8 & 10 STUKELEY STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Planning reference			
Local planning authority	***London Borough of Camden***		
PCA report no.	***R14106***	***Site Code***	***SKL19***
PCA project no	***K4246***	***Date***	***April 2020***

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	8 & 10 Stukeley Street
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief
Site address	8 & 10 Stukeley Street, London Borough of Camden
NGR	TQ 3030 8133
Local planning authority	London Borough of Camden
Planning reference	
Commissioning client	Benprop Drury Ltd
Project dates	22 July to 20 November 2019
Archive site code	SKL19

PCA Information			
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Reissued report version:		
Reason for reissue:		
Project Manager approval:		

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 8 & 10 Stukeley Street, London Borough of Camden, TQ 3030 8133.

1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken between 22 July and 30 November 2019.

1.3 The commissioning client was Benprop Drury Ltd.

1.4 The watching brief revealed a layer of natural sandy gravel, thought to represent Lynch Hill gravel, at the base of the sequence (Phase 1). This sloped downwards in the direction of the River Thames to the south. It was sealed by a layer of humic rich disturbed natural that may represent the base of an early post-medieval agricultural horizon. This was truncated by early to mid-17th century pitting, which probably represents quarrying for natural sand and gravel (Phase 2). Sealing the pits was made ground, which raised and levelled the area so that buildings and external property boundaries could be constructed during the mid to late 17th century. A cess pit or well was also identified in an external yard, which may date to the mid to late 18th century (Phase 3). Another episode of ground raising and levelling then occurred before more walls and associated features were constructed during the late 18th to 19th century (Phase 4). The entire sequence was sealed by 20th century made ground (Phase 5).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 8 & 10 Stukeley Street, London Borough of Camden (Figure 1). The watching brief monitored the excavation of 60 Test Pits dug for underpinning works and the excavation of the basement area more generally to a depth of 3.70m.

2.2 The site is a corner property bounded both to the north and east by Stukeley Street. The site is further bounded to the north by neighbouring 6 Stukeley Street, to the south by 12 Stukeley Street and to the west by 182 Drury Lane. It is 133.18m² in size and was centred upon National Grid Reference TQ 3030 8133.

2.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between 22 July and 20 November 2019.

2.4 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area known as London Suburbs and is located within the Seven Dials (Covent Garden) Conservation Area (Historic England 2017). Consequently, in accord with advice issued by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), the site was subject to an archaeological planning condition, imposed by the London Borough of Camden, that necessitated the implementation of an archaeological watching brief followed by an evaluation during redevelopment. This was later reduced to a watching brief only, which proved sufficient given the small area of the site and the lack of archaeology pre-dating the post-medieval period.

2.5 A site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the methodology and work programme for the archaeological watching brief was prepared prior to the fieldwork and was approved by Sandy Kidd of GLAAS on behalf of the London Borough of Camden (Moore 2017).

2.6 The watching brief was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Phil Frickers, Aidan Turner and Ellen Green. It was managed by Amelia Fairman and Peter Moore and was monitored by Sandy Kidd of Historic England on behalf of the local planning authority. The archaeological work was commissioned by Benprop Drury Ltd.

2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the unique site code SKL19.

17/04/20 DV

Figure 1
Site Location
1:800,000, 1:250,000, 1:12,500 at A4

17/04/20 DV

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location Showing Test Pit Locations in Levels 1 and 2
1:200 at A3

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

> 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
> 129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
> 132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

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

> **Heritage asset:** A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
> **Archaeological interest:** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
> **Historic environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
> **Historic environment record:** Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.3 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.3.1 The London Plan, updated to incorporate the Further Alterations to the London Plan and published on March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

3.3.2 Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology:

Strategic

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

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

Planning decisions

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

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

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

LDF preparation

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

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.

3.4 Local Policy: London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework 2010

3.4.1 The local planning authority responsible for the site is the London Borough of Camden, whose Local Development Framework (LDF) replaced its previous Unitary Development Plan (UDP) in November 2010. The LDF comprises a collection of planning documents produced in conjunction with the NPPF and the London Plan, which were adopted on the 8 November 2010. The primary document is the Core Strategy, which contains the following policy regarding the historic environment:

CS14 – **Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage**

The Council will ensure that Camden's places and buildings are attractive, safe and easy to use by:
a) requiring development of the highest standard of design that respects local context and character;
b) preserving and enhancing Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens;
c) promoting high quality landscaping and works to streets and public spaces;
d) seeking the highest standards of access in all buildings and places and requiring schemes to be designed to be inclusive and accessible;
e) protecting important views of St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster from sites inside and outside the borough and protecting important local views.

3.4.2 Further, more specific planning policy is included in the Planning Policies Documents, the policy of most relevance to the preservation or preservation-by-record of below-ground archaeology being as follows:

DP25 – Conserving Camden's heritage

Archaeology

The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.

3.5 Site Specific Planning Constraints

3.5.1 In terms of designated heritage assets as defined above, the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area called London Suburbs and is located within the Seven Dials (Covent Garden) Conservation Area.

3.5.2 The Seven Dials (Covent Garden) Conservation Area Statement, adopted in 1998 by the Camden Council, includes the following policy regarding the archaeological considerations:

Archaeology
SD30 This area has been identified by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service as the Suburbs of Roman *Londinium*, part of Saxon Lundenwic and an area of extensive medieval and post medieval settlement. The whole of the Conservation Area is within an Archaeological Priority Area and development proposals may have some impact on important remains. Therefore the Council will insist on an archaeological site evaluation where appropriate. Where excavations works are proposed it is important that the Council's Conservation & Urban Design Team and English heritage are consulted to ensure adequate protection of such remains (Camden, 1998, 30).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 According to the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey, North London, the bedrock geology underlying the site is primarily London Clay that is sealed by superficial deposits of Lynch Hill gravel. The London Clay was deposited in the Palaeogene Period between 56 and 34 million years ago and mainly comprises bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay. The Lynch Hill Gravel Member was formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and consists of sand and gravel, with lenses of silt, clay, or peat locally.

4.2 The site of 8 & 10 Stukeley Street is located in a densely built commercial and residential area of Camden with generally flat terrain.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the following archaeological and historical background is taken from the desk-based assessment for the site (Reade 2015).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the Borough of Camden as a whole, however limited Palaeolithic material (two handaxes and a large worked flint flake) have been found within the Taplow Terrace gravel within 250m of the site. A peri-glacial stream channel has also been found just beyond Newton Street to the east.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Following the Roman invasion of AD 43 the major settlement of *Londinium* was established in the area that is now occupied by the City of London, whilst there was also occupation south of the Thames at Southwark. Both areas were located some distance to the east and south-east of the site but some evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity has been found.

5.3.2 The nearest Roman road to the site is now New Oxford Street, which follows the suspected line of the road from *Londinium* to the Silchester Road.

5.3.3 Two primary archaeological excavations in the area (at Holborn Town Hall just east of the site along Stukeley Street and Aviation House also east of the site just beyond Newton Street) uncovered Roman remains, which suggest that a number of phases of industrial and domestic activity took place in the vicinity from around AD 50 onwards. This includes ditches, a gravel surface that may represent a trackway, residual Roman building material within the later deposits, domestic refuse, and backfilled quarry pits. Associated artefacts include pottery, ceramic building material and a coin. Also found in the vicinity was a Roman tombstone and a cylindrical lead cist containing burnt bone, potentially indicating burials in the vicinity.

5.4 Early Medieval/Saxon

5.4.1 Following the abandonment of Roman *Londinium*, the Middle Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* was established a short distance to the south-east of the site in the area of modern-day Strand and Covent Garden (Cowie and Whytehead 1989). The primary period of occupation ranges from the 7th to 9th centuries, though excavations at 15–17 Long Acre may indicate an earlier presence in the area from the 5th century (Leary 2004, 4). An increased frequency of Viking raids during the 9th century caused occupation to shift back towards the more easily defendable former Roman city and the royal site at Westminster.

5.4.2 Excavations at 107–115 Long Acre to the south-west of site recorded an area of probable early medieval occupation with pits and a road used for dumping domestic and butchery

waste. An earlier 7th century use of the site was suggested by small scale quarrying of natural sand, gravel and brickearth potentially related to the construction of *Lundenwic*.

5.4.3 An evaluation and watching brief at 67–8 Long Acre to the south of the site uncovered several wattle and daub buildings, cobble yards, and rubbish pits dating to the Saxon period. These buildings were interpreted as being both domestic and industrial with a north–south ditch forming a boundary at the eastern edge of the site. Two Saxon burials were also found here, one of which had a belt fitting dated to the mid-7th century.

5.4.4 A relatively large number of other excavations and evaluations have taken place within 250m of the site that have found, for example, Saxon pottery, pits, animal bones and layered deposits that are comparable to other *Lundenwic* sites. The majority of these are located south of the site, within the expected boundaries of *Lundenwic*.

5.4.5 During the late 8th and early 9th century the population and economic activity declined and the settlement pattern became polyfocal, including the consolidation of a site in Shorts Garden, located on the more northern boundary of *Lundenwic* (Cowie *et al.* 2012, 203, xxiii).

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 The site is located within the medieval parish boundaries of St Giles in the Fields, of which the earliest mention is in a decree of 1222 (Riley & Gomme 1914, 1).

5.5.2 Early post-medieval maps (not illustrated) show the area around the site as primarily open fields, and it is likely that this was the case during the medieval period. This is supported by the finding of medieval cultivation soil in many of the archaeological evaluations within 250m of the site. This includes watching briefs and excavations at Aviation House, 107–115 Long Acre, Holborn Town Hall, and Holborn Town Hall Site C. The excavations at Holborn Town Hall and Holborn Town Hall Site C lie just east of the site and the findings there suggest that the area immediately surrounding the site was open ground until the post-medieval period.

5.5.3 There is evidence for medieval buildings located within 250m of the site, including a tavern mentioned in a deed of Edward III, and a public house in existence by about 1300. Each of these is located just north or south of High Holborn suggesting that this is the focus of medieval settlement in the area, most probably consisting of ribbon development along that thoroughfare.

5.5.4 Drury Lane, a primary road to the west of the site remains unnamed on the Agas map of 1561 but is labelled as Drury Lane in a late 18th-century reproduction map of the area dated *c.* 1570.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 Stuckeley Street was laid out formally around 1640. It was first known as Coal Yard, then Goldsmith Street. The late 18th century reproduction of a map dated 1570 does have a

lane in the general vicinity of Stukeley Street, suggesting that it may have been present in a less formal state earlier, but the source is not reliable enough for this to be certain.

5.6.2 Situated less than 200m to the north-east of the site, a yard, now called Dragon Yard, is the site of an ancient stream that formed the boundary between Purse Field to the east and Rose Field to the west (Riley & Gomme 1914, 18). This stream was covered over around 1650, which is symbolic of the increasingly industrial use of the area around 8 & 10 Stukeley Street during the mid-17th century.

5.6.3 The land used for Stukeley Street was at one time part of Bear Croft or Bear Close, owned by Robert Wise and said to contain eight houses by *c.* 1570 (Riley & Gomme 1914, 18). It is likely that this is the quadrangle indicated on the Agas map of 1561 located on the north-east corner of Drury Lane at the junction with High Holborn.

5.6.4 While maps up to 1570 show open field with scattered structures, primarily fronting High Holborn, Morgan's map of 1682 indicates that by this time the area has been highly developed. The site that forms the focus of this study was not built on at this point, but the L-shape of the plot is defined by the neighbouring buildings to the west and south.

5.6.5 This arrangement of buildings remains very similar through the early 17th century (as indicated by Stow's map of 1720), but by 1815 there are buildings present within the site. Although there are numerous changes to the buildings in this vicinity, the general layout of 8 & 10 Stukeley Street appears to remain relatively unchanged between 1815 and 1866 with one building having a long east–west frontage along Coal Yard, and a smaller building to the south of it, on the plot of what is now 10 Stukeley Street, along King's Arms Yard (as labelled on Mair's 1866 map; this now forms the north–south appendage of Stukeley Street).

5.6.6 By 1871 there is a change in the layout indicated on the Parish map, with a small building, likely to be the current 8 Stukeley Street, with a north–south alignment and a smaller frontage onto Stukeley Street (at this point called Goldsmith Street). There is a slightly larger structure to the south, where 10 Stukeley Street is now situated. There have been numerous modifications to the structure over time, most predominantly an extension of it to the west, as seen in maps of 1894 onwards.

5.6.7 The GLHER reports a large amount of evidence for post-medieval occupation within 250m of the site. In the immediate area of 8 & 10 Stukeley Street, excavation at 14 Stukeley Street and at the Holborn Town Hall have found features such as cellars, wells, surfaces, pits, cess pits, ditches and so on dating between 1540 and 1900.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 A detailed methodology for the archaeological watching brief and evaluation was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2017), which accords with standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014). This evolved organically on site, however, when it became apparent that the watching brief would successfully monitor the entirety of the archaeological sequence that would be impacted upon.

6.2 The watching brief monitored the excavation of 60 overlapping underpinning holes, termed Test Pits 1 to 60 herein, and a general ground reduction strip to a depth of 3.70m (Figure 2). Given that the areas of the site that would be impacted upon were monitored in their entirety, for clarity and brevity the results that were obtained from the various test pits and open areas have been grouped and collated herein into a single united sequence that is discussed holistically rather than on a trench-by trench basis.

6.3 The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and were also hand-excavated by the client under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist. Following the removal of modern overburden, the machine excavation continued in spits of *c.* 100mm until archaeological deposits, features or structures, or the underlying natural deposits were encountered.

6.4 Levels were obtained from spot heights provided by the client. A location plan of these spot heights forms part of the site archive.

6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, as presented within PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 or 1:20. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record was taken in digital format.

6.6 The trenches were hand cleaned and excavated using hand tools (trowels, shovels and mattocks). Features were hand planned using the single context recording system.

6.7 The trenches were located using a site plan provided by the client; the site records were then digitised in CAD software and fixed to the OS grid.

6.8 The complete site archive, including site records and photographs will be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the unique site code SKL19.

6.9 In this report, all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are denoted with squared brackets [ ] and small find numbers are prefixed by the letters 'SF'.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit that was encountered during the watching brief consisted of natural sandy gravel (Group 1; Table 1), which most probably represents Lynch Hill gravel. This deposit sloped from a maximum level of 21.29m OD in Test Pit 35 in the north-east section of the site to a low of 19.30m OD in Test Pit 45 in the south-east section of the site. The gravel therefore sloped downwards in a southerly direction towards the River Thames. This topography was therefore presumably generated by the erosive processes of the river during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods when this lowest terrace of the Thames was created.

Table 1: Natural Gravel (Group 1 Contexts)

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
55	1	Layer	Natural gravel	21	1.7	1.5	0.2
71	1	Layer	Natural gravel	26	1.9	1.6	0.4
73	1	Layer	Natural gravel	27	1.95	1.85	0.3
82	1	Layer	Natural gravel	28, 29	1.8	1.3	0.1
88	1	Layer	Natural gravel	33	1.8	1.6	0.6
96	1	Layer	Natural gravel	31	1.8	1.45	0.3
100	1	Layer	Natural gravel	34	1.8	1.4	1.4
106	1	Layer	Natural gravel	35	1.65	1.45	0.3
112	1	Layer	Natural gravel	37	1.85	1.4	0.9
115	1	Layer	Natural gravel	36	1.85	1.4	0.5
118	1	Layer	Natural gravel	39	1.8	1.4	1.6
124	1	Layer	Natural gravel	42	1.85	1.25	1
132	1	Layer	Natural gravel	40	2.6	1	0.2
133	1	Layer	Natural gravel	41	1.35	0.9	0.1
138	1	Layer	Natural gravel	43	1.95	1.55	0.9
142	1	Layer	Natural gravel	44	1.8	1.7	1.35
148	1	Layer	Natural gravel	45	1.9	1.8	0.1
165	1	Layer	Natural gravel	48	1.85	1.7	0.4
167	1	Layer	Natural gravel	47	0.6	N/A	0.5
170	1	Layer	Natural gravel	49	1.95	1.9	N/A
177	1	Layer	Natural gravel	52	2	1.9	0.6
179	1	Layer	Natural gravel	54	2	1.6	0.05
184	1	Layer	Natural gravel	56	2	1.8	0.2
188	1	Layer	Natural gravel	55	1.95	1.45	0.2
192	1	Layer	Natural gravel	58	1.9	2.1	N/A
194	1	Layer	Natural gravel	59	1.9	1.35	N/A

7.2 Phase 2: early to mid-17th century

7.2.1 The first archaeologically identifiable phase of human activity consisted of a layer of relatively humic-rich greyish orange gravelly sand, which most probably represents a mixture of disturbed natural and subsoil (Groups 2 and 3: these layers are shown in yellow on Sections 29, 36 and 40 on Figure 6 and Sections 41 and 43 on Figure 7; see also Plate 1). The thickness of the deposit was highly variable, ranging between 0.1m and 0.7m, the variance presumably being dependent upon both the severity of the depth of historic disturbance of the natural in different parts of the site as well as the degree of subsequent horizontal truncation.

7.2.2 Where untruncated by later activity, the surface of the deposit approximated that of the underlying natural ground, sloping southwards towards the Thames from a maximum level of 21.54m OD in the most northerly test pit in which it was observed (Test Pit 31 in the north-east of the site) to a low of 19.90m OD in Test Pit 54 in the south-west. Rare inclusions of CBM were recovered, including CBM dated 1480–1700 as well as a small, significantly later and presumably intrusive fragment dated 1700–1900. Pottery sherds dated 1600–1700 were also found.

7.2.3 This dating evidence in combination with later stratigraphy indicates that the layer had started to form by the early 17th century, when the area was open, presumably agricultural or pastoral land. It may therefore represent the disturbed base of an agricultural horizon that post-dates the abandonment of the Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* by many centuries but pre-dates the redevelopment of the area in the 1640–80s.

Table 2: Disturbed natural (Group 2 and 3 contexts)

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
66	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	25	3.65	1.4	>0.4
81	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	28, 29	1.8	1.8	0.25
91	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	32	1.9	1.5	0.7
92	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	32	1.9	1.5	0.1
95	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	31	1.8	1.45	0.3
108	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	36	1.85	1.4	0.45
109	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	36	1.4	1.3	0.3
111	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	37	1.4	0.6	0.2
117	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	39	1	N/A	0.4

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
130	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	41	1.45	1.3	0.65
144	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	45	1.9	1.8	0.7
149	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	45	1.9	1.8	0.55
164	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	48	1.85	1.7	0.5
175	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	52	2	1.9	0.65
176	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	54	2	1.6	1.1
80	3	Layer	Subsoil	28	2.15	1.8	0.4
79	3	Layer	Subsoil	28	2.5	1.8	0.65

7.2.4 The above layer was truncated by six ovoid to sub-circular pits (Group 4; Table 3), three of which were uncovered and recorded in plan and section (Figure 3 and Figure 7: [137]/[161] on Sections 43 and 47 and [129] on Section 41), the remainder being observed in section only (Figure 6: [78] on Section 28; [99] on Section 34; [109] on Section 36). The pits were substantial, being between 0.8m and 1.95m in length, 0.6m and 1.5m in width and 0.55m and 1.2m in depth. They were dug into the natural gravel and had been backfilled with mixed deposits of silts, sands and clays that contained mid-17th century pottery and clay pipe dated 1610–40.

7.2.5 This dating evidence suggests that these large, deep pits may have been dug in the early to mid-17th century to quarry sand and gravel for construction projects associated with the redevelopment of the area, which historic sources suggest occurred in the 1640s (see Section 5.6). It is possible that some were re-used as rubbish pits soon after being dug, perhaps being backfilled in whole or in part with waste from London's expanding western suburbs. This would explain the presence of broken pottery, clay pipe fragments, nails, leather and fabric as well as probable food waste such as cattle bones, a goose bone and fruit stones (plums and cherries) within the backfill sequences.

Table 3: Quarrying activity (Group 4 contexts)

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
77	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	28	1.1	0.7	0.7
78	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	28	1.1	0.7	0.7
98	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	34	1.65	1.4	1.2

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
99	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	34	1.65	1.4	1.2
104	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	35	<0.35	<0.15	<0.3
105	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	35	<0.35	<0.15	<0.3
113	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	37	1.4	1.2	0.55
114	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	37	1.4	1.2	0.55
126	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	41	1.35	0.8	0.95
129	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	41	1.35	0.8	0.95
136	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	43	1.95	0.85	0.9
137	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	43	1.95	0.85	0.9
139	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	43	1.7	0.6	0.7
140	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	43	1.7	0.6	0.7
157	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	47	1.95	1.5	0.8
158	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	47	1.25	N/A	0.55
159	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	47	1.25	N/A	0.55
160	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	47	1.95	N/A	1
161	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	47	1.95	N/A	1
162	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	47	0.8	N/A	1
166	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	47	0.8	N/A	1

7.3 Phase 3: Early / mid-17th century to 18th century

7.3.1 The next archaeologically identifiable phase of activity pertained to the early to mid-17th century, when the first archaeologically identifiable buildings were constructed.

7.3.2 Initially, one or more layers of humic-rich dark clayey sandy silt were dumped across the site (Group 5; Table 4), which may have been deposited to prepare the ground by raising and levelling it before construction began (these layers are shown in pink on Sections 12, 26, 29 and 36 on Figure 6 Section 43 on Figure 7). The layers contained pottery sherds, CBM fragments and clay pipe that together suggested an early to mid-17th century formation date, most probably after *c.* 1610. This ground raising episode elevated the surface of the site by approximately 0.1m towards the north and approximately 1m in the south, thus raising the ground surface to a maximum height of 21.54m OD in Test Pit 35 in the north-east of the site and a minimum height of 20.90m OD in Test Pit 45 in the south-

west. Consequently, the ground surface continued to slope downwards from higher ground in the north towards the Thames in the south, however this landscaping event made that slope considerably less pronounced. This produced a construction platform with a gentler topography that was easier to build on, which explains why this ground raising episode occurred at this time.

Table 4: Ground raising activity (Group 5 contexts)

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
5	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	2	N/A	N/A	0.35
10	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	2	N/A	N/A	0.35
11	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	2	N/A	N/A	0.4
14	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	1.4	1.4	0.5
18	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	4, 8	1.4	1.1	>0.5
22	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	6	1.85	1.1	0.75
24	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	5	1.4	1.25	0.7
26	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	7	1.6	1.25	N/A
31	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	11	1.5	1.35	0.9
35	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	12	2	1.25	0.5
38	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	13	1.5	1.4	>0.01
42	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	14	1.8	1.5	0.2
45	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	16	1.5	1.45	0.8
47	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	17	1.4	1.4	N/A
50	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	18	2.8	1.5	<0.45
54	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	21	1.7	1.5	0.8
60	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	23	1.7	1.5	0.6

63	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	24	1.5	1	0.6
70	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	26	1.9	1.6	0.3
72	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	27	1.95	1.85	0.7
76	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	28	2.5	1.8	0.15
86	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	33	1.8	1.6	N/A
87	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	33	1.8	1.6	0.8
89	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	32	1.9	1.5	0.2
90	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	32	1.9	1.5	0.75
97	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	34	1.8	1.4	1
103	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	35	1.65	1.45	0.3
107	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	36	1.85	1.4	0.7
110	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	37	1.85	1.4	0.5
116	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	39	1.8	1.4	0.2
123	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	42	1.85	1.25	0.6
135	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	43	1.95	1.55	0.7
141	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	44	1.8	1.7	0.2
143	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	45	1.8	1.8	0.5
163	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	48	1.85	1.7	0.6
168	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	49	1.95	1.9	0.8
174	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	52	2	1.2	0.45
178	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	54	2	1.6	0.55
183	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	56	2	1.8	1

186	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	57	2.2	1.5	1.5
189	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	53	1.6	1.5	0.3
198	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	60	2.3	1.9	0.2

7.3.3 The next archaeologically identifiable event involved the construction of red brick foundations associated with a variety of buildings and external features that are presumed to date from the mid to late 17th century (when this part of suburban London was first developed) to the mid to late 18th century (after which land use within the site was reorganised). As shall be demonstrated, the few wall fragments that were identified archaeologically were extrapolated and interpreted with the help of historic cartography, the most pertinent sources being the Morgan map of 1682 and Stow's map of 1720 (not illustrated herein).

7.3.4 In the south-west corner of the site, in the vicinity of Test Pit 1, a wall foundation orientated north-west–south-east was observed, [4], which ran parallel with the wall of the extant building that fronts Drury Lane (Group 13; Figure 4). As seen, the wall foundation was 0.4m deep, 0.24m wide and over 2.8m long (Plate 3). It probably represents either the rear wall of an earlier range of buildings that fronted Drury Lane or an associated outbuilding that backed onto that range. This wall appears to have stood from the mid to late 17th century until the late 18th or early 19th century.

7.3.5 In the east corner of the site, another, thicker wall stub, [67], was identified that was 0.7m long, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep as seen (Group 16; Figure 4). The wall fragment was composed of unfrogged red bricks that closely resembled those used in other masonry elements within this phase. As shown on Figure 4, this wall fragment could have formed part of a small, square room that stood proud of the south-west wall of a building that fronted Cole Yard (as Stukeley Street was then known), as suggested by the Morgan map of 1682. The function of the room is uncertain, however it may conceivably represent a small auxiliary structure, for example a storage area.

7.3.6 Historic cartography suggests that the remainder of the site consisted of external yards associated with properties that fronted both Drury Lane and Cole Yard. Consequently, the walls that are described in the following paragraphs must represent external property boundaries.

7.3.7 Another fragment of a similarly constructed wall was discovered ([39]; Group 14; Figure 4), which was over 1.5m long, 0.24m wide and 0.2m deep. It was orientated south-west–north-east and may therefore represent a boundary wall that separated two adjacent external yards situated to the rear of two adjoining properties within the range of buildings that fronted Drury Lane. To the north of that feature and at a right angle to its extrapolated length was wall foundation stub [6] (Group 8; Figure 4), which may similarly have formed

an external property boundary that separated the two aforementioned yards from a third, larger yard to the east. That yard appears to have been associated with the property that fronted 'Cole Yard' (Figure 4).

7.3.8 Few changes occurred to this arrangement of buildings and yards into the early 18th century as demonstrated by Stow's map of 1720 (not illustrated).

7.3.9 Few external features were identified within the three aforementioned yards, with one notable exception. Within the north-western yard (associated with a property that fronted Drury Lane), a sub-rectangular, brick-lined structure, [23], was observed (Group 7; Figure 4). This feature was 1.15m long and over 0.8m wide with a depth of 1.15m. It was lined with unfrogged red bricks, one skin thick, that were dated 1600–1800, while one brick sample suggested that this feature was either built after 1750 or was repaired after that date. It had been partially truncated to the north by a construction cut for the extant building, which also partially sealed the remains of the feature (Plate 2). This subterranean, brick-lined structure most probably represents either a well or a cess pit of probable mid to late 18th century date.

7.4 Phase 4: late 18th to 19th century

7.4.1 Historic cartography suggests that land use within the confines of the site began to be reorganised at some point after the end of the previous phase (the mid to late 18th century). By the time that the Hewitt map of 1828 was published (not illustrated), a range of buildings had been constructed along Coal Yard (as Stukeley Street was then known). At a similar time, an alley leading into the yard that characterised the centre of the site was opened up from Drury Lane, a process that must have required the demolition of at least one building (i.e. the building associated with wall [4] / Group 13). It is therefore reasonable to presume that [4] (Group 13) was demolished at that time.

7.4.2 A thick, mixed layer of silts, sands and clays (Group 9; Table 5) was then deposited that must represent a second phase of ground preparation and levelling associated with a subsequent phase of development (Figure 6: layers shown in blue on Sections 5, 26,12 and 40). The layers that made up this ground raising episode contained dating evidence suggestive of a deposition date of 1830 to 1900. The layer raised the ground level across the site to a height of 22.20m OD in Test Pit 53 in the north-east corner of the site and 22.34m OD in Test Pit 15 in the south-east corner. Consequently, the downward slope towards the Thames that was apparent during earlier periods was eradicated by this ground raising and levelling episode. This flatter topography would have made the site easier to redevelop during this phase.

7.4.3 Of particular note was the discovery of a small fragment of human bone (the midshaft of a tibia) within this ground raising episode. Given the dearth of any other human remains within the confines of the site from any phase, it is reasonable to presume that this small fragment was accidentally imported to the site from elsewhere.

Table 5: Ground raising activity (Group 9 contexts)

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
1	9	Layer	Made ground	1, 2	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	9	Layer	Made ground	2	N/A	N/A	0.6
12	9	Layer	Made ground	3	1.4	0.8	0.75
13	9	Layer	Made ground	3	1.4	1.4	0.6
16	9	Layer	Made ground	4, 8, 10	1.4	1.4	1.3
19	9	Layer	Made ground	5	1.8	1.25	0.65
20	9	Layer	Made ground	6	1.85	1.1	1
21	9	Layer	Made ground	5	1.8	1.25	1.25
25	9	Layer	Made ground	7	1.6	1.25	1.25
27	9	Layer	Made ground	9	1.25	1.2	0.5
28	9	Layer	Made ground	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	9	Layer	Made ground	11	1.5	1.35	0.4
30	9	Layer	Made ground	11	1.5	1.35	0.6
34	9	Layer	Made ground	12	2	1.25	0.6
37	9	Layer	Made ground	12	1.5	1.4	1.2
41	9	Layer	Made ground	14	1.9	1.5	1.6
43	9	Layer	Made ground	15	1.5	1	1.25
44	9	Layer	Made ground	16	1.5	1.45	0.9
46	9	Layer	Made ground	17	1.4	1.4	0.6
48	9	Layer	Made ground	18	2.8	1.35	0.4
49	9	Layer	Made ground	18	2.8	1.5	1.15

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
51	9	Layer	Made ground	19	1.85	1.5	1.1
52	9	Layer	Made ground	19	1.9	1.5	0.2
53	9	Layer	Made ground	21	1.7	1.5	0.9
56	9	Layer	Made ground	22	1.5	1.3	0.6
57	9	Layer	Made ground	22	1.5	1.3	1.3
58	9	Layer	Made ground	23	1.7	1.3	0.65
59	9	Layer	Made ground	23	1.7	1.5	0.2
61	9	Layer	Made ground	24	1	1.3	0.65
62	9	Layer	Made ground	24	1.5	1	0.2
64	9	Layer	Made ground	25	3.65	1.9	0.6
65	9	Layer	Made ground	25	3.65	1.4	1
68	9	Layer	Made ground	26	1.9	1.6	0.7
69	9	Layer	Made ground	26	1.9	1.6	0.7
75	9	Layer	Made ground	Open Area (ground reduction)	6.4	2.05	0.3
93	9	Layer	Made ground	31	1.45	1.3	0.25
94	9	Layer	Made ground	31	1.45	1.3	0.9
101	9	Layer	Made ground	30	1.6	1.4	0.4
102	9	Layer	Made ground	35	1.45	1.65	0.5
120	9	Layer	Made ground	38	1.5	1.45	0.2
122	9	Layer	Made ground	40	2.6	1	0.65
153	9	Layer	Made ground	46	1.4	1.35	1.7

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Test Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Height (m)
173	9	Layer	Made ground	50	1.6	1.45	1.4
182	9	Layer	Made ground	53	1.6	1.5	0.9
187	9	Layer	Made ground	55	1.95	1.45	1.2
197	9	Layer	Made ground	60	2.3	1.9	1.15

7.4.4 Shortly after this ground raising and levelling episode took place, two substantial sub-circular pits were dug ([33] and [191]; Group 10; Figure 5; Figure 6, Section 12), which were between 1m and 1.5m in diameter and 0.7m and 0.8m in depth. Exactly why these features were created remains uncertain, however it is possible that they were dug to remove earlier masonry structures such as cess pits, wells or earlier cellars prior to the site's redevelopment. At a similar time, the Phase 3 cess pit or well, [23] (Group 7), appears to have been infilled with a mixed deposit of silts, sands and clays that contained evidence indicative of a deposition date of 1840–70 ([83] and [145]; Group 25 and in part with layer [21]; Figure 6: Section 5). The cess pit or well was also no doubt infilled at this time to facilitate the redevelopment process as land within the site was repurposed and reorganised.

7.4.5 By the time of the publication of the Mair map of 1866 (not illustrated), the alleyway leading to the site from Drury Lane (that can be seen on the Hewitt map of 1828) had been built over, meaning that the entire site was henceforth encircled with buildings that surrounded a central, narrow external yard that occupied much of the site itself.

7.4.6 It may therefore be that the ground raising and levelling episode described above, as well as the infilling of the cess pit and the possible robbing of earlier structures, occurred during this phase of development. Such a hypothesis is supported by the dating evidence that was retrieved from both Group 9 and Group 25 contexts, which suggest that they were respectively deposited between 1830–1900 and 1840–70. When combined with historic cartography this suggests that this building episode occurred between 1840 and the publication of the Mair map in 1866.

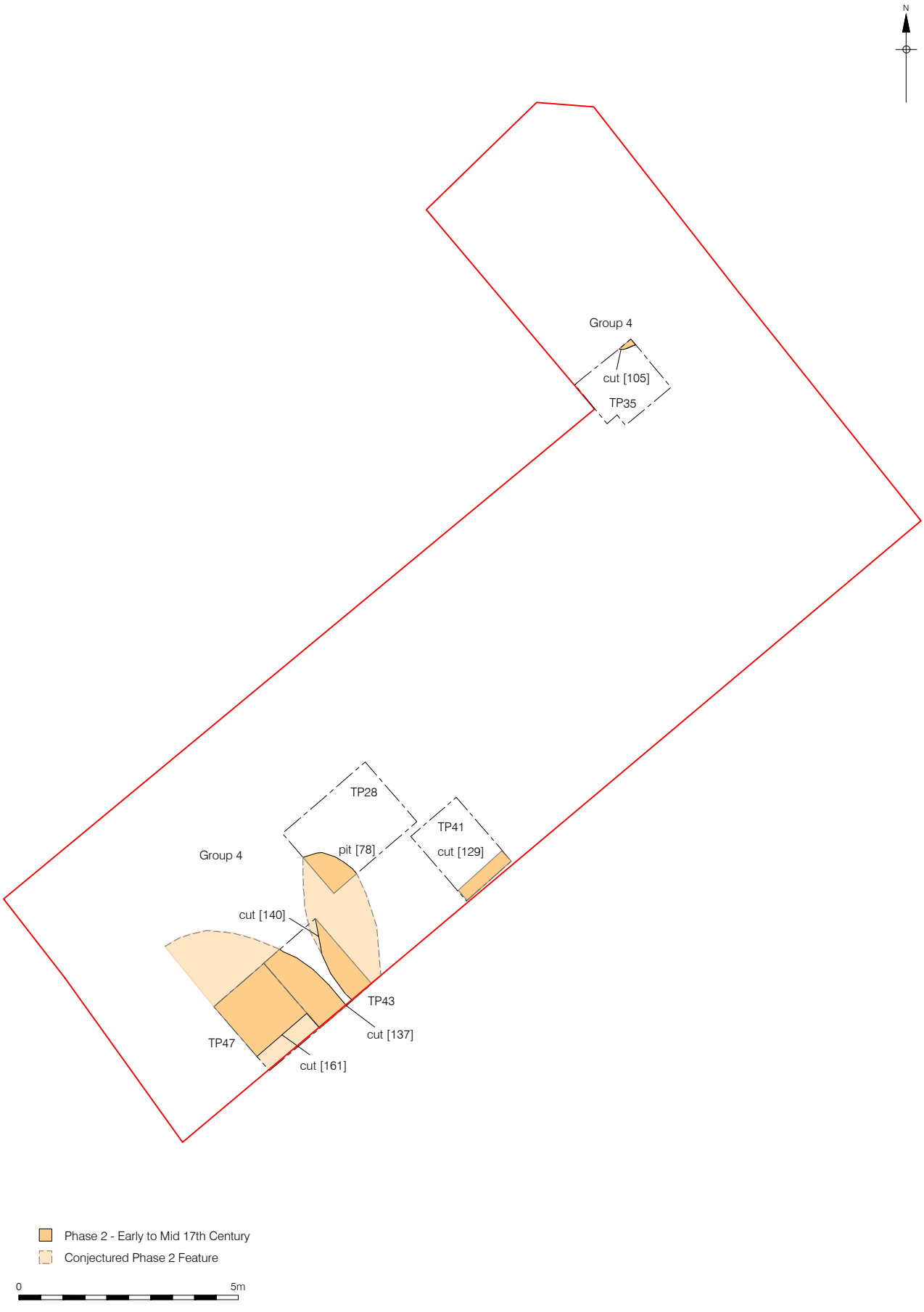
7.4.7 The most important archaeological discovery pertaining to this phase consisted of two adjoining basement rooms in the far north of the site (Group 12), which were constructed with red bricks dated 1750–1900 (Figure 5; Plate 5). The walls were between 0.48m and 0.21m wide with depths of up to 0.7m, while the rooms themselves possessed internal dimensions of 1.6m by 1.3m (the most easterly example) and 2.8m by 1.3m (the most westerly example). They would have been bounded by, but been subterranean relative to, the Coal Yard to the north-west and 'King's Arms Yard' to the north-east (both of which

now form part of Stukeley Street) and would have sat within a building that fronted 'King's Arms Yard' (Figure 5). The purpose of these small sunken rooms remains uncertain; possible uses include storage areas or coal cellars.

7.4.8 In addition, a rectangular, brick-lined sunken feature was discovered in the southern corner of the site ([2] / [15]; Group 11). The feature had been built with red bricks and was 2.14m long, 1.15m wide and more than 1.8m deep. It most probably represents a small basement associated with the building that sat to the immediate south-east of the site during this Phase (Figure 5; Plate 6).

7.5 Period 5: Late 19th to 20th century

7.5.1 The basement rooms and the cess pit or cellar were infilled with and sealed by demolition debris and made ground, thought to date to the 20th century. These deposits were presumably generated when the site was redeveloped yet again when what remained of the former yard was built over.

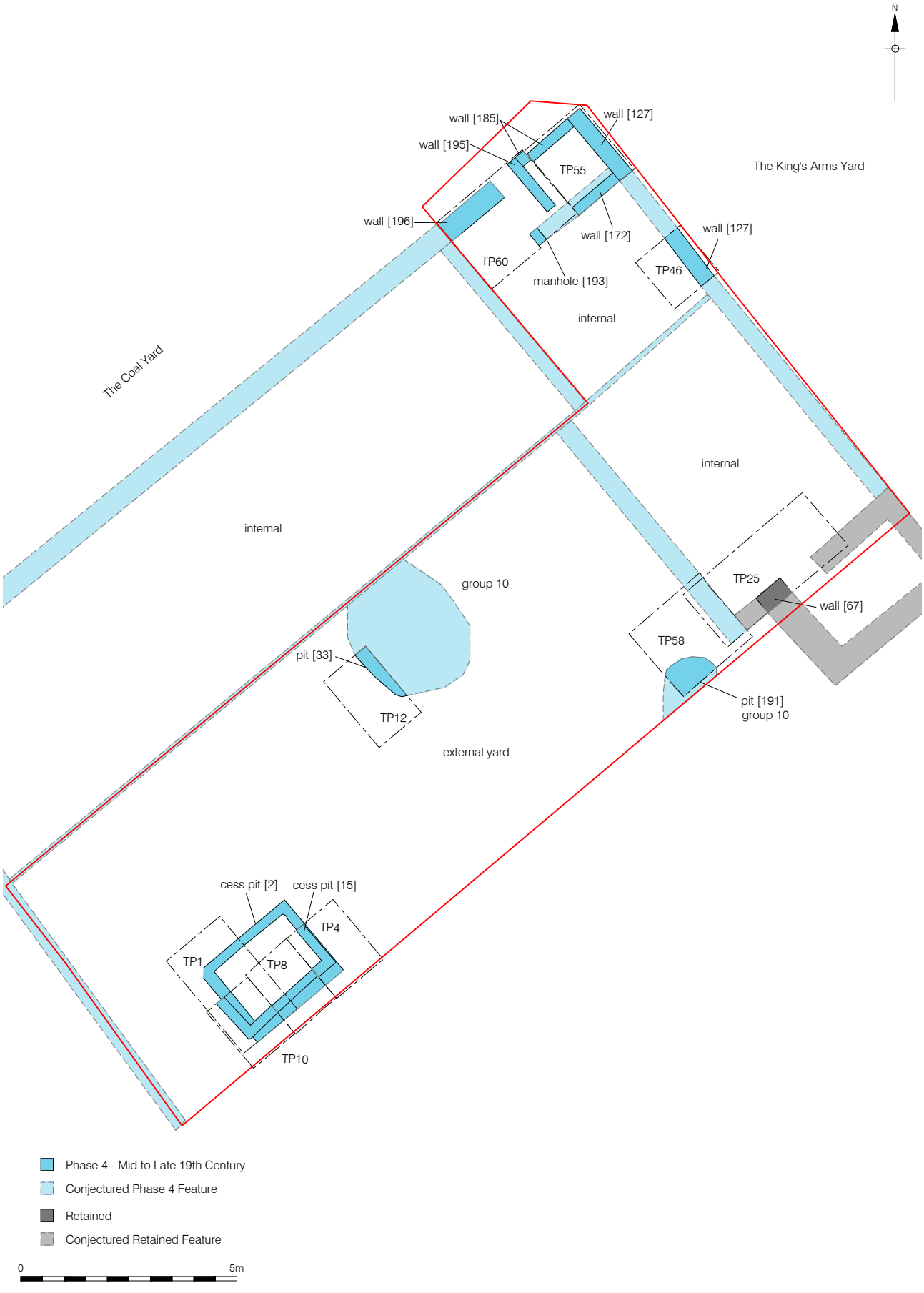


22/04/20 DV

Figure 3
Phase 2 Features
1:125 at A4

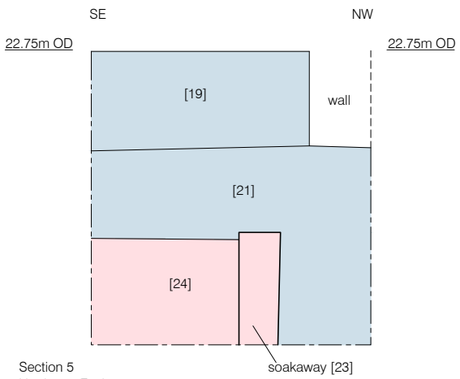
22/04/20 DV

Figure 4
Phase 3 Features with Conjectures Based on Morgan Map, 1682
1:125 at A4

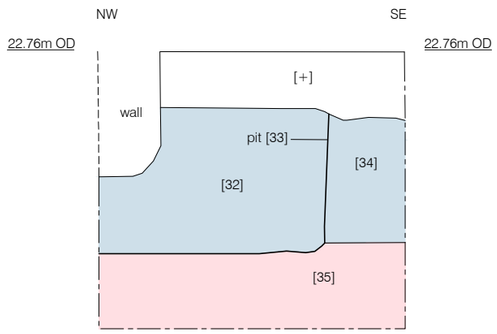


22/04/20 DV

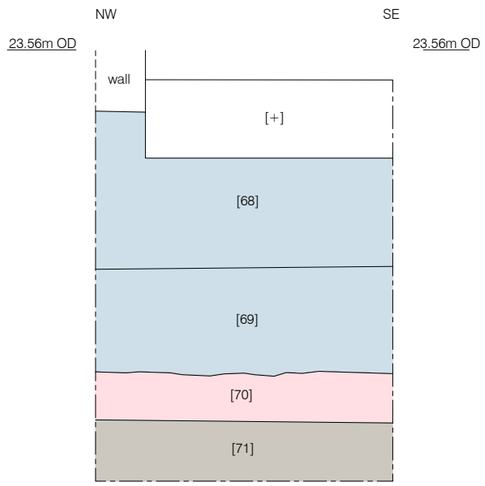
Figure 5
Phase 4 Features with Conjectures Based on Mair Map, 1866
1:125 at A4



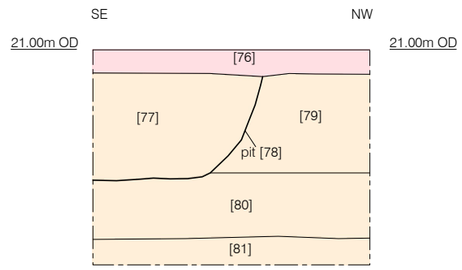
Section 5
Northeast Facing
Test Pit 5



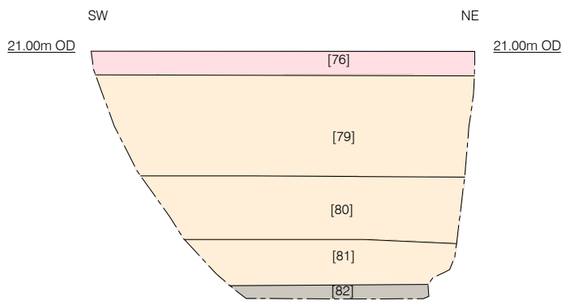
Section 12
Southwest Facing
Test Pit 12



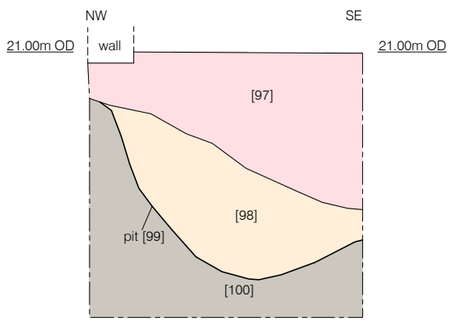
Section 26
Southwest Facing
Test Pit 26



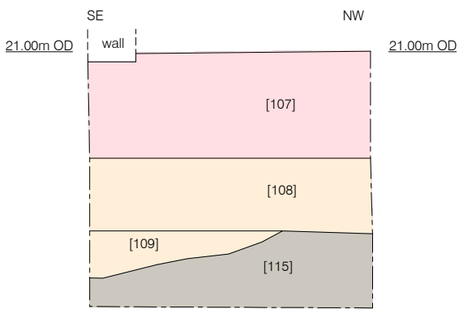
Section 28
Northeast Facing
Test Pit 28



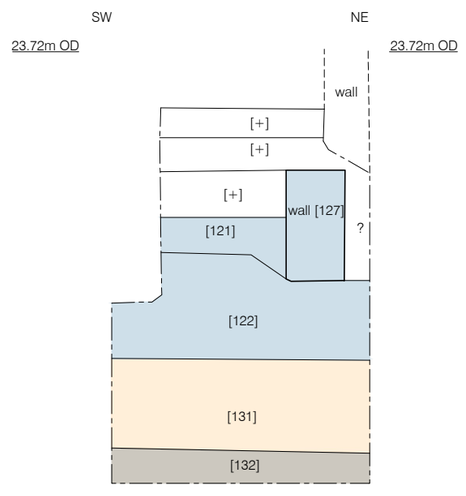
Section 29
Southeast Facing
Test Pit 29



Section 34
Southwest Facing
Test Pit 34



Section 36
Northeast Facing
Test Pit 36



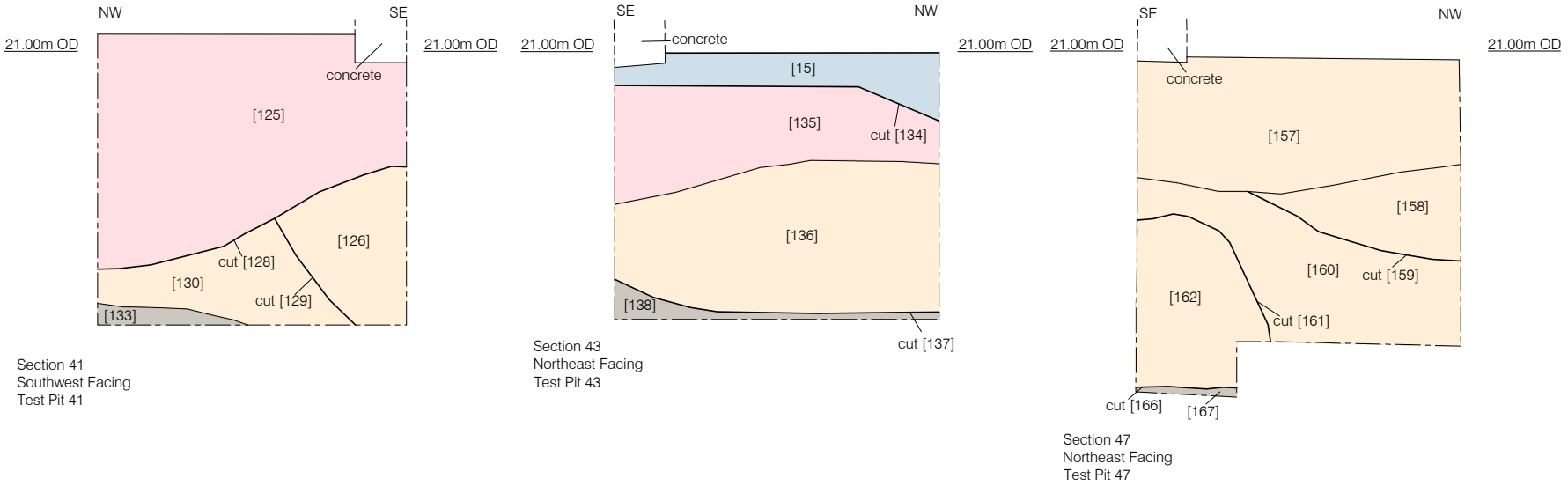
Section 40
Southeast Facing
Test Pit 40

Phase 1: Natural
Phase 2: Early to Mid 17th Century
Phase 3: Mid 17th to 18th Century
Phase 4: Mid to Late 19th Century

0 2m

17/04/20 DV

Figure 6
Sections 5, 12, 26, 28, 29, 34, 36, and 40
1:40 at A3



17/04/20 DV

Figure 7
Sections 41, 43, and 47
1:40 at A4

Plate 1: Disturbed natural close to the base of the sequence in Test Pit 26 (Group 2), which could represent the base of an agricultural horizon. Photograph faces west

Plate 2: Quarry pit [99] (part of Group 4) in Test Pit 34. Photograph looks east; scale 0.5m

Plate 3: Wall [4] (Group 13), which may form the rear wall of a building that fronted Drury Lane from the mid-17th century or an adjoining outbuilding, until it was replaced by the extant building, most probably in the 19th century (shown in the background of this image). Photograph looks west; scale 0.5m

Plate4: Sunken feature [23] (Group 7), a probable cess pit or well of mid-17th to 18th century date. Note that the feature has been badly damaged during the construction of a wall for the extant building, which partially truncates and partially seals the feature. Photograph looks north-west.

Plate5: Wall [127] in Test Pit 40, which forms part of a 19th century cellar (Group 12). Photograph looks north

Plate 6: Wall [2]/ [15] (part of Group 11), forming part of a 19th century cellar or cess pit

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The watching brief revealed a layer of natural gravel at the base of the sequence (Phase 1), which sloped sharply downwards from the high ground in the north, where it was observed at a height of 21.29m OD, to the lower ground in the south, where it was revealed at a level of 19.30m OD (sloping in the direction of the River Thames). This was sealed by a layer of humic rich disturbed natural, which may represent the base of an early post-medieval agricultural horizon, that was in turn truncated by early to mid-17th century pitting. The latter was probably undertaken to extract natural sand and gravel for use in the development of London's western suburbs as they encroached upon the area from the 1640s onwards (Phase 2). This was sealed by an episode of ground raising and levelling, after which a series of walls were constructed, which variously formed buildings and external property boundaries that are thought to date to the mid to late 17th century. A somewhat later cess pit or well was also identified in an external yard area, which is presumed to date to the mid to late 18th century (Phase 3). The next archaeologically identifiable phase similarly consisted of an episode of ground raising and levelling that was again followed by the construction of walls and sunken features, this time pertaining to the late 18th to 19th century, when land use within the site was reorganised (Phase 4). The entire sequence was sealed by late 19th to 20th century made ground (Phase 5).

8.2 The watching brief demonstrated that the post-medieval archaeological potential of the site is high, however the archaeological potential for all other periods is low. No further work is recommended.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Benprop Drury Ltd for commissioning the work, Jo Banks of Banks Design & Build Ltd and Sandy Kidd of English Heritage (GLAAS) for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Camden.

9.2 The author would like to thank Amelia Fairman and Peter Moore for their project management and Jon Butler for post-excavation management and editing. Thanks also to John Joyce for technical and logistical support, Diana Valk for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for the pottery, clay pipe and glass assessments, Kevin Rielly for his work on the animal bone, James Langthorne for his note on the human bone, Kevin Hayward for his work on the building materials, Märit Gaimster for her work on the small finds and Kate Turner for the environmental data. Last but by no means least, the author would like to thank site supervisors, Phil Frickers, Aidan Turner and Ellen Green, for their hard work throughout the watching brief.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
1	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	1, 2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.74	22.74	Mid-19th century	1840-60		
2	11	Masonry	Cellar	4	Mid to late 19th century	1	1	2.14	0.3	>1.2	22.74	22,74				
3	17	Fill	Cellar infill rich in demo debris	5	20th century	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.74	22.74	1800–1900			
4	13	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	1	N/A	2.8	0.24	0.4	21.88	21.88				
5	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.34	21.34	1580–1700			
6	8	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	Open Area (ground reduction)	N/A	0.6	0.3	N/A	22.56	22.56				
7	N/A	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	Open Area (ground reduction)	N/A	0.8	0.5	>0.5	22.94	22.94				
8	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.6	21.94	21.94	1580–1700			
9	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.35	21.23	21.23	1580–1700			
10	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.35	21.19	21.19	1580–1700	1610–1640	1480-1700+	
11	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.4	20.84	20.84	1570–1650			
12	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	3	3	1.4	0.8	0.75	22.69	22.69			1750-1900	

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
13	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	3	3	1.4	1.4	0.6	21.94	21.94				
14	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	3	3	1.4	1.4	0.5	21.34	21.34				
15	11	Masonry	Cellar	4	Mid to late 19th century	4, 8, 10	N/A	1.75	1.15	>1.8	22.74	21.04			1750-1900 with relict 1600-1800 mortar	
16	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	4, 8, 10	4	1.4	1.4	1.3	22.84	22.84	1550–1700			
17	17	Fill	Cellar infill rich in demo debris	5	20th century	4, 8, 10	N/A	2.5	0.9	1.4	22.74	22.74				
18	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	4, 8	4	1.4	1.1	>0.5	21.54	21.54				
19	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	5	5	1.8	1.25	0.65	22.74	22.74				
20	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	6	6	1.85	1.1	1	22.84	22.84		1700–1740		
21	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	5	5	1.8	1.25	1.25	22.14	22.14	1805–1900			
22	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	6	6	1.85	1.1	0.75	21.79	21.79	1570–1650			
23	7	Masonry	Cess pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	5, 9	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.54	21.54			1750-1900	
24	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	5	5	1.4	1.25	0.7	21.54	21.54				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
25	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	7	7	1.6	1.25	1.25	22.79	22.79				
26	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	7	7	1.6	1.25	N/A	21.54	21.54				
27	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	9	N/A	1.25	1.2	0.5	22.64	22.64				
28	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.14	22.14	1830–1900			
29	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	11	11	1.5	1.35	0.4	22.84	22.84	18th-19th century			
30	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	11	11	1.5	1.35	0.6	22.44	22.44				
31	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	11	11	1.5	1.35	0.9	21.84	21.84				
32	10	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	4	Mid to late 19th century	12	12	1.5	0.3	0.7	22.14	22.14				
33	10	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	4	Mid to late 19th century	12	12	1.5	0.3	0.7	22.14	22.14				
34	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	12	12	2	1.25	0.6	22.09	22.09				
35	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	12	12	2	1.25	0.5	21.49	21.49				
36	23	Layer	Probable backfill of the construction cut of the extant building	Plus	Modern	13	13	1.5	1.4	1.16	23.24	23.24				
37	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	12	12	1.5	1.4	1.2	21.49	21.49				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
38	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	13	13	1.5	1.4	>0.01	21.44	21.44				
39	14	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	13	N/A	>1.5	>1	2	N/A	N/A				
40	15	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	14	14	1.5	N/A	0.7	22.64	21.94				
41	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	14	14	1.9	1.5	1.6	22.64	22.64				
42	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	14	14	1.8	1.5	0.2	21.04	21.04				
43	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	15	15	1.5	1	1.25	22.34	22.34				
44	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	16	16	1.5	1.45	0.9	22.64	22.64	Mid-17th century			
45	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	16	16	1.5	1.45	0.8	21.84	21.84				
46	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	17	17	1.4	1.4	0.6	22.34	22.34				
47	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	17	17	1.4	1.4	N/A	21.74	21.74				
48	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	18	18	2.8	1.35	0.4	22.74	22.74	1550–1700			
49	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	18	18	2.8	1.5	1.15	22.34	22.34				
50	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	18	18	2.8	1.5	<0.45	21.19	21.19				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
51	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	19	19	1.85	1.5	1.1	22.24	22.24				
52	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	19	19	1.9	1.5	0.2	22.14	22.14				
53	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	21	21	1.7	1.5	0.9	22.24	22.24				
54	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	21	21	1.7	1.5	0.8	21.44	21.44		1660–1680		
55	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	21	22	1.7	1.5	0.2	21.14	21.14				
56	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	22	22	1.5	1.3	0.6	22.84	22.84				
57	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	22	22	1.5	1.3	1.3	N/A	N/A	19th century			
58	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	23	23	1.7	1.3	0.65	22.79	22.79				
59	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	23	23	1.7	1.5	0.2	22.14	22.14				
60	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	23	23	1.7	1.5	0.6	21.41	21.41				
61	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	24	24	1	1.3	0.65	22.79	22.79				
62	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	24	24	1.5	1	0.2	N/A	N/A				
63	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	24	24	1.5	1	0.6	21.44	21.44				
64	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	25	25	3.65	1.9	0.6	22.79	22.79				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
65	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	25	25	3.65	1.4	1	22.24	22.24				
66	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	25	25	3.65	1.4	>0.4	21.24	21.24				
67	16	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	25	N/A	0.7	0.35	0.7	22.79	22.09				
68	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	26	26	1.9	1.6	0.7	22.84	22.84				
69	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	26	26	1.9	1.6	0.7	22.14	22.14				
70	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	26	26	1.9	1.6	0.3	21.44	21.44				
71	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	26	26	1.9	1.6	0.4	21.14	21.14				
72	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	27	27	1.95	1.85	0.7	21.84	21.84				
73	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	27	27	1.95	1.85	0.3	21.14	21.14				
74	N/A	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	27	N/A	1.25	N/A	0.3	22.98	22.09				
75	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	Open Area (ground reduction)	N/A	6.4	2.05	0.3	21.84	21.7	1600–1700	1610–1640		
76	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	28	28	2.5	1.8	0.15	21	21	1580–1700			
77	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	28	28	1.1	0.7	0.7	20.85	20.85	Mid-17th century	1610–1640		
78	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	28	28	1.1	0.7	0.7	20.85	20.15				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
79	3	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	28	28	2.5	1.8	0.65	20.85	20.85	1600–1700			
80	3	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	28	28	2.15	1.8	0.4	20.2	20.2				
81	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	28, 29	28, 29	1.8	1.8	0.25	19.78	19.78			1700-1900	
82	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	28, 29	28, 29	1.8	1.3	0.1	19.50	19.50				
83	25	Fill	Backfill of cess pit	4	Mid to late 19th century	33	N/A	0.6	0.3	1.2	20.8	20.8	17th century			
84	7	Masonry	Cess pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	33	N/A	0.75	0.45	1.2	20.8	19.6			1600-1800	
85	7	Cut	Cess pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	33	N/A	0.8	0.5	N/A	20.85	19.6				
86	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	33	33	1.8	1.6	N/A	20.95	20.95				
87	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	33	33	1.8	1.6	0.8	20.8	20.8				
88	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	33	33	1.8	1.6	0.6	20.00	19.50				
89	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	32	32	1.9	1.5	0.2	21	21				
90	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	32	32	1.9	1.5	0.75	20.8	20.8				
91	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	32	32	1.9	1.5	0.7	20.05	20.05				
92	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	32	32	1.9	1.5	0.1	19.35	19.35				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
93	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	31	31	1.45	1.3	0.25	22.69	22.69				
94	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	31	31	1.45	1.3	0.9	22.44	22.44				
95	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	31	31	1.8	1.45	0.3	21.54	21.54				
96	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	31	31	1.8	1.45	0.3	21.24	21.24				
97	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	34	34	1.8	1.4	1	21	21				
98	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	34	34	1.65	1.4	1.2	20.65	20.65				
99	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	34	34	1.65	1.4	1.2	20.65	19.5				
100	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	34	34	1.8	1.4	1.4	20.70	19.50				
101	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	30	30	1.6	1.4	0.4	21.94	21.94				
102	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	35	35	1.45	1.65	0.5	22.04	22.04				
103	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	35	33	1.65	1.45	0.3	21.54	21.54				
104	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	35	33	0.35	0.15	0.3	21.24	21.24				
105	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	35	33	0.35	0.15	0.3	21.24	21.24				
106	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	35	33	1.65	1.45	0.3	21.29	21.24				
107	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	36	36	1.85	1.4	0.7	21	21				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
108	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	36	36	1.85	1.4	0.45	20.3	20.3				
109	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	36	36	1.4	1.3	0.3	19.85	19.85				
110	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	37	37	1.85	1.4	0.5	19.85	19.85				
111	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	37	37	1.4	0.6	0.2	20.5	20.5				
112	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	37	37	1.85	1.4	0.9	20.52	20.52				
113	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	37	37	1.4	1.2	0.55	20.4	20.4				
114	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	37	37	1.4	1.2	0.55	20.4	19.85				
115	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	36	36	1.85	1.4	0.5	19.85	19.54				
116	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	39	39	1.8	1.4	0.2	20.98	20.98				
117	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	39	39	1	N/A	0.4	19.9	29.9				
118	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	39	39	1.8	1.4	1.6	20.85	20.85				
119	19	Layer	Made ground	5	20th century	38	38	1.5	1.45	0.9	23.04	23.04				
120	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	38	38	1.5	1.45	0.2	22.14	22.14				
121	12	Fill	Backfill of construction cut for cellar	4	Mid to late 19th century	40	40	2.6	1	0.25	22.64	22.64				
122	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	40	40	2.6	1	0.65	22.39	22.39				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
123	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	42	N/A	1.85	1.25	0.6	21	21				
124	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	42	N/A	1.85	1.25	1	20.40	20.40				
125	6	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	41	41	1.95	1.35	1.4	21.1	21.1	17th century			
126	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	41	41	1.35	0.8	0.95	20.3	20.3				
127	12	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	40, 46, 50, 55	40, 46	1.4	0.38	N/A	22.96	22.24			1650-1800	
128	6	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	41	41	1.95	1.35	1.4	20.3	19.7				
129	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	41	41	1.35	0.8	0.95	20	19.35				
130	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	41	41	1.45	1.3	0.65	20	20				
131	3	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	40	40	2.6	1	0.6	21.74	21.74				
132	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	40	41	2.6	1	0.2	21.14	21.14				
133	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	41	41	1.35	0.9	0.1	19.50	19.50				
134	11	Cut	Cellar	4	Mid to late 19th century	43	43	1.65	1.55	0.2	20.8	20.6				
135	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	43	43	1.95	1.55	0.7	20.8	20.8				
136	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	43	43	1.95	0.85	0.9	20.35	20.35				
137	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	43	43	1.95	0.85	0.9	20.35	20.35				
138	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	43	43	1.95	1.55	0.9	20.30	19.40				
139	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	43	N/A	1.7	0.6	0.7	20.3	20.3				

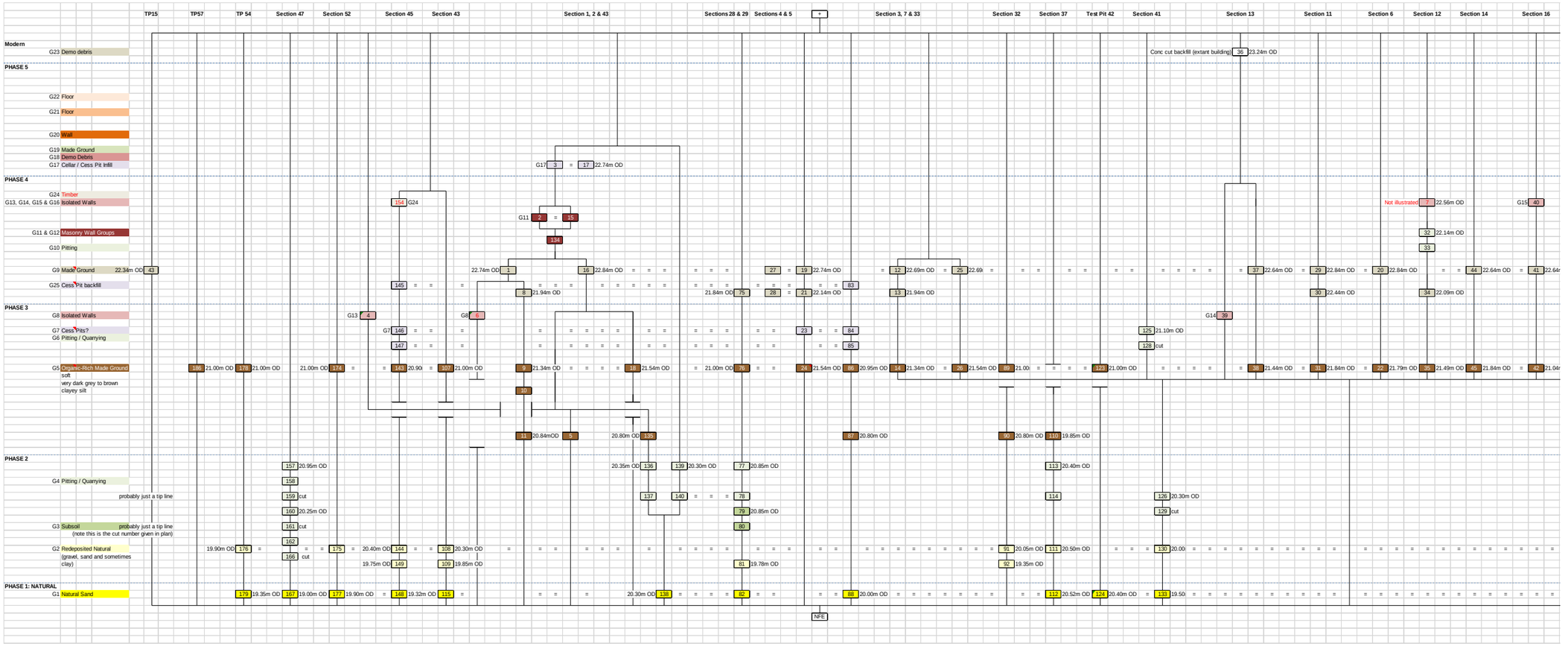
Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
140	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	43	N/A	1.7	0.6	0.7	20.3	20.3				
141	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	44	44	1.8	1.7	0.2	21.05	21.05				
142	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	44	44	1.8	1.7	1.35	20.85	20.85				
143	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	45	45	1.8	1.8	0.5	20.9	20.9				
144	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	45	45	1.9	1.8	0.7	20.4	20.4				
145	25	Fill	Backfill of cess pit	4	Mid to late 19th century	45	45	1	0.65	1.6	20.9	20.9	1840–1870			early post-med
146	7	Masonry	Cess pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	45	N/A	1.15	0.8	1.6	20.9	19.3			1600-1800	
147	7	Cut	Cess pit	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	45	N/A	1.15	0.8	1.15	20.9	19.3				
148	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	45	45	1.9	1.8	0.1	19.30	19.30				
149	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	45	45	1.9	1.8	0.55	19.75	19.75				
150	20	Masonry	Part of a cellar	5	20th century	46	46	2	0.1	0.9	22.44	22.44				
151	23	Layer	Levelling for extant building?	Plus	Modern	46	46	1	0.9	0.36	23.04	23.04				
152	21	Layer	Floor	5	20th century	46	46	1	0.9	0.15	22.58	22.58				
153	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	46	46	1.4	1.35	1.7	22.44	22.44				early post-med
154	24	Timber	Uncertain purpose	4	Mid to late 19th century	45	45	0.23	0.23	0.24	20.9	19.3				
155	22	Masonry	Floor	5	20th century	46	46	1	0.9	N/A	22.48	22.48			1600-1750	

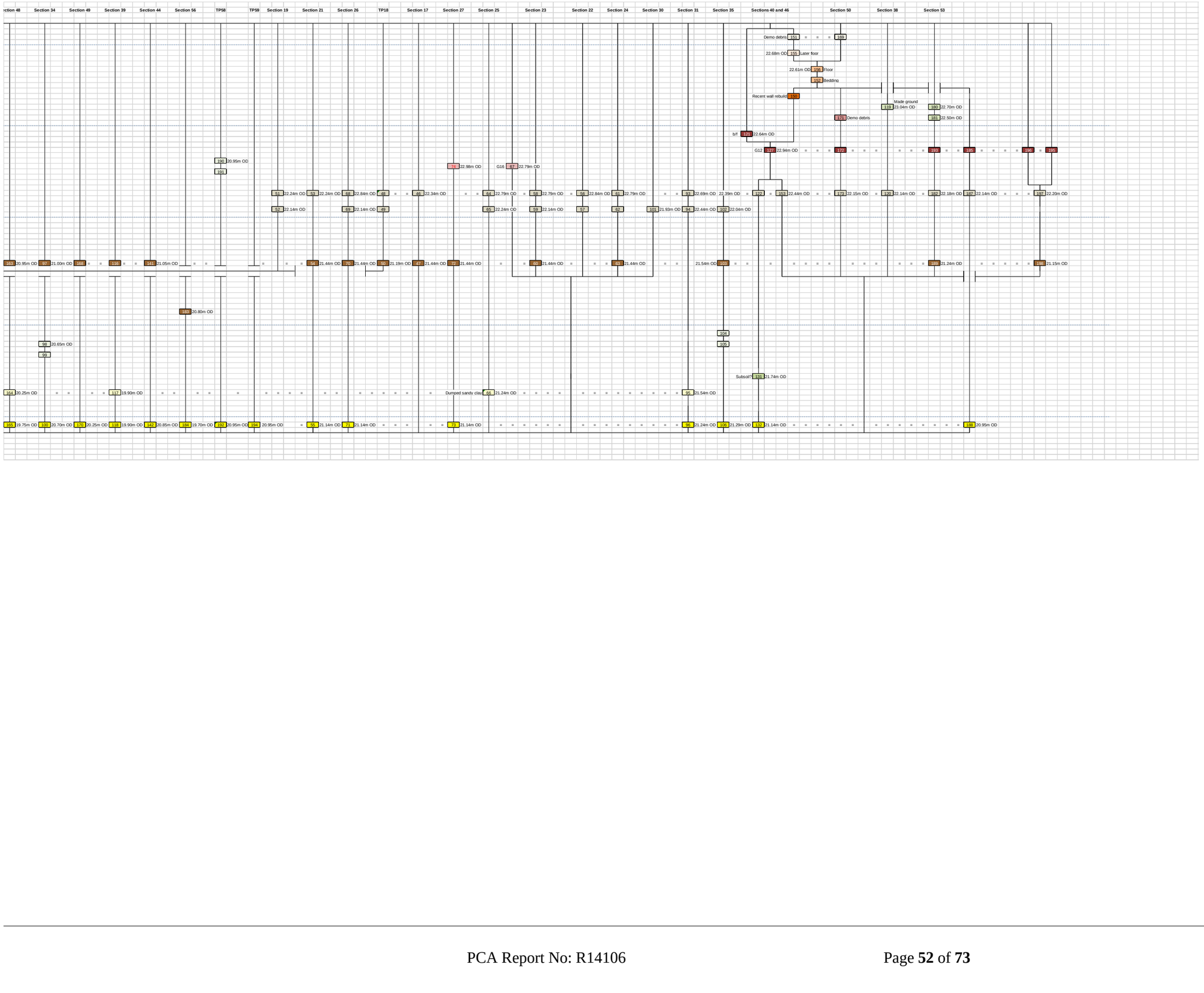
Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
156	21	Masonry	Floor	5	20th century	46.50,55	46, 50	1	0.9	N/A	22.61	22.61			1600-1750	
157	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	1.95	1.5	0.8	20.95	20.95				
158	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	1.25	N/A	0.55	20.3	20.3				
159	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	1.25	N/A	0.55	20.3	19.75				
160	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	1.95	N/A	1	20.25	20.25				
161	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	1.95	N/A	1	20.25	19.25				
162	4	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	0.8	N/A	1	20	20				
163	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	48	48	1.85	1.7	0.6	20.95	20.95				
164	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	48	48	1.85	1.7	0.5	20.25	20.25				
165	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	48	48	1.85	1.7	0.4	19.75	19.35				
166	4	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	2	Early to mid-17th century	47	47	0.8	N/A	1	20	19				
167	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	47	47	0.6	N/A	0.5	18.00	18.00				
168	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	49	49	1.95	1.9	0.8	20.85	20.85				
169	23	Fill	Backfill of cellar	Plus	Modern	50	50	1.6	0.95	0.4	23	23				
170	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	49	49	1.95	1.9	N/A	20.25	20.25				
171	18	Layer	Demolition debris	5	20th century	50	50	1.6	0.85	0.15	22.54	22.54				
172	12	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	50	50	1.2	0.21	0.31	22.39	22.14			1600-1750	

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
173	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	50	50	1.6	1.45	1.4	22.15	22.15				
174	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	52	N/A	2	1.2	0.45	21	21				
175	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	52	N/A	2	1.9	0.65	20.55	20.55			1480-1700	
176	2	Layer	Disturbed or redeposited natural	2	Early to mid-17th century	54	N/A	2	1.6	1.1	21	21				
177	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	52	N/A	2	1.9	0.6	19.90	19.90				
178	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	54	N/A	2	1.6	0.55	19.9	19.9				
179	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	54	N/A	2	1.6	0.05	19.35	19.35				
180	19	Layer	Made ground	5	20th century	53	53	1.6	0.55	0.2	22.7	22.7				
181	19	Layer	Demolition debris	5	20th century	53	53	1.6	0.55	0.3	22.5	22.5				
182	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	53	53	1.6	1.5	0.9	22.18	22.18				
183	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	56	56	2	1.8	1	20.8	20.8				
184	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	56	56	2	1.8	0.2	19.70	19.70				
185	12	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	55, 60	N/A	1.2	0.23	N/A	22.15	22.15				
186	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	57	N/A	2.2	1.5	1.5	21	21				
187	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	55	N/A	1.95	1.45	1.2	22.14	22.14				
188	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	55	N/A	1.95	1.45	0.2	20.95	20.95				

Context No.	Group No.	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period	Test Pit	Section	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Height (m)	Levels High (m OD)	Levels Low (m OD)	Pottery CCD	Clay Pipe CCD	CBM CCD	Glass CCD
189	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	53	53	1.6	1.5	0.3	21.24	21.24				
190	10	Fill	Backfill of quarry or rubbish pit	4	Mid to late 19th century	58	N/A	1	N/A	0.8	20.95	20.95				
191	10	Cut	Quarry or rubbish pit	4	Mid to late 19th century	58	N/A	1	N/A	0.8	20.95	20.95				
192	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	58	N/A	1.9	2.1	N/A	20.95	20.95				
193	12	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	53	53	0.35	0.25	0.25	22.44	22.2				
194	1	Layer	Natural gravel	1	Natural	59	59	1.9	1.35	N/A	20.95	20.95				
195	12	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	60	N/A	1.15	0.25	0.3	22.5	22.2				
196	12	Masonry	Wall: part of a building or boundary	4	Mid to late 19th century	60	N/A	1.3	0.48	0.35	22.95	22.1				
197	9	Layer	Made ground	4	Mid to late 19th century	60	N/A	2.3	1.9	1.15	22.2	22.2	17th century			
198	5	Layer	Organic rich made ground	3	Mid 17th to late 18th century	60	N/A	2.3	1.9	0.2	21.15	21.15				

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX




ction 48
Section 34
Section 49
Section 39
Section 44
Section 56
TP58
TP59
Section 19
Section 21
Section 26
TP18
Section 17
Section 27
Section 25
Section 23
Section 22
Section 24
Section 30
Section 31
Section 35
Sections 40 and 46
Section 50
Section 38
Section 53
Demo debris 151 169
22.68m OD 155 Later floor
22.61m OD 156 Floor
152 Bedding
Recent wall rebuild 159
Made ground 119 23.04m OD
180 22.70m OD
171 Demo debris
181 22.50m OD
b/f 121 22.64m OD
G12 177 22.94m OD 173 193 195 196 195
190 20.95m OD
191
74 22.98m OD
G16 67 22.79m OD
51 22.24m OD 53 22.24m OD 68 22.84m OD 48 46 22.34m OD 64 22.79m OD 58 22.79m OD 56 22.84m OD 61 22.79m OD 93 22.69m OD 22.39m OD 172 103 22.44m OD 175 22.15m OD 120 22.14m OD 182 22.18m OD 197 22.14m OD 197 22.20m OD
52 22.14m OD 69 22.14m OD 49 65 22.24m OD 59 22.14m OD 57 62 101 21.93m OD 94 22.44m OD 102 22.04m OD
155 20.95m OD 177 21.00m OD 178 116 141 21.05m OD 54 21.44m OD 70 21.44m OD 60 21.19m OD 67 21.44m OD 72 21.44m OD 63 21.44m OD 63 21.44m OD 21.54m OD 103 183 21.24m OD 198 21.15m OD
183 20.80m OD
104
105
98 20.65m OD
99
Subsoil? 131 21.74m OD
164 20.25m OD 117 19.90m OD Dumped sandy clay 66 21.24m OD 95 21.54m OD
165 19.75m OD 167 20.70m OD 178 20.25m OD 118 19.90m OD 142 20.85m OD 184 19.70m OD 192 20.95m OD 194 20.95m OD 55 21.14m OD 71 21.14m OD 73 21.14m OD 96 21.24m OD 106 21.29m OD 199 21.14m OD 198 20.95m OD

APPENDIX 3: FINDS ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A medium sized assemblage of pottery was recovered solely by hand from the site (seven boxes). The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period. None of the pottery is abraded, two sherds are laminated although this was probably resultant from a manufacturing processes, while only 23 sherds (12.6%) was deemed to be residual. The fragmentation of the pottery consists of mostly sherd material, although 19 vessels have a complete profile and one item is almost intact. Most of the sherds (92.3%) could be confidently assigned to a form. The material would therefore appear to have been deposited mainly under secondary conditions. The assemblage is domestic in nature, dates mostly to the 17th century and includes a possible group of finds from a drinking establishment and consists of pottery types from both local and regional sources besides a quantity of imported wares.

The assemblage consists of 181 sherds/109 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/ 16.409kg, of which four sherds/4 ENV/670g are unstratified. Pottery was recovered from 20 contexts and as only small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds), except for one medium-sized group. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. 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 range of pottery types recorded in the assemblage and the forms that occur in those wares is shown in Table 1.

The main source of the pottery in the assemblage comes from the Surrey-Hampshire borders (68 sherds/33 ENV/4.240kg or 37.2% sherds/30.3% ENV/25.8% weight) and consists of mostly the post-medieval whiteware (BORDB/G/O and Y) dated 1550–1700 or the redware (RBOR), dated 1550–1900 (Pearce 1992; 1999). The forms recorded in these wares are either for the kitchen, the table and as sanitary wares (chamber pots), besides a small number of drinking forms (see Table 1 for the range of forms represented in this source of pottery).

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600–1700	5	3	302	Bowl or dish. Rounded dish, small rounded jug,
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550–1700	8	6	227	Bowl or dish, rounded bowl, rounded dish tripod pipkin: type 2
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550–1700	1	1	5	Jar
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	42	13	2909	Bowls, bowl or dish, including medium flared example, chamber pots including

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Forms
						type 1, jar, rounded skillet, tripod pipkin, unidentified
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	1	1	4	Shallow rounded bowl
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	6	3	225	Oval dish, jug, dinner plate,
Dutch tin-glazed ware	DTGW	1512–1800	1	1	91	Charger
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700–1900	1	1	135	Blacking paste pot
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	22	12	3583	Rounded jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	6	6	828	Cylindrical section bottle, teapot lid
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	1	1	17	Saucer
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580–1700	3	1	348	Tyg
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580–1700	14	8	1532	Flared bowl, chamber pot, jars, including medium rounded example, tripod pipkin, unidentified,
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580–1700	5	4	101	Rounded mug, tyg, unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	11	10	3023	Deep flared bowl, deep dish, rounded mug, jars including rounded and two-handled rounded examples, unidentified,
London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze	PMREM	1480–1600	1	1	13	Unidentified (drinking form)
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480–1610	3	3	293	Rounded drinking jug
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	12	10	797	Two-handled rounded bowl, chamber pot, rounded dish, carinated porringer, unidentified
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	19	7	600	Medium rounded bowl, pedestal bowl, chamber pot, oval dish, medium cylindrical jar small cylindrical mug (1/2 pint),
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	1	1	78	Dessert plate
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800–1900	1	1	10	Teapot
Starred costrel	STAR	1600–1750	1	1	510	Standing costrel
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	2	1	181	Dinner plate
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A)	TGW A	1570–1650	5	5	89	Charger, Britton shape B-D, saucer
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630–1846	1	1	263	Deep rounded bowl
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680–1800	1	1	118	Punch bowl
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	3	3	43	Dinner plate, octagonal jug porringer-shaped teacup,
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830–1900	3	1	104	Saucer

Table 1: SKL19: post-Roman pottery types quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams (Wt) and the vessel shapes (Forms) recorded in the different pottery types.

Twice-fired, factory-made earthenwares (Hildyard 2005), dated from *c.* 1740, are the second largest class of pottery in the assemblage (a total of 34 sherds/17 ENV/1.077kg or 18.6% sherds/15.7% ENV/6.6% weight). The pottery types in this category consist of creamware (CREA), pearl ware (PEAR TR) and refined whiteware (REFW/CHROM) or its transfer-printed version (TPW/FLOW). Vessel shapes made in these wares are mostly recorded as table wares besides the occasional tea ware, which additionally includes a sherd of a Rockingham-type ware (ROCK) teapot.

Imported pottery (Hurst *et al.* 1986) is well represented in the assemblage and occurs as a total of 28 sherds/18 ENV/4.481kg (15.3% sherds/16.7% ENV/27.3% weight). German wares solely characterised as stonewares are more frequent (13.7% sherds/13.9% ENV/23.6% weight). These include sherds of three residual Raeren stoneware (RAER) drinking jugs dated *c*. 1480–1550; the complete profile of one vessel was noted in context [1]. The Frechen stoneware (FREC), dated 1550–1700 occurs only in the form of rounded jugs which includes bartmannen, of which nine examples in various states of completeness were recovered from deposit [77]. The deposit also produced a cylindrical necked rounded jug dated *c*. 1575–1625 (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 216, fig. 106, fig. 333–34).

Singular vessels come from other foreign sources. A 17th century Dutch tin-glazed ware (DTGW) charger has a Wanli border on the rim/wall and a central landscape design (residual in context [1]). The base of a star costrel (STAR), dated 1600–1750, from a Spanish or another Mediterranean source was noted in deposit [75]. The final import recorded is a 18th century Chinese blue and white porcelain bowl with an external landscape design and an internal herringbone border (context [145]).

Fine red earthenwares (PMBL, PMFR/B) probably from an Essex source (Nenk and Hughes 1999) account for 12% of the assemblage by both sherds, ENV and weight. The forms recorded in these wares occurs as kitchen wares and drinking forms (mugs and tygs).

London area post-medieval redwares account for 8.2% sherds/11.1% ENV/18.5% weight and occurs mostly as the well-fired and good glazed PMR, dated 1580–1900 and the pottery type is present in the form of kitchen wares and a drinking form (a small rounded jug). A sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze (PMREM) occurs in the form of a probable drinking vessel (context [9]).

English or London made tin-glazed wares (Orton and Pearce 1984; Orton 1988) account for a total of even sherds/7 ENV/470g (3.8% sherds/6.5% ENV/2.9% weight). The earlier ware (TGW A) occur as chargers with geometrical decoration, except for a saucer rim surviving with blue, ochre and yellow banded decoration (context [1]). Eighteenth century wares are noted as a plain blue (TGW BLUE) deep rounded bowl and a punch bowl decorated with dark blue floral motifs on a pale blue glaze (TGW H).

English stonewares (Oswald *et al.* 1985) are recorded as a total of nine sherds/9 ENV/1.144kg (4.9% sherds/8.3% ENV/7.0% weight). Eighteenth century white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) occurs only in the form of a plate with a bead and reel rim border (residual in context [145]). London stoneware (LONS), only occurs in the form of cylindrical bottles and more unusually as a teapot-type flat lid with a button shape knob and a piercing. An almost intact blacking paste pot is noted in generic English stoneware (ENGS) (unstratified)

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 2 which conveys for each context containing pottery what feature it filled (where applicable), the number of sherds (SC) and ENV, besides weight in grams (Wt). Additionally, the date range of the latest pottery type is shown (Context ED and LD), the pottery types present (and vessel shapes) and a considered deposition date (spot date) for the context.

Context	Fill of	Size	SC	ENV	Wt	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types (and forms)	Spot date
0			4	4	670			ENGS (Blacking paste pot), PMFR (chamber pot, medium rounded jar), REFW (chamber pot)	
1		S	25	22	865	1780	1900	BORDB (bowl or dish), BORDG (bowl or dish, tripod pipkin, type 2), BORDY (bowl or dish), CREA (oval dish, dinner plate), DTGW (charger), FREC (rounded jug), LONS (cylindrical bottle), PMFR (unidentified), PMFRB (unidentified), PMR (rounded jar, unidentified), REFW (medium rounded bowl), TGW A (saucer), TGW H (punch bowl), TPW (octagonal jug)	Mid-19th century
3		S	1	1	10	1800	1900	ROCK (teapot)	1800–1900
5		S	2	2	683	1580	1900	BORDG (rounded dish), PMR (two-handled jar)	1580–1700
8		S	3	3	118	1580	1800	PMFRB (unidentified), RBOR (unidentified), PMR (rounded mug)	1580–1700
9		S	11	11	276	1580	1800	BORDG (unidentified), BORDY (bowl or dish, unidentified), PMFR (flared bowl, unidentified), PMFRB (tyg), PMREM (drinking form), RAER (drinking jug), RBOR carinated porringer	1580–1700
10		S	2	2	19	1580	1800	BORDO (jar), PMFR (jar)	1580–1700
11		S	1	1	25	1570	1650	TGW A (charger)	1570–1650
16		S	1	1	82	1550	1700	BORDY (bowl)	1550–1700
21		S	2	2	89	1805	1900	REFW (oval dish), TPW (dinner plate)	1805–1900
22		S	1	1	27	1570	1650	TGW A (charger)	1570–1650
28		S	6	4	391	1830	1900	LONS (cylindrical bottle), REFW (pedestal bowl/salt), TPW FLOW (saucer)	1830–1900
29		S	5	4	386	1550	1700	BORDY (tripod pipkin), RBOR (rounded dishes)	18th-19th century
44		S	1	1	122	1550	1700	FREC (rounded jug)	Mid-17th century
48		S	1	1	19	1550	1700	FREC (bartmannen)	1550–1700
57		S	2	2	423	1670	1926	LONS (cylindrical bottle)	19th century
75		S	2	2	860	1600	1750	BORDY (jar), STAR (standing costrel)	1600–1700
76		S	1	1	17	1580	1700	PMFR (unidentified)	1580–1700
77	78	M	75	22	7373	1600	1700	BORDB (rounded dish, small rounded jug), BORDG (rounded bowl) BORDY, (medium flared bowl, chamber pots: type 1, rounded skillet), FREC (rounded jugs and bartmannen), PMBL (tyg), PMFR (tripod pipkin), PMFRB (rounded mug), PMR (small rounded jug, rounded mug)	Mid-17th century
79		S	3	3	744	1580	1700	BORDY (chamber pot, type 1), PMR (unidentified), RBOR (chamber pot)	1600–1700
83	84	S	4	2	1172	1580	1900	PMR (flared bowl, deep dish)	17th century
125	128	S	1	1	42	1550	1700	RBOR (chamber pot)	17th century
145		S	28	14	1713	1840	1870	CHPO BW (small rounded bowl), CREA (jug), LONS (cylindrical bottle), PEAR TR (saucer), RAER (rounded drinking jug), RBOR (two-handled bowl, channer pot), REFW (oval dish, cylindrical mug), REFW CHROM (dessert plate), SWSG (dinner plate), TGW BLUE (deep rounded	1840–1870

Context	Fill of	Size	SC	ENV	Wt	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types (and forms)	Spot date
								bowl), TPW (porringer-shaped tea cup)	
197		S	1	1	288	1580	1900	PMR (unidentified)	17th century

Table 2: Distribution of the post-Roman pottery quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams (Wt)

The pottery was largely recovered from layers, the exception being fill [77] of rubbish pit [78], fill [83] of cess pit [84] and fill [125] of pit [128].

The most interesting group of pottery came from fill [77], rubbish pit [78] and consisted of 73 sherds, 21 vessels and weighed 7.348kg. None of the vessels are intact, but seven vessels have a complete profile. The group of pottery is dated to the mid-17th century by the presence of rounded mugs (Pearce 1992, 28), although the clay tobacco pipes suggest a deposition date of *c*. 1640–60 (see Jarrett, below). Analysis of the forms present in deposit [77] shows that there is a limited range of functions (see Table 3): 14 vessels (61.9% ENV) have a drinking function, four vessels (19% ENV) have a kitchen use, three vessels (14.3% ENV) were used for hygiene and one item (4.8%) was either employed in the kitchen or as a table ware. These functions can be further sub-divided into different uses of the pottery (see Table 3). Drink serving vessels are represented by 11 vessels (52.4% ENV) and include large fragments of eight Frechen stoneware bartmannen, often with benign face masks and a range of medallions that include the Coats of Arms of Amsterdam and possibly a variant of the Julich-Kleve-Berg heraldic shield. Also present is the upper part of a plain cylindrical necked jug also made in Frechen stoneware and dated *c*. 1575–1600 (Hurst *et al*. 1985, 217, fig. 106.333. There are also two small rounded jugs represented, one example survives as a rim sherd made in brown-glazed Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORDB), which could equally have been used for drink consumption, and the other vessel is recorded as the lower body and base of a London area post-medieval redware (PMR) example. Drink consumption forms are represented by two vessels (9.5% ENV), both of which come from a probable Essex source and these occur as a rounded mug made in brown-glazed post-medieval fine redware (PMFR) and a tyg made in the black-glazed ware (PMBL).

Function/use	SC	% SC	ENV	% ENV	Wt	% Wt
Drinking						
Drink serving	21	28.8	11	52.4	4043	55.0
Drink consumption	5	6.8	2	9.5	373	5.1
Sub-total	26	35.6	13	61.9	4416	60.1
Kitchen						
Cooking	14	19.2	4	19.0	1350	18.4
Kitchen/table						
Food preparation/serving	4	5.5	1	4.8	118	1.6
Hygiene						
Sanitary	29	39.7	3	14.3	1464	19.9
Total	**73**	**100**	**21**	**100**	**7348**	**100**

Table 3: Fill [77], pit [78], quantification of the functions and uses of the pottery by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt)

Cooking forms are noted as four vessels (19% ENV) and these consist of a rounded skillet surviving as the rim and straight handle made in BORDY and the complete profile of a tripod pipkin present in PMFR. Additionally, two vessels are sooted on the exterior and were used for cooking with and these consist of a rounded bowl (BORDG) with a complete profile and a rounded dish rim (BORDB). The last two vessels may also have been employed for other kitchen uses besides that of cooking.

Seventeen century chamber pots could be used for cooking as they are frequently found archaeologically in London with external sooting and internal food deposits and therefore were useful 'saucepan' shapes. The three chamber pots (14.3% ENV) found in deposit [77], however, appear to have been used for the intended sanitary function and have internal cess deposits. The chamber pots are all made in BORDY: two have a complete profile and are essentially the type 1 shape with everted rims. The third vessel survives only as the base. The single food preparation/serving form is represented by the base of a flared bowl made in yellow-glazed ware. It is interesting that the latter vessel and the three chamber pots also have on the interior of the bases have an accidental green glaze contamination of the clear glaze and therefore possibly indicates that the vessels came from the same kiln and were bought at the same time.

The ceramic contents of deposit [77] are dominated by the occurrence of drinking forms, which were almost certainly associated with alcohol consumption, as water was dangerous to drink in urban locations during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Therefore, the group of pottery under consideration here could be associated with a drinking establishment such as an alehouse, tavern or public house or even an inn. To a certain extent the criteria here matches that of the model for the material culture of 18th century inns and other drinking establishments (Pearce 2000, 174). Other mid-17th century assemblages of this nature have been detected where there are also occurrences in notable numbers of Frechen stoneware rounded jugs or bartmannen, e.g. St Thomas's Street, Southwark, Rood Lane, 14 Farringdon Street, City of London and The Highway, Shadwell (Pearce 2000, 174; Jeffries *et al.* 2014; Jarrett 2007; 2019). The kitchenware, tableware and hygiene forms could have been used by the owners and the staff of the drinking establishment located on or close to the site or were used to provide cooked and served food or sanitation vessels for the clientele.

The eastern side of the site is located on the King's Arms Yard and this drinking establishment is documented in trade directories in 1842 (https://pubwiki.co.uk/LondonPubs/StGiles/KingsArmsCoalYard.shtml), although the establishment probably dates to a much earlier period. Indeed, an illustration from The London Illustrated News (1853, October 22nd, p.352) illustrates the King's Arms Yard as a typical courtyard inn that could date to 17th century.

Significance

The pottery has some significance at a local level as the assemblage contains at least one group of pottery (fill [77], pit [78]) that is almost certainly associated with a drinking establishment. The assemblage also largely confirms the 17th century start date for the development of the study area and Stukeley Street (Moore 2015), although a small quantity of 16th century pottery: fragments of Raeren

stoneware drinking jugs and a sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze, may indicate earlier activity on the site.

Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. The finds also are important for adding to an understanding of drinking establishment in London. There are, however, no recommendations for further work on the assemblage as it would be difficult to find an outlet to publish a small group of pottery recovered from the excavation. It is recommended that the 16th–18th century pottery is retained for the archive, particularly that recovered from fill [77].

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The Tobacco Clay Pipe Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). The material is not abraded, in a good condition, but very fragmentary. However, there is a high level of residuality in the assemblage (50% in total, of which the bowls account for 16.6%), which indicates that the clay tobacco pipes were deposited under both secondary and tertiary conditions. However, most of the residual finds occur in a single context: [1]. Clay tobacco pipes occur in seven contexts as only small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

The assemblage consists of 30 fragments, of which none are unstratified.

Methodology

All the clay tobacco pipes were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th century examples are according to Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. A small number of the bowls have been reclassified 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) has been noted on 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 13 bowls and 17 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of *c*. 1610–1880 (see Table 1). The 17th century bowls have more incidences of full milling on the rim. The bowls have mostly an average level of finish/burnishing. All of the bowls are moulded and those dated *c*. 1610–1710 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 18th 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 type represented in the assemblage are shown in Table 1 and the different bowl types are mostly represented by a single example, except for the presence of two AO6 bowls.

Bowl type	Date range	No.	First initial	Second initial	Milling index (quarters)	Burnish/ finish	Comments	Context
AO4	1610–1640	1			4	Average	Sloping, pronounced heeled type	77
AO5	1610–1640	1			3	Poor	Flat heeled type. Almost complete milling	10
AO6	1610–1640	1			4	Average	Spurred bowl-type	75
AO6	1610–1640	1			4	Average	Spurred bowl-type	77
AO9	1640–1660	1			4	Average	Spurred bowl-type	1
AO10	1610–1640	1			4	Average	Heeled bowl-type	1
AO13V	1660–1680	1			3	Average	Heeled, stumpy barrel-shaped bowl, angled stem	54
AO18	1660–1680	1			1	Average	Heeled type, chipped rim	1
AO22	1680–1710	1				Average	Heeled type. Rim is missing	1
OS10	1700–1740	1	**I**	**B**		Good	Heeled type. There are numerous mid-18th century London pipe makers with the initials I B, although a local pipe maker was Joseph Burrill 1741, St Giles (Oswald 1975, 131)	20
AO27	1770–1845	1	**I**	**W**			Heeled type. Wheat ear and grass border on the front of the bowl only survives. Possibly made by John Watts, 1828, Drury Lane (Oswald 1975, 148)	1
AO28S	1840–1860	1	**W**	**L**			Spurred type. Wheat ear borderers on the front and back of the bowl. ?Burnt areas on the bowl (see Oswald 1975, 141 for the possible makers)	1
Unidentified		1					Back of the heel and thin/medium stem and a wide bore. 17th century	1

Table 1. Catalogue of clay tobacco pipes

The stems

The stems were only broadly dated according to their thickness and more importantly the size of the bore.

Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes and for each context these finds occur in is shown a description of the deposit type, the size of the group, the number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and LD), the types of bowls present, together with a spot date for each context.

Clay tobacco pipes were recovered from mostly layers, except for two features: cellar [2] (fill [3]) and pit [78] (fill [77]).

Context	Fill of	No. Frags	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl form (makers etc.)	Spot date
1		17	1840	1880	x1 AO9, x1 AO10, x1 AO18, x1 AO22, x1 AO27 (**I W**), x1 AO28S (**W L**), x11 stems	1840–1880
3	2	2	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
10		1	1610	1640	X1 AO5	1610–1640
20		2	1700	1740	X1 OS10 (**I B**), x1 stem	1700–1740
54		1	1660	1680	X1 AO13V	1660–1680
75		1	1640	1660	X1 AO6	1610–1640
77	78	6	1640	1660	X1 AO4, x1 AO6, x4 stems	1610–1640

Table 2. SKL19. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

Significance

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is of some significance as part of the assemblage may relate to a drinking establishment, the King's Arms, located on or adjacent to the site (Reade 2015). Certainly, the clay tobacco pipes recovered from fill [77], pit [78] occur with a group of pottery that has characteristics of the material culture expected to be associated with a drinking establishment (Pearce 2000, 174). However, clay tobacco pipes do not always occur in large numbers in groups of finds associated with drinking establishments (Pearce 2000, 174) and only a small quantity of clay tobacco pipes (two bowls and four stems) were recovered from pit [78], although this may be partly due to the rareness of clay tobacco pipes in the early 17th century. Relatively few of the bowls are marked and only two bowls, the OS12 initialled **I B** (context [20]) and the AO27 initialled **I W** (context [1]) possibly relates to a local pipe maker.

Potential

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts in which they were found. Despite, the assemblage being associated with a drinking establishment there are no recommendations for further work on the pipes.

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The Glass Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

A total of two fragments (3g) of glass were recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was found in two contexts. Both sherds are made in clear natural glass and have heavily weathered surfaces and appear to date to the early post-medieval period. Fill [145] produced a single small fragment (1g) of undiagnostic glass. Layer [153] contained a carinated fragment (2g) of vessel glass probably derived from a drinking vessel.

The glass occurs in a small quantity and in a fragmentary state and has little significance. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

The Building Materials Assessment

By Kevin Hayward

Twenty-two examples of post-medieval peg tile, brick and floor tile (38337g) were collected from 8 & 10 Stukeley Street. The spot dates are listed below.

Distribution (Structures in bold):

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
10	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
12	3032R	Narrow post Great Fire brick unfrogged, T1 grey mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1776-1900	1750-1900
15	**3046; 3101**	**Reused 17th to 18th century local red brick relict T2 mortar overprinted by T1 grey mortar**	**1**	**1450**	**1800**	**1450**	**1800**	**1600-1800**	**1750-1900 PRIMARY relict 1600-1800 mortar**
23	**3032R**	**Poorly made narrow post Great Fire brick T1 grey mortar**	**1**	**1664**	**1900**	**1664**	**1900**	**1776-1900**	**1750-1900**
81	3032	Post Great Fire brick quite well made	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
84	**3046; 3101**	**Post-medieval red brick probably 17th-18th century; Type 2 brown sandy mortar**	**1**	**1450**	**1800**	**1450**	**1800**	**1600-1750**	**1600-1800**
127	**3032nr3046; 3046; 3101**	**Intermediate post Great Fire bricks and local reds bonded in**	**4**	**1450**	**1800**	**1450**	**1800**	**1664-1725**	**1650-1800**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		grey brown mortar brick flecks T1a							
146	**3032nr3065; 3101**	**Intermediate post Great Fire brick Type 2 brown sandy mortar**	**2**	**1664**	**1725**	**1664**	**1725**	**1664-1725**	**1600-1800**
155	**3046; 3101**	**Post-medieval red brick grey brown mortar chalk flecks T1b**	**2**	**1450**	**1800**	**1450**	**1800**	**1600-1750**	**1600-1750**
156	**1977; 3101; 3046**	**Complete Flemish unglazed floor tile and post medieval red brick T1b grey brown mortar chalk flecks**	**4**	**1450**	**1800**	**1600**	**1800**	**1600-1800**	**1600-1750**
172	**3032nr3065; 3101**	**Intermediate post Great Fire bricks T1b grey brown mortar chalk flecks**	**3**	**1664**	**1725**	**1664**	**1725**	**1664-1725**	**1600-1750**
175	2276	Early post-medieval peg-tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar

Significance and further work

A review of the small assemblage shows it to be dominated by 17th to early 19th century roofing tile, floor tile and brick. There are numerous brick and floor structures which very broadly can be divided into two groups: first, late 18th to early 19th century (narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks with grey clinker mortar T1) from walls [15] [23] and also some reused older red and intermediate bricks from other structures.

A majority of the brick consists of a mixture of local intermediate post Great Fire bricks (*3032nr3033*) (1664–1725) and poorly made relatively thick local red bricks *3046* (1600–1800) and complete unglazed Flemish floor tiles (*1977*). These relate to structures [84], [127], [146], [155], [156] and [172]. Although there is a great deal of variability in the mortar fabric, they can on the basis of fabric, form and quality date from the early mid-17th century into mid-18th century. Three mortars, sandy (T2) [184] [146] brick fragmentary brown grey (T1a) [127] and grey with white chalk/flint (T1b) [155] [156] [172] suggest various building phases/ extensions during this period.

The assemblage from this watching brief provides evidence for extensive later 17th–early 19th century building activity in this part of Camden.

There are no items of intrinsic interest. No further work is required and it is recommended that all be discarded.

The Small Finds Assessment

By Märit Gaimster

Four objects of metal and bone were recovered from the site, together with two leather objects and fragments of textile; these finds are all described in the catalogue below.

The majority of finds came from the fill of pit [78] where they were associated with pottery dating from 1640–1660. This assemblage included both leather and textile, along with a fine hand-wrought nail, likely a so-called rose-head nail, a type associated with carpentry and panelling (cf. Nelson 1968, 208 top left). The leather finds comprise a cut and perhaps repurposed harness strap and the possible remains of the sole or insole of a shoe. The fragment, reminiscent of an hour-glass shape with a complete circular end or heel and remains of the instep. Shoes with narrow waists are characteristic of around 1610 (cf. Mould 2008, 14) although some extreme forms similar to the Stukeley Street piece are also known from the 18th century (Goubitz 2001, 82 nos. 25–26). A rectangular fragment of finely woven textile is likely from clothing. The piece is formed by two layers of material of different texture; it has two horizontal cuts or insets and retains what looks like part of an armhole.

Besides these finds, a small bone spoon was retrieved from layer [1] together with pottery dating from the mid- to late 19th century. A complete bone toothbrush came from the backfill of cellar [2]; the toothbrush is likely to date from the later part of the 19th century (cf. Mattick 2010). An incomplete iron nail came from layer [9].

Significance and recommendations for further work

This small assemblage of finds has some significance in the group of finds potentially associated with a drinking establishment present on or near the site in the 17th century (see Jarrett, above), providing elements of material culture in a leather harness strap and fragments of clothing in the form of textile and a leather shoe. Habitation in the 19th century is represented by household and personal objects in a spoon and a toothbrush, both made of bone. No further work is recommended for these finds. The two iron nails may be discarded.

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Catalogue

Context	SF	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
1	1	Bone spoon; incomplete small example; bowl on neck that widens out to triangular-shaped handle; at broken tip handle narrows in plane but widens in thickness, suggesting a possible now lost second working end; L 80mm+	1840-1880	
3	2	Bone toothbrush; complete with long oval head with four rows of wire-drawn bristle; straight handle with oval end; L 175mm	1730-1910	
9		Iron ?nail; incomplete and corroded with broad, flat tapering shank; L 90mm+	n/a	discard

Context	SF	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
77	4	Iron nail; near-complete but corroded; hand-wrought with small slightly domed head; probably a rose-head nail originally with spatula tip for carpentry or panelling; L 63mm+	1640-1660	discard
		Leather ?shoe; incomplete sole with circular heel piece; strongly waisted and forming an hour-glass shape with the remains of instep; set-back grain/flesh stitch along all edges; diam. 50mm; L 90mm+	1640-1660	further identify
		Leather harness strap; central row of ten evenly spaced holes; secondary cut from both sides forming a point at one end; oblique cut at other end with central cut/split to the first hole; central cut/split also from hole three to hole six; W 23mm; L 230mm+	1640-1660	further identify
		Textile; rectangular piece of finely woven material from clothing; ?armhole shape at one end and two horizontal parallel cuts/insets; doubler-layered with different woven quality at front from back; W 80mm; L 230mm	1640-1660	further identify

The Animal Bone Assessment

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This site is situated at the western end of Stukeley Street, some 40m south of High Holborn and 20 metres east of Drury Lane, thus close to the north-eastern extremity of Saxon *Lundenwic*. Various fills were inspected and finds collected from the Watching Brief; these investigations compiling evidence related to the post-medieval occupation of this area. Notably there appear to be two main phases of activity related to 16th/17th century made ground deposits and then 19th century structures. While this general area was developed from the latter part of the 17th century, this plot remained open until the early 19th century. A small quantity of animal bones was hand recovered from a variety of 19th century and probably earlier levels.

Methodology

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

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 16 hand collected animal bones, all well preserved and showing no more than a moderate degree of fragmentation. These were taken from 5 layers, described as 'made ground' levels and 2 fills, the latter including pit fill [139] and undefined cut fill [166], as shown in Table 1. Just one of these fills provided a secure date, layer [1] between 1870 and 1890, while a broad date range of 1580 to 1900 was pronounced for layer [10]. It would seem likely based on the range of pot dates found on other 'made ground' deposits that the rest of the bones, and perhaps those from [10] date between 1570 and 1700.

Context:	1	9	10	22	108	139	166	Total
Species								

Context:	**1**	**9**	**10**	**22**	**108**	**139**	**166**	**Total**
Cattle	1				1	2		4
Cattle-size	2	2	1			1		6
Sheep/Goat	2	1		1				4
Pig				1				1
Goose							1	1
Grand Total	**5**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**16**

Table 1. Distribution of hand collected animal bones by context and species

There was a general mix of cattle and sheep/goat skeletal parts throughout these deposits, alongside cattle-size fragments (mainly ribs), plus a single pig femur from [22] and a goose metacarpus from [166]. There is a wealth of butchery marks, generally jointing cuts with heavy use of the cleaver on cattle and cattle-size fragments contrasting with mainly knife cuts on bones of the smaller species. Notably, there were no saw marks, which is unusual considering that 19th century collections are present. The use of this implement for butchery purposes dates from the latter part of the 18th century (after Albarella 2003, 73). In addition, there are no particularly large individuals, also a 19th century trait, following the establishment of distinct 'breeds' (after Rixson 2000, 215). Somewhat smaller but still 'large' cattle became more common moving into the post-medieval period, as shown for example by the average shoulder heights of 130cm shown by the 18th century cattle found at the British Museum (Rielly 2017, 173). There is a complete cattle metatarsus from layer [108] which provided a shoulder height (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) of 114.9cm. Such animals have been found in recent deposits but are more common in levels dating up to the early post-medieval period (Rielly 2019, 289).

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This rather small collection is well preserved and potentially well dated. The quantity is insufficient to make any detailed pronouncements on animal usage in this area across the post-medieval period. Indeed, conclusions must be limited to a general exploitation of the major domesticates with the general spread of skeletal parts indicative of local dumping of processing as well as food waste. There are no obvious indications of date from the bones, in terms of the use of the saw for butchery purposes or regarding the size of the individuals represented.

No further work can be recommended for this collection.

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Human Bone Assessment

By James Langthorne

A single fragment of human bone was recovered from context [1] in the course of work at Stukeley Street: part of the midshaft of a tibia in relatively good condition. It was not possible to sex the individual from which the bone originated, although, due to its size, it could have been part of a juvenile skeleton. No pathological lesions or other modifications were seen on the bone.

The tibia fragment was disarticulated with no indications of origin in the locale. No further work is recommended.

Environmental Finds Assessment

By Kate Turner

A deposit of non-carbonised fruit stones, weighing 21g, was recovered from a single context, [77], taken from the cut of a rubbish pit, [78]. Spot dating of this context has indicated a possible date in the mid-17th century. These remains were extracted from the soil matrix in and around two semi-complete pottery vessels.

The assemblage consisted of a total of 77 unburnt 'stones' from fruits in the family *Prunus* (stone-fruits); *prunus domestica* (common plum) was present in the greatest abundance, with 37 specimens reported, followed by *Prunus avium* (wild cherry), of which 28 specimens were recognised. A small number of blackthorn seeds (*Prunus spinosa*) were also found, along with several examples that could not be identified to species.

The presence of these seeds is likely to indicate that fruits may have been grown or eaten on site during the post-medieval period; stone-fruits are thought to have been consumed in Britain since the prehistoric, with a wide variety, including around 60 species of plum, being cultivated in the 16th and 17th centuries (Roach 1985, 154).

Bibliography

Roach, F.A., 1985. *Cultivated fruits of Britain: their origin and history.* Basil Blackwell Publisher Ltd.

Context Number	Feature Number	Material Type	Phase	Species	Specimen Count
77		Endocarp		*Prunus avium*	28
77		Endocarp		*Prunus domestica*	37

Context Number	Feature Number	Material Type	Phase	Species	Specimen Count
77		Endocarp		*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*	3
77		Endocarp		*Prunus* spp.	9

Table 1: Quantification of environmental finds from 8 & 10 Stukeley Street (SKL19)

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-392536

Project details

Project name	8-10 Stukeley Street
Short description of the project	The watching brief revealed a layer of natural sandy gravel, thought to represent Lynch Hill gravel, at the base of the sequence (Phase 1). This sloped downwards in the direction of the River Thames to the south. It was sealed by a layer of humic rich disturbed natural that may represent the base of an early post-medieval agricultural horizon. This was truncated by early to mid-17th century pitting, which probably represents quarrying for natural sand and gravel (Phase 2). Sealing the pits was made ground, which raised and levelled the area so that buildings and external property boundaries could be constructed during the mid to late 17th century. A cess pit or well was also identified in an external yard, which may date to the mid to late 18th century (Phase 3). Another episode of ground raising and levelling then occurred before more walls and associated features were constructed during the late 18th to 19th century (Phase 4). The entire sequence was sealed by 20th century made ground (Phase 5).
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2019 End: 30-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SKL19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT OR WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEATHER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TEXTILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE SPOON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE TOOTHBRUSH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	''Watching Brief''
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HOLBORN 8-10 Stukeley Street
Postcode	WC2B 5LQ
Study area	133.18 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3030 8133 51.515349686341 -0.121935165886 51 30 55 N 000 07 18 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.3m Max: 21.29m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Sandy Kidd
Project design originator	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Jon Butler
Project supervisor	Ellen Green
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Project supervisor	Phil Frickers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Benprop Drury Ltd

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 8 and 10 Stukeley Street: an archaeological watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haslam, R.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 spiral bound with white cover and blue text

Entered by	Rebecca Haslam (rhaslam@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	23 April 2020

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