

COUSIN LANE, CITY OF LONDON, EC4R

An Archaeological Watching Brief



April 2017

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An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site code: CZN17
Site Location NGR: TQ 32551 80764

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
250 YORK ROAD
LONDON SW11 3SJ

Tel: 020 7801 9444
e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk
Author: Miranda Fulbright
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Abstract

Between the 24th February and the 20th March 2017, Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of Cousin Lane, City of London, EC4R during groundwork associated with the remodelling of the Lane. The watching brief was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment.

The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring and recording of three tree pits that were being excavated on the eastern side of the lane, towards the northern end. The pits were mostly consistent in size and shape, measuring on average 1.30m square and up to a maximum depth of 1.5m, positioned approximately 10m apart.

The stratigraphy was similar across all three of the pits, with variation occurring as a result of a Thames Water main and modern services running in an N-S direction, cutting the subsoil fills. In general, the archaeological sequence comprised 230-400mm of compact concrete (1) above dark brown soils (2), (4) and (9) of varying thickness containing frequent fragments of broken brick, some post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery. Pit three was slightly different stratigraphically, with a layer of orange gravel (10) below the top level of concrete (1), and above another layer of concrete (11). The dark brown soil (12) appeared below this, cut by the modern services.

The sequence was interpreted as post-medieval and modern backfill, potentially laid down during post-war clearance of bomb debris, and had been disturbed at least twice by the installation of the water main and the modern services. A small number of finds were recovered, including ceramic building material, pottery and glass.

No features of archaeological interest were found, probably due to the limited depth of the excavation which did not reach below late post-medieval levels. The lowest level recorded was 3.62m OD in tree pit two.

At this stage, no further groundworks are proposed for Cousin Lane therefore no further archaeological mitigation is required. If this changes, an updated/new proposal, produced in consultation with the relevant parties shall be produced.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted on Cousin Lane, City of London, EC4R by Compass Archaeology between the 24th February and 20th March 2017 (fig.1).



Figure 1: Site location, marked in red. Fig.1 reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Maxime Tomas at the City of London Department of the Built Environment as part of a highway enhancement scheme on the Lane.
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of three tree pits dug along the eastern side of the lane, at the mid- to north end (fig. 2).

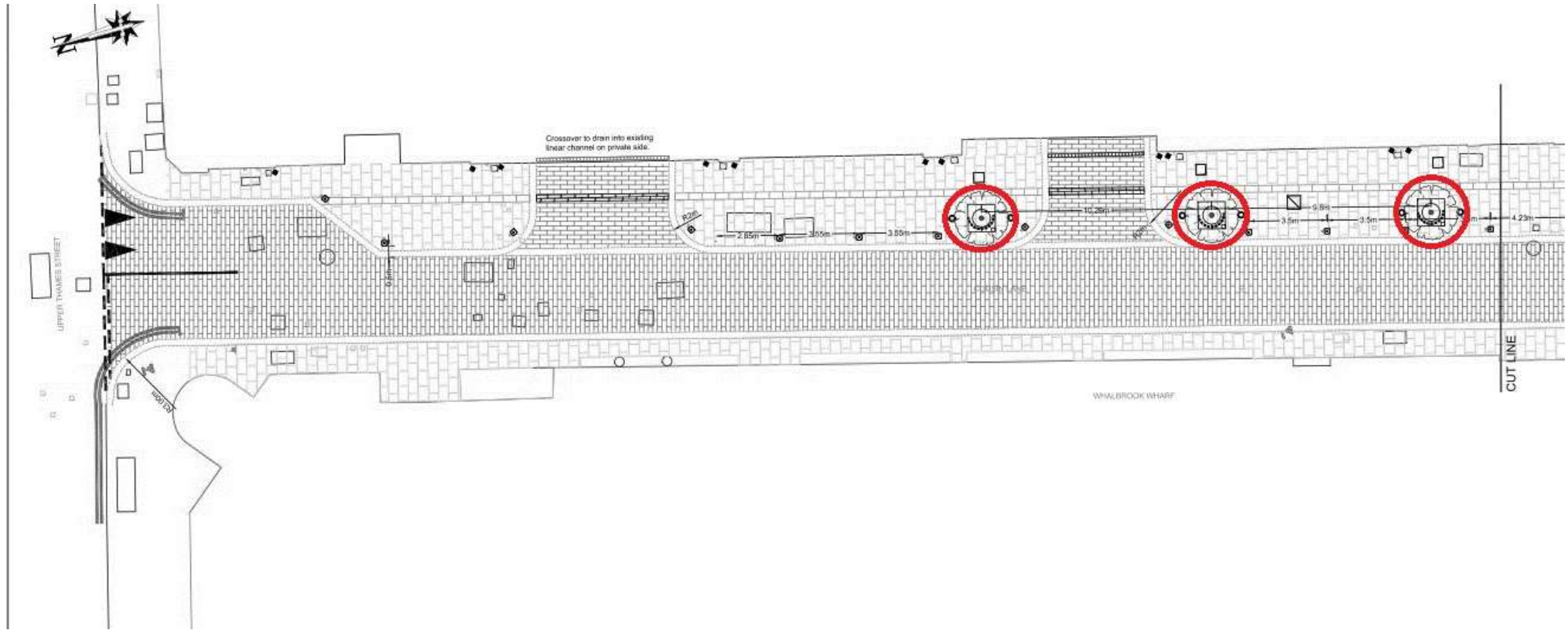


Figure 2: Location of three tree pits on Cousin Lane, circled in red. Adapted from a plan supplied by the City of London Department of the Built Environment.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1** Compass Archaeology would like to thank the City of London for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief and also JB Riney & Co Ltd for ensuring accessibility and support on site during their groundworks.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1** Cousin Lane is located on the north side of the River Thames, in the south-eastern corner of the City of London, in the ward of Dowgate.
- 3.2** The pits were located on the eastern edge of the lane, towards the north end junction with Upper Thames Street. The whole lane is being remodelled with new surfaces, street furniture and lighting. The majority of the excavations will be shallow therefore the only aspect that would have any archaeological impact is the digging of the tree pits. The existing pavement surface level slopes up very gradually from S to N.
- 3.3** According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256: North London) the site overlies Langley Silt, a brickearth deposit, underneath which lies River Terrace (Kempton Park) Gravels.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

Few prehistoric remains have been recorded in this area, despite it being situated close to the River Thames where much of the archaeological evidence has been found. This may either be because there was little activity here or because intensive later development has disturbed or removed any such remains. For the moment it appears that prehistoric activity was concentrated to the south of the present course of the Thames, for example in Southwark and Bermondsey, rather than in the area covered by the modern City.

4.2 Roman

The site is located on the edge of the former Roman settlement of *Londinium*, and of the three previous excavations that have occurred in the area around Cousin Lane, two uncovered Roman remains whilst the third did not reach the level of archaeological deposits. Excavations at Cannon Street Station (beginning 160m north of Cousin Lane and extending south alongside the lane. Fig. 1) occurred in two phases in 1989 (site codes UTA87 and UTA 87.2; HER codes 1062779 and 649764) as an extended watching brief. They found a 30m length of late Roman timber revetment as well as some small finds, among which were a large number of coins, jewellery, a saw and two styli.

The Roman town appears to have been laid out in a grid system of roads, one of which lies underneath Cannon Street, indicating that the whole area around Cousin Lane would have likely boasted a number of Roman buildings.

4.3 Saxon

There is little evidence for early or middle Saxon activity in this area: the accepted view is that the City was largely abandoned, with settlement concentrated to the west in the area of the Strand and Aldwych. The entry for the year 856 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records *King Alfred occupied London...and then entrusted the burgh (fortified place) in the keeping of the Ealdorman Ethelred*. It has been suggested that the ‘fortified place’ may refer to the area within the Roman walls, and that the City was therefore reoccupied by the 9th century.

The Cannon Street Station excavation (site code UTA87; HER codes 1062779/649764) found a sequence of Saxon banks of clay, brushwood rafts and rubble. An excavation at Gateway House, 25 Cannon Street (640m NW from Cousin Lane, site code CAO96; HER code: ELO344) in 1998 uncovered three late Saxon timber-lined cellars. The best preserved of these had evidence of internal divisions in the form of postholes, and two pots and a pit filled with bird bones buried under the floor. Back east along Cannon Street towards Cousin Lane, two pits were excavated and interpreted as Saxon pit-houses following pottery finds dating to the 10-11th centuries (HER code: 041276).

4.4 Medieval

The Cannon Street Station excavations (UTA87; HER 1062779/649764) uncovered a masonry building overlying the Saxon brush and rubble, its walls surviving up to 1.4m above the level of the floor. The building was thought to have been the Guildhall of the merchants of Cologne who are documented in London from 1175. The building showed evidence of expansion and renovation, presumed to be the work of the Hanseatic League who acquired the site in 1475, when it was known as the Steelyard. 156 moulded stones of medieval and later dates dominates the finds assemblage from this excavation. They also recovered a medieval bone skate and a buckle.

Excavations at Gateway House (site code CAO96; HER code: ELO344), exposed medieval occupation in the form of chalk foundations and a number of cess or rubbish pits. There was also a large chalk-lined cess pit, probably late medieval. From this they recovered a complete, late medieval moneybox which had been broken into at some point, with the sherd that had broken off the exterior remaining inside the box.

4.5 Post-Medieval

Cousin Lane itself is present but unmarked on the 1562 ‘Agas’ map *Civitas Londinium*. It also appears on the ‘Woodcut Map of London’, dated to 1633. Although it is still unmarked, it appears in the correct location, adjacent to the labelled Steelyard (fig. 3). Cousin Lane was affected by the Great Fire, appearing on Leake’s post-fire survey (1666) at the heart of the ruined area, likely meaning that any buildings on the lane were destroyed. Pits pre-dating the fire were found during the Gateway House excavation (site code CAO96; HER code: ELO344), alongside some from the 18th century, but the only find was a tin-glazed tile.

A set of stairs at the end of Cousin Lane leading to the River Thames appear on a map by William Maitland (1755) labelled as a wharf. It is unclear when the steps were first

built but it was probably sometime after the Great Fire. The stairs remain today providing access to the Thames foreshore.

Cousin Lane also suffered bomb damage during the Second World War as the area of the City of London was heavily targeted. There were three high explosive bombs recorded to have been dropped in and around Cousin Lane (BombSight Online 2013), no doubt causing significant damage.

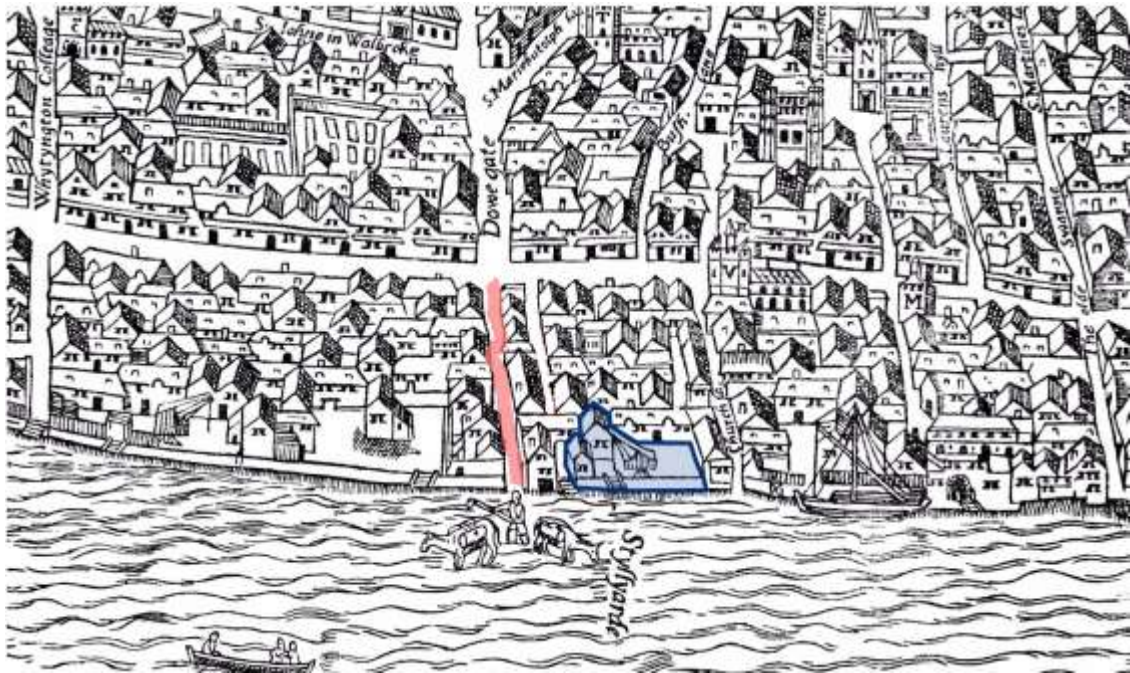


Figure 3: Cousin Lane (marked in red) and the Steelyard, or 'Stylyarde', labelled (marked blue) on the Woodcut Map, c.1633. Adapted from Map of London Online (2016).

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The groundworks entailed the excavation of three individual pits located along the eastern side of the lane. The pits were roughly square in plan and measured, on average, 1.30m² and up to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The first two pits (from the north) were dug 10.29m apart, measured from the centre of each pit. The third was placed 9.8m away from the second, again measured to the centre of each pit (fig.2).

These were excavated by machine as pits for trees to be planted in.

- 5.2 The work followed the standards set out in the London Plan (*Chapter Seven: London's Living Spaces and Places*) which states that new developments are expected to align with the following procedures:

Historic Environment and Landscapes

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 design.*
- 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.*

5.3 Whilst it was anticipated that the proposed groundworks would mainly expose recent made ground, the fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for Roman activity, including any residual finds?
- Is there any evidence for medieval occupation? What form does this take?
- What evidence is there for the post-medieval occupation and use of the foreshore?
- At what level is natural geology encountered and what form does this take?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.
- 6.1.3** The City of London and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1** The archaeological watching brief took place during the groundworks for the tree pits as outlined above.
- 6.2.2** Each pit undertaken was dug by machine. They were backfilled with sand to allow for the future planting. Installation of root barriers in each pit were proposed to protect a sewer on the western edge.
- 6.2.3** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan and/or section, at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, *London, Southwark, Dowgate Hill* at 6.68m OD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.4** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff, (see Appendix II). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material and modern finds will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form (Appendix IV).

6.4.2 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with Museum of London Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code CZN17. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

- 7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations made during the watching brief. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus, (x) and cuts and structures in square brackets thus, [x]. The locations of the pits as labelled 1, 2 and 3 are shown in fig. 4. They will be discussed in order below. Plans and section drawings are available in Appendix III.

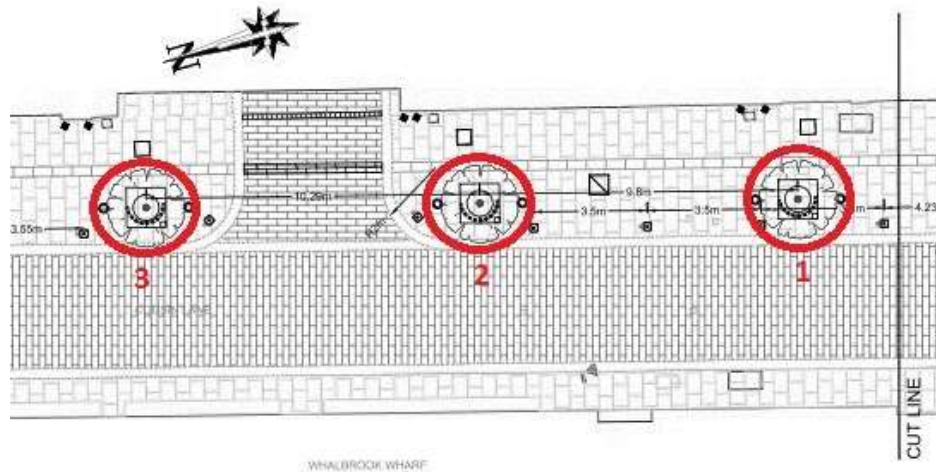


Figure 4: Locations of the pits as labelled. Adapted from a plan supplied by the City of London Department of the Built Environment.

- 7.2 **Pit one** was located on the eastern side of Cousin Lane, south of the entrance to Nuffield Gym (not marked on plan). It was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1m^3 (1.2m upon completion). The pavement had previously been raised from which the depth was taken, so the actual depth of the pit was 0.75m . The pit was excavated by machine (fig. 5). The levels taken from the top and bottom of the pit, on the N side in the centre were 4.44mOD (top) and 3.44mOD (bottom).
- 7.2.1 The archaeological sequence of tree pit one comprised 230mm of very compact concrete (1). Underlying this was a layer of dark brown soil containing fairly frequent fragments of red brick (2). This layer was 650mm thick, cut by modern services on the east side [3]. This cut was filled with a mid-brown moderately compact soil containing post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) (4), 220mm thick. It was also cut in the centre by a Thames Water main [5], filled with shingle, (6) (fig. 6).



Figure 5: Tree pit one showing water main [5]/(6) through centre and modern services [3]/(4) on right side. Facing NE. Scale 1.0m



Figure 6: Stratigraphy of pit one, concrete (1), above dark brown soil (2) cut by modern services [3] and fill (4). Facing E. Scale 1.0m

- 7.2.2 No features of archaeological interest were observed. A small quantity of post-medieval CBM, pottery fragments and one animal bone fragment were recovered from context (4) (see appendix II).
- 7.3 **Pit two** was located on the eastern side of Cousin Lane, north of the entrance to Nuffield Gym, (not marked on plan). It was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1m³. The pit was excavated by machine (fig. 7). The levels taken on the top and bottom of the pit on the N side in the centre were 4.62mOD (top) and 3.62mOD (bottom).



Figure 7: Tree pit two showing water main [5]/(6). Facing NE. Scale 1.0m

- 7.3.1 The same concrete layer (1) as pit one was present in pit two. Context (1) measured c.400mm thick on the north, west and south sections. A layer of MOT type 1 and sand (8) covered the east section. Underlying this was a dark brown soil containing fairly frequent fragments of brick (9). This was cut by modern groundworks [7], in the east, which was filled with (8). (9) was also cut in the centre by the same Thames Water main and associated fill as pit one; [5] and (6) (fig. 8).



Figure 8: Stratigraphy of pit two: Concrete (1) and MOT type 1 (8) overlying dark brown subsoil (9). (9) cut by modern groundworks [7], and type 1 and sand (8) Facing E. Scale 1.0m.

7.3.2 No features of archaeological interest were observed. No finds were recovered.

7.4 **Pit three** was located on the eastern side of Cousin Lane, south of the pedestrian entrance to Cannon Bridge House (not marked on plan). It was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1.9m long x 1.5m wide x 1.0m deep. A section measuring 1.5m long x 0.72m wide was dug to 1.5m deep. The pit was excavated by machine (fig. 9). The levels taken from the top and bottom of the pit on the N side in the centre were 4.92mOD (top) and 3.42mOD (bottom). Though pit three was the deepest, the natural gradient of the site meant that the lowest excavation level was attained from tree pit 2.



Figure 9: Machine excavating pit three. Facing NW. No scale.

- 7.4.1** Concrete layer (1) was again overlying this pit, 300mm thick. Underneath this was a layer of orange gravel (10), 100mm thick and then a further 160-180mm (N-S) of concrete (11) underneath that. Underlying this was a very mixed, mid to dark brown sandy soil with frequent fine gravel and scattered to occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal (12). This layer was c.240-300mm thick, cut on the east side by the Thames Water main and shingle fill, [5] and (6) (fig. 10).



Figure 10: Stratigraphy of pit three. Concrete (1), orange gravel (10), concrete (11), mixed dark brown soil (12). Facing E. Scale 0.8m.

- 7.4.2** No features of archaeological interest were observed. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem, two sherds of glass, some pottery fragments and a small piece of worked bone were recovered from (12) (see appendix II).

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1** The stratigraphy observed in the pits was interpreted as post-medieval/modern backfill, the majority of which contained brick and CBM fragments thought to be from buildings damaged during the Second World War. The lane had subsequently been cleared and concreted over. This underlying backfill had been disturbed on at least two occasions, although this number will in reality be higher, by the installation of modern services and the Thames Water main, which are oriented in an N-S direction.

This is supported by the small quantity of finds recovered from the watching brief which consist of post-medieval, 19th-20th century CBM, glass and pottery fragments.

- 8.2** No archaeological features were recorded. This is taken to be a result of the limited depth of excavation which did not exceed late post-medieval/modern levels. The lowest level recorded was 3.62mOD.

9 CONCLUSION

The following section provides a summary of the work undertaken with reference to the original research questions.

9.1 *Is there any evidence for Roman activity, including any residual finds?*

No evidence for Roman activity was found during this archaeological watching brief. The stratigraphy recorded did not date to any earlier than late post-medieval/modern period.

9.2 *Is there any evidence for medieval occupation?*

No evidence for medieval activity was found during this archaeological watching brief. The stratigraphy recorded did not date to any earlier than late post-medieval/modern period.

9.3 *What evidence is there for the post-medieval occupation and use of the foreshore?*

There was a small band of post-medieval deposit within the stratigraphy (context (4)), though it was truncated on both sides by modern services. No finds of archaeological interest were found, aside from a small quantity of post-medieval CBM and pottery (see appendix II), therefore we cannot ascertain the level of post-medieval occupation or if there was any use of the river foreshore.

9.4 *At what level is natural geology encountered and what form does this take?*

Natural geology was not encountered during watching brief – the level of excavation did not exceed predominately modern levels, with some post-medieval stratigraphy observed towards the base of each tree pit.

10 SOURCES

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APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Number	Description
(1)	Concrete
(2)	Dark brown soil
[3]	Cut for ceramic services
(4)	Dark brown soil cut by [3]
[5]	Cut for Thames Water main
(6)	Shingle fill of [5]
[7]	Cut for modern groundworks
(8)	MOT type 1 and sand fill of [7]
(9)	Dark brown soil
(10)	Orange gravel
(11)	Concrete below (10)
(12)	Mixed soil cut by [5]

APPENDIX II: THE FINDS

POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 72g. It was mostly of 18th or 19th century date, and recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

CREA: Creamware, 1740-1830. 3 sherds, 3g.
HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 5 sherds, 45g.
LMSR: Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware, 1480-1600. 2 sherds, 11g.
SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, 1720-1780. 1 sherd, 1g.
TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 5 sherds, 12g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the London area. The sherds of LMSR are both from the same vessel. All the sherds are rather small and show some signs of abrasion, and are likely to be redeposited.

Cntxt	LMSR		SWSG		CREA		HORT		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2	11					1	21	1	4	19thC
12			1	1	3	3	4	24	4	8	19thC
Total	2	11	1	1	3	3	5	45	5	12	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

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Medieval Archaeology **29**, 25-93

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Ten fragments of CBM were recovered from context (4). These were mostly pan tile, varying in size from 450x350mm- 1250x1220mm, though all were a consistent thickness of 14mm. They had a combined weight of 942g.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bone:

Context	Species	Bone	Completeness	Comments
(12)	Sheep/goat	Scapula	Partial- glenoid cavity and beginning of blade remaining	Fused. Date unknown

Table 2: Bone identification

One piece of worked bone was recovered. It is dark brown and a flattened circular stem shape. It is solid and has broken off at one end. It may have been a handle for a small knife or similar.

Dimensions: 30mm x 10mm x 6-9mm.

Date unknown.

Glass:

Context	Colour	Size	Comments
(4)	Dark green	40mmx28mmx4mm	Possibly modern, broken edges are not very worn. Surface has frequent light scratching.
(4)	Clear	31mmx8mmx7mm	Post-medieval, smoothed edges. Clouded surface

Table 3: Glass

Clay Tobacco Pipe:

Context	Stem length	Width	Bore hole width	Comments
(4)	16mm	7mm	1.5mm	Small stem fragment
(4)	17mm	Unknown	Unknown	Only half the stem remains

Table 4: CTP

APPENDIX III: PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS

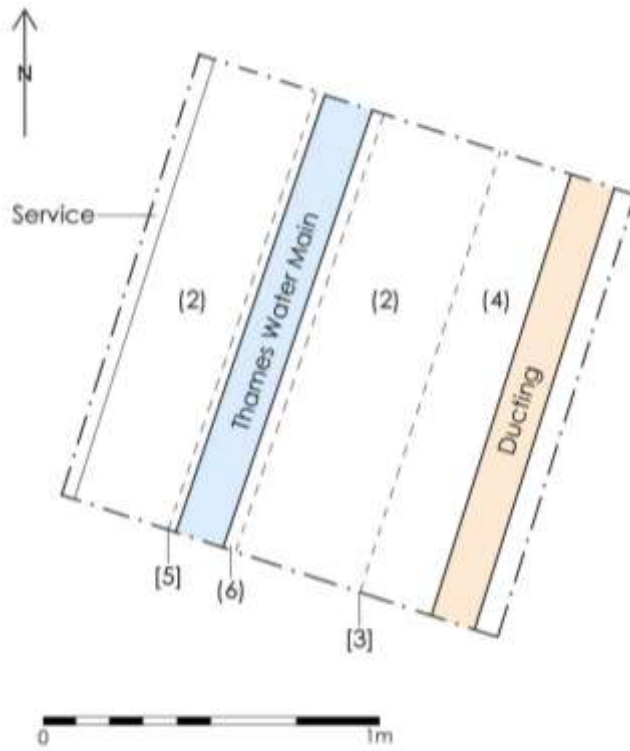


Figure 11: Plan of tree pit 1. Original drawn at 1:20.

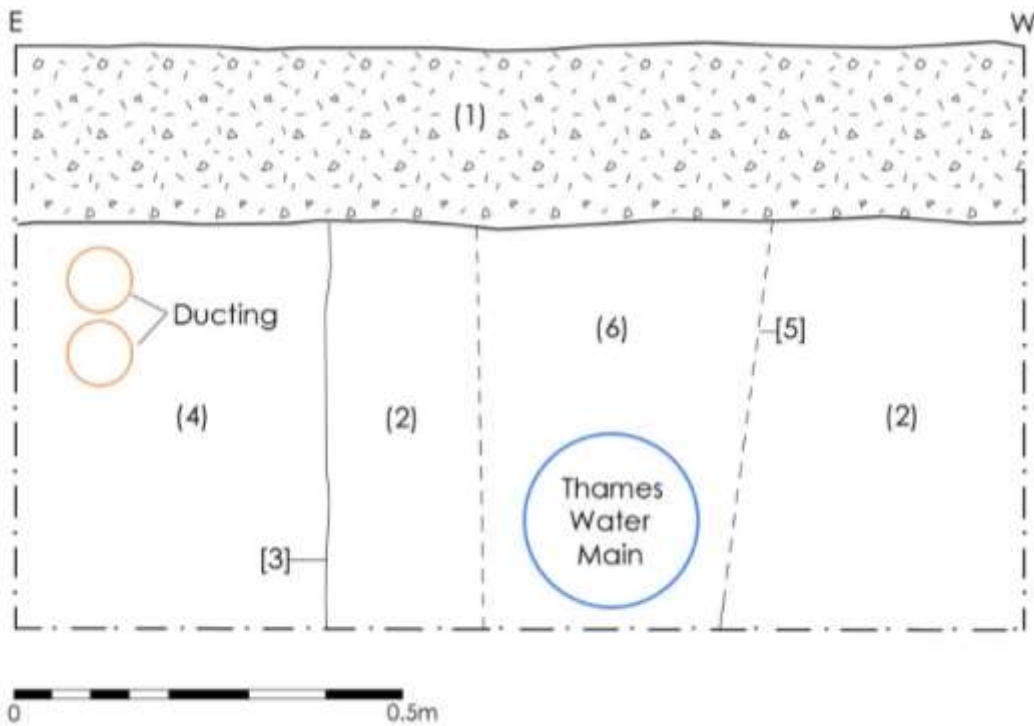


Figure 12: South facing section of tree pit 1. Original drawn at 1:10.

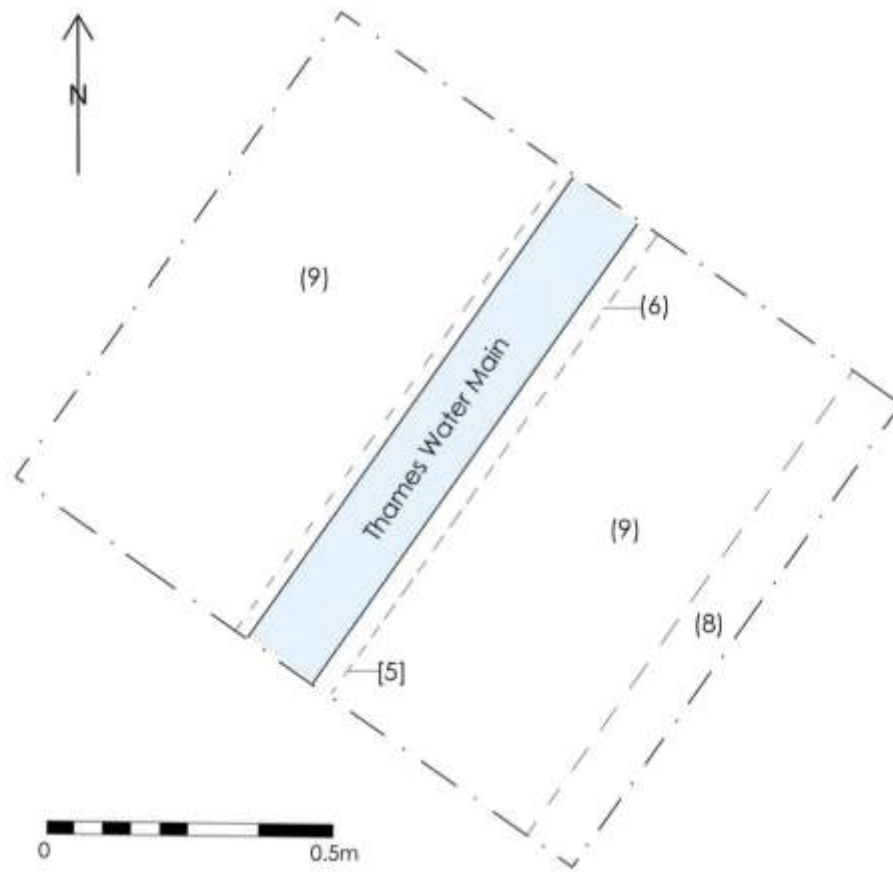


Figure 13: Plan of tree pit 2. Original drawn at 1:20.

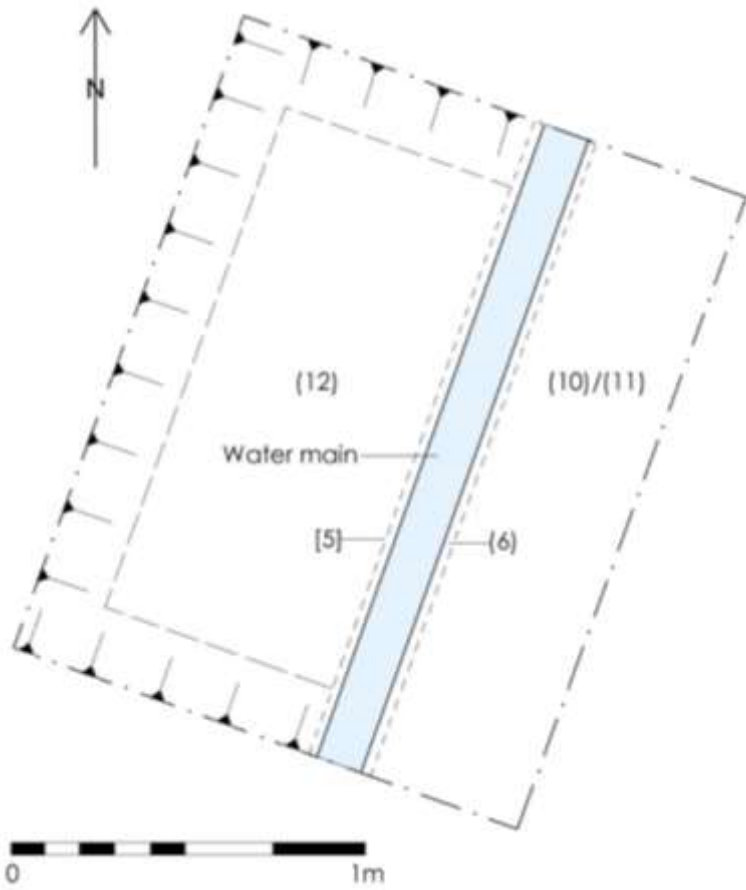


Figure 14: Plan of tree pit 3. Original drawn at 1:20.

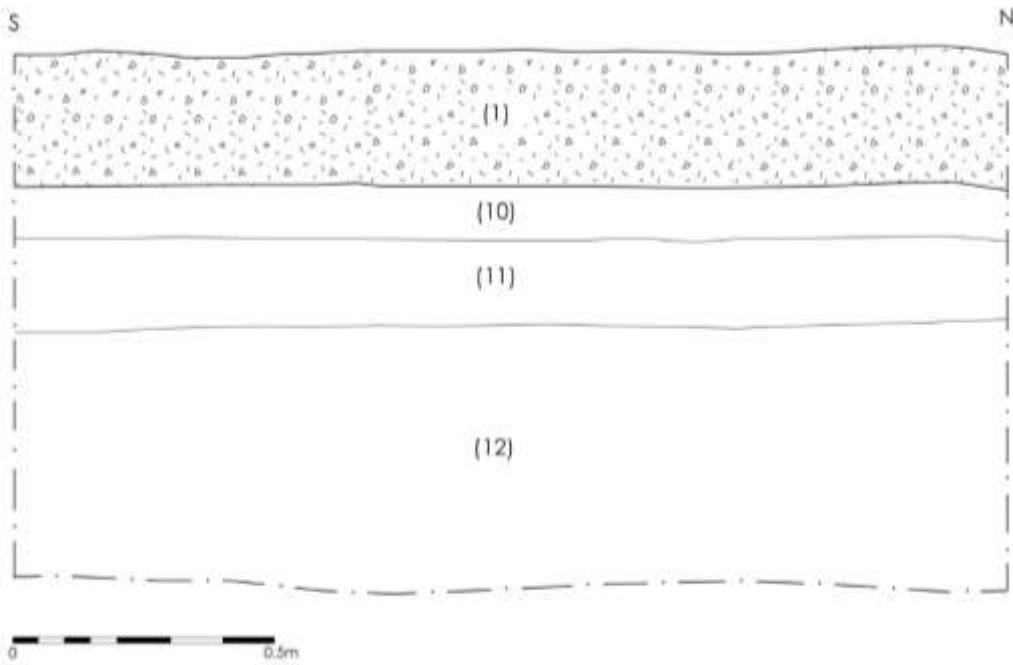


Figure 15: East facing section of tree pit 3. Original drawn at 1:10.

APPENDIX IV: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-281628](#)

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at Cousin Lane, EC4R
Short description of the project	Between the 24th February and the 20th March 2017, Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of Cousin Lane, City of London, EC4R during groundwork associated with the remodeling of the Lane. The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring and recording of three tree pits that were being excavated on the eastern side of the lane. The pits were mostly consistent in size and shape, measuring on average 1.30m square and up to a maximum depth of 1.5m, positioned roughly 10m apart. The stratigraphy comprised 230-400mm of compact concrete above several fills made of dark brown soils of varying thickness containing some post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery. These fills were cut by a Thames Water main and modern services. No features of archaeological interest were found, probably due to the shallowness of the excavation. The lowest level recorded was 3.42m in Tree Pit 3.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2017 End: 20-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Cousin Lane
Postcode	EC4R 2RH
Study area	10 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 532540 180718 50.941118225732 0.181610909359 50 56 28 N 000 10 53 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Maxime Tomas- City of London Department of the Built Environment

Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	Department of the Built Environment

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	CZN17
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	CZN17
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	CZN
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cousin Lane, City of London, EC4R. An archaeological watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fulbright, M.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	Short report summarising the results of the watching brief. Contains relevant background details including reason for commission, site location, historical and archaeological background and site and post-excavation methodology. Results include plans, photographs and text of the monitored work with a short discussion and conclusion. Results are supported by relevant specialist analyses.

