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199 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK: EXCAVATIONS IN 1962

By D.J. TURNER and C.R. ORTON

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SUMMARY

Low-cost excavations in 1962 resulted in the recovery of large quantities of stratified artefacts from the Romano-British period and from the 13th to 19th centuries. Romano-British occupation nearby lasted from the 1st to 4th centuries but the presence of ditches crossing the north-west corner of the site in the 1st century indicated that Stane Street had run further to the west. The western half of the site had been covered by buildings from the 17th century onwards but the remains of these had been substantially truncated by 19th century cellars.

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the second world war archaeological discoveries in Southwark had been of a chance nature and had occurred mainly during building operations. The Romano-British finds had been listed in the R.C.H.M. volume on Roman London (1928) and a distribution map of these (Kenyon 1959) showed that the greatest concentration was close to the river bank and suggested that Roman Southwark was a bridgehead settlement at the south end of the Roman London Bridge. Running back from this was some ribbon development along the roads to Chichester and Kent. A series of cremation burials had been found close to the presumed line of Stane Street (the Roman Road from London to Chichester) and evidence from these and from other discoveries implied that the floruit of the settlement was in the second century A.D.

During the second world war the area was bombed and some buildings demolished. In 1945 the Surrey Archaeological Society sponsored the formation of the Southwark Excavation Committee to take advantage of the opportunities for research thus afforded.

This Committee organised three seasons of excavation (1945-47), directed by Dr. Kathleen Kenyon, the results of which have been published in full (Kenyon 1959). Five sites were excavated by volunteer labour working mainly during bi-weekly evening sessions. The selection of sites (King's Head Yard; 20 Southwark Street; Newcomen Street; Mermaid Court and 199 Borough High Street) was largely governed by the prospect

of ready access to the Romano-British levels thereon. The resources of the Committee were too slender to undertake clearance from the modern surface or to clear accumulated debris. Cellar access was essential and, as very deep cellars had removed all the archaeological levels, cellars of moderate depth, unencumbered by debris, were selected.

These excavations supported the suggestions given by the distribution map of earlier finds regarding the character of Roman Southwark. First century material was found to exist but no structure belonging to this period was discovered. There was a greater abundance of finds of second century date, including the remains of buildings, and so it was deduced that occupation in the area increased at that time. The absence of buildings of any period on sites back from the road indicated that it was probably the road frontage alone that was built up.

The selection of cellars for the 1945-47 excavations meant that very little information about the medieval occupation in the area was discovered. Medieval Southwark could be inferred, however, to be similar in geographical character to Roman Southwark - a bridgehead settlement plus ribbon development alongside the roads.

After 1947 the Excavation Committee ceased to be active. The L.C.C. and the London Survey Committee published two volumes of the Survey of London (Roberts and Godfrey 1950; Darlington 1955) which detailed the history of the area and described buildings of architectural interest.

In the late 1950s renewed building activity in Southwark was accompanied by further demolition and site clearance and by considerable commercial excavation. Mr. P.R.V. Marsden, of the staff of the Guildhall Museum, did much work watching building sites and noting finds. His most important discovery was that of a Roman barge on the site of New Guy's House in 1958. This was followed by a limited archaeological excavation (Marsden 1965). The boat had sunk in a backwater of the Thames whose existence had not previously been suspected. The presence of this channel ruled out one of the possible courses in this area of the Roman road from the Kent coast to London (Watling Street) - the line shown on Dr. Kenyon's map already cited - and suggested that a course linking with Stane Street near St. George's Church was probable. This line has since been confirmed (Sheldon 1974, 185).

In the late 1961 permission to develop the site of 199 Borough High Street and certain adjacent properties was sought. This had been the site of one of Dr. Kenyon's excavations and it was thought that traces of Stane Street had been found together with the possible remains of a bridge across an easterly running stream. There was some ambiguity in the results of this excavation - only a very limited area had been available for exploration - and it was felt that further work here was desirable, before building took place. A joint project was proposed by the Cuming Museum and the London Natural History Society.

It rapidly became obvious that the resources of these bodies were insufficient for such a project and that it was advisable to broaden the basis of sponsorship for archaeological activities in the Borough. Other individuals had begun to work on parallel lines to Mr. Marsden, the Surrey Archaeological Society maintained its interest in Southwark and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society were starting to take an interest in discoveries south of the Thames.

A meeting was convened and a new Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee was set up to administer excavation in Southwark. The first activity of the Committee was the organisation and financing of excavation at 199 Borough High Street.

Excavations were carried out between August 11 and September 3, 1962, and on the following weekend. Professional labour was employed to break concrete and to do some filling in, and the Southwark Civil Defence Corps helped to clear rubble from one trench. The rest of the work was done by volunteers, over 100 of whom took part. Mr. Marsden and the writer acted as joint directors and Mr. John Vockings undertook most of the site supervision.

A considerable amount of material, mainly pottery, was recovered and the logistic problem of dealing with this has been largely responsible for the delay in publication of the excavation. That the material was marked and sorted

is due to the devotion of a small group of volunteers from the London Natural History Society, more especially Peter Pickering and John Cresswell. The finds report has eventually been completed by Mr. Clive Orton and the S.A.E.C. processing unit.

Finds, site books, etc. have been lodged with the Cuming Museum together with a copy of this report incorporating an extended finds catalogue.

Throughout the finds reports the more significant pottery is given numbered entries with the numbering in three-figure codes, the first number identifying the trench. Significant small finds are numbered serially throughout the report. Asterisked numbers refer to illustrated pottery or finds.

Dimensions have been expressed in metric form with imperial equivalent in parenthesis, except in the case of some small finds dimensions where metric measurements only are given. Site measurements were taken in the imperial system and, where carefully levelled measurements were taken using a staff, these are expressed in feet to two places of decimals - otherwise feet and inches are used.

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Drawings: John Cresswell, Sandra Hooper, Charles Murray, Andrew Tizzard, Pat Townend

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Romano-British coarse pottery: Charles Murray and Vivien Morton

Romano-British colour-coated pottery: Ilsa Boas and Vivien Morton

Samian: Joanna Bird

Specialist advisers (identification):

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Altar vase: Rhoda Edwards

Graffito: R.P. Wright

Buckle clasp: J.P. Slaney, Livesey Museum

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Pipes: B.J. Bloice

Coins: M.J. Hammerson

Stone: R.W. Sanderson, Petrographical Department, Institute of Geological Sciences

Token: Guildhall Museum

ARRANGEMENT, CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Throughout the finds reports the more significant pottery is given numbered entries with the numbering in three-figure codes, the first digit identifying the trench. Significant small finds are separately numbered serially throughout the report. Asterisked numbers refer to illustrated pottery or finds.

In the pottery descriptions a hyphen has been used to denote an intermediate colour and a solidus to denote a mixture of colours, eg red/brown = patches of red and patches of brown. Glaze is all over unless otherwise described.

The following conventions are used in the illustrations:

Pottery: Glaze is shown by an even screening when its position cannot be accurately judged from the description.

Slip is shown by a random stipple (eg on 'Metropolitan' slipware). On moulded slipware the stipple indicates dark brown areas.

Colours in decorated delftware are shown as follows:

Horizontal shading	= green
Vertical shading	= lemon yellow
Random stippling	= blue
Cross-hatching	= yellow
Diagonal lines	= brown

Sections: The colour of sand, loam, silt or soil is indicated by the orientation of the symbols denoting them: the conventions used are shown in the key (see Fig 12). This does not apply to gravel, clay, peat, charcoal, etc.

Abbreviations used in the text

C	century; core (pottery)
D	ditch
E	exterior
F	feature; fabric (pottery)
I	interior
M	microfiche
OD	Ordnance Datum
P	pit
R-B	Romano-British
S	structure; surface (pottery)
T	trench

THE SITE

The site fronted on to Borough High Street on the north side of the court known as Laytons Buildings and extended eastwards to Tennis Street. It was bounded on the south by Angel Place, except at the south west corner where a new building fronting on Borough High Street occupied the land between Angel Place and Laytons Buildings (NGR TQ: 325798, Fig. 1).

The southern half of the site covered part of the site of the Kings Bench Prison. The name "199 Borough High Street" is retained for convenience: the site covered other properties as well.

Next to Angel Place was a row of cellars, partially filled with rubble. Elsewhere the site was generally surfaced by an unknown thickness of concrete except near to Tennis Street where there had been a cobbled yard.

Five trenches were opened (Fig. 2). Trench I, was cut through the concrete at the north west corner of the site. Trenches II, III and IV were sunk from the floors of cellars adjacent to Angel Place. Trench V was cut from the cobble surface at the rear of the site. As the features found in the five trenches did not correlate, each trench and the finds therefrom can be considered separately.

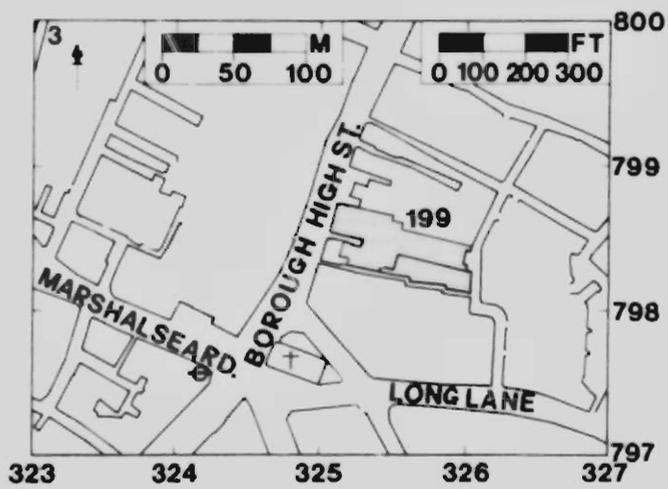
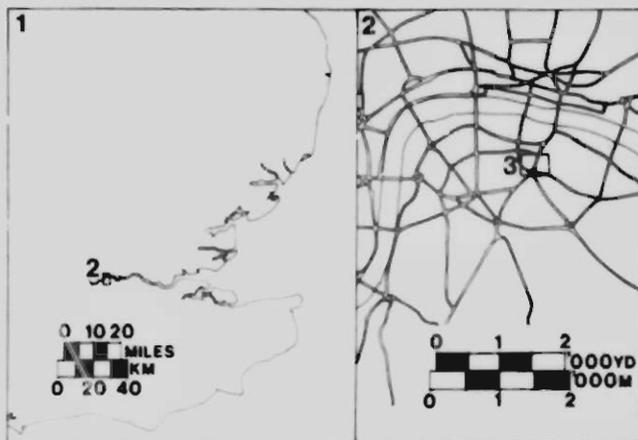


Fig 1 Location maps. Area of 199 Borough High Street is shaded

PRINCIPAL RESULTS

The evidence from the excavations allows only limited conclusions to be drawn.

The quantity of Romano-British material from the site, and the circumstance that the density of finds from this period decreases eastward, supports the established view of ribbon development along the frontage of Stane Street south-westwards from the bridgehead. Finds of building material suggest a building in the vicinity but not necessarily a major structure. However the excavation appeared to disprove Dr. Kenyon's conclusions (1959, 27-9) that Stane Street crossed the west end of the site. Possibly the gravel surfaces identified by Kenyon belonged to the yard of a building immediately to the south. During the 1st century the north-west corner of the site was crossed by a series of short-lived ditches.

Romano-British occupation in the vicinity began in the 1st century and lasted down to the 4th. There was no evidence of re-occupation of the area before the second half of the 13th century.

Medieval occupation was evidenced by a number of rubbish pits and two more carefully constructed pits, one square and one cylindrical, of unknown purpose.

A length of chalk wall probably dated to the medieval period but the earliest certainly datable structure on the site was as late as the 17th century. The western half of the site was apparently continuously occupied by buildings from that date but by the late 19th century cellars had obliterated most of the evidence concerning these. Over the eastern third of the site, the ground level had been raised in post-medieval times by the dumping of rubbish.

A number of well stratified groups of pottery and other finds were recovered. Particularly important were two pits, one containing the by-products of an early 16th century bone working industry and another containing pottery, bones, and clay pipe fragments datable to c 1680.

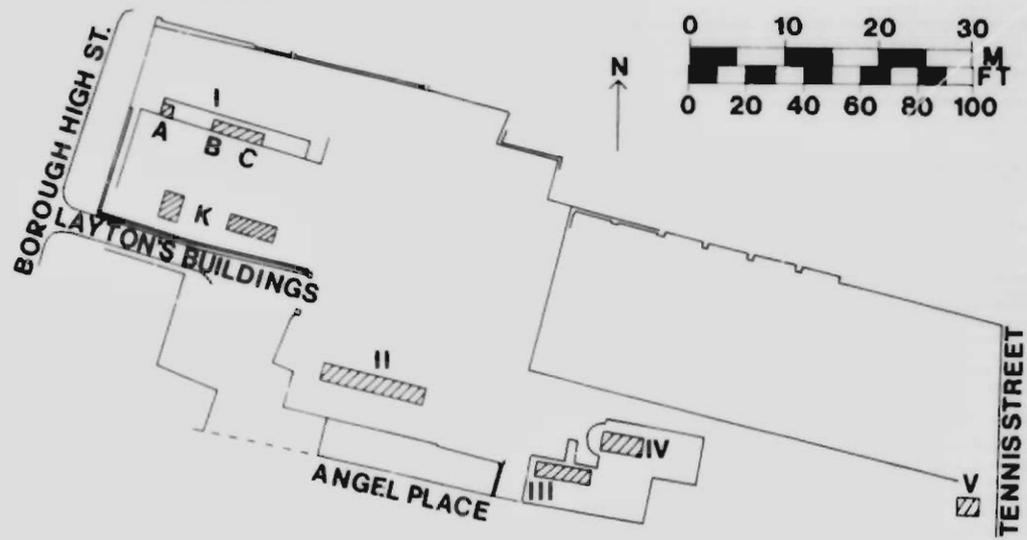


Fig 2 Trench plan

TRENCH I

Trench I was cut to the north of Kenyon's 1947 excavation (shown as K on Fig. 2) in an attempt to amplify her results. The attempt was only partly successful as the problems of excavating and then shoring a trench through 2 m of loose rubble filling cellars proved almost insurmountable in view of the resources available. That anything of archaeological interest was salvaged from this trench is attributable to the timely assistance of the Heavy Rescue group of the Southwark Civil Defence Corps who offered to shore the trench as a training exercise.

In the event, what had been planned as an 18.3 m (60 ft) by 1.8 m (6 ft) trench cut across the possible line of Stane Street had to be reduced by the time archaeological levels were reached to two small sections, 1.2 m (4 ft) and 5.5 m (18 ft) long respectively cut through the concrete floor of the cellar from 1.54 m (5.05 ft) O.D. (trenches IA and IB/C). In both sections the concrete of the cellar floor truncated the R-B sequence at second century levels.

The sections indicated, however, that the area had been crossed by a series of short-lived ditches filled in at the end of the first century and covered by a layer of gravel. This layer was not substantial enough to be interpreted as a road surface and had, itself, been cut by a gully and pit which had been back-filled by the middle of the second century (Fig. 3). More recent excavations in Southwark (Sheldon 1974, 185-6) have confirmed a more westerly route for Stane Street.

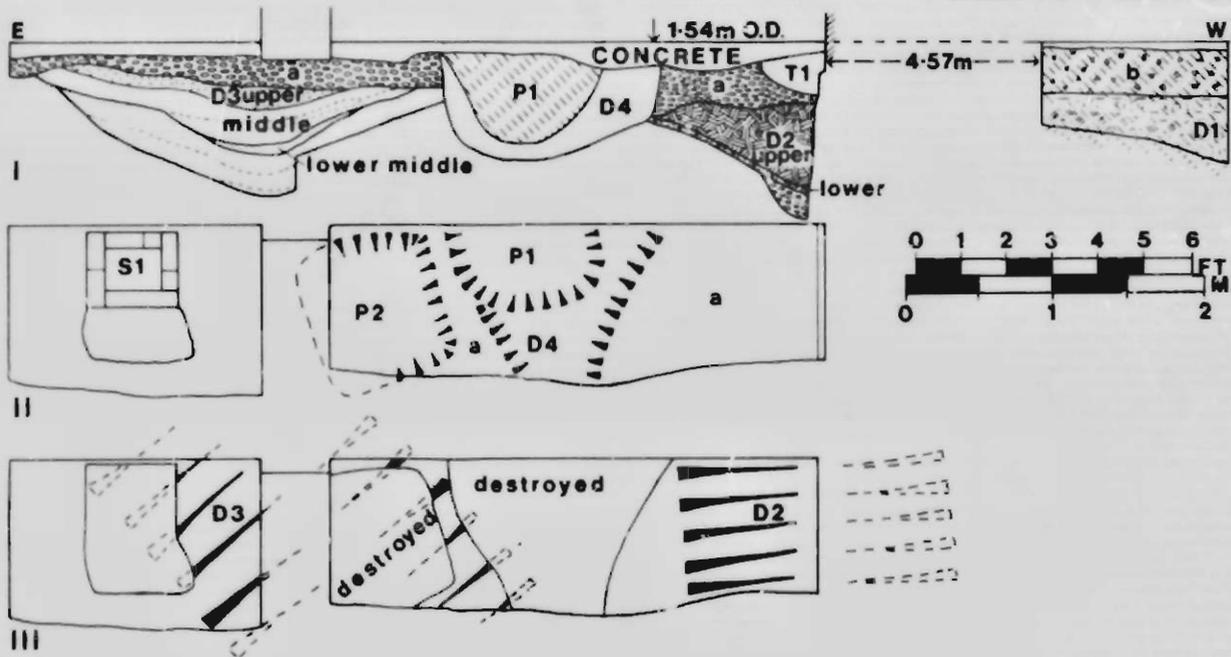


Fig 3 Trench I: i south section; ii plan below concrete; iii plan below gravel. For key see Fig 12

SEQUENCE AND DATING

Bedrock		/C3/	Sand
Feature I D1	/lower	A5/	Ditch or gully running
	/middle	A4/	approximately parallel to the
	/upper	(A3 (A2/	Borough High Street at N.W. end of the trench. Silted up in late 1st-early second century.
Feature I D2	/lower	B6/	Ditch running approximately N-S,
	/upper	B7/	13 m from Borough High Street frontage. Silting of late 1st or early 2nd century date.
Feature I D3	/lower middle	C6/	Ditch, running approximately
	/middle	C7 C8 C9/	NNW-SSE, 17 m from Borough High Street frontage. Silting of late
	/upper	C4/	1st or early 2nd century date.
Level I a		/B2/ /C2/	Gravel layer
Feature I D4		/B1/	Broad gully, tapering sharply to the north, cut through level I a. Filled in by c.150 AD
Feature I P1		/B4/	Square pit dug into fill of feature I D4. 13th century.
Feature I P2		/B5/ /C5/	Square pit dug through level I a. 14th or 15th century.
Feature I T1		/B3/	Foundation trench of cross wall of cellar. 19th century.
Feature J S1		/C1/	19th century soakaway.
Level I b		/A1/	Concrete floor of cellar and disturbed soil immediately below.

TRENCH I: FINDS

POTTERY (Fig. 4):

Romano-BritishFeature I D1 (lowest silt) /A5/

One sherd of amphora, probably 1st century.

Feature I D1 (middle silt) /A4/

Sherds in brown shelly; grey and buff (rough-cast) gritty; grey, brown and buff sandy fabrics. Probably 1st century.

Feature I D1 (upper fill) /A2, A3/

One sherd of amphora. Sherds in grey and buff gritty; grey coarse-sandy; grey, brown and pink fine-sandy fabrics. Probably late 1st or early 2nd century.

Feature I D2 (lower silt) /B6/Samian

- 100 One sherd Ritt. 12.
- 101 One sherd Dr. 15/17.
- 102 Three rim sherds (one vessel) Dr. 15/17R.
- 103 One base sherd Dr. 30.
- 104 One sherd Dr. 30, burnt.

All South Gaulish and of Neronian date.

Coarse ware

Jars (i) necked

- 105* Five sherds of everted rim Fairly soft fine-sandy fabric with grey core, brown margins and hard brown burnished exterior. Cordon just below neck. Shape, but not fabric, like Highgate jars (Brown and Sheldon

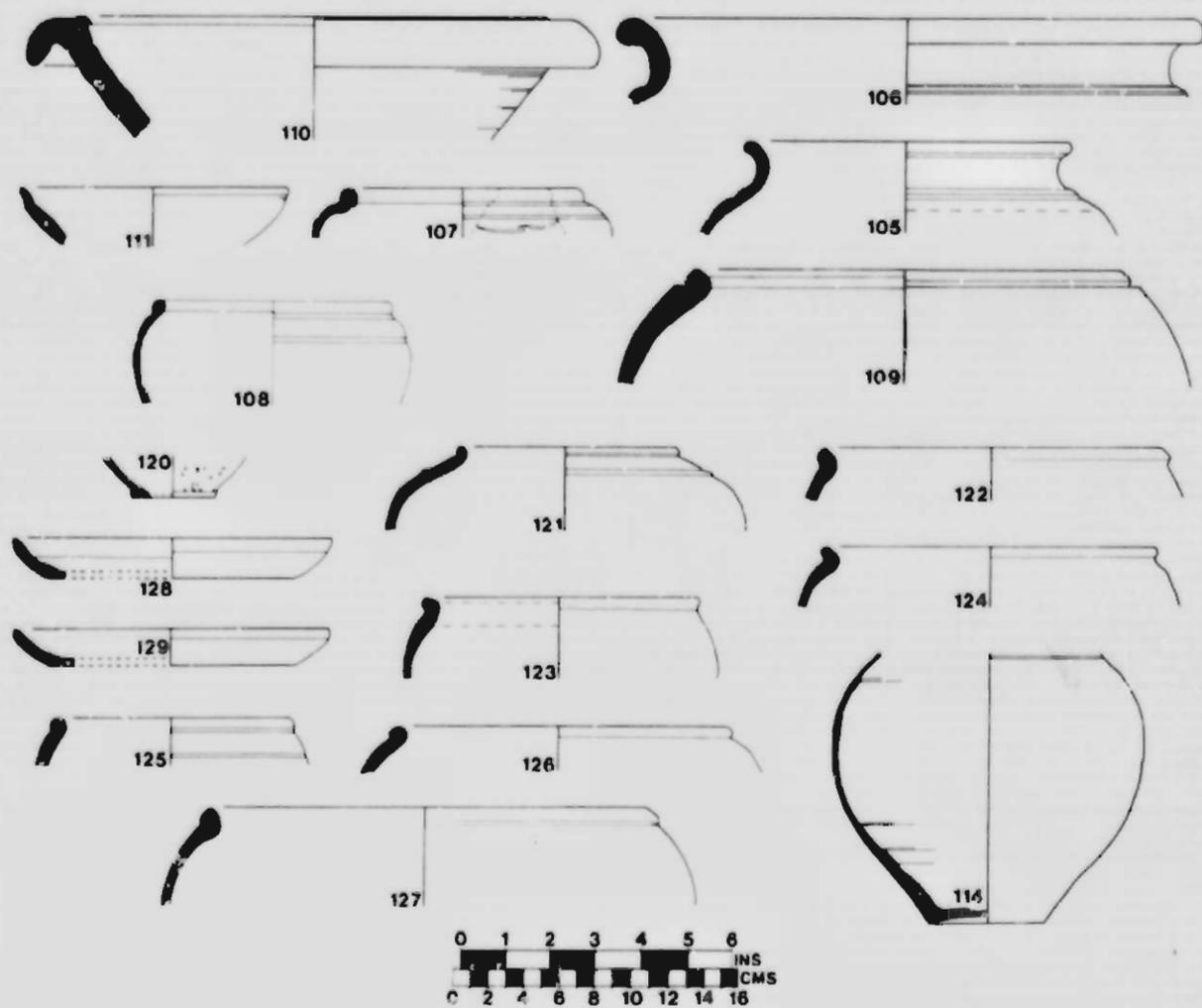


Fig 4 Romano-British pottery from Trench I. Nos 105-129

1974) which date to the first half of the 2nd century.

- 106* Rim sherd of large jar Hard grey coarse sandy fabric with some shell and grit. Surfaces brown, exterior burnished. (cf Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl. LXXXIV, no. 272)

Jars (ii) beaded

- 107* Rim sherd Hard dark grey sandy fabric with burnishing over top of rim and down to groove below which there is interrupted incised wave decoration.

- 108* Three rim/body sherds Hard grey coarse sandy fabric with dark grey exterior, burnished from rim to lower groove.

Jars (iii) large 'storage' type

- 109* Two rim sherds Fairly soft coarse fabric with sand, shell and chalk tempering. Grey core, red-brown margins and flaky brown surfaces.

Mortarium

- 110* Rim sherd Hard, light buff gritty fabric. Probably from Verulamium region (see Frere 1972, 263), possibly Brockley Hill (see Castle and Warbis 1973, 99-103). Similar vessels were made in the Verulamium region c 60-130 (see Frere 1972, nos. 223-8, 358-70, 536-43). Later examples of this form are known elsewhere (e.g. Leicester, see Kenyon 1948, fig. 18.15, common in mid-2nd century).

Dish

- 111* Rim sherd Hard dark grey fine-sandy fabric with light grey margins and buff-grey surfaces.

A late 1st century date seems most likely for this group.

The mortarium, no. 110, could be late and indicate an early 2nd century date, but this would be out of line with the rest of the evidence.

Feature I D2 (upper silting) [B7]

Samian

112 One rim sherd Dr. 29 with hare figure (Oswald 1936, No. 2045) in upper frieze. South Gaulish, Neronian date. Possibly from lower silting.

Coarse ware

Sherds of amphora and sherds in buff fine-sandy and grey coarse-sandy fabrics. Probably late 1st or early 2nd century.

Feature I D3 (lower middle silt) [C6]

Two off-white fine-sandy sherds, probably from a flagon. Probably late 1st or early 2nd century.

Feature I D3 (middle silt) [C7, 8, 9]

Samian

113 One base sherd Dr. 18R. South Gaulish, Neronian date.

Coarse ware

114* Base and body sherds of jar Fairly hard pink/brown sandy fabric, with some chalk. Smooth surfaces, heavy turning marks on interior. Probably 1st century.

Feature I D3 (upper fill) [C4]

Samian

115 One rim sherd Dr. 15/17, burnt.

116 One rim sherd Dr. 15/17R.

117 One base sherd Dr. 15/17R or 18.

118 One rim and one base sherd Dr. 18.

119 One sherd probably Dr.27.

All South Gaulish and of Neronian date, except for the Dr. 18 rim which is Neronian/early Flavian.

Colour-coated ware

120* Base Fine grey-buff fabric with yellow-brown colour-coat on both surfaces. Rough-cast exterior. Either an import or, possibly, Nene Valley (Hartley 1960) in which case dated to second half of 2nd century.

Other coarse ware

Jars (bead rim)

121* Two rim sherds Hard grey fine-sandy fabric with buff margins and surfaces. Exterior has black coating (?paint) between rim and cordon; burnished shoulder and traces of blackening below shoulder.

122* Rim sherd Hard grey gritty fabric with buff margins and surfaces. Rough and irregular finish. Handmade (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 17.13.).

123* Two rim sherds Hard grey gritty fabric with dark grey surfaces.

124* Rim sherd Hard grey gritty fabric with dark grey exterior.

125* Rim sherd Fairly hard grey fine-sandy fabric with fairly smooth surfaces; exterior black and interior dark grey.

126* Rim sherd Hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with dark grey/black burnished surfaces.

127* Rim sherd Hard grey gritty fabric. Surfaces are very dark grey and irregular.

Platters

- 128* Two sherds Hard grey fine-sandy (slightly micaceous) fabric with lighter margins. Surfaces smoothed.
- 129* Sherd Similar fabric to 128, but with light grey core, buff-grey margins, grey interior and dark grey exterior. Surfaces smoothed.

A late 1st century date for this group is indicated.

Level I a [B2, C2]Samian

- 130 One sherd Dr. 29 with rosette motif by Labio (Knorr 1952, 32D) with small rosettes added. (For the large rosettes, cf Knorr 1919, 44A) South Gaulish, c. 55-70 A.D.
- 131 One sherd South Gaulish DR.24, Neronian.

Coarse ware

One sherd of amphora. Sherds in grey/brown shelly; grey gritty; grey coarse-sandy; off-white sandy and pink and grey fine-sandy fabrics. Probably late 1st or early 2nd century.

Feature I D4 [B1]Samian

- 132 One sherd Dr. 18. South Gaulish, Flavian.
- 133 Two sherds Dr. 18/31. Central Gaulish, Hadrianic-early Antonine.
- 134 One sherd Dr. 27. South Gaulish, Flavian-Trajanic.
- 135 One sherd Dr. 27. Central Gaulish, Trajanic-Hadrianic.
- 136 One sherd Dr. 29. South Gaulish, with leaves. Neronian or early Flavian.

- 137 One sherd Dr. 35. Central Gaulish, 2nd century. Also two south Gaulish and one burnt sherd.

Colour-coated ware

- 138 Two rim sherds (same vessel) in hard pale grey fine fabric, grey-brown surfaces with traces of black coating. Imitation Dr. 18 form. Probably an import, Neronian-Flavian.
- 139 Sherd in hard grey/brown fine fabric. Dark brown colour-coat, lustrous on exterior, matt on interior. Decorated with two shallow horizontal grooves bordering an area of rouletting. Probably Nene Valley.
- 140 Sherd in hard brown fine-sandy fabric with orange margins. Red colour-coat on exterior.
- 141 Sherd in hard pink/buff fine fabric with orange colour-coat and traces of white paint on exterior.

Other coarse ware

Jars (i) everted rim

- 142 Rim sherd in hard pale grey micaceous fabric with brown core. Exterior burnished and darker. (cf Kenyon 1948 fig. 24.14.).
- 143 Two rim sherds in hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with darker exterior. Cordon at base of neck. Burnishing on exterior and over rim. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 16.2, first half of 2nd century.).
- 144 Rim sherd, similar to 143 but paler grey.
- 145 Rim sherd, similar to 143 & 144 but sandier and not burnished. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 16.3.).

146 Rim sherd in hard pale grey gritty fabric. Irregular surfaces, possibly handmade.

Also body sherds from jars with cordons or incised lines on shoulder.

Jars (ii) bead rim

147 Rim sherd in hard pale grey fine-sandy fabric, smoothed on exterior and over rim. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 17.7.)

148 Rim sherd in grey coarse-sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces. Burnished on upper part of exterior. (cf 106 and Kenyon 1959, fig. 17.21.).

149 Rim sherd in fairly hard grey shelly fabric. cf 109 for shape, but smaller.

Bowls

150 Rim sherd in hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with darker surfaces. Necked, with drooping flange. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 15.8. 30-120 A.D.).

151 Horizontal flange in hard grey/brown coarse-sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces.

152 Horizontal flange in hard pale grey fine-sandy fabric. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 15.11.)

Dishes

153 Rim sherd of 'pie-dish' in hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with burnished grey surfaces. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 15.2. Second century).

154 Simple outward-leaning rim sherd in hard grey micaceous fabric. Darker grey surfaces, burnished interior with traces of fingering. cf. 111.

Miscellaneous sherds

- 155 Sherd in hard off-white fine-sandy fabric with grey surfaces. Strongly rusticated. Flavian (Thompson 1958, 26).
- 156 Sherd in hard grey fine-sandy fabric. Burnished exterior with rows of barbotine dots.
- 157 Sherd in hard buff fine-sandy fabric with rows of barbotine dots on exterior. Also sherd in similar fabrics and in off-white coarse-sandy and red fine-sandy fabrics (the latter with white slip).

A date in the mid 2nd century seems most likely for this group.

Unstratified

- 158 Sherd in buff sandy fabric with smooth grey exterior. Crude incised graffito CE S (= CENSOR or CENSORINUS).

MedievalFeature I P1 [B4]

- 159 Rim sherd in grey/brown shelly fabric, squared with internal chamfer, probably 13th century.
- Also grey or buff shelly sherds, probably R-B.

Feature I P2 [B5, C5]

- 160 Two buff sandy sherds - one unglazed 'cooking pot' rim and one sherd with spots of clear glaze. 14th or 15th century.
- Also sherds in grey/red shelly fabric with buff surfaces, probably R-B but possibly medieval, and in grey-brown shelly fabric, possibly R-B.

Post-MedievalLevel I b [A1]

Six sherds in red, buff or brown sandy fabric. Burnt.
Probably 17th or 18th century.

SMALL FINDS (Fig. 15):

GlassFeature I D1 (upper fill) [A3]

Small fragment, probably flat.

Feature I D4 [B1]

Five fragments of glue-green glass, probably RB.

Feature I T1 [B3]

- 1 Glass 'marble', diameter 22 mm, red and green 'twists' in interior. Probably Victorian. [sf no. 65].

Level I b [A1 and B unnumbered]

- 2 Black glass bead, probably modern. Diameter 8 mm, height 6 mm, perforation 2 mm diameter.
Fragment of dark green bottle glass.
Fragment of transparent green glass, probably post-medieval.
- 3 Three fragments of colourless glass:
- (i) from a foot, possibly of wine-glass. Translucent; heavy opalescent decay.
 - (ii) from a rolled rim. Transparent, slight decay.
 - (iii) from body of a vessel. Translucent, slight decay.

CoinsFeature I D4 [B1]

4 As: Flavian, probably of Domitian (81-96 A.D.).

[coin no. 15, 16 or 18]

5 Barbarous radiate (c.270-85). Small fragment, probably intrusive. [coin no. 17]

Feature I T1 [B3]

6 George III ½d, 1775. [coin no. 14]

Bronze or copperFeature I P2 [B5]

7* Flat, keyhole-shaped object with ring at right-angles to face.

Feature I T1 [B3]

8 Bronze pin with conical head. Post-medieval type.
Length 33 mm (1.65 ins.)

TRENCH II

This trench, cut through a concrete floor from + 2.41 m (7.90ft) O.D., revealed a thick, post-Medieval brick wall (Feature IIS1) truncated by the cellar floor. When the wall had been built the ground surface had been cut down to the R-B levels over much of the trench except near the west end where the wall overlay a rectangular Medieval pit (Feature IIP1) that had already cut through the R-B levels. Branches had been laid at intervals under the wall in a transverse direction as a rough foundation, probably because the R-B levels were waterlogged when the wall was built. A light wall with a flimsy hearth (Feature IIS2) ran at right angles to the thick wall. The junction between the two walls had been robbed, presumably following a collapse due to subsidence into the loosely filled rectangular Medieval pit (IIP1) which lay beneath the junction. A second Medieval pit, this time circular (Feature IIP2), lay partly below the hearth. Two R-B levels were distinguished (Levels IIA and IIC) separated in part by a thin layer of sterile gravel (Level IIB). (Fig. 5)

SEQUENCE AND DATING

Bedrock	[L5]	Layered sand, silt and clay, at approximately + 1 m (3' 6") O.D.
Level IIA	[L4, 154, 160]	Greeny/grey-black, gravelly loam containing R-B material down to the 4th century.
Level IIB	[L4A]	Patches of hard, sterile gravel.
Level IIC	[L3, 153, 156 R-B]	Black loam containing R-B material down to late 4th century.

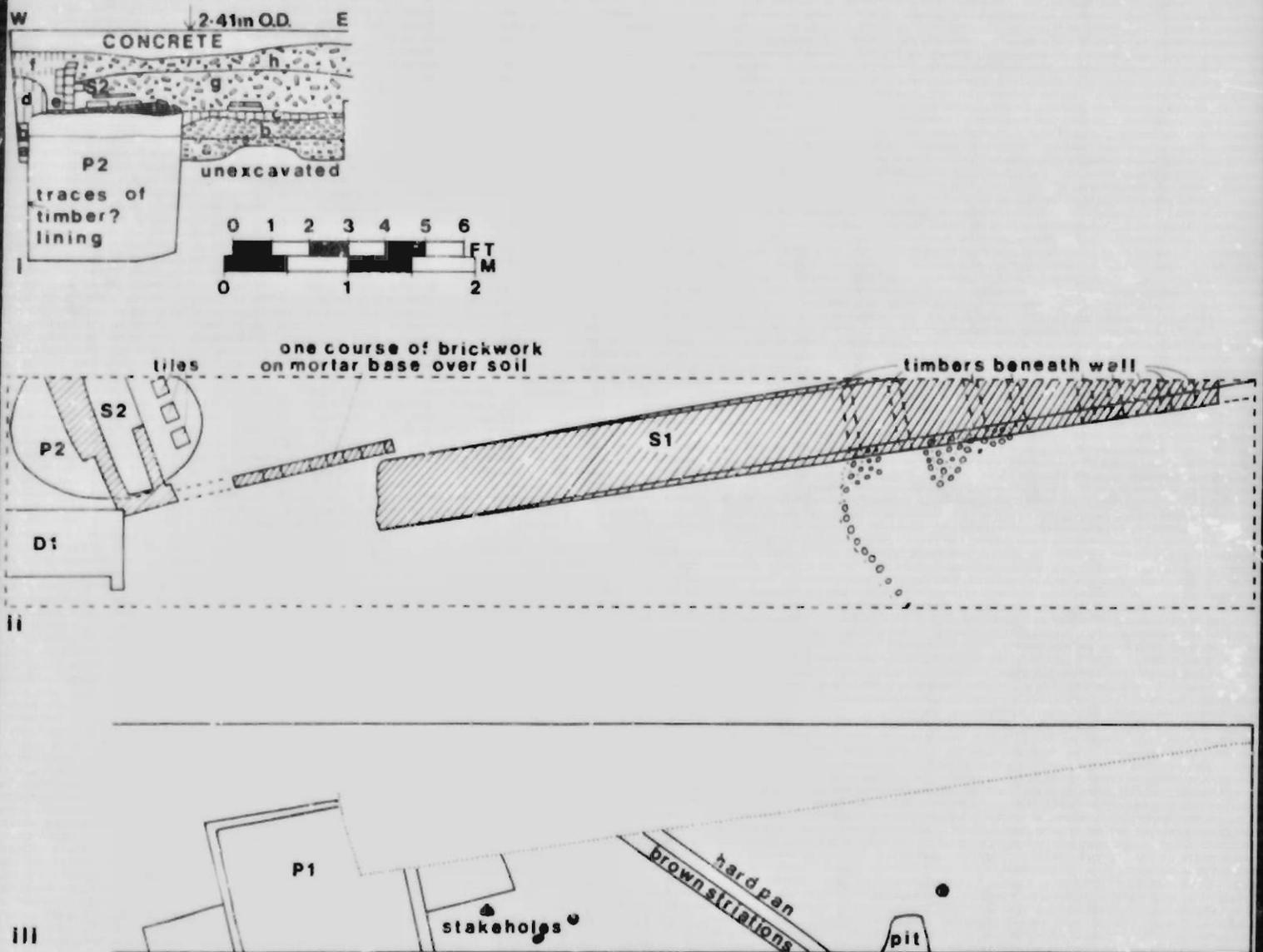


Fig 5 Trench II: i north section, west end; ii plan below concrete; iii plan below post-medieval features. For key see Fig 12

Feature IIP1

L3d,
3c, 3b,
3a

A rectangular pit, approximately 1 m (3' 6") deep, cut through the R-B levels and into bedrock. The sides of the pit were slightly battered and there were traces of a clay lining. Small, half depth, rectangular extensions were found east and west. To the west of the pit were three stake holes which were only discernible in the bedrock and may not have been related to the pit: they could have been of R-B date.

Unfortunately, part of the pit fill was excavated before its nature was realised and thus some of the stratified material which it contained was incorrectly recorded. Sufficient material was recovered in a stratified context to allow the pit to be dated and some of the incorrectly ascribed pottery can be inferred to have come from the pit.

The lower levels of the pit fill contained a small pottery group which can be dated to the late 13th century. The upper fill of the pit contained sherds of late Medieval wares.

Similar pits were discovered on the Clarendon Hotel site, Oxford (Jope and Pantin 1958).

The Clarendon Hotel pits were late Saxon in date however and their purpose is controversial. Hope-Taylor considered them to be latrine pits but Jope thought that they were not all latrines and that those with linings or with extensions were hut cellars.

Feature II P2

[L161,
159,158]

A cylindrical pit approx. 1.5 m (5' 0") in diameter and 1 m (3' 6") deep. Tenuous traces of timber lining were discerned. The fill contained pottery down to the 15th century. The pit, which could have been a well or a tank, seems to have been filled slightly later than pit IIP1.

A similar pit was found by Kenyon at the Angledew and Davenport site (Pit 1) containing 'Tudor' sherds and cut through a rubbish pit (Pit 2) ascribed to c 1300. The dating of Pit 2 depended upon the presence of small sherds of imported polychrome ware and current assessment of the survival potential of this pottery would give a more open 14th century

date for Pit 2. (Kenyon 1959, 26-7; 90-2; fig. 8, 27, 28; Plate VIII/2). Another cylindrical pit was found at Kings Head Yard from the R-B period (ibid 19, fig. 4, Plates II/2 & III/1). The R-B pit had evidence of timber lining and the Tudor one of wattle lining. Dr. Kenyon considered the R-B pit to have been a well or cistern and the Tudor one to have been 'some sort of container'.

Pit IIP2 was sealed by a layer of ash (L158) which spilled slightly beyond the rim of the pit and on which the flimsy hearth, Feature IIS2, rested. The glass from this layer indicated that the final filling of the top few inches of the pit, which probably took place shortly before the hearth was built, did not occur until the seventeenth century.

Level II d

[L156 Med] Post-Medieval level through which the foundations of the hearth, Feature IIS2, was cut. Pottery down to the 17th century was contained in this layer.

- Level II e L157 Foundation trench for hearth,
Feature IIS2. This contained only
derived R-B and Medieval material
earlier than level II d.
- Feature IIS1 Wide brick wall, 53 cms (1' 9") wide.
Cavities at the base of the wall
contained the remains of branches and
long iron nails. The wall was not
set in a foundation trench but the
ground level had been lowered over a
wide area at the time the wall was
built.
- Feature IIS2 Hearth set against flimsy wall running
at right angles to the thick wall,
feature IIS1. Features IIS1 and
IIS2 appear contemporary and may be
dated by the pottery in level IID to
the 17th century.
- Level II f L157 Soil accumulated around the building.
- Level II g L152 Lower of two layers of refuse dumped
over the hearth and inside the
building after its abandonment.
Pottery in this layer included
material from the Medieval period to
the 18th century. Several of the

earlier sherds were large and unabraded and so, presumably, came from a primary midden. 18th century.

[L152A] Covered by a thin layer of ash.

Level II h

[L151] Upper layer of refuse dumped over the hearth and inside the building. 18th century.

Feature IID1

19th century pipe trench running parallel to the long axis of the trench.

TRENCH II: FINDS

POTTERY

Romano-British (see Fig. 6)Level II a [L4, 154, 160]Samian

200* Rim body sherd Form Dr. 30, South Gaul. These early 30s are difficult to assign to individual potters and seem to have been made with special care. The Mercury (Oswald 1936, no. 517) was regularly used by Modestus (Knorr 1919, no. 58A), and he also used the hare (cf Oswald 2095A; Knorr 58A). The eagle has no exact parallel in Oswald: the two birds are similar to Oswald 2233A and 2261B. The decorative details - double-bordered ovolo with ring tongue, large leaf, wreath, and elaborate pendants - are all extremely well modelled. The Mercury has a blob of surplus clay on the left shoulder. c. 45-60 A.D.

Colour-coated ware

- 201* Rough-cast base sherd Hard buff fine fabric with light brown/chocolate brown colour-coat. Also similar body sherd. Both second half of 2nd century.
- 202* Everted rim sherd Hard buff fine fabric with dark chocolate brown colour-coat.
- 203 Plain rim sherd in thin whitish fabric with matt patchy Grey/orange colour-coat.
- 204 Rouletted sherd in buff fabric with matt orange colour-coat on interior and lustrous 'metallic' light-grey/bronze coat on exterior.

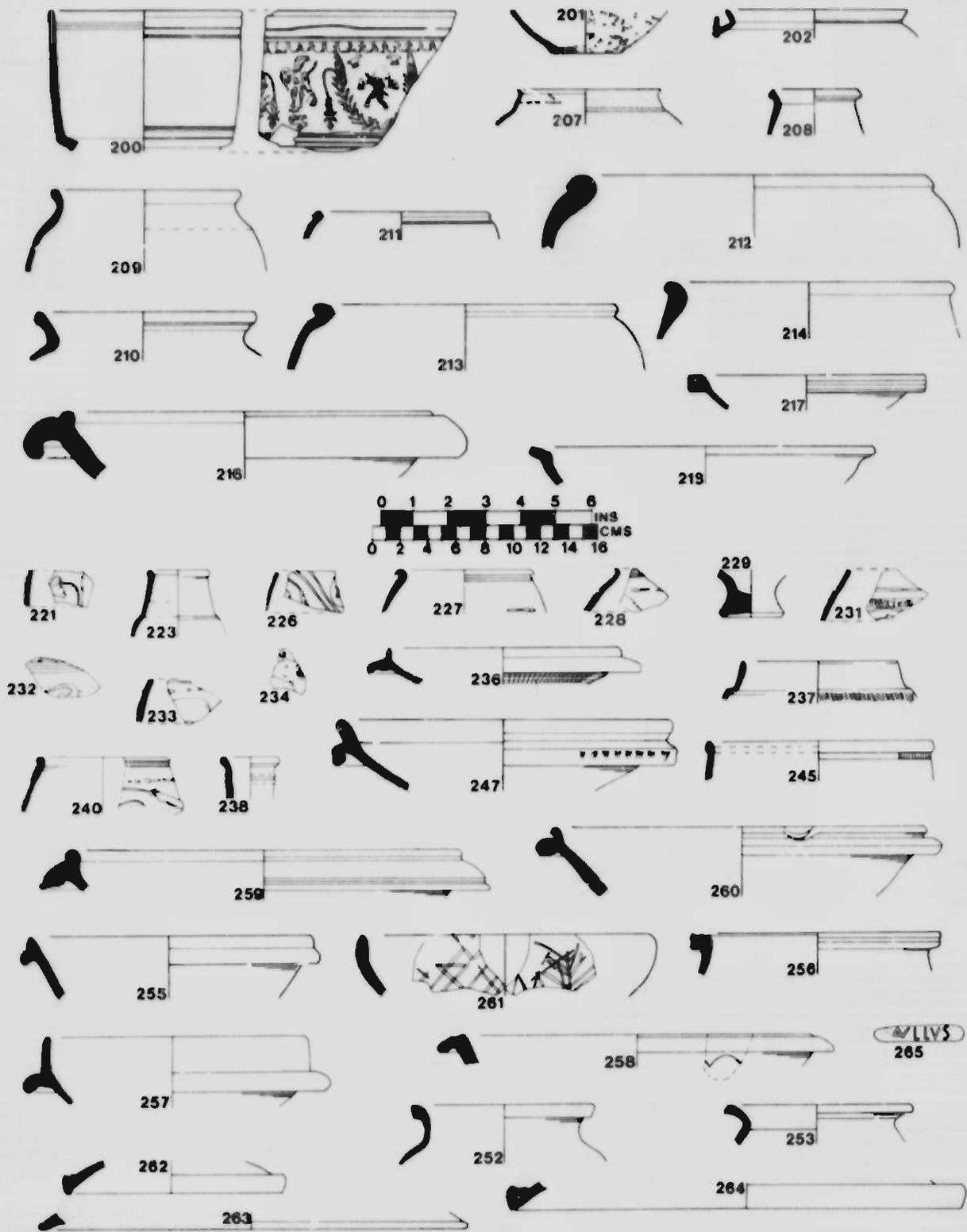


Fig 6 Romano-British pottery from Trench II. Nos 200-265

- 205 Lid sherd of 'Castor box' (Gillam 1968, no. 341) in hard buff fine-sandy fabric with chocolate brown colour-coat.

All the above probably Nene Valley. (Hartley 1960)

- 206 Rim sherd in orange fabric with red colour-coat (cf 245), late 3rd or 4th century.

Other coarse ware

Beakers

- 207* Rim sherd Hard grey fine fabric with red margins and brown surfaces. Exterior cream-slipped.
- 208* Rim sherd Hard brown very fine-sandy fabric with brown micaceous surfaces.

Jars (i) everted rim

- 209* Rim sherd Hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces. Exterior of rim and neck smoothed.
- 210* Rim sherd Hard grey gritty fabric. Exterior brown and smoothed.

Jars (ii) bead rim

- 211* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with black surfaces. Double horizontal groove below bead.
- 212* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy/shelly/gritty fabric with red margins and brown surfaces.
- 213* Two rim sherds Hard grey coarse-sandy/shelly fabric with buff/dark grey exterior and buff-brown interior.
- 214* Rim sherd Hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces.

Bowl

- 215 Body sherd, probably bowl, in pink-buff fabric with slight mica-dusting. Groove and barbotine dots. (cf Verulamium Museum, accession no. VER 59 B1 66 or 70. Claudian.)

Mortarium

- 216* Rim sherd Hard buff gritty fabric. (cf Gillam 1968, no. 244.)

Dishes

- 217* Rim sherd Hard dark grey coarse-sandy fabric with black margins and surfaces. Grey deposit on surfaces.
- 218* Rim sherd Hard dark grey coarse-sandy fabric with black surfaces.

Also amphora sherds in off-white and buff coarse-sandy fabrics.

Level II c [L3, 153, 156 (R-B)]Colour-coated ware

The sherds are generally very small and often it is not possible to identify the form. The most common fabric colours are off-white and orange or orange-buff, but red and grey are also present.

Grey and red fabrics

- 219 Rou_lletted body sherd in grey fabric with light grey lustrous 'metallic' colour-coat on both surfaces. Probably Nene Valley.
- 220 Base sherd in very hard fine red fabric with grey margins and lustrous dark chocolate brown colour-coat. Possibly a Nene Valley 'sport' or Rhenish.

- 221* Body sherd Hard red fine fabric with lustrous black colour-coat, decorated with delicate barbotine leaf and stem, in high relief. Probably Rhenish, latter 2nd or 3rd century.
- 222 Two body sherds in hard grey fine fabric with red margins and lustrous black colour-coat. Rhenish.
- 223* Rim sherds Hard brick-red fabric with grey 'metallic' colour-coat. (cf Hull 1963, fig. 107.408 or 409.) 3rd or 4th century.
- 224 Rim sherd of mortarium in red fabric with crimson colour-coat. Nothing comparable in Gillam (1968).
- 225 Beaded rim sherd, possibly of lid. Red fabric with glossy dark brown colour-coat. Perhaps Rhenish but rather thick.
- 226* Sherd of a scroll beaker 'Metallic' bronze colour-coat on exterior and grey colour-coat on interior. From scroll beaker, 190-270 A.D.

Off-white fabrics

Beakers

- 227* Cornice rim Matt dark chocolate/grey colour-coat, orange in patches on rim and interior. Either 'hunt cup' or scroll beaker. 170-260 A.D.
- 228* Cornice rim Matt dark grey colour-coat. 'Hunt cup' (probably Gillam 1968, no. 84 or 85, 170-220 A.D.)
- 229* Base Lustrous patchy dark grey/orange colour-coat. 3rd or 4th century.
- 230 Neck sherd with dark brown colour-coat, lustrous on upper zone, matt below.

- 231* Sherd Matt purplish-brown colour-coat.
Probably from a bulbous beaker of mid 3rd - early
4th century. (cf Hartley 1960, fig 4.6.)
Also similar sherds with orange colour-coat on exterior
and purplish-grey on interior.
- 232* Similar sherds Lustrous black colour-coat and painted
decoration in white on exterior, patchy orange colour-
coat on interior. Probably from a bulbous beaker
of the latter 3rd or 4th century. Also two similar
sherds.
- 233* Sherd Dark grey colour-coat, lustrous on exterior.
Band of rouletting above part of the body of an
animal. 'Hunt cup' (perhaps Gillam 1968, no. 89,
200-250 A.D.)
- 234* Sherd Matt light tan colour-coat, showing head
of a stag. 'Hunt cup' (probably Gillam 1968, no. 84
or 85, 170-220 A.D.)
- 235 Sherd, probably from a 'hunt cup', with matt dark
grey colour-coat. Possibly 200-250 A.D.

Dish

- 236* Flanged rim Matt grey colour-coat. Flange is reeded
on the underside, wall of vessel is rouletted.
Probably 4th century.

'Castor boxes'

- 237* Rim sherds Matt tan colour-coat. (Gillam 1968, no.
342: 180-320 A.D., probably later in this period).
Also similar sherds with matt grey colour-coat on exterior,
chocolate colour on interior.

Also from this level, of indeterminate form:
 base with matt dark grey colour-coat; sixteen body
 sherds with rouletted decoration, probably from either
 beakers or 'Castor boxes'; sherd with matt grey
 colour-coat on exterior and matt purplish on interior,
 shallow groove showing orange on exterior; sherd
 with 'metallic' dark brown colour-coat.

Orange to buff fabrics

Flagons

- 238* Rim Orange-buff fabric with traces of matt tan
 colour-coat. (cf Hartley 1960, fig. 4.12.)
- 239 Sherd, probably from neck, in orange fabric with grey
 core. Brown-orange colour-coat. Slight cordon
 on neck. 4th century.

Beakers

- 240* Cornice rim Buff fabric with mid-brown colour-coat.
 'Hunt cup' (cf Gillam 1968, no. 85.)
- 241 Base in orange fabric with patchy matt orange/brown
 colour-coat. Groove low down on the base.
 Probably late 3rd or 4th century.
- 242 Sherd of scroll beaker in orange fabric with matt
 chocolate brown colour-coat.
- 243 Sherd in orange fabric with black colour-coat on
 exterior and orange on interior. Band of rouletting
 above thin white barbotine decoration. Probably
 from a bulbous beaker of mid 3rd - early 4th century.
- 244 Sherd in orange fabric with matt grey colour-coat on
 exterior and matt orange on interior. Traces of
 barbotine decoration. 170-270 A.D.

Bowls

- 245* Rim sherd Orange fabric with red colour-coat.
Rouletting below slight thickening at rim.
- 246 Rim sherd as above. cf Dr. 24/25 form, but without
rouletting.

Mortaria

- 247* Rim sherd Soft red sandy fabric with red colour-
coat and patches of black. Rouletting on flange,
pronounced turning marks on both surfaces.
(cf Bushe-Fox 1926, no 99, late 3rd or 4th century.)
- 248 Base sherd in micaceous fabric with grey core. Red
colour-coat. Variegated grit - most are pink but some
are white. Heavy footring (cf Gillam 1968, no. 287).
- 249 Body sherd in orange fabric with red colour-coat.
(cf Gillam 1968, no. 288 for shape.) Possibly late 4th
century.

Platter

- 250 Simple rim sherd in orange-brown micaceous fabric with
red colour-coat.

'Castor box'

- 251 Sherd in orange fabric with matt chocolate colour-coat.
(Gillam 1968, no 342, 180-320 A.D., but probably later in
this period.)

Also from this level, of indeterminate form: simple
everted rim in light buff fabric with orange-brown
colour-coat on upper part of exterior only; abraded

rim in orange fabric with grey core; sherd in brown fabric with red-brown colour-coat and stamped rosette decoration; four sherds in orange fabrics (one with grey core) and red colour-coat, with rouletting on exterior; similar sherd with rouletting on interior, and another similar but undecorated; two sherds in orange fabric with matt dark brown colour-coat, one with patches of lighter brown on exterior.

Other coarse ware

Jars

- 252* Rim sherd Hard pink/grey gritty fabric with pink/grey/black surfaces. (cf O'Neil 1945, fig. 20.8, second half of 4th century.)

Also late 1st or early second century forms, not described.

'Cooking pots'

- 253* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with black, heavily burnished, surfaces.
- 254 Rim sherd in hard light grey/brown sandy fabric with black surfaces - exterior uneven and interior smooth. (cf Gillam 1968, no. 147, 290-370 A.D.)

Also late 2nd century forms, not described.

Bowls

- 255* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with heavy burnishing - grey/dark grey on interior and off-white/grey on exterior down to flange. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 24.9.)
Probably Farnham, 4th century.

- 256* Reeded rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with partial black burnishing on flange. (cf Clark 1949, no. 50, 4th century.)
- 257* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with brown-dark brown burnished surfaces. Imitating Dr. 38 form (cf Gillam 1968, no. 206 for shape.)
- 258* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with black, burnished surfaces. Burnished wavy line decoration on exterior. (cf Kenyon 1959, type D.)

Also 2nd century forms, not described.

Mortaria

- 259* Rim sherd Hard dark buff coarse-sandy fabric with buff-black sandy surfaces. (cf Gillam 1968, no. 278 or 281, late 3rd or 4th century.)
- 260* Rim sherd Hard pink fabric with cream margins. Exterior smooth, sandy and cream-coloured, interior pinker.

Dishes

- 261* Rim sherd Hard grey/buff fabric with sand, grit, grog and possibly vegetable tempering. Exterior is smooth and black, shading to grey at rim. Interior is buff/grey and less smooth. Decorated with burnished lattice pattern (interior) and 'random' burnished pattern (exterior). (cf O'Neil 1945, fig. 18.3, first half of 4th century.)

Also 2nd century forms, not described.

Lids

- 262* Rim sherd Hard grey coarse-sandy fabric with dark grey/black exterior, burnished above thickening.
- 263* Rim sherd Hard grey sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces.
- 264* Rim sherd Hard light grey sandy fabric with pink-buff margins and interior, pink exterior. (cf Kenyon 1959, fig. 19.7.)

Also from this level are sherds from flagons of 1st or 2nd century forms, of bead-rim jars of 1st century form and of amphorae, 1st or 2nd century.

Unstratified

- 265* Base sherd Samian form Dr.27. Potter's stamp
P~~A~~LLVSF Die 9b, of La Graufesenque,
c 50-65 A.D. (B.R. Hartley, pers. comm.)

Medieval (see Fig. 7)Feature II Pl (lowest silting) [L3d]

- 266* Everted and undercut flanged rim of cooking pot
Light brown surfaced grey ware, lightly shell filled.
Encrusted with black except on the top of the rim
flange. Late 13th century. [IPl_i]
- 267 Small sherd of cream slipped jug of grey ware. Olive-green
glaze. c 1250-1350 (Turner 1967, 56-7) [IPl_{ii}]
- 268 Sherd of hard grey ware with red-brown margins and
grey surfaces. Olive-green glaze externally.
Probably from jug. [IPl_{iii}]

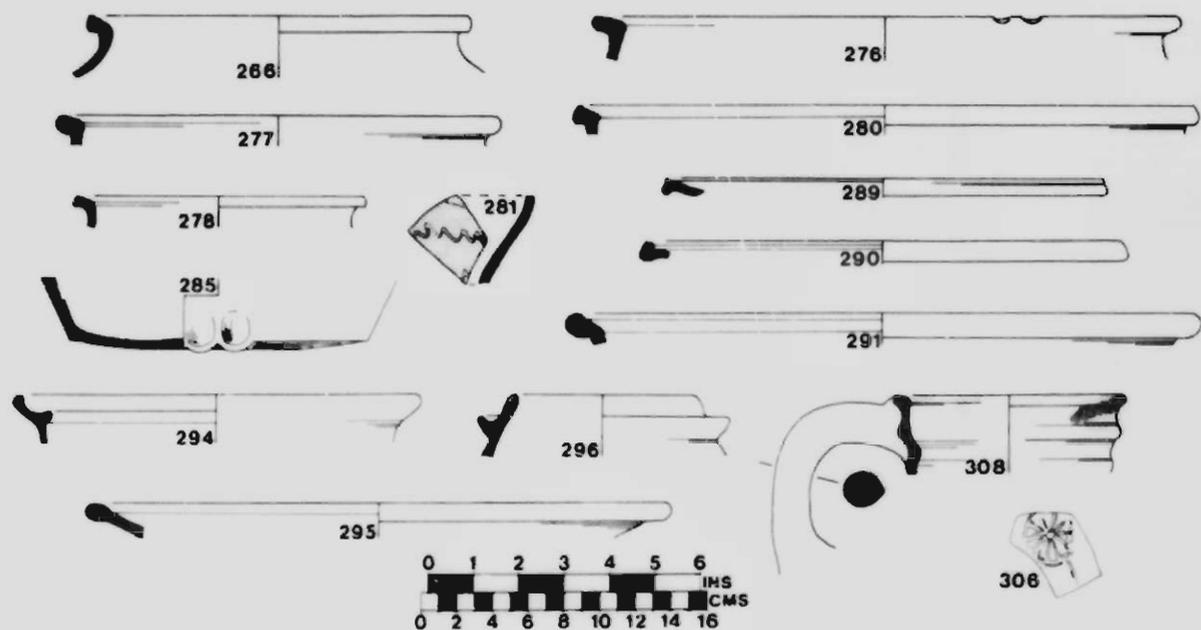


Fig 7 Medieval and post-medieval pottery from Trench II and medieval pottery from Trench III. Nos 266-308

- 269 Sherd of hard grey ware with very fine sand filler. Made on a fast wheel and well fired. Clear lead glaze externally. Probably from jug. [IIPliv]
- Also minute sherd of red-brown ware with clear external glaze.

Feature II Pl (middle pit silting) [L3c]

- 270 Sherd of decorated 'London' jug. Grey ware with brown exterior and diaper pattern of white slip trails under lead glaze. Similar undecorated sherd. Similar vessels are known from London, e.g. London Museum (1940) Al6773, from Mark Lane. [IIPvi]
- 271 Sherd of cream slipped jug. Buff surfaced, grey sandy ware glazed to dirty yellow externally. [IIPlvii]
- 272 Sherd of crude but thin lip of jug of red sandy ware, poorly fired. [IIPlviii]
- 273 Base angle sherd of well made brown ware, not quite completely oxidised. Lead glaze in patches (to red) on exterior. [IIPlix - large sherd from 3b, small sherd from 3c]

Feature II Pl (upper silting) [L3b]

- 274 Base sherds of well fired, brown surfaced grey wares with very fine sand filler, lead glaze externally. 15th century? [IIPlx]
- 275 Sherd of fine grey ware with virtually no filler. Brown surface externally with patchy lead glaze. [IIPlxi]

Feature II Pl (finds poorly recorded but probably from pit fill) [L3]

- 276* Slightly everted flanged rim of jar Intermittent
thumbing on the edge of the flange. Brown surfaced
grey ware with medium shell filler. Encrusted with
black externally. 13th century. [IIPlxii]
- 277* Heavy flanged rim of jar or cooking pot Red-brown
surfaced, grey ware with medium shell filler - much
of the shell having leached out or fired out leaving a
'corky' surface. 13th century. [IIPlxiii]
- 278* Everted flanged rim of delicate jar Grey ware with
black exterior and brown interior. Medium shell filler.
Late 13th century? [IIPlxiv]
- 279 Rod handle and minute sherd of brown ware jug with
orange-brown glaze. Rough thumbing along back of
handle. 13th/14th century. [IIPlxv]

The lightly shell filled pottery with undercut flanged rims found together with small sherds of cream slipped jugs of grey ware in the lower silting suggests a date soon after c 1250 for the early silting of the pit. The decline in the amount of shell filled pottery in the middle and upper silting and the absence of off-white or buff sandy sherds at any level suggest that the pit was silted up before the end of the 13th century.

Hurst (1962) dated the start of the off-white sandy wares at Northolt to shortly before 1300.

Various brown, grey, and brown-surfaced grey jug fabrics are seen here in the second half of the 13th century but, in the London area, they do not appear to give clear dating evidence.

Feature II P2 (fill) [L161]

- 280* Everted flanged rim of a jar Grey ware with medium shell filler partly leached out. Late 13th century.

[IIP2i]

- 281* Two sherds Thick pink ware jug with cream slip and heavy dark apple-green glaze. Sgraffito wave decoration typical of material from the Bushfield Shaw kiln, Earlswood. Late 13th/early 14th century

(Turner 1967, 56-7, & 1974) [IIP2i]

- 282 Sherds of thick, off-white sandy ware with buff exterior and mottled glaze. Decorated with raised vertical ribs and horizontal combing. 14th century.

Feature II P2 (upper fill) [L159]

- 283 Sherd of thick light grey shelly ware, with large pieces of shell. Possibly R-B.
- 284 Sherd of grey gritty ware with off-white exterior margin and surface. Spots of yellow glaze on exterior. Perhaps burnt and 14th century.

Feature II P2 (ash layer in top of pit) [L158]

- 285* Large base angle sherd of large jug or pitcher Buff-surfaced sandy ware with mottled green glaze underneath. Intermittent, grouped thumbing on base angle. Slight fine sand filler. Identical to the base of a painted vessel from the 1924 Cheam kiln (Marshall 1924, 90). 15th century. [IIP2iv]

Post-Medieval (see Fig. 7)Level II d [L156]

- 286 Two plain rims of Raeren stoneware drinking jugs.
Early 16th century. [II d. iv]
- 287 Sherds of thin-walled, off-white ware with negligible filler.
- 288 Two fragments of thickened rim. Mottled glaze.
('Tudor green').
- 289* Rim of plate Buff ware with slight fine sand filler. Mottled yellow-green to dark green glaze internally. The underside has been worked during throwing to give a smooth, sand-free surface and has fired to a lighter shade than the body. Folded rim with concave outer edge. Considered by Mr. F.W. Holling (pers. comm.) to be late 16th century and probably West Surrey ware. [II d. ii]
- 290* Rim of a plate Similar ware without the treatment of the unglazed surface. Pale green glaze internally. Folded rim. Considered by Mr. Holling to be 17th century and probably West Surrey ware. [II d. iii]

Level II f [L155, 1]

One sherd of brown-red fabric with internal glaze, and one with white slip and yellow glaze on interior. Probably Tudor.

Level II g [L152]

- 291* Heavy rim of bowl Solid apple-green glaze with slight mottling internally. Pink-buff core with paler margins, very slight sand filler. Probably West Surrey ware, 17th century. [II g i].

- 292 Base-angle sherd of buff-surfaced ware with coarse sand filler thumb-pressed decoration on angle.
14th century, residual.
- 293 Sherds of vessel of red-brown 'Lambeth' ware with heavy yellow glaze over part of exterior (Dawson 1970).
Early 16th century, residual.

Also sherds of salt-glazed white ware; stoneware of 17th-18th century; off-white ware with yellow glaze, 17th century; post-medieval red wares with red or green glaze,

Level Iih [L151]

- 294* Fine bifid rim, thin walled Bowl or pipkin of pink-buff ware with light sand filler. Patchy dark green glaze externally. 16th-17th century? [Iih]
- 295* Thickened rim Flat dish or platter of yellow-buff surfaced pink ware. Dark green glaze internally.
17th century? [Iih]
- 296* Rim of pipkin (?), up-curving external flange
Hard pale grey fabric with little filler.
Uneven apple-green glaze internally with patches of clear glaze flecked with green. Patch of clear glaze externally. Similar to Ash A2 (Holling 1969) but undercut. 17th century.
- 297 Base of stoneware flagon. String mark. Mottled salt glaze on exterior (not tiger ware), mauve-pink internally.
- 298 Two large joining sherds of bowl giving rim-to-base-profile. T-shaped rim. Buff surfaced, pink-buff

ware with mottled glaze on interior of base. Coarse sand filler. 14th century, residual.

- 299 Square flanged rim of buff sandy ware. Strips of green glaze under rim. Diameter 115 mm (4½")
- 299A Thickened rim of jug of buff sandy ware, possibly 15th century Cheam.

Also salt-glazed white ware, combed slipware, procelain, all of 18th century; post-medieval red wares with red, brown or black glazes, 16th to 18th centuries.

SMALL FINDS (see Fig. 15):

Ceramics

Level IIc [L3]

- 9 Fragment of face-mask, about $\frac{2}{3}$ life-size. Thickness 2 to 5 mm. Fine hard off-white fabric with very pale grey core. Possible turning marks on interior. (cf Hull 1963, no. 292.)

Clay pipes

The clay pipes from this and other trenches have been classified according to the type series of Atkinson and Oswald (1969). Dates of types 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 25 and 26 have been revised according to Oswald (1975). See Table 1.

The clay pipe evidence suggested the following dating:

- II f: 1760+
- II g: 1660-80 (but pottery is up to 18th century)
- over II g:) 1760+
- II h:)
- IID 1: mid-18th century (but feature is 19th century).

StoneLevel IIc [L3]

- 10 [IIc.i] Fragment of hone. Thin sectioned by the Institute of Geological Sciences. Mr. R.W. Sanderson of the Petrographical Department reports: "In section the rock proves to be a calcareous quartz siltstone. Average grain c 0.04 mm with a few larger grains up to 0.08 mm. "Heavy minerals - ilmenite, zircon, sphene, some tourmaline, are abundant. There is no glauconite. Colourless mica predominates over a golden brown variety, both are common. "Small organic fragment are present. They are of finely lamellar calcite and measure up to 0.3 mm in length. Possibly ostracods. "I am afraid that I have been unable to discover any specimen in the collections comparable to this rock."
- 11A [IIc.ii] Fragment Shale bracelet, 6 cm dia. Rectangular section with notched outer angles. [40]
- 11B [IIc.iii] Fragment Shale bracelet, 6 cm dia. Exterior surface rounded and decorated with a concentric dot and circle. Interior assymmetrically bevelled as on the third century bracelet from Newcomen Street (Kenyon 1959, 103). [38]
- 11C [IIc.iv] Fragment Shale bracelet, 6 cm dia. Oval section, finely made and smoothed. Similar to the 4th century bracelet from Newcomen Street (Kenyon 1959, 103). [m/m]

Level IIq [L152]

12 Stone "marble", diameter 15 mm

Building materialsLevel IIa [L4]

Two fragments of red painted plaster, presumably from a nearby building.

GlassLevel IIa [L4]

13* Fragment Ribbed vessel in blue-green translucent glass with slight opalescent decay. Orientation uncertain. [IIa11]

Small fragments of brown translucent vessel glass.

Level IIc [L3]

Two fragments of blue-green translucent vessel glass.

Feature IIP1 (upper silting) [L3b]

14* Handle and vessel junction Blue-green transparent glass.

Feature IIP2 (ash layer) [L158]

15* Neck of wine bottle Olive-green with flaky opalescent decay. Bubbles and grit in fabric. Rim and collar irregular. Late 17th century wine bottle. (Leeds 1941).

Level IIq [L152]

Fragments of dark green bottle glass

Fragments of flat glass, probably window.

16 Fragments of colourless vessel glass, possibly foot of wine glass.

Level IIh [L151]

- 17* Fragment Window glass, probably medieval.
 Opaque with black decay on surfaces, yellow core.
 Decorated with lines painted in dull matt purple-brown. Also similar but undecorated fragments.
 Fragments of dark green bottle glass.

CoinsLevel IIc [L3]

- 18 Antoninianus of Claudius II (268-270 A.D.). [coin no. 9]
 19 Barbarous imitation, Claudius II (c.275-285 A.D.)
 [coin no. 13]
 20 Æ 3 (third bronze) of Constantine II as Caesar (c 330-35).
 Rx: GLORIA EXERCITUS, two standards, Mint mark TRS (Trier)
 [coin no. 3]
 21 Antoninianus of Licinius I (c 310-320 A.D.) Unknown.
 [coin no. 10]

Feature IIP2 (fill) [L161]

- 22 Third bronze of Constantine II (early to mid 330s). 'Two standards' type. (Carson, Hill and Kent 1960, 34)
 [no coin no.]

Level IIh [L151]

- 23 Half groat of Charles II. Hammered coinage, third issue (1660-62). (Grueber 1899, no. 713). [coin no. 4]

IronLevel IIA [L4, 154, 60]

Nails. Two dozen fragments. Square or rectangular in section with square heads.

24 Knife blade? [Find 59 at Cuming Museum for treatment.

IIai]

Level IIC [L3, 153, 156 RB]

Nails. Three dozen fragments similar to those from Level IIA.

Feature II P1 (upper silting) [L3b]

One nail and one possible nail.

Feature IIP2 (lower fill) [L161]

25 Spade-shaped object. Tapering square-section shank (length 75 mm), with flat plate (40 mm x 25 mm) attached longitudinally to broad end.

Feature II S1 (wall)

26 Nails from within the cavities at the base of the wall. Up to 165 mm (6½") long, rectangular sectioned shanks tapering to a chisel edge. Head 25 mm (1") square. Fragments of wood adhering from branches which had been laid as transverse foundations for the wall.

BronzeLevel IIA [L4]

27* Ring. 2.3 cm diameter, 0.55 to 0.75 cm thick. (IIa.ii)

[63]

Level IIc [L3, 153, 156 RB]

28* Pin with head that is roughly acorn shaped, 3mm across.

(cf Guildhall Museum 1908, 24, no. 39.) (IIc.v)

29* Heavy pin, 4 mm diameter, 5 cm long. (IIc.vi)

Feature IIP1 (middle silting) [L3c]

30 Two fragments of copper or brass strip. Width 11 mm. [66]

Level IIh [151]

31* Tack with truncated conical head (?brass) [35]

32 Two small buttons similar to blazer buttons. (Not bronze?)

BoneLevel IIg [L152]

Four fragments of worked bone from 16th century

bone working industry (see Trench IV)

Level IIh [L151]

One fragment of worked bone from 16th century bone working industry. (see Trench IV)

TRENCH III

There was no Romano-British feature in this trench and only one medieval feature - a length of chalk block walling that became incorporated in a post-medieval building. There were no finds that could be related stratigraphically to the chalk-block wall. The post-medieval work was in brick and showed several clear phases. The trench, which was cut from the concrete floor of a late 19th century cellar, was important mainly for a large rubbish pit, feature IIIP, at one corner which contained a large quantity of clay pipes, post-medieval pottery and animal bones. The pit was short lived and can be dated to c 1680. (see Fig. 8)

SEQUENCE AND DATING

Bedrock	[L16, 18, 19, 20, 21]	Layered sand
Level III a	[L15]	Hard gravel containing Romano-British material down to 4th century date.
Level III b	[L2, 13, 17]	Black loam containing Romano-British material.
Level III c	[L14]	Gravelly loam containing Romano-British material down to 4th century date.
Feature III S1		Wall built of chalk blocks at the base, rubble above. Approximately 0.41 m (1' 4") thick. Traces of brick walling on top truncated by cellar floor. The chalk wall was set with hard

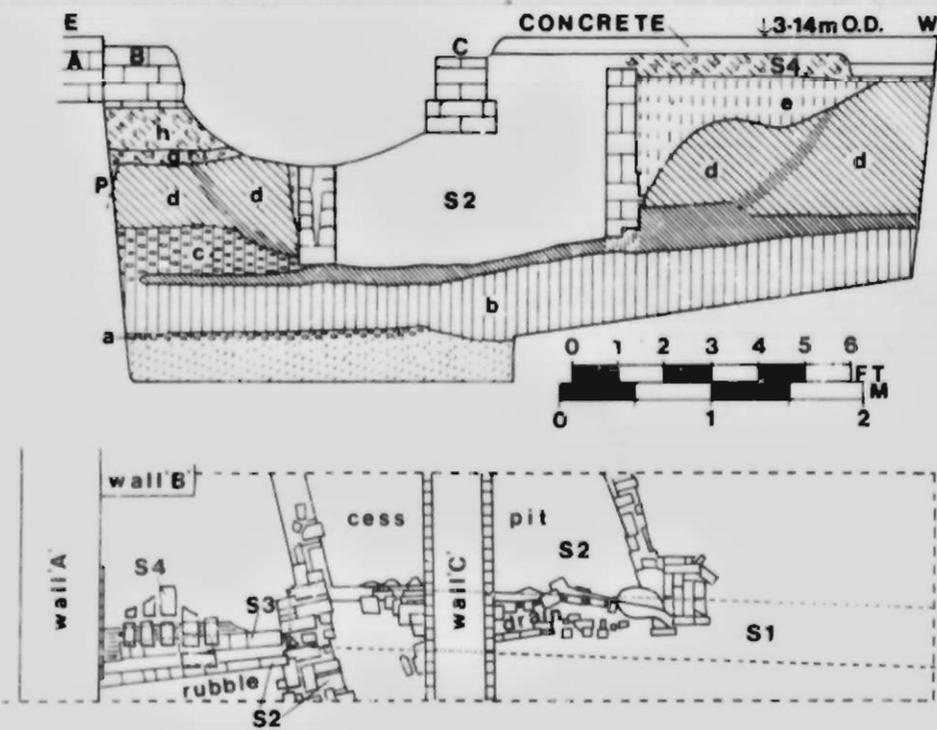


Fig 8 Trench III. Plan and south section. For key see Fig 12

Level III d	[L8, 11]	white, shelly mortar. The bricks were set in soft mortar. Greasy dark grey layer containing material from the 13th to late 16th or very early 17th century.
Feature III S2	[Wall W, L4A, 1Q]	Brick lined cess pit fed from brick drain. Associated brick-rubble wall faced with mortared half-bricks. The fill of the cess pit contained a wide range of small post-medieval sherds down to the late 19th or even early 20th century.
Level III e	[L7, 9]	Black soil filling hollow in Level III d to west of cess pit, III S2, and laying over level III d to east. Mid 17th century.
Level III f		Layer of mortar and brick fragments above Level III e west of cess pit, III S2.
Level III g	[L5]	Late 17th century.
Feature IIIP	[L5A]	Pit, dated to c 1680 by clay pipe evidence. Contained an important pottery group (see below) and an important group of animal bone refuse from horn worker's shop (see Appendix).

Feature III S3	[Wall X]	115mm brick wall resting on a sleeper plank outside the east wall of Feature III S2.
Level III h	[L3, 3b]	Brown earth. 18th/19th century.
Feature III S4	[Period Y]	Walls and cellar floor /L2/ east of and overlying cess pit and earth floor /L3A/ west of cess pit.
Level III j	[L1, 15]	Earth fill to disturbed cellar, etc.
Concrete floor		
Level III? L6, N of chalk wall		

TRENCH III: FINDS

POTTERY

Romano-BritishLevel III a [L15]

Sherds in grey gritty and coarse-sandy: brown, pale grey and red sandy fabrics. Probably down to 4th century.

Level III b [L12, 13, 17]

Sherds in grey shelly and grey and off-white coarse-sandy fabrics.

Level III c [L14]Colour-coated ware

300 Sherd in pink fabric with chocolate colour-coat.

301 Sherd in orange fabric with red colour-coat.

Other coarse ware

302 Rim sherd of reeded rim mortarium in grey coarse-sandy fabric.

Other sherds in grey coarse-sandy fabric. Sherds in grey, pink, red and white fine-sandy fabrics. 3rd or 4th century.

Level III d [L11]

303* Sherd of samian, DR.37, with potter's signature, Comitalis of Trier, who used the captive (Huld-Zetsche, 1972, M56). The other motif is not identifiable. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

Medieval (Fig. 7)Level III d [L8, 117]

- 304 Everted rim with internal chamfer, hard dark grey coarse-sandy fabric.
- 305 Expanded rim (lid?) in similar fabric.
- 306* Sherd Hard off-white coarse-sandy fabric with buff exterior, mottled green glaze. Decorated with 'wheel' impressed on applied pad of clay. Traces of other applied decoration. 14th century.
- 307 Flat-topped outward-sloping rim in off-white fine-sandy fabric, patchy yellow glaze on both surfaces.

Also sherds in grey shelly, grey gritty, grey or red fine-sandy (including 'cream-slipped ware'), off-white coarse-sandy and sandy buff (possibly Cheam ware) fabrics. 13th to 15th century.

Post-Medieval (Fig. 7 (no. 308), Fig 9 (nos. 309-331), Fig. 10 (nos. 332-352), Fig. 11 (nos. 353-385)).

The following fabric groups were used to sub-divide the post-medieval pottery from trenches III and V.

- A glazed red or red-brown earthenware, some with grey core.
- B unglazed red or red-brown earthenware, some with grey core.
- C glazed white wares.
- D as A, but with black or very dark glaze.
- E combed slipware.
- F imported white ware.
- G trailed slipware.

H	late Medieval/Tudor slipware
I	moulded slipware.
J	imported red or brown earthenware.
K	porcelain
L	delftware
M	stoneware
N	'Tudor green' ware.

The numbers of sherds of each group in each level are shown in Table 2. In this table the order of the columns (i.e. fabric groups) has been sorted to bring out (as far as possible) the chronological structure. This new order is the one that will be used in the following discussion. It should be noted that, for pottery from the Pit IIIP only, reconstructions are counted only once. Figures for the pit are therefore not strictly comparable with those for levels III d to III g, which are simple sherd counts.

Level III d [L8, 117]

The slipware sherds (H) have red sandy fabric, with white slip and yellow glaze on the interior. Two have red exterior, the others grey or black, one with patchy olive glaze. The only identifiable form is a jug (308).

The 'Tudor green' sherds (N) have mottled or glossy green glaze, and apart from a base which may belong to a bowl, are of undiagnostic form.

Sherds of group A are hard, red and sandy: about half have grey cores.

Olive and orange are the most common colours for glazes: red and red/green are also present. Forms cannot generally be identified, but the pipkin (309, 310) and jug (311) forms are represented. The unglazed sherds (B) appear to belong to pitchers or jars.

The glazed white wares (C) are of the Hants/Surrey type (Holling 1971). Forms represented are plates or dishes/bowls (312-316), bowl (317) and pipkins. Three glazes - green, yellow and 'orange marmalade' are about equally common. The forms are late 16th century, except for one which is possibly early 17th century.

There is one sherd in brown sandy fabric with thick 'metallic' purple-brown glaze (D).

There is one sherd of Raeren-type stoneware (M), early 16th century, and one unglazed buff-grey sherd, either stoneware or over-fired.

Level III e [L7, 9]

There is one sherd of slipware (H - see Trench V for discussion). Sherds of group A are red, sandy with brown glaze, except for one with glossy orange-brown glaze on both surfaces. Both white ware sherds (C) have yellow glaze - one is from a plate of 17th century form (318).

Also present are one sherd of Italian sgraffito ware (J) (319) and three sherds of tin-glazed ware (L) (320).

Level III q [L5]

Sherds of group A have olive or orange glaze. Two of the white ware sherds (C) are rims with yellow glaze (321, 322)

and two are bases, probably from bowls or dishes. The stoneware sherd (M) is grey, with mottled grey/brown glaze on the exterior. There is one sherd of trailed (probably Metropolitan) slipware (324), and one of tin-glazed ware (L) (323) which is probably imported.

There is also one sherd in a fine pink-buff fabric with glossy brown glaze on the interior, and similar but sparser on the exterior.

Level III P [L5A]

A wide range of forms is represented in group A - pipkin (325), chamber pots (326-330), plates or dishes (331, 332), deep pans (333, 334), large jars (e.g. 335), cups (e.g. 336) and a firepot (337). The most common colour for glaze is brown: olive and green also occur.

The unglazed sherds (B) are undiagnostic.

The glazed white wares (C) are of Hants/Surrey type, and include pipkins (338-342), chamber pots (343-345), 'jar' forms (pipkins or chamber pots) (346-348), plates or dishes (349-351), cup (353), bowls (e.g. 352) and a colander (354). Yellow glaze is more common than green, and the identifiable forms are of 17th century date.

The black-glazed sherds (D) seem to come from mugs (e.g. 355) or cups (356), except for two from a large hollow vessel.

The stoneware (M) is grey, usually with brown glaze on exterior, and of 'bottle' form. Included are a 'bellarmine' with Holmes' (1951) type VIII mask, second half of the 17th century (357) and part of a medallion (358).

There is one sherd of trailed slipware (G), probably Metropolitan (359).

The delftware (L) has been divided into undecorated (L1) and decorated (L2) sherds (360-370 and 371-385 respectively).

Descriptions

Level III d

- 308* Rim & handle sherd Hard red sandy fabric, grey core in places. Partial white slip on interior and over rim, covered by patchy red slip. Areas and spots of glaze, showing yellow over white slip and brown elsewhere.
- 309* Rim sherd Hard fine grey fabric with red margins. Surfaces pink, slightly sandy, with glossy brown glaze on part of exterior and green/brown glaze on part of interior.
- 310* Almost complete vessel Red sandy fabric with grey core. Green glaze on lower half of interior and in patches on rim. Patch of yellow glaze on upper surface of lip. Soot on lower part of exterior.
- 311 Sherd of large jug in bright red fabric with grey interior and brown exterior. Pale yellow glaze with green spots smeared on exterior.
- 312* Three rim sherds of plate Hard off-white fine fabric with pink tinge in places. Glossy orange-yellow glaze with orange flecks (Holling 1971, 82, 'orange marmalade') on upper surface. Small patch of yellow/green glaze on lower corner of rim. Grey underside. Incised arched decoration on flange. (Holling 1971, type A1, late 16th century).
- 313* Rim sherd of small plate Hard off-white fine fabric.

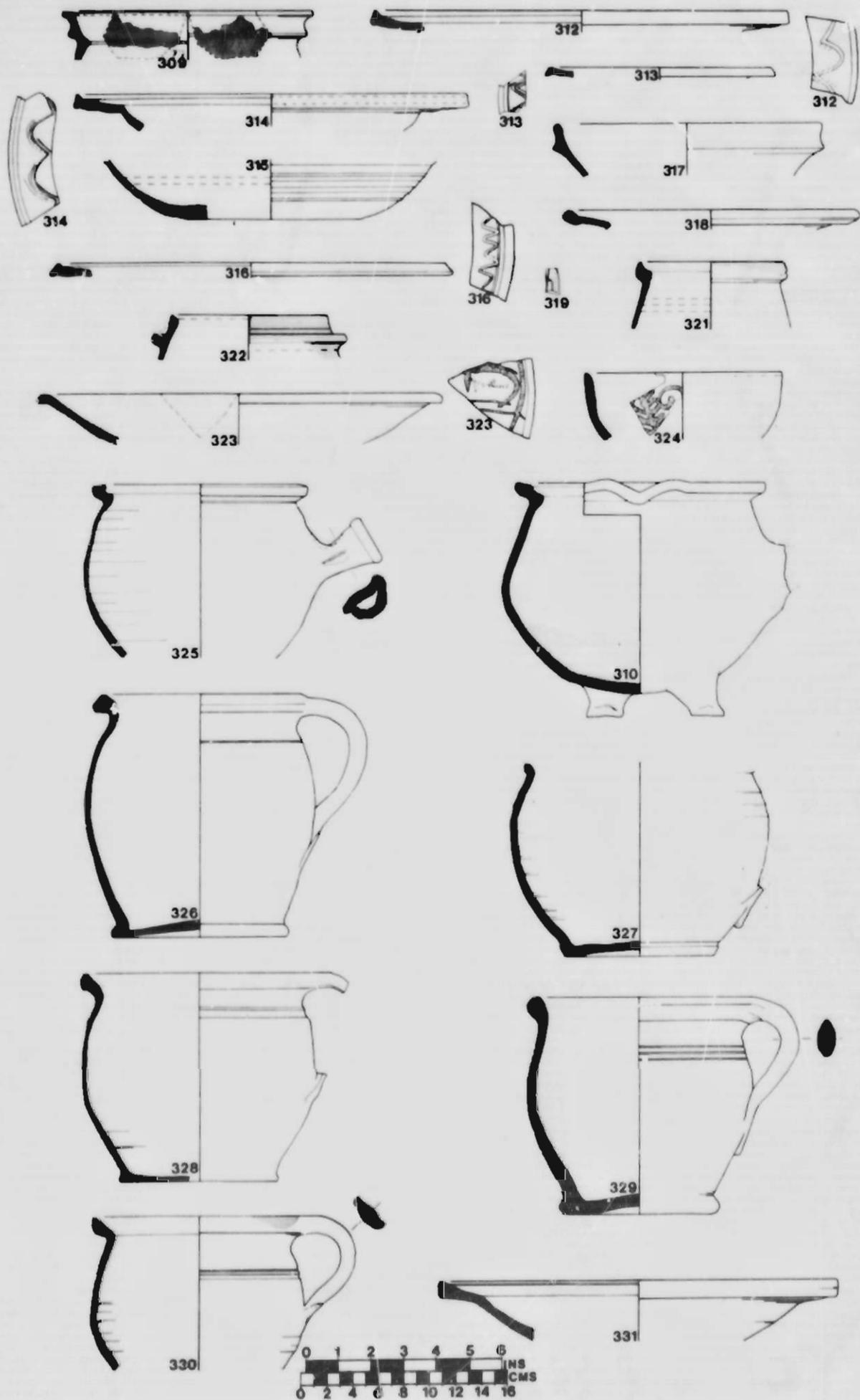


Fig 9 Post-medieval pottery from Trench III. Nos 309-331

Upper and outer surfaces have glossy green glaze - dark at rim, lightening towards centre. Underside has patch of glossy yellow glaze, otherwise unglazed. Double incised wavy line decoration. (Holling type A1, late 16th century.)

- 314* Rim sherd As 313, to which it may belong (but is slightly smaller). Patches of yellow glaze spreading down underside from rim.
- 315* Base As 313 and 314. Possibly belongs to former. Blackened at base and with heavy ribbing on exterior.
- 316* Rim sherd of plate Fabric as above. Glaze on upper and outer surfaces, shading from lemon yellow with orange spots to pale olive green, both glossy and crazed. Underside shades from off-white to grey. Incised wavy line decoration. (Holling 1971, type A1, late 16th century.)
- 317* Rim sherd of bowl As 313 to 315, but glaze is crazed and worn, especially at rim. Exterior burnt.

Level III e

- 318* Rim sherd of plate Fabric as 313-317. Upper surface has crazed glossy yellow glaze. Underside off-white to buff with black encrustations. 17th century form (Holling 1971).
- 319* Small body sherd of plate or dish Hard red-brown fine fabric. Upper surface has white slip with sgraffito decoration, covered with a colourless glaze, shading to green. Brown glaze on underside. Italian sgraffito ware, late 15th or 16th century.

320 Three sherds of tin-glazed ware:

- (i) pale blue glaze, darker blue decoration on exterior,
- (ii) black and yellow decoration on upper surface, underside green, probably from a plate,
- (iii) horizontal purple lines and blue pattern on exterior, possibly from a jar.

Level III g

- 321* Rim sherd of small pipkin / Hard off-white fine fabric. Yellow glaze on interior - glossy in parts - and continuing irregularly over rim on to exterior, rest of which is blackened. (Holling 1971, type E2b, early to mid-17th century.)
- 322* Rim sherd of pipkin with external lid-seating / Yellow internal glaze, mostly glossy but sparse in parts, continuing down exterior to lid-seating and beyond in places. Rest of exterior is blackened. Traces of a handle, round which the glaze is golden brown. (Holling 1971, type E2-3, mid to late 17th century.)
- 323* Rim sherd of dish / Hard buff sandy fabric. Surfaces are tin-glazed and have a brown deposit which may be a decayed 'lustre'. Decoration of blue lines and bands on upper surface, but is indistinct under the deposit. Possible decoration on underside, but even less distinct.
- 324* Rim sherd of small bowl / Hard red fine-sandy fabric. Thick glossy brown glaze on both surfaces. Trailed slip decoration on interior.

Level III P

- 325* Half vessel Red sandy fabric with orange brown glaze on interior and green glaze on top of rim. Exterior encrusted with soot.
- 326* Two-thirds of vessel Red sandy fabric with grey exterior. Green/brown glaze on interior, running over rim, and three streaks down exterior. Large patch of green glaze on underside of base, and firing scars from from two vessels.
- 327* Base and body Red sandy fabric with brown exterior. Red/brown glaze on interior, brown glaze beneath base and in patches on exterior. Handle scar on body.
- 328* Half vessel Red sandy fabric with red/grey exterior. Speckled green glaze on interior, running over rim to top of handle. Thumb print at base of handle.
- 329* Almost complete vessel Red sandy fabric with red/brown exterior. Light brown/Orange glaze speckled with brown on interior and running over rim to exterior, which has spots of brown glaze. Patch of brown glaze on underside. Thumb print under base of handle.
- 330* Rim/body sherd Orange-red sandy fabric with red exterior. Green/Brown glaze on interior, running over rim. Thumb print on base of handle.
- 331* Rim sherd Red sandy fabric with brown glaze on upper surface, underside brown with blackened patches (soot?).
- 332* Rim sherd As 331.
- 333* Tall, straight-sided; perhaps butter pan Red/sandy fabric with brown glaze on interior and in patches on exterior.

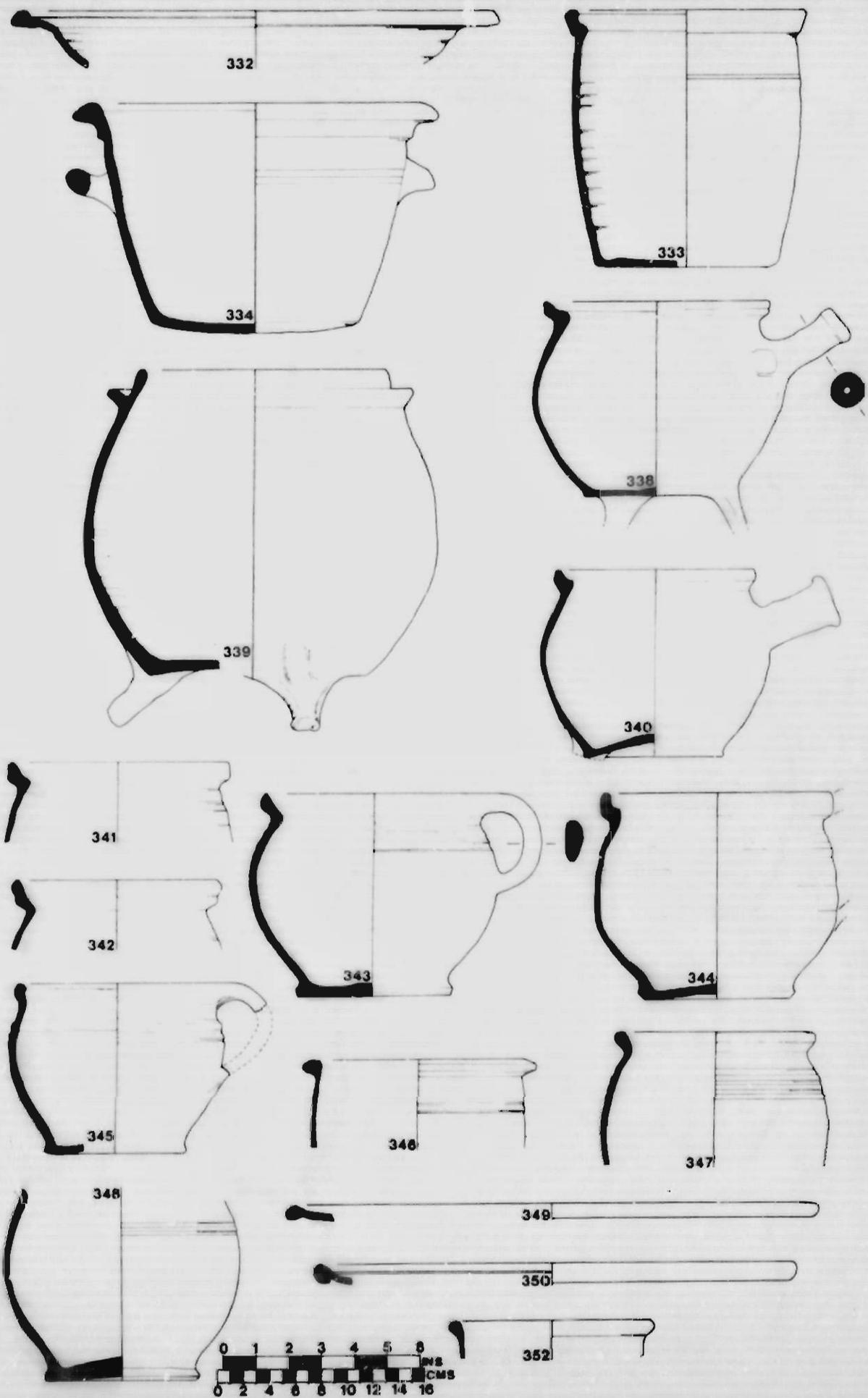


Fig 10 Post-medieval pottery from Trench III. Nos 332-352

- 334* Deep straight-sided pan Red sandy fabric with patchy brown/green glaze on both surfaces. Two horizontal handles.
- 335 Rim sherd of large jar (diameter 390 mm) in red sandy fabric with grey core. Brown glaze with green patches on both surfaces. Row of thumb prints on exterior below rim. Possibly a cistern.
- 336 Rim sherd of cup in red sandy fabric with brown glaze and darker mottling on both surfaces. Vertical rolled handle.
- 337 Body sherd of firepot in red sandy fabric with grey interior. Patchy brown glaze on exterior. Horizontal rolled handle. Holes (diameter 5 mm) punched from outside.
- 338* Pipkin Hard off-white fine-sandy fabric with yellow glaze on interior.
- 339* Large part of pipkin As 338, glaze running over rim; mottled with brown on interior of base. Exterior (but not underside) encrusted with soot. (cf Holling 1969, Ash type A2, 17th century.)
- 340* Half small pipkin Buff fine-sandy fabric with yellow glaze on interior. Exterior, including underside, encrusted with soot. (cf Holling 1969, Ash type A6, later 17th century.)
- 341* Rim of pipkin As 340, but glaze patchy. Exterior yellow-buff. (cf Holling 1969, Ash type A5.)
- 342* Rim of pipkin As 340. (cf Holling 1969, Ash type A9.)

- 343* Complete chamber pot Off-white fine-sandy fabric with yellow glaze on interior and top of handle. Rounded strap handle. Hawley type chamber pot (Holling 1971). Mid 17th century.
- 344* Chamber pot As 343, also splashes of glaze on exterior. (cf Holling 1971, type L2b, mid 17th century.)
- 345* About $\frac{3}{4}$ of chamber pot Similar to 343 but smaller and with straighter rim. Brown glaze on exterior close to base and running beneath base, also in patch on body.
- 346* Rim of straight-sided jar As 343, with green glaze on interior. Exterior dark grey with a cordon below the rim.
- 347* Rim and body, probably chamber pot Cream fabric with yellow glaze on interior and in runs on exterior.
- 348* Base and body, probably chamber pot Similar to 347, but with pale green glaze on interior.
- 349* Rim sherd of platter Off-white fine-sandy fabric with yellow glaze on upper surface.
- 350* Rim sherd As 349, but with more pronounced bead to rim.
- 351 Four rim sherds similar to 349 or 350 and two bases with yellow glaze on interior.
- 352* Rim of small bowl Buff sandy fabric with yellow glaze on interior and top of rim. Exterior blackened
- 353* Cup Off-white fine-sandy fabric with yellow glaze on interior and spots on exterior, which is buff with patches of soot. (Holling 1971, type B3, later 17th century.)

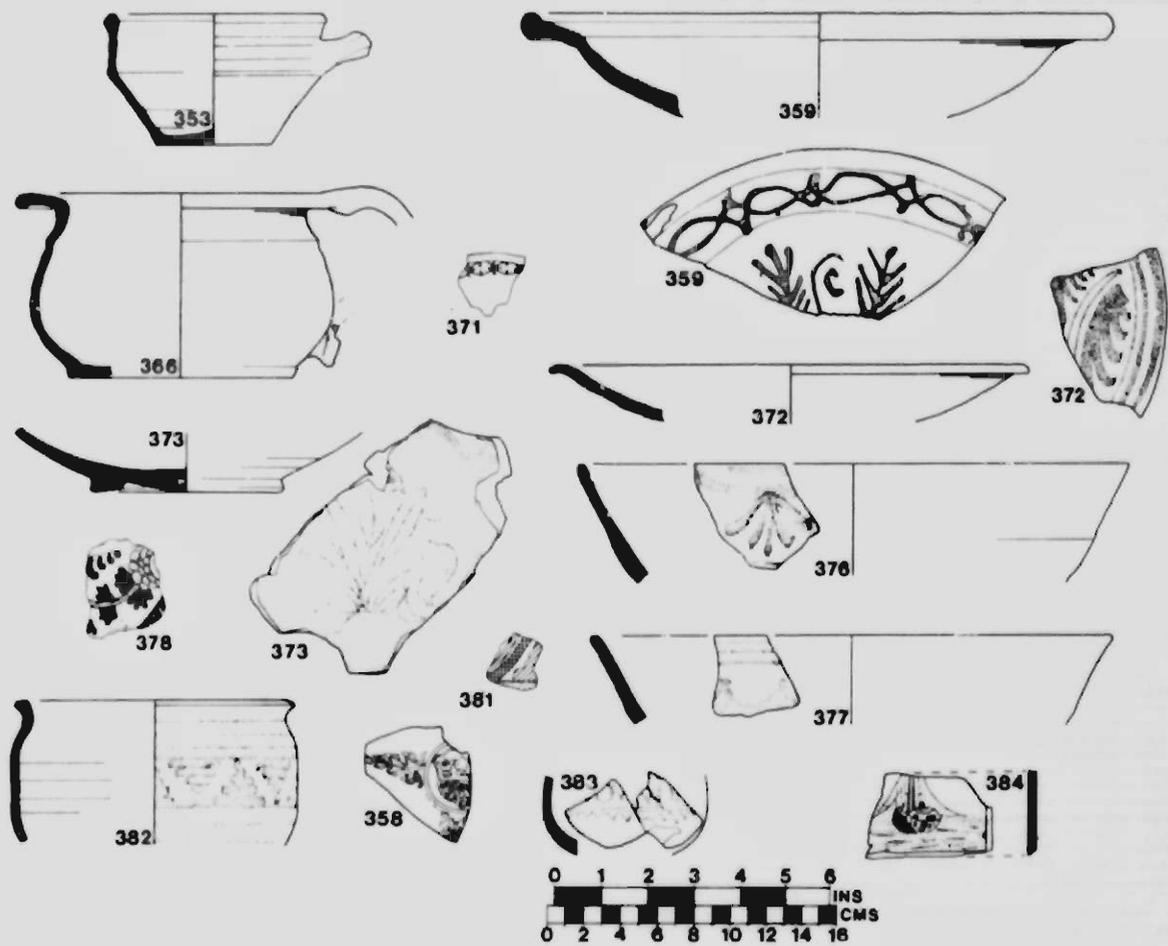


Fig 11 Post-medieval pottery from Trench III. Nos 353-384

- 354* Two sherds from colander As 353, glaze also on exterior below rim. From a colander.
- 355 Base of mug in pink/grey fabric with dark brown glaze on both surfaces. Firing scar on underside.
(c.f. Moorhouse 1970, no. 170, mid 17th century.)
- 356 Rim of cup in red/grey sandy fabric with dark brown glaze on both surfaces. (cf Brears 1971, 37, type 2.)
- 357 'Bellarmine' bottle in grey stoneware with brown external glaze and cream interior.
- 358* Body sherd Grey stoneware with brown glaze on exterior and grey on interior. Medallion of three crowns (?).
- 359* Rim/body sherd of plate or dish Smooth red fabric with red brown exterior. Brown glaze on interior over trailed slip pattern, also spots on glaze on exterior.
- 360 Two plate rims, one with white and one with discoloured glaze on both surfaces. Diameters c 190 mm.
(Shape Bloice 1971, no. 27.) Dated example in London Museum 1661.
- 361 Sherd of charger in cream fabric with discoloured tin glaze on upper surface and lead glaze on lower surface.
(Shape Bloice 1971, 20.)
- 362 Sherd of bowl as 361. Fire-blackened. (Shape Bloice 1971, 50.) Date range 1675-1725.
- 363 Base of caudle cup in cream fabric with white glaze.
(Shape Bloice 1971, 61B.)
- 364 Base of cup in cream fabric with discoloured tin glaze.
(Shape Bloice 1971, 63.)

- 365 Sherd of porringer in cream fabric with off-white tin glaze. Shape Bloice (1971) no. 55 with type 3 handle (illus. 60A). Parallel - Nonsuch Palace garderobe (pre-1688) (J. Thorn, pers. comm.)
- 366* Chamber pot Cream fabric with white tin glaze.
- 367 Chamber pot as 366 but with pinkish tinge to glaze. Shape close to Bloice (1971) no. 77. Also two similar bases.
- 368 Squat albarello shaped jar in cream fabric with grey/white glaze, only partly glazed under base. Paralleled at Vine Lane (J. Thorn, pers. comm.).
- 369 Small albarello, as 368. (cf Bloice 1971, 87, for shape.)
- 370 Spout and fragments of 'tulip vase' in cream-yellow fabric with very worn white glaze. (cf example from City of London, burnt 1666. J. Thorn, pers. comm.)
- 371* Rim of plate Cream fabric with white glaze. Blue geometric design around edge of rim. Peg scar on underside. (For shape cf Bloice 1971, 31.)
- 372* Rim of charger Cream fabric with white glaze and decoration in blue and purple.
- 373* Base of charger or bowl White glaze on upper surface and pink-grey on underside. Blue floral decoration outlined in purple.
- 374 Rim of bowl of Vine Lane type. Cream fabric, discoloured tin glaze on upper surface, underside has lead glaze with patches of tin glaze. Decoration in light and dark blue and yellow. Diameter 390 mm. (For shape cf Bloice 1971, 21; design cf Davis and Ashdown 1970, no. 1.)

- 375 Two rim sherds of bowl in cream fabric with discoloured tin glaze on both surfaces. Floral decoration in light and dark blue on upper surface. Diameter 140 mm. (Shape Bloice 1971, no. 37.) Probably made at Lambeth.
- 376* Rim sherd of bowl As 373. Decoration in blue on interior.
- 377* Rim sherd of bowl As 373, Geometric design in blue and orange-pink on interior.
- 378* Base of porringer Cream fabric with white tin glaze on upper surface and lead glaze on underside. Light and dark blue floral decoration on upper surface. Diameter 90 mm. (cf Mynard 1969, fig. 10.5 and 7 for form; also found at Vine Lane.) Early 17th century.
- 379 Base of steep-sided vessel in cream fabric with white glaze. Blue floral decoration on interior. Diameter 220 mm.
- 380 Body sherd from albarello (?) in cream fabric with discoloured tin glaze. Geometric design in yellow and blue on exterior. (Shape cf Bloice 1971, 81. Decoration cf Moorhouse 1970, no. 217.) Probably first half of 17th century.
- 381* Sherd from albarello Cream fabric with white tin glaze. Geometric design in blue, yellow and brown. (Vessel shape Bloice 1971, 84 (?).)
- 382* Rim and body of albarello As 381. Purple horizontal lines and blue 'pyramids' on exterior.
- 383* Sherd of jar As 381. Name in blue on exterior (...OWND..), spots of blue on interior. From small jar.

384* Box lid As 381. Design of boat in light and dark blue on upper surface. Box lid.

385 Eleven small decorated sherds in cream fabric with tin glaze on upper surface and lead glaze on lower. Nine have floral decoration, four in blue and yellow, one in blue and purple and four in blue alone. Also one with blue and green decoration and one with yellow.

SMALL FINDS (Fig. 15)

Clay pipes

The clay pipe evidence (Table 3) suggests the following dating for these levels:

IIId:	1660-80 (but probably intrusive)	[L8, 11]
IIIe:	1660-80 (but possibly intrusive)	[L7, 9]
IIIg:)	[L5]
) c 1680	
IIIP:)	[L5A]
IIIh:)	[L3]
) 1780+	
IIIS2:)	[L4A, 10]

Evidence from IIIP suggests a range of 1680-1710 rather than 1690-1710 for type 19.

Stone

Level IIId [L8, 11]

33 Cortical flake of struck flint

Glass

Level IIId [L11]

34* Conical base of small bottle Olive-green glass with slight opalescent decay. (cf Moorhouse 1971, no. 72.)

Feature III S2 [L4, 107]

Small fragments of R-B glass

Fragment of window glass

Possible cullet.

Level IIIe [L7, 97]

Fragments of dark green bottle glass

Level IIIg [L57]

Small fragments of dark green bottle glass

Feature IIIP [L5A7]

35 Two wine bottles in dark green translucent glass, with

36* many bubbles in fabric. One (36) also has a grit in the fabric. Third quarter of 17th century (Leeds 1941).

Also fragments of similar bottles.

Level IIIh [L3, 3b7]

Fragments of thick green bottle glass

37 Conical base fragment of small bottle

Small fragments, probably of window glass

Feature III S4 [L27]

38 Rim and neck of dark green wine bottle, blocked by a stone.

Coins and trade tokensLevel IIIc [L147]

39 Illegible bronze coin. Silver plated, possibly mid 3rd century.

Feature IIIP [L5A7]

40* Trade token: ob: RIC BVLL SALTER FRY

Three flying birds, mark of Richard Bull
Salter Fry.

Rx: ING PAN SOUTHWARKE

Frying pan between two roses, sign of
the shop 'The Frying Pan' in Tooley Street,
against St. Olave's Church.

(cf Williamson 1889, Southwark 16)

Iron

Level IIIb [L17]

Two nails

Level IIIId [L117]

41* Gear wheel with 54 teeth. Probably from an iron chamber
clock. German, c 1600. Hole for locking pin in one
of the crossings. Hour hand cog. [sf 61]

Also three nails

Level IIIe [L7, 97]

Two nails.

Level IIIg [L57]

Two nails.

Level IIIh [L3, 3b7]

Two nails

Level III S2 [L47]

Nails

Bronze

Level IIIId [L8, 117]

42 Two spherical-headed pins.

Feature III S2 [L4A]

43* Hook, from window latch (?) [III S2i]

44 Handle (?) 25 mm long, 4.5 mm diam. [III S2ii]

Feature IIIP [L5A]

45 Six fragments of copper or brass scrap.

46 Number not allocated.

ClothLevel IIId [L8]

Three small pieces of wollen twill.

BoneLevel IIIa [L15]

47* Pin identical to one from Kings Head Yard (Kenyon 1959, fig 31.1) which Kenyon compares to one from Jewry Wall (Kenyon 1948, fig 90.6) dated late Antonine to 4th century.

Narrow end broken [IIIai]

48* Stylus [IIIaii]

Level IIId [L8, 11]

Fragments from 16th century bone working industry. See Trench IV. 64.

F III P

Bone refuse, principally cattle horn cores along with a few other bones. The assemblage has been studied by Mr. R. Chaplin & Miss M. Harman (see Appendix). It would appear that the horn cores are workshop debris and the other bones domestic refuse. The method of detachment of the horn cores suggests deliberate removal and the most likely use of these horns when fresh would be for the removal of the outer keratinous sheath of true horn. Horn was an important raw material

for vessels, ornaments and decorative work in the 17th C having properties not unlike some plastics. A detailed argument for this interpretation of the origin of a similar deposit of horn cores was given for a medieval site in Coventry by Chaplin (1966). The usage suggested could explain the frequency of the different types of cattle noted by Chaplin & Harman.

TRENCH IV

This trench, cut from a cellar floor, exposed a sequence of late medieval and early post medieval pits that were dug into and through each other.

SEQUENCE AND DATING

Bedrock		Sand and gravel
Level IVa	[L22, 23]	Layers of brown sand and grey clay containing mixed Romano-British and medieval pottery down to the late 14th century.
Feature IVP1	[L13, 21]	Truncated pit with a layer of burnt straw at the bottom. May possibly have been a flat bottomed ditch running north-south. Pottery down to the late 14th century.
Feature IVP2	[L9, 12]	Shallow pit cut into level IVa and overlaid by level IVb. Sterile.
Level IVb	[L4, 8]	Brown soil containing sherds of mid 15th century date.
Feature IVP3	[L6, 7]	A deep cylindrical pit only partially within the trench. It was cut through level IVb and contained mainly derived

pottery from earlier deposits.

Feature IVP4

[L5]

Shallow pit cut into the top of the fill of pit IVP3. This contained considerable remains of waste from a bone working industry and a series of pipkins and jugs. Early 16th century.

Level IVc

[L1, 2, 3]

Layers deposited after pit IVP4 had filled. Truncated by concrete cellar floor. Contained mixed material mainly derived from earlier deposits.

Concrete cellar floor

The medieval and post-medieval pottery from this trench was reported in SyAC 68 (1971), 97-107, and this article is reproduced here.

TRENCH IV: FINDS

POTTERY

Romano-British:

Residual sherds of R-B pottery were found in several layers but have not been catalogued.