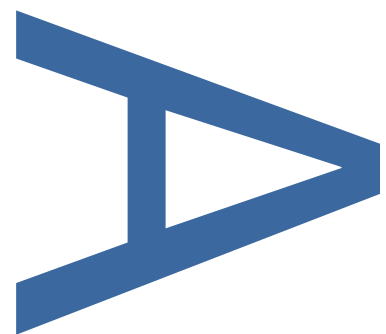
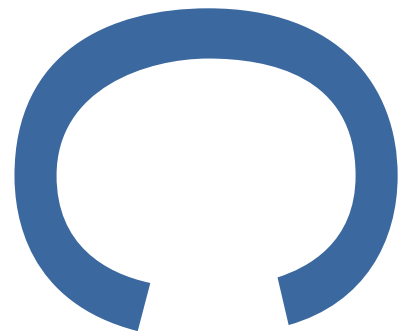


**THE OLD DEANERY, DEAN'S
COURT, CITY OF LONDON EC4V
5AA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF
LONDON**

SITE CODE: ODN17

FEBRUARY 2020



**An Assessment of Archaeological Excavation at the Old Deanery, Dean's Court,
City of London, EC4V 5AA**

Site Code: ODN17

Central NGR: TQ 3191 8108

Local Planning Authority: City of London

Planning Reference: 17/01219/LBC and 17/01280/FULL

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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1 ABSTRACT

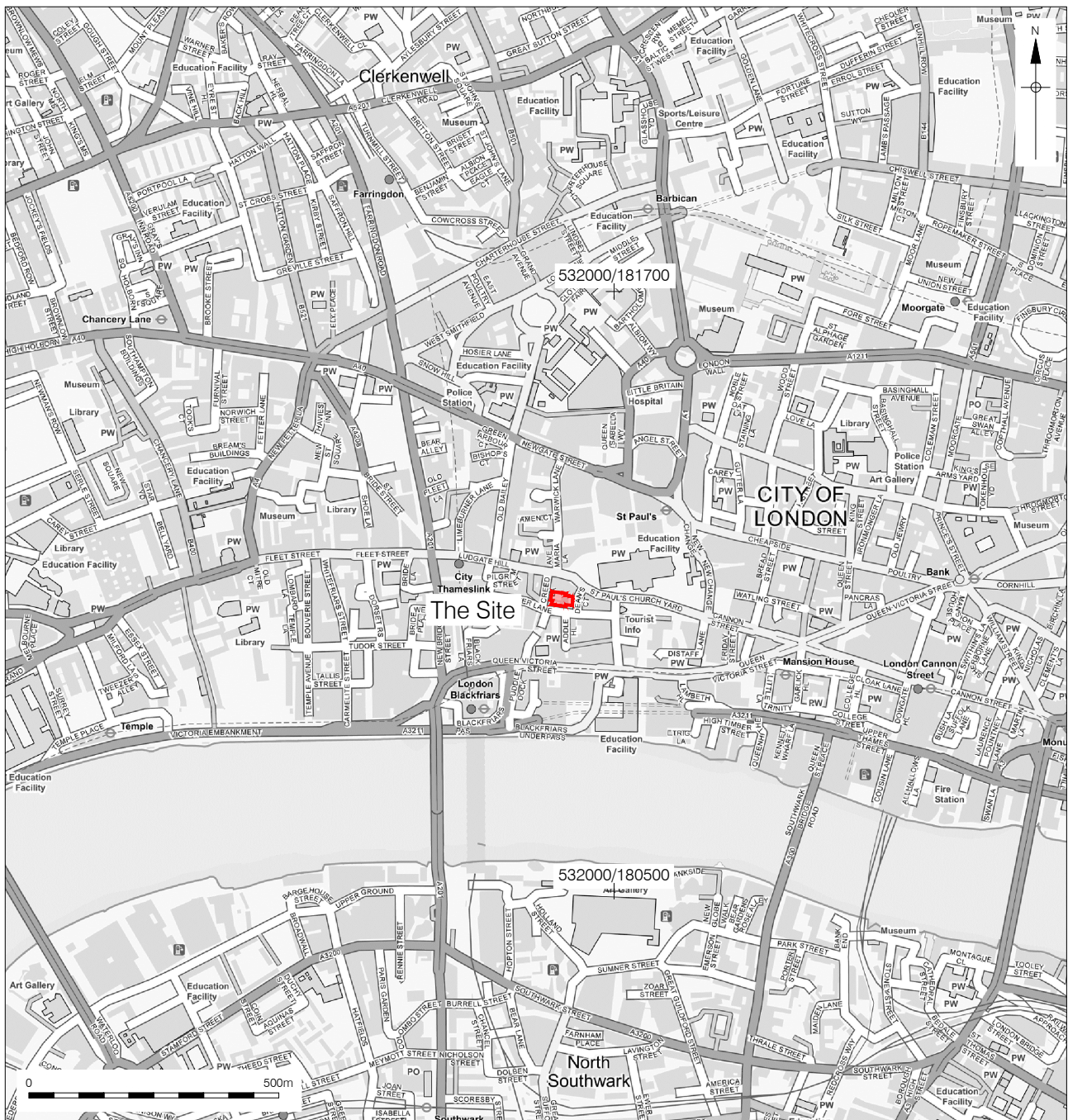
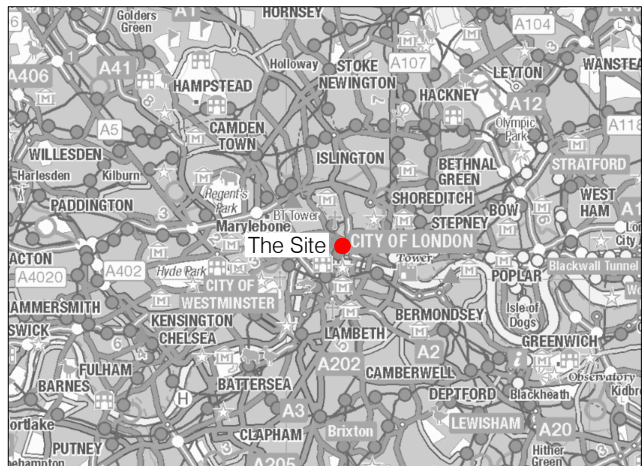
- 1.1 This report presents the results of two phases of archaeological investigation commissioned by Caroe Architecture Limited on behalf of the Church Commissioners, and conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at the Old Deanery, City of London, EC4 (Figure 1) between 23rd October 2018 and 21st June 2019. The first phase consisted of a watching brief on the removal of cobbles in the front yard and an excavation for a lift shaft, while the second phase consisted of a watching brief monitoring the removal of the front boundary wall and the excavation of a single parallel trench for the propping and reconstruction of the wall (Figure 2).
- 1.2 The site is located in an area of known archaeological interest for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, summarised in an archaeological desk-based assessment report produced for the site by PCA (Banens 2017). PCA subsequently carried out an archaeological watching brief in 2017 on four test pits on the site, three within the building and one within the courtyard area (Britton 2017). A further watching brief was carried out on a trial pit adjacent to the front wall of the courtyard which was designed to examine the foundations of the wall (Fairman 2017).
- 1.3 No definitive archaeological features were observed during the removal of the granite setts in the eastern part of the cobbled front courtyard to The Old Deanery but following their removal excavation continued in the area of the proposed Lift Shaft (Figure 2). Though limited in size this excavation produced a sequence of archaeology mostly of post-medieval date including Great Fire deposits, a possible medieval chalk layer and potential Roman layers at the base of the sequence. In the area of the Front wall, the post-medieval boundary wall was recorded and a potential medieval chalk wall identified. Neither area of excavation reached natural geology, despite excavation extending to 12.64m OD and 13.73m OD.
- 1.4 Within the Lift Shaft excavation a variety of 17th -century finds assemblages of note were recovered dating from the Great Fire deposits. These burnt and distorted assemblages are of interest as they contain pottery vessels and glass associated with an apothecaries shop/premises, finds representing architectural fittings, household furnishings and potentially some ecclesiastical objects, burnt and significantly distorted/vitrified ceramic building materials that have been exposed to high temperatures, architectural stone mouldings and decorative marble fragments are typically associated with ecclesiastical buildings in London and may be from the Old Cathedral or possibly the medieval Deanery are discussed in detail in the specialist appendices (Appendix 2-11).

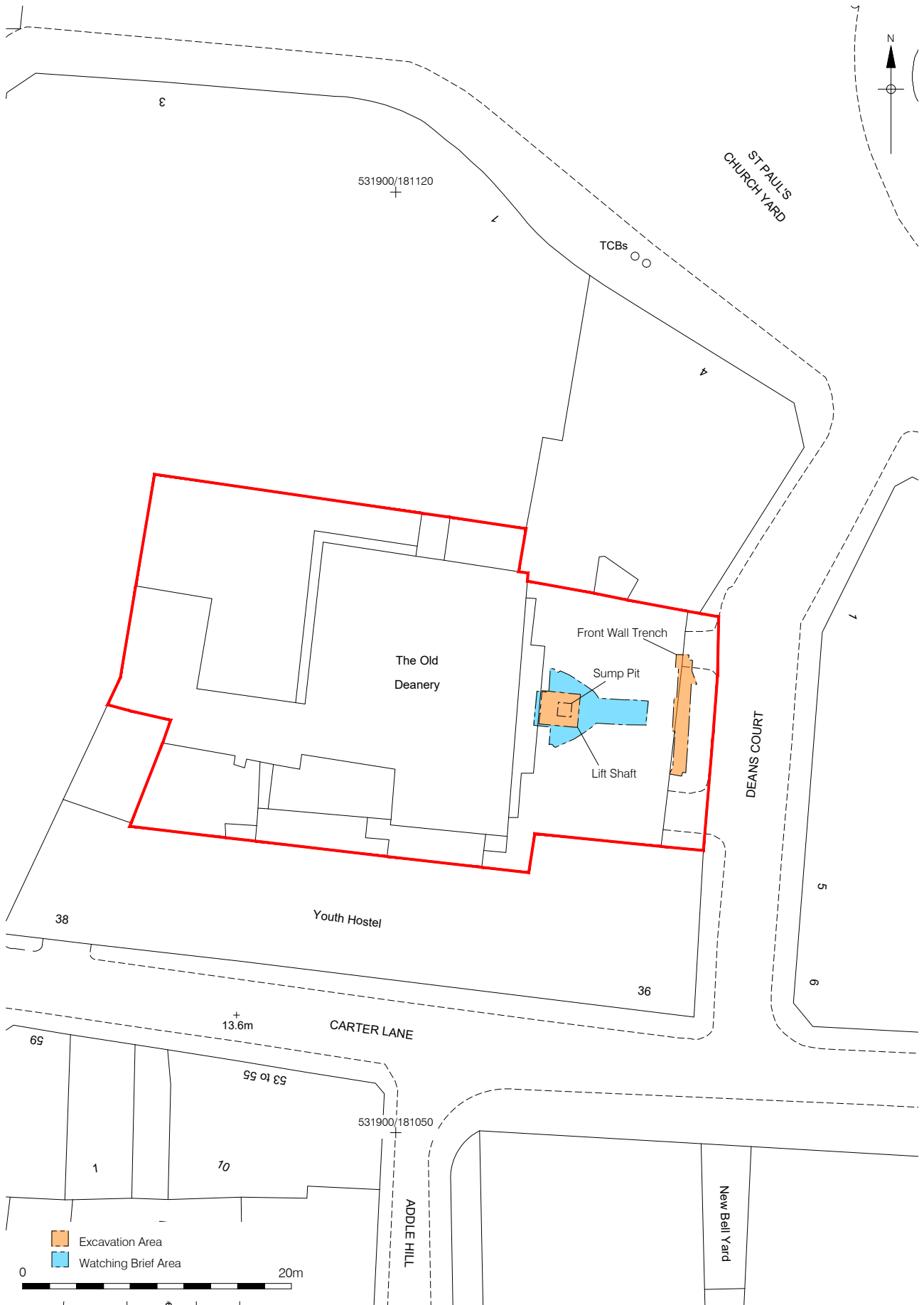
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation and watching brief were undertaken by PCA at The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London EC4V 5AA. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3191 8108, and lies on the western side of Dean's Court, being surrounded by buildings on its north, west, and south sides (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological work was carried out in two phases, between 23rd October 2018 and 23rd November 2018, and the 22nd May 2019 and 21st June 2019. The work was carried out as part of the renovation and modernisation of The Old Deanery, a Grade 1 Listed Building on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and within the St. Paul's Cathedral Conservation Area. Permission for the renovation had been granted by the local planning authority, the City of London, under local planning application numbers 17/01219/LBC and 17/01280/FULL. The renovations included the installation of a lift shaft in the front yard, the relaying of cobbles, and the shifting and rebuilding of the front courtyard wall.
- 2.3 The work was carried out in accordance with two Written Schemes of Investigation prepared for the project (Hawkins 2018a, 2018b) and approved by Kathryn Stubbs (Head of Archaeology and the Historic Environment, City of London Corporation). The field excavation was supervised by the author and the project management of Helen Hawkins (PCA) and additionally monitored for the City of London by Kathryn Stubbs for the City of London.
- 2.4 The archaeological and historical background of the site had previously been researched in a desk-based assessment undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Banens 2017). This report established that archaeological potential for the site was high, being located in an area of known archaeological interest for prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval occupation. An archaeological watching brief on four test pits, three within the building and one in the courtyard, had previously been carried out by PCA (Britton 2017), with a further watching brief carried out on a trial pit adjacent to the front wall of the courtyard (Fairman 2017). Both of these recorded early post-medieval archaeological features.
- 2.5 The planning consent for the renovation of the Deanery included two archaeological conditions, stipulating that a programme of archaeological work had to be carried out for any works which might have impacted the archaeology on site and the preservation of any archaeological remains remaining in situ. This report details the result of the archaeological programme of works undertaken during the renovation of the Deanery for the installation of a lift shaft in the front yard, the relaying of cobbles, and the shifting and rebuilding of the front courtyard wall.
- 2.6 Two areas of excavation were focused within the front courtyard; the 'lift shaft' excavation in the western part of the courtyard was limited in size to 7.1m² and excavated through post-medieval and medieval layers to Roman levels at a depth of c.12.64m OD. On the eastern edge of the front courtyard a long trench of 9.8m² was excavated to record the courtyard wall and in preparation for its rebuilding. This 'front wall' excavation recorded post-medieval and medieval

archaeology to a depth of c.13.74m OD. Neither area of excavation reached natural geology (Langley silt/ brickearth).

- 2.7 The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records as well as the physical archive of all finds, will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA), 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED under the site code ODN17.





3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012 (updated in February 2019) and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations. Section 16 (para 184-202, 212-214) of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>; accessed December 2019).

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan updated in March 2017. It includes the following policies of relevance to archaeology within London:

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology

Policy

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.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their

settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area

3.3 Local Policy: City of London Local Plan 2015

3.3.1 The relevant Local Plan framework is provided by the City of London Local Plan adopted in January 2015. The pertinent sections of the local plan are Policy DM12.3; Listed Buildings and Policy DM12.4; Ancient Monuments and Archaeology.

Planning Permission

3.3.2 Two archaeological pre-commencement conditions are attached to the planning permission (17/01219/LBC and 17/01280/FULL) for the renovation and modernisation works.

Condition 2: No works shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall include all on site work, including details of any temporary works which may have an impact on the archaeology of the site and all off site work such as the analysis, publication and archiving of the results. All works shall be carried out and completed as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: In order to allow an opportunity for investigations to be made in an area where remains of archaeological interest are understood to exist in accordance with the following policy of the Local Plan: DM12.4.

Condition 3: No works associated with the new platform lift shall take place before details of the foundations and all groundworks, to include a detailed design and method statement, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, such details to show the preservation of surviving archaeological remains which are to remain in situ

REASON: To ensure the preservation of archaeological remains following archaeological investigation in accordance with the following policy of the Local Plan: DM12.4.

3.3.3 The site lies within the St. Paul's cathedral conservation area, which encompasses the previous Ludgate Hill conservation area. The Old Deanery is a Grade I listed building. This report has been produced in order to report on the archaeology found in the final two phases of investigation (2018-19) for the Lift Shaft and rebuilding of the Front Wall and will form part of the application for discharge of the conditions applied to planning permissions 17/01219/LBC and 17/01280/FULL.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geological and topographical background is taken from the Desk Based Assessment (Banens 2017)

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey shows that 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 bedrock geology of the site.

4.1.2 The bedrock geology is comprised of sedimentary London Clay Formation – clay, silt, and sand formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period (BGS 2018).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies c. 280m north of the Thames, though would historically have lain much closer to the river (whose north bank would have been on the site now occupied by Upper Thames Street) and is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3191 8108.

4.2.2 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 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. To the west, the hill was defined by the River Fleet, a now subterranean river.

4.2.3 Another water course, known as the "Western Stream", ran down the slope of the hill towards the Thames. Starting in Paternoster Square, the projected route of the stream, which had been partially recorded in a number of excavations, runs directly below the study site. These excavations suggest that it measured c. 22m in width and c. 6m in depth. Thought to be a prehistoric stream, it may have been a managed watercourse during the Roman period. Although it was open during the 7th and 8th centuries, artefacts recovered during investigations suggest that the channel was backfilled during the 12th or 13th centuries (Tyler 2000).

4.2.4 The slope down towards the Thames and the River Fleet can also be seen in the underlying topography recorded at various excavations and boreholes conducted nearby. An historic borehole located c.50m to the north-east of the study site recorded gravel at c. 11m OD, which was overlain by c. 1.75m of "brown loamy soil". This in turn was sealed by a c. 3m thick layer of made ground, which was capped by c. 0.40m of concrete and woodblocks (BGS ID: 1063292). A borehole, located c. 50m to the north-west of the study site, recorded the natural brickearth at 9.84m OD, which was sealed by layers of made ground and concrete (BGS ID: 1066565). Another borehole, conducted less than 50m to the west of the study site, recorded the natural brickearth at 8.88m OD; this brickearth was overlain by 2.65m of a soft brown/grey/black sandy clay with gravel, brick fragments, and chalk nodules, which in turn was sealed by the concrete and brick base of a basement (BGS ID 1066566). Excavations at Juxon House, c. 100m to the north-east of the study site, recorded the natural brickearth at 11.3m OD

in the east and 10.4m OD in the west (MoLAS 2000a). At 77 Carter Lane/1 Carter Court, the natural was recorded between 6.67m OD and 9.80m OD, while at 1-3 Ludgate Square it was noted that the brickearth was between 11.1m OD and 11.67m OD (MoLAS 1997a, 1997b). Excavations at St. Paul's Cathedral Chapter House indicate the highest point of the underlying topography, recording the natural at 12.45m OD (Lerz 2010).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological and historical background has been summarised from the desk-based assessment (Banens 2017) and WSI documents (Hawkins 2018a, 2018b).

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 With the exception of a north-south running stream, thought to date to the prehistoric period, there is very little evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. However, a residual flake tool was recovered from this site during test pit excavations; this flake tool was thought to be of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic age (Britton 2017).

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 The arrival of the Romans in AD 43 brought a distinct change to the settlement pattern of the London area. Within approximately a decade, they had established a town, *Londinium*, on the north bank of the Thames, where the City of London is now located (Rowsome 2008). A wall was constructed around *Londinium* between 190 AD and 225 AD, with a defensive ditch running outside the perimeter of the wall. Access was originally provided by four gates – located at Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Newgate, and Ludgate – with an additional entrance at Cripplegate fort. The focus of the Roman city was on two low gravel hills, which were separated by the Walbrook stream (*ibid* 2008). The Old Deanery is located near the summit of the western hill, which is dominated by St. Paul's Cathedral. The western boundary of the hill was defined by the River Fleet and the summit of the western hill, less than 100m to the north-west of the study site.

5.2.2 A great number of Roman remains have been recorded within the vicinity of the study site, including evidence of the Roman town defences. A concentration of Roman buildings has been recorded between Carter Lane and Paternoster Square, with some remains recorded to the south of Carter Lane. Immediately adjacent to the study site, fronting St. Paul's Churchyard, three Roman buildings were recorded, ranging in date from the late 1st century to the mid-2nd century. The late 1st century building was a timber post and clay sill structure associated with a yard surface. Aligned north to south, it was in the area of the excavation that fronted onto Creed Street. In the north-west area of the site, fronting onto Ludgate Hill, a much altered early 2nd century timber post and clay sill building was recorded. This building was destroyed in the Hadrianic period and replaced by a building of similar construction during the mid-2nd century. To the south of the study site, a water course, recorded as both a channel and a ditch, was aligned north to south across excavations at Wardrobe Place and Wardrobe Court. This would appear to be a continuation of the possible prehistoric stream uncovered to the north of the study site during 19th century building works. This water course is known as the "Western Stream", though it has been suggested that the stream was later used as a ditch (Tyler 2000).

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 After the collapse of the Roman Empire, *Londinium* fell into ruin, and by the mid to late 7th century the Saxon trading port of *Lundenwic* had been established west of the Roman city,

along the Strand and Covent Garden (Cowie and Whytehead 1989). The increasing pressure of Viking raids likely resulted in the shift from the Saxon settlement at *Lundenwic* to the old Roman walled city in the late 9th century (Killock 2014, MoLAS 2002). Thus, within the span of half a century, *Lundenwic* had become *Lundenburgh*.

5.3.2 Evidence of Saxon occupation within the vicinity of the study is primarily limited to the numerous pits that have been uncovered in several excavations. Unspecified pits were recorded at 1-3 St. Pauls' Churchyard (immediately adjacent to the study site); pre-medieval dumps were seen at 77 Carter Lane, and some evidence of a possible lime kiln was recorded at Knightrider Street, c. 150m to the south-east of the study site. Rubbish and cess pits have been recorded at 1-3 Ludgate Hill and 5 Pilgrim Street.

5.3.3 The Church of St. Gregory, which stood in the south-west corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, is first mentioned in 1010 AD, while the Church of St. Martin's is first mentioned c. 1138. St. Martin's was on the site adjacent to the Ludgate gate, and it is claimed that Cadwallo, King of the Britons, founded the church in 677, though there is no evidence to confirm this. During the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire, Sir Christopher Wren is reported to have found Saxon chalk lined graves, with "British Graves" and Roman urns below them.

5.3.4 The "Western Stream" is thought to have still been an open water course during the early medieval period, as fragments of pottery recovered from waterlain silts within the channel date to this period.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 It was between the 11th to 13th centuries that the "Western Stream" was backfilled and finally fell out of use. It was recorded as being at least 5m deep and backfilled with Roman and medieval material immediately to the north of the study site, while excavations at Juxon House record that the channel was at least 5.97m deep and more than 22m wide (Schofield 1998, MoLAS 2002). The route of the Western Stream, based on nearby excavations, runs directly below the study site.

5.4.2 In 1087, the Saxon church of St. Paul's was burnt, and construction on the new cathedral was begun by Bishop Maurice (Schofield 2011, 64). According to Stow, the next Bishop, Richard Beamore, received a grant from Henry I which allowed him to purchase many of the streets and lanes in the surrounding area, around which he constructed a wall of stone. Other documentary sources state that the precincts of St. Paul's were enclosed by walls in 1284 to keep out thieves. The layout of this wall is defined in the modern street layout: Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row, Old Change, Carter Lane, and Creed Street. The house of the dean in St. Paul's Churchyard is mentioned in a deed of 1274, although it is described as having been built by Dean Ralph de Langdon in 1145 (Schofield 2011, 178). Chalk foundations, thought to be remnants of the medieval deanery, were uncovered immediately south of the study site, during a watching brief at 36-38 Carter Lane.

5.4.3 Numerous remains related to the medieval cathedral of St. Paul and its associated buildings have been discovered. A medieval vault was revealed under the foundations of Wren's north portico during building works in 1969; the north-west and south-west corners of a medieval building aligned with the churchyard cloister were uncovered at the same time. Part of the south-east cloister walk was uncovered during more recent excavations, including the floor and inner and outer walls with decorative features (MoLAS 2005).

5.4.4 The Palace of the Bishop of London and the dean's lodging were described by Stow in 1603 in his Survey of London:

'On the north-west side of this churchyard is the bishop's palace, a large thing for receipt, wherein divers kings have been lodged, and great household hath been kept, as appeareth by the great hall, which of late years, since the rebatement of bishops' livings, hath not been furnished with household menie and guests, as was meant by the builders thereof, and was of old time used.

The dean's lodging on the other side, directly against the palace, is a fair old house, and also divers large houses are on the same side builed, which yet remain, and of old time were the lodgings of prebendaries and residentiaries, which kept great households and liberal hospitality, but now either decayed, or otherwise converted.'
(Wheatley 2013)

5.4.5 The remains of other medieval buildings and associated features have been uncovered at a number of excavations. Montfichet's Tower and Baynard's Castle were two separate, but adjacent, Norman fortresses, located south-west of St. Paul's Cathedral, along the city wall; these castles were demolished when the land was given over for the foundation of the Blackfriars Priory (Watson 1992). After the construction of the priory, a second Baynard's Castle was built further east along the waterfront and was defended by ditches. Blackfriars Priory was established to the west of the study site in 1274; a large complex of buildings, parts of the priory were uncovered by the Department for Urban Archaeology during excavations in the 1980s. To the south of the study site was the King's Wardrobe. Rather than being a specific building, it was a "branch of the exchequer responsible for receipt and disbursement of money in the personal expenditure of the king", used for the storage of tapestries, furs, cloth, furniture, and equipment (Schofield 1998, MoLAS 1999). The site occupied by the King's Wardrobe was originally a spacious house built by Sir John Beauchamp, with shops and houses adjacent to a square; in 1360, the rooms were used by the King for the Great Wardrobe, with the site expanding over time.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 After the Dissolution, the buildings of Blackfriars priory were split up. Some were used as residential property, while others became company halls. Sir Thomas Carwarden, Master of the King's Revels, was awarded the upper frater buildings. He leased out the site to Farrant,

who opened the first Blackfriars Theatre c. 1578. Although the site was converted back to residential use in 1585, in 1597 it was sold to James Burbage, from whom it was subsequently leased and run as a theatre. Shakespeare and several other actors were co-opted to help run the theatre, which was closed by Puritans in 1642 and demolished in 1655. Sir Thomas Carwarden is also reported to have demolished the church at Blackfriars priory in c. 1550, so as to reuse the stone for residential building, although excavations have revealed that the south wall of the church was still standing at the time of the Great Fire in 1666. At the same time, he also demolished the parish Church of St. Anne, which is first mentioned in 1544. After its demolition, the site was used as tennis courts. However, Carwarden was forced to rebuild a new church following public and royal pressure – the building fell down in 1597 and the congregations raised enough money to rebuild and enlarge the church. St. Anne's later became a noted Puritan preaching house, and after its destruction in the Great Fire of 1666, its parish was amalgamated with that of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe. The site of the church became a burial ground, which was eventually closed in 1849 and laid out as a public garden.

- 5.5.2 The Copperplate Map of London c.1553-1559 shows the how densely populated London was within the city walls. Although there is some spread westwards, along Holborn and Fleet Street towards Westminster, the city is primarily surrounded by farmland. The medieval cathedral of St. Paul's, with its tall spire, can be seen, as well as Baynard's Castle and the city boundaries. The River Fleet runs along the city wall to the west, while St. Gregory by St. Paul is still standing in the churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral. The study site can be seen within a collection of buildings bound by Carter Lane, Creed Lane, St. Paul's Churchyard, and an unnamed street (likely modern day Godliman Street). The Deanery is not labelled on the map, nor does Dean's Court appear to be present.
- 5.5.3 In 1666, the Great Fire of London devastated much of the city, completely wiping out many of the earlier buildings. Consequently, remains predating the Great Fire are primarily in the form of lined wells and brick cess pits, although a stone garderobe was uncovered at 25-27 Ludgate Hill and a brick cellar was located in the south-east corner of 1. Carter Court. A chalk walled cellar at 54-56 Cater Lane, used as a lead smelting or casting workshop, was damaged by the Great Fire and a brick paved floor and stairs were later added. All traces of the 16th -century building associated with this cellar had been wiped out by Victorian basements. From 1631 until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, the architect Inigo Jones worked on a series of improvements and alterations to St. Paul's Cathedral. It was during this time that the church of St. Gregory by St. Paul was pulled down. After the Great Fire of London, the severe damage sustained by the cathedral resulted in its remains being torn down; it was rebuilt by to a design by Sir Christopher Wren between 1675 and 1710.
- 5.5.4 The extent of the devastation wreaked by the Great Fire of London can be seen in Leake's Survey of London from 1667. A large semi-circular area of the city was destroyed, with only some buildings remaining. St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Gregory's are both shown, although they were heavily damaged, as were the churches of St. Anne and St. Andrew-by-the-

Wardrobe. Although the medieval deanery was destroyed, Dean's Court can be seen on the map, labelled as "Deanes Yard". While Leake's Survey is primarily intended to show the extent of the Great Fire, it also depicts the intense urban sprawl surrounding the city. The small collection of buildings outside of the city walls on the Copperplate map has multiplied and provides a depiction of London's growing population.

- 5.5.5 The Great Fire of London was followed by a highly active period of reconstruction and development, lasting into the 18th century. The layout of the streets however, resulted in the majority of the buildings being reconstructed to their former plot size and plan form, despite the higher standard of construction and use of regulated material required by the new Rebuilding Acts. The Ogilby and Morgan's Map of 1676 shows the extensive rebuilding of the city filling the void left by the Great Fire.
- 5.5.6 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. The new mansion was a category 4 house under the 1667 Rebuilding Act, being 'a mansion of the greatest bigness not fronting upon any street' and is one of the largest City mansions from this era to survive into the modern age (now Grade I Listed). The building was designed by Edward Woodcrofte, who was an assistant surveyor to Wren on the rebuilding of St Paul's, and who was considered a highly experienced architect. A detailed 1677 survey of the properties of the Dean and Chapter by Surveyor William Leybourn, at the order of Dean Sancroft, provides a plan of the raised ground floor, which clearly shows that the Old Deanery is not only an important survivor of the Wren era, but also has a largely unaltered plan of this date. The survey shows that the original stone steps leading to the main entrance comprised a single flight splayed at the bottom, leading from the forecourt directly to the building. An anonymous 'Plan of Properties in Dean's Court, Creed Lane, Carter Lane and Black Swan Court', drawn c. 1680 provides the measurements of the stairs as 12ft long and 14ft wide narrowing to 8ft at the entrance. Leybourn's plan of 1677 also shows the front courtyard enclosed by a wall with a single entrance protruding towards the Dean Court. This protrusion seems to have been formed in order to accommodate a line of small buildings, presumably shops, located either side of the entrance and shown in detail on a wider survey of the adjoining properties (Figure 11). Similar shops are shown immediately to the north-east of the site adjacent to and within the archway formerly linking Dean's Court with St Paul's. These shops to the north-east survived until the end of the 19th century and an 1855 pencil drawing of Dean's Court may suggest the overall form of the shops that lined the Deanery's wall.
- 5.5.7 The remains of many 17th -century buildings have been uncovered across the study area. Truncated brick cellar walls were uncovered at 36 St. Andrew's Hill, along with a layer of fire debris though to relate to the Great Fire. The foundations of a late 17th -century building, as well as a brick-built ice house with vaulted roof, were uncovered at 52 Carter Lane, while a brick lined well was recorded at 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard. Excavations at the Faraday buildings uncovered cellars with 17th -century backfill deposits; building rubble within these cuts and

further wall and foundation cuts indicated that several buildings had once been on site. Brick foundations were also uncovered at Wardrobe Court, as well as a medieval well backfilled with late 16th to 17th -century pottery, while a post-medieval robber cut was found at Wardrobe Place.

- 5.5.8 Although founded in 1403, the Worshipful Company of Stationers did not acquire a Hall until c. 1554. This Hall was located at Peter's College, originally belonging to St. Paul's, and stood immediately to the north-east of the Deanery, at the point where Ludgate Hill opened into the churchyard on the south side. However, by the end of the 16th century, the Hall was too small, and the Stationers bought Abergavenny House, on the site of the present Hall. Abergavenny House burned down in the Great Fire of London, and the present Hall was constructed in 1673; this new hall is illustrated on the Ogilby and Morgan map of 1676. Several watching briefs on site have recorded a series of post-medieval dump layers as well as a former post-medieval garden. Stationers' Hall Garden is built on the site of the former burial ground of St. Martin-with-Ludgate, which itself burnt down during the Great Fire and was rebuilt to the west of its original site.
- 5.5.9 Morgan's 1682 map of London is not as detailed as the Ogilby and Morgan map of 1676. Most of the housing is shown as solid blocks, with no distinction between individual buildings. However, the Old Deanery can be seen off of Dean's Court, where it is labelled as "Dean of St. Paul's". Although the streets appear densely packed with buildings, the area previously occupied by the King's Wardrobe is still empty, having not been built upon after the Great Fire.
- 5.5.10 Rocque's map of 1746 is even less detailed than Morgan's map of 1682; only major buildings, such as churches or hospitals are shown separately. The Deanery is not visible on Rocque's 1746 map, although Dean's Court is clearly labelled.
- 5.5.11 The existing front court screen wall to the Deanery can be dated to around 1760, as this was created and recorded during the residency of Thomas Newton, Dean of St Paul's and at the same time Bishop of Bristol. In his autobiography, Newton recorded that, among other improvements, he demolished the 17th-century shops along the frontage, re-formed the front courtyard with paired gates, and built new entrance steps to the house:

The court before his [Newton's] house was separated from what is called Dean's court, and 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. This court you had to walk through and nine steps to ascend into the house, whatever the weather happened to be. As soon as he [Newton] 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" (Twells et al. 1816, p. 198)

- 5.5.12 According to Jeremy Musson the text might mean that the original steps were retained at that time, but were later adapted to an imperial flight seen today, either later in the 18th century or

in the early 1800s, although the arrangement of gates at the level of the carriage door and the front door might fit with what he described, and the earlier staircase arrangement could hardly have provided enough space for a turning circle. No firm date can be given to the steps, although the screen wall can be dated to 1760, the year of Newton's appointment. Certainly, the shops along the boundary wall can still be seen on the 1755 plan of Baynards Castle ward, but are no longer shown a 1794 edition of the plan.

5.5.13 Horwood's 1792-99 Plan of London, Westminster, and Southwark, is highly detailed, showing each building individually. The majority of properties surrounding the Old Deanery appear to be quite small, though the Deanery itself seems to have a substantial garden or grounds. However this land was slowly encroached upon during the 19th century, with warehouses being constructed around the Deanery.

5.5.14 The Ordnance Survey map of 1878 shows the Deanery in great detail. A large warehouse now occupies the majority of the land to the north and west of the Deanery, with only a small area left of the Deanery's garden. The Deanery remains much the same as it appeared on Ogilby and Morgan's 1676 map, with few changes to the building visible. The Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1886, however, shows the site in even greater detail. The Dean's House is noted as having between 3 and 3.5 storeys, with a stable yard accessible from Carter Lane and the entrance from Dean's Court to St. Paul's Churchyard covered. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Music School is immediately south of the Deanery, with a concrete playground on its roof. The remainder of the buildings bound by Carter Court, Creed Lane, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Dean's Court, all belong to John Howell & Co., Wholesale Drapers. A number of 19th century cellars likely belonged to some of the many shops that fronted Ludgate Hill, as seen on the 1886 Goad Fire Insurance Plan.

5.5.15 While the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 doesn't differentiate building uses, unlike the Goad Fire Insurance Plan, it does show the Deanery in further detail. The front wall is depicted, as are the steps leading up to the Deanery.

5.6 Modern

5.6.1 The churchyard of St. Andrew's was laid out as a public garden in 1901. St. Andrew's Church itself, formerly Baynard's Castle, was initially built during the 13th century, before its destruction in the Great Fire of 1666; the church was rebuilt in 1685-94. The 1916 Ordnance Survey map does not label the Deanery, although Dean's Court is shown.

5.6.2 The City of London was one of the major targets of German bombing during World War II. The LCC Bomb Damage Map shows the extent of the destruction, particularly to the areas immediately north and east of St. Paul's Cathedral. The study site avoided damage and destruction; however, the buildings immediately to the north suffered minor blast damage. After World War II, post-war reconstruction involved the development of Paternoster Square and the laying out of Carter Lane Garden. Carter Lane Garden was previously known as Information

Centre Garden, and was re-landscaped in 2007, while Paternoster Square was redeveloped in 2003.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Project Design, Sequence and Duration

- 6.1.1 The methodology, aims, and objectives to be employed during the archaeological investigations were set out in two Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) compiled August 2018 and November 2018 by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Hawkins 2018a, Hawkins 2018b). The work comprised a combination of watching brief and excavation within the courtyard of the Deanery.
- 6.1.2 A watching brief was conducted during the removal and relaying to stone setts in the courtyard, the excavation of a new drainage run, and the removal of the front wall, while an archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the installation of a lift shaft in the courtyard.
- 6.1.3 Work during the watching briefs was conducted by the main contractor under archaeological supervision; when archaeological features were present, they were recorded and excavated to the required level by the attending archaeologist.
- 6.1.4 The lift shaft was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m by archaeologists. The trench was then shored, comprising of sheet piles with timber shoring, before hand excavation continued to a maximum depth of 2.8m.
- 6.1.5 All archaeological horizons and features were cleaned by hand and recorded using digital and drawn methods. Targeted excavation by hand through soft strata was undertaken to retrieve finds and understand the deposition sequences.
- 6.1.6 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.1.7 The site was hand planned off of baselines, which were then triangulated or located using a GPS Total Station as appropriate. Temporary benchmarks established across the site were used to determine the OD height of all principal strata.
- 6.1.8 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant.
- 6.1.9 The complete site archives, including site records and photographs will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code ODN17.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section describes in detail the structures, features, and associated deposits found on the site. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant for an understanding of the archaeological sequence. A full index of all the contexts recorded is given in Appendix 1. The specialist assessments are referenced within the archaeological sequence, and the full specialist assessments are included as Appendices 2-11.

7.2 Phase 1: Pre-17th century

Lift Shaft

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological excavation was a dark greenish brown sandy clayey silt, [156], observed at a height of 12.68m OD. Thought to be a layer, this deposit measured 1m by 0.76m, extending beyond the north, south, and west limits of excavation. Cutting through this deposit to the east was a possible ditch or pit, [155]; however, not enough of this feature was exposed to ascertain its function. Running approximately north to south through the sump pit, the cut had been filled with a mid green/grey brown sandy clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, [154]. Two stakeholes, [150]/[151] and [152]/[153], had been cut into [154], measuring between 0.06m and 0.10m in diameter. These features were all observed at the base of the sump pit for the lift shaft (Figure 3, Plate 1) and remained unexcavated; consequently, no dating evidence was recovered. However, due to their position in the stratigraphic sequence, they are believed to be of Roman date or earlier.

7.2.2 Overlying the earlier undated features was a soft dark brown grey silty sand, [149]. Encountered at a height of 12.75m OD, this 0.10m thick layer contained occasional fragments of CBM, shell, and chalk. Pottery and CBM recovered from [149] dates this layer to the Roman period AD120-200 (Appendices 2 and 7).

7.2.3 A thin chalk surface, [148], sealed layer [149], extending across the entirety of the sump pit (Plate 2). It is thought this chalk layer might relate to an earlier incarnation of the Deanery, possibly acting as a floor surface.

Front Wall

7.2.4 The earliest deposit recorded during excavations of the Front Wall was a friable mid grey brown silty clay, [179]. This deposit was only observed in Borehole 10, in the southernmost part of the trench (Figure 7, Figure 8). Encountered at a height of c. 13.74m OD, this 0.30m thick deposit was sealed by a chalk deposit, [177]. This chalk deposit was recorded as a foundation, possibly forming part of the medieval Deanery building. It was observed in all but two boreholes, Boreholes 1 and 6 (Figure 8). Ranging in thickness from 0.10m to 0.65m, the chalk was encountered between 13.84m OD and 13.99m OD.

7.2.5 A soft mortar and chalk layer, [182] was observed in the northern part of the trench at the base of excavation (Plate 3). Partially recorded in section (Figure 9, section 18), this deposit was at least 0.11m thick, continuing below the limit of excavation. Measuring at least 1.14m in length and 0.34m in width, layer [182] was encountered between 14.66m OD and 14.70m OD; this layer may also relate to an earlier incarnation of the medieval Deanery.

7.3 Phase 2: 17th century

Lift Shaft

7.3.1 A 0.20m thick levelling layer, [147], overlay chalk surface [148]. Composed of a mid-dark grey brown gravelly sandy silt, this layer contained occasional fragments of CBM, shell, and bone. Recorded at between 12.89m OD and 12.97m OD, it is likely that this layer was used to level the ground before the construction of the pre-fire Deanery cellar. Finds recovered from this context have been dated between 1600-1800, and when taken with its position in the stratigraphic sequence, it is believed that this layer is early-mid 17th century in date (Appendices 7, 8, and 10). It was capped by [146], the mortar bedding layer for brick floor [144] (Plate 4).

7.3.2 Floor [144] appeared to be constructed around pillar [142], and both were composed of red unfrosted bricks measuring approximately 230 x 110 x 60mm (9" x 4" x 2.5") (Figure 4, Plates 5-7). It is likely that the floor and pillar form part of a cellar relating to the pre-fire Deanery; analysis of the bricks has indicated a date of 1600-1700, although given their position within the stratigraphic sequence, they are assumed to pre-date the Great Fire of London (Appendix 7). The floor sloped down to the south-east, changing from a maximum height of 13.09m OD in the north-west corner to 12.99m OD in the south-east corner. Although the bricks within floor [144] were primarily laid in stretchers extending north to south, the brickwork changed direction along the alignment of pillar [142], rotating so that the stretchers ran east to west. This change of direction would likely have indicated an internal room division; a wall, [145], was later erected along this alignment, abutting pillar [142] (Figure 4, Plates 5-7). Composed of red unfrosted bricks measuring 205 x 100 x 60mm (8" x 4" x 2.5"), only three courses of this wall remained.

7.3.3 The cellar had been predominantly backfilled by a compact mortared rubble layer, [141]. Measuring 0.75m thick, this layer was encountered at a height of 13.75m OD. Primarily composed of brick fragment and peg tile, this layer also included fragments of pottery, glass, and metal, dating to the mid-17th century (Appendices 3, 5-8). Another layer, [140], also formed part of the backfill of the cellar. A compact light-mid yellow brown sandy layer with occasional charcoal flecks, it contained fragments of pottery and CBM dating to the 17th century (Appendices 3-6, 10). These backfill layers had both been truncated by a large pit, [138]. The pit extended 2.48m north to south and 1.90m east to west, continuing into the northern, southern, and western limits of excavations. Four fills – [136], [137], [139], and [143] – were contained within the pit. These fills contained demolition rubble related to the Great Fire of London, primarily composed of ashy rubble with varying quantities of charcoal. The majority of

- finds recovered from these fills date to the mid-late 17th century (Appendices 3-10). A small pit, [135], containing a red brick rubble fill, [134], partially truncated [138] to the north; it is possible that this pit contained the remains of a demolished wall along the alignment of [145].
- 7.3.4 Sealing these deposits was a 0.30m thick layer of friable silty ash, [133]. Extending across the trench, this layer contained fragments of pottery, CTP, glass, metal, CBM, and charcoal. A large fragment of charcoal recovered from this layer would appear to have been part of an oak timber, likely a floor beam from the pre-fire Deanery; analysis of the finds from this layer provide a 17th-century date (Appendices 3,4, 6 and 7). Encountered between 13.59m OD and 14.07m OD, this layer was overlain by another layer of Great Fire debris, [132]. A mid-grey sandy silt, this loose demolition rubble layer also extended across the entirety of the trench. Frequent fragments of peg tile and bricks were recorded within this layer, which was observed at between 14.07m OD and 14.17m OD.
- 7.3.5 A rubble layer, [131], thought to be a possible collapsed wall, overlay [132] (Plate 8). Composed of bricks and worked stone fragments within an ashy sandy silt matrix, this layer extended 2.10m north to south and 1.70m east to west, following a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. Recorded between 14.36m OD and 14.49m OD, this layer also contained fragments of pottery, glass, CTP, and bone (Appendices 3-5, 7, and 10). These finds primarily date to the 17th century, although the worked stone was dated from 1200-1500+.
- 7.3.6 Sealing the possible collapsed wall was a very loose demolition layer, which was recorded as both [130] and [126], due to a later truncation by drain cut [111]. A light grey/white ashy sandy silt, this layer measured between 0.78m and 0.86m thick. Recorded between 14.96m OD and 15.04m OD, the layer contained frequent building material (bricks, peg tiles, mortar), as well as chalk fragments, animal bones, CTP, pottery, glass, metal, slag, and worked stone fragments. Many of the finds recovered from this layer displayed evidence of burning, including a group of tobacco pipes which had been vitrified to form one solid item (Appendix 4). The main pottery type recorded in layer [130] is tin-glazed ware (109 sherds/43 ENV/2.044kg), the condition and date of which agrees with the interpretation of this deposit as a layer of Great Fire (1666) debris (Appendix 3). A small shallow pit, [129], had been cut into the north-west corner of [130], measuring 0.40m north south by 1.76m east to west.
- 7.3.7 Levelling layers [114]/[104] and [122] sealed [130] and [126] respectively. Also formed of Great Fire debris, the thickness of these layers ranged between 0.26m and 0.35m. A mid greyish-brown ashy sandy silt, fragments of pottery, glass, bone, and CTP were recovered along with demolition rubble comprised of bricks and peg tiles. These levelling layers were recorded between 15.28m OD and 15.34m OD, with the finds dating to the late 17th century (Appendices 3, 4 and 6).
- 7.3.8 After the Great Fire of London, the Deanery was rebuilt in 1672, with stairs extending south into the yard. Remains of the foundations of these stairs were recorded within the Lift Shaft as north-south running wall [106]/[117], east to west curvilinear walls [125] and [118], and pillar

[127] (Figure 5, Figure 6, Plate 9). With the exception of pillar [127], these wall foundations were located within construction cuts [108] and [124], which cut into levelling layers [114]/[104] and [122]. These wall foundations had been constructed with early post-medieval red unfrosted bricks (type 3046, AD1450-1700) measuring approximately 220 x 100 x 60mm and bound with a soft sandy lime light brown/grey mortar with chalk flecks. North-south wall [106]/[117] measured a maximum of four courses high, constructed in an English bond; although the curvilinear walls [118] and [125] also measured four courses in height, they have been constructed in a header bond. The construction cuts had been backfilled with a moderately compact light grey brown sandy silt, [107] and [123], containing frequent fragments of chalk and CBM as well as fragments of glass, pottery, and CTP dating to the late 17th century (Appendices 3-5, 7).

- 7.3.9 A small shallow pit, [113], had been cut into [107]. Backfilled with a 0.23m thick friable mid-dark brown sandy silt, [112], the pit contained fragments of pottery and CBM as well as chalk and charcoal flecks. It was truncated to the north by drain cut [111], measuring 0.38m both north to south and east to west. The area within the staircase foundations had been backfilled by [105] and [115]. Layer [105] was a loose light grey demolition rubble, measuring 0.64m north to south and 1.16m east to west, with frequent fragments of peg tile, CBM, and mortar. Layer [115] was a firm mid grey brown clayey sand silt containing fragments of CBM and CTP. Truncated by [111] on its southern side, it measured 0.30m north to south and 0.60m east to west.

Front Wall

- 7.3.10 A layer of chalk rubble with remnants of a sandy yellow mortar, [176], was observed in Boreholes 3 and 5, sealing chalk layer [177] (Figure 8). This layer measured between 0.30m and 0.40m thick and was recorded at a height of 14.29m OD; it may be that this layer is related to the demolition of possible chalk foundation [177]. Sealing layer [176] was a made ground deposit, [175], which was observed in Boreholes 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10. A friable mid yellow brown silty clay, this layer was, on average, 0.40m thick (Figure 8).
- 7.3.11 A mid grey brown sandy silt, [191], appeared to possibly overlay layer [182] at the base of the trench. Encountered at a height of 14.57m OD, this deposit measured 0.90m north to south and 0.30m east to west. Sealing both [182] and [191] was a layer of red brick rubble, [174] (Figure 9, section 18). Measuring 1.37m by 0.4m, this 0.35m thick layer may represent damage caused by the Great Fire of London to the pre-fire Deanery, with CTP, glass, and CBM recovered from this layer dating to the 17th century (Appendices 4-7, 10). Rubble [174] was sealed by dump layer [173], a loose light brown grey sandy silt. This deposit possibly represents demolition rubble from the Great Fire of London, containing frequent fragments of CBM and stone, as well as animal bone, pottery, glass, and CTP. Although the pottery has been ascribed a medieval date, the remainder of the finds date to the 17th century (Appendices 3-8). This layer was primarily 0.13m thick and was encountered at a maximum height of c. 15.08m OD.

- 7.3.12 The rebuilding of the Deanery in 1672 after the Great Fire of London also involved the enclosure of the front yard. Leybourn's survey of 1677 shows the courtyard separated from Dean's Court by a wall with a single protruding entrance; this seems to have been designed in order to accommodate a line of buildings, thought to be shops, located on either side of the entrance (Figure 11). Remains of the foundations of this entrance were recorded in the northern and southern areas of the trench as [166] and [161] respectively (Figure 7), at a truncated maximum height of c. 15.02m OD. These 'L-shaped' walls were composed of red unfrogged brick measuring approximately 230mm x 100mm x 65mm, bonded with a soft light brown grey sandy lime mortar containing flecks of chalk and charcoal (Plate 10). At least seven courses of brickwork remained, approximately 0.50m in height, with occasional pieces of chalk and sandstone incorporated near the base. The construction cut for wall [166], [172], truncated both [173] and [174]. Reaching a depth of at least 0.35m, the cut was backfilled with a soft light mid grey brown sandy silt, [171], which contained fragments of bone and stone.
- 7.3.13 A dump layer, [160], was situated to the south of wall [161]. This loose mid grey brown silty sand contained frequent rubble (consisting of stone, brick, tile, and mortar), and may be a dump of debris associated with the Great Fire of London used to raise the ground level. Measuring 1.67m north to south and 0.50m east to west, this layer was at least 0.42m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 14.92m OD. Stone recovered from this deposit was dated 50-1600, and may relate to the medieval Deanery, although the remainder of the finds are approximately 17th century in date (Appendices 3-8). A similar layer, [163], was recorded to the south of wall [166]. Truncated to the south by an earlier archaeological investigation, this deposit was a friable mid brown sandy silt containing frequent brick and mortar fragments. Approximately 0.45m thick, [163] measured 0.98m north to south and 0.20m east to west.
- 7.3.14 A small deposit, [165], recorded as garden soil, was observed partially covering wall [161]. A soft dark brown sandy silt, this layer was approximately 0.17m thick and may be associated with the nearby tree root extending into the section.
- 7.3.15 A small brick and tile pad recorded in the centre of the trench, [187], is also believed to date from the 17th century (Figure 7, Plate 11). Measuring 0.58m north to south and 0.30m east to west, this feature was only 0.08m high. The single course of brickwork atop the tile did not appear to be bonded, although the remnants of a sandy yellow mortar were observed on individual bricks, suggesting that they had been reused. This feature, truncated to the west by the 18th century boundary wall, continued into the eastern limit of excavation. Surrounding this brickwork was a friable light grey brown sandy mortar, [188], which measured 1.2m north to south and 0.50m east to west. Both [187] and [188] were sealed by a compact layer of mortar and chalk rubble, [186] (Plate 11). Only recorded in section, this layer was 0.20m thick and contained fragments of charcoal (Figure 9, section 18 [186]). Possibly a levelling layer, [186] was sealed by a friable mid light grey brown sandy silt, [185]. This probable dump layer contained fragments of CBM, chalk, and charcoal. Measuring 0.31m in thickness and encountered at a height of c. 15.04m OD, this layer was only recorded in section.

7.4 Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Lift Shaft

- 7.4.1 In the 18th century, the layout of the staircase was altered to its present arched state, and the old stairs were demolished. A brick pad, [119], was recorded as part of the foundation for the new staircase, along the southern part of the arch. Set within cut [121], the pad measured 0.56m north to south and 0.48m east to west. It was composed of three courses of red unfrosted bricks measuring 230 x 100 x 50mm and bonded with a cemented light brown grey mortar. Construction cut [121] truncated [107], [108], and [125] to the east, and was backfilled with a loose light-mid yellow/grey brown silty gravelly sand, [120]. A brick pad foundation was not observed on the opposite side of the arch as the staircase was constructed directly on top of curvilinear wall [128].
- 7.4.2 A drain was constructed running east to west, its cut, [111], truncating through the previous stair foundations and earlier layers. The cut for the drain pipe had been backfilled with brick rubble in a light-mid grey brown silty matrix, [110], and capped with a 0.06m thick layer of concrete, [109], to reach a maximum height of 15.41m OD. Pottery and CTP were found embedded into the concrete, providing a late 19th century date (Appendices 3 and 4).
- 7.4.3 Sealing these features and the trench was layer [103] (Figure 7). This loose dark brown silty sandy gravel had been laid down as a bedding layer for cobbled/sett yard surfaces [100], [101], and [102]. Encountered between 15.52m OD and 15.31m OD, this 0.12m thick layer extended 6.12m north to south and 7.36m east to west. Residual fragments of pottery, CTP, and bone were recovered from this layer (Appendices 3, 4, 7, and 10).
- 7.4.4 The yard surface was formed of a variety of cobbles/granite setts. Running along the centre of the yard, from the boundary yard towards the Deanery was a footpath, [100] (Plate 12). The stones from this footpath were lifted and numbered, with the intent of replacing them once the underlying surface has been levelled. The excavation area measured 1.86m north to south and 3.64m east to west. To the west of this footpath, forming a semi-circle, were setts [101] (Plate 13). With the exception of the outer row of setts, these stones were lifted prior to the excavation of the lift shaft pit. A small row of cobbles, [102], separated [101] from the wall of the arched staircase; these stones were also lifted prior to excavation of the lift shaft pit. The yard surface sloped down gently to the east, ranging from 15.6m OD to 15.42m OD.

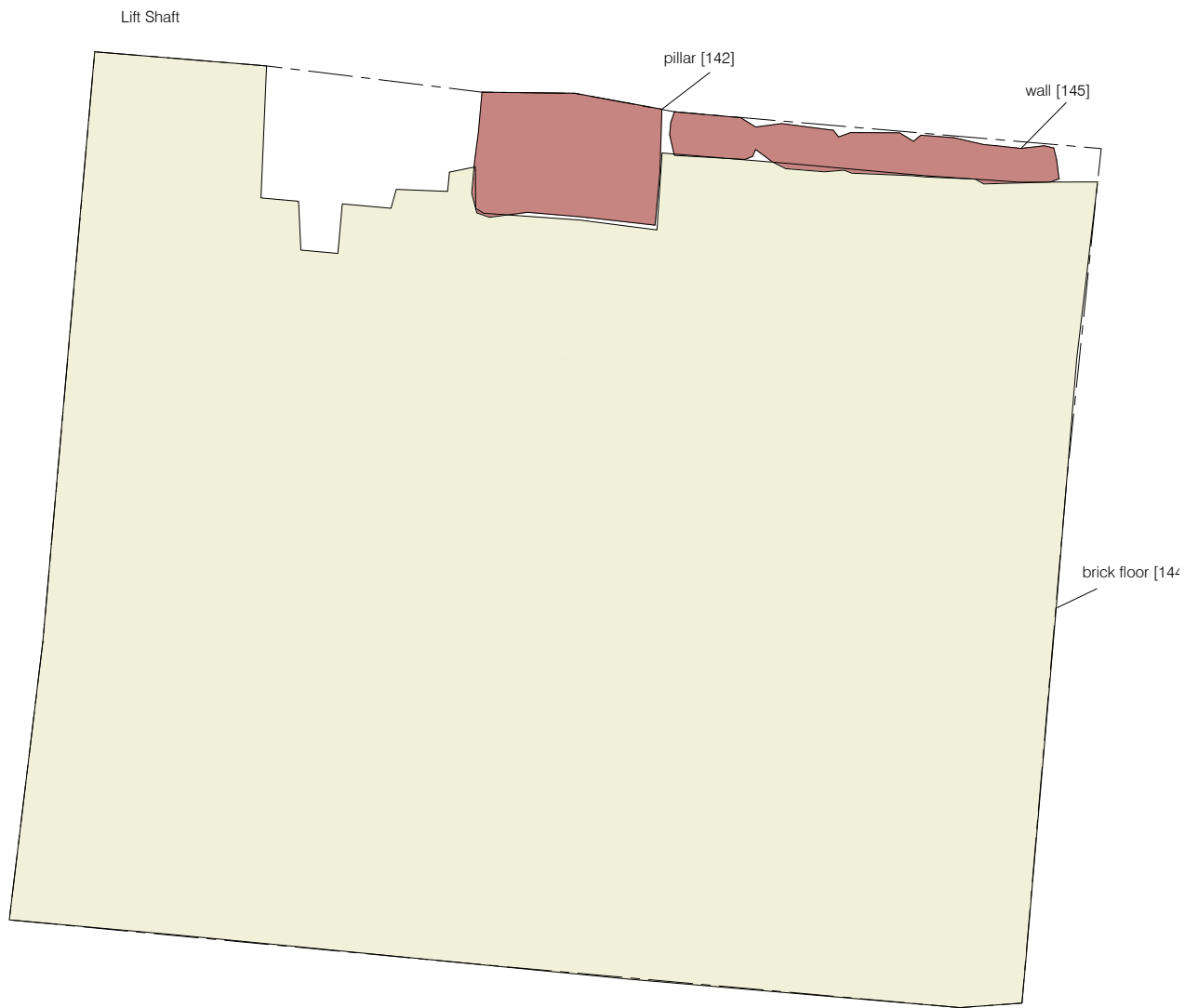
Front Wall

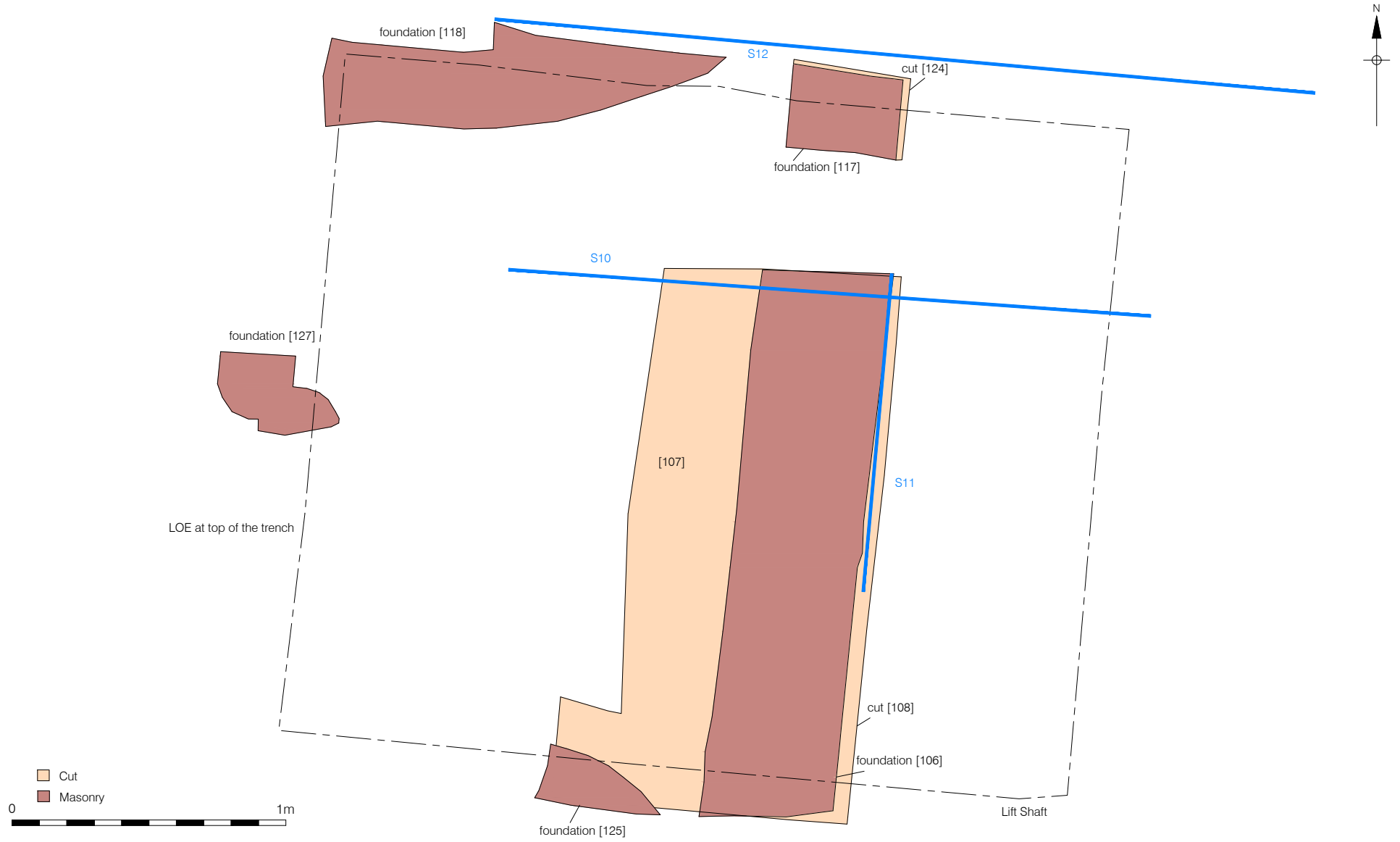
- 7.4.5 A 0.05m thick dump layer, [162]/[164], sealed layer [165] and parts of wall [161] (Figure 9, sections 16 and 18). Encountered between 14.94m OD and 14.99m OD, this friable mid grey brown sandy silt contained 17th -century CTP and pottery dated 1780-1900. However, it is likely that this layer is 17th/18th century in date rather than 19th, with the later pottery possibly intrusive – not only was the layer disturbed by large tree roots, but a metal pipe was observed

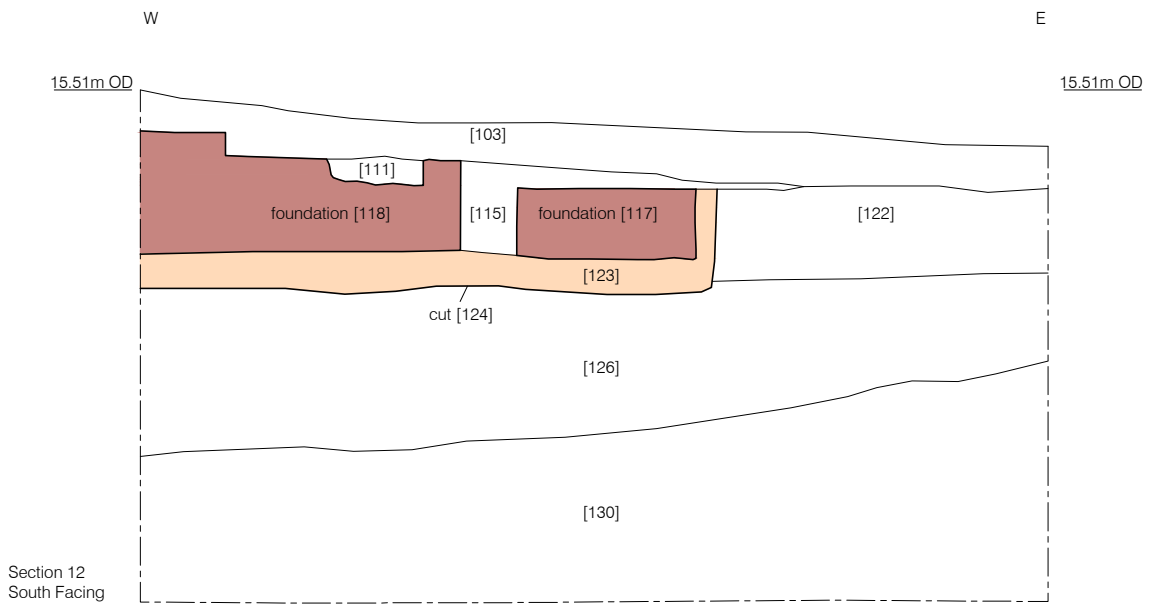
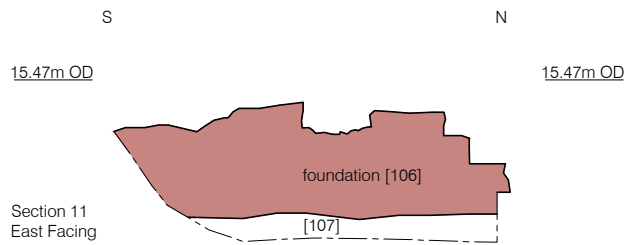
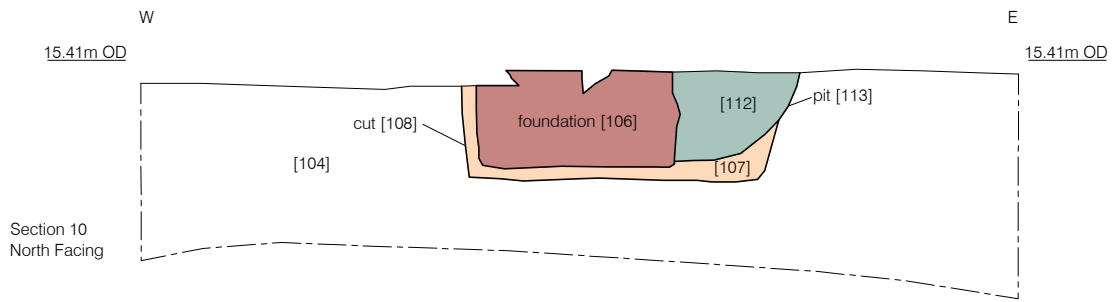
running along the top of the layer, the installation of which may have caused finds of a later date to be associated with [162].

- 7.4.6 In 1760, the newly appointed Dean Newton had the 17th -century shops and front wall demolished. A new boundary wall was built, which remained standing until 2019 when the present investigations took place. Its foundation was recorded in the trench as [167]/[178], and was constructed with red unfrogged bricks (230mm x 105mm x 65mm) bound by a hard light grey sandy lime mortar. At least 12 courses high, the foundation had been built using an English Garden Wall bonding pattern. This new 18th -century wall, although on the same alignment, was built to the east of the original 17th -century wall; consequently, elements of the 17th century entrance protrusion, [161]/[166], were incorporated into wall [167]. The construction cut for the wall, recorded separately in a test pit conducted to the west of [167] in 2017 (Britton 2017), appeared to be flush with the wall during the investigations, with no backfill observed. This would suggest that the wall was trench built, with levelling layers for paving set down after the construction of the wall.
- 7.4.7 Overlying [162] and abutting [167] was levelling layer [159]. Also recorded as [170] and [184] across the remainder of the trench, the earlier 17th -century deposits were sealed by this c. 0.10m thick layer. A friable grey brown sandy silt, [159]/[170]/[184] contained fragments of pottery, CBM, glass, stone, CBM, and animal bone. The dates for these finds vary, with pottery recovered from [170] dating from 1240-1400 and pottery from [159] dating to the 18th century (Appendices 5-8, 10). This mixed layer was likely laid down during the reconfiguration of the front boundary wall.
- 7.4.8 Truncating [170] at the northern end of the trench was a feature believed to be a pit, [181]. The full extent of this feature was not exposed, measuring only 0.63m north to south and 0.30m east to west (Figure 7). Reaching a depth of at least 0.60m, [181] had been backfilled by a loose dark grey brown sandy silt, [180]. This was sealed by levelling layer [169], which was recorded as [158] and [183] across the rest of the trench. Overlying [159]/[184], this levelling layer was likely set down prior to the bedding being laid for paving. Similar to [159]/[170]/[184], a variety of finds with differing dates were recovered from this layer, although it is believed to date to the reconstruction of the front boundary wall in the mid-late 18th century (Appendices 5-8, 10). Truncating [158]/[183] was a sub circular pit, [189]. Backfilled by a soft mid brown sandy silt containing frequent fragments of CBM, [190], this pit extended 0.63m north to south and 0.50m east to west. The function of this pit is unclear as it had been disturbed by large tree roots, although it may relate to the metal pipe observed in the southern part of the trench.
- 7.4.9 The trench was sealed by various mortar and sand bedding layers, which were then capped with paving stones (Plate 14).









- Masonry
- Cut
- Pit



Figure 6
Deanery Stairs, Sections 10 - 12
1:20 at A4

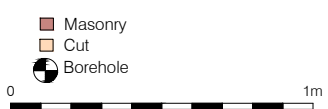
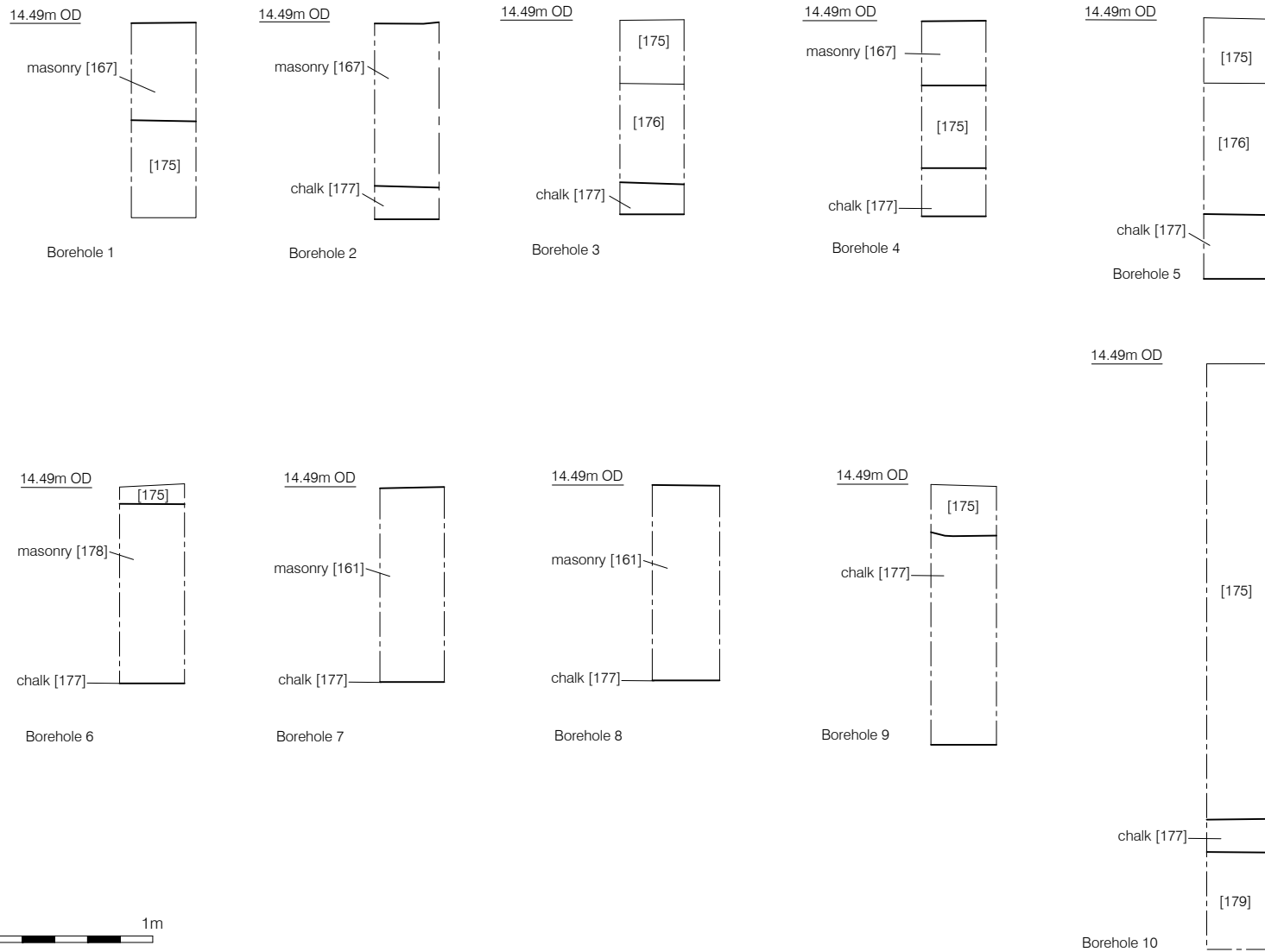


Figure 7
 Plan of Front Wall Trench
 1:25 at A3



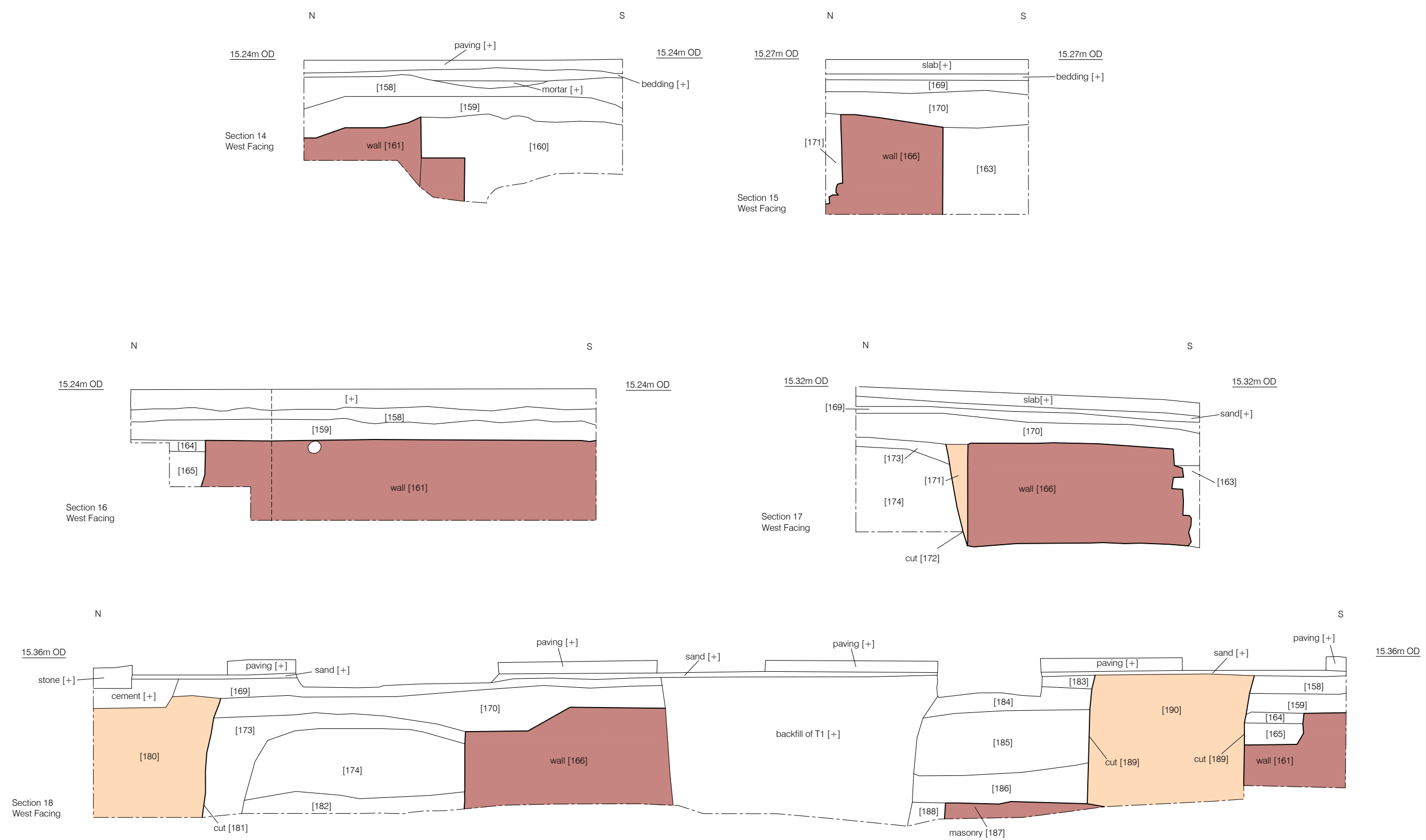


Figure 9
 Sections 14 - 18
 relating to features in the Front Wall Trench
 1:20 at A3

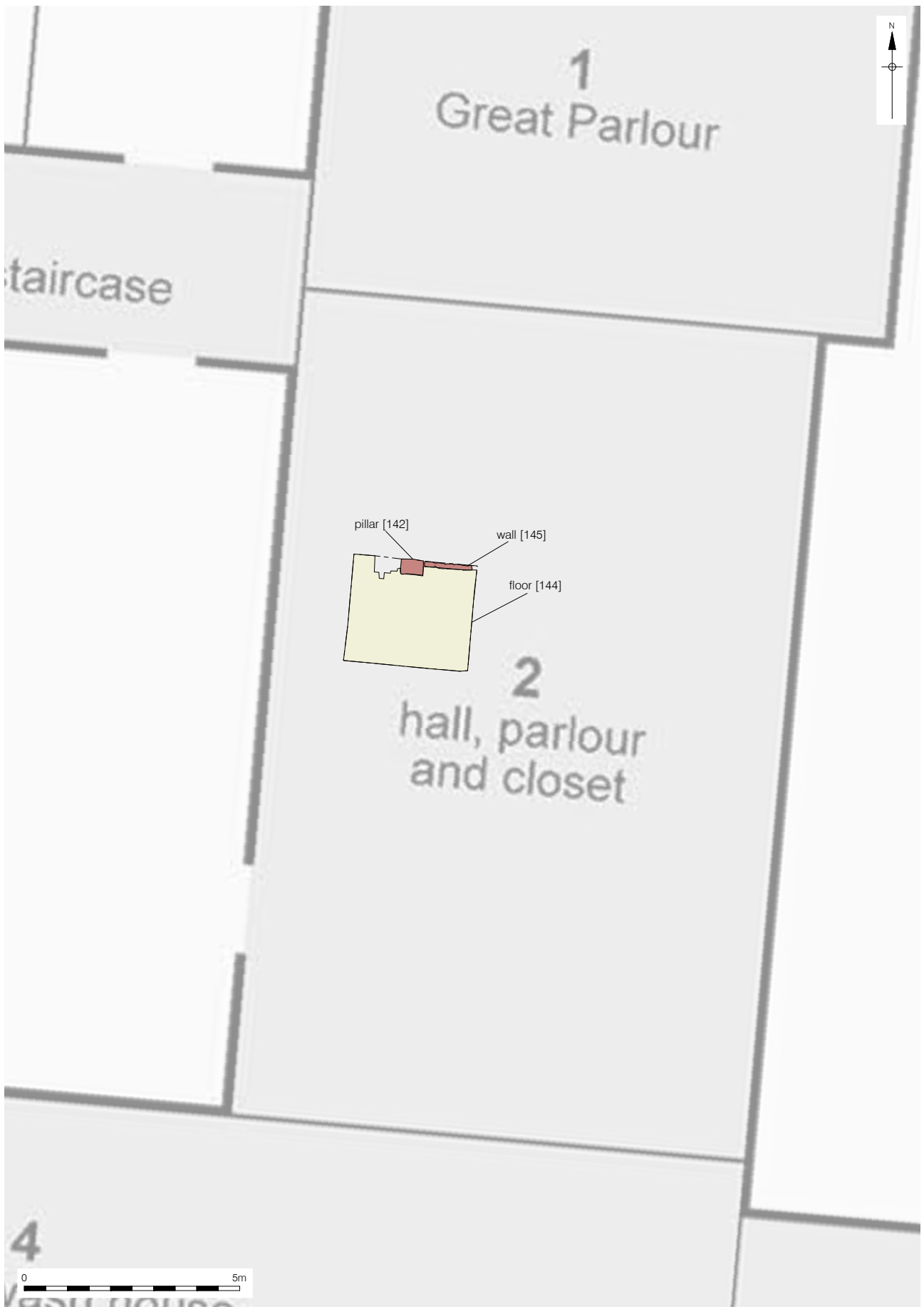
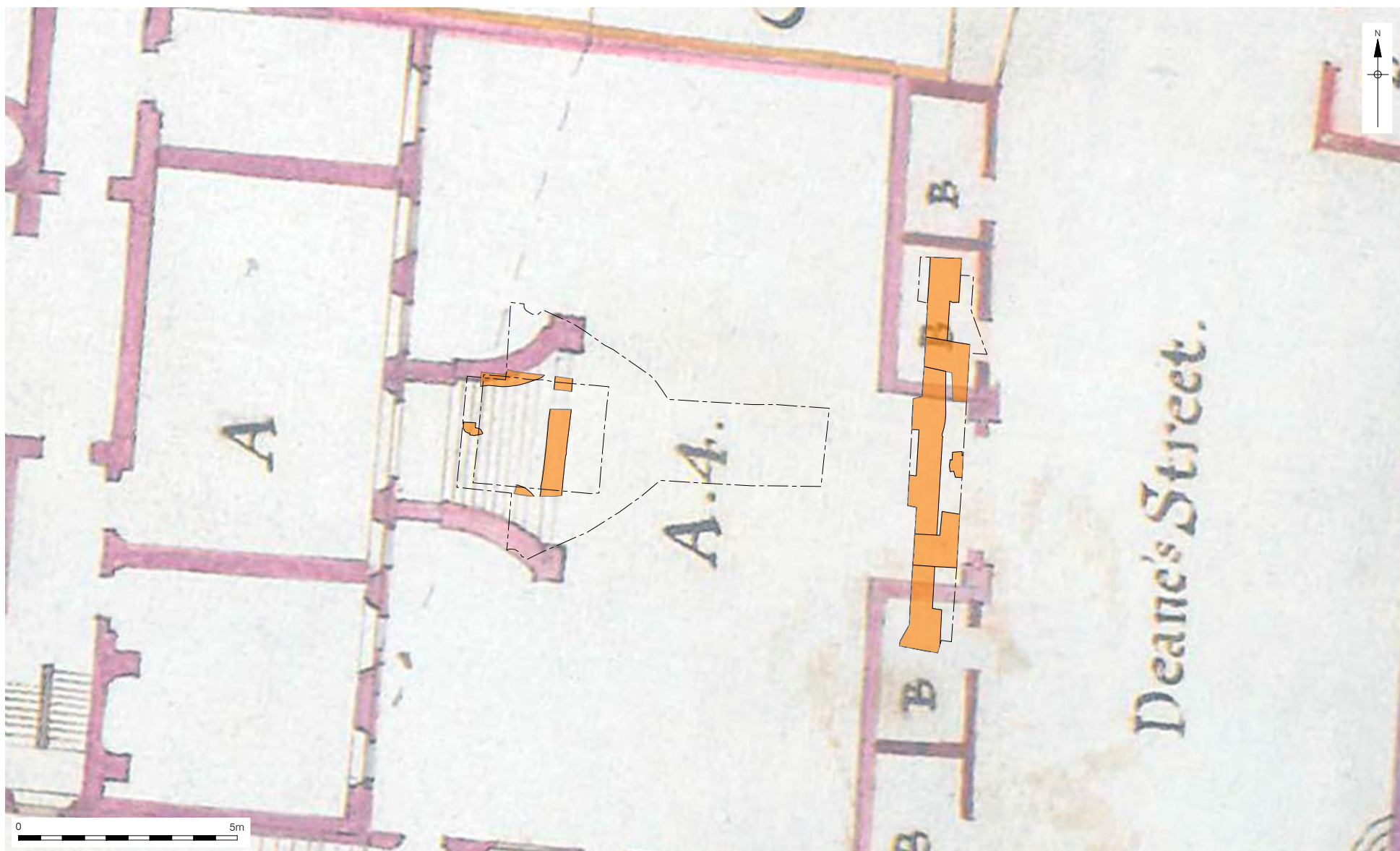


Figure 10
Cellar Features [142], [144], and [145] overlain on
Reconstruction of Deanery in the Time of John Donne c1649
(after J Schofield & C Lemos, 2017)
1:125 at A4



Plates



Plate 1: Sump pit looking west, showing features at base of trench, 1m scale



Plate 2: Chalk surface [148] within sump pit, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 3: Chalk and mortar deposit [182], looking east, 0.5m scale



Plate 4: Mortar bedding layer [146] and sump excavation area, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 5: Pillar [142], wall [145], and floor [144], looking north, 1m scale



Plate 6: Brick floor [144] looking west, 1m scale



Plate 7: Brick floor [144] looking east, 1m scale



Plate 8: Possible collapsed wall [131] looking west



Plate 9: Remains of original post-fire Deanery stair foundations, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 10: 'L'-shaped wall [166], looking north-east, 0.5m scale



Plate 11: Brick pad [187] and associated layers, looking east, 0.5m scale

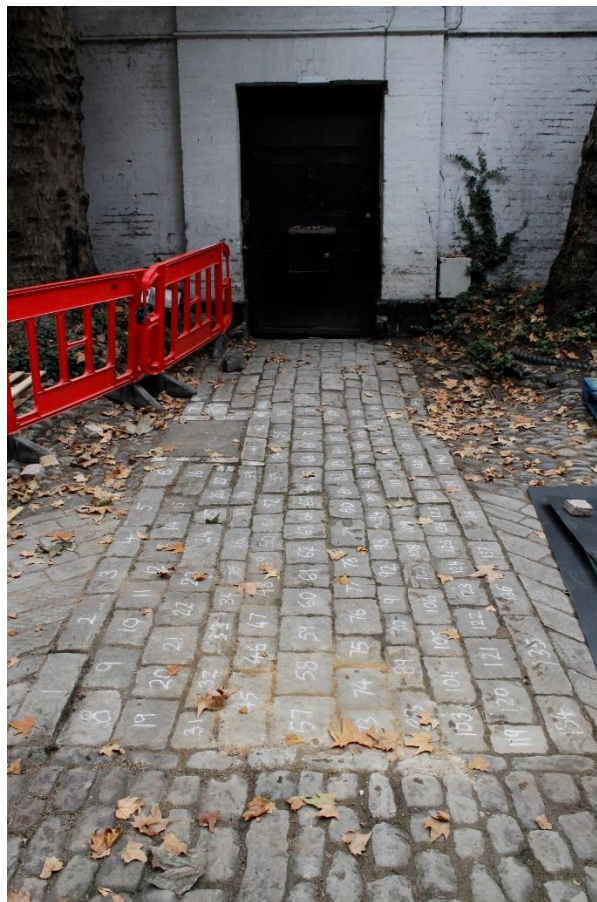


Plate 12: 18th-century wall and foundation [167] and cobbled footpath [100], looking east



Plate 13: Cobbled surface [101], with [100] and [102] removed, looking west



Plate 14: Front Wall trench showing tree roots and paving slabs, looking south

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Pre-17th century

8.1.1 The earliest archaeological features encountered on site were unexcavated, and thus remain undated. However, it is likely that they are Roman, given that the overlying layer [149] contained Roman pottery and CBM dated to the 2nd century. The dating of this layer is in keeping with Roman remains uncovered adjacent to the study site at St. Paul's Churchyard, where three Roman buildings, ranging in date from the late 1st to the mid-2nd century, were recorded (Banens 2017). These remains were uncovered during the excavation of the sump for the lift shaft, and given the small size of the trench, the nature of the remains cannot be ascertained, although they certainly demonstrate the presence of Roman activity on this site.

8.1.2 The house of the dean in St. Paul's Churchyard is mentioned in a deed of 1274, although it is described as having been built by Dean Ralph de Langdon in 1145 (Schofield 2011, 178). By 1603, Stow described the Deanery as a 'fair old house', situated in between the 'lodgings of prebendaries and residentiaries, which kept great households and liberal hospitality, but now either decayed, or otherwise converted' (Wheatley 2013). A watching brief conducted to the south of the Deanery at 36-38 Carter Lane, uncovered chalk foundations which are thought to be remnants of the medieval Deanery (Schofield 2011, Site 84, 347). Consequently, a thin chalk layer recorded during the lift shaft excavation is thought to be medieval in date, possibly providing a surface for an earlier incarnation of the Deanery. A chalk deposit recorded in the excavation of boreholes in the front wall was recorded as a foundation, possibly forming part of the medieval Deanery building. Without further excavation, the full extent of the remains of the medieval Deanery will remain unknown. However, debris from the Great Fire of London may provide some indication as to the material and furnishings of the Deanery, such as the exotic marble imports included in the stone assemblage, which may have been used in decorative flooring for the medieval Deanery.

8.2 Phase 2: 17th century

8.2.1 The Deanery continued to be used and altered into the 17th century. A brick floor [144], pillar, and wall, all forming part of a cellar, were the earliest features recorded in this phase, and likely date to the early-mid 17th century. This cellar would have formed part of the pre-Fire Deanery, about which little is known. The layout of the Deanery in the time of John Donne has been reconstructed by John Schofield, cathedral archaeologist of St. Paul's, using Donne's will of 1631 and a parliamentary survey conducted in 1649 (Schofield 2017). According to this reconstruction, the cellar is below the range on the western side of the garden; however, this range is not described as having a cellar (Figure 10). This would suggest that either the reconstruction needs to be realigned, or that the cellar was constructed between 1650 and 1666, following the parliamentary survey but prior to the Great Fire of London.

8.2.2 In 1666, the Great Fire of London devastated much of the city and wiped out many of the earlier buildings, including the Deanery. John Evelyn, in his diary, wrote that 'The stones of [St.] Paul's flew like grenados, and the melting lead running down the streets in a stream, and the very pavements glowing with fiery redness, so as no horse, nor man, was able to tread on them' (Bray 1818). Following the fire, nearly 2 meters of nearby rubble and debris was deposited into the earlier cellar; consequently, while the finds within the Great Fire debris [130/131/126] may relate to the earlier Deanery building, they may also relate to nearby structures such as St. Paul's. A number of stones recovered from the debris have previously also been identified as in use at medieval St. Paul's, while a large quantity of pharmaceutical vessels may suggest a nearby apothecary. Various dumped layers recorded in the front wall excavation may be related to demolition and deliberate ground raising following the Great Fire.

8.2.3 The Deanery was rebuilt in 1672-73 for Dean Sancroft, and was designed by Edward Woodcrofte, assistant surveyor to Wren on the rebuilding of St. Paul's (Banens 2017). A detailed survey conducted by William Leybourn in 1677 provides a plan of the raised ground floor, demonstrating that the Deanery has been largely unaltered since its reconstruction (Figure 11). This survey shows that the original stone steps leading to the main entrance comprised of a single flight splayed at the bottom, leading from the forecourt directly to the building. The brick foundations of these steps were recorded during the excavation of the lift shaft, with two curvilinear walls demonstrating the splaying of the steps at the bottom. Leybourn's survey also shows the front courtyard enclosed by a wall with a single entrance protruding towards Dean's Court; small buildings, thought to be shops, are located on either side of the protruding entrance. During the excavation of the front wall, remains of the protruding entrance were uncovered, having been partially incorporated into the later 18th century wall. No evidence of the adjacent buildings was observed, although various ground raising and dump layers were recorded.

8.3 Phase 3: 18th century to modern

8.3.1 Under the residency of Dean Thomas Newton, the front yard underwent a number of changes (Banens 2017). In 1760, the front court screen wall and associated shops were demolished and replaced with the existing front wall; the entrance steps were also replaced around this time. The original post-Fire stairs were, while the remains of the original front wall were incorporated into the new 18th -century wall. A drain was later installed in the courtyard, cutting through the original stair foundations; both the drain and stairs were sealed by a bedding layer for the courtyard cobbles. A number of layers appear to have been deposited during the reconfiguration of the front wall; following the construction of the 18th-century wall, various levelling and bedding layers were put down for the paving stones of the footpath.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Original Research Objectives

The research objectives were outlined within the WSI for the archaeological excavation and watching brief (Hawkins 2018a and Hawkins 2018b):

- 9.1 To establish the below ground sequence;
 - 9.1.1 Remains dating from the Roman period to the 19th century have been recorded across site, in a sequence detailed in Sections 7 and 8 of this report.
- 9.2 To establish if prehistoric, Roman, medieval, or post-medieval remains survive within the investigations, and if so to characterise these remains. Are there any remains which relate to the Old Deanery itself, such as earlier yard surfaces or drainage?
 - 9.2.1 Prehistoric remains were not observed within the investigations, as the depth at which they would occur was not reached. Should they be present on the site, it is likely that they will survive, given the preservation of later archaeological remains. Stakeholes and an undetermined feature cutting a layer were observed at the base of the trench; it is thought that these remains are Roman in date, though they remained unexcavated. These features were sealed by a layer [149] dated to the Roman period (AD120-200, Appendix 2).
 - 9.2.2 A chalk surface, possibly associated with the medieval Deanery, overlay the Roman layer at the base of the lift shaft excavation. Additionally, boreholes conducted along the front wall encountered a compact chalk layer, thought to be a foundation wall for the medieval Deanery. Archaeological investigations conducted immediately south of the site in 1987 also recorded a chalk wall, which was attributed to the medieval Deanery (Schofield 2011, site 84, 347).
 - 9.2.3 Sealing the possible medieval layer in the lift shaft were the remains of a cellar relating to the pre-fire Deanery. This consisted of a brick floor surface [144] with associated internal wall and pillar. The cellar had been backfilled with numerous deposits relating to the Great Fire of London. Cutting into the uppermost of these Great Fire deposits were the remains of the original post-fire Deanery staircase. These stairs were demolished in the 18th century and replaced by the current arched staircase; a brick foundation pad related to the present staircase was observed within the trench. The earlier 17th -century deposits were truncated by the cut of a 19th -century drain pipe, which ran east to west through the trench and was capped by concrete.
 - 9.2.4 Great Fire deposits were also recorded in the front wall excavation. These had been truncated by the remains of the original post-fire boundary wall for the Deanery.
 - 9.2.5 The lift shaft trench was capped by a bedding layer, which underlay the cobbles forming the yard surface for the Deanery. Similarly, the front wall trench was capped by bedding layers, which underlay paving slabs forming the footpath along Dean's Court.
- 9.3 Is there further evidence for the shops that were present outside the Old Deanery Boundary?

9.3.1 No evidence of the shops outside of the Old Deanery Boundary was observed.

9.4 Is there any evidence for an earlier wall in this location?

9.4.1 Remains of the 17th -century boundary wall had been incorporated into the later 18th -century wall, with protrusions to the east. Additionally, chalk recorded during the borehole investigation of the front wall is thought to be a foundation wall for the medieval Deanery.

9.5 To establish if the natural ground is present in the investigations and if so, characterise it;

9.5.1 The natural ground was not observed during the investigations.

9.6 To record and report on the findings of the investigations;

9.6.1 The findings of these investigations are outlined in this document.

9.7 Additional Research Questions and Aims

9.7.1 The results of the archaeological excavation raised several new research questions relating to the archaeological remains uncovered.

- Can the cellar uncovered be associated with the building work of a specific dean?
- Does the chalk surface underlying the brick floor relate to an earlier incarnation of the Deanery? Can the chalk recorded in boreholes along the front wall be linked to the medieval Deanery? How do these remains compare with the chalk wall observed at the 36-38 Carter Lane (Schofield 2011, Site 84), which is thought to form part of the foundations of the medieval Deanery?
- What do the remains of the Great Fire debris excavated on this site reveal about the Great Fire? How is this comparable to other sites in the city with remains of the Great Fire? Are these assemblages comprised of material derived from the medieval Deanery or is this debris more generally collected from the area including architectural fittings, household furnishings and potentially some ecclesiastical objects and architectural stone and marble fragments associated with the old cathedral?
- Can the finds recovered from site provide any indication as to the function of the cellar? What do they tell us about the inhabitants of the Deanery?
- Given the quantity of pharmaceutical vessels on site, was there an apothecary established on or near the site of the Deanery?
- What can the finds recovered from the cellar tell us about the character and construction of the medieval Deanery?

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

10.1 Importance of the Results

10.1.1 The archaeological and artefactual remains encountered during the excavations at the Old Deanery are considered to be of a moderate significance at a local level. The investigations have revealed evidence of occupation and activity on the site from the Roman period to the present day. There has been little change to the site since the rebuilding of the Deanery after the Great Fire of London and the reconfiguration of the front yard in the 18th century. Consequently, the archaeological remains were largely preserved *in situ*, providing an insight into historic activity on and near the site.

10.1.2 Although a layer dating to the Roman period was recorded, with the underlying features also likely dating to the Roman period, the limited nature of the sump excavation means that little analysis on these features can be conducted, beyond establishing Roman activity on the site.

10.1.3 A thin chalk layer recorded during the lift shaft excavation and a chalk deposit observed during the borehole work on the front wall are believed to be medieval in date, with the layer possibly acting as a surface and the deposit likely forming part of the foundation of the medieval Deanery. However, without further excavation and analysis, little else can be said for these chalk features. Little is presently known about the medieval Deanery, although further information about its material, furnishings, and character may be gleaned from additional analysis of the Great Fire debris recovered from the site.

10.1.4 A brick floor, pillar, and wall were uncovered at the base of the lift shaft excavation. This masonry pre-dates the Great Fire of London, although the exact construction date is unknown. A reconstruction of the Deanery, using the will of John Donne from 1631 and a parliamentary survey conducted in 1649, suggests that the site is located in a range along the western side of the garden. However, the survey does not state that this range has a cellar, unlike the Great Parlour or the range along Carter Lane. This would suggest that either the reconstruction needs to be altered, or that the cellar was constructed between 1650 and 1666, following the parliamentary survey but prior to the Great Fire of London.

10.1.5 Nearly 2 meters of nearby rubble and debris was deposited into the earlier post-medieval cellar. As such, although some finds within the debris may relate to the medieval and early post-medieval Deanery building, they may also be related to nearby structures such as St. Paul's. A number of stones recovered from the debris have previously also been identified as in use at medieval St. Paul's, while a large quantity of pharmaceutical vessels may suggest a nearby apothecary. Within the Lift Shaft excavation a variety of notable 17th -century finds assemblages were recovered dating from the Great Fire deposits. These burnt and distorted assemblages are of interest as they contain pottery vessels and glass associated with an apothecaries shop/premises, finds representing architectural fittings, household furnishings

and potentially some ecclesiastical objects, burnt and significantly distorted/vitrified ceramic building materials that have been exposed to high temperatures. Architectural stone mouldings and decorative marble fragments are typical of those associated with ecclesiastical buildings in London and may be from the Old Cathedral or possibly the medieval Deanery. Various dumps layers recorded in the front wall excavation may be related to demolition and deliberate ground raising following the Great Fire.

10.1.6 Following the Great Fire, the Deanery was rebuilt in 1672, with a splayed staircase leading up to the house. The front courtyard was enclosed by a wall with a protruding entrance, which was flanked by small buildings, thought to be shops. In 1760, Dean Newton remodelled the front yard, demolishing and rebuilding both the front wall and the entrance stairs. The original 17th - century wall and stair foundations were uncovered during the archaeological works, although no evidence of the shops on either side of the front wall entrance was recorded. The 18th - century stairs and wall remained relatively unaltered until the renovation works on the Deanery began in 2018.

10.2 Further Work

10.2.1 Further analysis of the stratigraphic evidence and corresponding analysis of the artefactual data will be used to further refine the site phasing. Full incorporation and interpretation of available historical documents, images and cartographic sources with the archaeological record will be undertaken as appropriate.

Roman Pottery

10.2.2 The pottery is significant as an indicator of nearby 2nd century AD Roman occupation in the vicinity but is too small an assemblage to be statistically viable or representative of occupation on this site. Two of the sherds date context [149] as AD120-200 but two further sherds are residual in context [143]. No further work is recommended.

Post-Roman Pottery

10.2.3 The pottery is of significance at a local level as the assemblage contains finds associated with The Great Fire. The medieval pottery is of no significance as it is fragmentary and all residual. The post-medieval pottery adds to a growing body of evidence for the Great Fire and contains a large quantity of pharmaceutical wares that would appear to have been derived from the premises of an apothecary destroyed in the conflagration. The assemblage, therefore, adds to a better understanding of the material culture of this profession during the mid-17th century. Many of the contexts contain burnt tin-glazed earthenware pharmaceutical forms (albarelli, ointment pots and different types of jars), besides the wet drug jar nozzle (deposit [120]) while the ceramics from layer [130] are a key group for understanding the composition of the finds from the apothecary. Other mid-17th-century pottery may have been used in the domestic arrangements of the apothecaries household, such as the kitchen and table wares, while other containers, such as the jars, especially the fragments of the Spanish olive oil jar, may have held ingredients for the preparation of medicines.

10.2.4 The pottery has the potential to reliably date the stratigraphic sequence. The assemblage also has further potential for understanding the material culture associated with the Great Fire and more so that of a mid 17th-century apothecary, particularly as post-medieval assemblages connected with this profession have been rarely excavated and therefore poorly understood. It is recommended that the pharmaceutical wares, concentrating upon those recovered from layer [130], is published and that the pottery is studied in conjunction with the glass (see Appendix 6), the metal finds (see Appendix 5) and to a lesser extent the clay tobacco pipes (see Appendix 4) in order to get a better understanding of the activities associated with an apothecary. It is recommended that the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries are approached in order to research the occurrence of a documented pre-Great Fire apothecary shop on the site of The Old Deanery or in its vicinity. It is also recommended that a group photograph of the pottery recovered from layer [130] is produced in order to supplement the text. The plain white tin-glazed ware flared cup-shaped porringer, found in context [137] (pit [138]), is of interest in its own right and is also recommended for illustration. The assemblage should be retained for the archive.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

10.2.5 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is of some significance, but the items are mostly plain and largely devoid of makers' marks, which for the mid- to late-17th century follows other excavated assemblages of this date. For the period c. 1660–80, the preference for the use of AO15 and AO18 bowls follow that seen in other City assemblages, e.g. Fenchurch Street (Hudak and Jarrett 2018) and Caroone House (Jarrett 2007), although the spurred AO15 is more frequent in other assemblages, e.g. Rood Land (Jeffries *et al.* 2014), Lloyds Register, Fenchurch Street (Heard 2006, 99–100), and the Salvation Army International Headquarters (Jarrett 2008, 98). The bowl types associated with The Great Fire deposits, however, are contemporaneous with this event and show evidence of being subjected to a high temperature. Additionally, the condition of some of the pipes are in accordance with other examples recovered from 1666 dated burnt deposits, e.g. Dunwoodie and Jeffries (2016, fig. 9). As the pottery and to a lesser extent the glass, indicate that the finds are overall associated with an apothecary (see Appendices 3 and 6), then it is possible that the clay tobacco pipes are associated with this profession, particularly as in Culpeper's 'Complete Herbal' (1653) there are numerous references to herbs being smoked in the same manner as tobacco.

10.2.6 The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts in which they were found. There is no residuality in the assemblage. The 1660–80 dated bowls may have been used only to smoke tobacco for pleasure, although it is possible that the bowls were used for medicinal purposes. Further research is required into the use of clay tobacco pipes associated with an apothecary. It is recommended that a short publication text on the clay tobacco pipes is undertaken, particularly those from layer [130] and written up with the glass and pottery from the same deposit. The clay tobacco pipes do not need to be illustrated, although they could be included in a group photograph with the pottery and glass from layer [130]. The assemblage should be retained for the archive.

Small Finds and Metalwork

10.2.7 Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At the Old Deanery, the excavated assemblages came almost exclusively from contexts relating to the Great Fire of London, in the form of debris and dump layers. The material is heavily fragmented with frequent deposits of ash and charcoal from the fire but nevertheless includes a series of identifiable objects representing architectural fittings, household furnishings and potentially some ecclesiastical objects. Considering the significance of Great Fire deposits, it is recommended that all ferrous and non-ferrous objects and fragments, excepting single or small groups of nails, are x-rayed to enable fuller identification, and also for archival purposes. A selection of relevant objects should be included in any further publication of the site. Following x-ray and publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal may be discarded.

Glass

10.2.8 The glass has significance at a local level as the assemblage largely consists of finds associated with the 1666 Great Fire. Additionally, the pottery (see Appendix 3) demonstrates that a large part of the assemblage is associated with an apothecary destroyed in the conflagration. Certainly, the small number of glass phials (at least eight examples) adds to the understanding of the material culture of a mid-17th century apothecary, which is poorly understood. The globe and shaft wine bottles may also have been part of the material culture of the apothecary as Culpeper's (1653) *The Complete Herbal* makes many references to the use of wine in how herbs should be imbibed or used and in the use of the preparation of medicines.

10.2.9 The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. The mid-17th century glass also has great potential for a better understanding of the material culture of mid-17th-century apothecaries. It is recommended that the glassware, particularly that recovered from layer [130], should be studied in conjunction with the pottery, clay tobacco pipes and metal finds in order to better understand the finds associated with an apothecary dating to the time of The Great Fire and this should be written up as a publication text. The glass from layer [130], as it is in a severely deformed state, should be photographed with the pottery and clay tobacco pipes.

Ceramic Building Material

Lift Shaft

10.2.10 An assessment of the building materials (ceramic building material and mortar) from the lift shaft pit at the Old Deanery, shows that post-medieval ceramic building material consists of 89% of the assemblage. The material is on the whole fairly typical of building materials assemblages from the City of London in terms of fabrics and forms represented.

10.2.11 A small group of Roman material is less representative but does indicate early Roman occupation, and probably represents dumping activity. However, much of the Roman and medieval material is abraded residual in nature. The most abundant Roman ceramic building material fabrics are those made from London clays (group 2815); a well fired hard fabric. In smaller quantities other sources from Hertfordshire and Essex also supplied the area.

10.2.12 By comparison the medieval component is small (23%) and is limited to standard peg tile and some glazed floor tiles, mostly made of the same fabric, indicating that came from the same floor and that have been truncated later. These fragments may represent destruction debris from a nearby building.

10.2.13 By fabric there is a sizeable group of post-medieval peg tiles sandy group 2276 which conforms 26% to the assemblage. No early post-medieval structures have been found during the excavation, although some sandy shallow and wide red brick fabrics (3033 and 3046), indicates of early post-medieval activity. It is clear, that some of the earlier post-medieval red bricks had been reused.

10.2.14 After Phase 2, the form and fabric of the redeposited post- medieval roofing, floor tile and brick is typical of the 16th-17th century with occasional 18th -century fabric activity. The later brick fabrics include 3034, showing the post-medieval development in this area of London after the Great Fire. As noted before, several examples of ceramic building material has been significantly altered through exposure to a fire and associated high temperatures. Layer [131] has been dated after 1666 and may provide a truer measure of when the dumping process first took place after the Great Fire of London.

10.2.15 The high vitrified and melted material requires photography and comparison with the materials from sites nearby. The Roman and medieval materials have little intrinsic interest, other than as a dating tool. A short report on the ceramic building material should be included in any publication. Emphasis should be on examining the condition (mostly burnt) of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) found in the layers associated with the Great Fire and the post-medieval development of the site.

Front Wall

10.2.16 An assessment of the building materials (ceramic building material and mortar) from The Old Deanery (Front Wall), shows that most of this assemblage is comprised of post-medieval ceramic building material consists, with a single example of a medieval roofing tile. This medieval fragment may represent destruction debris from a nearby building.

10.2.17 The assemblage is typical of building materials assemblages from the City of London in terms of fabrics and forms represented.

10.2.18 By fabric there is a sizeable group of post-medieval peg tiles sandy group 2276 which conforms 35.71% to the assemblage. The form and fabric of the redeposited post-medieval roofing, floor tile and brick are typical of the 17th-18th century, showing the post-medieval development in

this area of London after the Great Fire. Some examples of ceramic building material had been significantly altered through exposure to a fire and associated high temperatures and may provide a truer measure of when the dumping process first took place at this site as a consequence of the Great Fire or shortly after.

10.2.19 The materials have little intrinsic interest, other than as a dating tool. The material should be discarded. The green-glazed floor tiles from context [174] should be kept. This assemblage should be compared with that from the Lift shaft in any publication. Emphasis should be on examining the condition (mostly burnt) of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) found in the layers associated with the Great Fire and the post-medieval development of the site.

Stone

10.2.20 The character of the stone assemblage from the lift shaft (59 examples 80.9kg) is very much one of discarded burnt and damaged stone mouldings, ashlar, rubblestone and paving slab elements from the medieval Deanery or indeed the Old Cathedral. The rubblestone and freestone stone material types (Reigate stone, Caen stone, Purbeck marble, Taynton stone, Kentish ragstone) very much form the package of medieval stone types for ecclesiastical buildings in London. Indeed, all have been identified and commented upon from medieval St Pauls (Hayward pers. obs.; Blows & Worssam 2011). Most came from two post Great Fire demolition layers [130] [131] at the basement of what would have been a cellar from the Old Deanery. The larger elements accounting for over half of the assemblage were recovered from the basal layer [131] include examples of Purbeck marble stone lintels, very large Reigate stone ashlar, Taynton stone ashlar and rubblestone. The upper layer [130] had much smaller items some of which e.g. circular whetstone (WSN 3), a Sussex marble stone mortar (WSN 4) and a complex 12-14th century cornice element in Reigate stone (WSN 2). Worthy of mention too are some small decorative polished stone pavement elements including one black Tournai marble, associated elsewhere with 13th century decorative pavements and white Carrara marble elements as well as the more conventional slabs of Purbeck limestone. Both the Carrara marble and the Purbeck Limestone have been greatly distorted or disintegrated by the heat (Presumably the Great Fire of 1666) and like the Tournai marble would have embellished the flooring of the Deanery or the Old Cathedral.

10.2.21 The much smaller assemblage from the front wall (6 examples 1.2kg) is largely unremarkable apart from a burnt Purbeck limestone paving element from [158] which has been heavily distorted by intense heat. Presumably this too, comes from demolition debris from the flooring of the Old Cathedral or medieval Deanery. There is evidence for Victorian/Edwardian flooring material (presumably from the 19th -century Deanery) in the form of a Carrara Sicilian paving or inlay from [170]. This variant of the pure white Carrara marble from Tuscany with graphite banding was widely used as a decorated flooring only from the mid-19th century onwards (Price 2007).

10.2.22 At publication I would recommend that general comment on the nature (fabric and form) and origin of the burnt medieval stone materials recovered from the post Great Fire demolition horizons from the Lift Shaft is made. Illustration and further comment on the 4 items of stone allocated a worked stone number (WSN1-4) should be made and description of the flooring materials Purbeck limestone, Carrara marble and Tournai marble be made with reference to comparable examples from St Pauls Cathedral (Schofield 2011).

Slag

10.2.23 The assemblage has no significance other than to demonstrate the site experienced destruction during the Great Fire of London or was used as a dumping area for debris from the fire. As far as the slag is concerned, the site is of little or purely local importance. No recommendations for further work are made, and the assemblage could be discarded.

Animal Bone

10.2.24 Potential and significance are limited by the small size of the assemblage, although it provides some information on the animals utilised around vicinity. No further work is recommended.

Environmental Remains

10.2.25 An assessment of the bulk environmental samples collected from the Old Deanery has shown that wood charcoal was generally well-preserved, with both samples producing a significantly sized assemblage of viable fragments. As the charcoal from these samples is of some local significance, due to the likelihood of it being produced during the Great Fire in 1666, it is recommended that identification and analysis of this material is undertaken, prior to archiving, as this may shed light on the possible source of these burnt remains. Additional work is not suggested on the carbonised seed/grain assemblage, as this was considered to be too small to be of interpretive value; a summary of this report should be included in any future publications.

10.3 Publication Proposal

10.3.1 It is intended that the results of this archaeological investigation will be published as an article in *the London Archaeologist*, with the text supplemented by relevant images such as illustrations and photographs.

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Paper Records

Contexts	91 sheets
Plans	101 sheets
Sections	17 sheets

11.2 Finds

Pottery	63 bags
CTP	38 bags
Glass	32 bags
Small Finds/Metalwork	63 bags
CBM	84 bags
Mortar	14 bags
Plaster	1 bag
Stone	24 bags
Animal Bone	34 bags
Charcoal/Clinker/Coal	3 bags
Shell	2 bags
Environmental samples	3 samples

11.3 Digital archive

Photographs	329 digital images
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- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology wishes to thank Caroe Architecture Limited for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of the Church Commissioners. Thanks are also given to Sykes and Son Ltd. for their assistance on site, particularly Lee, Terry, and Mark.
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NPPF

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Ctx	Fill_of	CTX_equal	Trench	CTX_Type	CTX_ Interpretation	Phase	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
100			Front Courtyard	Masonry	Cobbled footpath	PH01	3.64	1.86	0.15	15.43	15.38
101			Front Courtyard	Masonry	Cobbled yard surface	PH01	6.12	3.7	0.07	15.6	15.45
102			Front Courtyard	Masonry	Cobbled yard surface	PH01	6.12	0.4	0.08	15.6	15.56
103			Front Courtyard	Layer	Bedding layer for cobbled surfaces [100], [101], and [102].	PH01	7.36	6.12	0.12	15.52	15.31
104		114, 122	Lift Pit	Layer	Ground build up/levelling layer	PH02	0.46	1.08	0.35	15.31	15.26
105			Lift Pit	Layer	Dump layer of demo material	PH02	0.64	1.16	0.16	15.34	15.34
106		117	Lift Pit	Masonry	Wall/foundation of original post-fire Deanery steps (c. 1672)	PH02	1.84	0.46	0.27	15.4	15.26
107	108	123	Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [108] for original post-fire deanery steps	PH02	1.86	0.9	0.3	15.35	15.31
108		124	Lift Pit	Cut	Construction cut for original post-fire deanery steps	PH02	1.86	0.9	0.3	15.35	15.05
109	111		Lift Pit	Layer	Concrete capping for drainage running east to west	PH01	2.4	0.48	0.06	15.41	15.41
110	111		Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of cut for drainage running east to west	PH01	2.4	0.48	0.9	15.35	15.35
111			Lift Pit	Cut	Cut for drainage running east to west	PH01	2.4	0.48	0.96	15.43	14.45
112	113		Lift Pit	Fill	Rubble backfill of pit	PH02	0.38	0.38	0.23	15.35	15.35
113			Lift Pit	Cut	Small pit	PH02	0.38	0.38	0.23	15.35	15.12
114		104, 122	Lift Pit	Layer	Demo rubble levelling layer	PH02	1.6	1.4	0.38	15.34	15.34
115			Lift Pit	Layer	Dump layer of demo material	PH02	0.6	0.3	0.24	15.34	15.34
116			Lift Pit	Void		PH02					
117	124	106	Lift Pit	Masonry	Foundation wall for original stairs of post-fire deanery (c. 1672)	PH02	0.23	0.47	0.18	15.28	15.28
118	124		Lift Pit	Masonry	Foundation wall for original stairs of post-fire deanery (c. 1672)	PH02	1.46	0.36	0.28	15.43	15.3
119	121		Lift Pit	Masonry	Foundation pad for 18th century arched staircase	PH01	0.56	0.48	0.28	15.37	15.37
120	121		Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of construction cut for foundation pad of 18th century arched staircase	PH01	1.35	0.72	0.3	15.37	15.37
121			Lift Pit	Cut	Construction cut for foundation pad of 18th century arched staircase	PH01	1.35	0.72	0.3	15.37	15.02
122		104, 114	Lift Pit	Layer	Demo rubble levelling layer	PH02	0.92	0.3	0.26	15.3	15.28

Ctx	Fill_of	CTX_equal	Trench	CTX_Type	CTX Interpretation	Phase	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
123		107	Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of construction cut for original post-fire deanery stairs	PH02	0.23	0.04	0.26	15.3	15.3
124		108	Lift Pit	Cut	Construction cut for original post-fire deanery steps	PH02	0.26	0.47	0.26	15.3	15.04
125	108		Lift Pit	Masonry	Foundation wall for original stairs of post-fire deanery (c. 1672)	PH02	0.46	0.2	0.28	15.39	15.39
126			Lift Pit	Layer	Layer of Great Fire (1666) debris	PH02	2.4	0.42	0.86	15.04	15.04
127			Lift Pit	Masonry	Foundation pad for original stairs of post-fire deanery (c. 1672)	PH02	0.46	0.3	0.06	15.47	15.4
128	129		Lift Pit	Fill	Fill of small shallow pit	PH02	1.76	0.4	0.15	14.96	14.91
129			Lift Pit	Cut	Small shallow pit	PH02	1.76	0.4	0.15	14.96	14.81
130		126	Lift Pit	Layer	Layer of Great Fire (1666) debris	PH02	3.3	1.8	0.79	14.96	14.81
131			Lift Pit	Layer	Possible collapsed wall containing bricks and fragments of worked stone	PH02	2.1	1.7	0.2	14.49	14.34
132			Lift Pit	Layer	Demolition layer	PH02	2.82	2.48	0.32	14.17	14.06
133			Lift Pit	Layer	Demolition layer	PH02	2.82	2.48	0.3	14.07	13.59
134	135		Lift Pit	Fill	Rubble fill of small pit	PH02	0.98	0.5	0.15	13.66	13.66
135			Lift Pit	Cut	Small pit	PH02	0.98	0.5	0.15	13.66	13.51
136	138		Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of large pit	PH02	1.43	1.17	0.47	13.65	13.65
137	138		Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of large pit	PH02	2.36	1.56	0.55	13.68	13.68
138			Lift Pit	Cut	Large pit	PH02	2.48	1.9	0.61	13.74	13.02
139	138		Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of large pit	PH02	1.94	0.58	0.36	13.74	13.74
140			Lift Pit	Layer	Sandy dump layer	PH02	0.76	0.34	0.5	13.66	13.09
141			Lift Pit	Layer	Mortar and rubble dump layer	PH02	2.48	1.64	0.75	13.75	13.7
142			Lift Pit	Masonry	Brick pillar/wall	PH02	0.52	0.32	0.41	13.43	13.02
143	138		Lift Pit	Fill	Backfill of large pit	PH02				13.74	13.74
144			Lift Pit	Masonry	Brick cellar floor	PH02	2.95	2.45	0.06	13.09	12.99
145			Lift Pit	Masonry	Single skin internal brick wall, running east to west. Sat on floor [144] abutting [142]	PH02	0.98	0.11	0.22	13.33	13.09
146			Lift Pit-Sump	Layer	Mortar bedding layer for floor [144]	PH02	1.32	1.12	0.02	12.97	12.92
147			Lift Pit-Sump	Layer	Levelling layer for floor [144]	PH02	1	1	0.2	12.97	12.89
148			Lift Pit-Sump	Layer	Thin chalk layer - medieval surface?	PH03	1	1	0.02	12.78	12.75

Ctx	Fill_of	CTX_equal	Trench	CTX_Type	CTX_ Interpretation	Phase	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
149			Lift Pit-Sump	Layer	Possible ground build up/occupation layer?	PH03	1	1	0.1	12.75	12.73
150	151		Lift Pit-Sump	Fill	Fill of stakehole [151]	PH03	0.1	0.08		12.67	12.67
151			Lift Pit-Sump	Fill	Stakehole	PH03	0.1	0.08		12.67	12.67
152	153		Lift Pit-Sump	Fill	Fill of stakehole [153]	PH03	0.08	0.06		12.65	12.65
153			Lift Pit-Sump	Cut	Stakehole	PH03	0.08	0.06		12.65	12.65
154	155		Lift Pit-Sump	Fill	Fill of [155]	PH03	1	0.4		12.67	12.64
155			Lift Pit-Sump	Cut	Cut of possible ditch	PH03	1	0.4		12.67	12.64
156			Lift Pit-Sump	Layer	Layer	PH03	1	0.36		12.68	12.65
157			Drain Run	Masonry	Wall of lightwell	PH03	2.62	0.4	0.3	15.09	
158			Front Wall	Layer	Levelling layer below slab bedding	PH03	3.16	0.57	0.1	15.17	15.11
159			Front Wall	Layer	Levelling (?) layer	PH03	3.16	0.57	0.8	15.06	15
160			Front Wall	Layer	Demolition rubble layer	PH03	1.67	0.5	0.42	14.92	
161			Front Wall	Masonry	17 century front wall	PH03	1.2	1	0.44	14.96	
162			Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer sealing parts of masonry [161]	PH03	0.6	0.4	0.05	14,94	
163			Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer	PH03	0.98	0.2	0.45	14.95	14.93
164			Front Wall	Layer	Light sandy silt mortar layer	PH03	0.17		0.06	14.99	
165			Front Wall	Layer		PH03	0.17		0.17	14.9	
166			Front Wall	Masonry	17th century front wall	PH03	1.32	1	0.5	15.02	
167			Front Wall	Masonry	18th century front wall	PH03	9.04	0.45			
168			Front Wall	Cut	Construction cut for [167]	PH03	9.04		0.75		
169			Front Wall	Layer	Levelling layer below slab bedding	PH03	2.5	0.45	0.06	15.17	
170			Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer	PH03	2.54	0.5	0.1	15.12	15.07

Ctx	Fill_of	CTX_equal	Trench	CTX_Type	CTX Interpretation	Phase	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
171			Front Wall	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [172]	PH03	0.5	0.1	0.22	15.02	
172			Front Wall	Cut	Construction cut for [166]	PH03	0.96	0.1	0.35	15.02	
173			Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer	PH03	1.37	0.5	0.47	15.08	15
174			Front Wall	Layer	Red brick demolition layer	PH03	1.37	0.4	0.35	15.02	14.94
175			Front Wall	Layer	Made ground layer below wall	PH03			1.4	15.24	14.94
176			Front Wall	Layer	Chalk rubble	PH03			0.4	14.29	
177			Front Wall	Masonry	Chalk foundation	PH03			0.65	13.99	13.84
178			Front Wall	Masonry	Red brick wall	PH03			0.55	14.44	
179			Front Wall	Layer	Made ground under chalk	PH03			0.3	13.74	
180	181		Front Wall	Fill	Fill of [181]	PH03	0.63	0.3	0.6	15.17	15.11
181			Front Wall	Cut	Possible pit; mostly seen in section	PH03	0.63	0.3	0.6	15.17	14.57
182			Front Wall	Layer	Chalk and mortar layer	PH01	1.14	0.34	0.11	14.7	14.66
183		158, 169	Front Wall	Layer	Levelling layer below bedding for slabs	PH03	0.26		0.05	15.2	
184		159, 170	Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer	PH03	0.78		0.11	15.15	15.1
185			Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer?	PH02	0.86		0.31	15.04	15
186			Front Wall	Layer	Layer of mortar possibly used for levelling	PH02	0.87		0.2	14.74	14.71
187			Front Wall	Masonry	Small brick and tile pad/surface? Possible associated with 17th century rebuilding of Deanery	PH02	0.58	0.3	0.08	14.58	
188			Front Wall	Layer	Mortar layer	PH02	1.2	0.5	0.1	14.58	
189			Front Wall	Cut	Pit	PH03	0.63	0.5	0.65	15.2	
190	189		Front Wall	Fill	Fill of [189]	PH03	0.63	0.5	0.65	15.2	
191			Front Wall	Layer	Dump layer?	PH02	0.9	0.3		14.54	

APPENDIX 2: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Eniko Hudak

The excavation at the Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London (ODN17) unearthed two small abraded fragments of Romano-British pottery weighing 56 g from layer [149]. There is one fragment of a Black-Burnished Ware 1 plain-rim dish (7% rim equivalent) dated to after AD120 (BB1 5J), and a non-diagnostic body sherd in Verulamium Region Grey Ware dated to between AD50-200 (VRG), giving the context a considered date of AD120-200. Additionally, two residual fragments of Romano-British pottery weighing 23 g, were recovered from fill [143].

The small size of the assemblage means it is of limited significance beyond dating the context in which it was found. Although its dating is in keeping with the general date of the Roman buildings discovered immediately adjacent to the site (Section 5.2.2 above), there is not sufficient pottery data to establish a link between the two sites. There is no need for a formal pottery report in publication, but reference should be made to it in the relevant context

APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Pottery recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work investigating bore holes has been reported upon previously (Jarrett 2017). This assessment report considers the pottery recovered from three different excavation areas located on the study area: The Front Courtyard, the Lift Shaft and the Front Wall. A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered by hand and from environmental samples (five boxes in total). The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods with 17th-century types the most frequent. Only 10 sherds (3.2%) was deemed to be residual. None of the pottery is abraded but 187 sherds (60.5%) has been either burnt, heated, laminated or subjected to all these conditions. The fragmentation of the pottery consists of mostly sherd material, except that nine vessels have a complete profile and one vessel is intact. Family sherds from a small number of different vessels were found in different contexts. Most of the sherds (76.4%) could be confidently assigned to a form. The material would therefore appear to have been deposited mainly under secondary and possibly tertiary conditions. The assemblage appears largely domestic in nature but pharmaceutical forms dominate the assemblage. The pottery types come from both local, regional and continental sources.

The assemblage consists of 309 sherds/194 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/8.335kg, of which 22 sherds/14 ENV/841g are unstratified. Pottery was recovered from 31 contexts and recorded as mostly small sized groups (less than 30 sherds) and one large sized group (100 sherds or more). The pottery is discussed by its types and its distribution: the latter sub-divided into the three different excavation areas. Despite a larger proportion of the assemblage being burnt, very little (less than nine sherds) could not be assigned to a pottery type, although some sherds could only be assigned to a basic class of pottery and not further sub-divided according to decoration.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Quantifying the ENV values, however, was challenging by the occurrence of a large quantity of burnt material. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014).

The Assemblage

The pottery types and forms recorded in the assemblage are shown in Table 1:

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt	Forms
Medieval							
Early medieval shell-tempered ware	EMSH	1050	1150	2	2	18	Jar, unidentified
Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware	EMSS	1000	1150	1	1	34	Jar
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	3	3	32	Jug, unidentified
Mill Green ware	MG	1270	1350	2	2	9	Jug
Red-painted ware with white fabric	REDP WHT	900	1250	1	1	10	Pitcher
Post-medieval							
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	BORD	1550	1700	7	7	380	Flared bowl, lid, dish-type, unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	5	5	169	Bowl or dish, flared bowl, porringer, unidentified,
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550	1700	11	8	217	Lid-seated chamber pot, porringer, carinated porringer, unidentified,
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	3	3	81	Skillet, unidentified,
Chinese porcelain	CHPO	1580	1900	1	1	1	Saucer
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	EBORD	1480	1550	1	1	1	Unidentified
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	24	15	748	Jugs: Bartmannen, rounded
Un sourced German stoneware	GERST	1480	1900	1	1	68	Rounded jug
Miscellaneous un sourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900	1500	21	9	663	Bottle, chafing dish, rounded jug, unidentified,
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400	1820	1	1	10	Unidentified
Spanish olive jar	OLIV	1550	1750	2	1	254	Globular olive jar
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580	1700	3	3	18	Rounded mug, unidentified
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580	1700	3	3	303	Cauldron or pipkin, jar, medium rounded jar, unidentified,

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580	1700	1	1	33	Unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	35	27	2035	Bowl or dish, bowls, including flared and deep flared, cauldron or pipkin, jars, including shouldered jar, rounded jug, unidentified
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480	1600	2	2	16	Shallow rounded bowl, unidentified
Portuguese faience with bichrome decoration	POTG BICR	1600	1700	2	1	34	Plate
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	1	1	35	Strainer
Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware	SIEGS	1500	1630	1	1	12	Jug
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	60	38	848	Albarello, pharmaceutical jars: cylindrical, rounded, shouldered jar, including squat shouldered jar, wet drug jar, rounded mug, ointment pot, plate unidentified,
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	37	21	624	Rounded jar, including squat rounded jar, ointment pot, flared porringer, patty pan, unidentified
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	72	29	1677	Albarello, medium rounded bowl, charger, Britton shape B-D, pharmaceutical jars: cylindrical, including medium and tall examples, rounded jar, shouldered jar, including medium examples, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	2	2	12	Plate, unidentified
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590	1900	1	1	3	Unidentified

Table 1. Pottery types quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt) and the forms present in the wares.

Medieval

All the medieval pottery is residual. Jugs were the most frequent form represented and were noted in Kingston-type ware and Mill Green ware, while a sherd of pitcher was noted in late Saxon-earl medieval German red-painted whiteware, although the sherd has no decoration. Jars were only recorded in the early medieval wares: shell-tempered ware (EMSH) and sand and shell-tempered ware (EMSH), the latter with thumbled decoration on the inside of the rim (context [104]). The medieval pottery probably represents up cast finds from earlier occupation of the site and below the depth of excavation.

Post-medieval

The most frequent post-medieval pottery type recorded in the assemblage consists of tin-glazed wares (TGW/C and D) (Orton 1988; Orton and Pearce 1984) and found as a total of 169 sherds/88 ENV/3.149kg (54.7% sherds/45.4% weight/37.8% weight). Most of the burnt material was assigned to the generic TGW category as the decoration was frequently obscured by the blackened condition of the pottery. Most of the tin-glazed ware was dated to the mid-17th century by the vessel shapes and what could be observed of the decorative schemes. The forms recorded in this class of pottery consisted of mostly pharmaceutical forms, such as albarelli, cylindrical and shouldered jars and ointment pots, while the nozzle of a probable wet drug jar came from deposit [120]. Other forms recorded are a small quantity of chargers, a rounded mug with a blackened glaze and orange fabric (context [140]) and a burnt patty pan (taking the form of a squat cylindrical jar) (deposit [137]). Of particular interest is a largely complete porringer, made in plain white tin-glazed ware, which takes the form of a flared cup with a footring and an open semi-circular lug handle attached just below the rim (context [137]).

London area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated c. 1580-1900 (Nenk and Hughes 1999) provided the second largest quantity of pottery in the assemblage (11.3% sherds/13.9% weight/24.4% weight). The forms recorded in this ware consisted of mostly bowls or dishes, jars and a well-fired and glazed rounded jug (contexts [133] and [141]).

Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992; 1999) contributed a total of 28 sherds/25 ENV/883g (9.1% sherds/12.9% weight/10.6% weight) to the assemblage and the majority of this consisted of the 1550–1700 dated whiteware (BORD/G/O and Y), besides a sherd of early border ware (EBORD) and the rim of a strainer made in 1550–1900 dated red border ware (unstratified). Vessel shapes made in this source of pottery mostly consisted of kitchen wares (flared bowls and fragments of either bowls or dishes) or table wares, in the form of porringers. Additionally, there is the rim of an externally lid-seated chamber pot, the handle of a skillet, both made in BORDY and found in context [130] and the top of an unglazed dish shaped lid with a wedge-shaped knob (unstratified).

The dominance of BORD, PMR and TGW fits the pattern of other London 17th-century assemblages (Orton and Pearce 1994).

Imported post-medieval pottery (Hurst *et al.* 1986) accounts for a total of 32 sherds/21 ENV/1.120kg (10.4% sherds/10.8% weight/13.4% weight), most of which comes from Germany that is recorded solely as stonewares and particularly that from Frechen (FREC). This ware occurs in the form of rounded jugs, which include a Bartman identified by the presence of a facemask on the neck. Single sherds of Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware (SIEGS), Westerwald stoneware (WEST) and an unsourced stoneware (GERST) are derived from drinking forms. From the Iberian Peninsula are two different pottery types, both of which were found in context [130]. The first import takes the form of two sherds of a c. 1550–1750 globular olive jar probably made in Seville. The second import consists of the base of a plate made in bichrome Portuguese faience (POTG BICR) and is decorated with purple outline semi-circular lace motifs on the wall and around the edge of the base, which are separated by a line, while at the centre

of the plate has a probable floral motif. The purple decorative elements are shaded blue. Purple began to be used first sparingly on Portuguese faience from c. 1640, while the 'lace' motif may have appeared from c. 1645 continuing to be popular until c. 1680 (Manuel Casimiro 2011, 147–8). The final import consists of a plain rim sherd of a Chinese porcelain saucer of a probable 18th-century date that was noted in deposit [159] (Front Wall area).

A small quantity of c. 1580–1700 fine red earthenware pottery is recorded from Essex (PMBL, PMFR and B) (Nenk and Hughes 1999) and includes drinking forms (PMBL) and kitchen wares (PMFR). A sherd of Midlands orange ware is also noted.

Nineteenth-century pottery is sparsely recorded and consist only of refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW) and this is most diagnostic as a plate rim with a late 19th-century Chinoiserie border design.

Amongst the miscellaneous wares are the rim of a rounded jug in a sandy pale orange-fired whiteware, which may be from a Surrey source. This vessel had been subjected to damage from a high temperature (context [141]). The base of an uncertain form made in a redware with calcareous or marl flecks has an internal olive glaze and an external brown wash that is prone to laminating. Sherds of this vessel were found in deposits [130] and [114], while another fragment was unstratified. Amongst the heavily burnt sherds are a bottle rim made in a coarse sandy fabric (unstratified) and the incised line decorated pedestal base of either a chafing dish or a fuming pot (deposit [137]). The latter vessel is made in a very fine fabric with few visible inclusions and may be a French product, possibly from the Saintonge region.

The most frequent forms recorded in the assemblage are albarelli (27 ENV) and ointment pots (19 ENV), Indeed, pharmaceutical forms are the most vessel shapes recorded in the assemblage (65 ENV/33.5%) and additionally include cylindrical, rounded and shouldered jars, all of which are made in tin-glazed wares. Rounded jugs are the only other major form recorded (18 ENV) and these were mostly noted in Frechen stoneware

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 2, which conveys for each context containing pottery what feature it fills (if applicable), the area/trench, its phasing, size, the number of sherds (SC) and ENV, besides weight. Additionally, the date range of the latest pottery type is shown (Context ED and LD), the range of pottery types present and a considered deposition date (spot date). The pottery was recovered from Phases 2 and 3.

Front Courtyard

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 27g

Number of contexts containing pottery: 1

The bedding layer [103] for the cobbled surfaces [100], [101], and [102] was the only deposit recorded for this area. Only three body sherds of pottery are recorded and found as Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORD), Midlands orange ware (MORAN) and Frechen stoneware (FREC). Only the sherd of BORD appears to be heat affected, which may have been the result of domestic use. The pottery types indicate a deposition date of c. 1550–1700.

Lift Shaft

Phase 2: 17th century

Quantity: 271 sherds, 164 ENV, 7.291kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: 19

Pottery was mostly recovered from demolition or dump layers, besides a small number of pits: [113] (fill [112]), [129] (fill [128]), [135] (fill [134]) and four fills ([134], [136], [137], [139] and [143]) of the large pit [138]. Backfill [107] of construction cut [108] for the original post-fire deanery steps also produced pottery. A large quantity (61.6% sherds/56.1% ENV/59.9% weight) show evidence of being burnt to differing extents: 27.7% sherds/28.7% ENV/23.8% weight being in a 'critical' state.

Context	Fill of	Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt	Context ED	Context ED	Pottery types	Spot date
103		Front Courtyard	3	S	3	3	27	1550	1700	BORD, FREC, MORAN	1550–1700
104		Lift Shaft	2	S	17	16	387	1630	1680	BORD, BORDO, BORDY, ESMH, FREC, PMFR, PMR, REDP WHT, TGW, TGW C, TGW D	1630–1680
107	108	Lift Shaft	2	S	8	8	220	1580	1900	BORDO, FREC, PMFR, PMR, TGW	1580–1700
109	111	Lift Shaft	3	S	1	1	11	1780	1900	TPW	Late 19th century
110	111	Lift Shaft	3	S	2	2	84	1580	1700	MG, PMFR	1580–1700
112	113	Lift Shaft	2	S	1	1	18	1580	1900	PMR	1580–1900
114		Lift Shaft	2	S	17	14	339	1630	1680	BORDO, EMSS, FREC, MISC, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, TGW, TGW C, TGW D	1530–1650
115		Lift Shaft	2	S	2	2	48	1580	1700	FREC, PMFR	1580–1700

116		Lift Shaft	2	S	2	2	49	1550	1700	BORDY, MISC	1550–1700
120	121	Lift Shaft	3	S	1	1	24	1570	1846	TGW	1570–1846
126		Lift Shaft	2	S	1	1	7	1580	1900	PMR	1580–1900
128	129	Lift Shaft	2	S	3	3	80	1580	1700	MISC, PMFR, PMR	1580–1700
130		Lift Shaft	2	L	146	68	3429	1630	1680	BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, FREC, GERST, MISC, OLIV, PMBL, PMR, POTG BICR, TGW, TGW C, TGW D	c. 1645–1680
131		Lift Shaft	2	S	4	2	45	1570	1846	FREC, TGW	1570–1700
132		Lift Shaft	2	S	3	2	76	1630	1680	PMR, TGW D	1630–1680
133		Lift Shaft	2	S	17	9	834	1630	1680	FREC, PMR, TGW, TGW C, TGW D	1630–1680
134	135	Lift Shaft	2	S	2	2	17	1570	1846	TGW	1570–1800
136	138	Lift Shaft	2	S	2	2	8	1570	1846	TGW	1570–1800
137	138	Lift Shaft	2	S	20	12	638	1630	1680	BORDG, MISC, TGW, TGW C, TGW D	c. 1630–1680
139	138	Lift Shaft	2	S	7	7	115	1630	1680	FREC, MISC, TGW, TGW D	1630–1680
140		Lift Shaft	2	S	1	1	51			TGW	Mid-17th century
141		Lift Shaft	2	S	7	5	722	1630	1680	FREC, MISC, PMR, TGW D	c. 1630–1680
143	138	Lift Shaft	2	S	11	7	208	1630	1680	BORDO, FREC, KING, MG, TGW, TGW D	1630–1680
158		Front Wall	3	S	1	1	12	1500	1630	SIEGS	1500–1630
159		Front Wall	3	S	3	3	15	1590	1900	BORDG, CHPO, FREC	18th century
160		Front Wall	2	S	1	1	7	1580	1700	PMBL	1580–1700
162		Front Wall	3	S	1	1	1	1780	1900	TPW	Mid-19th century
169		Front Wall	3	S	1	1	3	1590	1900	WEST	1590–1800
170		Front Wall	3	S	1	1	18	1240	1400	KING	1240–1400

173		Front Wall	2	S	1	1	1	1480	1550	EBORD	1480–1550
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Table 2. Distribution of the post-Roman pottery quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams (Wt)

The main pottery type recorded in this phase consists of English tin-glazed ware (TGW) and found as 72 sherds/57 ENV/3.053kg (26.6% sherds/34.8% ENV/41.9%), followed by London area post-medieval redware (PMR), noted as 34 sherds/26 ENV/1.922kg (12.5% sherds/15.9% ENV/26.4%) and Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, catalogued as 21 sherds/18 ENV/653g (7.7% sherds/11.0% ENV/9.0% weight). Imported post-medieval pottery accounts for 8.1% sherds/9.8% ENV/11.4%) in this phase and Frechen stoneware (FREC) is the most frequent of these wares and the fourth most important pottery type in the phase: 17 sherds/13 ENV/478g (6.3% sherds/7.9% ENV/6.6%). A minor source of pottery are the finewares from Essex (PMBL and PMFR) and represented by seven sherds/7 ENV/179g.

The main identifiable form recorded in this phase are albarelli (24 ENV/14.6%), followed by ointment pots (18 ENV/11.0%) and rounded jugs (15 ENV/9.1%). Pharmaceutical forms are the main use of the pottery and noted as 59 vessels (36% ENV) and besides the albarelli and ointment pots include cylindrical, rounded and shouldered jars, all of which are made in English tin-glazed ware. Alcohol/drink serving forms are the second most frequent use of the vessels (17 ENV/10.4%) and consist of rounded jugs mostly made in Frechen stoneware. The only other notable use of the pottery consists of Food preparation/serving forms (11 ENV/6.7%) and this consists of bowls made in BORD/G and PMR, besides a TGW patty pan.

Layer [130]

An important deposit of pottery recovered from this area and phase was that of layer [130], which produced the largest group of pottery in the assemblage: 146 sherds, 68 ENV and 3.429kg. Much of the pottery is fragmentary: only five vessels have a complete profile and one vessel is intact. Most of the pottery shows evidence of being heated or burnt to different extents (91.1% sherds/89.7% ENV/93.4% weight). The latest pottery type present (TGW D) dates to c. 1630–1680, while the most datable item is the Portuguese faience (POTG BICR) dish with purple and lace decoration dated c. 1645–80. The condition of the pottery and the date of the pottery agrees with the interpretation of this deposit (and others in the assemblage) as a layer of Great Fire (1666) debris. The small quantity of unburnt material indicates that pottery of a similar date, unaffected by the Great Fire, was incorporated into the finds from this deposit.

The main pottery type recorded in layer [130] is tin-glazed ware (109 sherds/43 ENV/2.044kg), consisting of either plain white-glazed ware (TGW C) and polychrome ware (TGW D), while a quantity of the pottery was only coded TGW because it was too badly burnt to assign to a specific pottery code. Most of the tin-glazed ware forms have a pharmaceutical use and consist of albarelli (11 ENV), ointment pots (14 ENV) and jars: cylindrical (1 ENV) shouldered (7 ENV) and rounded (2 ENV). These vessels

occur in a range of squat, medium and tall sizes. The intact vessel consists of a heavily burnt TGW C elongated small ointment pot. When decorated, the pharmaceutical vessels have banded decoration, sometimes with cable borders. The designs are mostly executed in blue, although purple may be incorporated into the designs. Two chargers, one with a Wanli design and a plate rim are also recorded in TGW D.

The second most frequent pottery type recorded in layer [130] is Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORD/G/O and Y) and found as 13 sherds/10 ENV/370g. The forms in this class of pottery are a burnt flared bowl (BORD), two bowls or dishes (BORDG), a rare external lid-seated/flanged chamber pot (BORDY), two porringers (BORDG), including a carinated example (BORDO) and a skillet handle (BORDY).

Other pottery types recorded in this deposit occur in smaller quantities and consist of eight sherds of PMR, which includes the bases of bowls or dishes, a post-medieval black-glazed ware (PMBL) rounded mug and miscellaneous wares (MISC). The latter include the base of an unidentified vessel with an internal olive glaze and an external dark brown wash. Imported wares consist of rounded jugs made in German stoneware (GERST) and Frechen stoneware (FREC), the aforementioned Portuguese faience (POTG BICR) dish and two sherds of a globular olive jar.

As pharmaceutical forms account for the largest quantity of vessels (83.7% ENV) in this deposit, then it can be concluded that this, and many of the other pottery vessels in this assemblage were derived from the premises of an apothecary destroyed during The Great Fire.

Pit [138]

The fills of pit [138] produced a total of 42 sherds/30 ENV/986g. Residual medieval Kingston-type and Mill Green wares occur as a small quantity (three sherds in total). The pottery is largely fragmentary and only three vessels have a complete profile, while 92.3% sherds/88.9% ENV/97.7% weight is heated or burnt, indicating that the condition of much of the pottery is resultant of The Great Fire. The main pottery type consists of English tin-glazed ware (TGW/C and D) found as 36 sherds/24 ENV/986g and this occurs mostly as pharmaceutical shapes: albarelli (7 ENV), cylindrical (3 ENV), rounded (1 ENV) and shouldered (2 ENV) jars that are decorated similarly to those found in layer [130]. Other forms occur as TGW D chargers, the TGW C flared cup-shaped porringer and the patty pan. Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware is noted as a flared bowl (BORDG) and a porringer (BORDO) while two rounded jugs occur in Frechen stoneware. Amongst the miscellaneous ware (MISC) burnt sherds is recorded the base of a chaffing dish or fuming pot made in a very fine fabric.

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 119g

Number of contexts containing pottery: 3

The pottery recovered from this phase consists of four different types each of which is represented by a single sherd. The drainage run cut [111] contained two fills: [109] and [110]. A sherd of a residual medieval Mill Green ware jug and a heavily burnt and laminated base of an Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR) vessel was recovered from fill [110] indicating a deposition date of c. 1580–1700. Fill [109] produced a rim sherd of a plate made in refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW) with a late 19th-century chinoiserie design. The third deposit in this phase consists of fill [120] (for the construction cut [121] for the foundation pad of the 18th-century arched staircase [119]) and this deposit produced a heavily burnt tin-glazed ware nozzle and probably derived from a wet drug jar.

Front Wall

Phase 2: 17th century

Quantity: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 8g

Number of contexts containing pottery: 2

The pottery was recovered only from layers and consists of fragments of probable drinking forms made in early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), dated 1480–1550 (dump layer [173]) and Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware (PMBL), dated 1580–1700 (demolition rubble layer [160]).

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 7 sherds, 7 ENV, 49g

Number of contexts containing pottery: 5

The small quantity of the pottery recovered from this area and phase came solely from layers concerned with dumping or levelling. The pottery is in an extremely fragmentary state and each sherd is represented by a different ware. The stratigraphic and dating evidence of the pottery suggests that most of the sherds in this phase are residual and the only contemporaneous ware is a small sherd of refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), decorated with the 19th-century Broseley pattern (layer [162]).

Significance

The pottery is of significance at a local level as the assemblage contains finds associated with The Great Fire. The medieval pottery is of no significance as it is fragmentary and all residual. The post-medieval pottery adds to a growing body of evidence for The Great Fire and contains a large quantity of pharmaceutical wares that would appear to have been derived from the premises of an apothecary destroyed in the conflagration. The assemblage, therefore, adds to a better understanding of the material culture of this profession during the mid-17th century. Many of the contexts contain burnt tin-glazed earthenware pharmaceutical forms (albarelli, ointment pots and different types of jars), besides the wet drug jar nozzle (deposit [120]) while the ceramics from layer [130] are a key group for understanding the composition of the finds from the apothecary. Other mid-17th-century pottery may have been used in the domestic arrangements of the apothecaries household, such as the kitchen and table wares, while other containers, such as the jars, especially the fragments of the Spanish olive oil jar, may have held ingredients for the preparation of medicines.

The assemblage can help to investigate those research questions premised in 'A research framework for London Archaeology 2002' (Nixon et al 2002).

L3/TS8: Developing the evidence for assemblage 'signatures' for different groups of Londoners, including the 19th century, in recognition that many London communities may well have gone unrecorded and to that extent be 'without history'

TC4: Publishing key site assemblages, to facilitate inter- and intra-site comparisons, focusing on issues of cultural and environmental change, seasonality, subsistence strategies, economic manufacture and distribution, and use and consumption

Other pottery group derived from Great Fire deposits have already been published for comparison to this assemblage, e.g. the site of The Salvation Army International Headquarters (Sudds 2008), 12–14 New Fetter Lane/43 Fetter Lane (Dunwoodie and Jeffries 2014), Philpot Lane (Jeffries and Wroe-Brown 2015). Other groups of pottery recovered from an apothecary have been recovered from elsewhere in London: dating to the late 17th century at The Grove, Stratford (Leary and Jarrett 2002) and the 18th century at Coleman Street (Keily and Whittingham 2009)

Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. The assemblage also has further potential for understanding the material culture associated with The Great Fire and more so that of a mid-17th-century apothecary, particularly as post-medieval assemblages connected with this profession have been rarely excavated and therefore poorly understood. It is recommended that the pharmaceutical wares, concentrating upon those recovered from layer [130], is published and that the pottery is studied in conjunction with the glass (see Appendix 6), the metal finds (see Appendix 5) and to a lesser extent the clay tobacco pipes (see Appendix 4) in order to get a better understanding of the activities associated with an apothecary. It is recommended that the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries

are approached in order to research the occurrence of a documented pre-Great Fire apothecary shop on the site of The Old Deanery or in its vicinity. It is also recommended that a group photograph of the pottery recovered from layer [130] is produced in order to supplement the text. The plain white tin-glazed ware flared cup-shaped porringer, found in context [137] (pit [138]), is of interest in its own right and is also recommended for illustration. The assemblage should be retained for the archive.

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APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Clay tobacco pipes recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work investigating bore holes has been reported upon previously (Jarrett 2017). This assessment report considers the finds recovered from three different excavation areas located on the study area: The Front Courtyard, the Lift Shaft and the Front Wall. A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (two boxes). The material is generally not abraded, in a good condition, although a quantity has been heated or burnt and or covered in deposits. There is a small level of residuality in the assemblage (17 fragments/10.8%), which indicates that the clay tobacco pipes were deposited under both secondary and tertiary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 25 contexts as mostly small (under 30 fragments) sized groups, except for one medium (30-100 fragments) sized groups. The bowl types date to the mid-17th and 19th century.

The assemblage consists of 154 fragments, of which only seven items are unstratified.

Methodology

All the clay tobacco pipes were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). A small number of the bowls have been reclassified and redated according to Higgins (2004; 2016). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish, including the level of burnishing and the degree of milling of the rims (recorded in quarters) and the presence of burning/heating and deposits has been noted on the 17th-century types. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The Assemblage

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 66 bowls, 83 stems and five mouth pieces. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of c. 1610–1910, but identifiable types dated to the end of the 17th and 18th century are absent. All of the bowls are moulded and those dated c. 1660–1680 mostly have a bottered rim finish (made rounded and symmetrical with a circular groove on the flat face of a button-like tool), while those bowls dating from the 19th-century onwards have cut rims and indicate that they were made in a gin press. All the bowls have been smoked. The range of bowl types and their quantification recorded in the assemblage are shown in Table 1.

Bowl form	Date range	Bowl characteristics	Makers marks/ decoration	Contexts	No. of bowls heated/burnt	Total no. of bowls
Unidentified				Unstratified, [103], [158], [162], [174]		5
AO5	1610–1640	Heeled, rounded profile		[107]		1
AO6	1610–1640	Spurred, rounded profile		[104], [105], [126]		3
AO9	1640–1660	Spurred, rounded profile		Unstratified		1
AO10	1640–1660	Heeled, rounded profile		[130]	1	1
AO12	1640–1670	Heart-shape heel, rounded profile, short version		[126]	1	1
AO13	1660–1680	Heeled, rounded profile		Unstratified, [130], [162], [173]		4
AO13V	1660–1680	Heeled, with a rounded barrel-shaped profile		[103], [104], [122], [170]	5	6
AO15	1660–1680	Spurred, rounded profile		[105] x2, [104], [107], [114] x4, [126], [130] x7, [131] x2	11	17
AO18	1660–1680	heeled, straight-sided profile		Unstratified x2, [104], [114] x5, [126], [130] x11, [131] x4	9	24
AO20S	1660–1680	Heeled, elongated rounded profile		[174]	1	1

Bowl form	Date range	Bowl characteristics	Makers marks/ decoration	Contexts	No. of bowls heated/burnt	Total no. of bowls
AO27	1770–1845	Upright, square heeled bowl	Plain band around the rim above fluting of the same size. Initialled I S on the heel	[103]		1
AO30	1840–1910+	Without a heel or spur	Plain	[109]		1

Table 1. Quantification of the clay tobacco pipe bowls

17th-century bowls

The 17th-century bowls with a complete rim circumference have more incidences of three-quarters milling of the rims, while other bowls of this date have damaged rims but do show evidence of milling (See Table 2). The bowls have mostly a good or average level of finish indicating that the bowls came from a middling socio-economic status. None of the bowls are maker marked and this fits the pattern in London where mid-17th-century pipe makers mostly abstained from marking their pipes.

The most numerous 17th-century bowl types recorded in the assemblage are the heeled, barrel-shaped AO18, found as 24 examples, followed by the spurred rounded AO15 type, noted as 18 examples: both bowl types are dated 1660–80. The earlier 1610–60 dated bowl types are lower in number and follows that found in most other London assemblages. Almost half (48.4%) of the bowls show evidence of being burnt or heated and less so laminated, which may have been resultant of domestic fires, although all of the affected bowls are of types dated 1660–80 and the condition was probably resultant of the 1666 Great Fire of London. Very few of the pipes are in such a drastically burnt state as that of the pottery in the assemblage associated with The Great Fire (See Appendix 3), although one bowl, an AO13V type found in deposit [103] is in the worst state and has the surface entirely covered in a black, fine bitty encrustation.

Bowl Form	Date range	Damaged bowl rims	None	Quarter	Half	Three-quarters	Full	Total
AO5	1610–1640		1					1
AO6	1610–1640					1	2	3
AO9	1640–1660					1		1
AO10	1640–1660					1		1
AO12	1640–1670					1		1
AO13	1660–1680	3					1	4
AO13V	1660–1680	3				3		6
AO15	1660–1680	4		2	2	8	2	17
AO18	1660–1680	8		1	2	12	1	24
AO20S	1660–1680		1					1

Table 2. Index of milling on the 17th-century bowl types

Bowl Form	Date range	Not discerned	Average	Good	Fine	Total
AO5	1610–1640				1	1
AO6	1610–1640			2	1	3
AO9	1640–1660		1			1
AO10	1640–1660			1		1
AO12	1640–1670			1		1
AO13	1660–1680			3	1	4
AO13V	1660–1680	6	2	2		10
AO15	1660–1680		11	6		17
AO18	1660–1680		15	7	2	24
AO20S	1660–1680		1			1

Table 3. Index of burnishing on the 17th-century bowl types

19th-century bowls

The AO27 bowl with fluted decoration dated c. 1790–1845 and initialled **IS** on the heel (found in deposit [103]) could have been made by a number of early 19th-century pipe makers (Oswald 1975, 145), none of which were working particularly local to the study area. The c. 1840-1910+ dated AO30 bowl is plain and in a damaged state and was partially encased in concrete (context [103]).

Fragmentary bowls

There are five fragmentary bowls that could not be confidently assigned to a type. Fragments of heeled bowls with 17th-century characteristics were either unstratified or noted in deposits [103] and [174]. Two highly damaged 18th- or 19th-century bowls were noted in contexts [158] and [162].

Mouth parts

All the mouth parts have wide bores and were recovered from deposits dated 1660–1680 and mostly have flat cut ends and very occasionally are additionally augmented with a bevel (context [130]). Single examples were found in contexts [107] and [122] (cut at a slight angle and poorly handled), while three examples were found in deposit [130].

The stems

The stems were only broadly dated according to their thickness and more importantly the size of the bore. Thirty-five (39.3% fragments) of 17th-century stems, identified by wide or medium sized bores, are either heated or burnt and may have other deposits stuck to the surfaces.

Other material

A fragment (84g) of material consists of stem fragments and a bowl with a 'glazed' surface fused in a slaggy matrix and this was found in context [130] and certainly represents an item resultant of The Great Fire.

Distribution

Table 4 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes and for each context these finds occur in is shown the cut number where relevant, a description of the deposit type, the trench location, the size of group of finds, the number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and LD), the types of bowls present etc., together with a spot date for each context. The finds occur in Phases 1–3 and are discussed by Area/Trench.

Front Courtyard

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 10 fragments (3 bowls, 7 stems)

Number of contexts containing pottery: 1

The bedding layer [103] for the cobbled surfaces [100], [101], and [102] was the only deposit recorded for this area that produced clay tobacco pipes. The deposit produced two residual bowls dated to the period 1660–80, one of which survives only as a heel and the second as the AO13V type which is covered in a fine black bitty deposit. The latest bowl consists of an AO27 type initialled on the heel **IS** and has c. 1790–1845 dated same size fluted decoration. Seven stems of various dates are also present.

Lift Shaft

Phase 2: 17th century

Quantity: 118 fragments (48 bowls, five mouthparts, 65 stems)

Number of contexts containing pottery: 15

Clay tobacco pipes were most frequent in this phase and were mainly recovered from demolition or dump layers, besides a small pit: [135] (fill [134]) and a large pit [138] (fill ([134]). Backfill [107] of construction cut [108] for the original post-fire Deanery steps, also produced pipe fragments. A notable quantity (53 fragments/44.1%) show evidence of being burnt to differing extents.

The bowl types range in date between c. 1610–80, of which 1660–80 dated types are more frequent. The main types recorded are the AO18 and AO15 shapes and found as 22 and 15 examples respectively.

Context	Fill of	Interpretation	Trench	Size	Phase	No. Frags	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl forms (makers etc.)	Spot date
0									X1 AO9, x1 AO13, x2 AO15, x2 AO18, x1 unidentified	
103		Bedding layer for cobbled surfaces [100], [101], and [102].	Front Courtyard	S	3	10	1770	1845	X1 AO13V, x1 AO27, x1 unidentified, x7 stems	1790– 1845
104		Ground build up/levelling layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	8	1660	1680	X1 AO6, x1 AO13V, x1 AO15, x1 AO18, x1 unidentified, x4 stems	1660– 1680
105		Dump/demolition layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	2	1610	1640	X1 AO6, x1 stem	1610– 1640
107	108	Backfill of construction cut [108] for original post-fire deanery steps	Lift Shaft	S	2	5	1660	1680	X1 AO5 x1 AO15, x1 mouth piece, x2 stems	1660– 1680
109	111	Concrete capping for drainage running east to west	Lift Shaft	S	3	1	1840	1910	X1 AO30	1840– 1910
114		Demolition/levelling layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	17	1660	1680	X4, AO15, x5 AO18, x8 stems	1660– 1680
115		Demolition/levelling layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	5	1660	1680	X2 AO13V, X3 stems	1660– 1680

Context	Fill of	Interpretation	Trench	Size	Phase	No. Frags	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl forms (makers etc.)	Spot date
122		Demo rubble levelling layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	2	1660	1680	X1 AO13V, x1 mouthpiece	1660–1680
123		Backfill of construction cut for original post-fire deanery stairs	Lift Shaft	S	2	1	1580	1910	Stem	17th century
126		Layer of Great Fire (1666) debris	Lift Shaft	S	2	7	1660	1680	X1 AO6, x1 AO12, x1 AO18, x4 stems	1660–1670
130		Layer of Great Fire (1666) debris	Lift Shaft	M	2	51	1660	1680	X1 AO10, x1 AO13, x7 AO15, x11 AO18, X3 mouth parts, x28 stems, x 1 lump of fused bowls and stems	1660–1680
131		Possible collapsed wall containing bricks and fragments of worked stone	Lift Shaft	S	2	12	1660	1680	X2 AO15, x4 AO18, x6 stems	1660–1680
132		Demolition layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	1	1580	1910	Stem	17th century
133		Demolition layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	1	1580	1910	Stem	17th century
134	135	Rubble fill of small pit	Lift Shaft	S	2	4	1580	1910	Stems	17th century
137	138	Backfill of large pit	Lift Shaft	S	2	1	1580	1910	Stem	17th century

Context	Fill of	Interpretation	Trench	Size	Phase	No. Frags	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl forms (makers etc.)	Spot date
140		Dump layer	Lift Shaft	S	2	1	1580	1910	Stem	17th century
158		Levelling layer below slab bedding	Front Wall	S	3	2	1580	1910	X1 bowl: unidentified, x1 stem	1730–1910
159		Levelling (?) layer	Front Wall	S	3	1	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
160		Demolition rubble layer	Front Wall	S	3	1	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
162		Dump layer sealing parts of masonry [161]	Front Wall	S	3	2	1580	1910	X1 AO13, x1 unidentified	18th–19th century
169		Levelling layer below slab bedding	Front Wall	S	3	1	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
170		Dump layer	Front Wall	S	3	4	1660	1680	X1 AO13V, x3 stems	1660–1680
173		Dump layer	Front Wall	S	2	3	1660	1680	X1 AO13, x2 stems	1660–1680
174		Red brick demolition layer	Front Wall	S	2	4	1660	1680	X1 AO20S, x1 unidentified, x2 stems	1660–1680

Table 4. ODN17. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

The largest group of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from layer [130] which produced 51 fragments, consisting of 20 bowls, three mouth parts, 27 stems and the lump of a fused together bowl and stems. A residual AO10 bowl is recorded, while the heeled AO18 shape was most frequent (11 examples) followed by the spurred AO15 shape (seven bowls) and a single heel AO13 bowl. Thirty-nine of the fragments are burnt/heated/laminated and or have deposits. Most of the bowl types date to the period of The Great Fire of 1666 and many show the effects of the conflagration.

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 1 fragment (bowl)

Number of contexts containing pottery: 1

The concrete capping layer [109] produced the damaged c. 1840–1910 dated plain AO30 bowl partially encased in concrete.

Front Wall

Phase 2: 17th century

Quantity: 8 fragments (3 bowls, 5 stems)

Number of contexts containing pottery: 3

Clay tobacco pipes were only recovered from demolition or dump layers. Two deposits produced single diagnostic bowls both dated 1660–80: an AO13 (context [173]) and an AO22S (context [174]). Layer [160] only produced a single stem with a fine bore dated to after c. 1730.

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 10 fragments (4 bowls, 7 stems)

Number of contexts containing pottery: 6

Clay tobacco pipes in this area and phase were only found in dump or demolition layers ([158], [159], [160], [162]). The bowls recovered from these deposits were either residual or were too damaged to be assigned to a specific type. The latest datable items were usually thin stems with fine bores dated to after c. 1730.

Significance

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is of some significance but the items are mostly plain and largely devoid of makers' marks, which for the mid- to late-17th century follows other excavated assemblages of this date. For the period c. 1660–80, the preference for the use of AO15 and AO18 bowls follow that seen in other City assemblages, e.g. Fenchurch Street (Hudak and Jarrett 2018) and Carroone House (Jarrett 2007), although the spurred AO15 is more frequent in other assemblages, e.g. Rood Land (Jeffries *et al.* 2014), Lloyds Register, Fenchurch Street (Heard 2006, 99–100), and the Salvation Army International Headquarters (Jarrett 2008, 98). The bowl types associated with The Great Fire deposits, however, are contemporaneous with this event and show evidence of being subjected to a high temperature. Additionally, the condition of some of the pipes are in accordance with other examples recovered from 1666 dated burnt deposits, e.g. Dunwoodie and Jeffries (2016, fig. 9). As the pottery and to a lesser extent the glass, indicate that the finds are overall associated with an apothecary (see Appendices 3 and 6), then it is possible that the clay tobacco pipes are associated with this profession, particularly as in Culpeper's 'Complete Herbal' (1653) there are numerous references to herbs being smoked in the same manner as tobacco.

Potential

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts in which they were found. The 1660–80 dated bowls may have been used only to smoke tobacco for pleasure, although it is possible that the bowls were used for medicinal purposes. Further research is required into the use of clay tobacco pipes associated with an apothecary. It is recommended that a short publication text on the clay tobacco pipes is undertaken, particularly those from layer [130] and written up with the glass and pottery from the same deposit. The clay tobacco pipes do not need to be illustrated, although they could be included in a group photograph of the pottery and glass from Layer [130]. The assemblage should be retained for the archive.

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APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS AND METALWORK ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

In total, nearly 140 individual pieces or objects of metal were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The finds came from two of the three areas excavated on site, with the vast majority from the Lift Pit and a smaller assemblage from the Front Wall. The metal and small finds from the Lift Pit were all retrieved from Phase 2 contexts, while those from the Front Wall came from contexts belonging to Phase 3.

Phase 2 (Lift Shaft): 17th century

Almost 130 objects or pieces were recovered from this phase. They came from demolition and levelling layers associated with the Great Fire, including the fills of substantial Pit [138] within the recorded cellar (130/131/126). Most of the finds show evidence of this in the form of deposits of ash and charcoal, in some cases there may be evidence of melting. The fragmentation is generally high and there are several visually undiagnostic copper-alloy lumps of varying size. Despite this, it is nevertheless possible to identify a number of objects and finds categories among the debris. Besides numerous iron nails, other structural or household fittings are represented by hinges, a small iron staple (SF 36) and a probable pintle for hanging doors or shutters (SF 39). Three complete iron pinned hinges include two with simple square or rectangular plates (SF 37–38) and one with expanded butterfly plates (SF 35). All could have been used on doors, cupboards or furniture such as chests or armoires. *In-situ* butterfly hinges are common on cupboard doors in 17th- and 18th-century buildings (cf. Alcock and Hall 1994, 24); they were also used on trunks and chests at this time (Noël Hume 1969, 236). Other household or interior fittings are reflected in three copper-alloy rings which may be for hanging drapes or curtains (SF 11, 20 and 29). Numerous other potential fittings would require x-raying and further research for identification, but they include the remains of two flat rectangular copper-alloy items with remains of raised curved and linear elements on one side (SF 26 and 30). These may be mounts or possibly lock plates. The fragment of a copper-alloy strap mount, with remains of one hole for fixing, was also recovered (SF 22).

Of particular interest is the fragment of a cast copper-alloy vessel (SF 25). The fragment retains the full height of the vessel, which appears to have been a shallow dish or bowl with a simple beaded rim and a diameter of around 130mm. Another potential container is represented by a delicate tapering copper-alloy column with slightly angled base, reminiscent of a vessel foot (SF 32). Also the fragment of a flat, curved copper-alloy strap could potentially originate from a vessel (SF 31). The piece has fine incised lines along both edges and resembles the rim of a bowl or dish. There are, however, no obvious signs that it has broken off from a vessel body; instead, it may be compared to the handle of a pewter holy water bucket, recovered from Newark Priory, Ripley, in Surrey. The Newark handle consists of a cast, flat crescent, moulded with a chevron-like design (Weinstein 2011, 132 fig. 60; Hicks and English 2007, 46). Also of interest is a short tongue-shaped mount or fitting of copper-alloy (SF 21). While there are

no visible holes for fixing, the central raised boss of this object has some parallels in book corner mounts (cf. Margeson 1993, fig. 40 no. 456; Egan 2011, 246 and fig. 94 <S40>). Two pieces of cast baluster moulded finials or railings of copper alloy, finally, deserves attention (SF 27–28). They might be compared to a copper-alloy finial from the site of Bermondsey Abbey, thought to possibly come from a reliquary (Egan 2011, 249–50 and fig. 174); however, these objects appear a little too substantial for this purpose and are more likely to be remains of some form of railing. Another possible interpretation is that these are finials from a fire grate, but iron grates with brass finials only seem to come into fashion in the 18th century (Lindsay 1970, 14 and fig. 49).

Phase 3 (Front Wall): 18th century to modern

Only a handful of finds came from this phase, all from demolition and dump layers. Besides iron nails, the fragment of a lead fitting and some corroded copper-alloy lumps, this phase also produced two dress fittings in the form of copper-alloy pins (SF 33–34). Small pins of drawn copper-alloy wire were hugely in demand in the early modern period, to fasten fashionable clothing such as ruffs and headdresses (Margeson 1993, 11), but continued in use into later post-modern times. The pins from Old Deanery are heavily corroded but are likely to have heads made of wound wire like the majority of earlier examples.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Old Deanery, the excavated assemblages came almost exclusively from contexts relating to the Great Fire of London, in the form of debris and dump layers. The material is heavily fragmented with frequent deposits of ash and charcoal from the fire but nevertheless includes a series of identifiable objects representing architectural fittings, household furnishings and potentially some ecclesiastical objects. Considering the significance of Great Fire deposits, it is recommended that all ferrous and non-ferrous objects and fragments, excepting single or small groups of nails, are x-rayed to enable fuller identification, and also for archival purposes. A selection of relevant objects should be included in any further publication of the site. Following x-ray and publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal may be discarded.

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SITECODE	PHASE	AREA	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	QUANT	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	104	bulk	Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded	3	1630-1680	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	107	bulk	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1	1580-1700	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	114	11	Copper-alloy ring; complete but corroded with inclusions of ash; oval-section body; diam. 33mm; body W 4mm	1	1630-1650	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	114	12	Copper-alloy ?sheet/vessel; 19 x 27mm fragment; corroded with deposits of ash	1	1630-1650	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	114	13	Copper-alloy object; angled fragment only; corroded with deposits of ash W 20mm; L 35mm	1	1630-1650	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	114	bulk	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	2	1630-1650	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	115	bulk	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1	1580-1700	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	116	bulk	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1	1550-1700	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	122	bulk	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	2	1580-1900	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	126	10	Copper-alloy ?sheet/vessel; 30 x 35mm fragment; corroded with deposits of ash	1	1580-1900	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	126	bulk	Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded	3	1580-1900	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	14	Copper-alloy fitting; fragment of solid tapering strap with one pointed finial present; corroded with deposits of ash; W (max) 17mm; L 50mm+	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	16	Copper-alloy sheet/strap; corroded fragment only with small patches of ash deposits; W 20mm; L 30mm+	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	17	Copper-alloy sheet; corroded fragment only with patches of ash deposits; W 20mm; L 55mm+	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	18	Copper-alloy tube/ferrule; corroded fragment only with deposits of ash; diam. 7mm; L 25mm+	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	20	Copper-alloy ring; complete but corroded with small patches of ash deposits; rectangular-section body; diam. 27mm; body W 3mm	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	21	Copper-alloy sheet mount/fitting; complete but heavily corroded with some patches of ash deposits; straight back and roughly rounded finial with large raised boss; W 35mm; L 32mm	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	22	Copper-alloy mount; fragment of strap with one partly preserved nail hole at centre; corroded with deposits of ash; W 30mm; L 30mm+	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	bulk	lead waste; heavily corroded tapering strip; cut at an angle along one side and folded over in antiquity; W 10-15mm; L 170mm	1	c 1645-1680	
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	bulk	Copper-alloy sheet/vessel; corroded 15 x 20mm fragment only with deposits of ash; from Sample <10>	1	c 1645-1680	x-ray

SITECODE	PHASE	AREA	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	QUANT	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	35	Iron pinned hinge; complete but heavily corroded with inclusion of ash; expanding butterfly plates; pin ht. 45mm; plate W 50mm; corroded in flat open state	1	c 1645–1680	x-ray
	PH 2	Lift pit	130	36	Iron ?staple; right-angled fragment of rounded rectangular section with one pointed and slightly clenched arm; arm L 32mm; staple W 18mm+	1		x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	bulk	Iron nails; at least fourteen of different sizes; incomplete and heavily corroded with inclusions of ash; from Sample <10>	14+	c 1645–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	130	bulk	iron nails; twenty-nine heavily corroded; complete examples L 75–115mm	29	c 1645–1680	
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	131	bulk	Iron nails; three incomplete and heavily corroded	3	1570–1700	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	132	26	Copper-alloy ?mount/lock plate; substantial fragment with remains of plate around raised curved and linear features; possibly partly molten; corroded with inclusions of ash; W 65mm+; L 125mm+	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	132	bulk	Iron fitting; incomplete and heavily corroded with inclusions of substantial charcoal pieces; rectangular fragment; W 45mm; L 70mm+	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	132	bulk	Iron nail; complete substantial with clenched tip; heavily corroded	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	132	37	Iron pinned hinge; complete but heavily corroded; square 40 x 40mm plates with one nail hole in each corner; corroded in antiquity at 80 degree angle	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	132	25	Copper-alloy vessel; complete wall fragment of shallow cast vessel with simple beaded rim; diam. c 130mm; ht. 35mm	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	133	bulk	Iron nails; four incomplete and heavily corroded	4	1630–1680	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	133	bulk	Iron ?fitting; heavily corroded 60 x 90mm lump with inclusions of ash	1	1630–1680	x-ray
	PH 2	Lift pit	133	38	Iron pinned hinge; complete but heavily corroded; rectangular 40 x 50mm plates ; corroded in antiquity folded flat	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	133	27	Copper-alloy fitting; substantial with moulded baluster body; heavily corroded with deposits of charcoal and ash; max diam. 30mm; L c 85mm; possibly identical to SF 28	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	133	bulk	Copper-alloy sheet; four corroded pieces with deposits of charcoal and ash; largest c 70 x 100mm	1	1630–1680	x-ray

SITECODE	PHASE	AREA	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	QUANT	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
	PH 2	Lift pit	133	bulk	Copper-alloy ?object; solid 40 x 40 x 30mm lump; heavily corroded with deposits of ash; bronze or heavily leaded copper	1		x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	134	bulk	Iron nails; four incomplete and heavily corroded	4	1570–1800	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	136	bulk	Copper-alloy ?objects; handful of corroded pieces with deposits of ash; from Sample <12>	1	1570–1800	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	136	bulk	Iron nails; at least 18 of different sizes; incomplete and heavily corroded with inclusions of ash; from Sample <12>	18+	1570–1800	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	137	39	Iron ?pintle; heavily corroded with inclusions of ash and charcoal; pivot ht. 70mm; spike L 115mm+	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	137	28	Copper-alloy fitting; substantial with moulded baluster body; corroded but with well-preserved features; solid body with expanding knob finial above series of flat drums of varying size; max diam. 30mm; L 75mm; possibly identical to SF 27	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	137	bulk	Copper-alloy sheet/vessel; numerous corroded pieces with deposits of ash; largest 45 x 80mm	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	137	bulk	Concreted 10 x 10 x 8mm lump including copper alloy, charcoal, mortar and stone	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	139	bulk	Copper-alloy sheet/vessel; corroded 45 x 100mm fragment only, with deposits of ash	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	139	bulk	Iron ?fitting; heavily corroded roughly circular with inclusions of ash; central pin or rivet; diam. 75mm	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	139	bulk	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	2	1630–1680	discard
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	140	29	Copper-alloy ring; complete but corroded with small patches of ash deposits; rectangular-section body; diam. 27mm; body W 3mm	1	mid-17th c	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	140	bulk	Copper-alloy sheet/vessel; corroded 25 x 35mm fragment only	1	mid-17th c	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	141	bulk	Lead waste; substantial molten oval piece with numerous short 'streams' formed on the underside; covered in ash deposits; W 40mm; L 175mm	1	1630–1680	
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	141	bulk	Copper-alloy sheet; handful of thin, corroded fragments	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	143	bulk	Copper-alloy ?objects; three corroded lumps with deposits of ash; L 25–55mm	3	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	143	30	Copper-alloy ?mount/lock plate; 45 x 70mm fragment with raised curved and linear features; possibly partly molten; corroded with inclusions of ash and charcoal	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	143	31	Copper-alloy strap mount/fitting; curved in plane with fine incised lines along both edges; corroded	1	1630–1680	x-ray

SITECODE	PHASE	AREA	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	QUANT	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS
					with deposits of ash and charcoal; W 22mm; L 50mm+			
ODN17	PH 2	Lift pit	143	32	Copper-alloy ?vessel foot; fine tapering column with slightly angled base; 10–13mm; L 60mm	1	1630–1680	x-ray
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	160	bulk	Iron nails; two heavily corroded; L 70 and 90mm; one curved from extraction	2	1580–1700	discard
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	169	33	Copper-alloy pin; incomplete and heavily corroded ?Caple Type B; gauge 1.17mm	1	1590–1800	x-ray
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	170	bulk	Lead ?fitting; curved round-section tapering fragment only; gauge 5-7mm	1	1240–1400	
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	170	bulk	Iron ?nail; heavily corroded fragment only	1	1240–1400	x-ray
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	173	bulk	Copper-alloy ?object; heavily corroded 18 x 18 x 25mm lump only	1	1480–1550	x-ray
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	174	34	Copper-alloy pin; complete but heavily corroded ?Caple Type B; gauge 1.62mm; L 40mm	1	n/a	x-ray
ODN17	PH 3	Front wall	174	bulk	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1	n/a	discard

APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (two boxes) and the material was collected by hand and from environmental samples. No glass was recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological bore hole work undertaken on the study area. This assessment report considers the glass recovered from two different excavation areas located on the study area: The Lift Shaft and the Front Wall. The glass dates entirely to the post-medieval period and particularly from the mid-17th century and the forms consist of mostly wine bottles. The fragments show no evidence for abrasion; however, a notable quantity (56 fragments/34.4%) shows evidence for being burnt and or heat altered. The assemblage consists of fragmentary items that mostly appear to have been discarded under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. The assemblage is largely domestic in nature. The glass was recovered from 19 contexts as mostly small sized (fewer than 30 fragments) groups, except for one medium sized group (30–100 fragments).

The assemblage consists of 163 fragments, representing 67 ENV or items and weighing 1.713kg, of which one fragment, 26g is unstratified. The assemblage is discussed by its types and distribution.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2014). The information was recorded in a database format and it is discussed by form and distribution.

The Assemblage

The range of forms and their quantification is shown in Table 1.

Wine bottles are the most frequent type recorded in the assemblage (58 fragments/20 ENV/1.290kg) and were all free blown. The only truly identifiable wine bottle form recorded in the assemblage is the earliest type consisting of the shaft and globe shape, dated c. 1640–1680 (Wilmott 2002, 89) and recorded as some 14 examples recovered from deposits [104], [107], [122], [126], [130], [133], [137], [139], [141] and [143]. The form is noticeably burnt in deposits [104] and [126], where the rim neck is distinctly warped. It is possible that some of the globe and shaft wine bottle fragments are derived from the smaller sized vessels termed apothecary bottles. The base of a probable onion-type wine bottle dated c. 1680–1730, was found in deposit [114] and a cylindrical wall sherd post-dating c. 1725 comes from either a mallet or cylindrical type wine bottle (deposit [158]).

Form	No. frags	ENV	Weight
Bottle	8	3	31
Bottle, case	4	2	9
English wine bottle	5	4	46
English wine bottle?	1	1	15
English wine bottle, ?onion-type	1	1	13
English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type	51	14	1216
Phial	15	6	54
Phial, globular	2	2	26
Unidentified	1	1	1
Vessel glass	40	20	249
Windowpane	32	8	17
Window quarry	3	3	11
Window quarry, diamond shape	10	2	25

Table 1. Glass vessel shapes quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels and weight.

Other alcohol storage/serving vessels occur as flat-walled, rounded corner fragments of optically blown square-section case bottles dated from c. 1550 onwards (Wilmott 2002, 87). These fragments were noted in contexts [130] and [137]. A thick rim sherd assigned to a phial found in context [174] could also have been derived from a case bottle, but the neck is rather short for this vessel shape.

Three fragmentary bottles with a general liquid storage use are recorded, two of which are made in pale olive-green glass and survive as neck sherds (contexts [132] and [141]), while a clear glass example is heavily weathered and survives as neck and body sherds, while the base is warped and burnt (context [136]).

Pharmaceutical forms are recorded as eight free-blown vessels that occur in mostly 17th-century dated contexts and are made in either clear, blue, blue-tinted, green, green-tinted and pale olive-green glass. Most are in a very fragmentary state and could not be assigned to a specific shape but mid-late 17th-century globular examples were noted in context [141] and are in a heat altered warped state. Other generic phial fragments in a similar condition were noted in deposits [130] and [136].

Forty fragments of glass could not be assigned to a specific vessel shape. A clear glass sherd was optically blown and survives as a fluted wall fragment (context [139]). Five fragments have been burnt or heated and are heavily warped and were noted in deposits [132], [133], [137] and [141], while other fragments subjected to a very high-temperature have changed colour and become opaque grey-blue (contexts [140] and [174] and covered in a fine white mortar-like deposit) or green (context [133]).

Window glass was frequently found in most of the deposits that produced glass and these finds are recorded as a total of 45 fragments (53g), which represent some 13 different panes and all made in clear glass. Possible medieval or early post-medieval dated devitrified glass was present in contexts [104] and [130]. A cylinder made fragment survives with a straight, thickened fire-polished edge (deposit [158]). Early post-medieval window quarries with grozzed nibbled edges could also be recognised and occur as an apex (context [141]), a diamond-shaped example (context [132]) and a damaged possible key-hole/spearhead shaped example (context [114]) and indicate that these items came from higher-socio-economic buildings.

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 2, which shows for each context containing glass, the cut it fills, the trench it was located in, the quantification by fragment count, ENV and weight in grams (Wt), the forms present and a suggested deposition date (spot date). The glass was only present in Phases 2–3 dated deposits and is discussed by area and phase.

Context	Fill of	Phase	Trench	No. frags	ENV	Wt	Forms	Spot date
0				1		26	English wine bottle	
104		2	Lift Shaft	16	3	154	English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type , windowpane	1640–1680
107	108	2	Lift Shaft	1	1	6	English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type	?Mid-17th century
114		2	Lift Shaft	2	2	18	English wine bottle, onion-type, window quarry	c. 1680–1730
122		2	Lift Shaft	3	3	64	?English wine bottle, English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type	1640–1680
122		2	Lift Shaft	1	1	5	Window quarry	c. 1680–1730
126		2	Lift Shaft	8	2	394	English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type	1640–1680
130		2	Lift Shaft	45	12	456	Case bottle, English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type , phial, vessel glass, windowpane	1640–1680
132		2	Lift Shaft	15	6	50	Bottle, vessel glass, window quarry, diamond	?17th century

Context	Fill of	Phase	Trench	No. frags	ENV	Wt	Forms	Spot date
133		2	Lift Shaft	8	4	117	English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type , melted glass, vessel glass	1640–1680
136	138	2	Lift Shaft	15	5	21	Bottle, English wine bottle, phial	c. 1640–1700
137	138	2	Lift Shaft	11	4	86	Case bottle, English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type , unidentified, vessel glass	1640–1680
139	138	2	Lift Shaft	12	3	113	English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type , vessel glass	1640–1680
140		2	Lift Shaft	2	1	57	Vessel glass	?17th century
141		2	Lift Shaft	8	8	51	Bottle, English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type , phial, globular, vessel glass, window quarry	1640–1680
143	138	2	Lift Shaft	1	1	45	English wine bottle, shaft and globe-type	1640–1680
158		2	Front Wall	2	2	11	English wine bottle, windowpane	1725–1900
160		2	Front Wall	2	2	7	English wine bottle, windowpane	1640–1730
169		3	Front Wall	3	2	3	Vessel glass, window glass	Post-medieval
170		3	Front Wall	4	3	3	Vessel glass, window glass	Post-medieval
174		3	Front Wall	3	2	26	Phial, vessel glass	?17th century

Table 2. Distribution of the glass

Lift Shaft

Phase 2: 17th century

Quantity: 147 fragments, 55 ENV, 1.632kg

Number of contexts containing glass: 14

Glass was mostly recovered from demolition or dump layers, besides the fills ([136], [137], [139] and [143]) of the large pit [138] and backfill [107] of construction cut [108] for the original post-fire deanery steps. A notable quantity (36.7% sherds/32.7% ENV/37.1% weight) show evidence of being burnt, heated or warped and this condition is almost certainly attributable to the effect of the 1666 Great Fire of London.

The main use of the glass by ENV in this phase is alcohol storage/serving forms (20 ENV/36.4%), of which c. 1640–80 dated globe and shaft wine bottles make up the larger proportion (14 ENV/25.5%). Other generic wine bottle fragments and two case bottles contribute the remainder of the vessels in this use category. Pharmaceutical phials are another important use of the glass in this phase (7 ENV/12.7%), although non-diagnostic fragments of vessel glass (17 ENV/30.9%) and windowpane fragments (8 ENV/14.5%) occur in greater quantities.

Layer [130] is interpreted as an accumulation of The Great Fire debris and analysis of the pottery (see Appendix ?) confirmed that much of the pottery from this deposit was burnt and pharmaceutical vessels were more frequent. This suggests that much of the pottery found in this deposit was derived from a probable apothecary shop located on or close to the site. Layer [130] also produced the greatest quantities of pottery, clay tobacco pipes (See Appendix ?) and glass in the assemblage, the latter present in layer [130] as 45 fragments, 12 ENV/456g. The breakdown of the uses of the glass in layer [130] shows that the different categories occur in similar proportions, with three fragmentary pharmaceutical phials present, besides two alcohol storage/serving vessels. These are in the form of a globe and shaft wine bottle (the most datable item in the context) and fragments of a case bottle. It is possible that the contents of these bottles were used in medicinal preparations of an apothecary as there are numerous references Culpeper's (1654) 'The Complete Herbal' to the use of wine in the making of medicines. Fragments of vessel glass (4 ENV) and window glass (3 items) also occur in the deposit.

The fills of the large pit [138] produced a total of 39 fragments (265g) of glass representing 13 ENV. The occurrence of globe and shaft wine bottles dated the deposition of most of the fills to c. 1640–80 and alcohol storage/serving forms (6 ENV) are the most frequent use of the glass in this feature. These forms are represented by the aforementioned wine bottle shape, besides a fragment of a case bottle and other generic wine bottle fragments. Only two pharmaceutical vessels are present as fragments of phials, while a liquid storage bottle fragment and four other unknown vessels are represented by non-diagnostic vessel sherds. Five of the vessels (38.5% ENV) in the pit show evidence of being burnt and warped or heated indicating that some of the contents of this pit was affected by The Great Fire.

Front Wall

Phase 2: 17th century

Quantity: 5 fragments, 4 ENV, 33g

Number of contexts containing glass: 2

Glass in this phase was recovered from only two layers. The demolition rubble layer [160] produced only sherds of a wine bottle, from either a globe and shaft or onion-type and a fragment of a windowpane. None of the finds were burnt etc. The wine bottle fragment indicates a deposition date of c. 1640–1730. The demolition rubble layer [174] produced the rim of a phial (possibly a square section case bottle) and burnt vessel glass that was opaque blue-grey in colour, the latter possibly the result of The Great Fire.

Phase 3: 18th century to modern

Quantity: 9 fragments, 7 ENV, 17g

Number of contexts containing glass: 3

The very fragmentary glass from this phase was solely recovered from levelling or dump layers. Only vessel and window glass broadly dated to the post-medieval period was found in layers [169] and [170], while the most datable item recorded in layer [158] was a fragment of a cylindrical section wine bottle (either from a mallet or the later cylindrical type) post-dating c. 1725.

Significance

The glass has significance at a local level as the assemblage largely consists of finds associated with the 1666 Great Fire. Additionally, the pottery (see Appendix ?) demonstrates that a large part of the assemblage is associated with an apothecary destroyed in the conflagration. Certainly, the small number of glass phials (at least eight examples) adds to the understanding of the material culture of a mid-17th century apothecary, which is poorly understood. The globe and shaft wine bottles may also have been part of the material culture of the apothecary as Culpeper's (1653) *The Complete Herbal* makes many references to the use of wine in how herbs should be imbibed or used and in the use of the preparation of medicines.

The assemblage can help to investigate those research questions premised in 'A research framework for London Archaeology 2002' (Nixon et al 2002).

L3/TS8: Developing the evidence for assemblage 'signatures' for different groups of Londoners, including the 19th century, in recognition that many London communities may well have gone unrecorded and to that extent be 'without history'

TC4: Publishing key site assemblages, to facilitate inter- and intra-site comparisons, focusing on issues of cultural and environmental change, seasonality, subsistence strategies, economic manufacture and distribution, and use and consumption

Other groups of glass derived from Great Fire deposits have already been published for comparison with this assemblage, 12–14 New Fetter Lane/43 Fetter Lane (Dunwoodie and Jeffries 2014) and Philpot Lane (Jeffries and Wroe Brown 2015). Groups of glass associated with apothecaries have been

recovered from elsewhere in London at The Grove, Stratford (Leary and Jarrett 2002), dating to the late 17th century and at Coleman Street, which is of an 18th-century date (Keily and Whittingham 2009)

Potential

The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. The mid-17th century glass also has great potential for a better understanding of the material culture of mid-17th-century apothecaries. It is recommended that the glassware, particularly that recovered from layer [130], should be studied in conjunction with the pottery, clay tobacco pipes and metal finds in order to better understand the finds associated with an apothecary dating to the time of The Great Fire and this should be written up as a publication text. The glass from layer [130], as it is in a severely deformed state, should be photographed with the pottery and clay tobacco pipes.

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APPENDIX 7: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Six crates of ceramic building material were retained from the excavations in the Lift Shaft at the Old Deanery, Dean's Court (ODN17). A total of 515 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials and mortar weighing 105.7 kg was retrieved from 39 contexts. The material was predominantly post-medieval brick and roof tile with small amounts of residual Roman and later medieval tile.

A small amount of ceramic building material was retained from the excavations of the Front Wall at the Old Deanery, Dean's Court (ODN17). A total of 42 fragments of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials and mortar weighing 19.72 kg was retrieved from 9 contexts. The material was predominantly post-medieval brick and roof tile with small amounts of residual medieval tile.

These assemblages were assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the post-medieval building materials as well as any evidence for Roman or medieval occupation
- Identify the fabric and form of whole bricks and mortar used in the post-medieval period.
- Identify any items of particular stylistic or fabric interest.
- Reference should also be made to the access catalogues for the building material (ODN17.mdb)
- Made recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg masons 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 ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item. After analysis common fabric types were discarded. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

LIFT SHAFT ASSEMBLAGE

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 381 examples 102.79 kg

Almost the 93% of the assemblage (by quantity) consists of post-medieval ceramic building material, with less quantities of medieval (5.51%) and Roman (1.83%) fabrics.

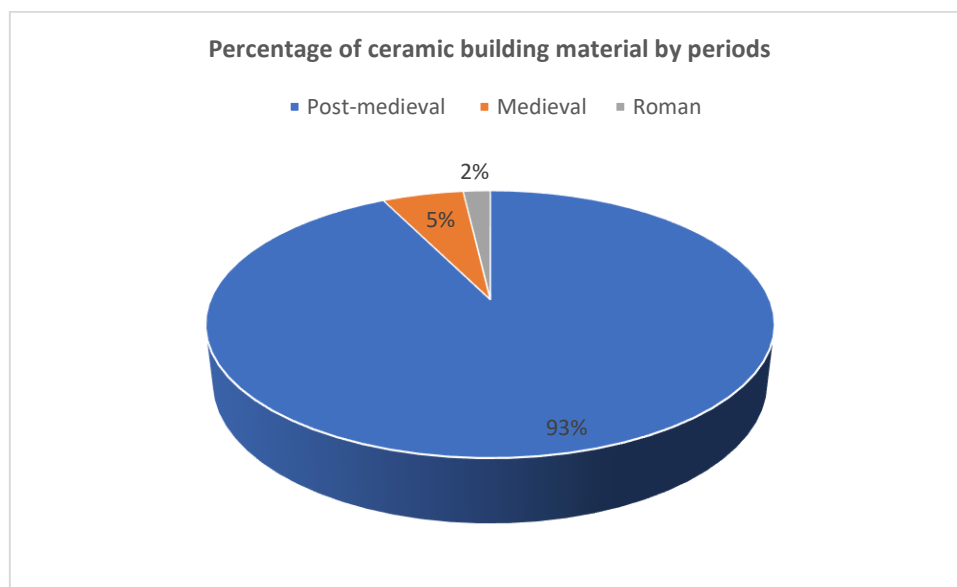


Fig. 01: Building Material percentage by periods excluding mortar and wall plaster.

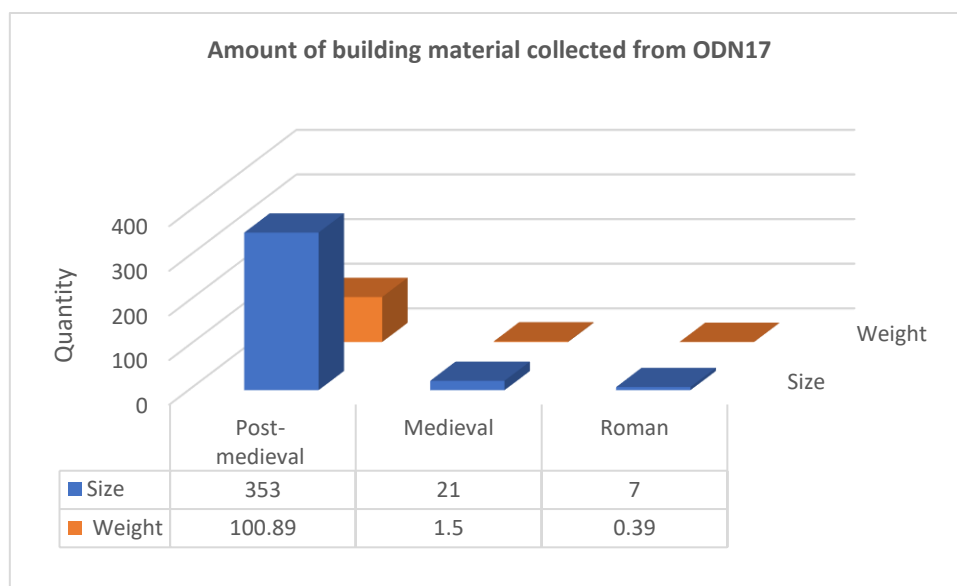


Fig. 02 Size and weight (kg.) of building material by periods excluding mortar and wall plaster.

ROMAN 7 examples 393 g

Residual Roman material was noted in a medieval surface [148] and post-medieval levelling layer [147] for floor [144], and probably represented dumped Roman material than actual Roman activity on the site. The usual groups of Roman tile and brick fabrics for London are represented: the common first century to early second century red sandy group 2815 dominates represented by an *imbrex*, *tegula* and undiagnostic tile. Eccles fabric group and Radlett fabrics are poorly represented. The presence of fabric 2454, which was produced at Eccles in Kent, has a date range in London AD 50-80.

MEDIEVAL 21 examples 1.5 kg.

2271: thin sandy and iron oxide rich with coarse moulding sand (AD 1180-1800) 6 examples, 390 g.

2273: Coarse early sandy and shelly fabric (AD 1135-1220), 1 example, 61 gr.

2586: Iron Oxide fabrics (AD1180-1900); 11 examples, 821 g.

2587: Lumpy clay texture, moderate quartz and red iron oxide (1240-1450), 1 example, 51 g.

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. All the flat roof tiles appear to have been peg tiles.

No complete tiles were recovered. A single fragment is brown splash glazed [112]. Four roof tiles fabrics were identified, although it should be noted that some of the roof tiles were reduced and vitrified, making precise identification difficult. The most abundant fabric, with 11 fragments, is 2586, less common were tiles in fabric 2271, 2587 and 2273. No other medieval form was found in the excavation.

POST-MEDIEVAL 353 examples 100.89 kg.

A large assemblage of material was recovered from post-medieval contexts, especially from phase 2, with the increase of bricks, mostly of which were found to be from local clays of the red sandy fabric.

EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL, 70 examples, 56.57kg.

Bricks (AD1450-1700), 68 examples, 56.57 kg

3033, moderate coarse quartz occasional black iron oxide, yellowish white silty inclusions, 36 examples, 4.08 kg

3046 very sand fabric with frequent coarse quartz, 32 examples, 51.58 kg

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified: the fine sandy 3033 and the very sandy red 3046. Tudor bricks, orange in colour are handmade, unfrogged types, regular in shape with irregular rounded arises, slightly grass-marked and occasional sunken margins. The examples were found mainly in

structures of post Great Fire date from phase 2. The thickness varies from 54 to 62 mm and widths range from 103-110 mm. Six bricks have highly vitrified surfaces; these may have been dumped from the buildings affected by the Great Fire in 1666, covered in some cases with mortar over the vitrified area, indicating that they are re-used.

Floor tiles, 2 examples, 181 g.

2497, abundant fine quartz, occasional iron oxide (AD1300-1550)

Late medieval to early post-medieval Flemish glazed floor tile fragments were recovered from layers [114] and [130]. The examples are plain glazed, in yellow and brown.

LATE POST-MEDIEVAL, 112 examples, 15.3 kg

Roofing material

2276 peg tiles (AD1480-1900) 78 examples, 11.30 kg.

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.

Unknown peg tiles, 81 examples, 8.23 kg

A high amount of flat roofing tiles is highly burnt and vitrified, even some of them melted, indicating that these materials had been exposed to high temperatures, probably associated with the Great Fire of London in AD1666. The condition of these elements makes extremely difficult to determine the fabric, although the fine moulding sand suggest that these flat tiles are post-medieval in date, probably 2276 fabric.

2279 pan tiles (AD1630-1850), 2 examples, 235 g.

Although this fabric is very common in London the assemblage from the site is very small. This curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century was found in layers [104] and [105].

Walling material, 25 examples, 947 g

The majority of the wall tiles collected from the site are white plain (17 examples, 395 g), probably manufactured in an English pothouse. Fragment from [107] preserved three blue lines on white, and example from [143], is made of an unmatched fabric and glazed in black. Six fragments, all recovered

from different layers from phase 2, have the surface burnt, and by fabric are manufactured probably in Aldgate or Pickleherring pothouses.

Flooring material 4 examples, 1.71g

2850E (1450-1600) 1 example, 201 g.

2850L (1600-1800), 3 examples, 1.5 kg.

A small number of brown and green plain glazed Flemish silty floor tiles were collected from the site. The examples have sharp arises, which indicates that they came from buildings post-dating 1600, except the unglazed fragment from [126] dated AD1450-1600.

Bricks

3036 *Flemish, cream-yellow hard bricks of uniform colour and texture (AD1600-1800)*, 2 examples, 1.05 kg.

Two examples of Flemish paving bricks were identified. The small size of these bricks is perfect for use them as pavers, principally, in herringbones patterns.

Intermediate Great Fire Bricks 5 examples 5.68 kg

A small assemblage 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 were collected from several layers [131] [131] [139] and [141]. All the examples have been exposure to high temperature and presented glazed surface, highly vitrified, and example from [139] is partially melted.

Post-Great Fire Fabrics 3 examples, 4.54 kg

3034 (AD1666-1900) post Great Fire yellow bricks with obvious clinker inclusions, 1 example, 50 g

3032 (AD1666-1900) post Great Fire purple bricks with obvious clinker inclusions, 2 examples, 4.49 kg

Three post Great Fire bricks, late 18th -19th century bricks are recovered from layer [130] and from the foundation [119] of 18th century arched staircase.

Stock yellow bricks, 1 example, 2.33 kg

A deep frogged brick made of fabric 3035 was preserved in the backfill [110] of cut of a drainage. The brick was bonded with hard concrete dated 1825-1900.

MORTAR; CEMENT

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at THM16
T2	Hard White mortar with small quartz and charcoal inclusions (1700-1900)	Used to bond foundation [119]
T1	<i>Hard White mortar with small quartz inclusions (1600-1700)</i>	Recovered from [106] [110][114] [117] [130] [132] [137] [139] [141] [143], [144] and [145]. Associated to fabrics 3064W, 2276, 3046 and 3036

Table 1: 3 Type of mortars used in ODN17

WALL PLASTER 1 example, 232 g

From the backfill of a large pit [143] was found a fragment of pinkish plaster with quartz and cmb inclusions, preserving a rod/timber mark probably dated 18th century. Two small fragments of wall plaster in white was collected from [130] and [143]. The fragments no presented sign of fire, and probably are dated AD1600-1666, though the fragments are small.

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
103	2271	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
104	2279, 3036, 2850L, 2276, UNK	Post-medieval peg, pan and floor tiles; Dutch brick; Unknown fabric and form (burnt)	16	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
105	2279, 2276	Post-medieval peg and pan tiles	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
106	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	3	1450	1900	1450	1900	1600-1700	1600-1700
107	2276, 2273, unk, 3064W	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval; post-medieval wall tile (pattern bad preserved)	14	1135	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
110	3035	Yellow stock deep frogged	1	1740	1950	1740	1950	1825-1900	1825-1900
112	2276, 2271, UNK	Post-medieval peg tiles; Unknown fabric and form (burnt)	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
114	2276, 2586, 3064W, 2497	Late medieval-early post-medieval glazed floor tile; post-medieval peg and wall tiles;	21	1180	1900	1180	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
115	2586, UNK	Post-medieval peg tile; four examples highly burnt	6	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
117	3046;3101PM	Post-medieval sandy red bricks; Mortar type 1	16	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
119	3032;3101PM	Post-Great Fire bricks; Mortar type 2	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1700-1850	1700-1850
122	2276, UNK, 2586	Post-medieval peg tiles; two examples highly burnt	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
126	UNK, 2850E, 3033, 2276	Post-medieval sandy red brick, peg and floor tile; three examples highly burnt	6	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
128	2586	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
130	3101PM, 2850L, 2276, UNK, 3034, 2497, 3046, 3064W, 3036, 3032nr3033, 3100WP	Late medieval-early post-medieval floor tile; post-medieval peg, floor, wall tiles and bricks; Dutch brick; intermediate Great Fire brick; wall plaster with timer marks; mortar type 1	62	1300	1900	1666	1900	1666-1800	1600-1700
131	2587, 3032nr3033	Medieval peg tile; intermediate Great Fire brick	2	1135	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	No mortar
132	2276, UNK	Post-medieval peg tiles; three examples highly burnt	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
133	3046, UNK, 2586, 3064W	Post-medieval brick, peg and wall tiles: seventeen examples of peg tiles and bricks highly burnt	21	1180	1900	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
134	3101PM, 2276, 2586, UNK	Post-medieval peg tiles, including one example highly burnt; mortar type 1	10	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	1600-1700
137	3101PM, UNK, 3046	Post-medieval sandy red brick, eighteen peg tiles examples highly burnt; mortar type 1	24	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
139	3101PM, 2276, UNK, 3046, 3032nr3033	Post-medieval peg tiles and bricks; intermediate Great Fire brick; five peg tiles examples highly burnt; mortar type 1	12	1450	1900	1480	1900	1664-1900	1600-1700
141	3101PM, 3064W, UNK, 3046, 3039;3032nr3033	Post-medieval bricks and wall tiles; intermediate Great Fire brick; mortar type 1	9	1450	1725	1600	1800	1664-1700	1664-1700
142	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
144	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
145	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
143	UNK, 3064W, 3046, 3101PM, 3100	Post-medieval sandy red brick and wall tiles; seven examples highly burnt; mortar type 1	19	1450	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	1600-1700
146	3101PM	Mortar type 1	28	1600	1700				1600-1700
147	2452, 2586, 2271, 3006, 2454	Early Roman sandy imbrex and tegulae; post-medieval peg tiles	9	50	1800	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
149	3023, 2454, 2452	Early Roman tiles, including local London, Eccles and Radlett fabrics	4	50	160	50	160	55-160	No mortar

PHASING

Phase 1 (Pre-17th century)

The earliest phase of the site had preserved only four fragments of early Roman fabric tiles, recovered from the layer [149]. All the material had signs of re-used.

Phase 2 (17th century)

This phase produced 303 fragments of material weighing 62.31 kg. Types present were re-used Roman brick and tile, medieval roof tile, and post-medieval bricks, roofing tiles, mortar, floor and wall tiles. The material was collected mainly related to the structures and dumped and demolition layers post-dating the Great Fire in AD1666. A high quantity of material had been exposed to high temperatures, presenting high burnt surfaces, and in some cases the material is completely melted and vitrified, especially from layer [130] associated with Great Fire debris, representing the 21.23% of the amount from this phase. These may be considered as part of the next phase and probably represent post Great Fire activity, i.e. backfilling of destroyed or damaged buildings that have gone out of use. This may reflect building activity undertaken after the buildings were damaged during this event.

The most common post-medieval roof tile fabric was 2276, which accounted for 46.15% of the roof tile assemblage; other fabrics present were 2271, 2273, 2587 and 2586, the last comprising 6.5% of the assemblage. Peg tiles predominated with only two fragment of pan tile in fabric 2279, introduced in Britain at the first half of the 17th century. Almost half the roofing assemblage (42%) have been burnt black almost to the full depth, with no fabric identification, although the presence of fine course moulding sand suggests a post-medieval date.

Local sandy red bricks appeared in this phase for the first time. Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the fine sandy 3033 and the very sandy red 3046. Tudor bricks were irregular in size and shape. The largest proportion of bricks is shallow, wide and unfrogged, with no sunken margins indicating a date (1600-1700).

Floor tiles consists mainly in glazed types (brown, green and yellow), Flemish manufactured, made of fabric 2850, with sharp arises indicating a late date (1600-1800) with two examples made of fabric 2497, recovered from contexts [511] dated AD1300-1550.

A few fragments of tin-glazed wall tiles were collected from the site. Most of the examples were bad preserved due to have been exposure to high temperature, and the glazed is not preserved. Just one

example from [107] preserved three blue lines. Other examples are white plain glazed date 1650-1800 manufactured in Pickleherring or Aldgate pothouses.

The mortar attached to different forms and fabrics is mainly made of a white hard lime matrix with abundant quartz and occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions. This mortar (Type 1) was used to bond the only structure found in this phase, the foundation wall [117] for original stairs of post-fire deanery (c.1672).

Phase 3 18th century-modern

Phase 3 is characterised for being the phase with less building material recovered (5 fragments, 6.87 kg), collected from the excavation. The material found was a post-medieval peg tile from the bedding layer [103] for cobbled surfaces [100], [101] and [102] and a sample mortar from the foundation pad [119] for the arched staircase built up in the 18th century and from the backfill [110] of cut for drainage. The material is in a fragmentary and/or abraded condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

An assessment of the building materials (ceramic building material and mortar) from the lift shaft pit at the Old Deanery, shows that post-medieval ceramic building material consists of 89% of the assemblage. The material is on the whole fairly typical of building materials assemblages from the City of London in terms of fabrics and forms represented.

A small group of Roman material is less representative but does indicate early Roman occupation, and probably represents dumping activity. However, much of the Roman and medieval material is abraded residual in nature. The most abundant Roman ceramic building material fabrics are those made from London clays (group 2815); a well fired hard fabric. In smaller quantities other sources from Hertfordshire and Essex also supplied the area.

By comparison the medieval component is small (23%) and is limited to standard peg tile and some glazed floor tiles, mostly made of the same fabric, indicating that came from the same floor and that have been truncated later. These fragments may represent destruction debris from a nearby building.

By fabric there is a sizeable group of post-medieval peg tiles sandy group 2276 which conforms 26% to the assemblage. No early post-medieval structures have been found during the excavation, although some sandy shallow and wide red brick fabrics (3033 and 3046), indicates of early post-medieval activity. It is clear, that some of the earlier post-medieval red bricks had been reused.

After Phase 2, the form and fabric of the redeposited post- medieval roofing, floor tile and brick is typical of the 16th-17th century with occasional 18th century fabric activity. The later brick fabrics include 3034, showing the post-medieval development in this area of London after the Great Fire. As noted before, several examples of ceramic building material has been significantly altered through exposure to a fire and associated high temperatures. Layer [131] has been dated after 1666 and may provide a truer measure of when the dumping process first took place after the Great Fire of London.

Further work

The high vitrified and melted material requires photography and comparison with the materials from sites nearby. The Roman and medieval materials have little intrinsic interest, other than a dating tool.

A short report on the ceramic building material should be included in any publication. Emphasis should be on examining the condition (mostly burnt) of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) found in the layers associated with the Great Fire and the post-medieval development of the site.

FRONT WALL ASSEMBLAGE

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 39 examples 19.55 kg

Almost the 100% of the assemblage consists of post-medieval ceramic building material, with only one residual medieval peg tile. Post-medieval peg tiles are the predominant form, followed by bricks and less quantities of floor and wall tiles.

MEDIEVAL 1 examples 14 g.

2271: thin sandy and iron oxide rich with coarse moulding sand (AD 1180-1800)

A single fragment of medieval peg tile was found in levelling layer [169]. The fragment preserved coarse moulding sand indicating a 1180-1450 date. No other medieval form was found in the excavation.

POST-MEDIEVAL 38 examples 19.54 kg.

A small quantity of post-medieval material was recovered from post-medieval contexts, consisted in roofing tiles, bricks, wall and floor tiles.

Bricks (AD1450-1900), 10 examples, 16.38 kg

3033, moderate coarse quartz occasional black iron oxide, yellowish white silty inclusions, 1 example, 193 g

3046 very sand fabric with frequent coarse quartz, 9 examples, 16.19 kg

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified: the fine sandy 3033 and the very sandy red 3046. These bricks are orange in colour, handmade, unfrogged types, regular in shape with irregular rounded arises, slightly grass-marked and occasional sunken margins. The examples were found mainly in structures of post Great Fire. The thickness varies from 59 to 68 mm and widths range from 101-112 mm indicating an AD1600-1800 date. Two fragments have highly vitrified surfaces; these may have been dumped from the buildings affected by the Great Fire in 1666. The brick from demolition layer [160] contains a clay tobacco pipe within, and Chris Jarret suggested an AD1660-1680 date. From wall

[167] was recovered part of a column made of post-medieval sandy red circular bricks (3046) bonded with a white hard lime mortar.

Roofing material 15 examples, 1.06 kg.

2276 (AD1480-1900) *Hard, well fired fine texture with few visible inclusions, occasional quartz, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide, muscovite mica.*

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. The fragment from levelling layer [158] is highly burnt and vitrified, indicating that these materials had been exposed to high temperatures, probably associated with the Great Fire of London in AD1666.

Walling material, 25 examples, 158 g

Wall tiles collected from the site are glazed plain and were found in two different contexts. The seven examples from levelling context [158] belonged to the same piece and preserved a plain white glazed. The fragment from dump layer [173] is made of a yellow clay, probably local or Dutch, preserved black glazed, and although no fabric similar was identified in the reference collection, probably could be dated AD1700-1900.

Flooring material 4 examples, 1.92 kg

2850L (AD1600-1800), *moderate quartz, frequent red iron oxide/clay inclusions, moderate silty bands and lenses*

A small number of unglazed and green plain glazed Flemish silty floor tiles were collected from the site. The examples have sharp arises, which indicates that they came from buildings post-dating 1600.

Unknown fabric and form (1 fragment, 3 g)

A fragment of undiagnostic example of ceramic building material was recovered from levelling layer [169]. The fragment is too small to identify and highly burnt so is completely undatable.

Mortar

The mortar is poorly represented in the sequence of the site. A soft white lime mortar was found in walls [160] and [161], attached to brick fabric 3046. A white hard lime mortar attached to brick 3046 was collected from wall [167]. The two types of mortars were dated AD1600-1800.

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
158	3064W; 3046;2276	Post-medieval sandy red bricks and peg tiles; white tin glazed	10	1600	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
160	3033; 2276; 3101PM	Post-medieval sandy red bricks and peg tiles; soft white lime mortar	10	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	1600-1800
161	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
166	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	3	1450	1900	1450	1900	1600-1800	1600-1800
167	3046	Post-medieval sandy circular red bricks	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1600-1800	1600-1800
169	UNK;2271	Unknown fabric and form; Medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
170	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	No mortar
173	3046; 2580L; 3064W	Post-medieval sandy red peg tiles and brick; Flemish floor tile; black glazed tin glazed	7	1480	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
174	2850L	Unglazed and green plain Flemish floor tiles	3	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800	No mortar

Summary

All the material recovered from the front wall of the Old Deanery site is related to Phase 3, which produced 42 fragments of material weighing 19.72 kg. The material was found mainly in levelling and demolition layers. Types present were medieval roof tile, and post-medieval bricks, roofing tiles, mortar, floor and wall tiles. The material was collected mainly related to the structures, dumped and demolition layers from after the Great Fire in AD1666. Some of the material had been exposed to high temperatures, presenting high burnt surfaces, and in some cases the material is vitrified. These may be considered as post Great Fire activity, i.e. backfilling of destroyed or damaged buildings that have gone out of use. This may reflect building activity undertaken after the buildings were damaged during this event.

The most common form was roof tile fabric 2276, which accounted for 35.71% of assemblage. Other roofing tile presents in the sequence is the common medieval fabric 2271 recovered in the levelling layer [169]. Local sandy red bricks are represented by two different fabrics (3033, 3046). The examples were irregular in size and shape, shallow, wide and unfrogged, with no sunken margins indicating a date AD1600-1700. Floor tiles consists mainly in unglazed types, Flemish manufactured, made of fabric 2850, with sharp arises indicating a late date (AD1600-1800). A few fragments of tin-glazed wall tiles were collected from the site. The examples are plain glazed in white and black dated AD1650-1900. The mortar attached to different forms and fabrics is mainly made of a white lime matrix.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

An assessment of the building materials (ceramic building material and mortar) from The Old Deanery (Front Wall), shows that most of this assemblage is comprised of post-medieval ceramic building

material consists, with a single example of a medieval roofing tile. This medieval fragment may represent destruction debris from a nearby building.

The assemblage is typical of building materials assemblages from the City of London in terms of fabrics and forms represented.

By fabric there is a sizeable group of post-medieval peg tiles sandy group 2276 which conforms 35.71% to the assemblage. The form and fabric of the redeposited post-medieval roofing, floor tile and brick are typical of the 17th-18th century, showing the post-medieval development in this area of London after the Great Fire. Some examples of ceramic building material had been significantly altered through exposure to a fire and associated high temperatures and may provide a truer measure of when the dumping process first took place after the Great Fire of London.

The materials have little intrinsic interest, other than as a dating tool. The material should be discarded. The green glazed floor tiles from context [174] should be kept. This assemblage should be compared with that from the Lift shift in any publication. Emphasis should be on examining the condition (mostly burnt) of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) found in the layers associated with the Great Fire and the post-medieval development of the site.

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APPENDIX 8: STONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

One shoe box and one palette of worked stone were retained from the excavations at the Old Deanery, Lift Shaft and Front Wall Excavations, St Paul's Cathedral, City of London TQ 3191 8108 (ODN17).

This moderate sized assemblage (65 examples 82.1kg) was assessed in order to identify the geological character and geological source of the worked stone types.

- A summary of the form of the stone assemblage and discussion on the origin of the materials and whether any of it relates to the construction and embellishment of St Paul's Cathedral.
- Spot dates of all contexts with based on the types and use of stone
- The compilation of an accompanying stone catalogue on Pelican
- Make recommendations for further study and identify any interesting or unusual pieces that warrant retention, analysis and illustration

METHODOLOGY

Recording and analysis of all the retained stone from excavation was done in-house.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example retained from excavation ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) Matches then made with the London fabric collection.

PETROLOGICAL TYPES

Distribution

Nearly all of the stone was recovered from the lift shaft excavations (59 examples 80.9kg), 80.4wt % of which were of which were recovered from a series of phase 2 mid to late 17th century dump layers, following the Great Fire [126] [130] [131] [133]. Indeed [131] which consists of 13 large architectural and ashlar elements accounts for 47.9kg (59.2%) of all the stone and may have come from a collapsed wall. Most of this material has been burnt with charring on the surface of the Reigate stone, pink staining on the Caen stone and a reddened mortar surface. It is also clear that some of this material had also been reused at some point with early post medieval mortars including white chalky lime mortar (Type 1) and a brown lime mortar (Type 2) found on the fresh broken surfaces of stone from [130] and [131]. Some of this mortar had been burnt red during the fire.

Only 9 examples 2.6kg of stone was recovered from pre Great Fire layers [141] [147], although even here there was extensive heat alteration in some Carrara marble paving of funerary material.

The much smaller assemblage (6 examples 1.3kg) from the Front wall excavation again had evidence for intensive burning, with some intensive warping of the Purbeck limestone paving.

Petrological overview

Thirteen lithotypes were distinguished in hand specimen from The Old Deanery, Lift Shaft and Front Wall Excavations, St Paul's Cathedral (ODN 17): their geological character, source, frequency and function are summarised below (Table 1). Based on petrological type and use elsewhere in the capital, most of these stone materials are typical of medieval freestone and ragstone construction materials used at higher status ecclesiastical sites in London. For example, the common medieval freestone material types, most notably lime green low-density Reigate stone from North Surrey (17 examples 42.1kg), were used both in ashlar and stone mouldings. Yellow Caen stone from Normandy in a shaft fragment as well as orange Taynton stone from West Oxfordshire used in ashlar and a dark grey Purbeck marble lintel complete the repertoire of medieval materials from this excavation. All have been identified in profusion from excavations of the medieval St Paul's Cathedral (Blows & Worssam 2011) and there can be little doubt given their reuse and burnt character that they derive from the superstructure of medieval St Pauls. By contrast none of the common post medieval freestone types (Portland stone, Burford stone, Headington stone) used in the construction of Wren's St Paul's (Campbell 2008; Schofield 2016) was identified.

Kentish ragstone, was the most common rubblestone material (10 examples – 20kg) is especially ubiquitous in the post Great Fire dumping layers [130] [131]. Some could well relate to foundation rubble from the medieval cathedral itself although it is possibly given the location of the site in the heart of Roman London that they could derive from masonry buildings from the provincial capital. Examples of its versatility include part of a circular utilitarian object WSN 3 from a phase 2 dumping layer [130], 55mm thickness and with a diameter of 180mm. Ragstone has in the past been used as a rubstone and this large circular element with a hole in the middle may have been hand turned on a lathe to sharpen tools and other implements.

Perhaps the most interesting stone types are the decorative stone imports. Part of a black polished stone floor tile or inlay made from Tournai or Belgian marble (a limestone import from the Carboniferous of the Ardennes) was recovered from a phase 2 post Great Fire demolition layer [114] in the area of the lift shaft. The use of this stone is intricately linked with stone pavement materials in ecclesiastical settings such as the primary (13th) and secondary (17th) construction of the Sanctuary Cosmati Pavement at Westminster Abbey (Hayward in prep.). They are also used in late medieval to early post medieval stone ledgers in churches throughout southern and eastern England (Hayward pers. obs.).

Black Belgian marble could have come from the floor or ledger of the medieval-early post medieval St Paul's or from the medieval Deanery itself. It is possible that the burnt white Carrara marble inlay from a Great Fire Deposit [141] may have been used (along with the Black Tournai marble) to form a bi-chrome black and white pavement in the medieval Deanery. Note also needs to be made of Carrara Sicilian marble pavement material from the front wall excavation [170]. This variant of white Carrara marble with streaks of graphite is likely to be Victorian or Edwardian in date, given that this was their main period of manufacture (Price 2007)

Examples of stone from the Dorset coast include some thick oyster shell rich Purbeck limestone, gastropod rich Purbeck marble and some Kimmeridge Oil Shale.

Finally, there is an example of a Bethersden marble stone mortar from the post Great Fire demolition fill from the lift shaft [130]. The stone type resembles Purbeck marble, but has larger gastropod shells and is generally bracketed as a fine type of Sussex marble from Kent. The use of Sussex marble in London is usually associated with later medieval activity.

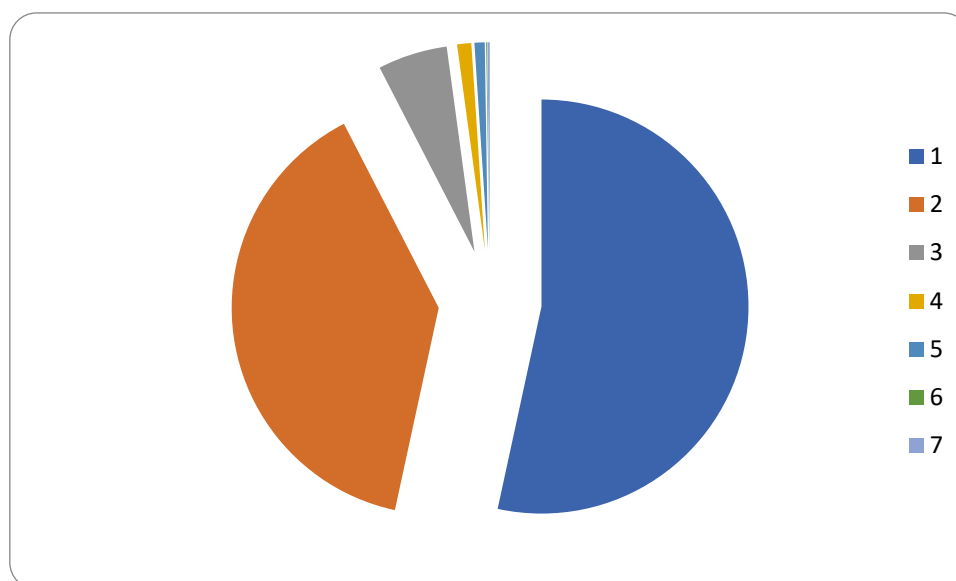
Table 1: Listing of the rock types from ODN 17 according to geological description, type, and source, period of use, frequency and function

Rock Type	Geological Source	Description	Frequency and Use
Freestones			
Taynton stone	Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) West Oxfordshire South Cotswolds	Open textured yellow coloured banded shelly oolitic limestone	Burnt medieval ashlar block 1 example 2337g Lift Shaft post Great Fire dump layer (130)
Reigate stone	Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Barnack Village and related outcrops north Cambridgeshire	Very hard yellow-cream sparry shelly oolitic grainstone with prominent high spired gastropods or nerineids	Medieval shaft fragment and ribbed element (with red paint) and late medieval/Tudor intricate mouldings WSN 1 WSN 2 17 examples 41287g Lift Shaft post Great Fire dump layers (104) (126) (130) (131) (133) (139) (147) larger ashlar mouldings and much of the rubble burnt and reused in Tudor mortar T2
Caen stone	Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Calvados Normandy	Yellow fine pelletal limestone	Medieval Burnt Column shaft element 1 example 1300g 400mm thick shaft Lift shaft post Great Fire dump layer (131)
Purbeck marble	Lower Cretaceous, Purbeckian Isle of Purbeck Dorset	Dark grey condensed shelly limestone packed full of small	Medieval lintel or very thick (120mm) paver 1 example

		5mm freshwater gastropods <i>Vivaparus cariniferus</i>	8555g Lift shaft post Great Fire dump layer (131)
Small Paludina Sussex marble e.g. Bethersden marble	Lower Cretaceous, Wealden Weald Kent- West Sussex	Dark grey condensed shelly limestone packed full of smaller examples of freshwater gastropods <i>Vivaparus fluviorum</i>	Medieval or Roman Stone mortar WSN 4 1 example 724g Lift shaft post Great Fire dump layer (130)
Walling Rubble/ Roughly worked Blocks			
Kent Ragstone	Lower Cretaceous (Hythe Beds) Maidstone	Hard, dark-grey calcareous sandstone	Medieval Rubblestone, occasional fissile block one whetstone or millstone element (130) 170mm diameter WSN3 some rubblestone reused in a lime grey chalky mortar Type 2 (Reused) 10 examples 21250g post Great Fire dump layers (130) (131) (147) Lift Shaft 1 example 313g Front Wall [160]
Chalk	Upper Cretaceous (Chalk) Thames Basin	Fine white micritic limestone	Medieval Ashlar and rubble 2 examples 2850g. Front Wall (160) Lift Shaft (131)
Decorative stone inlay and Paving slabs			
Purbeck limestone	Lower Cretaceous s, Purbeckian Isle of Purbeck Dorset	Grey shelly limestone characterised by small (10-15mm) complete white bivalve "Unio" fragments	Burnt medieval paving slab 2 examples 1520g 28mm thick [7] evaluation Lift Shaft and from the Front Wall (1580)
Tournai marble	Lower Carboniferous (Viséan) Ardennes, Belgium	Very hard dark-grey fine Carboniferous limestone	Medieval Polished Inlay 1 example 48g 29mm thick Lift Shaft post Great Fire dump layers [114]
Carrara Sicilian	Triassic, Apuan Alps, Tuscany, Italy	White fine metamorphosed limestone with streaks of graphite	Paving slab burnt possibly early post medieval pre Great Fire or a later Victorian 1 example 68g Front Wall [170]
Carrara marble	Triassic, Apuan Alps, Tuscany, Italy	White fine metamorphosed limestone	Medieval to post medieval Degraded Paving slab or funerary element 7 examples 1575g Lift Shaft [141]
Roofing Materials			
North Wales Slate	Cambrian – Ordovician North Wales e.g. Blaneau Ffestiniog	Dark grey fissile slate or metamorphosed shale	Medieval to post medieval roofing 6 examples 63g Lift Shaft [133] and Front Wall [173]
Fuel			
Kimmeridge oil shale	Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian) Dorset Coast	Burnt fissile dark grey carbonaceous shale	Post medieval fuel 114 examples 151g Lift Shaft [114] [130]

Functional overview

The proportions of the stone assemblage from ODN17 by function are summarized below (Figure 1).



Key; 1. Ashlar/Mouldings 48.3kg (53.4%) 2. Rubblestone 35.4 kg (39%). 3. Paving and decorative inlay 4.9kg (5.4%) 4. Large Rubstone/Whetstone 1kg (1.1%). 5. Stone Mortar 0.7 kg (0.8%). 6. Roofing stone <0.1kg (0.07%). 7. Fuel 0.2 (0.3%) kg

Figure 1, shows that by form over half of the material consists of ashlar and stone moulding, all of which were medieval stone types. Some of these were burnt and examples of mortar attached on broken faces, show that prior to the Great Fire they had already been reused and reincorporated into later medieval or early post medieval structures. The other big contributor was the rubblestone (35kg).

Thirteen large elements freestone and ragstone were recorded from a single post Great Fire demolition layer (131) which 47.9kg (59.2%) of all the stone and may have come from a collapsed wall.

Paving stone, 5kg, in weight is the only other principal contributor, represented by a range of rock types.

The remaining categories (roofing, fuel, stone mortar and a whetstone) account for just (2.5% by weight kg).

To summarise, by form the major structural components (ashlar, rubble stone foundation and paving), from the post Great Fire demolition layers of the Old Deanery dominate. These are made of medieval stone material types, many of which are burnt. From this we may infer that structural and decorative elements of the collapsed and burnt stone fabric of the old Cathedral or indeed the medieval Old Deanery had been incorporated into the foundation layers of the New Deanery built in 1680.

Comment on individual items of architectural merit, decorative stone and whetstones follows. Four of these have been allocated a Worked stone Number (WSN) and will require illustration at publication.

Architectural elements

3107 Reigate stone

Two ornate moulds from these excavations that are suitable for illustration at publication stage are listed below (see below) (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Key architectural elements from The Old Deanery Excavations made from Reigate stone

Context	Period	Element	Dimensions
139	Phase 2 Lift Elevation 17th century fill immediately post-dating Great Fire	WSN1 finely carved double cavetto mould typical of late medieval Tudor builds	140mm long x 90mm wide x 65mm height
130	Phase 2 Lift Elevation 17th century dumping layer post-dating the Great Fire	WSN2 Intricate Cornice Mould 12th-14th century	210mm long x 120mm width x 135mm height

Portable stone objects

Context	Period	Element	Dimensions
130	Phase 2 Lift Elevation 17th century dumping layer post-dating the Great Fire	WSN3 Circular Kentish ragstone section with a small hole in probably a circular hone or	170mm diameter 55mm thick

		whetstone hand lathe turned. Medieval to Early Post Medieval	
--	--	---	--

Stone Mortar

Context	Period	Element	Dimensions
130	Phase 2 Lift Elevation 17th century dumping layer post-dating the Great Fire	WSN4 Stone Mortar section made from Bethesdan marble West Sussex source	Part of stone mortar surviving 90mm long X 45mm deep

Paving stones

The final objects of interest are some exotic marble imports probably all used in decorative flooring. Part of a black polished stone floor tile or inlay made from Tournai or Belgian marble (a limestone import from the Carboniferous of the Ardennes) was recovered from a phase 2 post Great Fire demolition layer [114] in the area of the lift shaft. Its association elsewhere in London with medieval stone pavement materials in ecclesiastical settings including Cosmetic Pavements that date from the 13th century (Hayward in prep.), means that they could relate to highly decorative areas of floor from the Old Cathedral or the medieval Deanery. Burnt white Carrara marble inlay from a post Great Fire deposit [141] may also have been used as medieval flooring material and when used in conjunction with the Tournai, would have created a chequerboard pattern.

Some heat distorted Purbeck limestone floor tiles from post Great Fire layers would indicate that these too would have been used as primary stone flooring material again either in the medieval Deanery or Old Cathedral.

DISTRIBUTION

KEY: MORTAR TYPES RECORDED WITH SPOT DATES BELOW

Archaeological Features

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
7	3126a	Burnt Purbeck limestone paving	1	50	1800	50	1800	1200-1650	No mortar
104	3107	Reigate stone mouldings ribbed probably late medieval	2	1060	1600	1060	1600	1300-1600	No mortar
114	3113; 3133	Kimmeridge Oil Shale flecks and polished Tournai marble flooring material	5	1250	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
126	3107	Reigate stone burnt shaft	1	1060	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600	No mortar
130	3105; 3107; 3151; 3138; 3113; 3101	Ragstone rubble reused in early post medieval Type 1 mortar and a circular rubstone WSN3; Taynton stone ashlar, Reigate stone ashlar and mould WSN2, Bethersden marble mortar WSN4 and Kimmeridge Oil Shale	19	50	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800	1600-1700
131	3107; 3105; 3119; 3112; 3101	Very large chunks of medieval ashlar, basic architectural elements lintel, column drum and rubble including Reigate, Caen, Purbeck marble,	13	50	1600	1060	1600	1200-1500+	1450-1700

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		Ragstone; Reigate stone reused in light calf brown mortar							
133	3115; 3107	North Wales slate roofing; Reigate small roll holl pavement element and burnt rubble	7	1060	1900	1060	1900	1200-1600+	No mortar
139	3107	Large Reigate stone ashlar and late medieval early post medieval Reigate stone mould WSN1	2	1060	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600	No mortar
141	3114	Burnt Carrara marble inlay or paving	7	50	1900	50	1900	1250-1600	No mortar
147	3107; 3105	Ragstone and Reigate stone rubble	2	50	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600	No mortar
158	3126a	Purbeck limestone paving burnt	1	50	1800	50	1800	1200-1650	No mortar
160	3116; 3105	Chalk and ragstone rubble	2	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600	No mortar
170	3114PM	Carrara Siciliana paving slab	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
173	3115	North Wales slate roofing	2	1060	1900	1060	1900	1500-1900	No mortar

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

The character of the stone assemblage from the lift shaft (59 examples 80.9kg) is very much one of discarded burnt and damaged stone mouldings, ashlar, rubblestone and paving slab elements from the medieval Deanery or indeed the Old Cathedral. The rubblestone and freestone stone material types (Reigate stone, Caen stone, Purbeck marble, Taynton stone, Kentish ragstone) very much form the package of medieval stone types for ecclesiastical buildings in London. Indeed, all have been identified and commented upon from medieval St Pauls (Hayward pers. obs.; Blows & Worssam 2011). Most came from two post Great Fire demolition layers [130] [131] at the basement of what would have been a cellar from the Old Deanery. The larger elements accounting for over half of the assemblage were recovered from the basal layer [131] include examples of Purbeck marble stone lintels, very large Reigate stone ashlar, Taynton stone ashlar and rubblestone. The upper layer [130] had much smaller items some of which e.g. circular whetstone (WSN 3), a Sussex marble stone mortar (WSN 4) and a complex 12-14th century cornice element in Reigate stone (WSN 2). Worthy of mention too are some small decorative polished stone pavement elements including one black Tournai marble, associated elsewhere with 13th century decorative pavements and white Carrara marble elements as well as the more conventional slabs of Purbeck limestone. Both the Carrara marble and the Purbeck Limestone have been greatly distorted or disintegrated by the heat (Presumably the Great Fire of 1666) and like the Tournai marble would have embellished the flooring of the Deanery or the Old Cathedral.

The much smaller assemblage from the front wall (6 examples 1.2kg) is largely unremarkable apart from a burnt Purbeck limestone paving element from [158] which has been heavily distorted by intense heat. Presumably this too, comes from demolition debris from the flooring of the Old Cathedral or medieval Deanery. There is evidence for Victorian/Edwardian flooring material (presumably from the 19th century Deanery) in the form of a Carrara Sicilian paving or inlay from [170]. This variant of the pure white Carrara marble from Tuscany with graphite banding was widely used as a decorated flooring only from the mid-19th century onwards (Price 2007).

At publication I would recommend that general comment on the nature (fabric and form) and origin of the burnt medieval stone materials recovered from the post Great Fire demolition horizons from the Lift Shaft is made. Illustration and further comment on the 4 items of stone allocated a worked stone number (WSN1-4) should be made and description of the flooring materials Purbeck limestone, Carrara marble and Tournai marble be made with reference to comparable examples from St Pauls Cathedral (Schofield 2011).

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APPENDIX 9: SLAG ASSESSMENT

Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

A very small quantity of material (just under 1.6kg), initially identified as slag, was recovered by hand on site; no material from soil samples was presented for examination. For this report it was examined by eye. The material was categorised on the basis of morphology; a magnet was used to test for iron-rich material and detect micro-slugs in the soil adhering to slags. The smithing hearth bottom - the only iron slag recovered - was individually weighed and measured for statistical purposes. Quantification data and details are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dp.) in millimetres.

Quantification table and explanation of terms

	ODN 17					Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London EC4V 5AA
cxt	slag type	wt	len	br	dp	comment
126	smithing hearth bottom	833	115	100	50	
137	fused fire debris	817				stone; Cu alloy; charcoal/burnt wood
	Total wt. = 1.6kg					

Discussion of the assemblage

The assemblage is thought to represent material redeposited after the 1666 Great Fire of London. There is only one piece of slag in the assemblage: a smithing hearth bottom from layer (126). A smithing hearth bottom is a plano-convex slag cake which builds up under the tuyère hole - hottest part - where the air from the bellows enters the hearth. When it grows to a size that may start to block the tuyère hole, the slag cake is removed when cool and dumped in the nearest cut feature or disused area.

The rest of the assemblage - found in fill (137) of pit (138) – is a mix of materials that had been subjected to severe heat and had become distorted and fused: stone, copper alloy, charcoal and/or charred wood.

Significance of assemblage

The assemblage has no significance other than to demonstrate the site experienced destruction during the Great Fire of London or was used as a dumping area for debris from the fire.

Importance – locally, regionally, nationally

As far as the slag is concerned, the site is of little or purely local importance.

Recommendations for further work

No recommendations for further work are made, and the assemblage could be discarded.

APPENDIX 10: FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

ANIMAL BONE FROM THE LIFT SHAFT EXCAVATION

Introduction

A small amount of animal bone was collected from a range of post medieval contexts during excavation.

Method

Bones were identified, where possible, to taxa with the aid of various reference works (Schmid 1972) (Lawrence and Brown 1972), (Cohen and Serjeantson). The presence of ageing data (i.e. status of epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) neonatal/juvenile animals (Prummel1987) was noted. The state of preservation was also noted.

Preservation

Fragmentation was heavy (with exception of cat bones, see below) with 63% of bone at the fragment stage, 10.3% at the shaft stage and 26.6 % whole. Surface condition was reasonable. Burning was noted in one context. Canid gnawing was noted on three bones. Evidence for butchery both chopping and knife marks was noted on 18 bones.

The taxa present

Table 1: taxa by context

Context	Feature	Cattle	Cattle Size	Sheep /goat	Sheep size	Pig	Horse	Cat	Chicken	Goose	Mallard	Duck	Total
104	layer	1			1	2		1					5
114	layer	3	1	1	1	1		5					12
122	layer		1		1								2
126	layer	1			1							1	3
128[129]	pit			1		1		1					3
130	layer	3	3	11	9			7	2	1	1		37
131	layer	2		1	2	1							6
132	layer			1	2		1						4
133	layer		1						1				2
134[135]	pit		1			1							2
140	layer						1						1
147	layer				1	1							2
Total		10	7	15	18	7	2	14	3	1	1	1	79

The cat bones in contexts 114 and 130 possibly represent the remains of 2 very partial cat skeletons. The assemblage appears to be largely domestic waste. The juvenile cattle radius from context [131] suggests the consumption of veal which became popular from the early post-medieval period onwards (Rixson 2000) the presence of veal calves was also noted from a previous watching brief on this site (Rielly 2017).

Potential and recommendations

Potential and significance are limited by the small size of the assemblage, although it provides some information on the animals utilised around vicinity.

No further work is recommended

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ANIMAL BONE FROM THE FRONT WALL

Introduction

A small amount of animal bone was collected from a range of post medieval contexts during excavation.

Method

Bones were identified, where possible, to taxa with the aid of various reference works (Schmid 1972) (Lawrence and Brown 1972), (Cohen and Serjeantson). The presence of ageing data (i.e. status of

epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) was noted. The state of preservation was also noted. Results were recorded onto an access style database.

Bone condition

Fragmentation was heavy with 38% of bone only 25% complete or less. Bone surface condition was average. No evidence of canid gnawing was noted and evidence of butchery was restricted to knife marks on a single bone.

The taxa present

Table 1: taxa by context (fragment count)

Context	158	162	170	171	173	174	Total
Cut				172			
Feature type	Levelling layer	Dump layer	Dump layer	Construction cut	Dump layer	Demolition layer	
Cattle					1	1	2
Sheep/goat		1		1	2		4
Sheep size	1					1	2
Pig			2				2
Horse					1		1
Rabbit			1				1
Chicken	1						1
Total	2	1	3	1	4	2	13

Potential and recommendations

Potential and significance are limited by the small size of the assemblage, although it provides some information on the animals utilised around vicinity.

No further work is recommended

Bibliography

Lawrence, M, J and Brown, R.W. 1973 Mammals of Britain their tracks, trails and signs London: Blandford Press

Prummel, W. 1987 Atlas for the identification of foetal elements of Cattle, Horse, Sheep and pig Part 2 Archaeozoologia vol1 (2) pp11-41

Rielly, K 2017 Assessment of the animal bone recovered from Old Deanery, Deans Court, City of London, EC4; An archaeological watching brief on Test Pits and Boreholes (ODN17) PCA Archive report (Britton, Report 13110)

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APPENDIX 11: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the assessment of two bulk environmental samples taken during archaeological mitigation works at the Old Deanery, City of London. These samples were taken from a layer of mixed debris, thought to be associated with the Great Fire of London, [130], and the backfilling of a large pit, [138]. Both samples were taken from deposits located within the excavated area of the lift shaft.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

Two bulk soil samples, of twenty-seven and thirty-two litres in volume respectively, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction (flot) and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm, and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

The flot (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash, 2004; Jacomet, 2006; Cappiers, Bekker and Jans, 2012; Neef, Cappiers and Bekker, 2012). Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991).

Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample content is given in table 1.

Results

Preservation

Archaeobotanical material was preserved in this assemblage by carbonisation. Charcoal was present in both samples in large quantities, with minimal amounts of burnt seed and/or grain also recognised.

There was some evidence to suggest that the seed assemblage may have been some-what larger prior to burning; welded and vitrified remnants, which may be the residue from organics that have been combusted at high temperatures, were abundant in the flot fractions, and a proportion of the indeterminate burnt material was structurally suggestive of carbonised plant matter.

Sample <10>: Context (130), Layer [130]

Sample <10>, consisting of twenty-seven litres of sediment, was taken from a layer of demolition debris, [130], thought to be associated with the Great Fire. Charcoal was well preserved in this context; over one-hundred specimens were reported in total, including a substantial quantity of larger pieces, of a suitable size for species to be identified (>4mm in length/width). Other archaeobotanical remains were relatively rare, with a single carbonised *Prunus* endocarp (stone-fruits) being recovered, along with a small number of carbonised grains, of naked wheats (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*). Small animal/bird bone was identified in both the flot and the retent, and a minimal concentration of fish/amphibian bone in the flot.

Fragmented building material, including CBM, tile and mortar, was abundant in this sample, with lesser quantities of pottery, CTP, glass, copper, iron and burnt flint also being recognised. Other remains included coal and clinker, and black, vitrified combustion residue. A quantity of roots and modern plant material/seeds in the flot suggests the likelihood of post-depositional disturbance in this context.

Sample <12>: Context (136), Pit [138]

Sample <12>, comprised of thirty-two litres of sediment, was taken from the backfill of a large 17th century pit, [138], uncovered in the area of the lift shaft. Charcoal was, again, common in this feature, with over 800ml of material being recovered; specimens were abundant in all of the sieved fractions (>4mm, 2-4mm, <2mm), including a large number of sizeable pieces. In addition to charcoal, a single seed of bedstraw (*Galium* spp.) was identified, as well as a carbonised caryopsis of oat; it was not possible to determine whether the latter was of the wild, or cultivated, varieties, due to the lack of diagnostic chaff.

Finds recovered from this context included a large amount of CBM, tile and mortar, as well as pottery, glass, copper and iron, and a small amount of burnt bone. Coal, slag, and vitrified residue were observed in the flot fraction, in addition to a moderate concentration of non-contemporary root material.

Discussion

The seed assemblage recovered from the Old Deanery samples was considered too small to be of significant diagnostic value. A low frequency of grains, of carbonised oat (*Avena* spp.), and naked wheats, so called 'bread' or 'rivet' wheats, were reported, which is some indication that consumption, storage, and/or processing of cereals/cereal products may have been undertaken on site, but the extent of this is uncertain, due to the poor preservation of these remains and the nature of the deposits from which they were recovered. As previously mentioned, there is evidence to suggest that, upon deposition, the initial abundance, of seeds and cereals may have been higher, but that, due to the conditions of the combustion event in which the material was burnt, these may not have been preserved

in a state to enable recognition as such; experimental studies have suggested that grains of naked wheat, particularly, survive poorly when burnt at high temperatures (Boardman and Jones 1990, 4).

The single specimen of bedstraw, a common weed of cultivation, found in sample <12>, might be evidence for plants of this species growing locally in the area, or could be waste material associated with cereals that were being used or stored nearby, though the abundance of seed is too small to be of particular significance. Similarly, whilst the discovery of a *Prunus* 'stone' in sample <10> may be evidence for consumption or growth of such fruit locally, little can be determined from a single example.

Wood charcoal was reported in large quantities in both of the sampled deposits, with the largest concentration being found in the fill of Pit [138]. As the debris from sample <10> came from a layer of material thought to be associated with the Great Fire, it can be suggested that the remains in this context could be the burnt residue of timber objects, structural or otherwise, that may have been destroyed during this event. The charcoal from sample <10>, taken from the fill of a pit of similar date, may also be debris from the fire, or could be waste from other sources of combustion, for example domestic or industrial fires.

Taphonomic Considerations

The presence of low to moderate concentrations of roots and unburnt seeds in these samples indicates the possibility of bioturbation in these contexts, and the potential for reworking of smaller ecofacts through root channels and other soil features, a factor which should be considered when interpreting these remains.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

An assessment of the bulk environmental samples collected from the Old Deanery has shown that wood charcoal was generally well-preserved, with both samples producing a significantly sized assemblage of viable fragments. As the charcoal from these samples is of some local significance, due to the likelihood of it being produced during the Great Fire in 1666, it is recommended that identification and analysis of this material is undertaken, prior to archiving, as this may shed light on the possible source of these burnt remains. Additional work is not suggested on the carbonised seed/grain assemblage, as this was considered to be too small to be of interpretive value; a summary of this report should be included in any future publications.

Additional Notes

Several large chunks of wood charcoal were recovered from a demolition layer, [133], dated to the 17th century; in addition to the material from the bulk samples, this material should be identified and assessed prior to archiving, as this may add further to our understanding of the use of the site during this period.

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APPENDIX 12: OASIS FORM

14 OASIS ID: preconst1-384873

Project details

Project name	The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London EC4
Short description of the project	A watching brief and two phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken in the courtyard to the Old Deanery between 2018-2019. A watching brief was carried out whilst the granite setts from the courtyard were lifted. No archaeological features were recorded in this process. Excavation followed within the area of a proposed lift shaft in which the sequence identified Great Fire (1666) deposits associated with a cellar, a chalk surface possibly from the medieval Deanery and a single Roman layer at the base of the excavation area. Rebuilding of the post-medieval front wall to the Deanery was observed.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2018 End: 21-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
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	SURFACE Medieval
Monument type	LEVELLING Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ARTEFACTS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, City of London EC4
Postcode	EC4 5AA
Study area	16.9 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 319810 513246 51.245277745054 -0.10887075337 51 14 43 N 000 06
31 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 12.78m Max: 15.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Caroe Architecture Limited

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Rosie Banens

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","Glass","Metal"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID ODN17

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic"

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

Paper Archive recipient Leicester City Museum

Paper Archive ID ODN17

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan"

Entered by archive (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 14 February 2020

PCA

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