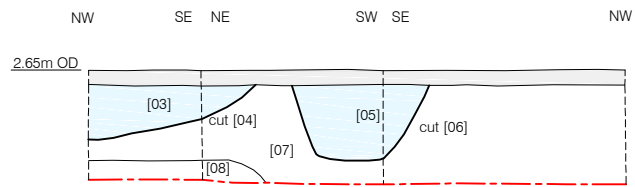
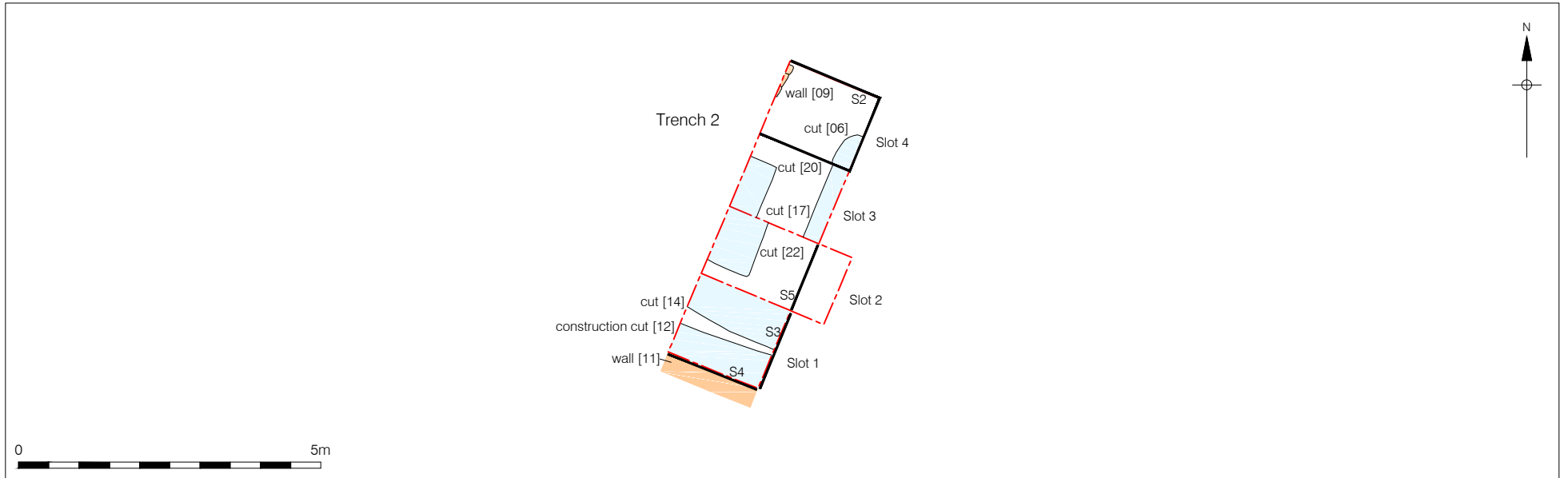
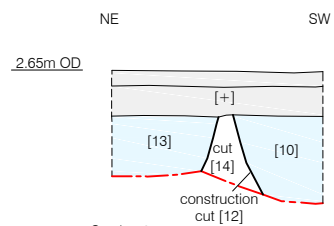


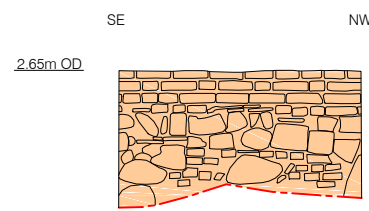
Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1 and Sections  
1:100 and 1:50 at A4



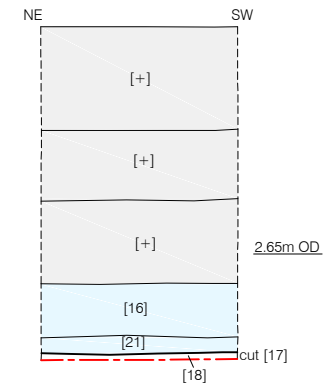
Section 2  
South West, North West and North East Facing  
Trench 2



Section 3  
North West Facing  
Trench 2



Section 4  
North East Facing  
Elevation  
Trench 2



Section 5  
North West Facing  
Trench 2

- Post-Medieval Feature
- Post-Medieval Wall
- Modern Feature/ Truncation



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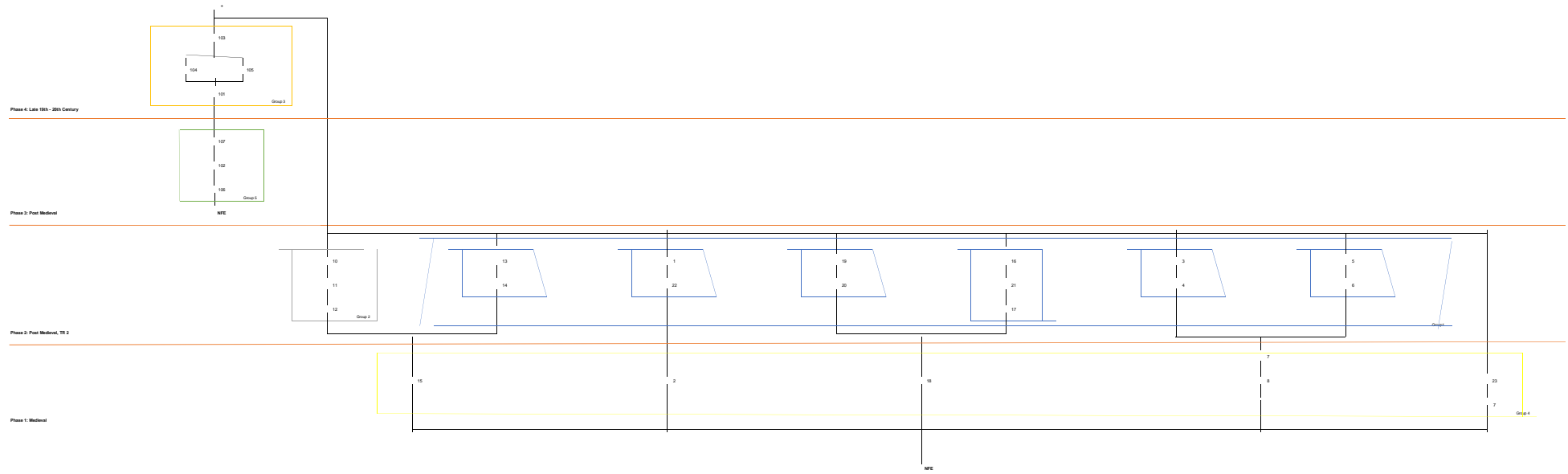
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Figure 4  
Plan of Trench 2 and Sections  
1:100 and 1:50 at A4

## APPENDIX 1: Context index

| CTX Report |         |        |            |         |          |                 |                |       |
|------------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| Site_Code  | Context | Trench | Section_no | Plan_no | CTX_Type | CTX_Levels_high | CTX_Levels_low | Phase |
| NCM 17     | 2       | 2      | 1          | 2       | Layer    | 2.45            |                | 1     |
| NCM 17     | 3       | 2      | 2          |         | Fill     | 2.55            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 1       | 2      | 1          | 2       | Fill     | 2.45            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 4       | 2      | 2          | 4       | Cut      | 2.55            | 2.19           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 5       | 2      | 2          |         | Fill     | 2.55            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 6       | 2      |            | 6       | Cut      | 2.55            | 2.05           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 7       | 2      | 2          | 7       | Layer    | 2.55            |                | 1     |
| NCM17      | 8       | 2      | 2          | 8       | Layer    | 2.05            |                | 1     |
| NCM17      | 9       | 2      |            | 9       | Masonry  | 2.05            |                | 1     |
| NCM17      | 10      | 2      |            |         | Fill     | 2.35            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 11      | 2      | 4          |         | Masonry  | 2.65            | 1.75           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 12      | 2      | 3          | 12      | Cut      | 2.35            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 13      | 2      | 3          |         | Fill     | 2.35            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 14      |        | 3          | 14      | Cut      | 2.35            | 1.95           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 15      | 2      | 3          | 15      | Layer    | 2.35            |                | 1     |
| NCM17      | 16      | 2      | 5          |         | Fill     | 2.45            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 17      | 2      | 5          | 17      | Cut      | 2.45            | 1.95           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 18      | 2      | 5          | 18      | Layer    | 2.45            | 1.95           | 1     |
| NCM17      | 19      | 2      |            |         | Fill     | 2.45            |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 20      | 2      |            | 20      | Cut      | 2.45            | 1.95           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 21      | 2      | 5          |         | Cut      | 2.1             |                | 2     |
| NCM17      | 22      | 2      | 1          | 22      | Cut      | 2.45            | 1.82           | 2     |
| NCM17      | 23      | 2      |            | 23      | Layer    | 1.9             |                | 1     |
| NCM17      | 101     | 1      | 11, 12     |         | Cut      | 3.49            | 2.9            | 4     |
| NCM17      | 102     | 1      | 11         | TR1     | Layer    | 3.22            | 3.17           | 3     |
| NCM17      | 103     | 1      | 11, 12     | TR1     | Fill     | 3.49            |                | 4     |
| NCM17      | 104     | 1      | 12         | TR1     | Fill     | 3.58            | 3.1            | 4     |
| NCM17      | 105     | 1      | 11, 12     | TR1     | Masonry  | 3.36            | 3.1            | 4     |
| NCM17      | 106     | 1      | 11, 12     | TR1     | Masonry  | 3.35            |                | 3     |
| NCM17      | 107     | 1      | 11, 12     | TR1     | Layer    | 3.54            | 3.35           | 3     |

# APPENDIX 2: Matrix



## **APPENDIX 3: Clay tobacco pipe assessment**

Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage. Only two bowls are noticeably residual. Clay tobacco pipes occur in four contexts as three small (under 30 fragments) and one medium (30–100 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (92 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO); 18th-century examples are according to Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution. Additionally, there is a small fragment of pipe clay kiln furniture associated with clay tobacco pipe production.

### **The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of seventeen bowls, three mouth parts (nibs) and 72 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types range in date between c.1640 and 1860. All the bowls show evidence for being smoked. The range of bowl types and the makers' marks (if present) are shown in Table 1.



| <b>Bowl type</b>                | <b>Date range</b> | <b>SF No.</b> | <b>First initial</b> | <b>Second initial</b> | <b>Context</b> | <b>No. of bowls</b> | <b>Comments</b>  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| AO10                            | 1640–1660         | 7             | P                    | C                     | 10             | 1                   | Full milling. Good finish, bottered rim, underside of the heel has a circular stamp in relief with P C and V-shaped leaves above and below the initials                                |
| AO9                             | 1640–1660         |               |                      |                       | 10             | 1                   | Damaged rim, bottered, no milling, average finish  |
| AO15                            | 1660–1680         |               |                      |                       | 102            | 1                   | Half milling of the rim and a poor finish  |
| OS10                            | 1700–1740         | 9             |                      | .                     | 102            | 1                   | A dot on the right side of the heel  |
| OS12                            | 1730–1780         | 16            | W                    | G                     | 103            | 1                   | The back of the bowl is missing  |
| OS12                            | 1730–1780         | 13            | W                    | R                     | 102            | 1                   | Deep cylindrical heel, bowl is missing   |
| <i>Sub-total of OS12 bowls</i>  |                   |               |                      |                       |                | 2                   |  |
| AO27T                           | 1760–1830         | 8             |                      | S                     | 102            | 1                   | Heel missing, circular stamp on the back of the bowl with 'SMITH' across the centre and at least two small circles on the edges of each of the 'semi-circles' above and below the name |
| AO27T                           | 1760–1830         | 11            | I                    | S                     | 102            | 1                   | Damaged rim  |
| AO27T                           | 1760–1830         | 10            | I                    | Y?                    | 102            | 1                   | The family name initial is damaged with a finger nail impression   |
| <i>Sub-total of AO27T bowls</i> |                   |               |                      |                       |                | 3                   |  |
| AO27                            | 1770–1845         | 14            | R                    | C                     | 102            | 1                   | Mostly heel or stem  |
| AO27                            | 1770–1845         | 12            | I                    | I                     | 102            | 1                   | Damaged rim  |
| <i>Sub-total of AO27 bowls</i>  |                   |               |                      |                       |                | 2                   |  |
| AO28                            | 1820–1860         | 17            | C                    | S                     | 103            | 1                   | Mostly spur and stem   |
| AO28                            | 1820–1860         | 15            | I                    | S                     | 102            | 1                   | Mostly spur. Evidence for decoration on the bowl for fluting of different sizes  |
| <i>Sub-total of AO28 bowls</i>  |                   |               |                      |                       |                | 2                   |  |

Table 1. NCM17: the range of clay tobacco pipes and maker marks quantified by the number of bowls

Additionally there are fragments of three poorly dated bowls and these were singularly found in contexts [102], [103] and [107].

### The kiln furniture

The single fragment of kiln furniture (SF <18>) was found in context [107]. The item consists of a curving roll type (type RL2: Peacey 1996, 64) with finger tip impressions at each end of the surviving fragment, which measures 30mm + in length and 7mm in diameter. The surface of the item has mostly fired to a red colour, including one broken end.

## Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1, which shows the number of fragments, assemblage size, date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and context LD), the range of bowl types and the makers' marks and a considered deposition date for each context the material occurred in.

|     | No. of Context frags. | Assemblage size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl type (maker: small find no./part)   | Spot date           |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--|---------------------|
| 10  | 6                     | S               | 1640       | 1660       | X1 AO9, x1 AO10 (P C: SF<7>), x4 stems   | 1640–<br>1660       |
| 102 | 55                    | M               |            |            | X1 AO15, x1 OS10, x1 OS10 (W R: SF<13>)x3 AO27T (x 1 'SMITH': SF<8>, x1 I S: SF<11>, x1 I ?Y: SF<10>), x2 AO28 (x1 I S: SF<15>), X2 AO27 (x1 R C: SF<14>, x1 I I: SF<12>, x42 stems, x2 mouthparts | C.<br>1800–<br>1830 |
| 103 | 23                    | S               |            |            | X1 bowl (unidentified), x1 OS12 (W G: SF<16>), x1 AO28 (C S: SF<17>), X19 stems, x1 mouthpart  | 1820–<br>1860       |
| 107 | 9                     | S               |            |            | X1 bowl (unidentified), X7 stems, x1 kiln furniture (SF<18>)   | C.<br>1730–<br>1910 |

Table 2. NCM17: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing for each context clay tobacco pipes occurred in, the number of fragments, size of the assemblage, the date range of the latest bowl type or part (Context ED and Context LD) and a spot date (context considered date).

## Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The material has some significance at a local level as the area the clay tobacco pipes were recovered from was probably the location of a post-medieval inn. Clay tobacco pipes can be found in large numbers on such establishments and are therefore an important part of the material culture of inns, public houses, taverns and ale houses (Pearce 2000). Although a fragment of kiln furniture is present in the assemblage, there is no other evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site and therefore the item must be an anomaly derived from a nearby pipe maker's workshop. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the context in which they were recovered and inform upon site activities. At this stage there are no recommendations for further work on the material, although should further archaeological work be undertaken on the site and new material is excavated, then the importance of these pipes should be reviewed.

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## **APPENDIX 4: Pottery**

Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (two boxes). The pottery dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery is largely fragmentary, particularly the Roman and medieval material and only three post-medieval vessels have a complete profile, although large fragments of vessels occurred and the vessel shapes could on the whole be identified. None of the pottery is abraded and only nine sherds are residual, indicating that the pottery was disposed of soon after breakage and was subject to mostly secondary deposition processes. Pottery was found in thirteen contexts, which all consisted of small groups of pottery (fewer than 30 sherds).

All the pottery (121 sherds, representing some 90 vessels and weighting 5.277kg, of which 16 sherds, 13 vessels and 410g is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20) and entered into a database format, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weights. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2014) typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

### **Pottery types and distribution**

The pottery can be quantified for the following periods:

Roman: 11 sherds, 11 ENV, 186g

Medieval: 17 sherds, 13 ENV, 186g

Post-medieval: 55 sherds, 34 ENV, 4.877kg

### **Roman**

The Roman pottery consists of mostly greywares, oxidised wares, a small number of whitewares and amphora sherds. All of the Roman pottery was residual except for the neck of a flagon made in a fine micaceous oxidised fabric found in context [15].

## Medieval

The quantification of the different medieval pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

The medieval component part of the assemblage is largely dominated by late medieval Surrey whitewares, particularly that of Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware, dated 1270–1500, present mainly as glazed jug sherds, although the continuously thumbled base of a large rounded jug, dated 1340–1500, was noted in deposit [1]. Cheam ware, dated 1350–1500, was noted as an unstratified cooking pot rim and a sherd from a probable conical jug (context [19]). A sherd of a late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware jug was found in context [4].

Earlier medieval pottery types are recorded, although these tended to be residual, such as a sherd from a cooking pot made in coarse London-type ware with gritty inclusions, dated c.1080–1200 (context [13]). Also residual was the Kingston-type ware (an earlier Surrey whiteware) and found as jug sherds dated c.1240–1400 (unstratified), while one sherd is in the highly decorated style and has applied vertical strips with rouletted decoration, dated c.1240–1300 (context [18]).

## Post-medieval

The quantification of the different post-medieval pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

| Pottery type   | Code       | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) Forms                      |
|--|------------|------------|----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Medieval</b>  |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| Local wheel-thrown (glazed) ware (Pearce 2010)             |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| Coarse London-type ware with gritty inclusions             | LCOAR GRIT | 1080–1200  | 1  | 1   | 28 Rounded jar                    |
| Non-local glazed ware (Jenner and Vince 1983)              |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware                    | LMHG       | 1340–1450  | 1  | 1   | 3 Jug                             |
| Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988)                  |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware                        | CBW        | 1270–1500  | 5  | 4   | 58 Jug, rounded jar, unidentified |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug      | CBW LGR    | 1340–1500  | 4  | 1   | 104                               |
| Cheam whiteware  | CHEA       | 1350–1500  | 2  | 2   | 77 Rounded jar, conical jug       |
| Kingston-type ware   | KING       | 1240–1400  | 1  | 1   | 3 Jug                             |
| Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style           | KING HD    | 1240–1300  | 1  | 1   | 15 Jug                            |
| Miscellaneous  |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery     | MISC       | 900-1500   | 1  | 1   | 8 Jar                             |
| <b>Post-mediaeval</b>                                      |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| London area coarse red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) |            |            |    |     |                                   |
| London-area post-medieval redware                          | PMR        | 1580–1900  | 4  | 4   | 290 Medium rounded bowl, flower   |

| Pottery type  | Code      | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Forms  |
|---|-----------|------------|----|-----|--------|--|
| pot   |           |            |    |     |        |  |
| London-area early post-medieval redware   | PMRE      | 1480–1600  | 15 | 10  | 688    | Cauldron, unidentified   |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware   | PMSR      | 1480–1650  | 2  | 2   | 71     | Cauldron, unidentified   |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze                              | PMSRG     | 1480–1650  | 1  | 1   | 17     | Chafing dish   |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze                     | PMSRY     | 1480–1650  | 9  | 6   | 1664   | Rounded bowl, cauldron, two-handled carinated bowl, type 1, unidentified |
| Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992; 1999)                                       |           |            |    |     |        |  |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze                                      | BORDG     | 1550–1700  | 1  | 1   | 6      | Unidentified   |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze                                      | BORDO     | 1550–1700  | 7  | 1   | 241    | Chamber pot, type 1, everted rim   |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze                             | BORDY     | 1550–1700  | 2  | 2   | 41     | Bowl or dish   |
| Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware   | EBORD     | 1480–1550  | 6  | 1   | 83     | Rounded jug  |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware   | RBOR      | 1550–1900  | 3  | 3   | 116    | Flared dish, small rounded jar   |
| Industrial finewares Hildyard 2005)   |           |            |    |     |        |  |
| Creamware   | CREA      | 1740–1830  | 4  | 4   | 41     | Medium rounded bowl, dish, lid, plate                                    |
| Creamware with banded slip decoration   | CREA BAND | 1797–1830  | 1  | 1   | 10     | Slop bowl, fluted  |
| Pearlware   | PEAR      | 1770–1840  | 1  | 1   | 7      | Plate  |
| Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration  | PEAR TR   | 1770–1840  | 4  | 4   | 20     | Medium rounded bowl, saucer  |
| Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration | PEAR TR1  | 1770–1840  | 13 | 6   | 307    | Small and medium rounded bowls, jug, dinner plate, saucer                |
| Stonewares (Hildyard 2005)  |           |            |    |     |        |  |
| Black basalt ware   | BBAS      | 1770–1900  | 1  | 1   | 3      | Teapot   |
| English brown salt-glazed stoneware   | ENGS      | 1700–1900  | 3  | 3   | 200    | Black-leading bottle, cylindrical bottle, water closet                   |
| London stoneware  | LONS      | 1670–1926  | 3  | 3   | 367    | Bottle, shouldered, rounded jug  |
| Imports (Hurst et al 1985)  |           |            |    |     |        |  |
| Chinese blue and white porcelain  | CHPO BW   | 1590–1900  | 1  | 1   | 4      | Bowl   |
| Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration  | CHPO ROSE | 1720–1800  | 1  | 1   | 16     | Tea bowl   |
| Dutch red earthenware   | DUTR      | 1300–1650  | 2  | 1   | 37     | Rounded jar  |
| Frechen stoneware   | FREC      | 1550–1700  | 1  | 1   | 44     | Jug  |
| Raeren stoneware  | RAER      | 1480–1610  | 3  | 3   | 410    | Rounded drinking jug   |
| Miscellaneous   |           |            |    |     |        |  |
| Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery                                  | MISC      | 900–1500   | 3  | 3   | 53     | Unidentified, albarello  |
| Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware  | MISC SLIP | 1480–1900  | 1  | 1   | 39     | Lid  |

**Table 1.** *NCM17: medieval and post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count, ENV, weight and EVEs and the forms that occur in the wares.*

The post-medieval pottery portion of the assemblage is dominated by local coarse red earthenwares and particularly as those types dated c. 1480–1600. Cauldrons made in London-area early post-medieval redware are particularly frequent and found as at least four examples (contexts [4], [7] and [13]) while two other vessels occur in the slipware (PMSR: context [21] and PMSRY: context [5]). Two slipware (PMSRY) carinated dishes occurred in context [13] and both had pulled and pinched feet, a characteristic of the mid 16th century. The later redware, PMR, dated from c. 1580, was noted as a deep flared bowl with an external lid-seated rim (context [102]) and a medium rounded bowl (context [103]), besides the base of a flower pot (context [102]).

Pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire border also makes up a small, but notable quantity of the assemblage. An early border ware jug, dated c. 1480–1550 occurs as a rounded jug (context [17]) and larger sized vessels, such as this, are rare finds in London. The later whitewares include sherds from the same late 16th-century olive-glazed (BORDO) chamber pot found in contexts [5] and [7], while a yellow-glazed bowl or dish rim was found in deposit [7] and a small rounded BORDY jar was noted in context [102]. The red Surrey-Hampshire border (RBOR) occurred as a flared dish and a small rounded jar and both vessels were noted in context [102].

The imported pottery is notable for three drinking jugs made in Raeren stoneware and these are a type fossil for the period c. 1480–1550 and two examples were noted in context [18], while the most complete example was found in context [13]. A Dutch red ware rounded jar used for cooking was noted in deposit [18]. The later imported pottery was restricted only to late 18th-early 19th-century Chinese porcelain, found only in context [102] and noted as a bowl sherd in the blue and white ware (CHPO BW) and a tea bowl decorate in the *famille rose* palette (CHOP ROSE).

Amongst the miscellaneous wares of note there is a red slipware lid fragment, decorated with a white slip circle and a geometrical shape and probably from a Low Countries or German source and a red earthenware albarello-type vessel with a degraded internal clear glaze. The latter may be a Mediterranean lead-glazed ware, although it was not made in the North Italian/Pisa type fabric that is usually found in London. Both the albarello and the lid were found in context [4]. A sherd of a marbled fabric, dated by association with other pottery types to the 16th-century, was noted in context [13].

The later ceramics were only recovered from contexts [102], [103] and [107] and these mostly consisted of factory made/industrial finewares. Creamwares (CREA) were noted in the form of a large lid (context [102]), a medium rounded bowl (context [103]) and fragments of a dish and lid (context [107]). Of note was a slop bowl with a moulded fluted exterior and decorated with a dark brown slip band and line (CREA BAND: context [102]). The pearl wares were mostly transfer-printed (PEAR TR) and these mainly consisted of early examples with Chinese-style line-engraved decoration (PEAR TR1) and occurred in the form of rounded bowls, a jug, a saucer and large fragments from a plate decorated with a geometrical border incorporating butterflies and a central design similar to that of the Willow pattern: all of these items were found in context [102].

### 12.1.1 Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is displayed in Table 2 and shows the contexts containing pottery, the size of the group, number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group, besides the pottery types and the forms.

| Context | Size | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Context ED | Context LD | Spot date        | Fabrics (forms)   |
|---------|------|----|-----|--------|------------|------------|------------------|---|
| 1       | S    | 2  | 2   | 59     | 1340       | 1340       | 1340–1500        | CBW LGR (large rounded jug), RPOT(amphora)  |
| 4       | S    | 10 | 7   | 381    | 1480       | 1600       | Mid 16th century | LMHG (jug), MISC SLIP (lid), PMRE (cauldron), PMSR (unidentified), RPOT (jar)   |
| 5       | S    | 9  | 4   | 567    | 1550       | 1700       | 1550–1600        | BORDO (chamber pot, type 1, everted rim), MISC (jar), PMSRY (cauldron)  |
| 7       | S    | 17 | 8   | 389    | 1550       | 1700       | 1550–1600        | BORDO (chamber pot, type 1, everted rim), BORDY (bowl or dish), EBORD (rounded jug), MISC (unidentified), PMRE (cauldron), PMSRG (chafing dish), PMSRY (unidentified)   |
| 8       | S    | 2  | 1   | 475    | 1480       | 1650       | Mid 16th century | PMSRY (rounded bowl)  |
| 13      | S    | 10 | 9   | 1307   | 1480       | 1600       | Mid 16th century | CBW (jug), LCOAR GRIT (rounded jar), MISC (unidentified), PMRE (cauldron), PMSRY (two-handled carinated bowl, type 1, wall-sided rim), RAER (rounded drinking jug)  |
| 15      | S    | 1  | 1   | 35     | 50         | 400        | 50–400           | RPOT (flagon)   |
| 18      | S    | 9  | 7   | 253    | 1480       | 1610       | 1480–1550        | CBW (jug), DUTR (rounded jar), KING HD (jug), RAER (rounded drinking jug), RPOT (rounded jar)   |
| 19      | S    | 1  | 1   | 47     | 1350       | 1500       | 1350–1500        | CHEA (conical jug)  |
| 21      | S    | 2  | 2   | 54     | 1480       | 1610       | 1480–1550        | PMSR (cauldron), PMSRY (unidentified)   |
| 102     | S    | 28 | 21  | 1155   | 1797       | 1830       | 1797–1830        | BBAS (teapot), BORDY (squat rounded jar), CHPO BW (bowl), CHPO ROSE (tea bowl), CREA (lid), CREA BAND (slop bowl), ENGS (cylindrical and shouldered bottles), LONS (unidentified), PEAR TR (medium rounded bowl), PEAR TR1 (deep rounded bowl, shallow rounded bowl, jug, dinner plate, saucer), PMR (flower pot, |



| Context | Size | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Context ED | Context LD | Spot date | Fabrics (forms)   |
|---------|------|----|-----|--------|------------|------------|-----------|---|
|         |      |    |     |        |            |            |           | unidentified), RBOR (flared dish, squat rounded jar)                        |
| 103     | S    | 4  | 4   | 55     | 1740       | 1830       | 1740–1830 | BORDG (unidentified), CREA (medium rounded bowl), PMR (medium rounded bowl) |
| 107     | S    | 7  | 7   | 58     | 1770       | 1840       | 1770–1840 | CREA (dish, plate), LONS (rounded jug), PEAR (plate), PEAR TR (saucer)      |

**Table 7.** *NCM17: Distribution of the pottery.*

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has significance at a local level. The Roman pottery is derived from the Southwark settlement present on the study area. The post-Roman pottery is most likely to have been derived from an inn fronting Borough High Street. A group of pottery dating to the early 16th century and comparable to that of the contemporaneous pottery from NCM17 was recovered from an excavation at the Wolfson Wing (site code BHB00). That location was associated with one of three inns. This pottery group was notable for containing six Raeren drinking jugs, besides six cups in Cistercian ware and also associated with a drinking function, while the local coarse red earthenwares included four deep bowls and two cauldrons, which were assigned to kitchen functions (Jarrett 2002). Both assemblages are therefore useful for demonstrating how pottery was employed in different activities on the sites of early post-medieval inns, which are very poorly understood. The good quality industrial or factory made finewares may very well represent later activity associated with an inn.

The pottery has the potential to date the deposits it was recovered from. Several items require illustrating or photographing. The assemblage also has the potential to demonstrate activities on or close to the site and particularly that concerning inns and other drinking establishments.

There are no recommendations for further work at the present time, although if further archaeological work is likely to occur on the study area and new pottery finds are recovered, then the importance of the pottery from this phase of work should be reviewed.

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## **APPENDIX 5: The metal and small finds**

Mårit Gaimster

Seven metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations. They are listed in the table below. Most likely, the earliest finds came from context [102], where they were associated with pottery dating from 1797–1830 (see Jarrett in this report). They include a fine copper-alloy pin with a head formed by wound wire cramped into a globular shape (SF 3) and a small blazer or livery button of copper alloy (SF 4). Of particular interest is a small ceramic lid of black basalt ware, moulded in the shape of a scallop shell (SF 19). The base of the shell shape is broken. Which might suggest a small hinge was situated here. Basalt ware is usually associated with tea wares, which makes this object unusual. It is probably the lid from a small trinket box. In addition is a fragment of lava quernstone (SF 5). While frequently associated with Roman and Anglo-Saxon contexts this material continued to be imported from the Rhineland into the post-medieval period. The millstones may have been used for household foodstuffs or grinding malt for brewing (cf. Margeson 1993, 202). Context [103] produced two objects, both of plastic, in the form of an incomplete single-sided comb (SF 2) and a domed button with a moulded basketwork design and traces of red colouring (SF 1). These objects are likely to be more modern in date, although the first synthetic materials, in the form of celluloid, appear in the late 19th century (cf. Peacock 1978, 67–68). From context [107] came a thin iron disc with tinned surfaces (SF 6) and an incomplete iron nail. These finds were associated with pottery dating from 1770–1840.

### **Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work**

The small group of metal and small finds from Newcomen Street reflects occupation on or near the site in the late post-medieval to modern periods. Objects include dress accessories and household furnishings in the form of the lid of a ceramic trinket box and the fragment of a lava quern. No further work is recommended for this group of finds; with the exception of the iron nail, they should be retained in the site archive.

### **References**

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| <b>context</b> | <b>SF</b> | <b>description</b>  | <b>pot date</b>                | <b>recommendations</b> |
|----------------|-----------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 102            | 3         | Copper-alloy pin; incomplete Caple Type C; gauge 1.25mm; L 25mm+  | 1797-1830                      | x-ray                  |
|                | 4         | Copper-alloy blazer/livery button; complete but heavily corroded around fastening loop; diam. 15mm  | 1797-1830                      | x-ray                  |
|                | 5         | Lava quernstone; fragment only with grinding surface present; W 30mm; L 75mm  | 1797-1830                      |                        |
|                | 19        | Ceramic lid of black basalt ware (BBAS) moulded in the shape of a scallop shell; base broken, suggesting original presence here of ?hinge; diam. 35mm | 1797-1830                      |                        |
| 103            | 1         | Plastic button; complete domed with moulded basketwork design and integral lug for fastening; traces of red colour; diam. 15mm                        | 1740-1830<br>(likely residual) |                        |
|                | 2         | Plastic comb; incomplete single-sided black with evenly placed teeth throughout; W 21mm; L 80mm+  | 1740-1830<br>(likely residual) |                        |
| 107            | 6         | Disc of thin iron sheet; tinned but apparently plain; diam. 21mm  | 1770-1840                      | x-ray                  |
|                |           | Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded  | 1770-1840                      | discard                |

## **APPENDIX 6: Glass assessment**

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

Six fragments (532g) of glass, representing five vessels were found in three contexts. The material is in a fragmentary state although some items could be assigned to a shape. The assemblage was recorded in a spread sheet by glass type and colour and was quantified by fragment count, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight.

### The Glass

Context [7] produced two flat clear natural glass fragments, probably derived from a window pane and the heavily weathered nature of the material would indicate a medieval or early post-medieval dated item.

Deposit [102] contained a total of three fragments of glass from different vessels and weighs 513g. Recorded are the bases of two early cylindrical English wine bottles, made in dark olive green, high-lime low-alkali glass and the form is dated c. 1735–1830. There is also the basal fragment of a decorative item made in clear soda glass and the item was optically-blown and has an external oval lattice pattern in relief. The item is broadly dated to the late 18th-early 19th century.

Context [103] contained a single fragment (18g) of a moulded pale blue soda glass rectangular section bottle. That item is most likely to be dated c. 1810–1900.

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance at a local level. However, the occurrence of a probable window pane with 16th-century pottery (context [7]), indicates that for the time, the item was derived from an affluent socio-economic building, while the later glassware from contexts [102] and [103] were possibly derived from an inn. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, although the importance of the assemblage should be reviewed if more glass is recovered from later archaeological work on the study area.

## **APPENDIX 7: Animal Bone**

Karen Deighton

### **Introduction**

A small quantity of animal bone was collected by hand from a range of context during the course of evaluation and a watching brief.

### **Method**

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972) for large mammals, Serjeantson and Cohen (1996) for birds and Lawrence and Brown (1973) for small mammals.

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch. The material was recorded onto an access database.

### **The assemblage**

### **Preservation**

Fragmentation was heavy apparently partly due to heavy handed butchery techniques as 25% of the bones have evidence of chopping. Saw marks were noted on eleven cattle metapodia and a horse radius from both Roman and Medieval contexts, during these periods sawing is usually indicative of bone working as opposed to butchery practices.

Table: taxa by context

| Context      | 1             | 7             | 10          | 13           | 15    | 16            | 18            | 19            | 21            | 102           | 103           | 107           |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cut          |               |               | 11          | 14           |       | 17            |               |               | 17            |               |               |               |
| Feature      |               |               |             |              | Layer |               |               |               | Wall          |               | layer         | layer         |
| Trench/slot  | TR1           |               | S1          | S1           | S1    | S3            |               |               | S3            | TR1           | TR1           | TR1           |
| Date         | 1340-<br>1500 | 1550-<br>1600 | 1640-<br>60 | Mid<br>C16th | roman | 1480-<br>1900 | 1480-<br>1550 | 1350-<br>1500 | 1480-<br>1550 | 1800-<br>1830 | 1820-<br>1860 | 1770-<br>1840 |
| cattle       | 6             | 8             | 1           | 3            | 3     | 2             | 2             | 1             |               | 1             | 1             | 1             |
| Cattle size  | 1             |               | 1           | 1            |       |               | 1             | 1             |               | 2             |               |               |
| sheep        |               |               |             |              | 1     |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Sheep/goat   |               | 3             | 2           |              |       |               | 3             | 1             | 2             | 1             |               |               |
| Sheep size   |               |               |             |              |       |               | 1             |               |               | 4             | 1             |               |
| pig          |               |               |             |              |       | 1             |               |               |               | 3             | 1             |               |
| Horse        |               |               |             |              | 1     |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Deer sp      |               | 1             |             |              |       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| rabbit       |               |               |             |              |       |               |               |               |               |               | 1             | 1             |
| Rat sp       |               |               |             |              |       |               |               |               |               |               | 1             |               |
| chicken      |               |               |             | 1            |       |               | 1             |               |               | 2             |               |               |
| Chicken size |               |               |             |              |       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| goose        |               |               |             |              |       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Indet bird   |               |               |             |              |       |               |               |               |               |               | 1             |               |
| Indet fish   |               |               |             |              |       |               |               |               |               | 1             |               |               |
| Total        | 7             | 12            | 4           | 5            | 5     | 3             | 8             | 3             | 2             | 14            | 6             | 1             |

#### Potential and significance

Unfortunately the potential and significance of the assemblage is limited by its size and thin distribution over time. However given the presence of possible bone working evidence in contexts, [7], [15],[18] and [19] further bone should be collected (should any subsequent work take place) as this may contribute to an understanding of the function and economy of the site.

#### Recommendations

No further work is recommended for the current assemblage. However should further work take place bone should be collected and analysed

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## APPENDIX 8: Ceramic Building Material

Amparo Valcarcel

| UILD<br>ING<br>MAT<br>ERIA<br>LS<br>SPO<br>T<br>DAT<br>ES<br>ontext | Fabric                                     | Form  | Size | Date range of material |      | Latest dated material |      | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|---|--|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
|   |  |   |      |                        |      |                       |      |           |                       |
| 0   | 2452;2271;2586;2276;2279;3032nr3033;3101PM | Early Roman sandy combed box flue tile; medieval and post-medieval peg and pan tiles; intermediate great fire brick; mortar Type 01 | 37   | 55                     | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1664-1900 | 1600-1800             |
| 1   | 2459a;2271;2586;3101PM                     | Early Roman sandy tile; medieval/post-medieval peg tiles; mortar Type 02  | 21   | 50                     | 1800 | 1180                  | 1800 | 1180-1800 | 1650-1800             |
| 4   | 2276                                       | Post-medieval peg tiles   | 4    | 1480                   | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar             |
| 5   | 3046;2276                                  | Post-medieval red sandy brick and peg tile  | 2    | 1450                   | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar             |
| 7   | 2271;2586;2276;3046;3101PM                 | Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval red sandy brick ; mortar Type 01  | 15   | 1180                   | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1800             |
| 9   | 3046;3032nr3033                            | Post-medieval red sandy and intermediate great fire bricks  | 2    | 1450                   | 1900 | 1450                  | 1900 | 1664-1900 | No mortar             |
| 10  | 2271;2586;2276;2280;3101PM                 | Medieval and spot medieval peg tiles; drain pipe, mortar Type 03  | 19   | 1180                   | 1900 | 1600                  | 1900 | 1600-1900 | 1450-1800             |
| 13  | 3102;2271;2586;2276;3498;3101PM            | Mud brick; medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; mortar Type 01   | 8    | 1500B                  | 1900 | 1100                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1800             |
| 15  | 2276                                       | Post-medieval peg tile  | 1    | 1480                   | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar             |

| UILD<br>ING<br>MAT<br>ERIA<br>LS<br>SPO<br>T<br>DAT<br>ES<br>ontext | Fabric   | Form   | Size | Date range of material |      | Latest dated material |      | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|---|--|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
|   |  |  |      |                        |      |                       |      |           |                       |
| 16  | 2276   | Post-medieval peg tile   | 1    | 1480                   | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar             |
| 19  | 2459a;227  | Early Roman sandy brick; post-medieval peg tile  | 2    | 50                     | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar             |
| 21  | 2271;2586;2587;2276;2318;3046;3039                       | Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; Flemish floor tile; post-medieval red sandy bricks   | 15   | 1180                   | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar             |
| 103   | 3046;3065;2276;2279;3032                                 | Abraded post-medieval sandy red bricks; post-medieval pen and pan tiles; post great fire brick   | 9    | 1450                   | 1900 | 1666                  | 1900 | 1666-1900 | No mortar             |
| 107   | 3046;3039;2271;2276;2279;2850;3032;3105;3107;3110;3101PM | Abraded post-medieval sandy red brick; post-medieval unglazed peg and pan tiles; Flemish paver; post great fire bricks; Kentish ragstone and Reigate stone (rub.); Portland stone paver; Kentish ragstone ashlar; T4 | 32   | 50                     | 1900 | 1480                  | 1900 | 1800-1900 | 1750-1900             |



## APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-285758

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### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | 71 Newcomen Street   |
| Short description of the project       | Excavation and monitoring (watching brief). Two areas were monitored. Trench 1 (TR1) was positioned outside of and parallel to the existing building (No. 71) to the west. It was excavated and archaeologically recorded to the formation level depth of 0.80m. Trench 2 (TR2) was located in the basement of 71 Newcomen St and was excavated to the depth of 0.75m, the base of the disturbance by the proposed underpinning works. The archaeological work found a medieval deposit in TR2 which was sealed by evidence of late medieval in TR2 and post-medieval activity throughout TR1 and TR2. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 16-03-2017 End: 08-05-2017  |
| Previous/future work                   | No / No  |
| Any associated project reference codes | NCM17 - Sitecode   |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation   |
| Site status                            | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area   |
| Current Land use                       | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices  |
| Monument type                          | PITS Post-medieval   |
| Monument type                          | WALL Post-medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | BASALT DECORATED LID Post-medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Medieval   |
| Investigation type                     | "Watching Brief"   |
| Development type                       | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)   |
| Prompt                                 | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF  |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)  |

---

### Project location

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Country | England |
|---------|---------|

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 71 Newcomen Street  
Postcode SE1 1Y2  
Study area 16 Square metres  
Site coordinates TQ 3255 7996 51.502512266679 -0.09003933641 51 30 09 N 000 05 24 W  
Point

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Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Archaeology Collective

Project design originator Archaeology Collective

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Natasha Billson

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body On behalf of The Libertarian

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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive LAARC

recipient

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

---

Project  
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 71 Newcomen St, Southwark SE1 1Y2: An Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Billson, N.

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or  
publication London

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Entered by Zbigniew Pozorski ([zpozorski@pre-construct.com](mailto:zpozorski@pre-construct.com))

Entered on 31 May 2017

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