

**42 TRINITY STREET  
LONDON SE1**

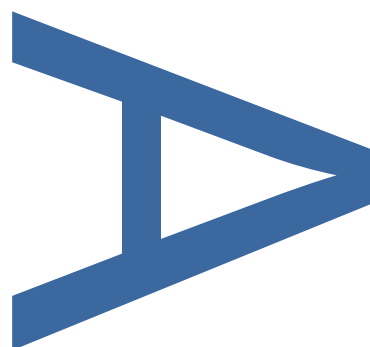
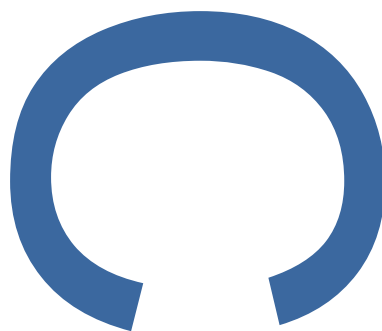
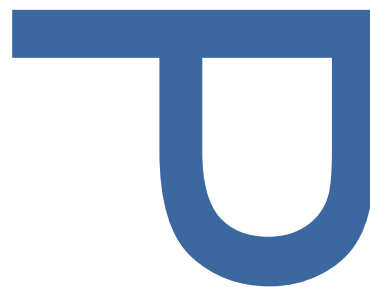
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSESSMENT**

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

**PCA REPORT NO: R12986**

**SITE CODE: TRI14**

**AUGUST 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**42 TRINITY STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 4JG: AN  
ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND WATCHING  
BRIEF**

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**Site Code:** TRI14

**Central NGR:** TQ 3259 7979

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

**Planning Reference:** 14/AP/1763

**Commissioning Client:** Wintersgill LLP on behalf of Mr Simone Haggiag

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**August 2017**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

42 TRINITY STREET  
LONDON SE1  
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK  
  
EXCAVATION

Quality Control

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## CONTENTS

1	Abstract .....	4
2	Introduction.....	5
3	Planning Background.....	10
4	Geology and Topography.....	17
5	Archaeological and Historical Background.....	18
6	Archaeological Methodology .....	21
7	The Phased Archaeological Sequence.....	23
8	Phase Discussion .....	43
9	Research Objectives.....	47
10	Content of the Archive .....	49
11	The Importance of the Results, Further Work and Publication Proposal.....	50
12	Acknowledgements.....	53
13	Bibliography.....	54

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Context Index.....	56
Appendix 2: Roman Pottery Assessment .....	65
Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment .....	69
Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment .....	79
Appendix 5: Glass Assessment .....	85
Appendix 6: Ceramic Building Material Assessment.....	92
Appendix 7: Metal and Small Finds Assessment.....	104
Appendix 8: Human Bone Assessment.....	108
Appendix 9: Animal Bone Assessment.....	115
Appendix 10: Oasis Form .....	118

## Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan.....	7
Figure 2: Trench Location Plan .....	8
Figure 3: Plan of Unerpinning Trenches.....	9

Figure 4: Phase 3 Plan .....	29
Figure 5: Phase 4.1 Plan .....	30
Figure 6: Phase 4.2 Plan .....	301
Figure 7: Phase 5 Plan .....	32
Figure 8: Phase 6 Plan .....	33
Figure 9: NW facing section of Area B .....	34
Figure 10: NW facing section of Area A.....	35
Figure 11: Plan of Phase 5 Overlain on OS Map 1914 .....	35

## **Plates**

Plate 1: Wall [201] addition to earlier wall [125]. Facing south. ....	37
Plate 2: Crushed red brick surface/levelling layer in Area B (layer [203]). Facing northwest. ....	37
Plate 3: Area A features, including pit [233], manhole [259] and linear feature [235]. Facing southeast. ....	38
Plate 4: Area A features including culvert [183], linear feature [235], and part of pit [233]. Facing southeast.....	38
Plate 5: Area A features post partial removal of culvert, exposing square pit(s) [243] at limit of excavation. Facing southeast.....	39
Plate 6: Pit [243], layer [217], and backfilled Geotechnical Test Pit 4 at limit of excavation. Facing northwest.....	39
Plate 7: Northwest facing section in Area B, showing square pit features [209], [221], [223], and [269] and layer [217] at limit of excavation. Facing southeast.....	40
Plate 8: Area B, showing square pit features [209], [221], [223], and [269] and layer [217] at limit of excavation. Facing southeast.....	40
Plate 9: Area A, base of Shoring Pit 3 showing square pit features [142] and [144]. Facing northwest. ....	41
Plate 10: Service trench exposing natural brickearth [256]. Facing northwest. ....	41
Plate 11: Area B, layer [217] at limit of excavation. Facing southwest.....	42
Plate 12: Area A, layer 257 with dog skeleton. Facing northwest.....	42

## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of a programme of archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 42 Trinity Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JG. The site has a Central National Grid Reference of TQ 3259 7979. The work was commissioned by Wintersgill LLP on behalf of Mr Simone Haggiag.
- 1.2 The main programme of work was carried out between 2nd March 2016 and 19th May 2016 comprising archaeological excavation and the monitoring of excavations for the underpinning and shoring works. In advance of the excavation, four geotechnical test pits were archaeologically monitored in February 2014 which recorded Roman through to post-medieval deposits.
- 1.3 The site covered a total ground area of approximately 169m<sup>2</sup> divided into excavation areas A and B. The works comprised the lowering of the current basement and the creation of a basement in two areas which have not been previously basemented. An additional lightwell was also created along the Falmouth Road frontage (Figure 1).
- 1.4 The investigations recorded evidence for Roman through to 20th-century activity through the corpus of artefacts recovered and *in situ* archaeological features dating to the medieval, post-medieval, and early modern periods were present.
- 1.5 A natural layer of Langley Silt (brickearth) was recorded during the deeper excavation of a service trench within the northern portion of the site at 1.34m-1.48m OD.
- 1.6 Although a significant amount of Roman material was recovered residually from the excavations, no features of this date were recorded. Due to comparisons with prior geotechnical test pitting on site and the recorded level of Roman archaeology within the general vicinity, it is believed that the basal limit of excavation lay above the probable Roman horizon at the site.
- 1.7 A single layer attributed to the medieval period appears to represent light agricultural activity at this time. The rural nature of the site remained through to the 17th-18th century at which point the earliest cut features, a number of rectilinear pits interpreted as potential planting beds, were recorded. Habitation of the site began only in the 19th century with the construction of two buildings on the property, which were later conjoined. Further additions to the property were undertaken in the early 20th century, which are likely representative of changes to the building conducted by the Surrey Dispensary upon ownership.

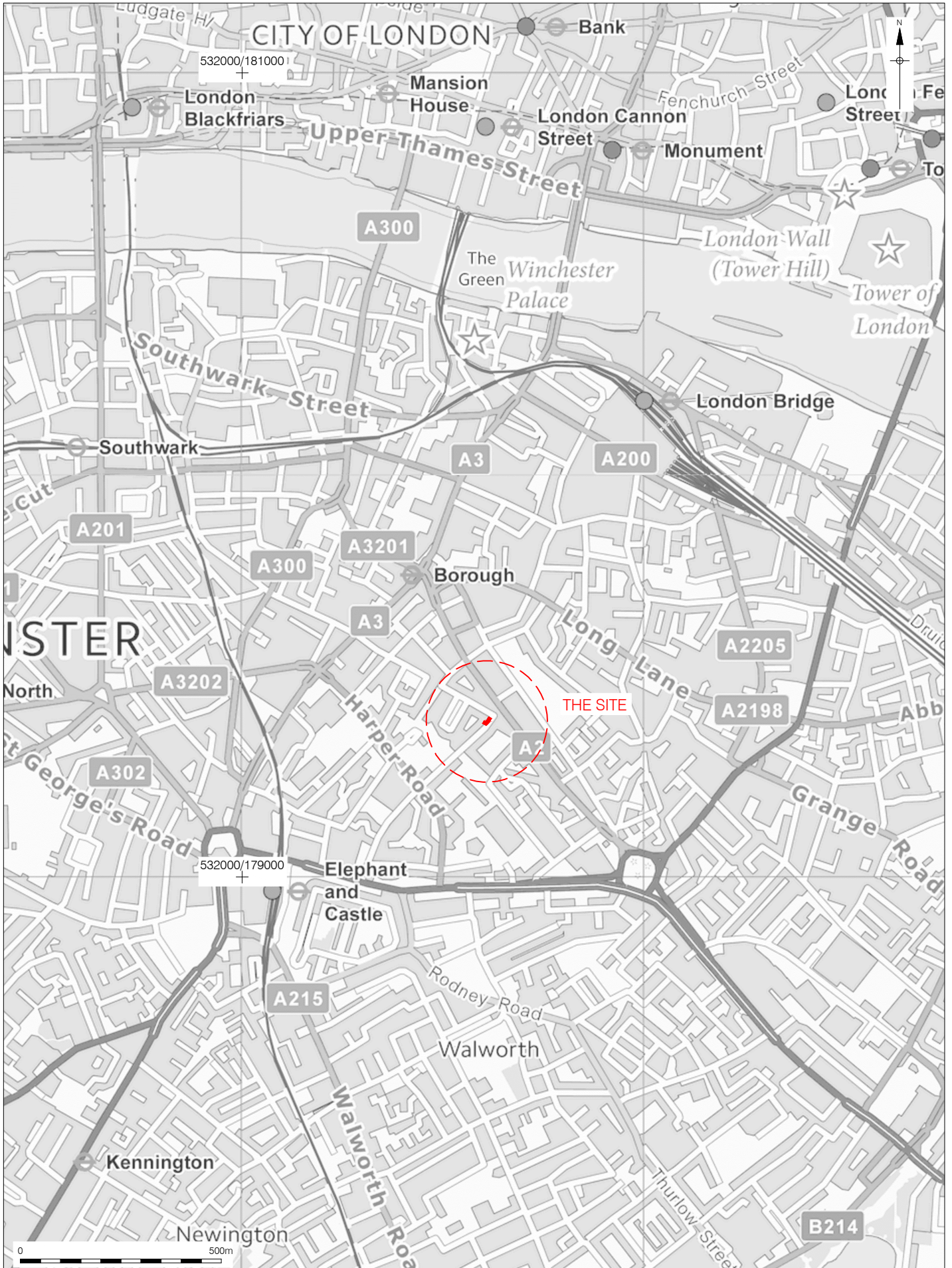
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) undertook a programme of archaeological excavation and watching briefs at 42 Trinity Street, London Borough of Southwark SE1 4JG between 2nd March 2016 and 19th May 2016.
- 2.2 The site had a Central National Grid Reference of TQ 3259 7979 and covered a total ground area of approximately 169m<sup>2</sup>. The area of excavation was internal to the Surrey Dispensary fronting Falmouth Road, which is a Grade II Listed Building, and the conjoined housing structure fronting Trinity Street. The site was bounded to the west by properties at 38 and 40 Trinity Street, to the north by Trinity Street, to the east by Falmouth Road, and to the south by 4 Falmouth Road (Figure 1 & 2).
- 2.3 The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) of Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside and within the Trinity Church Square Conservation Area (CA14) as defined in the Southwark Plan and 42 Trinity Street itself is a Grade II Listed Building. The immediate area surrounding the study site is particularly rich in Roman remains, predominantly comprising burials and associated features. Furthermore, archaeologically monitored geotechnical test pitting conducted on the site in February 2014 recorded archaeological stratigraphy and artefacts dating from the Roman through to the post-medieval period including the remains of what has been interpreted as a Roman funerary deposit (Boyer 2014).
- 2.4 The archaeological investigations were undertaken during redevelopment works to reduce the current basement level by c.0.7m and to extend it across all areas of the building. The work was carried out in accordance with planning policies and guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan, and the Southwark Plan. It was carried out in order to fulfil two archaeological conditions placed on the planning consent for the development in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigations (Hawkins 2015).
- 2.5 The commissioning client was Wintersgill LLP. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. under the supervision of Christina Reade and the project management of Helen Hawkins. Jon Butler managed the post-excavation work.
- 2.6 The archaeological investigations were conducted in conjunction with the ongoing building works. This necessitated continual re-evaluation of the programme of works and defined the space available for excavation at any given time. The need to support the foundations necessitated the excavation of a series of shoring pits along the western walls of the building and underpinning pits were excavated for the expansion of a light well along the Falmouth Road frontage; the excavation of these pits was conducted by the contractor, Westwood Development Services, under archaeological supervision. The remaining surface area, including the area below the basemented kitchen, was divided

into excavation areas A, to the south, measuring approximately 30m<sup>2</sup> and B, to the north, measuring approximately 35m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 23).

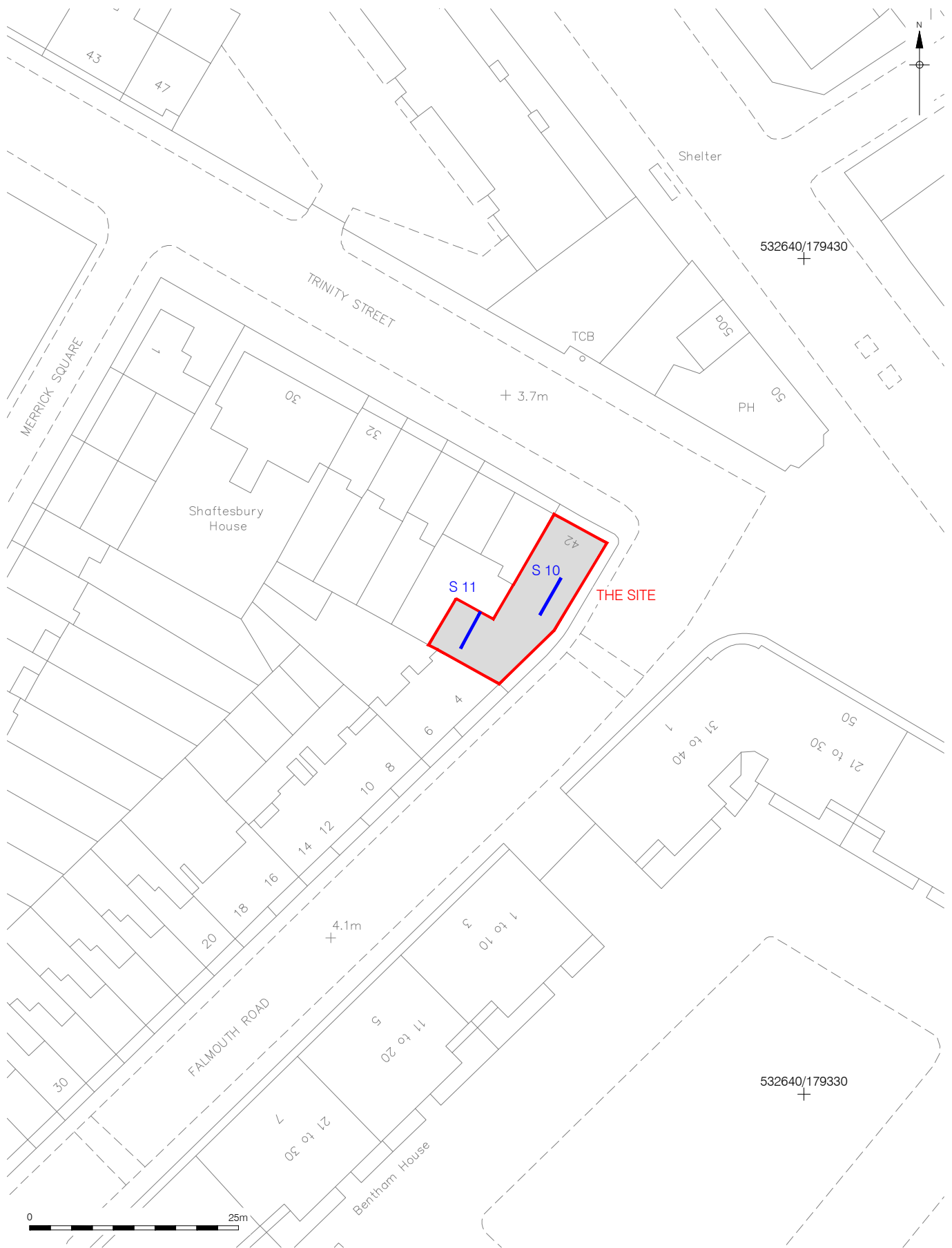
- 2.7 The completed archives comprising written, drawn, photographic and electronic records and artefactual material will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code TRI14.





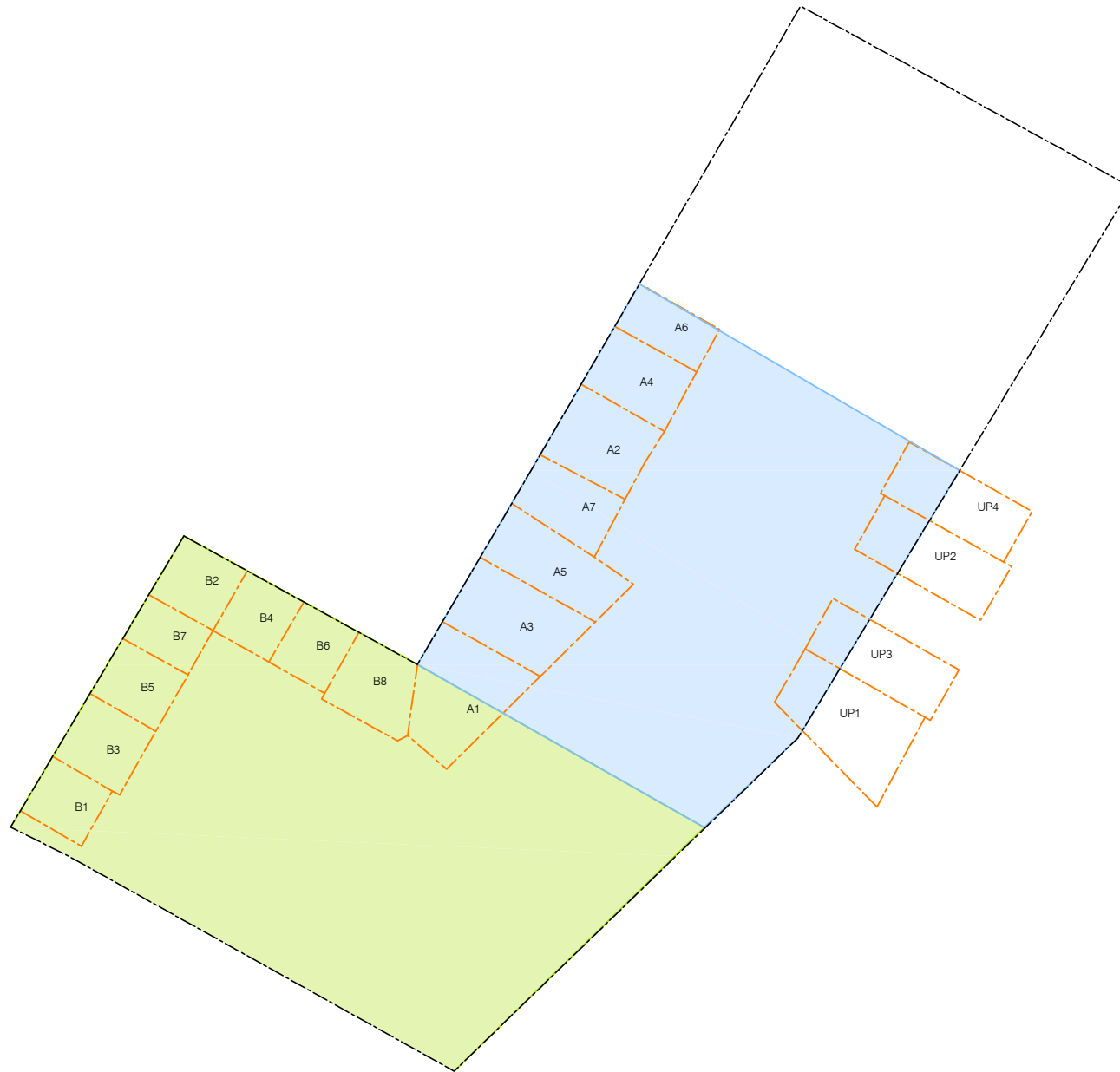
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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:625 at A4



- Area A
- Area B
- Underpinning Trenches

0 
0
4m

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Figure 3  
Plan of Underpinning Trenches  
1:125 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and those of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.

3.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

*132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites,*

*battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

3.3 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

**Heritage asset:** A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

**Archaeological interest:** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

**Historic environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

**Historic environment record:** Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.4 Further guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets has been issued by English Heritage and is available online (English Heritage 2011).

3.5 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

#### **Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology**

##### **Strategic**

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

### **Planning decisions**

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

### **LDF preparation**

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

3.6 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Southwark whose Southwark Plan (2007) is gradually being replaced with new LDF policies, the first part; the Core Strategy having been adopted on 6th April 2011. Meanwhile, the majority of policies of the Southwark Plan have been saved pending the full introduction of the LDF, including most of those relating to the historic environment:

#### **Policy 3.15 - Conservation of the Historic Environment**

Development should preserve or enhance the special interest or historic character or appearance of buildings or areas of historical or architectural significance. Planning proposals that have an adverse effect on the historic environment will not be permitted.

The character and appearance of Conservation Areas should be recognised and respected in any new development within these areas. Article 4 directions may be imposed to limit permitted development rights, particularly in residential areas.

In this policy the term historic environment includes Conservation Areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected London Squares, historic parks and gardens and trees that are protected by Tree Preservation Orders, trees that contribute to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area and ancient hedgerows.

#### **Reasons**

The council recognises the importance of Southwark's built heritage as a community asset and will seek the adequate safeguarding of this asset. Southwark has around 2500 listed buildings, 38 Conservation Areas, seven scheduled monuments and a rich

archaeological heritage. These historic features define the local environment, providing a sense of place and enriching the townscape.

PPS 1 states that control of external appearances is important in Conservation Areas and areas where the quality of the environment is particularly high.

PPG 15 requires local authorities to include policies for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

### **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.

PPG16 requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

[NB All PPG and PPS Policies have now been replaced with the NPPF]

3.7 The relevant section of the Core Strategy is as follows:

### **Strategic Policy 12 - Design and conservation**

#### **Our approach is**

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in.

**We will do this by**

1. Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.
2. Carefully managing the design of development in the Thames Policy Area so that it is sensitive to the many special qualities of the River.
3. Making sure that the height and design of development conserves and enhances strategic views and is appropriate to its context, the historic environment and important local views.
4. Requiring tall buildings to have an exemplary standard of design and make a positive contribution to regenerating areas and creating unique places. Locations where tall buildings could go are in London Bridge, the northern end of Blackfriars Road, Elephant and Castle and action area cores. These are shown on the Key diagram.
5. Continuing to use the Southwark Design Review Panel to assess the design quality of development proposals.
6. Requiring Design and Access Statements with applications and encouraging Building for Life Assessments and heritage impact assessments.

3.8 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the study site. However, 42 Trinity Street is a Grade II Listed Building and the site lies within the Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. The site also lies within the Trinity Church Square Conservation Area (CA14) as designated by the London Borough of Southwark.

3.9 It is now proposed to refurbish the building at 42 Trinity Street though retaining its Class C3 dwelling house designation. A planning application was submitted in May 2014 to the London Borough of Southwark under reference number 14/AP/1763 for the part-excavation at basement level and the extension of the existing lightwell, the introduction of two new windows at basement level, the replacement of one false door with a new window at basement level, the replacement of existing rooflights and one additional rooflight at ground floor roof level and for internal alterations.

3.10 The Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, Dr Christopher Constable, advised that the planning consent should include two archaeological conditions as follows:



#### *Condition 5*

*Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

#### *Reason*

*In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological recording are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.*

#### *Condition 7*

*Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.*

#### *Reason*

*In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.*

- 3.11 Prior to redevelopment, 42 Trinity Street comprised a single large building that resulted from the conjoining of earlier structures with a partial basement in the southeast corner of the property. There may have been a building on the northern part of the site as early as the 18th century, but it is known to have been extensively developed in the 1840s, initially with the building facing Trinity Street and shortly thereafter with that facing Falmouth Road. The proposed works comprised the reduction of the entire footprint to basement level, with the ground level reduced by a further 0.70m to provide increased headroom. This reduction of the ground level across the entire footprint of the building would impact significantly upon the potentially underlying archaeological deposits.
- 3.12 The site was located in the vicinity of a known Roman cemetery. Previous work by PCA at 28-30 Trinity Street, to the west of the site (Killock 2010) and 1 Dickens Square to the southwest found a number of Roman burials (Hawkins & Butler 2014). An archaeological desk based assessment for the site (Boyer 2014) suggested that there was a strong possibility that Roman burials were also present on the 42 Trinity Street site.
- 3.13 Four test pits were carried out on the site during February 2014, one of which was archaeologically monitored and the other three were recorded by an archaeologist after excavation. The results of these test pits were reported in the desk based assessment (Boyer 2014). Human bone was noted on the spoil heap of the test pits located in what is now Excavation Area B. In the test pit located in the current basement kitchen, a

potential Roman deposit was noted which contained charcoal and human bone fragments at a height of 1.35m OD. Further investigation of this feature was not carried out.

- 3.14 As a result of the desk based assessment and test pit work, Dr Constable advised that further archaeological mitigation on the site would be required. As excavation areas A and B and the lightwell had not been previously basemented, it was clear that a full sequence of archaeological activity dating from the Roman to post-medieval period was likely to be present in these areas. Under the basement kitchen slab it was also clear that archaeology would survive, although truncation of the post-Roman deposits had taken place.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 According to the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey Sheet 270, South London, the site was underlain at depth by deposits of the Eocene Lambeth Group, which are overlain by Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 56 and 34 million years ago. The London Clay was overlain by sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation laid down during the Quaternary period and forming one of the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley (BGS n.d.).

4.1.2 The excavation recorded a natural Langley Silt (brickearth) deposit. This was typically located below the formation level and therefore not reached broadly during excavation; however, it was encountered in Underpinning Pit 1 (UP1) at 1.34m OD and in a service trench within the Area A excavations at 1.48m OD.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site lay on land that exhibited little variation in elevation from east to west but sloped down gradually from south to north. A spot height on the surface of Falmouth Road, to the south-west of the site had an approximate value of +4.1m OD, whereas the surface of Trinity Street to the north of the site was measured at approximately +3.7m OD.

4.2.2 There were no natural bodies of water within the immediate vicinity of the site, though the River Thames lies a little more than 1km to the north. Historically however, the site would have been located much closer to bodies of flowing water as the area of north Southwark to the north of the site comprised a number of sand and gravel islands eroded and dissected by braided channels and tributaries of the Thames. The closest of these tributaries to the site would have been the Neckinger Stream, which probably flowed within a little more than 500m northeast of the site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site was given in the Desk Based Assessment (Boyer 2014) and is summarised below.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site, this being mostly limited to small numbers of flint tools and pottery sherds, the majority recovered residually from later contexts. For example, excavations at the nearby 28-30 Trinity Street recovered a small assemblage of residual struck flints dating to between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age and eleven residual pieces of Bronze and Iron Age pottery (Killock 2010).

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Although Roman settlement was focused on the Borough High Street area and close to a river crossing near London Bridge, the study site lies in an area of Southwark that is very rich in Roman remains, particularly those associated with funerary practices though evidence for other ritual activity, domestic occupation and agricultural exploitation has also been recorded (for example, see Cowan *et al.* 2009, Ridgeway *et al.* 2013). The abundance of Roman material in the vicinity is largely due to the Roman road of Watling Street passing through the area, with cemeteries and small settlements growing up along either side of the route. The current Tabard Street, which passes within 100m to the northeast of the site, follows the approximate alignment of the Roman road.

5.3.2 A number of cemeteries developed alongside the road and funerary remains have been found by chance and during a number of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site. For example, previous work by PCA at 28-30 Trinity Street, to the west of the site (Killock 2010), at 1 Dickens Square to the southwest (Hawkins & Butler 2014) and at Harper Road to the south of the study site have all revealed significant funerary and non-funerary Roman deposits (AOC 2011; Dean & Hammerson 1980; Cotton 2008). Furthermore, geotechnical investigation on the site itself suggested the potential for funerary remains (Boyer 2014).

### **5.4 Saxon / early medieval**

5.4.1 A post-Roman settlement was established at Southwark by the 9th century AD, in an area close to the Thames and some distance northwest of the study site. The settlement was of some strategic importance as defence against the Vikings, however, there is insufficient evidence to indicate that occupation extended as far as the study site.

5.4.2 During a number of archaeological investigations in Southwark, including those in the vicinity of the study site, a dark deposit has been recorded, sealing Roman features and deposits. Generally referred to as Dark Earth, this deposit formed as the area was exploited for agricultural purposes in the post-Roman period. This dark earth layer was

recorded a 2 Dickens Square at a height of 2.09m OD with a general thickness of c.0.40m across the entire area of excavation (Hawkins & Butler 2014) and was also recorded extensively at 28-30 Trinity Street, where the dark earth horizon was found to be laid in two phases (Killock 2010, 183-4).

## **5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 Activity continued in the core of the early medieval settlement and there was gradual outwards expansion during the later medieval period, mostly along the routes of former Roman roads. There does not appear to have been significant development in the vicinity of the study site though potential building remains have been found to the northwest with evidence of medieval agricultural practices closer to the site.

## **5.6 Post-medieval**

5.6.1 Outward development of Southwark continued through the post-medieval period, though the study site remained within a predominantly agricultural landscape surrounded by suburban encroachment until at least the later 18th century. The pocket of undeveloped land in which the site lay did however, undergo development from the early 19th century and there was extensive development of the site itself at least from the 1840s.

5.6.2 A row of residential buildings was constructed along the south side of Trinity Street in 1842, including the current study site structure facing onto Trinity Street. This row of properties (now 32-42 Trinity Street) was originally called Brunswick Terrace (TNRA 2009), with number 1 eventually becoming 42 Trinity Street. Falmouth Road was created at about the same time, though was called Brunswick Street until 1868 (TNRA 2009) but the study site building facing Falmouth Road was originally a separate structure (2 Falmouth Road) from the one facing Trinity Street. Buildings from the early Victorian development still survive on the site, along with later additions.

## **5.7 Modern**

5.7.1 There were few significant changes to the street layout in the area around the study site in the early 20th century though there were slum clearance and redevelopment schemes in the wider area. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1914-6 shows no change to the building layout on the study site with further alterations only occurring when the Surrey Dispensary, which had been founded in 1777, moved there in 1927 from Great Dover Street (Darlington 1955, 107). The Ordnance Survey Revision Map of 1938 shows the three buildings on the study site now combined into a single structure, which is numbered as 32 Trinity Street and 2 Falmouth Road. There also appears to have been a westwards extension of the building, south of the property at 30 Trinity Street.

5.7.2 Southwark suffered from extensive bombing during World War II, particularly during the blitz of 1940 and 1941. The study site remained relatively unscathed, though there was some damage nearby and a high explosive device is recorded as having fallen in the Great Dover Street area, a short distance to the southeast of the site. Another high-

explosive device also fell in the Great Dover Street area north of the site (BombSight 2013).

## **5.8 General**

5.8.1 Previous developments included the construction of basements below the earlier structures at the north and southeast of the site, which significantly truncated underlying deposits in these areas. However, recent investigation has shown that whilst all post-Roman remains in these areas are likely to have been removed, Roman remains, particularly those of a funerary nature, still appear to survive below the basement slab at a similar level to comparable remains at other sites nearby. In areas not basemented the recent investigations have shown that up to 1.5m of archaeological deposits of potentially Roman and post-Roman date have been shown to survive below ground floor level (Boyer 2014).

5.8.2 The evidence for Roman funerary remains recorded during the Geotechnical Test Pitting comprised human bone fragments noted within the upbringing from Test Pits 1-3, and a deposit of charcoal and human bone fragments recorded at a height of 1.35m OD within Test Pit 4 (Boyer 2014).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The information gained from the geotechnical trenches excavated in 2014 allowed for an informed methodology regarding the potential nature and depth of the archaeological deposits. This was outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2015) approved by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.2 Three excavation areas were originally proposed on the site; Areas A and B and the kitchen basement area. However, the overall area for excavation was reduced by the structural necessity to shore up the foundations of the western walls. The decision was taken to excavate the remaining site in two areas, Areas A and B, to reduce the number of divisions overall (Figure 2).
- 6.3 The series of shoring pits were excavated by the groundworks contractor by hand and archaeologically monitored. The shoring pits were numbered A1-8 and B1-7 and measured approximately 1.30m x 1.30m each (Figure 2). The shoring pits were excavated to a depth of 1.50m OD.
- 6.4 The test pits carried out in Area B indicated that there was c.1.5m of rubble and modern ground below the floor slab, probably relating to the remodelling of the house in 1927. Although the test pits could not be entered for safety reasons, it appeared that the post-medieval archaeology started c.1.5m below ground level. In the basement kitchen area, the Roman archaeology was thought to lay directly beneath the slab and to be at least 0.60m thick. The groundwork contractor removed the slab and any make up layer and then the archaeologists hand dug the archaeology down to natural ground and/or the formation level. In Areas A and B, the groundworks contractor removed by hand the top 1.5m of rubble material under archaeological supervision. At this point the archaeologists carried out hand excavation of the area in stratigraphic sequence and excavation continued until the formation level was reached at 1.70m OD.
- 6.5 The need for propping/shoring was reviewed by the groundworks contractor on a daily basis, and the walls braced as necessary. This also necessitated Areas A and B to be excavated in parts rather than as a single whole and to leave approximately 0.5m of ground along the north, east, and southern walls at a higher level (c.1.50m OD) than the overall foundation level of 1.70m OD.
- 6.6 Outside the building, to the east, excavation of the central part of the site was conducted to join up the existing lightwell areas to the north and south (Figure 2). This entailed shoring up the road and pavement during the lightwell construction works. The material filling the lightwell was removed in approximately 1m sections, as in underpinning, in order that the shoring could be inserted safely without undermining the road. As in the excavation areas, the first c.1.5m of material was removed by the groundworks contractors under archaeological supervision. Once archaeological levels were reached,

- it was proposed that the 1m sections would be excavated by archaeologists if this was physically possible, but this proved to be too difficult. The groundworks contractors continued to excavate the slots to a depth of 1.20m OD and the archaeologists monitored the works, metal detected and inspected the arisings for archaeological material.
- 6.7 Spoil removal was conducted through use of a conveyor belt and skips provided by the groundworks contractor.
- 6.8 All excavated deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets and all cut features planned at a scale of 1:20 on dedicated 5m<sup>2</sup> planning sheets. Selected sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All features were recorded on one of four baselines, comprising the interior faces of the western and northern walls, that were located utilizing GPS.
- 6.9 A temporary benchmark was established on the site on the footing of the western wall, which had a value of 3.00m OD. The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.10 A digital photographic record was taken of excavated features, a selection of which are included within this report as Plate 1-Plate 12. Digital photographs of work in progress were also taken.
- 6.11 Bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of archaeological features where it was thought appropriate.
- 6.12 The completed Site Archive, including all material generated electronically during post-excavation, and the artefactual material will be packaged for long term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to. In particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), guidance from Historic England (Historic England 2015), and a ClfA publication (ClfA 2014) will be consulted. The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full. At the time of writing this will be the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code TRI14.
- 6.13 Excavation and removal of human remains was carried out in accordance with best practice guidance and the conditions set out in the Licence for the Removal of Human Remains acquired for the project (number 14-0031).
- 6.14 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice were respected. PCA's H&S Policy Statement (2016) was followed at all times. A site-specific Risk Assessment was prepared and reviewed and updated daily by the site supervisor.



## **7 THE PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural Brickearth**

7.1.1 Phase 1 comprised the natural brickearth layer at the site. Characterised as a mid-brownish red clayey- and sandy-silt, this layer typically lay below the foundation level and was therefore not extensively reached during investigations. It was recorded during excavation of UP1 at a level of 1.34m OD as context [104] and during excavation of a 2.84m x 0.40m service trench in Area A at a level of 1.48m OD as context [256] (Plate 10).

### **7.2 Phase 2: Redeposited Natural (uncertain date)**

7.2.1 Above the natural brickearth, a similar layer was recorded but noted as containing more charcoal, CBM, and shell flecking. This is interpreted as being a redeposited or disturbed brickearth layer of uncertain date, but predating the medieval layer directly above. However, this layer was exposed in some areas but not typically excavated, meaning that a full evaluation of its character and extent was not possible and it may be that this was also a natural deposit.

7.2.2 This phase was recorded in one of the underpinning pits in Area B as context [134], in UP4 as [150], and in Area A as [153] and [244] at heights between 1.52m OD and 1.68m OD. The largest extent recorded for this layer was 4.40m x 4.00m in Area A.

7.2.3 Context [134] contained a piece of pottery and an iron nail, both dated to the late 16th-mid 19th century. This further supports the possibility of this being a disturbed and/or redeposited layer, but the potential for contamination during excavation of the underpinning pits was high and no firm conclusions based on the artefactual material can be made.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Medieval (Figure )**

7.3.1 Phase 3 represented the medieval activity at the site, comprising a mottled mid yellowish-grey layer of sandy silt recorded as context [217]. This layer was found at 1.71m OD-1.78m OD and was over 100mm thick, though it was not fully excavated due to the limits posed by the foundation level (which lay at 1.70m OD). Context [217] was recorded over Area B which measured 9.6m x 8.24m, but the layer ran beyond the boundaries of the excavated area. It was noted as being similar in character, but more yellow and with less clay in its composition than the Area A layer at this height, context [244], which was interpreted as a redeposited natural brickearth (Phase 2). Due to the broken-up nature of the excavation, the inability to excavate [217] beyond the foundation level, and the truncation of these two layers by later pitting in the area of intersection, the edge of [217] and its relationship with [244] was not clearly defined.

7.3.2 Artefacts from layer [217] include 25 sherds of pottery (weighing 600g) dated to between AD 90-100/120 (Hudak, Appendix 2), 9 fragments of CBM (tiles, imbrex, tegula, and

bricks) dated to AD 50-250+ (Valcarcel, Appendix 6), and a single white slipped and green glazed London-type ware jug sherd, broadly dated from 1080-1350 (Sudds, Appendix 3).

#### **7.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval (17th-18th century) (Figure )**

7.4.1 Phase 4 represented the earliest post-medieval phase at the site and is divided into Phases 4.1 and 4.2; the former comprising a large dump layer with a series of rectangular pits and the latter comprising a stratigraphically later layer formation with a series of small cut features.

7.4.2 The lowest layer in this phase is an extensive made-ground deposit. This layer covered the entirety of the excavation area including within the shoring and underpinning pits (recorded as [112], [116], [117], [133], [152], [164], [168], [172], [177], [182], [187], [195], [212], and [240]) apart from where truncated by later features. The surface of this layer was at 1.66m OD-2.16m OD, though it was similar in character to the made ground above and may not have been clearly differentiated in some areas. However, it is notable that a number of features were cut into the made ground at this horizon, suggesting ground level during this phase was at approximately 2.00m OD. This layer had a thickness of approximately 0.20-0.27m. A number of contexts within this group recovered residual Roman materials; in fact, context [212], which covered a large portion of both Area A and B, recovered residual Roman pot and glass, but also some post-medieval CBM. Similarly, context [240] also recovered residual Roman pottery and CBM, but also included post-medieval glass fragments.

7.4.3 Layer [271] was recorded at 1.98m OD, immediately below the basement kitchen slab and overlaid layer [212]. Artefacts from this layer included residual Roman pottery dated to AD 120-160, clay tobacco pipe from 1680-1910, and glass and pottery sherds from the 18th century. This layer also included a partial articulated dog skeleton with cut marks noted, which suggests that it had been skinned prior to deposition (Deighton, Appendix 9).

7.4.4 One group of features cut into this layer comprised a series of square to rectangular pits laid out in a linear fashion. The pits appeared to intercut in some instances, though are most likely to be contemporary with each other due to their similar characteristics and the purposeful linearity between them. Pits [221], [223], [209], [269], [142], and [144] were laid out parallel to Falmouth Road (Plate 7, Plate 8, & Plate 9), with pits [280] and [243] running perpendicular (Plate 5 & Plate 6). Pit [209] was the only example with clear, complete dimensions, measuring 2.06m NE-SW x 2.10m NW-SE, though the parallel line of pits each measured the same along the NW-SE axis. Pit [243] appeared to be the largest, measuring 2.50m NW-SE by over 2.54m NE-SW, though this is likely a conflation of two pits excavated together (Plate 6). The pits were only partially excavated in all instances; the greatest depth recorded at the excavation limit was 0.37m.

- 7.4.5 The finds from within this pit group included a handful of Roman sherds and CBM, and a variety of post-medieval glass, clay tobacco pipe, CBM, and pottery dated to the 17th-18th centuries. The fill of pit [209] also included a Roman coin from the 3rd century (SF 6), a further, undated coin that had been pierced through the centre (SF 14), and a copper-alloy dress-pin. A second pin was found within the fill of pit [270] along with an Iron nail (Gaimster, Appendix 7).
- 7.4.6 Phase 4.2 comprised layers [216], [205], and [266] which covered the series of pits and extended across the majority of Area B with a surface height of 2.12m OD-2.18m OD. A number of features were cut into this made ground, including square pit [263] and oval pit [211]. There was also a small rectangular cut [265] associated with a timber baseplate [264] and a post void [255]. These features as a group have been interpreted as the remains of a potential scaffolding structure. Subrectangular pit [207] is of a similar size, shape, and alignment to [265], suggesting that this may also be related. Of these pits, the fill of [211] was the only one to yield artefacts; comprising residual Roman pottery, post-medieval glass, and tobacco pipe and pottery dated to between 1580-1700.
- 7.5 Phase 5: Post-Medieval (18th-19th century) (Figure 7)**
- 7.5.1 The earliest feature of Phase 5 in Area A comprised a linear feature [235] which may represent a disused drain run or robbed-out wall (Plate 3 & Plate 4). This feature partially truncated the Phase 4.1 square pits [243] and [280] and may represent the earliest evidence for occupation related construction on the site. The dating evidence suggests that this may date to the early-mid 19th century.
- 7.5.2 Due to the potential structural nature of feature [235], it has been placed in Phase 5 despite both it and the Phase 4.2 features being overlain by a dark grey-black layer that divided these earlier features from the subsequent Phase 5 activity. Recorded as [204] and [267] in Area B and [239] in Area A, the surface of this layer was distinct enough to be noted consistently within the shoring and underpinning pits and was further recorded as contexts [101], [106], [111], [115], [131], [136], [149], [163], [167], [176], [181], [194], and [288]. Combined, this layer covered the whole of the excavation area at a horizon of 2.00m OD-2.59m OD and was between 0.27m-0.70m thick, though in the southeast area it was horizontally truncated by the existing basement slab thereby reducing the height of its surface. Artefacts from this layer incorporate a wide range of materials and dates that includes Roman ceramics, but which are largely dateable to the 17th-19th centuries. One notable find from this layer comes from context [239] and comprises a rare c.1770 dated Dutch clay tobacco pipe bowl (SF 47; Jarrett, Appendix 4).
- 7.5.3 A large pit, context [233], was cut into this horizon in Area A from a height of 2.47m OD (Plate 3 & Plate 4). Though not fully excavated, it measured 2.14m x 1.80m with a depth of 0.85m recorded prior to the basal limit of excavation. The artefacts recovered from the fill suggested a mid-late 19th-century date.

- 7.5.4 Partially truncating pit [233] was a square pit, context [259], that measured 1.14m x 1.06m, with a maximum height of 2.32m OD and a depth of over 0.77m (not fully excavated). This feature was linked to the linear feature [235] and is thought to represent a later manhole (Plate 3).
- 7.5.5 A small triangular deposit, context [257], was defined by truncations from pit [259], a linear feature [248], and the modern works. This was interpreted as a layer, potentially related to the dumping recorded as [224], though it is possible that the truncations have masked the edges of a pit. This deposit contained the second of two partial articulated dog skeletons found at the site (Plate 12), the other being from layer [271] in Phase 4.
- 7.5.6 Both pit [233] and pit [259] were superficially truncated by a linear feature recorded as context [248]. This was an elongated sub-rectangular feature measuring 0.84m x over 2.16m as it was truncated on its southern edge. A maximum height of 2.31m OD and a depth of 0.36m was recorded for this feature. Artefacts recovered from this feature range in date from the 17th to the late 19th centuries. It has been postulated that this may not be a cut feature, but an isolated dumped material that formed part of the later dump layer (represented in this area by context [224]). The same interpretation may hold true for another square pit, context [231], which was recorded at a height of 2.41m OD, measured 1.40m x 1.60m and was 0.22m deep. Artefacts recovered from the fill of [231] date this feature to the 19th century.
- 7.5.7 The earliest masonry feature on the site was a linear brick culvert, recorded as context [183], that ran along a westnorthwest-eastssoutheast alignment (Plate 4). A length of 6.80m x 0.90m was exposed, though it extended northwest beyond the area of excavation. The culvert had a sub-circular section, with the top of the masonry recorded at 2.43m OD and the base at 1.85m OD. The brick samples from the feature were dated to 1780-1900, and the backfilled material for the service trench contained clay tobacco pipe and pottery dated to the early-mid 19th century. It may be that this culvert replaced a previous drain, represented by the robbed out linear feature [235] which is similarly aligned. The culvert is not in alignment with the kitchen area of the site, and the corner of kitchen wall [125] was built over and around the drain rather than demolishing it, suggesting that the drain may still have been in use at this time (Plate 5).
- 7.5.8 Covering the culvert and forming a basis for the construction of further masonry structures over all of Area A was a thick made-ground layer formed through the dumping of mixed materials that was recorded primarily as context [224], and as [134] and [186] within the shoring pits. The maximum height recorded for this layer was 2.89m OD, but this represents an artificial level as it was the result of ground reduction by the groundworkers.
- 7.5.9 Masonry structures that were built at this level include the 'kitchen' basement wall [125], and associated interior walls [275] and [282]. Furthermore, a small square structure and possible cess pit, represented by wall [189], were constructed and keyed into the rear of

wall [125]. The building material used for this group of structures dates them to between 1750-1900. At a later date, wall [282] was demolished within the basement interior, though it still remained present below the basement slab.

7.5.10 Wall [169], which bounded Area A to the northeast, also appeared to be erected during this phase and its construction cut, context [215], was visible within layer [224] at the top of the reduced ground level. The foundation of wall [169] was constructed from larger sandstone and cobbles, with the mortar dated to 1750-1850. Wall [156] abutted wall [169], and they are likely to be relatively contemporary constructions; which is supported by the brick analysis for wall [156] which places it between 1750 and 1900.

7.5.11 In Area B, a very clear, hard red crushed brick surface layer was recorded at between 2.4m OD and 2.61m OD over the majority of Area B west of the kitchen wall [125] (Plate 2). It varied from approximately 90mm thick to a thin band of just 10mm. This layer was recorded as context [203] within the main excavation of Area B, and as [114], [162], [166], [175], and [193] in the shoring pits. Context [203] overlaid the construction cut for wall [189], suggesting that it formed a later external/work surface or levelling layer. Artefacts recovered from this layer give a broad date range within the 18th-19th centuries.

7.5.12 A dump layer approximately 0.45m thick overlaid the red crushed brick layer in Area B. Lenses within this dumping were recorded as [197], [198], [252], and [253] within the main excavation area, originating at a height of 2.94m OD. The artefacts recovered from this layer cover a range of dates, though they are generally indicative of a mid-late 19th century date.

## **7.6 Phase 6: Early Modern (late 19th-20th century) (Figure 8)**

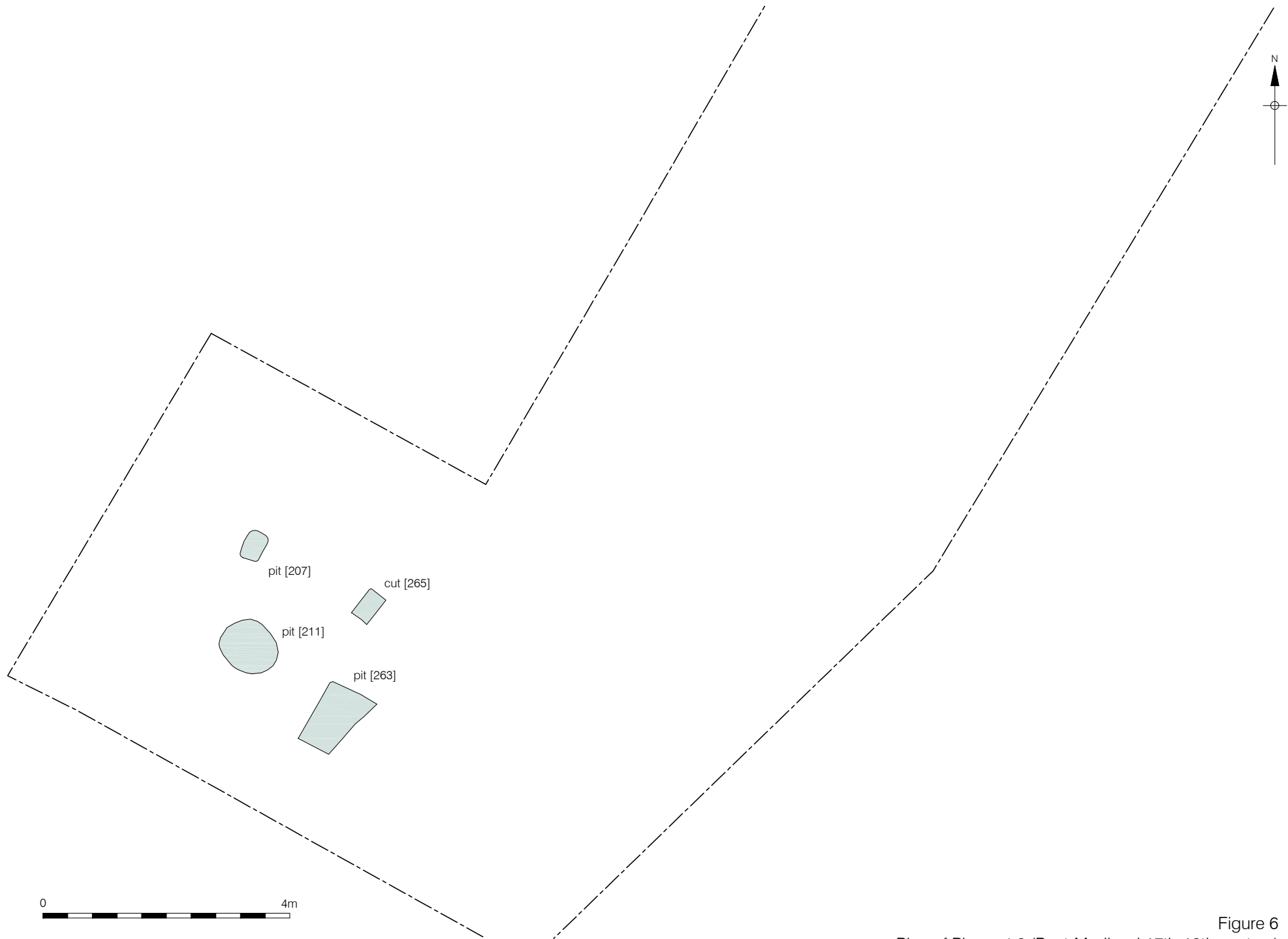
7.6.1 The top of the reduced ground in Area B and in parts of Area A was at 3.20m OD. The ground at this level comprised a dumped made-ground layer recorded primarily as context [196] in Area B.

7.6.2 The construction cut for the wall bounding the excavation area to the south, designated wall [284], was visible at this uppermost excavation level. Also visible was the construction cut for a single brick-width extension to wall [125], which was aligned NW-SE, parallel to wall [284]. The difference in the bricks of wall [125] and the extension, wall [201], make the different construction phases clearly visible and it is likely that this was a later staircase addition (Plate 1). The bricks from wall [201] have been dated to 1850-1950 and are the same as those utilised in wall [284]. The construction cut for wall [284] contained an unusual density of human bone, a couple of examples of which show evidence for the use of the bones as anatomical or medical models (Langthorne, Appendix 8). It is possible that this was associated with the use of the building as a dispensary, which did not occur until 1927. This suggested that the construction of walls [284] and [201], as well as the west and north bounding walls of Area B, are related to

remodelling works undertaken at this time. Alternatively, it may be that the construction cut for wall [284] was re-cut and backfilled at a later date.

- 7.6.3 The backfilling of the wall [189] structure appears to have occurred around the same time as the above redevelopments. An interesting group of late 19th- or early 20th-century ceramics was retrieved from the backfill bounded within the walls (fill [191]), comprising 53 sherds representing some 28 vessels, 21 of which were complete or near complete. Almost half of the corpus were cylindrical jam and marmalade jars, the other pieces comprising jugs, plates, saucers, cups, and a few sanitary and pharmaceutical wares (Sudds, Appendix 3). Around 15 complete and near complete soda glass vessels from the late 19th-20th century were also recovered which would have contained a range of drinks, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals etc. (Jarrett, Appendix 5). A number of fragments from iron vessels, likely food tins, were also found, along with an iron buckle from a horse harness (SF 4), some copper wire and iron nails, and several pieces of leather shoes (Gaimster, Appendix 7).
- 7.6.4 A series of later walls were also recorded in the Area B shoring pits that did not extend into the excavation area. This included wall [155] (unillustrated), which ran parallel to wall [169] (i.e. northwest-southeast) and may have been contemporary with wall [156]; however, the brick analysis places wall [155] more securely within the late 19th century suggesting a slightly later date than wall [156].
- 7.6.5 Wall [124] also ran northwest-southeast, abutting wall [125] to the east, and was keyed into the main western wall (wall [171]). Wall [171] itself appeared to be built over and around an earlier structure comprised of walls [155] and [156]. Wall [171] was not removed and no samples were therefore taken, but wall [124] was removed and dated to 1850-1900.
- 7.6.6 Also in Area B at the surface of the reduced ground level was a brick covering [154] overtop of a service trench and drain (unillustrated) which ran northwest-southeast, parallel and alongside wall [171]. The Gault bricks utilised in its construction were similar to those used in the redevelopments associated with walls [201] and [284] and this feature is dated to the early 20th century. The cut for the service run truncated through wall [156].
- 7.6.7 The uppermost dump layer was partially recorded during the ground reduction by the contractors and in the underpinning pits. This comprised contexts [119], [126], [105], [100], and [148] and was recorded at a ground level height of 3.92m OD in the underpinning pits and from 3.07m OD in Area A. Artefacts recovered from this level included a mix of materials dated to between the 16th-20th centuries.





0 4m

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Figure 6  
Plan of Phase 4.2 (Post-Medieval 17th-18th century)  
1:80 at A4



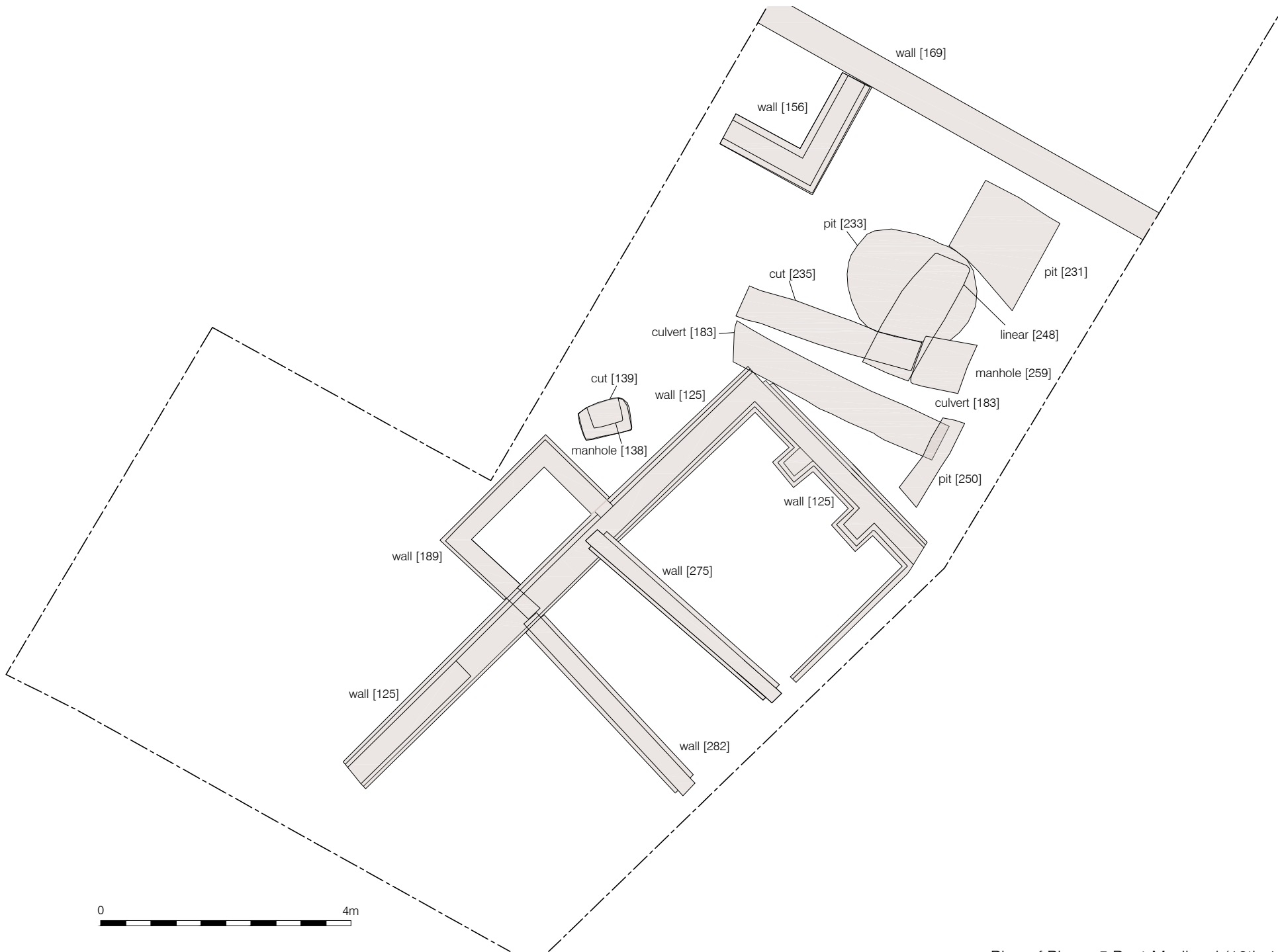


Figure 7  
Plan of Phase 5 Post-Medieval (18th-19th century)  
1:80 at A4

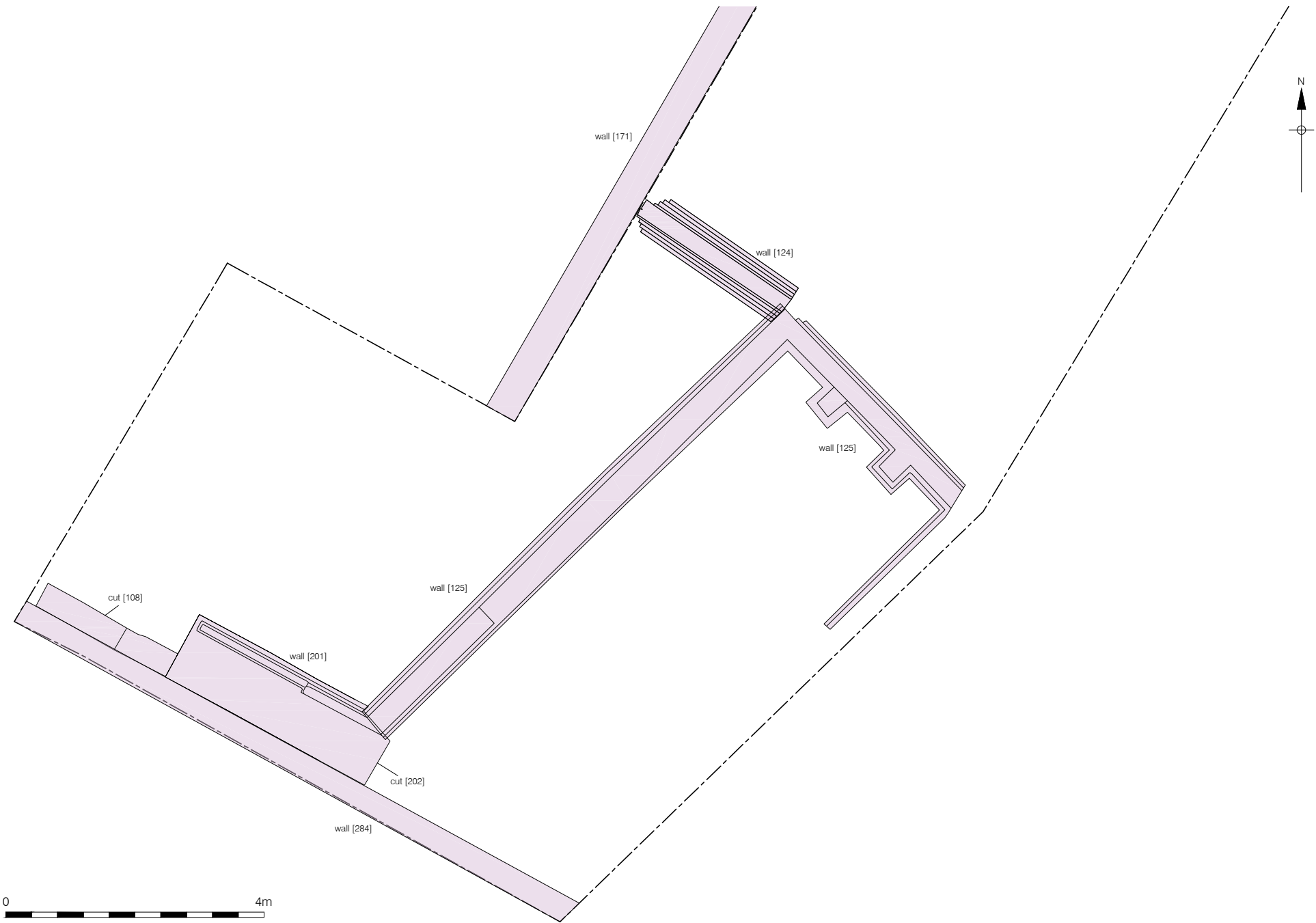
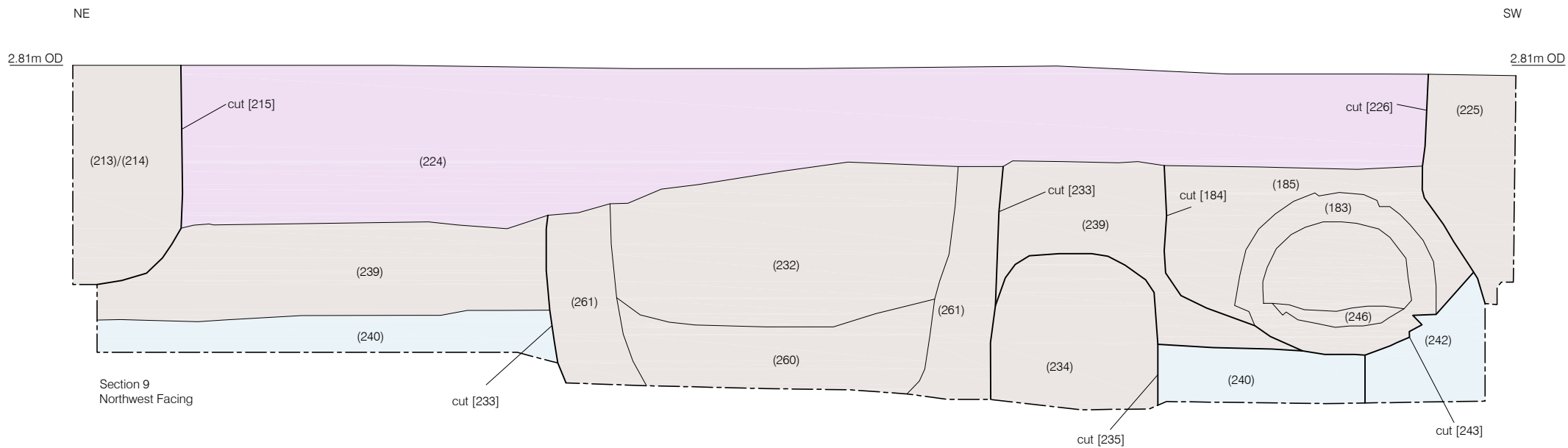
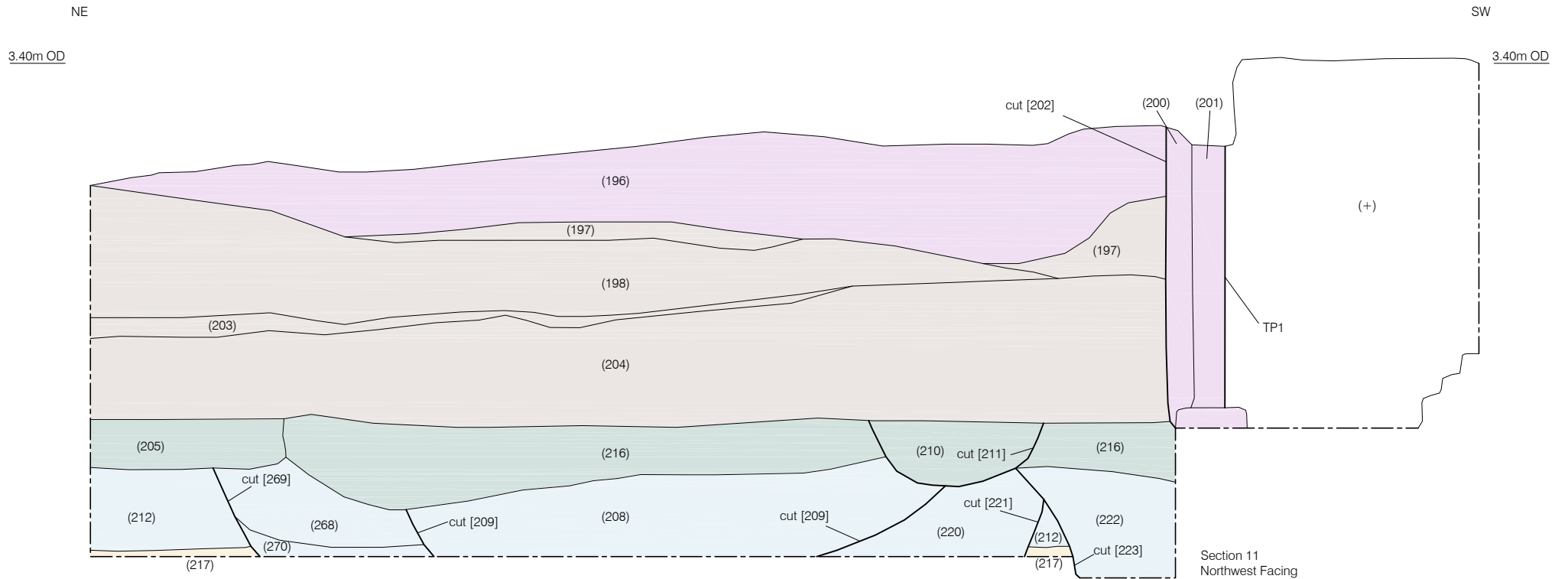


Figure 8  
Plan of Phase 6 Early Modern (late 19th-20th century)  
1:80 at A4



- Phase 6 Early Modern (late 19th-20th century)
- Phase 5 Post-Medieval (18th-19th century)
- Phase 4.2 (Post-Medieval 17th-18th century)
- Phase 4.1 (Post-Medieval 17th-18th century)
- Phase 3 (Medieval)





- Phase 6 Early Modern (late 19th-20th century)
- Phase 5 Post-Medieval (18th-19th century)
- Phase 4.2 (Post-Medieval 17th-18th century)
- Phase 4.1 (Post-Medieval 17th-18th century)
- Phase 3 (Medieval)

0  1m



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Figure 11  
Plan of Phase 5 Overlain on OS Map 1914  
1:200 at A4



*Plate 1: Wall [201] addition to earlier wall [125]. Facing south.*



*Plate 2: Crushed red brick surface/levelling layer in Area B (layer [203]). Facing northwest.*



*Plate 3: Area A features, including pit [233], manhole [259] and linear feature [235]. Facing southeast.*



*Plate 4: Area A features including culvert [183], linear feature [235], and part of pit [233]. Facing southeast.*



*Plate 5: Area A features post partial removal of culvert, exposing square pit(s) [243] at limit of excavation. Facing southeast.*



*Plate 6: Pit [243], layer [217], and backfilled Geotechnical Test Pit 4 at limit of excavation. Facing northwest.*





*Plate 7: Northwest facing section in Area B, showing square pit features [209], [221], [223], and [269] and layer [217] at limit of excavation. Facing southeast.*



*Plate 8: Area B, showing square pit features [209], [221], [223], and [269] and layer [217] at limit of excavation. Facing southeast.*



*Plate 9: Area A, base of Shoring Pit 3 showing square pit features [142] and [144]. Facing northwest.*



*Plate 10: Service trench exposing natural brickearth [256]. Facing northwest.*



*Plate 11: Area B, layer [217] at limit of excavation. Facing southwest.*



*Plate 12: Area A, layer 257 with dog skeleton. Facing northwest.*

## **8 PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Brickearth**

8.1.1 The foundation level and thus the limit of excavation proved to be above the level of the natural at this site. The underlying natural Langley Silt (i.e. brickearth) was only encountered during the excavation of a service trench in Area B at a height of 1.48m OD and in the excavation of the underpinning pits at 1.34m OD.

8.1.2 Nearby excavations to the west at 28-30 Trinity Street recorded localised outcrops of brickearth at a height of 1.69m OD, which was significantly higher than the general level of the natural sands and gravels recorded at approximately 1.50m OD (Killock 2010, 20). The natural horizon here is therefore at similar level to the natural at 42 Trinity Street, suggesting a relatively flat topography east-west.

### **8.2 Phase 2: Redeposited Brickearth (uncertain date)**

8.2.1 Phase 2, like Phase 1, was not extensively exposed and a full evaluation of its nature was therefore not possible. It appeared to be similar in character to the underlying brickearth, but was more disturbed and potentially redeposited. The recording of this layer in one of the underpinning pits recovered a piece of pottery and an iron nail dated to the post-medieval period, but there was a high potential for contamination and this cannot be considered secure evidence for dating. Furthermore, the higher content of charcoal and CBM flecking that was visible within this layer could also be attributed to natural processes.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Medieval**

8.3.1 The single layer that can be attributed to the medieval phase of activity on the site was recorded in Area B only. Unfortunately, due to the discontinuous nature of the excavation and the placement of truncations, the relationship between this layer and the neighbouring Area A layer (which is Phase 2), was not clearly established. It is highly plausible that the medieval stratigraphy was impacted upon by the later developments in the northern area of the site, as this area showed a higher degree of large post-medieval pits, service runs, and building works.

8.3.2 The upper elevation of this layer was similar to layer [3] recorded within Geotechnical Test Pit 4 (Boyer 2014) which suggests that they are likely to be equivalent. Layer [3] has been interpreted as the remnants of a dark earth horizon that formed during the post-Roman period and was situated above the layer within which the potential funerary deposit was recovered.

8.3.3 Layer [217] is also likely to be comparable to the medieval horizon recorded at the nearby 28-30 Trinity Street (TIY07) excavations. The medieval layers here had surface heights between 1.55m OD-1.81m OD (Killock 2010, 55-7), which is similar to the 1.71m OD-1.78m OD recorded for layer [217], suggesting a particularly consistent, flat

topography during this period. It was noted that the layer at TIY07 was likely formed within the Roman period and subsequently impacted upon by medieval horticultural activity (Killock 2010, 56). This interpretation is also likely to be true at TRI14, where a significant amount of residual Roman material (25 pottery sherds and 9 fragments of CBM) was recovered from layer [217] compared to an individual medieval sherd. However, despite metal detecting, no Roman coins were recovered.

8.3.4 Further evidence for medieval occupation in the area was noted in the residual artefacts recovered from dumped material from later phases; for example, a number of CBM fragments dated to the 12th-13th centuries were recorded in made ground layers from Phases 4-6. However, the origin of this dumped material is uncertain and it may have been brought in from off-site. Ultimately there does not appear to have been a high level of activity at the site during this phase.

#### **8.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval (17th-18th century)**

8.4.1 The evidence from Phase 4 suggests that the site remained agricultural land during the 17th-18th century. The layer that formed the base of Phase 4 included a significant number of residual Roman finds within the material assemblage. This comprised over 100 pottery sherds, three glass fragments, various tile and brick fragments, and daub. The Roman pottery dates to the 2nd-4th centuries (Hudak, Appendix 2), while the CBM fragments are generally dated slightly earlier, from AD 50-160 (Valcarcel, Appendix 6). However, this layer also included 13 pottery sherds dated to 1670-1900 (Sudds, Appendix 3), and post-medieval CBM and glass fragments (Jarrett, Appendix 5). A significant amount of the Roman material in this layer was abraded and highly fragmented, suggesting that this layer may have been brought in and dumped from elsewhere (Hudak, Appendix 2). Alternatively, the material may largely represent the upcast from the active pit digging that was occurring during this phase, which would certainly have truncated through the underlying Roman stratigraphy.

8.4.2 The primary feature group from this phase comprised a series of square pits that have been interpreted as potential agricultural/horticultural planting beds. The pits ran southwest-northeast before turning ninety-degrees to run northwest-southeast creating the impression of a rectangular enclosed space. It seems possible that an earlier structure of similar alignment and positioning to wall [125] may have been located within this space. No evidence was recorded to support this hypothesis, but it seems unusual that the pits ran perpendicular and parallel to what is now Falmouth Road which was not set out until the mid 19th century (TNRA 2009; Boyer 2014). While the alignment of a field system or allotment plot alone may have been enough to guide the positioning of the new road, it seems plausible that a structure on the plot would have been more influential to its setting out and could potentially have caused the unusual angularity in the line of Falmouth Road.

## **8.5 Phase 5: Post-Medieval (18th-19th century)**

- 8.5.1 Phase 5 represents the earliest evidence for masonry structures and occupation at the site. Primarily focused in excavation Area B, this includes service features and structures that are likely to date to the early-mid 19th century. This corresponds to the historical evidence which indicates that the structure fronting Trinity Street was constructed in 1842 (TNRA 2009; Boyer 2014). The rear of this Trinity Street property is represented by wall [169] and, potentially, by wall [156] which may have been a cess pit to the rear of the property.
- 8.5.2 Walls [169] and [156] are likely to be part of this initial construction. A separate building, likely represented by walls [125], [189], [275], and [282], was also constructed around this time fronting the newly set out Brunswick Terrace, which would be renamed Falmouth Road in 1868 (TNRA 2009; Boyer 2014).
- 8.5.3 Apart from the masonry, this phase is also represented by a crushed brick layer in Area B, which may have formed as a work surface during one of the phases of construction during the mid-late 19th century. Thick dump layers overlaid this surface and the Phase 5 features in Area A up to the height of the ground reduction undertaken by the contractor at approximately 2.89m OD.

## **8.6 Phase 6: Early Modern (late 19th-20th century)**

- 8.6.1 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-97 indicates that by this point the two buildings had been linked, which is likely represented in the archaeology by the construction of the western wall [171] and wall [124], which ran northwest-southeast to join with wall [125]. The dating evidence provided by the brick analysis suggests this occurred between 1850-1900.
- 8.6.2 The mapping further shows that no real changes to the configuration of the building occurred until the Surrey Dispensary took up premises within the building, which occurred in 1927 (for example, the Ordnance Survey Map 1914-16 (Figure 11) compared to the Ordnance Survey Map of 1938). By 1938 the Trinity Street and Falmouth Road properties were considered one building, and it had been redeveloped to include an extension to the rear, creating the 'L' shape of the modern footprint. Redevelopment during the early 20th century can be seen in the archaeological record through the addition of these walls, including the southern wall [284] and the thin wall [201] that was added off of wall [125] in order to form a staircase. The fill of the construction cut for wall [284] included a large number of human skeletal remains. This included 73 fragments of disarticulated bones from a minimum of four individuals; two adults, one juvenile, and an infant. No pathological lesions or changes were evident on any of the fragments of human bone, but it appeared that two finger bones were wired together and a fragment of frontal bone displayed the type of post-mortem cut associated with a craniotomy

(Langthorne, Appendix 4). It is thought that these bones may have originated from an anatomical collection, most likely connected to the Surrey Dispensary.

## **9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

9.1 The research design was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the archaeological excavation (Hawkins 2015).

### **9.2 Natural Geology**

‘To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.’

9.2.1 The sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation was not recorded during the excavations. A natural Langley Silt (brickearth) deposit was recorded under the formation level during excavation of a service run at a height of 1.48m OD. However, this level is similar to that recorded for the natural sands and gravels at the excavations conducted at 28-30 Trinity Street to the west of the site (Killock 2010), suggesting a relatively flat topography running east-west within this area.

9.2.2 The 1.48m OD level recorded is, however, higher than the potential Roman deposit recorded within the Geotechnical Test Pit 4, which was recorded at 1.35m OD. This could indicate that the natural level at the site is not wholly consistent.

### **9.3 Roman Burials**

‘To establish the nature and extent of Roman burials on the site.’

9.3.1 No evidence for Roman burials were recovered during the excavations. Geotechnical test pitting prior to excavation recorded a potential Roman funerary deposit at a height of 1.35m OD, which was well below the formation level and the limit of excavation at 1.70m OD. Excavations to the west at 28-30 Trinity Street recorded burials at levels typically between 1.40m OD-1.50m OD, but ranged between 0.82m OD-2.05m OD (Killock 2010, 35-47 & 51-52). Considering the relatively consistent level of the natural horizon between the two sites, similar levels for any Roman features at TR114 were also expected. Excavations to the southwest at 1 Dickens Square recorded Roman interments at heights of 1.10m OD, 0.89m OD, and 1.43m OD, and a cremation at 1.58m OD (Hawkins & Butler 2014, 22). The majority of funerary deposits recorded within the immediate vicinity are below the limit of excavation at 42 Trinity Street and it is therefore still highly probable that Roman deposits, funerary or otherwise, have been left *in situ* below the formation level.

9.3.2 No human skeletal remains were found that could be attributed to the Roman period. Human remains were recovered from only two contexts, both of which are dated to the 19th-20th century. It remains possible that the two human bones recovered from the dump layer were disturbed Roman skeletal remains, but the fact that these originated from the uppermost dump level at the site and the lack of human remains from more stratigraphically contemporary contexts to the Roman period suggests that these are unlikely to be from disturbed burials on the site itself. The density of human remains found within the construction cut are also unlikely to have originated at the site, as they



mainly appear to be a part of a medical specimen collection relating to the Surrey Dispensary. Furthermore, it is highly probable that the human remains that were noted in the spoil heap relating to the previous Geotechnical Test Pits 1-3 related to this same deposit, as TP1 truncated this fill.

9.3.3 Despite the relative frequency of Roman artefacts at the site, the predominant characteristic was that they are abraded and fragmentary. This suggests that they have been impacted upon subsequent to deposition and may not be *in situ*. No finds specifically related to Roman funerary practices or grave-goods have been noted.

#### **9.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains**

‘To establish the nature and extent of medieval and post-medieval remains on the site.’

9.4.1 The earliest archaeological layer reached at the site was interpreted as a post-Roman formation that has been utilised during the medieval period for light agricultural use. The presence of occasional medieval artefacts suggests that there was a low level of activity within the area during this time, but no extensive use of the site itself.

9.4.2 The post-medieval remains suggest a higher level of activity at the site began during the 17th-18th centuries. The earliest significant features, a series of square pits, were interpreted as potential planting beds, suggesting that the area is still relatively semi-rural with an agricultural focus. While the alignment of these pits suggests that they may have been bordering something, hypothetically a structure, there is no real evidence for occupation at the site until the construction of the Trinity Road and Falmouth Road buildings in the mid-19th century.

9.4.3 The archaeological evidence supports the historical sources in the dating and sequence of redevelopment during the late 19th-20th centuries, with thick dumped and backfilled deposits forming the primary stratigraphic sequence during this period.

9.4.4 The post-medieval finds repertoire supports the narrative of increasing activity and density of occupation during the post-medieval period, with a wide variety of animal bones, pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe, and ceramic building material being recorded. The use of the site as a dispensary from 1927 onwards appears to also be reflected in the corpus of finds, including the deposit of medical skeletal specimens, and the occasional pharmaceutical vessel - such as the Citrate of Magnesia and Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer bottles - but overall, the finds reflect general household materials and objects.

## 10 CONTENT OF THE ARCHIVE

### 10.1 The Written Record

Item	No.	Sheets
Context Register	1	7
Context sheets	188	188
Section Register	1	1
Section drawings	13	17
Plans	63	140
Environmental Register	1	1
Environmental sheets	3	3
Small Finds Register	1	1

### 10.2 The Photographic Record

Item	No	Sheets
Digital Photograph Register	1	9
Digital Photographs	251	N/A

### 10.3 The Finds Archive

Category	Quantity	Standard Box Size
Pottery	2	Boxes
Post Roman Pottery	12	Boxes
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Box
Ceramic Building Material/Stone	6	Crates
Animal Bone	5	Boxes
Human Bone	1	Box
Glass	4	Boxes
Small Finds/Metal Objects	75	objects
Leather	2	objects

## **11 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL**

### **11.1 The Importance of the Results**

11.1.1 The Roman cemetery located within this area of Southwark is of local and potentially regional significance as it provides a strong corpus of evidence for burial practices in Roman Southwark and London. The negative evidence for the continuation of the Roman burials within the boundaries of 42 Trinity Street are a result of the limit of excavation, and the results should therefore not be utilised to exemplify presence or absence of funerary deposits at this site.

11.1.2 The post-Roman deposition indicated the potential for medieval activity in and around the excavation site. However, this was not clearly defined and is independently not highly significant. The significance of these results therefore lay in their contribution to the overall corpus of positive and negative evidence helping to further illuminate the character of medieval activity in Southwark and London more broadly.

11.1.3 The post-medieval and early modern archaeology recorded substantiated the historical sources and is of local significance. Some interesting and unusual finds were recorded in possible connection with the Surrey Dispensary practice and its related product consumption and disposal, the results of which are also of local significance.

### **11.2 Further Work**

11.2.1 Further work on the excavation results should comprise a further exploration of the square pits from Phase 4 and their potential as planting beds through comparison with similar features from other excavations. More in-depth analysis of the deposition related to the Surrey Dispensary may also be warranted, in relation to the consumption, use, and disposal of potential medical specimens and commercial products.

#### **11.2.2 Roman Pottery**

All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis. The pottery should be considered in a site wide context along with other Roman finds, and compared to assemblages of nearby sites in Southwark, especially to those from earlier excavations at Trinity Street.

#### **11.2.3 Post-Roman Pottery**

In addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of Southwark in the later post-medieval and modern period. Documentary research, including map regression and a survey of census data, may enable some groups to be related to particular households and/or occupants. Any future publication should include a brief summary of the pottery recovered, but

should focus on some of the larger 19th-century domestic assemblages. Approximately 8 to 10 plates will be required for publication.

#### 11.2.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Many of the maker marked pipes have been or are about to be published (Jarrett in prep a, b and c) and the assemblage adds little to a further understanding of the clay tobacco pipe industry in Southwark. Of interest is the rare find of the c.1770 dated Dutch bowl (context [239]: SF 47). It is recommended that a short publication text is written on the Dutch clay tobacco pipe and submitted as an article for inclusion in the Newsletter for the Society of Clay Pipe Research. An illustration of the Dutch bowl is required to supplement the text.

#### 11.2.5 Glass

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

#### 11.2.6 Building Material

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage. The results of this assessment should form part of any later publication text. Some of the more ornate items, such as combed and roller stamped box flue tiles and the *terracotta* fragments, require photography and illustration at publication.

#### 11.2.7 Metal and Small Finds

At this stage, no further work is recommended for this group of finds. However, for archive purposes it is recommended that metal objects other than undiagnostic pieces are x-rayed as part of the site records. The metal and small finds from 42 Trinity Street have a general significance for studies of domestic material culture in the 18th and 19th centuries, and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication of the site.

#### 11.2.8 Human Bone Assessment

Given both the disarticulated and potentially redeposited character of the Trinity Street assemblage and the implication that at least some of the bone from context [176], if not all of it, originated from the 20th-century dispensary it is unlikely that any further work will provide any insight into any burial populations present in the vicinity of the site.

#### 11.2.9 Animal Bone

Phases 4-6 only are large enough to have any potential for further work. Unfortunately, the material appears to have been redeposited as it largely comes from make-up layers ergo it is of little significance to the understanding of the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

### 11.3 Publication Proposal

- 11.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the archaeological investigation will be published as two small articles exploring aspects of the site and its finds assemblage. One such article would be the publication of the 18th-century Dutch clay tobacco pipe bowl in the *Newsletter for the Society of Clay pipe Research*. The other article focusing on the late 19th-20th century remains, the anatomical human remains and the late post-medieval pottery will form a brief article for inclusion in *London Archaeologist*.

## **12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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### **13.2 Cartographic Sources**

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	100		1	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.92	
TRI14	101		1	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.12	
TRI14	102		1	Fill	Fill of [103] possible foundation cut for Falmouth Road Wall	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.12	
TRI14	103		1	Cut	Possible construction cut for Falmouth Road wall	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.12	1.16
TRI14	104		1	Layer	Possible natural brickearth - NFE	Natural	1	1.34	
TRI14	105			Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.92	
TRI14	106			Layer	Dump/made ground layer - NFE	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.42	
TRI14	107		2	Layer	Fill of construction cut [108] for wall [284]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	
TRI14	108	108	2	Cut	Construction cut for [284]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	1.5
TRI14	109		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	
TRI14	110		2	Layer	Sandy levelling layer/dump layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.7	
TRI14	111		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.5	
TRI14	112		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.7	
TRI14	113		7 & 2	Layer	Made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	
TRI14	114		7 & 2	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.6	
TRI14	115		7 & 2	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.4	
TRI14	116		7 & 2	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.9	
TRI14	117		3	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.16	
TRI14	118			Layer	Layer? - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.65	
TRI14	119		8	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.78	
TRI14	120		8	Layer	Tread layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.43	

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	121		8	Fill	Backfill of [122]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.38	
TRI14	122	122	8 & 9	Cut	Construction cut for [124]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.38	2.48
TRI14	123		8	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.41	
TRI14	124	124		Masonry	Internal wall, keyed into wall [171]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	4.18	2.8
TRI14	125	125	4	Masonry	Kitchen wall	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	4.18	1.96
TRI14	126		8	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.07	
TRI14	127		8	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.26	
TRI14	128		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.18	3.15
TRI14	129		2	Layer	Sandy levelling layer/dump layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.9	2.64
TRI14	130		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.65	2.6
TRI14	131		2	Layer	Made ground (agricultural soil?)	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.4	2.35
TRI14	132		2	Layer	Layer - early post med?	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.0	1.95
TRI14	133		2	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.68	1.65
TRI14	134			Layer	Redeposited natural - NFE		2	1.49	
TRI14	135			Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.99	
TRI14	136			Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.23	2.13
TRI14	137			Fill	Fill of manhole [138]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.0	
TRI14	138	138		Masonry	Manhole	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.0	1.75
TRI14	139	139		Cur	Construction cut for manhole [138]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.0	1.66
TRI14	140			Layer	Redeposited natural? Sandy clay - NFE		2	1.5	
TRI14	141			Fill	Fill of pit [142] - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.5	
TRI14	142	142		Cut	Square Pit - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.5	
TRI14	143			Fill	Fill of pit [144] - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.5	
TRI14	144	144		Cut	Square pit - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.5	

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	145			Layer	Boundary between pits [142] and [144] - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.5	
TRI14	146				VOID				
TRI14	147				VOID				
TRI14	148			Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.92	
TRI14	149			Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.8	
TRI14	150			Layer	Natural brickearth?		2	1.52	
TRI14	151		6	Layer	Backfill Bounded by walls [156], [169], [171]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.82	
TRI14	152		6	Layer	Made ground	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.04	
TRI14	153		6	Layer	Redeposited(?) natural brickearth		2	1.61	
TRI14	154		6	Masonry	Brick drain run cover	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.86	2.82
TRI14	155		6	Masonry	Interior wall. Contemporary with [156], wall [171] built over top.	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.44	2.14
TRI14	156	156	6	Masonry	Interior wall. Contemporary with [155], abutting [169], built over by wall [171]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.82	1.95
TRI14	157		6	Fill	Fill of construction cut [158]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.82	
TRI14	158		6	Cut	Construction cut for drain pipe run	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.82	1.92
TRI14	159		6	Fill	Fill of construction cut [160] for wall [171]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	1.92	
TRI14	160		3 & 6	Cut	Construction cut for wall [171]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	1.92	1.62
TRI14	161		7	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.09	
TRI14	162		7	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.42	
TRI14	163		7	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.29	
TRI14	164		7	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.69	
TRI14	165		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	
TRI14	166		1	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.4	
TRI14	167		2	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.3	

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	168		2	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.7	
TRI14	169			Masonry	Previously external, now internal wall	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	4.18	1.74
TRI14	170	170		Cut	Construction cut for wall [156]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.82	1.95
TRI14	171		3	Masonry	NW-most wall, external. Abuts [169], built over [155] and [156]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	4.18	2.8
TRI14	172		8	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.7	
TRI14	173				VOID	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6		
TRI14	174		7	Layer	Dump/ made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.1	
TRI14	175		7	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.4	
TRI14	176		7	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.3	
TRI14	177		7	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.66	
TRI14	178			Layer	Dump/made ground	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.86	
TRI14	179		2	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	
TRI14	180		2	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.5	2.4
TRI14	181		2	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.3	
TRI14	182		2	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.7	
TRI14	183	183	10 & 9	Masonry	Brick culvert	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.43	1.85
TRI14	184	184	10 & 9	Cut	Construction cut for brick culvert [183]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.46	1.75
TRI14	185		10 & 9	Fill	Backfill for construction cut for brick culvert [183]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.46	2.01
TRI14	186		9	Layer	Made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.8	
TRI14	187		9	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	
TRI14	188		7	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [190] for wall [189]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.3	
TRI14	189	189	7	Masonry	Internal wall/ possible cess pit	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.9	1.8
TRI14	190	190	7	Cut	Construction cut for wall [189]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.3	1.8

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	191			Fill	Interior backfill bounded by [189]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	2.9
TRI14	192		7	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.1	
TRI14	193		7	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.4	
TRI14	194		7	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.3	
TRI14	195		7	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.66	
TRI14	196	196	11 & 12	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.2	3.06
TRI14	197	197	11 & 12	Layer	Sandy levelling layer/dump layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.94	2.71
TRI14	198	198	11 & 12	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.87	2.65
TRI14	199				VOID				
TRI14	200		11	Fill	Rubble backfill of [202]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.18	2.15
TRI14	201	201	11	Masonry	Internal wall for staircase	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.18	2.15
TRI14	202	202		Cut	Construction cut for wall [201]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	3.18	2.15
TRI14	203	203	11 & 12	Layer	Work surface/levelling layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.61	2.48
TRI14	204	204	11 & 12	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.59	2.4
TRI14	205	205	11	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.18	2.13
TRI14	206			Fill	Fill of posthole [207]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.14	
TRI14	207	207		Cut	Posthole	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.14	1.95
TRI14	208		11	Fill	Fill of square pit [209] - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.94	1.82
TRI14	209	209	11	Cut	Square pit - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	
TRI14	210		11	Fill	Fill of pit [211]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.16	
TRI14	211	211	11	Cut	Pit - cess pit?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.16	1.71
TRI14	212	212	11 & 13	Layer	Made ground layer - Roman?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	1.74
TRI14	213		10	Fill	Rubble backfill of construction cut [215] for wall [169]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.82	

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	214		10	Fill	Greyish clay fill of construction cut [215] for wall [169]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.82	
TRI14	215	215	10	Cut	Construction cut for wall [169]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.82	1.74
TRI14	216	216	11 & 12	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.16	1.97
TRI14	217	217	11 & 13	Layer	Redeposited natural - NFE	Medieval	3	1.78	1.71
TRI14	218				VOID				
TRI14	219				VOID				
TRI14	220		11	Fill	Fill of square pit [221]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.9	1.78
TRI14	221	221	11	Cut	Square pit	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.9	1.64
TRI14	222		11	Fill	Fill of square pit [223]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	
TRI14	223	223	11	Cut	Square pit	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	1.71
TRI14	224	224	10	Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.89	2.82
TRI14	225		10	Void	Backfill of construction cut [226] for wall [125]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.37	
TRI14	226	226	10	Cut	Construction cut for wall [125]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.78	1.8
TRI14	227				VOID				
TRI14	228				VOID				
TRI14	229			Fill	Rubble/chalky fill of shallow cut [231]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.41	
TRI14	230			Fill	Stoney fill of shallow cut [231]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.31	
TRI14	231	231		Cut	Shallow square pit	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.41	2.19
TRI14	232		10	Fill	Fill of pit [233]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.47	2.0
TRI14	233	233	10	Cut	Circular pit	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.47	1.62
TRI14	234		10	Fill	Fill of robber(?) cut [235]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.93	
TRI14	235	235	10	Cut	Robber(?) cut - previous wall/drain?	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.93	1.43
TRI14	236			Fill	Fill of construction cut [170] for wall [156]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.82	

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	237				VOID				
TRI14	238				VOID				
TRI14	239	239	10	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.93	1.8
TRI14	240	240	10	Layer	Roman layer?	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.05	1.8
TRI14	241				VOID				
TRI14	242		10	Fill	Fill of square pit - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.9	
TRI14	243	243	10	Cut	Square pit - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.9	1.58
TRI14	244	244	10	Layer	Redeposit or disturbed natural?		2	1.68	1.57
TRI14	245			Layer	Brickearth	Natural	1		
TRI14	246		10	Fill	Residual deposit within culvert	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.94	
TRI14	247			Fill	Fill of linear feature [248]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.31	
TRI14	248	248		Cut	Shallow linear feature	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.31	1.95
TRI14	249			Fill	Fill of small pit [250]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.99	
TRI14	250	250		Cut	Small rectangular pit - NFE	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.99	
TRI14	251			Fill	Backfill of construction cut for [125] - equivalent to [225]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.37	
TRI14	252	252		Layer	Dump/made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.9	
TRI14	253	253	12	Layer	Mortar trample / lense	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.8	2.72
TRI14	254			Fill	Back fill of post hole once post removed	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5		
TRI14	255	255		Cut	Post pipe void	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.54	2.04
TRI14	256	256		Layer	Natural brickearth	Natural	1	1.48	1.33
TRI14	257	257		Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.13	
TRI14	258			Fill	Fill of manhole cut [259]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.32	
TRI14	259	259		Cut	Manhole cut	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.32	1.55

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	260		10	Fill	Fill of pit [233]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	1.98	1.77
TRI14	261		10	Fill	Fill of pit [233]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.47	2.0
TRI14	262		12	Fill	Backfill of pit [263]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.12	
TRI14	263	263	12	Cut	Small square pit	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.12	1.91
TRI14	264			Timber	Timber base plate for post hole [255]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4		
TRI14	265	265		Cut	Cut for timber base plate [264]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.12	2.03
TRI14	266				VOID	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4		
TRI14	267	267	13	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.18	2.07
TRI14	268		11	Fill	Fill of square pit [269]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.87	1.73
TRI14	269	269	11	Cut	Square pit [269] - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.84	1.64
TRI14	270		11	Fill	Fill of square pit [269] - NFE	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.68	
TRI14	271	271	13	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	1.98	1.84
TRI14	272			Fill	Fill of square pit [280]	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	
TRI14	273	273	13	Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.23	2.22
TRI14	274	274	13	Layer	Levelling layer for concrete	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.11	2.1
TRI14	275	275	13	Masonry	Internal wall	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.38	1.91
TRI14	276	276	13	Cut	Construction cut for wall [275]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.17	1.91
TRI14	277		13	Fill	Fill of construction cut [276] for [275]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.17	1.91
TRI14	278			Fill	Backfill of Geotech TP4			1.9	
TRI14	279	279		Cut	Cut of Geotech TP4			1.9	1.7
TRI14	280	280		Cut	Shallow square pit	Post-Medieval: 17th-18th c.	4	2.0	
TRI14	281		13	Fill	Fill of construction cut [283] for [282]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.16	
TRI14	282	282	13	Masonry	Interior masonry wall	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.37	1.96
TRI14	283	283	13	Cut	Construction cut for wall [282]	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.16	1.86



Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
TRI14	284			Masonry	Southernmost bounding wall	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6		
TRI14	285				VOID				
TRI14	286				VOID				
TRI14	287		3	Cut	Construction cut for wall [155]	Modern: 19th-20th c.	6	2.36	2.0
TRI14	288			Layer	Made ground layer	Post-Medieval: 18th-19th c.	5	2.0	

## APPENDIX 2: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Eniko Hudak

### Introduction

Excavations at 42 Trinity Street, London Borough of Southwark (TRI14) produced a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery of 217 sherds weighing 5189g representing 5.20 EVEs. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

### Assemblage composition

Most of the total site assemblage was recovered from contexts phased as Roman, totalling 172 sherds weighing 3959g and representing 3.75 EVEs (Table 1). The rest of the assemblage was residual in post-medieval contexts, which is very likely to be a result of the later, post-medieval building activity disturbing the underlying Roman layers. As the phase assemblages are small, and because the assemblage from Roman contexts defines the trends of the total site assemblage, they are discussed together below.

	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs
Roman	172	3959	3.75
Post-Med	45	1230	1.45
TOTAL	217	5189	5.20

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery per phase

Individual context assemblages were small (less than 30 sherds) some containing a single sherd, and there was only one large assemblage (100+ sherds). Sherds survived in a variety of states from heavily abraded to fresh, but most sherds showed signs of abrasion, which could be indicative of a degree of redeposition and residuality. The mean sherd weight in the assemblage is rather high at 23.91g, but this could be partly due to the number of large amphora sherds present.

Overall the assemblage seems to be rather mixed, with possibly a high degree of residuality. There is a range of Romano-British and imported fabrics represented dating both to the early and late Roman periods, but early-mid 2nd-century fabrics seem to be prevalent. The assemblage is dominated by coarsewares (75% of sherd count total and 57% of weight), the most commonly occurring fabrics being BB2, products of the Verulamium region (VRW, VCWS), Alice Holt Surrey wares (AHSU) and Highgate Wood Fabric C (HWC). Despite the small size of the assemblage the proportion of these coarsewares compares well to Roman Ceramic period 5 (AD 140-160) of London as discussed by Davies *et al.* (1994). Small quantities of residual earlier (mid-late 1st century AD) material (HWB, ERMS, and FMIC), as well as later (mid-late 2nd century AD) and typical late Roman (3rd and 4th centuries AD) fabrics are also present in the assemblage, such as Nene Valley Colour-coated wares (NVCC), Alice Holt Farnham wares (AHFA) and products of the Oxfordshire potteries (OXWC).

Finewares (21% of SC, 19% of Wt) are mainly *Terra Sigillata*, including some of the later East Gaulish fragments. The non-Sigillata finewares are almost equally represented, again both early and late Roman fabrics, including two fragments of hunt cups with barbotine animal decoration. There are only 14 sherds of amphorae in the assemblage (6% of SC, 24% of weight), which are from Baetican Dressel 20 and Gauloise amphorae.

The assemblage from 42 Trinity Street is a small and average Roman pottery assemblage with a possibly high degree of residuality, which limits the discussion. All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis. The pottery should be considered in a site wide context along with other Roman finds, and compared to assemblages of nearby sites in Southwark, especially to those from earlier excavations at Trinity Street.

### Bibliography

Davies, B. J., Richardson, B. & Tomber, R. 1994. *A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London*. Archaeology of Roman London volume 5, Council for British Archaeology Research Report No. 98, London: Museum of London.

Symonds, R. 2002. *Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)*. Unpublished document available from MoLAS.

Context	Size	Spotdate	Notes
133	S	AD150-250	1xSAMEG
163	S	AD250-400	based on a single sherd
164	S	AD250-300	1xAHFA
167	S	AD120-250	based on a single sherd
176	S	AD250-400	1xAHFA
181	S	AD50-120	1xFMIC
182	S	AD120-160/180	
204	S	AD50-160	1xAHSU
205	S	AD120-160	
210	S	AD150-300	based on a single sherd
212	L	AD240-300	rather mixed, some earlier
216	S	AD120-160	
217	S	AD90-100/120	
223	S	AD50-160	
240	S	AD120-160	
266	S	AD50-160	based on a single sherd
270	S	AD50-400	based on a single sherd
271	S	AD120-160	
273	S	AD120-160	
274	S	AD120-250	based on a single sherd

Table 2: Spotdates

Fabric	SC	%	Wt(g)	%	EVEs	%
AHFA	3	1.38%	22	0.42%		0.00%
AHSU	15	6.91%	257	4.95%	0.12	2.31%
AHSU?	1	0.46%	7	0.13%		0.00%
AMPH?	2	0.92%	78	1.50%		0.00%
BAET	6	2.76%	443	8.54%		0.00%
BB1	2	0.92%	21	0.40%	0.03	0.58%
BB2	23	10.60%	480	9.25%	0.87	16.73%
BB2?	1	0.46%	18	0.35%		0.00%
BBS?	1	0.46%	2	0.04%		0.00%
BHWS?	1	0.46%	2	0.04%		0.00%
BUFF	1	0.46%	7	0.13%		0.00%
CGBL	1	0.46%	8	0.15%		0.00%
COLCC	4	1.84%	6	0.12%	0.14	2.69%
ERMS	10	4.61%	162	3.12%	0.14	2.69%
FMIC	2	0.92%	81	1.56%	0.09	1.73%
FMIC?	4	1.84%	68	1.31%	0.35	6.73%
GAUL	5	2.30%	701	13.51%	0.55	10.58%
GAUL?	1	0.46%	12	0.23%		0.00%
GROG	4	1.84%	132	2.54%	0.15	2.88%
HWB	2	0.92%	35	0.67%		0.00%
HWC	15	6.91%	146	2.81%	0.3	5.77%
LOMA	1	0.46%	1	0.02%		0.00%
LOMI	2	0.92%	65	1.25%	0.14	2.69%
LOXI	4	1.84%	25	0.48%		0.00%
LOXI?	1	0.46%	8	0.15%	0.11	2.12%
MICA	1	0.46%	6	0.12%		0.00%
NFSE	10	4.61%	87	1.68%	0.25	4.81%
NFSE?	2	0.92%	31	0.60%		0.00%
NKFW	2	0.92%	21	0.40%		0.00%
NKSH	2	0.92%	154	2.97%		0.00%
NVCC	5	2.30%	96	1.85%		0.00%
NVCC?	1	0.46%	2	0.04%		0.00%
OXID	13	5.99%	236	4.55%	0.37	7.12%
OXWC	2	0.92%	35	0.67%		0.00%
PATCH	1	0.46%	60	1.16%		0.00%
SAM	4	1.84%	18	0.35%	0.08	1.54%
SAMCG	11	5.07%	127	2.45%	0.07	1.35%
SAMEG	2	0.92%	372	7.17%		0.00%
SAMLZ	2	0.92%	58	1.12%		0.00%
SAND	8	3.69%	110	2.12%	0.1	1.92%
TSK	5	2.30%	31	0.60%		0.00%
TSK?	1	0.46%	4	0.08%		0.00%
VCWS	3	1.38%	153	2.95%	0.5	9.62%

Fabric	SC	%	Wt(g)	%	EVEs	%
VCWS?	1	0.46%	12	0.23%		0.00%
VRMA?	1	0.46%	6	0.12%		0.00%
VRW	25	11.52%	743	14.32%	0.84	16.15%
WS	3	1.38%	40	0.77%		0.00%
TOTAL	217	100.00%	5189	100.00%	5.20	100.00%

Table 3: Quantification of the total site assemblage by fabric

## APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

### Introduction

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, amounting to 12 boxes. In total, there are 919 sherds, weighing 33,447g, of which just 14 sherds are unstratified. The post-Roman pottery dates from the 11th to the 19th century, although the vast majority is of post-medieval date, primarily dating to the late 18th to 19th century. The majority is in good condition, with little evidence for abrasion and was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. In general, the medieval pottery is more highly fragmented and dispersed than the later pottery. The post-medieval assemblage is more readily identifiable to vessel form and has a number of complete profiles and a few complete pots. Residuality is a feature of the later assemblages on site, with a moderate quantity of 17th-century and 18th-century pottery re-deposited in 19th-century contexts.

The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an Access database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology typology (LAARC 2017). The forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. Pottery was recovered from 69 contexts all of which are of small to medium size (less than 100 sherds). A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 3). A summary of the pottery types and forms appears below in Table 1 and is followed by a discussion of distribution.

### Pottery types

Fabric Code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wg
EMSS	Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware	1000	1150	1	1	3
LOND	London-type ware	1080	1350	4	4	15
CBW	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1270	1500	1	1	4
MISC	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	900	1500	3	3	589
DUTR	Dutch red earthenware	1300	1650	9	9	247
MPUR	Midlands purple ware	1400	1750	3	3	15
CSTN	Cistercian ware	1480	1600	1	1	8
PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480	1600	5	5	125
PMSRG	London-area post-medieval	1480	1650	4	4	144

<b>Fabric Code</b>	<b>Expansion</b>	<b>Date range</b>		<b>SC</b>	<b>ENV</b>	<b>Wg</b>
	slipped redware with green glaze					
BORDG	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550	1700	6	6	134
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550	1700	17	17	185
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700	12	12	137
NORS	Normandy stoneware	1550	1800	1	1	6
RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	1550	1900	52	38	2822
TGW A	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A)	1570	1650	3	3	12
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	6	6	185
TGW BISC	London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	2	2	83
WERR	Werra slipware	1580	1650	2	1	17
PMBL	Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	1580	1700	6	6	92
PMFR	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	1580	1700	6	6	66
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900	182	112	8358
CHPO BW	Chinese blue and white porcelain	1590	1900	8	8	156
BORDB	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	1600	1700	1	1	22
TGW D	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	1630	1680	5	5	82
TGW C	London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	1630	1846	3	3	21
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660	1870	6	6	186
LONS	London stoneware	1670	1926	39	34	2889
TGW H	London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	1680	1800	2	2	6
CHPO IMARI	Chinese Imari porcelain	1680	1900	2	2	10
DERBS	Derbyshire stoneware	1700	1900	4	4	30
ENGS	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1700	1900	29	23	2635
SWSL	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	1710	1760	1	1	10
SWSG	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780	4	4	52

Fabric Code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wg
CHPO ROSE	Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	1720	1800	3	3	21
AGAT	Agate ware	1730	1780	1	1	9
WEST CHP	Westerwald stoneware chamber pot	1630	1760	1	1	41
STBL	Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware	1740	1780	1	1	48
CREA	Creamware	1740	1830	56	55	428
RESTG	Glazed red stoneware	1760	1780	1	1	3
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760	1830	30	28	308
CREA OTR	Creamware with over-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1760	1830	2	2	19
CREA MARB	Marbled Creamware	1770	1830	2	1	18
PEAR BW	Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	1770	1820	10	10	71
PEAR	Pearlware	1770	1840	4	4	115
PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	1770	1840	76	70	620
BBAS	Black basalt ware	1770	1900	1	1	13
CREA SLIP	Creamware with slip decoration	1775	1830	7	3	202
PEAR SLIP	Pearlware with slip decoration	1775	1840	2	2	31
ENPO HP	English hard paste porcelain	1780	1900	5	5	30
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780	1900	112	99	1502
BONE	Bone china	1794	1900	14	6	348
SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware	1800	1900	11	8	382
LUST	Lustware	1805	1900	1	1	14
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805	1900	49	47	5612
REFW SLIP	Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	1805	1900	4	4	228
PEAR TR3	Pearlware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810	1840	2	2	10
TPW3	Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810	1900	15	14	2218
YELL	Yellow ware	1820	1900	31	29	603
YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	1820	1900	14	12	342
PEAR TR4	Pearlware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825	1840	3	3	53
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed	1825	1900	16	9	489



Fabric Code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wg
	decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)					
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830	1900	2	2	20
TPW FLOW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	1830	1900	2	1	20
BONE TR5	Bone china with under-glaze three-colour transfer-printed decoration	1845	1900	1	1	16
MAJO	Majolica	1850	1900	10	5	277

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by ware type. SC = Sherd count. ENV = Estimated number of vessels. Wg = Weight in grams.

## Distribution

Phase	Total sherd count	Total weight (g)
Unstratified / unphased	22	872
3	1	6
4	98	2108
5	349	9826
6	449	20635

Table 2: Distribution of the pottery by phase.

### *Phase 3: Medieval*

A single white slipped and green glazed London-type ware jug sherd was recovered from layer [217], broadly dated from 1080 to 1350. A small medieval assemblage was also recovered residually, the earliest of which is a sherd of early medieval sand and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), dated to the 11th or early 12th century but re-deposited within a Phase 5 made ground deposit ([163]). There are also a couple of handle and body sherds from London-type ware jugs and a Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware body sherd, dated from c.1270 to 1500, again retrieved from deposits attributed to Phase 5.

### *Phase 4: 17th to 18th century*

A fairly modest assemblage of 98 sherds, weighing just over 2kg was recovered from Phase 4 features. The majority was derived from made ground or dump layers, although a smaller quantity was recovered from the fill of square pits [209], [211], [221], [223], [243], [269] and [280].

Much of the pottery from Phase 4 contexts dates to the late 16th to 17th century, comprised of fabrics and forms well-paralleled in Southwark and broader London during this period. These include Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares (BORDY/G), London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware and post-medieval fine redware (PMBL; PMFR). There are also a small number of early tin-glazed dishes (TGWD) and a London stoneware jug (LONS). A London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSRG) dish sherd from pit [243] represents some of the earliest

post-medieval pottery recovered, dated from c.AD 1480-1650. During this period the imports are dominated by Rhenish stonewares, namely from Frechen (FREC). The latter are comprised of the ubiquitous Bartmann jugs, including a nice example from pit [211] with the bearded face highlighted with cobalt. There is also a sherd from a Westerwald stoneware (WEST) chamber pot from pit [269], although the rim is absent so this vessel may also date to the 18th century, and a single sherd of Dutch redware (DUTR).

Less pottery of 18th-century date was recovered from features attributed to this phase but includes Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR) bowls and dishes, a small quantity of tin-glazed ware and Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration (CHPO ROSE). This material was recovered from pit fill [209] and layer [266], although some less diagnostic sherds of PMR, RBOR, TGW and LONS from broadly dated contexts could also be of 18th-century date.

Further 17th-century pottery was recovered residually within Phase 5 and 6 features, comprised of a similar range of types including PMBL tygs and BORDY bowls, dishes, and pipkins and a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware brown glazed and encrusted mug (BORDB). Imports include further Frechen Bartmann jugs and Dutch redware, but also a German Werra slipware dish.

#### *Phase 5: 18th to 19th century*

A larger assemblage, amounting to 349 sherds, weighing just under 10kg, was recovered from Phase 5 features. Relatively little definitively early to mid 18th-century pottery was recovered, with few sherds of White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), representing one of the earliest and most widespread of the mass-produced finewares and marking the beginning of a culture of consumerism (Hildyard 2005). As mentioned above, some of the more broadly dated 17th to 18th-century groups could be 18th century, but very little tin-glazed ware of this date was identified either.

The majority of Phase 5 assemblages date to either the late 18th to early 19th century or to the mid or late 19th century. Groups dated to late 18th to early 19th century are characterised by the factory made refined earthenware successors to the White salt-glazed stoneware that became widespread throughout London and the rest of the country during this period, namely Creamwares and Pearlwares. Early 19th-century deposits also include these wares, but with later dated decoration, or in addition to later dated wares, including Transfer-printed wares with brown, black or colour transfers (TPW3/ TPW4/ TPW6) and refined white earthenwares (RFEW).

The backfill of the construction cut for brick culvert [183], dated to the second quarter of the 19th century, contained Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), including plates and saucers, and also a cup with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR4). The fill also produced Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), Pearlware with slip decoration (PEAR SLIP) and a late 18th-century glazed red stoneware (RESTG). A London stoneware blacking bottle was recovered, stamped 'Warren's Liquid Black 30 Strand' and probably dated to c.1820 to 1830. Robert Warren was a highly prominent blacking manufacturer, to the point where many unscrupulous traders attempted to emulate Warren's distinctive trade mark and capitalise on the larger firms

advertising campaign. One of these, not a great distance from The Strand on the Thames-side at Hungerford Stairs, was Jonathan Warren, Robert's uncle, who ran rather less successful and illustrious premises (Askey 1998, 103-4; Allen 2011). Indeed, at the age of 11, Charles Dickens was employed at this establishment for a short period, during the family's period of financial difficulty, applying paper labels to blacking bottles. It was an unhappy time for Dickens, in grim surroundings that later became the inspiration for Murdstone and Grimsby's wine and spirit warehouse in David Copperfield (*ibid.*).

Other groups post-dating 1820 or 1830 contain Yellow ware (YELL), London or English stoneware with a Bristol glaze and Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration (TPW FLOW). The presence of PEAR TR and TPW plates with the 'wild rose' transfer-print design would also suggest deposition occurred after c.1835. A sizable assemblage, comprising of 85 sherds, was recovered from made ground [204], dated from c.1835 to 1900. This group includes both Yellow ware and PEAR TR plates and a jug with the 'wild rose' border, but also London-area post-medieval redware flowerpots and large glazed storage jars and bowls. Indeed, the latter are a feature of a number of 19th-century deposits on site. Layer [204] also contained a gaming counter cut from a Surrey-Hampshire border redware vessel. The presence of a Pearlware plate with under-glaze blue-painted decoration to the 'shell-edge' rim (PEAR BW) might suggest deposition occurred soon after c.1835, although a later date remains possible. Similarly, the combination of Yellow ware and London stoneware with a Bristol glaze with Creamwares and Pearlwares in layers [130], [131] and [136] suggest they may have been deposited sometime around the middle of the 19th century.

Late 19th-century groups, including layer [198] and fills [232] and [247], contain a similar range of wares but in addition to brightly coloured Majolica vessels, post-dating 1850. These deposits also include Sunderland-type slipped kitchen wares, a London stoneware perforated drain cover and a dyed-bodied refined earthenware (DYE) toothpaste jar with lithographic printed lid. There are also several English and London stoneware ginger beer, liquid blacking and ink bottles.

#### *Phase 6: 19th to 20th century*

Phase 6 groups produced the largest quantity of pottery with 449 sherds, weighing over 20kg. The disproportionately heavy weight is explained by number of complete vessels, particularly from cesspit [189]. The assemblages contain a similar range of wares to the mid and late 19th-century groups attributed to Phase 5, with the late 19th-century groups characterised by pale blue transfer-printed wares and further Majolica. The semi-complete, but fragmentary remains of a majolica vase were recovered spread between contexts [124] and [127], with brightly painted pink flowers and green leaves on a brown background, possibly representing the trunk of a tree. Late 19th-century dump layer [196] produced a sizeable assemblage of 92 sherds. The latter included a number of PMR flowerpots and large glazed storage vessels, in addition to a Surrey-Hampshire border redware chamber pot that has been used for cooking, and an unusual Chinese Porcelain handle in the form of a dragon.

One of the latest dated and most interesting Phase 6 groups was recovered from the backfill of cesspit [189] ([191]), dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. A total of 53 sherds were retrieved, representing some 28 vessels, of which 21 were complete or near complete. The group includes 13 cylindrical jam and marmalade jars, three jugs, a selection of plates, saucers and cups and a few sanitary and pharmaceutical wares. At least 6 of the jars are made by the same manufacturer, 'Maling' of Newcastle, although at least two different black transfer-printed logos were recorded on them including the ever abundant Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, but also John Moir's 'Genuine Scotch Greengage Jam'. Maling made jars for several different companies, and is apparent in the examples from site that they used an impressed letter to denote who the jars were being made for. The Keiller examples are stamped with a 'K' and the Moir example with an 'M'. A couple of plain jars also bear the 'Maling' makers stamp to the base. One of the plain jars was re-used as a paint pot.

The jugs include two transfer-printed examples, both slightly conical in shape, and a slip cast relief moulded example. The first transfer-printed jug has a farming 'armorial' and motto to the front and a poem to the reverse in black (TPW3). The 'armorial' consists of a sheath of wheat, behind which various farming tools radiate outwards, including a scythe, rake, pitchfork, thresher, mattock and hoe. To the left there is a woman with a bucket on her head and to the right a man holding a cup. Below, in three ribbon banners, it reads 'INDUSTRY - PRODUCETH - WEALTH', and to the reverse the poem reads 'Let the wealthy and great, roll in splendour and state, I envy them not I declare it, I eat my own lamb, my own chickens and ham, I shear my own fleece and I wear it, I have lawns I have bowers, I have fruits I have flowers, The lark is my morning alarmer, So jolly boys now, Heres GOD speed the plough, Long life and success to the farmer'. The second transfer-printed jug has a band of butterflies, reeds and other foliage in green (TPW4) around the middle and the slip cast jug is moulded with cherubs and vines.

The cesspit also contained bone china cups and a saucer (BONE), a refined white earthenware cup with slip decoration and two transfer-printed dessert plates, including one with the 'Asiatic Pheasant' design. Sanitary and pharmaceutical wares are represented by a chamber pot with Prussian blue transfer-printed bands of ivy leaves and the lid of an ointment pot.

Layer [119] is dated to the early 20th century, containing an Edwardian bone china cup with under-glaze three-colour transfer-printed decoration and a Hartley's stoneware jam jar.

### *Unstratified*

The unstratified assemblage includes a group of five small, flared blacking paste pots, four in English stoneware and the fifth in Yellow ware.

### **Potential and recommendations for further work**

The pottery attests to low level background activity in the medieval period, suggesting the site was largely unexploited until the late 16th to 17th century, and probably peripheral to direct occupation

until the late 18th or early 19th century. By far the largest ceramic footprint dates from the mid /late 19th to early 20th century, including at least one clearance group containing multiple whole vessels. In this respect the assemblage from site is largely in keeping with others in the vicinity of the site, in both range and composition, although there are a couple of exceptions (Sudds 2010; Sudds and Jarrett 2009). A higher quantity of medieval pottery was encountered at Tabard Square, dating from the 10th to the 15th century, with continuity demonstrated into and through the post-medieval period, probably relating to the latter sites more northerly location. Excavations to the east at 28-30 Trinity Street, produced a small but notable assemblage of early Saxon date, indicating contemporary activity in the vicinity. Pottery of this date was absent from the current investigation.

In addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of Southwark in the later post-medieval and modern period. Any future publication should include a brief summary of the pottery recovered, but should focus on some of the larger 19th-century domestic assemblages. Documentary research, including map regression and a survey of census data, may enable some groups to be related to particular households and/or occupants. Approximately 8 to 10 plates will be required for publication.

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Context	SC	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
Unstratified	14	-	-	-	-	-
30	8	1480	1900	1740	1830	1740 - 1830
100	7	1700	1900	1820	1900	M/L.19TH C
101	45	1580	1900	1820	1900	M.19TH C
102	13	1570	1900	1760	1830	1760 - 1830
106	5	1580	1900	1770	1840	1770 - 1840
107	32	50	1900	1825	1900	1825 - 1900
109	1	1805	1900	1805	1900	1805 - 1900
111	4	1550	1900	1670	1900	1670 - 1700
115	9	1480	1900	1760	1830	1760 - 1830
116	3	50	1900	1670	1900	1670 - 1900
117	10	1570	1900	1820	1900	1820 - 1840+
119	3	1794	1900	1820	1900	E.20TH C
121	4	50	1900	1820	1900	1820 - 1900
123	31	1650	1900	1830	1900	M.19TH C
124	3	1780	1900	1850	1900	1850 - 1900
127	15	1550	1900	1850	1900	1850 - 1900
128	3	1650	1900	1780	1900	1780 - 1900
129	1	1740	1830	1740	1830	1740 - 1830
130	11	1550	1900	1830	1900	M.19TH C
131	16	1550	1900	1820	1900	M.19TH C
132	2	50	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
135	22	1580	1900	1820	1900	1830 - 1840
136	8	1550	1900	1820	1900	M.19TH C
137	2	1830	1900	1830	1900	1830 - 1900
148	11	1760	1900	1780	1900	M.19TH C
149	1	1580	1900	1700	1900	1700 - 1900
151	3	1650	1900	1760	1830	1760 - 1830
163	6	1000	1900	1630	1900	1630 - 1800
165	14	1580	1900	1780	1900	E/M.19TH C
167	7	1580	1900	1810	1900	1810 - 1900
174	2	1550	1700	1580	1700	1580 - 1700
176	1	1680	1900	1680	1900	1680 - 1900
179	16	1270	1900	1820	1900	M/L.19TH C
181	15	1080	1900	1760	1830	1760 - 1830
185	21	1580	1900	1780	1900	1825 - 1850
186	8	1650	1900	1805	1900	1820 - 1850
191	53	1580	1900	1825	1900	L.19TH - E.20TH C
196	92	1580	1900	1850	1900	L.19TH C
198	70	1580	1900	1850	1900	L.19TH C
203	2	1670	1900	1760	1830	1760 - 1830
204	85	1480	1900	1820	1900	1835 - 1900
205	14	1550	1900	1770	1830	1770 - 1830
208	13	1550	1900	1720	1800	18TH C?
210	9	1550	1900	1580	1700	1580 - 1700
214	9	1580	1900	1770	1880	L.18TH C
216	19	1480	1900	1630	1846	1630 - 1700
217	1	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080 - 1350
220	6	1550	1900	1740	1830	1740 - 1830
222	3	1300	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
223	1	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 - 1900
224	27	1550	1900	1820	1900	1820 - 1850
225	32	1580	1900	1820	1900	M.19TH C
230	7	1580	1900	1780	1900	M.19TH C

Context	SC	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
232	23	1550	1900	1830	1900	L.19TH C
234	3	1770	1900	1780	1900	E/M.19TH C?
239	12	1550	1900	1810	1840	1810 - 1830+
242	1	1480	1650	1480	1650	1480 - 1650
247	21	1580	1900	1850	1900	L.19TH C
249	13	1570	1900	1775	1830	1775 - 1830
254	1	1760	1830	1760	1830	1760 - 1830
260	4	1570	1900	1810	1840	1810 - 1840
266	2	1570	1900	1580	1800	18TH C
267	7	1550	1900	1650	1900	1650 - 1800
270	3	1550	1900	1590	1900	E.17TH - 18TH C
271	3	1550	1900	1630	1900	1630 - 1800
272	2	1570	1846	1570	1846	1600 - 1846
273	2	1670	1900	1770	1840	1820 - 1830+
274	1	1550	1900	1550	1900	1550 - 1900
278	1	1670	1900	1670	1900	1700 - 1900

Table 3: Dating table. SC = Sherd count.

## APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the archaeological work (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage or discard; although elements of some groups of clay tobacco pipes contained small quantities of residual material. Clay tobacco pipes occur as only small (under 30 fragments) sized groups and were found in 44 deposits

All of the clay tobacco pipes (250 fragments, of which only one was unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO); 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The Dutch bowl was classified according to Atkinson and Oswald (1972). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count and follow the guidelines for recording clay tobacco pipes (Higgins and Davey 2004).

### The clay tobacco pipe types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 76 bowls, 168 stems and six mouth parts. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1610 and 1910. The majority of the bowls show evidence for being smoked. The bowl types and their quantification are shown in Table 1, while the extent of milling and the degree of milling of 17th-century bowls are shown in Tables 2 and 3: The possible makers of the bowls are shown in Table 4.

Bowl type	Description	Date Range	No. bowls	Context, initials, decoration and SF numbers
AO6	Spurred, rounded bowl	1610-1640	1	[216]
AO9	Spurred, rounded bowl	1640-1660	1	[132]
AO10	Heeled, rounded bowl	1640-1660	3	x1 [123], x1 [205] and x1 [266]
AO13	Heeled, rounded bowl	1660-1680	1	[204]
AO13V	Heeled, rounded barrel-shape bowl			[123]
AO15	Spurred, rounded bowl	1660-1680	13	x1 [102], x1 [132], x2 [181], x1 [185], x1 [208], x1 [214], x1 [220], x1 [224], x1 [247], x1 [267], x1 [273]
AO18	Heeled, straight-sided bowl	1660-1680	1	[224]
AO20	Heeled, tall rounded bowl	1680-1710	1	[131]
AO21	Heeled, tall straight-sided bowl	1680-1710	1	[165]
OS10	Heeled, upright, straight back, rounded front bowl with thick stems	1700-1740	14	X1 unstratified <b>P W</b> (SF 20), x1 [196], x1 [204] <b>S H</b> (SF 31), x1 [205], x1 [214] family name <b>S</b> (SF 32), x1 [247], x1 [266]
OS11	Heeled, wide upright, straight back, rounded front bowl	1730-1760	1	[198] <b>I A</b> (SF 27)
OS12	Heeled, upright bowl with a straight back, rounded front and thin stems	1730-1780	1	[224]
AT32	Dutch bowl, heeled and very angled, rounded	c. 1770	1	[239], (SF 47). Back and left side of the bowl is missing. Very nicely



Bowl type	Description	Date Range	No. bowls	Context, initials, decoration and SF numbers
	profiled bowl shape			burnished and milling on the very edge of the rim. A shield on the right side of the heel and two dots on the left side. On the heel base is a small relief stamp featuring the tower of Gouda with a cock weather vane.
AO27	Square heeled, upright bowl with a straight back and rounded front	1770-1845	6	x1 [107] <b>J C</b> (SF 36), fluting of the same size bowl decoration, x3 [198]: x1 <b>C B ?S</b> (SF 28), possibly a reversed S occurs with the B, x1 ? (SF 30) ribs of different sizes and a leaf and a grass border, and I or a T possibly survives on the left side of the heel, x1 ? ? <b>C</b> or <b>G</b> (SF 29) a wheat ear and grass leaf border, x1 [147] ? ? <b>L</b> (SF 35), fluting of different sizes and a leaf border. On each side of the stem is sprig of foliage in relief, x1 <b>G W</b> (SF 37), wheat ear and grass borders
AO28	Spurred, tall, upright bowl with a straight back and, rounded front	1820-1860	5	x2 [107]: x1 <b>B W</b> (SF 38), plain, x1 (SF 45) with shields on the heel, x1 [196], <b>W W</b> (SF 26) wheat ear border on the front of the bowl and a poorly impressed oval stamp on the back of the bowl 'W[ILLIAM]S LONDON' around an oval and a cross (possibly a derivation of the London shield), x1 <b>J J</b> (SF 33) wheat ear and grass border on the front of the bowl, a poorly impressed circular stamp on the back of the bowl with a Masonic pair of compasses and an arc containing a start and '[STR]EET' below, Probably a J Jewster bowl, x1 [225] ? <b>I</b> (SF 34) a plain bowl and the first letter is illegible
AO31	Irish type bowl: heeled rounded front and straight back with moulded milling around the rim	1840-1910+	1	x 1 [179] (SF24), the heel has on each side four dots in a square pattern. A shorter variant

Table 1: TRI14: the clay tobacco pipe types showing the quantification for each bowl type, marked pipes and their small find numbers

Bowl type	Date range	Damaged bowl	None	Quarter	Half	Third	Full	Total
AO5	1610-1640					2		2
AO6	1610-1640	1						1
AO9	1640-1660					1		1
AO10	1640-1660	1				1	1	3
AO13	1660-1680	1						1
AO13V	1660-1680	1						1
AO15	1660-1680	5		1		4	3	13
AO18	1660-1680	1						1
AO20	1680-1710			1				1
AO21	1680-1710	1						1
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

Table 2: TRI14: Extent of milling found on 17th-century bowls

Bowl type	Date range	Not recordable	Poor	Average	Good	Fine	Total
AO6	1610-1640					1	1
AO9	1640-1660			1			1
AO10	1640-1660			1	2		3
AO13	1660-1680		1				1
AO13V	1660-1680			1			1
AO15	1660-1680	2	2	8	1		13
AO18	1660-1680				1		1
AO20	1680-1710			1			1
AO21	1680-1710			1			1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>

Table 3: TRI14: Quality of burnishing found on 17th-century bowls

Bowl type	Date range	First name	Last name	No. of bowls	Possible pipe maker
OS10	1700-1740	S	H	1	The pipe maker is not yet documented for this period in London
OS10	"	P	W	1	The pipe maker is not yet documented for this period in London
OS11	1730-1760	I	A	1	Possibly Jonathan Adams, 1722-1741, St Johns, St John, Horsley Down, St Mary Magdalene parishes
AO27	"1770-1845	J	C	1	James Critchfield (1), c. 1828-1854
AO27	"	G	W	1	Possibly George Wellstead, 1864-67, Bermondsey
AO28	1820-1860	J	J	1	John Jewster, c. 1805-1862, died 1822 and the business was probably run by his in laws John and William Williams
AO28		B	W	1	Possibly Benjamin Williams, 1881.
AO28	"	W	W	1	William Williams 1-3, Kent Street, 1822-64 (Tatman 1994, 144-6)

Table 4: TRI14: List of initialled bowls and the possible pipe makers, with particular reference to those working in Southwark. Illegible initialled examples have been omitted. \* denotes multiple pipe makers with these initials, mostly working north of the Thames (Oswald 1975).

### Damaged bowls and decorated stems

Fourteen bowls are in such a damaged state that they cannot be assigned to a type. Indeed, many of these bowls survive as only the heel and the stem and could only be broadly dated by the thickness of the stem and more importantly the size of the bore. Heeled bowl fragments dating to the 17th century were found in contexts [181], while singular items dated to the late 17th century and beginning of the 18th century were found in deposits [123], [131], [239] and [267] (the two latter examples found as possible spurred types) and context [271], which was possibly an AO22 type. A probable waster or second was noted in context [216] and probably dates to the period c.1680-1710 and it has a patch of self-glaze on the stem. Clay tobacco pipe makers and their kilns were located nearby at Kent Street (present day Great Dover Street) and Tabard Street (Tatman 1994; Jarrett 2009). Mid 18th-century bowls were noted in contexts [198] and [216], while deposit [179] produced a fragment dated to the mid 18th-19th century.

Four damaged bowls can be more closely dated to the 19th century by the styles of decoration. One example survives mostly as a stem and shows evidence for vertical ribbing on what is left of the back of the bowl (context [198], SF46). Another two bowls, probably of the AO28 type, have wheat ear and grass borders (context [123], SF 22 and context [130], SF23). A more complete bowl (probably another AO28 type) is missing only its heel or spur and has a leaf and grass border on the front of the bowl, while on the back of the bowl is found a circular incuse stamp containing the name and address '[JEWST]ER KENT STREET' (see Table 4) around the Masonic symbols of a pair of compasses and a horizontal crescent surrounding a star (context [185], SF 25).

## Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 5, which demonstrates the area, trench location, phase, number of fragments, assemblage size, date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and context LD) and a considered deposition date for each context the material occurred in. The clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phase 4-6 dated deposits.

Context	Area	Phase	Assemblage Size	No frags	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
30			S	8	1730	1910	1730-1910
100	UP	6	S	1	1580	1740	1580-1740
101	UP	6	S	8	1730	1910	1730-1910
107	B	6	S	9	1820	1860	1820-1860
109	B	6	S	1	1730	1910	1730-1910
115	B	5	S	1	1580	1910	Early 19th century
123	A	6	S	12	1580	1910	Early 19th century
123	A	6	S	7	1800	1900	Mid 19th century
127	A	6	S	2	1580	1740	1580-1740
128	B	6	S	1	1700	1900	18th-19th century
130	B	5	S	4	1800	1710	Mid 19th century
130	B	5	S	1	1800	1900	Mid 19th century
131	B	5	S	10	1680	1710	1680-1710
132	B	5	S	1	1640	1660	1640-1660
132	B	5	S	2	1730	1910	1730-1910
135	A	6	S	1	1730	1910	1730-1910
136	A	5	S	3	1730	1910	1730-1910
148	UP	6	S	2	1730	1910	1730-1910
151	A	5	S	2	1730	1910	1730-1910
163	B	5	S	7	1730	1910	1730-1910
165	B	5	S	4	1730	1910	1730-1910
167	B	5	S	6	1730	1910	18th century
179	B	6	S	4	1840	1910	1840-1910
181	B	5	S	15	1660	1680	1660-1680
185	A	5	S	3	1820	1860	1820-1860
196	B	6	S	7	1820	1860	1820-1860
198	B	5	S	20	1770	1845	1800-1845
198	B	5	S	1	1770	1845	c. 1830s
203	B	5	S	5	1730	1910	1730-1910
204	B	5	S	10	1730	1910	1730-1910
205	B	4	S	10	1730	1910	1730-1910
206	B	4	S	1	1580	1740	1580-1740

Context	Area	Phase	Assemblage Size	No frags	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
208	B	4	S	4	1730	1910	1730-1910
210	B	4	S	1	1580	1740	1580-1740
214	A	5	S	3	1700	1740	1700-1740
216	B	4	S	9	1730	1910	1730-1910
220	B	4	S	2	1660	1680	1660-1680
222	B	4	S	4	1730	1910	1730-1910
224	A	6	S	6	1820	1860	1820-1860
225		6	S	4	1820	1860	1820-1860
239	A	5	S	6	1770	1770	c. 1770
247	A	5	S	5	1770	1845	c. 1830s
257	A	5	S	1	1580	1740	1580-1740
266	B	4	S	2	1700	1740	1700-1740
267	B	5	S	5	1730	1910	1740-1910
271	A/B	4	S	2	1680	1910	1680-1910
273	A	5	S	5	1730	1910	1730-1910
274	A	5	S	5	1770	1845	c. 1830s

Table 5: TRI14: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing for each context the clay tobacco pipes occurred in the Area, Trench location, phase, number of fragments, size of the assemblage, the date range of the latest bowl type (Context ED and Context LD) and a spot date (context considered date).

### Significance of the assemblage

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance at a local level, particularly as a notable part of the assemblage was derived from dump deposits containing material that was probably derived from off-site sources. The bowl types present on the site fit within the typology for London and local clay tobacco pipe makers are represented amongst the maker marked and decorated bowls. The 19th-century master pipe makers include James Critchfield (1-3), John Jewster and William Williams (1-3). However, many of the maker marked pipes have been or are about to be published (Jarrett in prep a, b and c) and the assemblage adds little to a further understanding of the clay tobacco pipe industry in Southwark. Of interest is the rare find of the c.1770 dated Dutch bowl (context [239]: SF 47).

### Potential of the collection

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as an aide to dating the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. The Dutch pipe bowl merits illustration as it is a find of interest in its own right.

### Recommendations for further work

It is recommended that a short publication text is written on the Dutch clay tobacco pipe and submitted as an article for inclusion in the Newsletter for the Society of Clay pipe Research. An illustration of the Dutch bowl is required to supplement the text.

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## **APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (four boxes). The glass dates from the Roman and post-medieval periods and particularly the late 19th-20th century. The glass is on the whole fragmentary (although twenty vessels are intact or were so before excavation and two other vessels have a complete profile). The Roman glass appears to have been redeposited. On the whole, the glass appears to have been deposited under secondary and tertiary conditions, the latter being most likely as the material was derived mainly from dump layers. The post-medieval soda glass fragments often show evidence of weathering resultant from the burial conditions. The material was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels and weight. The assemblage was recovered from 45 contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small (fewer than 30 shards) sized groups, except for two medium (31-100 fragments) sized groups.

All of the glass (232 fragments, 125 ENV, 8.2975kg, of which none were unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by glass type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by period and vessel shapes, together with its distribution.

### **Roman glass**

*Vessel glass, 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 8.5g*

All of the Roman glass was made in natron-soda glass. The most notable fragment dating to this period was a greenish-blue strap handle with a flat folded edge and a rounded blob end that joined the handle to the vessel and this item was found in context [212]. The latter was found with a clear glass rim with an inturned beaded edge and a rounded shoulder. A blue curved fragment, possibly from the basal kick of a vessel was noted in deposit [182].

### **Post-medieval glass**

Unless otherwise stated, the glass was moulded and dated to the late 19th-20th century.

*Bottle (generic fragments): 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 27g*

Soda: clear and pale blue, context [196]

*Bottle, cylindrical-section: 10 fragments, 9 ENV, 1.758kg*

Soda glass: clear x2 ENV of which one is embossed 'LEA & PERRINS', x1 ENV olive green (embossed C. OPPEL), x1 ENV pale blue, x1 ENV pale green. All recovered from context [191].

*Bottle, flared wall (the base is narrower than the shoulder): 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 76g*

Soda glass, clear. An intact braded item with a patent-type rim finish (context [191])

*Bottle, fluted: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 63g*

Soda glass: clear, intact, with a sheared rim and a pair of cordons, with another cordon at the base of the neck, faceted, angled shoulder. The wall has eight prominent rounded flutes. A branded item. Distorted. Context [191].

*Bottle, Hamilton, early type: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 425g*

Soda glass: aquamarine. Only the rim is missing. Plain walls. Context [191].

*Bottle, octagonal flat-section: 4 fragments, 3 ENV, 368g*

Soda glass: x1ENV cobalt blue, intact, patent rim, embossed on the wall 'GRANULAR CITRATE/OF MAGNESIA', x2 ENV pale blue, both with prescription rims, of which one is intact. All of the examples were found in context [191].

*Bottle, octagonal-section: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g*

Soda glass: clear, wall fragment. Context [121]

*Bottle, oval section: 11 fragments, 8 ENV, 1.609kg*

Soda glass: clear, x1 ENV, wall fragment; blue tinted, x1 ENV, wall/shoulder fragment; x4 ENV pale blue, one of which is intact with a beaded rim and all of the examples are embossed 'LOCKYER'S/ SULPHUR/HAIR RESTORER' on the wall; blue green, x2 ENV, both items are intact with applied grooved ring-type rim finishes. All of the vessels were found in context [191].

*Bottle, oval section, squat: 1 fragments, 1 ENV, 20g*

Soda glass: clear. Intact, external thread finished rim and embossed on the wall 'B. W. CO.' and 'TABLOIDS' in oval panels. The concave base is embossed 'RD/3/487360' and the design was registered in 1906. Context [121]

*Bottle, rectangular section: 1 fragments, 1 ENV, 71g*

Soda glass: clear. The rim and neck are missing. Context [191].

*Bottle, sectioned wall: 1 fragments, 1 ENV, 3g*

Soda glass: clear, fragmentary vessel recovered from context [107], sample 1

*English wine bottle: 26 fragments, 13 ENV, 210g*

Soda glass: olive green, x1 ENV context [130], base, x1 ENV context [163], damaged rim, x1 ENV context [198], base, x1 ENV context [208] base, x1 ENV context [267], wall fragment, possibly from a mallet-type, x1 ENV context [272], basal fragment; dark olive green, x1 ENV context [196], wall fragment, black/dark olive green, x1 ENV context [271], base a mallet or cylindrical type.

High-lime low alkali glass (HLLA): olive green, x1 context [131], wall or base; dark olive green, x1 ENV, context [204], conical basal kick

*English wine bottle, cylindrical, c. 1740 onwards: 9 fragments, 6 ENV, 563g*

Soda glass: olive green, x1 ENV context [225], wall fragment, x1 ENV context [239], rim with a string finish dated c.1780-1790; dark olive green: x1 ENV, context [196], ], rim with a string finish dated c.1780-1810

HLLA glass: dark olive green, x2 ENV context [179] rims with string finishes dated c.1790-1800 and c.1800-1810

*English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type, c. 1740-1850: 6 fragments, 5 ENV, 2.120kg*

Soda glass: olive green, x1 ENV context [106], splayed base

HLLA glass; black/dark olive green, x1 ENV context [106]; splayed base

*English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type, c. 1810 onwards: 3 fragments, 2 ENV, 341g*

Soda glass: dark olive green, x1 ENV context [198], base with a rounded kick

HLLA glass; black/dark olive green, x1 ENV context [165], cylindrical wall and start of the base

*French wine bottle: 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 27g*

Soda glass: dark olive green, x1 ENV context [198], with a string rim finish dated c.1850

*Goblet: 1 fragments, 1 ENV, 88g*

Opaque, off white coloured glass, foot with a 'merese' at the base of the rounded bowl base, gilded line near the edge of the foot and on the side of the 'merese' , clear glass pontil scar on the underside of the baser, context [191]

*Ink, rectangular-section, squat: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 120g*

Soda glass: pale green tint, x1 ENV, context [191], intact, simple short rim, embossed on one long-sided wall 'TYRER/LONG LANE/LONDON SE'; blue, X1 ENV, context [199], intact, cracked off rim, cylindrical neck, the top consists of a bevel sided rectangle and ridges along the lengths of vessel, rectangular section wall with rounded corners.

*Jar: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 94g*

Soda glass: clear, convex base, context [191]



*Jar, cylindrical, squat: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 37g*

Soda glass: clear, nearly intact with a simple rim, embossed on the wall 'MOUNSEY/CHEMIST/PRESTON', context [196]

*Jar, shouldered: 4 fragments, 4 ENV, 528g*

Soda glass, clear: three intact items occur as different sized versions of each other and have upright, simple sheared rims, short necks with squared 'steps' at the base, narrow rounded shoulders, cylindrical walls and concave bases and represent branded items. Additionally an intact jam jar-type vessel with a beaded rim is recorded. All of these jars were found in context [191].

*Lamp shade: 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 32g*

Soda glass, clear: a short, everted simple rim and evidence of a globular body, context [191]

*Phial: 1 fragments, 1 ENV, 13g*

Soda glass, olive green: free-blown concave base, mid 17th-18th century, context [247]

*Phial, cylindrical: 5 fragments, 5 ENV, 202g*

Soda glass, clear; two items are intact with either applied beaded, or a down-turned preparation-type rim, while another fragmentary vessel has an ordinary preparation-type rim. The other two vessels are represented by bases. All of the vessels were recovered from context [191].

*Stopper, wide: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 37g*

Soda glass, pale bluish-green, a disc with a raised edge (with embossed on the top 'J. W. C./REGISTERED') attached to a solid pedestal with a squared ridge at the bottom and a concave underside, context [191]

*Sweet meat glass: 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 59g*

Soda glass, clear; a domed foot with a band of gadrooning on the edge of the foot and around the edge of the dome. The stem has six facets. Context [191]

*Vessel glass: 40 fragments, 1 ENV, 70g*

The vessel glass consisted of mostly soda glass and included small fragments from context [107], sample 1. An olive green tapering strap handle was noted in context [216], while fragments from large olive green glass vessels, possibly carboys, were noted in contexts [232] and [270]. In olive green HLLA glass were noted thin walled shards from a large vessel, possibly a bottle (context [128])

*Window pane: 50 fragments, 31 ENV, 1.825kg*

Most contexts containing glass produced window pane fragments. Fragments of cylinder made window glass were noted in contexts [115], [148], [185], [260] and occurred in mostly clear soda glass. Other sherds of window glass were made by an unknown technique, although these were often

heavily weathered and probably date to the 17th and 18th century and occurred in contexts [196], [198], [205], [208], [210], [216], [220], [225]. A fragment of machine made clear soda glass has a gently corrugated surface and dates to the 20th century (context [115]). Of the same date is a fragment of clear glass with ruby red surfaces (context [123]).

### Glass production waste

This material is presumed to be post-medieval in date.

#### *Blast furnace slag/glass waste: 5 fragments, 5 ENV, 98g*

Angular opaque blue fragments of this material was noted in context [205] (8g) and [232] (15g), while another fragment (31g) was a mixture of opaque pale bluish green and pale blue and recovered from context [204]. Additionally an olive green fragment (12g) occurred in context [130] and a dark and pale blue lump (32g) was noted in deposit [131].

#### *Glass waste: 1 fragments, 1 ENV, 20g*

Context [204] produced a sub-rounded fragment of olive green soda glass, weighing 20g and was noticeably weathered.

#### *Trails*

These items represent molten glass containing impurities removed from the crucible in the glass works. A clear glass trail (2g) was noted in context [107], sample 1, while an olive green, 'tadpole-shaped' fragment (7g) occurred in deposit [115].

### Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1 and shows the area, phase, number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight and a spot date for each context the glass occurs in. The glass was recovered from Phase 4-6 dated deposits.

Context	Area	Phase	No of frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
30			1	10	1	Post-medieval
106	UP	5	2	82	1	1740-1800
107	B	6	80	44		1810+
115	B	5	5	15	4	20th century
117	A	4	1	481	1	1740-1800
119	A	6	1	275	1	Late 19th-20th century
121	A	6	2	31	2	1906+
123	A	6	1	1	1	20th century
128	B	6	2	2	1	19th-20th century
130	B	5	2	33	2	1640-1760

Context	Area	Phase	No of frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
131	B	5	2	40	2	1640-1900
135	A	6	1	0.5	1	Undated
136	A	5	1	2	1	Post-medieval
141	A	4	1	1	1	Post-medieval
148	UP	6	2	64	1	Post-medieval
163	B	5	1	4	1	Late 18th-early 19th century
165	B	6	1	41	1	1810+
179	B	6	3	143	2	C. 1800-1810
182	B	4	1	4	1	Roman
185	A	5	5	22.5	5	Post-medieval
191	B	6	47	5180	38	Late 19th-20th century
196	B	6	9	122	8	Late 19th-20th century
198	B	5	8	373	4	C. 1850
199	B		1	75	1	19th-early 20th century
204	B	5	3	86	3	18th-19th century
205	B	4	2	8.5	2	18th-19th century
208	B	4	4	24.5	4	?18th century
210	B	4	1	3	1	Post-medieval
212	B	4	2	4.5	2	Roman
216	B	4	3	5	3	Post-medieval
220	B	4	1	5	1	Post-medieval
225		6	7	35	4	C. 1740 -20th century
230	A	5	2	528	2	C. 1740-1850
232	A	5	3	14	3	18th -19th century
232	A	5	1	15	1	18th-19th century
239	A	5	4	106	4	C. 1780-1790
240	A	4	2	8	2	Post-medieval
247	A	5	1	13	1	Mid 17th-18th century
249	A	5	4	304	2	Late 18th century
260	A	5	3	17	2	Post-medieval
266	B	4	3	4	2	Post-medieval
267	B	5	2	12	2	18th century
270	B	4	1	24	1	Post-medieval
271	A/B	4	1	8	1	18th century
272	A	4	2	27	1	18th century

Table 1: TRI14: Distribution of the glass showing for each context it occurs in the phase, area, trench and quantification by number of fragments, ENV and weight and a considered deposition date, besides the presence of window glass.

### Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance as the majority of the assemblage was derived from offsite sources dumped on to the study area. The Roman glass is too fragmentary to draw any conclusions from,

while the post-medieval glass consists of typical shapes, largely consisting of late 19th-early 20th-century containers for drinks, food stuffs and pharmaceuticals, etc. The only potential of the glass is to date contexts the glass was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

## **APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT**

Amparo Valcarcel

### **Introduction**

Six crates of stone and brick were retained from the excavations at 42 Trinity Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JG (TRI14). This moderate small assemblage (286 examples 79.37kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the Roman building materials as well as any evidence for later medieval or post-medieval occupation
- Identify the fabric of any of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- Reference should also be made to the access catalogues for the building material (TRI14.mdb)
- Made recommendations for further study.

### **Methodology**

The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

### **Ceramic Building Material 275 examples 65.27kg**

Almost 60% of the assemblage consists of post-medieval ceramic building material, with much smaller quantities of medieval (12%) and Roman (29%) fabrics.

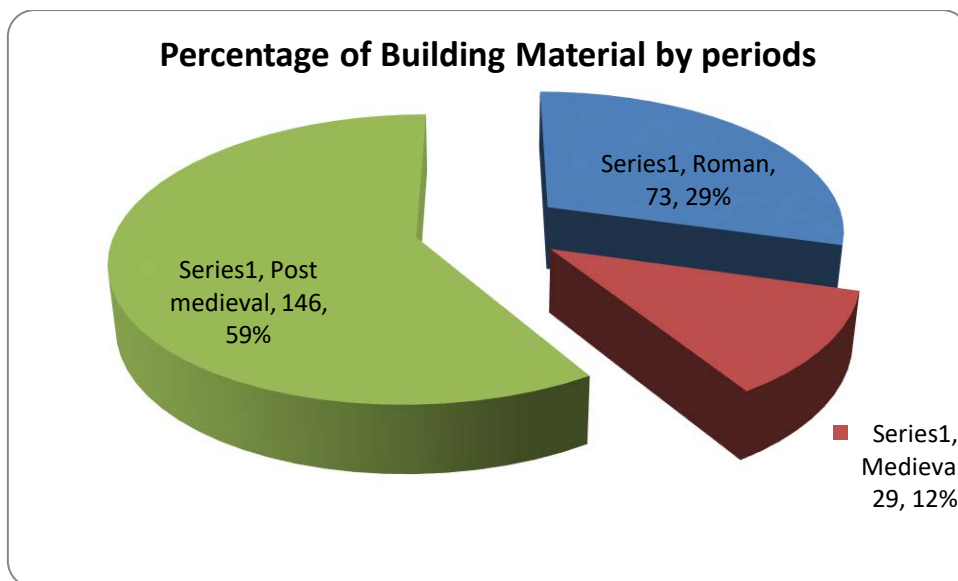


Figure 1: Building Material percentage by periods excluding stone, daub and mortar.

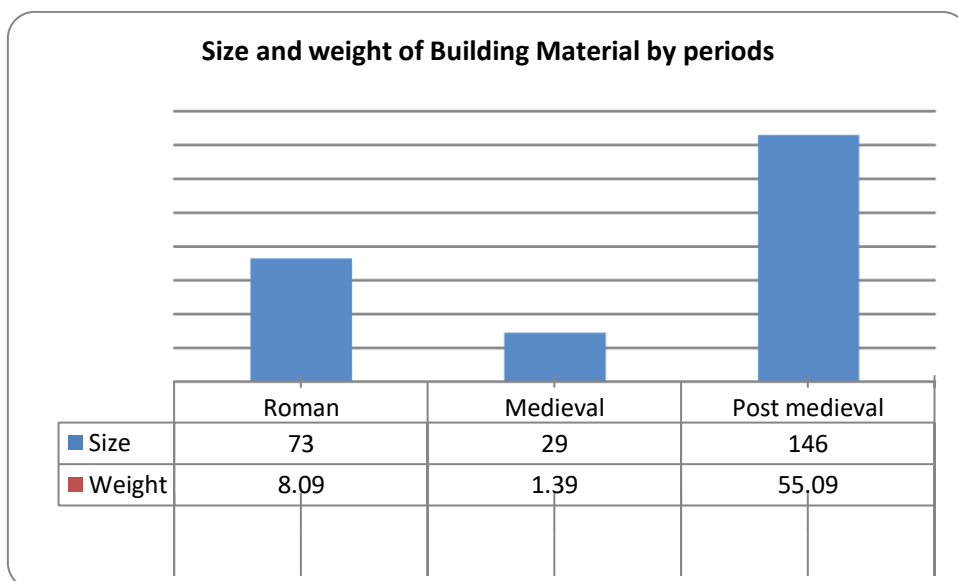


Figure 2: Size and weight (kg) of Building Material by periods excluding stone, daub and mortar.

## Roman 73 examples 8.10kg

### Condition

Most of the Roman building material is in a fragmentary condition which would suggest that it may have been reused. Furthermore, Roman tile and brick appear in many post-medieval contexts.

The pieces are generally abraded and in a fragmentary condition. The forms shown by a substantial proportion of *imbrex* (16%) but less *tegulae* (15%). There is an exceptionally high proportion of flat tile (41%) and brick (25%). Only two fragments (3%) of high-status bath-house materials (*box flue tile*) were recovered [212]. 44% of the Roman materials are abraded.

### Fabric review

The usual groups of Roman tile and brick fabrics for London are represented (Fig. 3). As expected the common first century to early second century red sandy group 2815 dominates (93% by weight) with small quantities of other early fabric groups: Eccles fabric group (6% by weight) and Radlett fabric group (1% by weight). Later Roman sandy fabrics are poorly represented (4.48%) suggesting limited late Roman activity or basement truncation due to later post-medieval development.

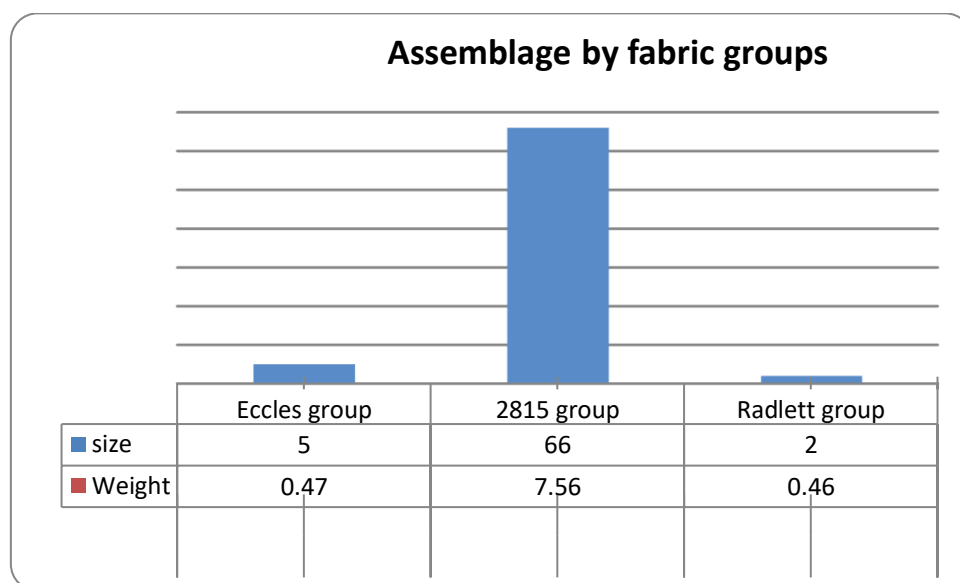


Figure 3: Size and weight by Roman fabrics groups

### Early London Sandy Fabric Group 2815 (AD 50-160) 64 examples 7.2kg

2459a; 3004; 3006, 2452

By far the most common fabric both here is the early (AD 50-160) 2815 red group using local brick earth. These have a coarse moulding sand. Context [212] contained large groups of sandy fabrics (35 fragments).

*Eccles fabric group (AD 50-80) 2454, Fine cream-yellow-pink sandy fabric with occasional rose quartz.*

5 examples, 0.47kg

Eccles fabric is the second group most common group. This white sandy fabric is the earliest tile fabric from Roman Britain, therefore its existence attests to the presence of very early Roman activity in the area.

*Radlett group (AD 50-120) 2 examples, 0.46kg*

*3023 Black and red iron oxide clay pellets*

Examples from the early Radlett fabric group were recovered from contexts [181] and [208].

*Late Roman sandy group (AD 120-250) 2 examples, 0.36kg*

*2459b*

Just two fragments made of the late sandy group were collected from contexts [652] and [679].

## Forms

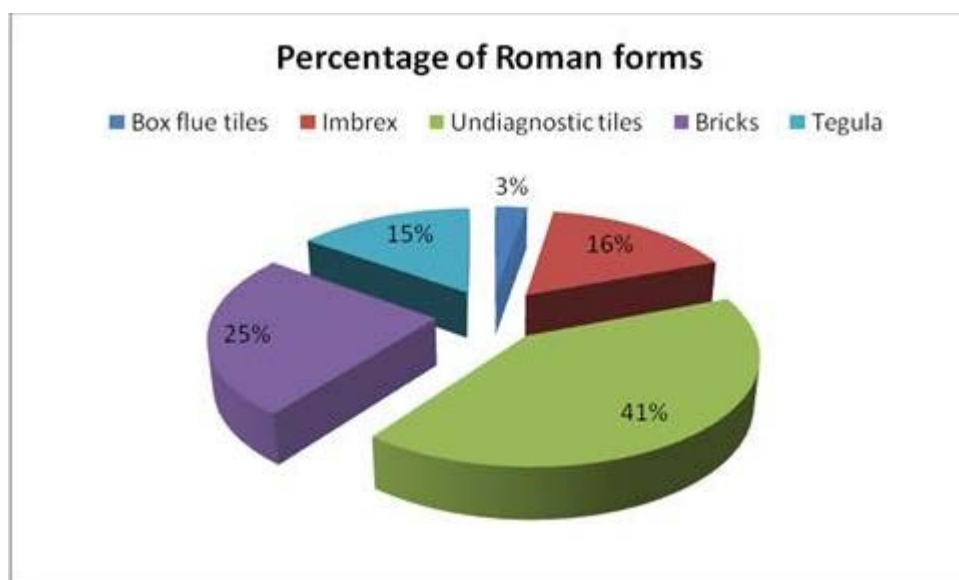


Figure 4: Graphic that shows Roman forms

*Brick 18 examples 1.51kg*

Roman bricks are numerous throughout the site mainly in post-medieval contexts. The fact that many appear abraded would suggest they represent dumped material from a Roman structure, possibly some distance from the site. Many of the shallower thickness bricks are likely to derive from the smaller *bessalis* and *pedalis* types.

*Tegulae 11 examples 1.51kg*

The flanged roofing tiles are made of the London sandy group 2815. All are in a fragmentary condition. Two examples preserved the flange profile (Type FP2).



*Imbrex* 12 examples 1.5kg

The fragments of *Imbrex* recovered are made of 2815 group, with only two fragments of Eccles fabric. They came from post-medieval contexts.

*Flat Undiagnostic Tile* 30 examples 1.51kg

Horizontal elements in the form of small fragments of tile are numerous (41%) and are made of London sandy group 2815, and less quantities of early Roman Eccles (1 example); and Radlett fabric (2 examples). These flat tiles are numerous in post-medieval contexts throughout the site.

*Box flue tile* 2 examples, 255g

Two fragments of box flue tile from context [212] were collected. Both are made of sandy fabric 2459a, and they are in a fragmentary condition. One fragment is combed with parallel lines and the one is scored. These early box flue tiles have previously been found on sites in Southwark. The fragment from [212] is badly preserved but has *opus caementicium* attached to it.

**Medieval** 29 example 1.39kg

Small quantities of medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to some medieval activity in the area. Furthermore, some examples can be assigned an earlier medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.

*Peg Tile*

2271; thin sandy and iron oxide rich with coarse moulding sand (1180-1450) 8 examples, 315g

2273; sandy fabric with abundant-frequent coarse quartz (1135-1220), 3 examples, 68g

2586; Iron Oxide fabrics (1180-1500); 18 examples, 1kg

3090; frequent fine quartz, occasional coarser red iron oxide/clay inclusions (1200-1800), 1 example, 87g

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. A small range of fabrics (4) have been identified suggesting derivation from many different buildings. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand, splash glazed or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roofing tile as fabric 2273. A large proportion are made out of fabric 2586 (62%).

**Early Post-Medieval** 5 examples, 1.40kg

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the sandy 3065 with abundant coarse quartz, and the very sandy red 3046. These bricks came from dumped layers and from the fills of cuts. All

were manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. Two of these bricks are reused using Victorian mortar types.

#### **Post-Medieval** 141 examples 53.68kg

*2276 (1480-1900)* 63 examples, 5kg

Rectangular shaped roofing tiles with two nail holes at one end made from the London sandy fabric 2276 are by far the most common fabric from the site, attesting to extensive later post-medieval red roofing tile development in this area. Peg tiles are numerous throughout the site. One fragment is earlier as it is splash glazed [212].

*2279 Pan tile (1630-1850)* 28 examples, 5.56kg

Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century and was recovered from many contexts.

*2850 (1600-1800)* 2 examples, 829g

Two Flemish silty floor tiles came from context [107], they are unglazed and have sharp arises, which indicates that they came from buildings post-dating 1600.

*Local London wall tiles 3064W (1780-1850)*, 1 example, 94g

One example of white tin-glazed tile was recovered from context [106], possibly made at the Aldgate or Pickleherring pothouse.

*3036, Flemish, cream-yellow hard bricks of uniform colour and texture (1600-1800)*, 2 examples, 317g

Two examples of Flemish paving bricks were recovered from contexts [167] and [225].

#### **Intermediate Great Fire**

*Maroon 3032nr3033 (1664-1725)*, 2 examples, 1kg

Two examples of a late 17th- to early 18th-century intermediate brick 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post-medieval reds and post Great Fire purples were recovered from contexts [107] and [249].

#### **Post Great Fire Fabrics** 41 examples, 40.12kg

*3032R (1666-1900) Post Great Fire purple clinker rich fabric* 31 examples, 28.75kg

*3034 (1666-1900) Local post-Great Fire red brick*, 1 example, 239g

*3035 (1770-1940) Yellow large machine made Medway bricks*, 1 example, 847g

*3038 (1850-1950) Fletton bricks*, 1 example, 646g

*3261 (1800-1950) Gault machine bricks*, 5 examples, 9.63kg

A large number of purple post Great Fire bricks, local post-Great Fire red brick, yellow late 18th-century-mid 20th-century estuarine, London stock, Fletton and Gault bricks were recovered from the

site. The largest proportion of bricks were narrow and frogged. Most of them have sharp arised suggesting possible machine manufacture. Some of these bricks are using Victorian mortar types Roman and Portland. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

Context	Feature	Fabric	Form	Mortar
125	Kitchen wall	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	No mortar
138	Manhole	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	T2
154	Brick drain run cover	3261	Gault machine brick	T1
155	Interior wall	3035;3038	London stock frogged and Fletton bricks	T1
156	Interior wall	3032	Post great fire bricks	T1
169	Previously external wall, now internal wall	No CBM	No CBM	T2
183	Brick culvert	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	T4
189	Internal wall/possible cess pit	3032	Post great fire bricks	T2
201	Internal wall for staircase	2361	Gault machine brick	T1
275	Internal wall	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	T2
282	Internal wall	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	T1

Table 1: Summary of fabric bricks and mortar associated to structures.

#### *Drain pipe*

2281, 2 examples, 852g

Two drain sewer fragments were collected from contexts [223] and [274].

#### *Terracotta*

1450-1700

A fragment of a burnt *terracotta* was collected from [128]. Possibly this fragment came from the Tudor Suffolk House building, where numerous decorative *terracotta* were preserved (BBO10).

#### **The Daub**

3102 7 examples 479g

Unworked slightly abraded daub, attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity, were identified in small lumps from contexts [107] [129] [205] [212] [217] and [225].

#### **Mortar; Cement**

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at TRI 14
T1	Grey hard concrete. A form of hard cement.	Associated with post great fire, Gault, Fletton and London stock

	(1850-1950)	bricks. Used in the construction of drain [154], and internal walls [155] [156] [201] and [282], and recovered from layers [24] [196] [274].
T2	Brownish hard lime mortar (1780-1900)	Associated with internal walls [189] [275], and a manhole [138]; bonded post great fire frogged bricks 3032 fabric and pan tile from layer [135].
T3	Hard grey clinker/charcoal mortar (1750-1900)	Recovered from layers [106] and [107]. Attached to reused 3046 and 3032nr3033 bricks and pan tile 2276
T4	White and yellowish hard sandy mortar (1750-1900)	Recovered from brick culvert [183] and fill [225]; associated with fabrics 3046 (reused) and 3032
T5	White soft lime mortar (1750-1850)	Recovered from layer [204] [225] and [247] using fabric brick 3032 and peg tile 2276.
T6	Yellowish soft sandy mortar (Early post-medieval)	Recovered from [100] [212] [263]; attached to reused early post-medieval red sandy bricks 3046.
T7	<i>Opus caementicium</i> . White or light grey hard Roman cement with inclusions of gravels.	Attached to scored box flue tile from [212].

Table 2: List of mortar types identified from the excavation TRI14

**STONE** 10 examples, 13.6kg

Five rock-types were identified from the assemblage; their geological character, form and use are summarised below.

**3105 Kentish Ragstone**-*Hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs*, 2 examples, 4.28kg

Examples of dumped ragstone rubble were recorded from dumped layer [136] and fill [260].

**3106 Hassock stone**-*Glaucontic sandstone (Hassock stone) - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs*. 1 example, 62g

One example of burnt Hassock stone rubble was recovered from layer [205].

**3108 Yorkstone/ Brownstone** -*Banded green micaceous sandstone, Elland Flags, Namurian, Yorkshire* 5 examples, 7.83kg

Five examples of York stone pavers were recovered in the layer [196] and in the fills [232] and [234]. Stone rather than ceramic building material (floor tiles, bricks) appears to be the material of choice for paving material in the 19th century.

**3110 Portland stone**- *Oolitic limestone, Isle of Portland*, 1 example, 1.14kg

A Portland stone paver was found from a dumped layer [224]. This stone is common in the 19th century as a paver.

**3114 White Carrara marble?**-White fine crystalline marble, Various sources (Mediterranean), 1 example, 271g

One example was recorded from fill [230]. This fragment was polished and faced, and appear to be architectural or furniture element (such as a paver) rather than from sculpture. Carrara marble was in common use in 19th century.

### Distribution

Conte xt	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
24	3261	Modern Gault brick	1	1850 1950	1850 1950	1850-1950	1870-1950
100	3046; 2279	Reused early post-medieval sandy red brick; post-medieval unglazed pan tile	2	1450 1850	1450 1900	1630-1850	1750-1900 (1450-1700)
106	2276; 3064W; 3101PM	Post-medieval unglazed peg tiles; post-medieval white tin glazed; post-medieval yellowish hard lime mortar	4	1480 1900	1480 1900	1750-1900	1750-1850
107	3102; 2276; 2850; 3032nr3033	Abraded daub; post-medieval unglazed peg tile; Post-medieval Flemish unglazed paver; intermediate great fire brick	5	1500- BC	1480 1900	1664-1900	1750-1900
115	2586; 2276; 2279	Medieval/post-medieval unglazed peg and pan tiles	3	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1900	No mortar
116	2454; 2452; 2586	Eccles <i>imbrex</i> ; early Roman sandy tile; medieval/post-medieval peg tile	3	50 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800	No mortar
123	2273; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles	5	1135 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
<b>125</b>	3032	Complete post great fire frogged brick	1	1666 1900	1666 1900	1750-1900	No mortar
128	Terracotta; 2276; 2279; 3032	Burnt decorative <i>terracotta</i> ; post-medieval peg and pan tiles; post great fire brick	5	1480 1900	1666 1900	1666-1900	No mortar
129	3102	Abraded daub	2	1500B C	1500BC 1666	50-1666	No mortar
130	2586	Medieval/post-medieval unglazed peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800	No mortar
131	2452; 2586; 2276	Early Roman sandy <i>tegula</i> ; medieval and post-medieval glazed and unglazed peg tiles	7	50 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
132	2276	Post-medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
133	2454; 2452; 2276	Eccles Roman tile; early Roman sandy brick; post-medieval unglazed peg tile	4	50 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
135	2276; 2279	Post-medieval unglazed peg and pan tiles	4	1480 1900	1480 1900	1630-1900	1750-1850

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
136	3105; 2586; 2276	Kentish ragstone rubble; medieval/post-medieval peg tiles	3	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
138	3032	Complete post great fire frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1750-1850
148	2279	Post-medieval unglazed pan tile	2	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
151	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
154	3261	Complete Gault machine bricks	3	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1870-1950
155	3035; 3038	London stock frogged and Fletton bricks	3	1770	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1850-1950
156	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1850-1950
163	2276	Post-medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
167	2454; 2452; 2271; 2586; 3036	Early Roman Eccles and sandy <i>imbrex</i> and tile; medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; Dutch paver brick	5	50	1800	1180	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
169	3101PM	Small chunks of light grey loose lime mortar	12						1750-1850
173	3101PM	Brownish hard sandy mortar	6						1780-1850
176	3090; 2271	Medieval/post-medieval peg and curved tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1200-1800	No mortar
181	3023; 2452; 2586	Early Roman Radlett and sandy tiles; medieval and post-medieval peg tiles	5	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
183	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	3	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
185	2586; 2276; 2279; 3032	Medieval/post-medieval peg tiles; post great fire bricks	12	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
189	3032	Complete post great fire frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1780-1850
196	3108; 3032	Victorian York stone paver; post great fire frogged bricks	6	200	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	1850-1950
198	2276	Post-medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
201	3261	Complete Gault machine brick	1	1800	1951	1800	1950	1850-1950	1870-1950
203	2586; 2276	Medieval/post-medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
204	3006; 2271; 3065; 2276; 2279; 3032	Early Roman sandy brick; medieval/post-medieval peg and pan tiles; post-medieval sandy brick; post great fire brick	14	50	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1750-1850
205	3106; 3102; 2452; 2271; 2586; 2273; 3046; 2276; 3032	Abraded and burnt Hassock stone rubble; abraded daub; Early Roman sandy fabrics; medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval sandy and post great fire bricks	18	1500B C	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
208	2454; 2459a;	Early Roman Eccles, sandy	5	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

Conte xt	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3023; 2276	and Radlett fabrics; post-medieval peg tiles							
212	3102; 2815; 3004; 3006; 2459a; 2452; 2459b; 2271; 2586; 2276; 3032	Abraded daub; Early and late Roman sandy <i>tegula</i> , <i>imbrices</i> , bricks, tiles and combed and scored box flue tiles; medieval/post-medieval peg tiles (one splash glazed); post great fire bricks	40	1500B C	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	50-400 (residual)
217	2454; 2459a; 2452; 2815	Early and late Roman Eccles and sandy fabrics (tiles; imbrex, tegula, bricks)	9	50	250	50	250	55-250+	No mortar
222	2459a	Abraded Early Roman tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
223	2279	Post-medieval unglazed pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
224	3110; 2279	Portland stone paver; post-medieval unglazed pan tile	2	1630	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
225	3046; 2279	Post-medieval sandy bricks; post-medieval unglazed pan tile	7	1450	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	1750-1850 (1450-1700)
230	3114	White Carrara marble paver	1	50	1900	50	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
232	3108	Burnt Yorkstone paver	1	200	1900	1600	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
234	3108; 2281	York stone paver; drain pipe sewer	2	200	1900	1700	1950	1800-1900	No mortar
239	3006; 2452; 2279	Early Roman sandy brick and <i>imbrex</i> ; post-medieval unglazed pan tile	4	50	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
240	2459a; 2815	Early Roman sandy <i>tegula</i> and tile	2	50	250	50	250	50-250	No mortar
242	2279	Post-medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
247	2279; 3034	Post-medieval unglazed pan tile; Overheated post great fire brick	5	1630	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	1750-1850
249	3006; 2452; 3046; 2279; 3032nr3033	Early Roman <i>imbrex</i> and brick; post-medieval sandy brick; post-medieval pan tile; intermediate great fire brick	5	50	1850	1630	1850	1664-1850	No mortar
260	3105	Kentish ragstone rubble	1	50	1666	50	1666	50-1666	No mortar
274	2279; 2281	Post-medieval unglazed pan tile; drain pipe	2	1600	1900	1700	1950	1750-1900	1850-1950
275	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1800-1900
282	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1850-1950

### Recommendations/Potential

An assessment of the building materials (stone, ceramic building material, daub) from 42 Trinity Street (Southwark), shows that post-medieval ceramic building material consists of 60% of the assemblage. By fabric there is a sizeable group of post Great Fire bricks which forms almost 30% of the post-medieval assemblage.

There is a large quantity of Roman ceramic building material present (28%) in a fragmentary and a highly abraded condition that has come from post-medieval contexts. Southwark developed into a major Roman waterfront town during the 1st century AD. There is abundant evidence of Roman activity within the area of the study site from previous excavations. Roman building material from TR14 is in a fragmentary condition, and the material is likely to have been transported from elsewhere. The very common London sandy group 2815 (AD 50-160) swamps (93% by weight) the other fabrics. Perhaps more revealing is the near absence of later 2nd- and 3rd-century fabrics - represented by just 363g of the mica rich 2459b (AD 120-250) and no calcareous fabrics. The small size of box flue tiles is an indication that the site lies some way away from any prestigious heated building and merely represents dumping activity. The fragment from [212] is scored (Type 4b, Pringle 2006) and is very common from Southwark Roman deposits. Type 4b usually dates from the mid 1st to early 2nd century. Numerous Type 4b box flue tiles were recovered from Winchester Palace.

The daub is represented by a small assemblage which may be of Roman to medieval date.

By comparison the medieval component is very small (11%), and is limited to standard peg tile suggesting a very limited scale of activity.

A small group of red fabrics 3046 and 3065 are typical of early post-medieval activity. A fragment of *terracotta* may have come from the Tudor palace of Suffolk House, very close to this site, from where a large group of decorative *terracottas* was recovered. It is clear that the earlier post-medieval red bricks had been reused in 18th- and 19th-century buildings.

The form and fabric of the post-medieval roofing tile, floor tile, brick and stone is typical of the 19th and early 20th century with only occasional 17th- and 18th-century fabric activity. The brick fabrics include 3032, 3034, 3035 and 3038 and Gault machine bricks. One Carrara marble fragment, Portland and York stone pavers are Victorian pieces. Material recovered shows the post-medieval development in this area of London until the 20th century.

Some of the more ornate items such as combed and roller stamped box flue tiles and the *terracotta* fragments, may require photography and illustration at publication.

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## **APPENDIX 7: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT**

Märit Gaimster

### **Introduction**

In total, some 75 individual metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavations. They are listed in the table below. With the exception of two residual Roman objects, all identifiable finds appear to be of late post-medieval date. The finds are discussed in more detail here by phase.

### **Phase 2: redeposited natural**

Only one object was retrieved from Phase 2, in the form of an incomplete but sturdy iron nail with a large flat oval head.

### **Phase 4: 17th-18th centuries**

Twenty-three objects came from this phase, eleven in the form of incomplete iron nails. Other identifiable finds include small copper-alloy dress accessories in the form of a fine tinned dress pin (SF 11), a sturdy head-dress type pin (SF 15) and an incomplete copper-alloy lace-chape (SF 43). A fine straight copper-alloy tube of uncertain function was also retrieved (SF 44) along with a fine copper-alloy nail, is likely from furniture or a small box or casket (SF 48). Two finds are residual Roman objects. One is a 3rd-century base-metal coin (SF 6) and the other the fragment of a bone hairpin (SF 12).

### **Phase 5: 18th-19th centuries**

Phase 5 produced around twenty-two individual objects. Besides iron nails, the assemblage presented a small number of personal objects represented by a blazer button (SF 10) and a bone toothbrush (SF 8). Household furnishings are represented by a copper-alloy teaspoon with fiddle handle (SF 9) and an ivory cutlery handle, with a simple decoration of pairs of cut slashes, for a tanged implement (SF 7). A narrow rectangular fitting of copper alloy has pierced ends for fixing, and a central slot for a moving component formed by a small pulley wheel (SF 42). This object may have been used for something like curtain blinds. Also recovered were part of a heavily worn iron horseshoe (SF 49) and a heavily corroded copper-alloy coin (SF 13).

### **Phase 6: 19th-early 20th centuries**

Around thirty individual objects were recovered from Phase 6 contexts, in particular dominated by nails and other corroded ironwork, including parts of a vessel- or bucket strap handle and possible fragments of food tins. A few personal or household items can be seen in remains of at least two

leather shoes, a small group of copper-alloy dress accessories in the form of a tinned dress pin (SF 40) and two suspender buttons (SF 1 and 40), a copper-alloy teaspoon with fiddle handle (SF 2) and the lid for a sugar shaker of perforated copper-alloy sheet (SF 19). A substantial iron buckle is likely from a horse harness (SF 4). Besides these objects there is also an incomplete leaf-shaped finial of iron railings (SF 3)

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

Small assemblages of metal and small finds were retrieved from each of Phases 2 and 4-6, and reflect households present on or near the site during the later post-medieval period. In the earliest of these, Phase 4, small copper-alloy dress accessories in the form of a lace-chape and a sturdy pin, for fixing a head-dress or clothing, are characteristic of the early modern period (cf. Margeson 1993, 22-24; Egan 2005, 51). Phases 5-6 also produced remnants of small copper-alloy dress accessories, in the form of pins and buttons, together with some personal and household objects. These include a bone toothbrush, two copper-alloy teaspoons, the metal top of a sugar shaker and an ivory cutlery handle. All these objects were associated with 19th-century pottery and represent well-known forms that fit well in the period from the late 18th and 19th centuries. Other categories of finds include an incomplete horseshoe and an iron harness buckle.

The metal and small finds from 42 Trinity Street have a general significance for studies of domestic material culture in the 18th and 19th centuries (cf. Crewe 2012; License 2015), and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication of the site. At this stage, however, no further work is recommended for this group of finds. However, for archive purposes it is recommended that metal objects other than undiagnostic pieces are x-rayed as part of the site records.

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Table 1: Catalogue of small finds

PHASE 2: redeposited natural				
context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
134		Iron nail; incomplete; sturdy with flat-section shank, thickening towards head; large flat oval head	1570-1846	

PHASE 4: 17th-18th centuries				
context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations

116	43	Copper-alloy lace-chape; incomplete and fragmented L 13mm+	1670-1900	
		Iron nail; incomplete	1670-1900	discard
133		Iron nail; incomplete	n/a	discard
205	48	Copper-alloy nail; short and fine with small circular head; L 17mm	1770-1830	
		Iron nail; incomplete	1770-1830	discard
206		Iron nails; three incomplete	n/a	discard
208	6	Roman copper-alloy coin; worn and incomplete barbarous radiate; 3rd century	?18th century	clean
	14	Copper-alloy ?coin; forcefully pierced through centre; diam. 27mm	?18th century	x-ray/clean
	15	Copper-alloy pin; sturdy head-dress type with Caple Type C head; gauge 1.5mm; L 48mm	?18th century	
212	12	Bone pin; fragment of tapering shaft only; gauge 2mm; L 42mm+; ?residual Roman hairpin	n/a	
	44	Fine tube or chape of copper-alloy sheet; vertical ?draw marks along body; cut/broken at both ends; gauge 2.3mm; L 65mm+	n/a	x-ray
		Iron nails; three incomplete	n/a	discard
216		Lead strap; W 23mm; L 70mm	1630-1700	
270	11	Copper-alloy pin; tinned; 0.9mmshank fragment only; gauge	Early 17th to 18th centuries	
		Iron nail; incomplete	Early 17th to 18th centuries	discard
271		Iron nails; four incomplete	1650-1800	discard

PHASE 5: 17th-18th centuries				
context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
115	42	Copper-alloy fitting; rectangular with pierced rounded ends and central slot for moving component with small pulley wheel for string or line; W 10mm; L 100mm; ?for curtain blinds or similar	1760-1830	Further identify
137	13	Copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded; diam. 28mm; ?18th-century halfpenny	1830-1900	x-ray/clean
167	1	Copper-alloy suspender button; small and crude with two eyes; diam. 12mm	1810-1900	x-ray
181		Iron nails; two incomplete	1760-1830	discard
185	7	Ivory cutlery handle for tang-hafted implement; tapering of oval section with slightly concave end; pairs of decorative cuts/slashes across; L 80mm	1825-1850	
		Iron strap; heavily corroded; W 65mm; L 355mm+	1825-1850	discard
204	10	Copper-alloy blazer button; back with embossed circumferential line and remnants of soldered U-eye; diam. 22mm; ?18th century	1820-1900	x-ray
213	5	Copper-alloy coin; thin heavily corroded disc; diam. 20mm	n/a	x-ray/clean
232		Iron nail; incomplete	Late 19th century	discard
246	8	Bone toothbrush; near-complete with narrow oval trepanned head with four rows for bristles; W 160mm	n/a	
	9	Copper-alloy tea spoon with fiddle handle; L 138mm	n/a	x-ray
247		Iron horseshoe; one branch only of left-hand shoe; fullered but heavily worn; L 160mm+	Late 19th century	x-ray
267		Iron nail; L 125mm	1650-1800	discard
273		Iron nail; incomplete	1820-1830+	discard
274		Iron nails; seven incomplete	1550-1900	discard
278		Slag; iron rich with small copper-alloy inclusions; wt. 576 g; post-medieval; undiagnostic	1700-1900	discard

PHASE 6: 19th century				
context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
107	40	Numerous copper-alloy objects and fragments, including tinned pins, rings and a minute suspender button as SF 1	1825-1900	
	41	Iron nails; numerous incomplete	1825-1900	discard
127	2	Copper-alloy tea spoon with fiddle handle; corroded; L 140mm	1850-1900	x-ray
148		Iron nails; three incomplete	Mid-19th century	discard
165		Iron nail; incomplete	Early to mid-19th century	discard
179	3	Iron railings; incomplete leaf-shaped finial only; L 160mm+	Mid- to late	

			19th century	
		Leather shoe; sole fragment only of ?straight shoe with square toe; W 65mm; L 120mm+	Mid- to late 19th century	Further identify
191	4	Iron buckle; flat body with two concave sides and two convex; flat sheet pin; W 50mm; L 30mm	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	x-ray
		Copper-alloy ring of sturdy wire; diam. 37mm; gauge 2.56mm	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	
		Copper-alloy wire; curled length; gauge 1.37mm; L 80mm	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	
		Iron vessel; pieces of several items including ?food tins; double-walled vessel/component and bucket strap handle with one escutcheon present	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	discard
		Iron nails; five incomplete	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	discard
		Leather shoe; several pieces possibly from more than one item; includes hobnailed toe part of straight shoe and stacked heel	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	Further identify
196	19	Copper-alloy perforated lid for sugar shaker with glass or ceramic body; diam. 30mm; ht. 15mm	Late 19th century	
		Copper-alloy wire; gauge 1.62mm; L 175mm	Late 19th century	
		Iron nails; three incomplete	Late 19th century	discard

## APPENDIX 8: HUMAN BONE ASSESSMENT

James Young Langthorne

### Introduction

This report details the results of the human bone assessment from the small assemblage retrieved in the course of archaeological investigations at 42 Trinity Street in the London Borough of Southwark. The property was situated in close proximity to Watling Street, a Roman road, along which previous finds and interventions have indicated the presence of an extensive cemetery dating to this period. Additionally, the site has been the location of a number of structures including the Surrey Dispensary. The assemblage consisted of disarticulated human bone found within the fill of a cut for a 19th-century wall [107] and a dump layer [196] of the same date.

### Methodology

While disarticulated skeletal material cannot provide as much information as an articulated individual each bone that formed the Trinity Street assemblage was individually assessed in order to gauge the condition of the remains and where possible the age and sex of the individual from they had originated. Additionally, any pathology present was recorded to site and the morphological changes described. All results were entered onto Pre-Construct Archaeology's PELICAN database.

The condition of a bone affects the amount of data that can be recorded. The condition of the bone was recorded according to the stages of surface preservation suggested by McKinley (2004).

Age can be assessed using the stages of epiphyseal fusion, dental development and eruption, dental attrition (Brothwell 1981), changes within the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990) and the auricular surface (Lovejoy 1985). All elements were placed into one of the following age ranges:

- Neonate                      birth
- Infant                        ≤1 years
- Juvenile                    1-11 years
- Adolescent                12-19 years
- Young Adult               20-34 years
- Middle Adult              35-49 years
- Old Adult                  50 + years
- Adult                        20 + years
- Undetermined            Not possible to assess

Sexually dimorphic traits in the pelvis and skull can be used to ascertain the sex of the individual. Accordingly each bone was placed into one of the following categories:

- Female                      Positively identified as female.
- Male                        Positively identified as male.
- Female?                    Favourable comparison to female but not conclusive.
- Male?                      Favourable comparison to male but not conclusive.
- Indeterminate            Sexually dimorphic traits were present but inconclusive.
- Unknown / ?              It was not possible to assess the sex of this individual.

Descriptions of pathology were based on the standards defined by Roberts and Connell (2004) and classifications of pathology were based on Roberts and Manchester (1995), Auferderheide and Rodríguez-Martín (1998), and Walker (2012).

A calculation was also made to determine the minimum amount of individuals represented within each context.

## Results

### *Disarticulated Bone*

Two contexts [107] and [196] produced disarticulated human bone during the course of the archaeological investigation at the Trinity Street site. Construction cut backfill [107] contained 73 individual fragments of disarticulated bone [2012], while only 2 pieces were found within dump layer [196]. Tables 1 details the complete catalogue of disarticulated human bone:

Table 1: Disarticulated Bone Assessment

Context	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Comments/ Pathology
107	Clavicle (shaft left)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Juvenile?	None visible.
107	Dentition (incisor x 1 and pre-molar x 1)	2	Very Good	4	?	Infant-Juvenile	None visible.
107	Dentition (incisor)	1	Good	4	?	Infant-Juvenile	None visible.
107	Dentition (molar)	1	Very Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Femur (distal condyles)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.

Context	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Comments/ Pathology
107	Femur (distal shaft)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Femur (left)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Femur (right)	1	Good	4	?	Adult	None visible.
107	Foot (proximal phalanx)	1	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Hand (hamate left)	1	Good	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Hand (MT II right)	1	Good	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Hand (proximal and middle phalanx)	2	Good-Moderate	4	?	Adult?	Phalanges wired together at the distal head of the proximal phalanx and the proximal joint surface of the middle phalanx. Occasional green staining indicated the copper content of the wire. The wire allows for a small degree of articulation.
107	Hand (scaphoid left)	1	Very Good	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Hand (unfused phalanx proximal joint surface)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Humerus (left x 2)	2	Good-Moderate	4	?	Adult?	Adult? X 2. None visible.
107	Humerus (left)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Adult?	None visible.
107	Humerus (middle shaft-distal epicondyles left)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Adult?	None visible.
107	Humerus (proximal head-middle shaft right)	1	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Humerus (proximal head)	1	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Mandible	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.

Context	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Comments/ Pathology
107	Pelvis (ischium right)	1	Very Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Pelvis (pubis fragment)	1	Good	4	?	Infant	None visible.
107	Pelvis (right)	1	Good-Moderate	4	Indeterminate	Adult?	None visible.
107	Radius (left)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Radius (proximal head-proximal shaft)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Radius (shaft fragment)	1	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Rib (left)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Rib (right)	1	Moderate	4	?	Adult?	None visible.
107	Ribs (fragments left x 1 and un-sided x 1)	2	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Sacrum (S1-S2)	1	Good	4	?	Adult?	None visible.
107	Scapula (fragments left x 2)	2	Good-Moderate	4	?	Adult?	None visible.
107	Scapula (fragments)	2	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Scapula (fragments)	4	Moderate-Poor	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Scapula (right)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Scapula fragment (left)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Skull (Frontal fragments)	2	Good-Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Skull (fragments)	5	Moderate-Poor	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Skull (frontal fragment)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile?	Evidence of possible craniotomy.
107	Skull (maxilla fragment)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Skull (occipital condyles)	2	Good	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Skull (sphenoid)	1	Good	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Skull (temporal left)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Skull (temporal right)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Juvenile?	None visible.



Context	Skeletal element	No. of fragments	Condition	MNI for each context	Sex	Age	Comments/ Pathology
107	Skull (zygomatic fragment)	1	Moderate	4	?	Juvenile?	None visible.
107	Tibia (proximal condyles)	1	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Tibia (proximal condyles-middle shaft right)	1	Good-Moderate	4	?	Adult?	None visible.
107	Ulna (proximal shaft)	1	Poor	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Ulna (right x 1)	2	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Unidentifiable fragment	1	Poor	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Unidentifiable fragment	1	Moderate	4	?	Juvenile?	None visible.
107	Unidentifiable fragments	2	Moderate	4	?	Undetermined	None visible.
107	Vertebra (C2)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Vertebra (neural arch)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Vertebrae (neural arch)	1	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
107	Vertebrae (vertebral bodies x 2)	2	Good	4	?	Juvenile	None visible.
196	Humerus (proximal shaft-middle shaft)	1	Good	1	?	Juvenile	None visible.
196	Ulna (proximal olecranon process-middle shaft left)	1	Good	1	?	Undetermined	None visible.

A minimum number of 4 individuals were represented in backfill [107] comprising 2 adults, 1 juvenile and an infant whereas a single individual, a juvenile, was recovered from dump layer [196]. No pathological lesions or changes were evident on any of the fragments of human bone. However, it appeared that two phalanges from [107] had been wired together and a fragment of frontal bone displaying the type of post-mortem cut associated with a craniotomy was found in the same context. These bones are considered to have originated from an anatomical collection, probably from the 20th-century dispensary that stood on the property.

#### Recommendations for further work

Given both the disarticulated and potentially redeposited character of the Trinity Street assemblage and the implication that at least some of the bone from context [107], if not all of it, originated from the 20th-century dispensary it is unlikely that any further work will provide any insight into any burial populations present in the vicinity of the site.

The results of this assessment should form part of any later publication text.

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## APPENDIX 9: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

### Introduction

A moderate number of animal bones were recovered by hand from a range of contexts distributed over 6 phases.

### Methodology

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, Lawrence and Brown (1974) for small mammals and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) for birds. Sheep/goat distinction follows Boesneck (1969).

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). Pathology is described after Baker and Bothwell (1980). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch (1976). The material was recorded onto an Access database.

### The assemblage

#### *Preservation*

Fragmentation was high with only 14% of long bones complete and a further 7.1% almost complete. 35.5% of the bone was at the fragmented stage and a further 28.6% at the shaft stage. Only 8 loose epiphyses were noted. Some of the fragmentation could be attributed to butchery techniques as 31% of bone exhibited evidence for chopping. Canid gnawing was low with only 7 examples.

Table1: taxa by phase

Phase/taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	N/A	Total
<b>Cattle</b>		1	1	19	22	6		49
<b>Cattle size</b>	1	1		11	14	8		35
<b>Sheep/goat</b>			1	26	31	22	3	83
<b>Sheep size</b>			1	3	10	5		19
<b>Pig</b>	1			8	7	7		23
<b>Horse</b>				4	1			5
<b>Dog</b>				20	23			43
<b>Cat</b>					1	4	2	7
<b>Rabbit</b>						2		2
<b>Chicken</b>				2	2	3		7

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<b>Goose</b>					1	3		4	
<b>Indet Bird</b>					1	1		2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>279</b>

#### *Phase 1 and 2*

Only 2 fragments were recovered from each phase and appear to be “background”.

#### *Phase 3*

This phase comprises a single context, Layer [217], and the assemblage is therefore understandably small. Cattle and Ovicaprids appear in equal numbers; however this could be an artefact of the small size of the assemblage.

#### *Phase 4*

Bone was recovered from 4 pit fills [208], [210], [222] and [270], with the remaining material recovered from made ground contexts, possibly in an area of still largely open ground at the end of the 18th century. Cattle and sheep/goat remains were roughly equal in prevalence if counts for cattle-sized and sheep sized fragments are included. Small amounts of horse and cat bones appear as background. The high proportion of dog (21%) can be accounted for by partial skeleton in [271] (rear legs missing). Fusion indicates a dog of over 7 months. Cut marks were noted on proximal humerus possibly indicating skinning, followed by the dumping of the carcass as waste. However, as [271] is a made ground layer, suggesting the assemblage was redeposited, this supposition cannot be proved.

#### *Phase 5*

Contexts were largely made ground, plus the fill of pits [231], [233] and [250], the fill of a linear feature [248], and a fill of construction cut [215], possibly associated with the growing residential activity in the area from 1840s onwards. Indeed only 20 fragments were recovered from contexts not attributed to made ground.

The phase is dominated by sheep/goat and sheep/goat size remains, followed by cattle. Again the high proportion of dog (20%) is accounted for by a partial skeleton in [257]. Fusion hints at an animal of over 7 months. No evidence of cut marks was noted. Whether the remains were originally deposited as a deliberate burial or merely the result of carcass disposal is unclear as they were recovered from a made ground layer.

#### *Phase 6*

Contexts were again largely made ground, with the fills of construction cuts [108] and [226], possibly associated with further residential and building activity in the 19th-20th centuries. The phase is

notably dominated by sheep/goat and sheep/goat sized remains (44%) followed by cattle. However, there is also a wider variety of faunal remains, with higher percentages of cat, chicken, goose, and indet bird in this phase than previously seen and the new addition of rabbit to the corpus.

### **Potential and significance**

Phases 4-6 only are large enough to have any potential for further work. Unfortunately the material appears to have been redeposited as it largely comes from make-up layers and as such it is of little significance to the understanding of the site.

### **Recommendations**

No further work is recommended.

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## APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-287230**

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### Project details

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Project name	42 Trinity Street
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation was carried out at 42 Trinity Street from March to May 2017 by PCA during the expansion of the basement levels at the site. Geotechnical Test Pitting revealed potential for Roman funerary deposits at a depth of 1.35m OD, which lay below the foundation level and limit of excavation at 1.70m OD. Therefore, although a significant amount of Roman material was recovered from the excavations, no features of Roman date were recorded. A single layer attributed to the medieval period appears to represent light agricultural activity at this time. The rural nature of the site remains through to the 17th-18th century where a number of rectilinear pits, interpreted as potential planting beds, were created. Habitation of the site begins only in the 19th century with the construction of two buildings on the property, which are later joined. Further additions to the property were undertaken in the early 20th century, which are likely representative of the changes to the building by the Surrey Dispensary upon ownership.
Project dates	Start: 02-03-2016 End: 19-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	14/AP/1763 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Modern
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Modern

Investigation type "Full excavation"

Prompt Planning condition

---

### Project location

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Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 42 Trinity Street

Postcode SE1 4JG

Study area 169 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3259 7979 51.500974991036 -0.08952721623 51 30 03 N 000 05  
22 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 1.34m Max: 1.48m

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### Project creators

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Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Chris Constable

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Christina Reade

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

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### Project archives

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Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID TRI14

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID TRI14

Digital Contents "none"

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



Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	TRI14
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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### **Project bibliography 1**

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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	42 Trinity Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JG: An Archaeological Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Christina Reade
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Grey Literature Report

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### **Project bibliography 2**

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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	42 Trinity Street, Southwark, SE1 4JG: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Helen Hawkins
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished grey-literature WSI

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### **Project bibliography 3**

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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	42 Trinity Street, London Borough of Southwark SE1 4JG: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Watching Brief Report on Geotechnical Test Pitting

Author(s)/Editor(s) Peter Boyer  
Date 2014  
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication London  
Description Unpublished Grey-Literature Report

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Entered by Christina Reade (creade@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 12 June 2017

# PCA

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