

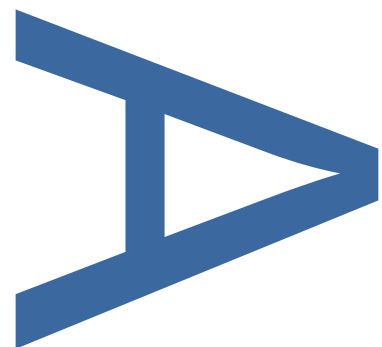
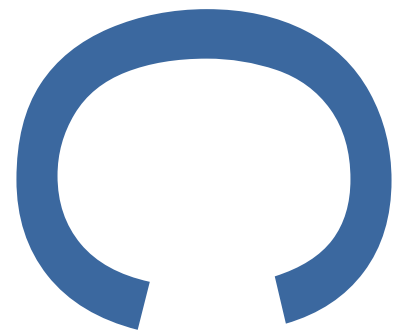
**THE OLD DEANERY,
DEAN'S COURT,
CITY OF LONDON,
EC4V 5AA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
ON TEST PITS AND BOREHOLES**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF
LONDON**

SITE CODE: ODN17

DECEMBER 2017

PCA REPORT NO. R13110



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London, EC4

An Archaeological Watching Brief on Test Pits and Boreholes

Site Code: ODN17

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 31912 81085

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Deans Court,
City of London,
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Figure 5: Plan and Sections of Test Pits B01 and B02

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by Caroe Architecture Limited on behalf of the Church Commissioners to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Grade I Listed Old Deanery, City of London. The watching brief was undertaken in July 2017 and monitored the excavation of three test pits and three boreholes. The archaeological investigation followed an earlier watching brief undertaken by PCA at the Old Deanery in April 2017, which consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of Test Pit 1 within the pavement to the east of the front boundary wall (Fairman, 2017).
- 1.1.2 During the medieval period, the Deanery and many other buildings were constructed in the area around St Paul's Cathedral. The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed most of the buildings in this area including the Deanery. A period of rebuilding followed the fire, and the Old Deanery was built in 1672-73 as the Deanery House for Dean Sancroft, who helped guide Wren into the role of designer of St Paul's Cathedral. A 1677 survey of the properties of the Dean and Chapter shows the front court of the Old Deanery, in front of which ran a series of small shops. The boundary wall and shops were replaced around 1760, when a new front forecourt screen wall was built with paired coach gates with a central pedestrian doorway (as now).
- 1.1.3 Test Pit X01 and Borehole X01 were located in the Old Deanery's external courtyard to examine the foundations of the Grade I Listed eastern boundary wall. This wall is leaning to the east due to the pressure of tree roots from two London plane trees on the west side. Excavation revealed masonry relating to the foundation of the extant 1760 boundary wall. The construction cut for the 1760 wall cut earlier post-medieval deposits containing clay pipe fragments with a date range of 1610–1680, post-medieval pottery sherds, animal bone and fragments of brick and tile. Some of the artefacts were burnt perhaps from the 1666 fire. Two sherds of residual medieval and Roman pottery were also found in these deposits. Borehole X01 was cored in the north-west corner of Test Pit X01 before the test pit was excavated and uncovered made ground over alluvial deposits to a depth of 4m BGL (below ground level).
- 1.1.4 Test Pits B01 and B02 were located within the basement of the Old Deanery to investigate the 1672-73 wall foundations of the Old Deanery. These uncovered late 20th century concrete underpinning as well as the remains of the 1672-73 wall foundations. Boreholes B02A and B02B were located within the early 19th century south-west extension of the Old Deanery. They encountered made ground containing broken post-medieval brick and a modern glass fragment and were abandoned at 1m or less.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by Caroe Architecture Limited on behalf of the Church Commissioners to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Old Deanery, City of London, EC4 5AA (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Old Deanery is a Grade I Listed building and is described in its citation as:

‘St Paul's Deanery, City of London 1670. 2 main storeys above basement. 5 windows. Red brick. Hipped, tiled roof with carved eaves cornice and dormers. Double stairs to entrance supported by arch. Carved doorcase with hood. Rear elevation plainer. C18 west wing and later addition to south-west. Good interior; largely original’.

2.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was carried out intermittently from 17th to 28th July 2017. It followed an earlier watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Old Deanery in April 2017, which consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of Test Pit 1 within the pavement to the east of the front boundary wall (**Figure 2**; Fairman, 2017).

2.1.3 This recent phase of watching brief consisted of the archaeological monitoring of three test pits and three boreholes, which were excavated to investigate the wall foundations and underlying deposits at the Old Deanery. Test Pit X01 and Borehole X01 were located in the Old Deanery's external courtyard to examine the foundations of the eastern boundary wall (**Figures 2 and 3**). Test Pits B01 and B02 and Boreholes B02A and B02B were located within the basement of the Old Deanery (**Figures 2 and 3**).

2.1.4 The works were monitored for the Corporation of the City of London by Kathryn Stubbs (Assistant Director at the City of London's Department of the Built Environment).

2.1.5 The central Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference for the Site is TQ 31912 81085.

2.1.6 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code ODN17.

2.1.7 The watching brief was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews and conducted by Dan Britton (test pits) and Adam Garwood (boreholes).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The underlying natural geology is the Langley Silt Member, commonly referred to as brickearth, and consists of clay and silt laid down during the Devensian Age. This clay and silt seals the London Clay Formation (British Geological Survey, 2017).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The Site lies c.280m north of the Thames, although it would have lain much closer to this river in earlier periods. The Site also lies to the west of the Walbrook stream which once ran on a roughly north-south alignment from the area of Cannon Street Station through modern Bank Station and further north near to Moorgate and Throgmorton Avenue. The stream separated two low gravel hills, which became the focus of the Roman city. St Paul's Cathedral now dominates the western hill summit of which lay at about 13m OD (Ordnance Datum). To the west the hill was defined by the River Fleet, a now subterranean river which would have lain to the west of the site.

3.2.2 Test pit X01 and borehole BHX01 occupied an area of flat cobbles immediately adjacent to, and to the west of, the east boundary wall of the Old Deanery (**Figures 2 and 3**). Dean's Court, the road to the east of the boundary wall, slopes down to the south towards the River Thames.

3.2.3 Test pits B01 and B02 and boreholes BHB202A and BHB02B were located within the basement of the Old Deanery (**Figures 2 and 3**).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 The watching brief consisted of the monitoring of three test pits (X01, B01 and B02) and three boreholes (BHX01, BHB02A and BHB02B).

4.1.2 Borehole X01 was cored in the north-west corner of Test Pit X01 before the test pit was excavated (**Figure 3; Plate 1**). The cored deposits were recorded (photographed and described) shortly after removal of each metre in depth (**Plate 2**). Test Pit X01 was positioned against the west elevation of the east boundary wall of the Old Deanery.

4.1.3 Test Pits B01 and B02 were positioned within Hallway BF10b, the main basement entrance corridor in the Old Deanery, situated against walls of the 1672-73 house to expose their foundations (**Figure 3**). Boreholes BHB02A and BHB02B were positioned within the basement in Hall BF14a and Hallway BF10b, respectively, part of the early 19th century south-west extension to the main house (**Figure 3**).

Dimensions of Test Pits			
	Dimensions E – W	Dimensions N – S	Depth
Test Pit X01	1.05m	0.78m	0.96m
Test Pit B01	0.60m	0.60m	0.79m
Test Pit B02	0.60m	0.60m	0.86m

Depth of Boreholes	
BHX01	7m
BHB02A	< 1m (abandoned)
BHB02B	< 1m (abandoned)

4.1.4 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Archaeology in the City of London: Archaeology Guidance: Planning Advice Note 3* (City of London 2004);
- *Method Statement for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief during Intrusive Site Investigation* (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2017)
- *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (GLAAS, Historic England 2015)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Codes, Standards and Guidelines Papers (CIfA,

various dates)

- MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015).
- The Treasure Act (1996).
- The Burial Act (1857).

4.1.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata excavated and exposed were entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being at scale of 1:20.

4.1.6 A digital photographic record of the investigations was made.

4.1.7 The complete site archive including site records and photographs will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code ODN17.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The following text is summarised from the archaeological desk-based assessment (Banens and Gruszczynski, 2017) and the Conservation Statement (Musson, 2014):
- 5.1.2 There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site, with the only records in the GLHER related to a stream seen during 19th century building works.
- 5.1.3 The proximity of the study site to Roman buildings uncovered at 1-3 St Pauls' Churchyard, and its location within *Londinium*, results in a high likelihood of encountering Roman remains. Numerous excavations near to the study site have exposed Roman buildings and quarry pits, in addition to the city wall at Ludgate. The stream recorded in 19th century building works has also been uncovered during more recent excavations; called the "Western Stream", it is noted as having first century material within one of the fill deposits.
- 5.1.4 St Paul's Cathedral is located on the site of a possible Middle Saxon church – St Gregory's Chapel, which stood at the south-west corner of St Paul's Cathedral, is first documented in 1010. Early medieval pits have been uncovered at nearby sites, including at 1-3 St Paul's Churchyard immediately north of the study site. Various excavations have recovered early medieval pottery from waterlain silts within the "Western Stream".
- 5.1.5 During the medieval period, the area around St Paul's cathedral underwent many changes. It was during the 12th or 13th centuries that the "Western Stream" was backfilled, upon which the medieval Deanery and many other buildings were constructed. Remains of the medieval Deanery are thought to have been uncovered during excavations at 36-38 Carter Lane, immediately south of the study site. With Montefichet's Tower and Blackfriar's Priory to the south-west of the study site, the King's Wardrobe and Baynard's Castle to the south, and St Paul's to the north-east, the Deanery was located within a hub of medieval activity.
- 5.1.6 With the Dissolution in 1538, the land belonging to Blackfriar's Priory was divided up. The church buildings were demolished and the stone reused for new buildings, altering the layout of the area. However, it was the Great Fire of 1666, which altered the study area the most, destroying most of the buildings, including the Deanery. A great period of rebuilding followed the fire, though many of the buildings followed their original footprint and boundaries. The Old Deanery was built in 1672-73 as the Deanery House for Dean Sancroft, the able cleric and administrator who helped guide Wren into the role of designer of St Paul's Cathedral (and who was himself soon after made Archbishop of Canterbury). The architect was the surveyor Edward Woodroffe, who was an assistant surveyor to Wren on the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral, and who was considered a highly experienced architect. The Deanery was finished largely in 1673, considerably before the completion of the Cathedral in 1711, while Wren's chapter house was not complete until 1712.
-

- 5.1.7 A detailed 1677 survey of the properties of the Dean and Chapter by Surveyor William Leybourn, at the order of Dean Sancroft, includes an eastern elevation of the new Mansion, and a plan of the raised ground floor. The 1677 survey shows a front court, in front of which run a series of small shops.
- 5.1.8 A new front forecourt screen wall was built around 1760, during the residency of Thomas Newton, Dean of St Paul's. Newton's biographer, Twells, mentioned his works to the Deanery, where he recorded that Newton re-formed the front courtyard with paired gates (as now). Twells recorded how the house was originally approached through a courtyard "inclosed with a high wall, in the middle of which was placed the door of entrance, and on each side was a small house and shop, one of which was empty having lately been on fire, and the other was a register office for servants, one of the worst neighbours...As soon as he was in possession of the deanery house, and in the midst of a severe illness, he employed workmen to take down these shops and houses, and to build an entire new wall, in the middle whereof the door was placed as before, and on each side were made large gates to let coaches to the foot of the steps and to let them out again, and over the steps an awning was erected to keep them dry".
- 5.1.9 The garden of the Deanery was slowly encroached upon during the 19th century by the construction of a warehouse along the north and western sides. St Paul's Cathedral Choir School was built in 1874 to the south of the Deanery.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Boreholes BHX01, BHB02A and BHB02B

6.1.1 Borehole X01 was cored in the north-west corner of Test Pit X01 before the test pit was excavated (**Figure 3; Plate 1**). A sandy gravel, possibly a River Terrace deposit, was reached at c.6.6m BGL. Above a pale brown sandy clay, possibly Alluvium, with small flints and pebbles was encountered with a lens of blue clay, possibly re-deposited London Clay, at 4.7m BGL. Between 3 and 4m BGL, the pale brown sandy clay also contained small brick fragments and mortar and was interpreted as possible disturbed Alluvium. Above this was a dark brown silty clay with small brick fragments and a darker charcoal lens at c.2.6m BGL, interpreted as made ground. This deposit contained broken brick with clayed charcoal lens between 1 and 2m BGL. Above this, made ground deposit also contained an oyster shell and mortar (**Plate 2**).

6.1.2 Boreholes BHB02A and BHB02B were positioned within the basement in Hall BF14a and Hallway BF10b, respectively, part of the early 19th century south-west extension to the main house (**Figure 3**). Both boreholes were abandoned at 1m or less having encountered obstruction. Both boreholes contained made ground with broken post-medieval brick and a modern glass fragment.

6.2 Test Pit X01

6.2.1 Test Pit X01 was located in the Old Deanery's external courtyard to the west of, and adjacent to, the eastern front boundary wall (**Figures 2 and 3**). The wall is a Grade I Listed structure and is described in its citation as:

'Screen wall and gateways to forecourt of St Paul's Deanery, Dean's Court: Screen to forecourt of painted brick with stone capping. 2 carriage gateways with piers supporting pineapples and lamp irons. Central footway with flat arch and base of lamp iron above.'

6.2.2 The wall is currently leaning to the east as a result of two London plane trees growing on the west side of, and adjacent to, the wall. The proposal is to rebuild the wall on the same line. Test Pit X01 was excavated to investigate the wall's foundations.

6.2.3 Deposit [10] was found in the western part of the base of the test pit and was not excavated. It was sealed by deposit [4] and was a mid greyish brown silt with some (10%) sand. It contained frequent chalk chunks and occasional cbm (ceramic building material). It was cut to the east by the foundation trench for the extant boundary wall.

6.2.4 Deposit [4] was the earliest deposit excavated and was recorded in the western half of the test pit (**Figure 4**). It was found from a height of 14.89m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum)

down to the base of the test pit at 0.96m BGL or 14.33m AOD in the north side of the test pit. Full excavation of this deposit in the south-western corner of the test pit was not possible due to a substantial number of tree roots. Deposit [4] was a loose mid grey brown silt containing a high frequency of broken brick, oyster shell and crushed mortar. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from this context. They comprised a sherd of London Stoneware (1670-1926), two sherds of post-medieval redware (1580-1900) and a residual sherd of Roman grey ware. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe, including burnt examples, were also retrieved from this context with a date range of 1660 to 1680. They included a heeled, angled rounded profile bowl 1660–1680, the heel of a bowl, 1640–1670 and a spurred bowl, 1610–1640. Fragments of red sandy post-medieval bricks and peg tiles with a date range of 1500 to 1800 were found in this deposit. A residual late medieval floor tile of 15th century date was also found. Occasional fragmented animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) were also present, indicative of processed animal food waste. A single fragment of copper alloy possibly from a vessel and an iron nail were also retrieved.

6.2.5 Deposit [4] was cut to the east by foundation trench [6] for the extant boundary wall. Deposit [5] sealed deposit [4] and comprises a clayey silt containing lenses of clean grey clay found between 15.01m AOD and 14.77m AOD. It contained a single sherd of Frechen stoneware with a date range of 1550–1700 along with a clay tobacco pipe spurred bowl with date range of 1640 – 1660. Rare oyster shell was also found in this context. This context was cut to the east by the foundation trench [6] for the extant boundary wall and is interpreted as an early post-medieval levelling deposit.

6.2.6 Deposit [22] sealed deposit [5] and comprised a firm light grey brown fine silty sand, found between 15.05m AOD and 14.89m AOD, containing rare shale coal and very frequent flecks of ceramic building materials and mortar with occasional lenses of very clean coarse sand. Finds retrieved from this context consist of mixed post-medieval pottery sherds with a date range of 1580 – 1700. They include London-area post-medieval redware, 1580–1900; Essex-type post-medieval fine redware, 1580–1700; Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, 1550–1700; heat altered Frechen stoneware, 1550–1700; and a residual medieval sherd of South Hertfordshire-type greyware, 1170–1350. Some of the sherds had been heat altered. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered from the context included a bowl dated 1640 – 1660. Flecks and fragments of post-medieval brick with a date range of 1630–1900, some of which were highly vitrified, as well as post-medieval peg and pan tile with a date range 1630–1900 were also found in this context. A residual flint flake tool, most likely of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic age, was also found in this deposit. This context was cut to the east by the foundation trench for the extant boundary wall and is interpreted as an early post-medieval levelling horizon.

- 6.2.7 Deposit [21] sealed deposit [22] and comprised a loose greyish brown sandy silt layer, found between 15.14m AOD and 14.85m AOD sloping down from north to south, containing frequent fragments of post-medieval and occasional medieval peg tile and sandy red brick fragments with a date range of 1700-1900. Eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe included two bowls with a date of 1660-1680; one of which was burnt and covered in a granular slaggy deposit. Rare fragments of animal bone (sheep/goat) were also recorded in this deposit. A shallow modern service trench and pipe cut across the upper portion of this layer running parallel to the southern edge of the test pit. This context is cut to the east by the foundation trench for the extant boundary wall and is interpreted as an early post-medieval levelling horizon.
- 6.2.8 The east section of Test Pit X01 comprised the brick foundations [8] of the extant wall, which formed the eastern boundary of the Old Deanery's courtyard (**Figure 4**; **Plate 3**). The wall was constructed in sandy red bricks in English Garden Wall bond in a grey white fine sandy mortar. It has a straight vertical face in the eastern section with a stepped pier extending to the west and north around the south pedestrian gate pier in the boundary wall (**Figure 4**). The foundations were observed from ground level (15.29m AOD) and 14.44m AOD (0.85m depth).
- 6.2.9 Brick foundations [8] sit on a lower, coarsely mortared rubble foundation [9], which included previously bonded courses of sandy red brick (presumably from the 1670s boundary wall) reduced to fragmentary state. Further brick fragments in the same fabric along with fragments of tile predominate in the rubble, with occasional flecks and small chunks of chalk, pebbles and reused mortar. All were contained within a firm whitish grey mortar.
- 6.2.10 Both [8] and [9] sit within construction cut [6] (**Figure 4**), which forms the foundation trench for the extant boundary wall. It was filled with a compacted deposit of rubble [7], which included medieval and post-medieval peg tiles and post-medieval sandy red bricks dated to 1600–1800; along with fragments of Kentish Ragstone paver and coal. The foundation trench also contained a sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware, 1480–1600, and a residual sherd of Coarse London-type ware, 1080–1200. Clay tobacco pipe fragments from the fill of the construction cut included a heeled bowl dated 1660 – 1680. Three fragments of sheep/goat and cattle bones were recovered from fill [7].

6.3 Test Pit B01

- 6.3.1 The removal of the concrete basement slab in Test Pit B01 revealed an extensive modern layer of made ground [19], comprised of large lumps of post-medieval and modern building rubble, without a binding matrix, to a depth of 0.8m or 12.75m AOD. On removal of this rubble the test pit revealed substantial modern concrete under pinning of the adjacent east

basement wall that projected out into the test pit (**Plate 4**). Three courses of 17th century brickwork [18] (**Figure 5**) at the base of the south wall were visible between 13.17m AOD and 12.99m AOD below the base of the concrete floor slab and above concrete underpinning that projected north from the south wall. No other archaeological features or deposits were found in this test pit.

6.4 Test Pit B02

- 6.4.1 The 17th century brick wall foundation [17] of the west wall of Hallway BF10b was uncovered in the west section of Test Pit B02. It was recorded between 13.17m AOD and 12.69m AOD and continued below the base of test pit. It ran directly beneath the line of the extant adjacent basement wall (**Plate 4**). The brick wall foundation stepped out to the east (**Figure 5**). Six courses of brickwork were exposed and a void was found in the lower two courses. The void ran perpendicular to the line of the brickwork and was lined with irregular mortar. It ran approximately 0.7m to the west beyond the western limit of the test pit. The irregular mortar base, sides and top of this void combined with the impression of timber grain within the mortar suggest it was the remains of a timber structural feature around which the brick wall foundation had been constructed. Deposits in the base of the test pit abutted this feature and its construction cut was not identified.
- 6.4.2 Deposit [16] stretched across the test pit and was found at 12.87m AOD with a thickness of 0.16m. The limit of excavation (12.71m AOD) also marked the appearance of a deposit of burnt charcoal/ashy material [14] apparently contained within a very shallow discrete cut [15] which extended 0.27m east from the brickwork (**Plate 5**) and disappeared under the southern section of the test pit (**Figure 5**). Detailed examination of this feature was difficult due to the constrictive nature of the test pit and no dating material, apart from a heavily corroded stem fragment of an iron nail, was retrieved from [14]. Fragments of medieval peg tiles and post-medieval sandy red brick dated to 1450-1700+ were retrieved from [16]. This deposit was interpreted as a made ground levelling horizon.
- 6.4.3 Deposit [13] sealed [16] and comprised a highly friable pinkish grey deposit composed of sandy mortar and building dust found at 12.91m OD. Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles dated to 1180–1800 were retrieved from this deposit along with a residual abraded early Roman brick fragment in Eccles fabric. Fragments of animal bone from this deposit included cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog. The deposit was interpreted as a construction horizon.
- 6.4.4 Deposit [12] sealed [13] and comprised a loose mid brown sandy silt with frequent angular gravel throughout. It was identified at 13.08m AOD with a thickness of 0.17m and contained frequent flecks of ceramic building material including a post-medieval peg tile dated to 1480–1900. This deposit was interpreted as a made ground levelling horizon.

- 6.4.5 Deposit [11] sealed [12] and was partially truncated to the south by modern disturbance associated with structural underpinning. It comprised a loose greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and gravel throughout. Identified at 13.25m AOD with a thickness of 0.17m it contained frequent medieval and updatable burnt peg tile and vitrified brick fragments dated 1450-1900. This deposit was interpreted as a made ground levelling horizon.
- 6.4.6 Deposit [11] was sealed by the modern concrete basement flooring added in the late 20th century.

7 FINDS

7.1 Clay tobacco pipe Assessment by Chris Jarrett

Introduction

7.1.1 A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from Test Pit X01. All of the fragments are in a good condition. Clay tobacco pipes occur in five contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (24 fragments and present as nine bowls, one mouthpiece and 14 stems) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The bowl types range in date to between 1610–1680 and none of the bowls have makers' marks.

Index

Context [21], spot date: 1660–1680

- X1 AO13V (heeled, angled rounded profile), 1660–1680. Burnt, covered in a granular slaggy deposit, a 'self-glazed' area on the stem
- X1 AO13V (heeled, angled rounded profile), 1660–1680. Heel and stem
- X1 mouth part. Cut end, thin, wide bore
- X5 stems. Thick, medium and thin, all with wide bores

Context [22], spot date: 1660–1680

- X1 AO13V (heeled, angled rounded profile), 1660–1680. Three quarters milling, average finish
- X3 stems. Thick, wide bores

Context [4], spot date: 1660–1680

- X1 unidentified bowl. Heel, either an AO13/V or AO18 type bowl
- X1 AO6, rounded profile, spurred bowl, 1610–1640. Full milling, good burnish
- X1 AO11, 1640–1670. Damaged, most of the bowl is missing, Survives only as the defining tennis racket type heel, good burnish
- X1 AO13V (heeled, angled rounded profile), 1660–1680. Three quarters milling, fairly poor burnish
- X 5 stems. Thick, medium and thin stems, all with wide bores

Context [5], spot date: 1640–1660

- X1 AO9 rounded profile, spurred bowl, 1640–1660. Full milling of the rim, good burnish

Context [7], spot date: 1640–1660

- X1 AO10, rounded profile, heeled bowl, 1640–1660. Quarter milling, good burnish
- X1 stem. Thick, medium bore

Discussion

7.1.2 The clay tobacco pipes include bowl types that are frequently found in London. A bowl found in context [21] is of interest for having a burnt, slaggy exterior, with a spot of glaze on the stem that formed in a very high temperature. The bowl type is contemporaneous with the 1666 Great Fire of London and may represent debris from the conflagration. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts in Test Pit X01 that they were recovered from.

7.2 Pottery Assessment by Chris Jarrett

Introduction

7.2.1 The pottery assemblage consists of 14 sherds, representing 14 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 251g from Test Pit X01. The pottery dates to the Roman (1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g), medieval (1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g), and post-medieval periods (12 sherds, 12 ENV, 237g), and particularly to the late 16th-17th century. The Roman and medieval sherds are residual. The condition of the pottery is good, although only sherd material is represented, and forms could not always be identified. It is interesting that five sherds are burnt or heat altered: some sherds noticeably so. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to secondary and tertiary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from five contexts within Test Pit X01 as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The ceramics were recorded in detail in a database format and defined using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) coding systems. It is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [22], spot date: 1580–1700

- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, external green glaze
 - Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified. Base, internal yellow glaze, external olive glaze
 - Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550–1700 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 22g, form: jug: rounded. Wall above base, heat altered
 - Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery (MISC), 900–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: unidentified. ?Rim sherd, vitrified, one surface has gravel stuck to it
-

- Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 34g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, the internal surface is slaggy
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, external heated glaze
- South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), 1170–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, rilled external surface

Context [4], spot date: 1670–1900

- London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified. Body sherd,? Jug
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 47g, form: bowl, medium flared. Rim sherd, rounded top, straight-sided edge, under cut
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: flower pot. Rim sherd, rounded top, straight-sided edge, under cut
- Roman pottery (RPOT), 0–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, form: flagon. Base, external burnish. Greyware

Context [5], spot date: 1550–1700

- Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 68g, form: jug: rounded Base, narrow diameter

Context [7], spot date: 1080–1200

- Coarse London-type ware (LCOAR), 1080–1200, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: jug: rounded. Body sherd, external green-glaze

Context [7], spot date: 1480–1600

- London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g, form: bowl, small flared. Rim sherd, simple, internally beaded, internal coarse glazing, reduced

Discussion

7.2.2

The pottery consists of fragmentary material and pottery types and forms frequently recorded in the London area. It is of interest that the pottery sherds occurring in context [22], dated c.1580–1700 are often burnt or have heat altered glazes and may represent items derived from the 1666 Great Fire of London: although it is probable that the material has been re-deposited. The pottery is useful in dating the contexts in Test Pit X01 that it was recovered from.

7.3 **Building Material** by Amparo Valcarcel

7.3.1 The small assemblage (51 fragments, 10.74 kg.) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary Roman, medieval and post-medieval building material from Test Pits X01 and B02 (see **Table 1** below). More than 80% of the assemblage consists of post-medieval ceramic building material with much smaller quantities of medieval fabrics. The only Roman building material is in a fragmentary and abraded condition and came from context [13] in Test Pit B02.

7.3.2 A number of medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand suggest medieval activity and dumping episodes. Many of the medieval tiles can be dated to the 12th to 13th century on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date. All of the medieval roof tile recovered was fragmentary, and most probably represents either dumped material, or residual demolition material. Three different fabrics have been identified suggesting derivation from more than one building. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand, glazed or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roofing tile (fabric 2273). Only one fragment of a late medieval plain glazed floor tile was recovered from the dumped deposits.

7.3.3 Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified: the very sandy red 3046 and fabric 3065, which contains burnt flint. Two abraded examples of Flemish paving bricks were recovered from [7] an [891]. Bricks from [22] and Test Pit B02 [11] are highly vitrified.

7.3.4 Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276 dominate the post-medieval roof tile assemblage. Most of fragments were unglazed. Some peg tiles are completely burnt and may have been associated with the Great Fire. An example of a curved, nibbed roof tile, which came into use only during the mid 17th century, was also recorded in [22].

7.3.5 A small fragment of a late 17th to early 18th century intermediate bricks in fabric 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post-medieval reds and post-Great Fire purples was collected from [21]. A complete local post-Great Fire frogged brick (fabric 3034) was collected from [21], suggesting a 19th century date.

7.3.6 Chalk and Septaria were probably used in walls and their foundations, perhaps as rubble core and less frequently as facing stone. Chalk is easily available in southern Britain and Septaria is a form of calcareous clay found in London. A Kentish Ragstone paver was collected from [7].

Discussion

7.3.7 This small assemblage suggests medieval activity in the area as well as post-medieval occupation between the late 16th century and early 20th century. Some materials are burnt possibly associated to the Great Fire or an industrial activity nearby.

Table 1. Building Material by context

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt(g)	Latest dated material	Date range of material		Spot date
TP X01 21	2271;2586;3046;3065;2276; pmdt; 3032nr3033; 3034;3122;3101M	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval sandy red bricks; intermediate and post-Great Fire bricks; Septarian nodule	15	50	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900
22	2276;pmdt ;2279	Post-medieval peg and pan tiles	7	1450	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900
4	2851;3046;2276; pmdt;3116; 3101PM	Late medieval floor tile; Post medieval sandy red bricks and peg tiles; Chalk rubble	12	50	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800
7	2271;3046;2276;3036;2276; 3105;3120	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post medieval sandy red bricks; Kentish Ragstone paver; Coal	8	50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800
TP B02 11	2271;pmdtb	Medieval and unknown burnt peg tile	2	1180	1900	1180	1900	1450-1900
12	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900
13	2454;2271; 2586	Abraded early Roman Eccles fabric; medieval/post-medieval peg tiles	6	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
16	2271;2273; 3046	Medieval peg tiles; post-medieval sandy red brick	8	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1700+

7.4 **Animal Bone** by Kevin Rielly

Introduction

7.4.1 A number of deposits provided a moderate collection of animal bones. All were well preserved and minimally fragmented.

Methodology

7.4.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

7.4.3 The site provided a sum total of 21 hand-collected fragments arising from 4 deposits (see **Table 2** below). Each of these levels with the exception of [13] in Test Pit B02 is dated between AD1660-1680 from the clay pipe fragments, with [13] in Test Pit B02 broadly dated to AD1180 to 1800 from the ceramic building material.

Table 2. Animal bones by context

Context	No. of bones	Species	Part
Test Pit X01 21	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose tooth and tibia
4	1	Cattle	Maxilla
	1	Cattle-size	Rib
	3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus, tibia and metatarsal
	2	Pig	Mandible and tibia
	1	Sheep-size	Thoracic vertebra
7	2	Cattle	Loose tooth and radius
	1	Sheep/Goat	Femur
Test Pit B02 13	1	Cattle	Pelvis
	1	Cattle-size	Indeterminate
	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius
	2	Pig	Loose tooth
	2	Sheep-size	Rib
	1	Dog	Mandible

7.4.4 There is a general mix of species and skeletal parts, here signifying the deposition of processing as well as food waste. The dating evidence may well be corroborated by two items, a cattle maxilla from (4) and a distal tibia from (21), the former most probably representing a veal calf and the latter providing a distal breadth of 28.8mm. Veal became very popular in urban markets from the early post-medieval period (see Albarella et al 2009, 40, and Rixson 2000, 172), while the size of this tibia is typical of 16th/17th century and later London collections (information taken from PCA archives).

Discussion

7.4.5 This collection is well preserved and appears to be well dated. The presence of veal and the 'large' sheep tibia support a 16th/17th century date. There is a notable absence of particularly large animals, which are indicative of 'improved' stock and enter the London food markets from the latter part of the 18th century (Rielly in prep).

7.5 Metal Finds by Märit Gaimster

7.5.1 Three metal objects were retrieved from the test pit excavations and are listed in **Table 3** below. Context [4] in Test Pit X01 produced a possible fragment of a cast copper-alloy vessel, along with an incomplete and heavily corroded iron nail. A further corroded nail fragment came from context [14] in Test Pit B02.

Table 3. Metal Find by context

Context	Description	Pottery date
Test Pit X01 4	Copper-alloy ?vessel; cast slightly curved fragment only; heavily corroded; L 55mm; W 25mm; thickness c. 5mm	1670-1900
	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 60mm+	1670-1900
Test Pit B02 14	Iron nail; heavily corroded stem fragment only	n/a

7.6 Lithics by Ella Egberts and Barry Bishop

7.6.1 A residual flake tool of dark grey flint with small light grey chert inclusions was found in context [22] in Test Pit X01. The flake is 40.5mm long, 32.5mm wide, 8mm thick and weighs 12.6g. The ventral side is smooth except some limited damage or possible inverse retouch to the proximal end. Although the bulb of percussion is missing, the debitage axis could be identified based on clear ripples and fissures. The dorsal side is characterised by three parallel negative flake scars, suggesting a blade-based production. The left edge of the flake is steep, possibly the result of a previous removal and some steep retouch. The right margin is sharp with minor edge damage. The distal end is steep scalar and abrupt retouched forming a rather straight end scraper. This characteristic, together with the three parallel flake scars on the dorsal side, indicates this flake tool is most likely of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic age.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The results of the watching brief showed that early post-medieval levelling horizons survive below the basement floor slab and courtyard surface. The east and south walls adjacent to Test Pit B01 had been underpinned with concrete. Late post-medieval/modern rubble was also found below the concrete basement floor slab in Test Pits B01 and B02. In Test Pit B01 it was found above the modern underpinning of the adjacent south wall. It is probable that some of the brick foundations were removed during the underpinning and this material was reintroduced to the sequence as a rubble backfill after the underpinning.
- 8.1.2 Burnt material was found throughout the leveling deposits in Test Pit X01. With burnt pottery sherds from context [22] dated to 1580–1700, showing heat alterations resulting from high temperatures. Whilst a burnt clay tobacco pipe fragment from context [21] in Test Pit X01 dates to 1660–1680 was also found. The bowl type is contemporaneous with the 1666 Great Fire of London and may represent debris from the conflagration. Burnt peg tiles were also recovered from deposit [11] in Test Pit B02 and highly vitrified bricks from deposits [22] and [11] in Test Pits X01 and B02, respectively. Fragmented animal bones were also found throughout the leveling deposits and include bones of cattle, a veal calf, sheep/goat and pig.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Patricia Forero-Senior of Caroe Architecture Limited for commissioning the work on behalf of the Church Commissioners. We would also like to thank Kathryn Stubbs, Department of the Built Environment, City of London.
- 9.1.2 The author would also like to thank Ray Murphy and Tilia Cammegh for the CAD illustrations. Kevin Rielly for assessment of animal bones. Amparo Valcarcel for assessment of building materials. Chris Jarrett for assessment of pottery and clay tobacco pipe and Märit Gaimster for assessment of the metal work.

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APPENDIX 1: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-293491

Project details

Project name	The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London An Archaeological Watching Brief on Test Pits and Boreholes
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by Caroe Architecture Limited on behalf of the Church Commissioners to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Grade I Listed Old Deanery, City of London. The excavation of three test pits and three boreholes were monitored in July 2017. The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed most of the buildings in the area of St Paul's including the medieval Deanery. The Old Deanery was built in 1672-73 as the Deanery House. A 1677 survey shows the front court of the Old Deanery, in front of which ran a series of small shops. A new front forecourt screen wall was built around 1760 with paired coach gates with a central pedestrian doorway (as now). Test Pit X01 and Borehole X01 were located in the Old Deanery's external courtyard to examine the foundations of the Grade I Listed eastern boundary wall. Excavation revealed the brick foundations of the extant 1760 boundary wall. The construction trench for the 1760 wall cut earlier post-medieval deposits containing clay pipe with a date range of 1610-1680, pottery sherds, animal bone, brick and tile. Some of the artefacts were burnt perhaps from the 1666 fire. Two sherds of residual medieval and Roman pottery were also found in these deposits. Test Pits B01 and B02 were located within the basement of the Old Deanery to investigate the 1672-73 wall foundations of the Old Deanery. These uncovered late 20th century concrete underpinning as well as the remains of the 1672-73 wall foundations.
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2017 End: 28-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ODN17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BUILDING FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	LEVELLING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London, EC4

Postcode	EC4V 5AA
Study area	9 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 319810 513246 51.245277745054 -0.10887075337 51 14 43 N 000 06 31 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Caroe Architecture Limited
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Dan Britton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Church
Name of sponsor/funding body	Church Commissioners

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	ODN17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	ODN17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	ODN17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London, EC4 An Archaeological Watching Brief on Test Pits and Boreholes
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Britton, D
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report No. R13110
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	PDF Report

Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
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Entered on

4 December 2017

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Borehole X01	
Depth BGL	Deposit description
0-1m	Made ground containing broken brick, an oyster shell and crushed mortar in a loose matrix (Plate 2) = layer [23] (15.29m AOD/ground level)
1-2m	Made ground as above but with mixed clayey charcoal lens (layer [23])
2-3m	Made ground. Darker brown silty clay with small brick fragments and another darker lens at c.2.6m BGL = layer [24] (12.69m AOD)
3-4m	Made ground changes to a paler mid brown silty clay with some brick fragments and mortar, flints and pebbles = layer [25] (12.29m AOD)
4-5m	Pale mid brown sandy clayey silt with some small brick fragments (disturbed alluvium?). Lens of blue London Clay at 4.7m BGL but only c.30cm thick (clay = layer [26], 10.59m AOD)
5-6m	Pale brown sandy clayey silt ? Alluvium. No brick. Small flints and pebbles. Layer [27] (10.29m AOD)
6-7m	Same as above until c.6.6m BGL when the borehole encounters sandy gravel, a River Terrace deposit – natural = layer [28] (8.29m AOD)

Borehole B02A	
Depth BGL	Deposit description
< 1m (abandoned at 12.55m AOD)	Made ground containing broken post-medieval brick and a modern glass fragment.

Borehole B02B	
Depth BGL	Deposit description
< 1m (abandoned at 12.55m AOD)	Made ground containing broken post-medieval brick and a modern glass fragment.

Test Pit X01

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m AOD)
4	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	14.89
5	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	15.01
6	Cut	Foundation trench for 1760 boundary wall	15.29
7	Fill	Foundation trench for 1760 boundary wall	15.29
8	Masonry	Brick wall foundation of 1760 boundary wall	15.29
9	Foundation	Mortared rubble foundation of 1760 boundary wall; rubble probably from 1670s wall	14.44
10	Layer	Archaeological level unexcavated	14.33
20	Stone surface	Paving cobbles	15.29
21	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	15.14
22	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	15.05

Test Pit B01

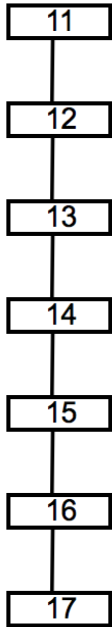
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m AOD)
18	Masonry	Highly truncated brick built foundation	13.17
19	Layer	Modern back fill associated with underpinning	12.75

Test Pit B02

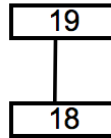
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m AOD)
11	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	13.25
12	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	13.08
13	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	12.91
14	Fill	Burnt layer	12.71
15	Cut	Cut relating to burnt deposit	12.71
16	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	12.87
17	Masonry	Brick built foundation	13.17

APPENDIX 3: TEST PIT MATRIX

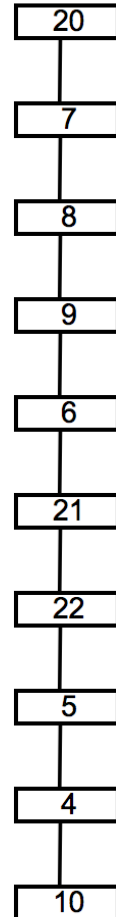
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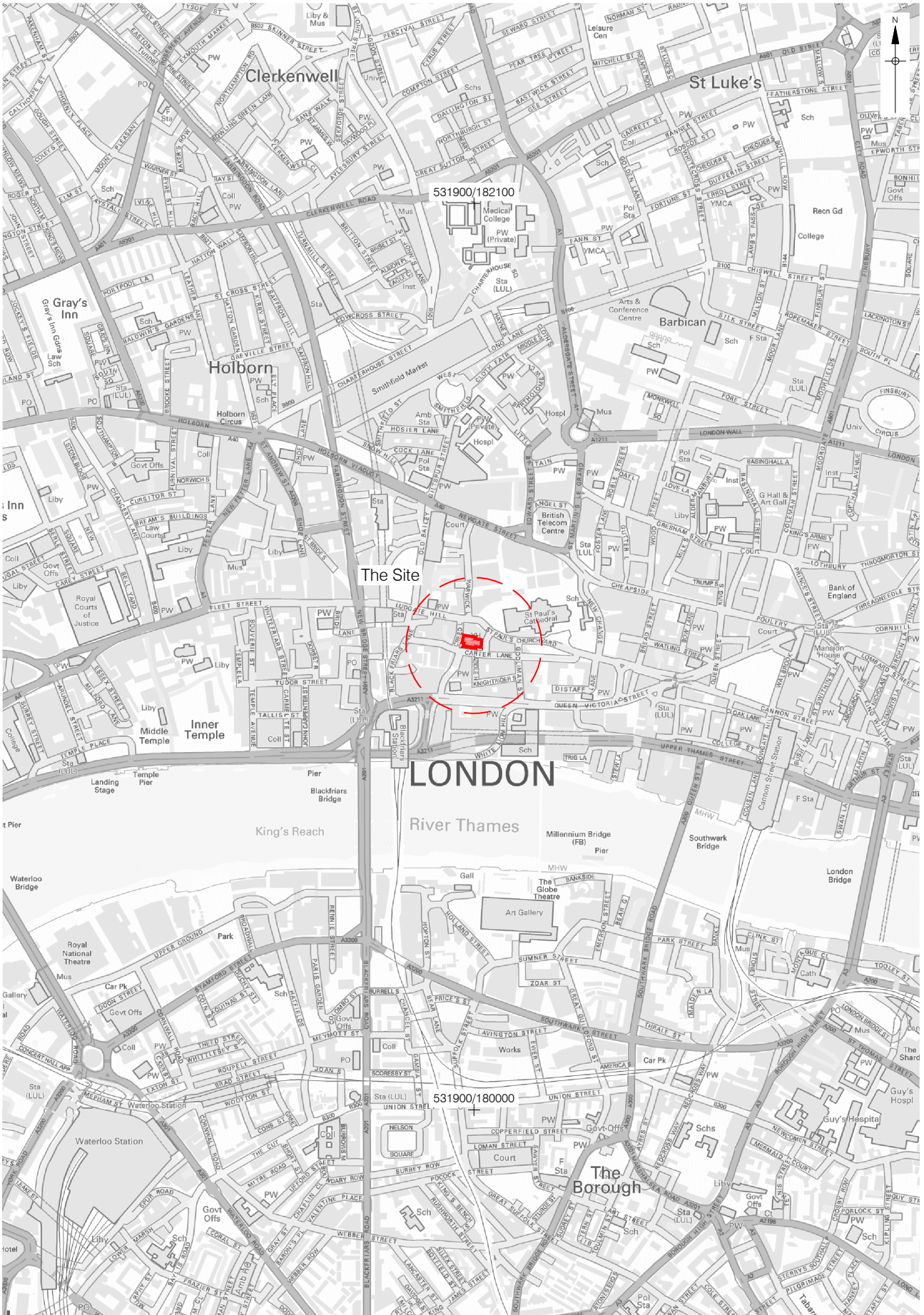


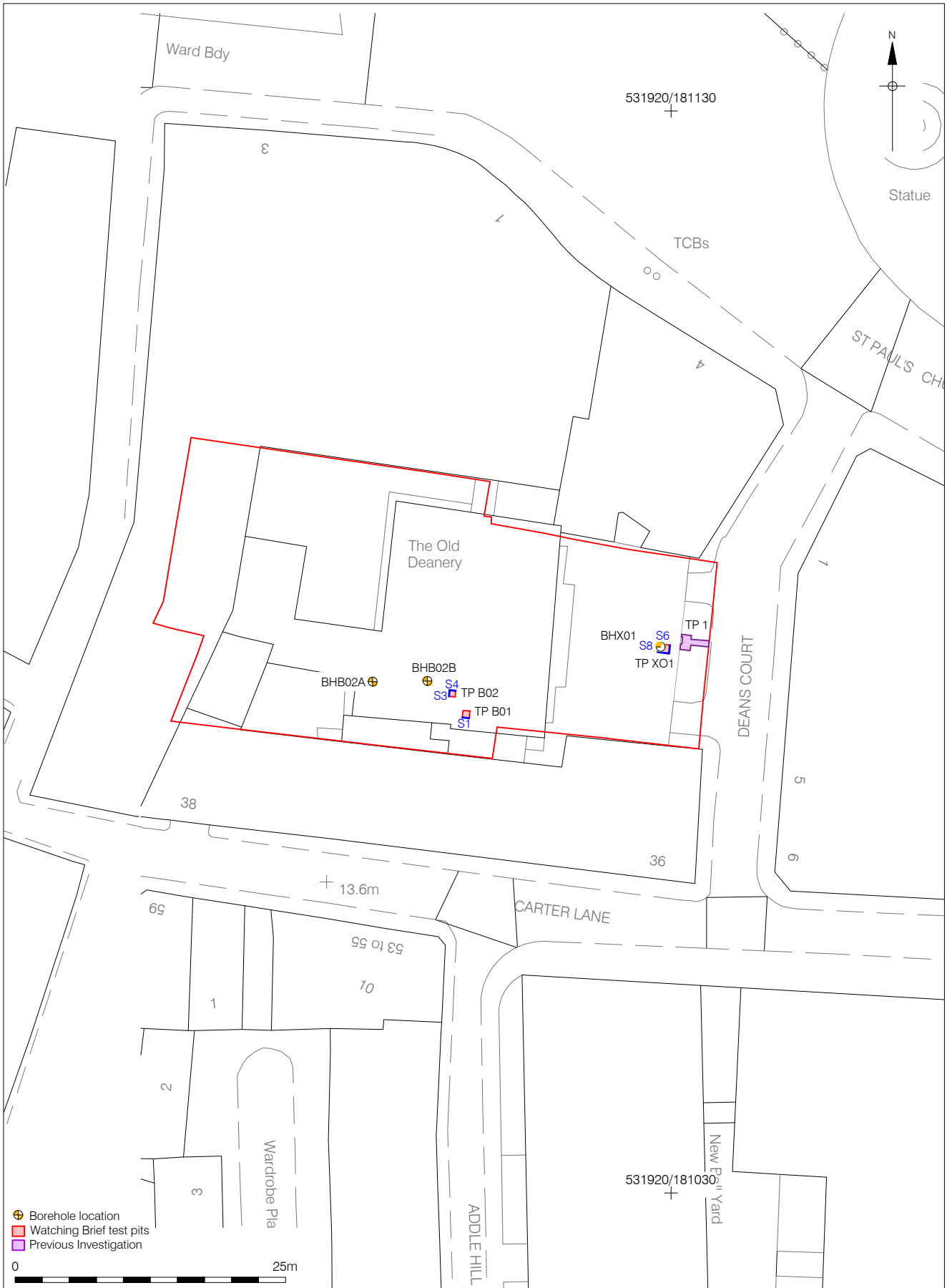
Test Pit B01



Test Pit X01



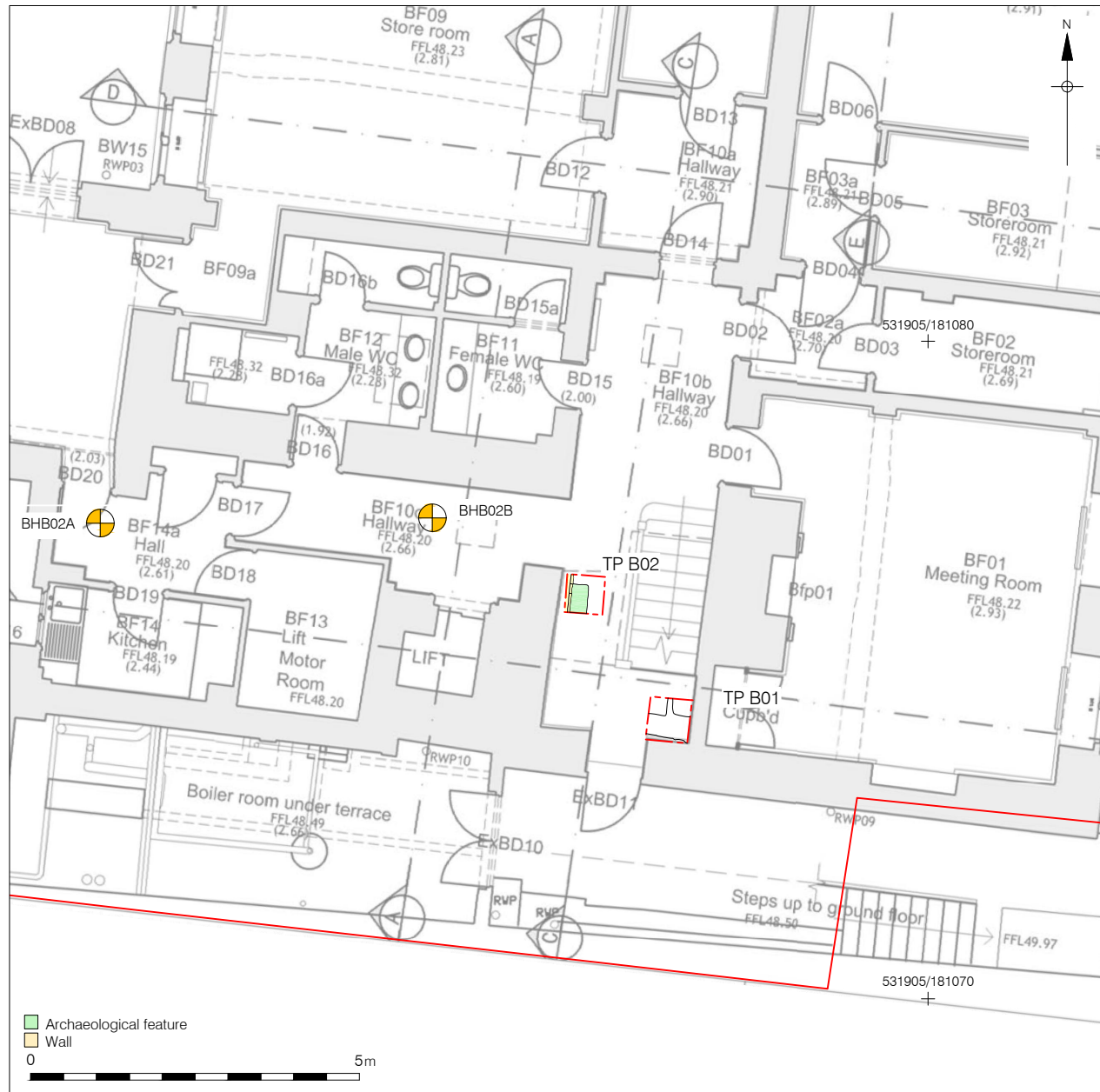




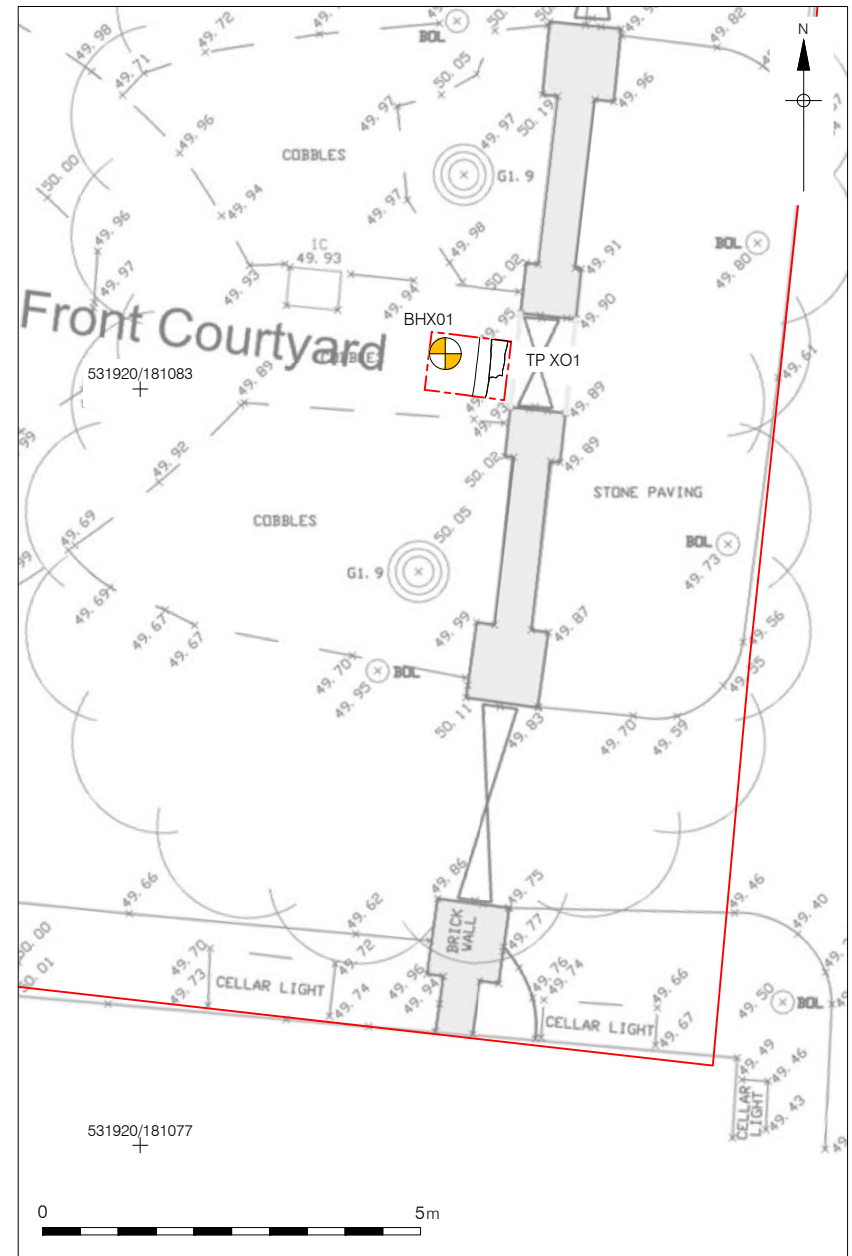
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Figure 2
 Test Pit and Borehole Location
 1:500 at A4

Basement



Ground Floor



Plan reproduced from a drawing by Caroe Architecture (10/05/17)
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 14/11/17 TC

Figure 3
 Detailed Test Pit and Borehole Location
 1:100 at A4

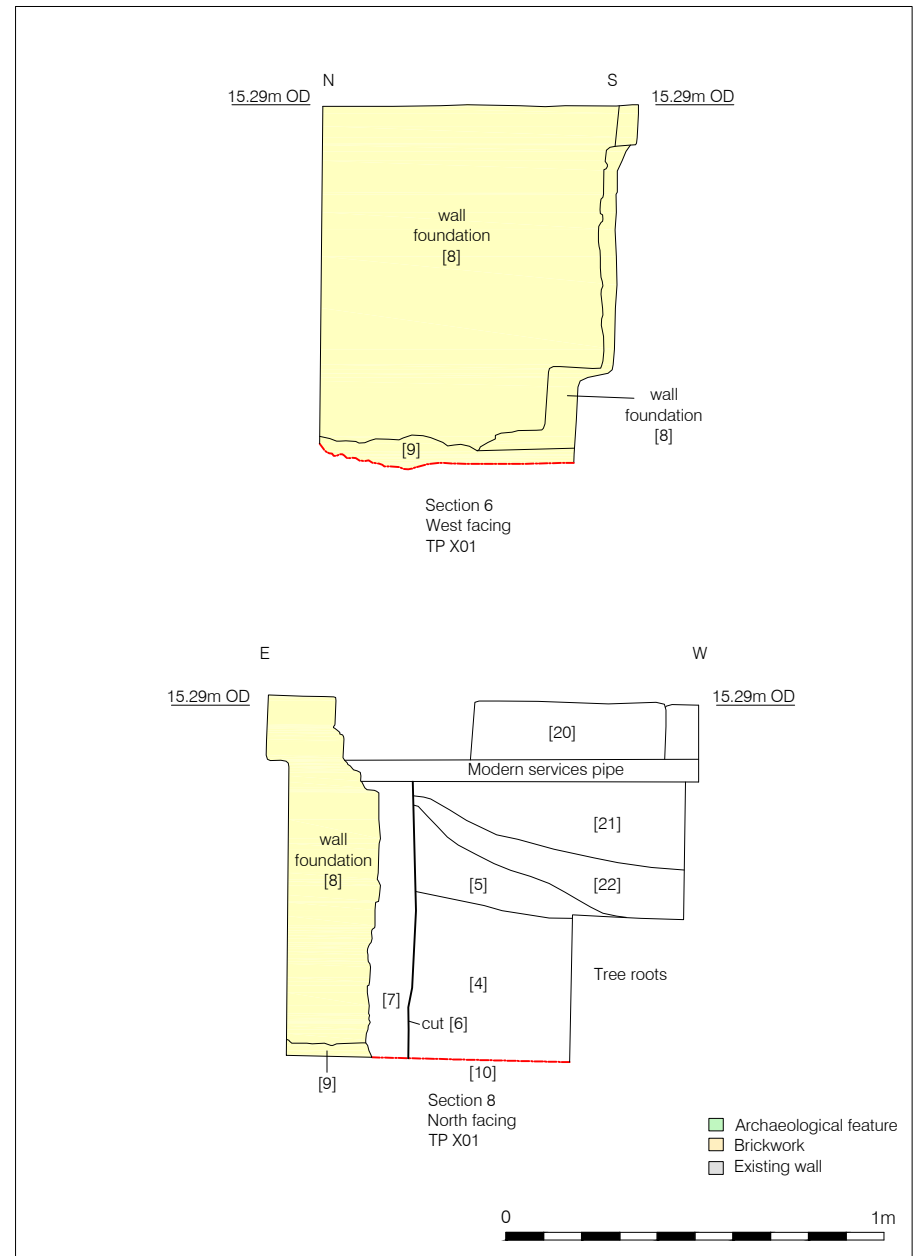
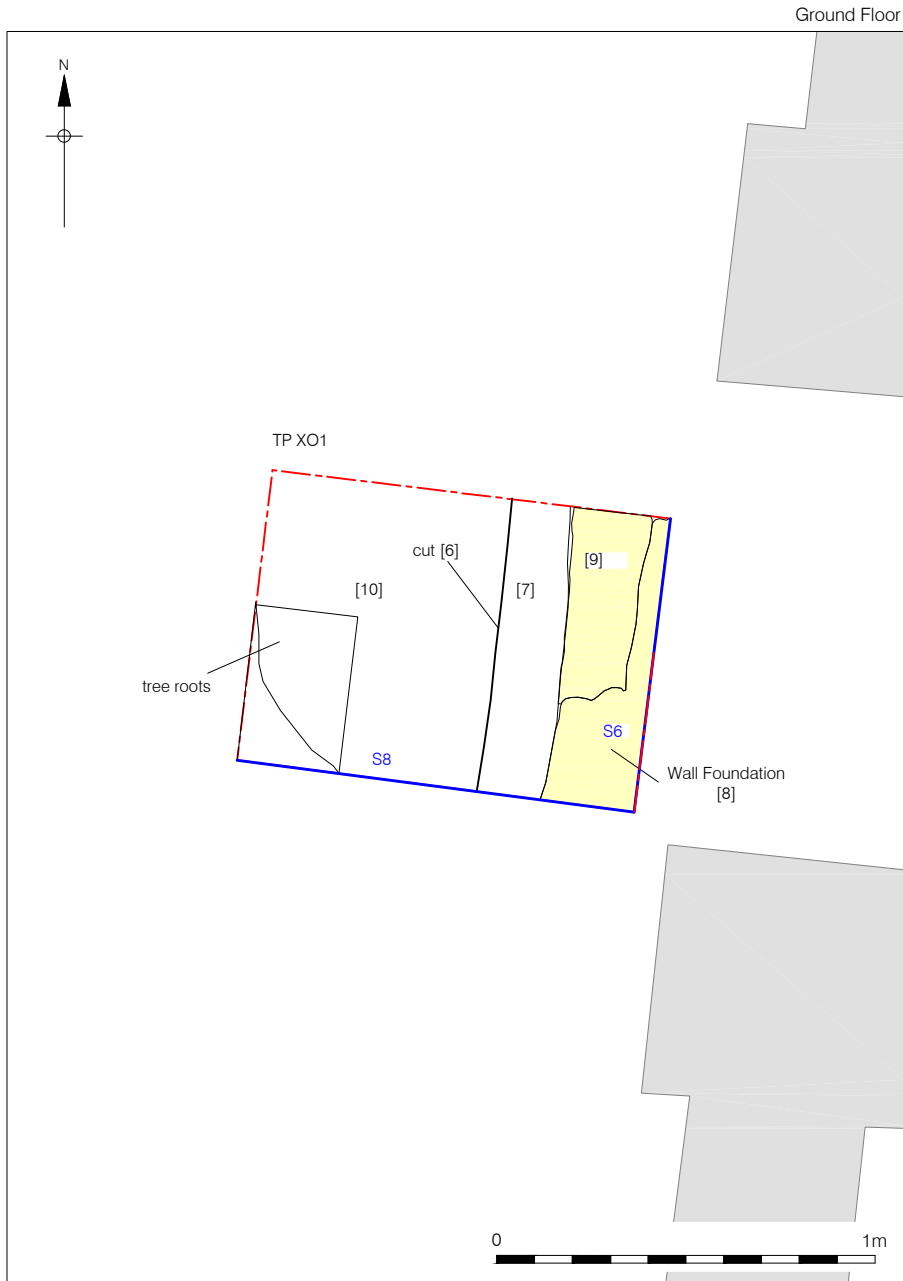
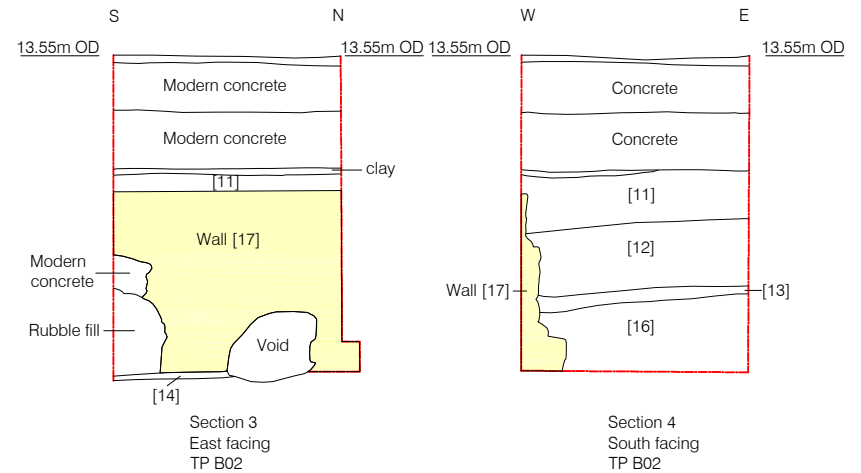
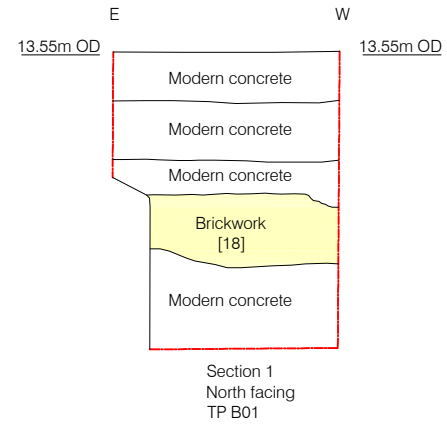
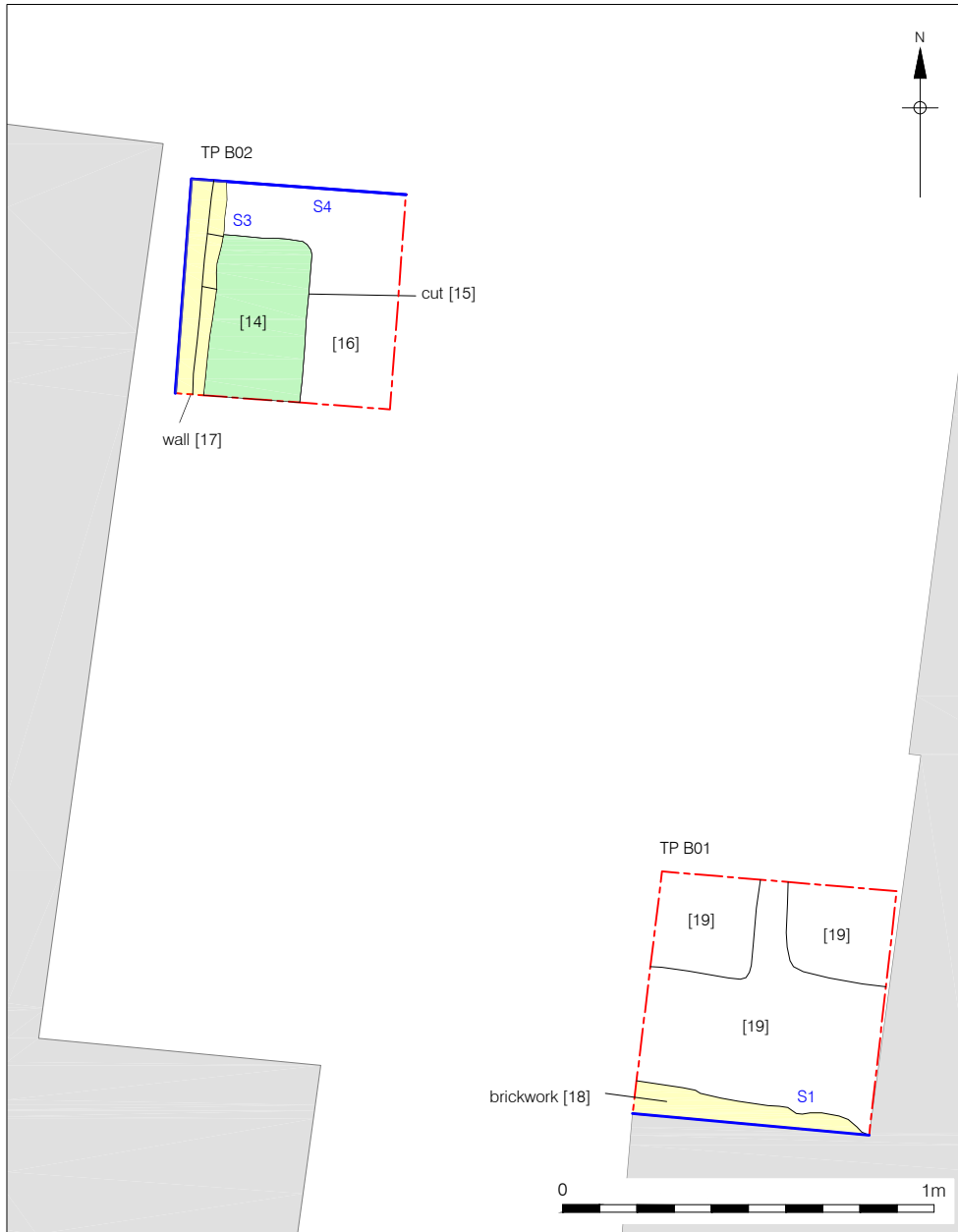


Figure 4
 Test Pit TPX01: Plan and sections
 1:20 at A4

Basement



- Archaeological feature
- Brickwork
- Existing wall



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Figure 5
 Test Pits TPB01 and TPB02: Plan and Sections
 1:20 at A4



Plate 1. Location of Borehole X01 looking south east towards boundary wall



Plate 2. Cored deposits 0-1m BGL from Borehole X01



Plate 3. Test pit X01 west facing section showing [8] boundary wall foundation.



Plate 4: Test Pit B01 West facing section showing removed rubble and underpinning



Plate 5: Test pit B02 showing brickwork foundation, looking west

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