

**ST BOTOLPH ROW, ALDGATE HIGH STREET
CITY OF LONDON EC3N**

**PRELIMINARY TRIAL HOLE
& HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT WORKS**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

APPROX. SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 33595 81225



May 2017



St Botolph Row, Aldgate High Street
City of London EC3N

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site code: SBL17
Site NGR (centre): TQ 33595 81225

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
250 YORK ROAD
LONDON SW11 3SJ
Tel: 020 7801 9444

e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk

May 2017

Author: Florence Smith Nicholls

©Compass Archaeology Ltd

Abstract

Between the 2nd of September 2016 and the 6th of March 2017, six visits were made to monitor a watching brief on St Botolph Row, Aldgate High Street City of London EC3N. In total, three trial holes and two trenches were excavated as part of improvement and refurbishment works.

The most significant evidence for previous development on the site was the brick wall remains found in trench 1; walls [8], [9], [10] and [11]. All of these, apart from the brick wall base [9] and wall [11], were at least partly rendered and are theorised to have formed part of the basements of shops which occupied the western side of what was then Church Row in the mid-18th to late 19th century. This is corroborated by the fact that bricks from wall [8] have been broadly dated to the period 1650-1900. Whilst wall [8] was encountered at a depth of approximately 550-610mm (c.15.27-15.21mOD) and at c.15.52mOD in the NW section, [9] was visible from the top of the trench section (c.15.82mOD), [10] was visible from a depth of approximately 100mm (c.15.73mOD) whilst [11] was also visible from a depth of c.100mm in the trench (c.15.73mOD).

In terms of trench 2, the most significant archaeological remains were that of wall [18]. This was first encountered at a greater depth than the walls in trench 1 (700-800mm, c.15.13-15.03mOD). The location of the trench in relation to the 1887 Goad map shows that it was within the footprint of the 18th-19th century shops on the western side of Church Row, which it may also be potentially associated with.

The trial holes did not produce any masonry remains, and can generally be summarised as having a layer of asphalt overlying concrete and a demolition rubble/backfill, or a layer of loose sandy mortar as was the case with trial hole 3. In particular, it has been noted that the large void underneath the thick layer of concrete in trial hole 1, and the deposition of a demolition rubble in association with it, potentially indicates that this represents a backfilled basement. Context (5), a backfill deposit in trial hole 2, contained an embossed wall tile which has been dated between 1870 and 1950, which indicates that this context either relates to the late 19th or early 20th century reconfiguration of the Row.

In the three trial holes, concrete which formed part of the foundations for the modern planter wall along the western side of St Botolph Row reached a maximum depth of 570mm. Furthermore, a piece of plastic sheet was observed in the bottom of trench 2 in the mid-yellow-orange silt clay layer (19), indicating modern disturbance. This layer reached a depth of 1.4m (c.14.43mOD). Natural deposits were not encountered during the course of the watching brief.

Contents		Page
1	Introduction	1
2	Site location, geology, and topography	2
3	Archaeological and historical background	2
4	Archaeological research questions	17
5	Methodology	18
6	Post-excavation work and report procedure	19
7	Results	20
8	Conclusions	43
9	Bibliography	46
Appendix I	Context list	48
Appendix II	Trench plan	49
Appendix III	Pottery report by <i>Paul Blinkhorn</i>	50
Appendix IV	Brick report by <i>Sue Pringle</i>	51
Appendix V	Animal bone report by <i>Miranda Fulbright</i>	53
Appendix VI	Glass report by <i>Florence Smith Nicholls</i>	57
Appendix VII	Clay tobacco pipe report by <i>Florence Smith Nicholls</i>	60
Appendix VIII	Oasis Data Collection Form	62

List of figures

Front cover: View of NW section of the trench and lower stratigraphical sequence of the drop shaft, facing NW, 1m scale

		Page
Figure 1	Site location	1
Figure 2	Approximate site location in relation to Faithorne & Newcourt's map of 1658	4
Figure 3	Site boundary located on an extract from Ogilby & Morgan's Survey of the City of London, c 1676	5
Figure 4	Site location on a survey of Portsoken Ward... From Strype's first annotated edition of the Survey of the Cities of London & Westminster, 1720	6
Figure 5	Extract from Rocque's survey of the City of London of c 1746	7
Figure 6	Plan of Portsoken Ward in 1756, published in Maitland's History of London	8
Figure 7	Extract from Horwood's map of London, 1792-99	9
Figure 8	Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition 25 inch map, c 1873 (London Sheet XXXVI)	10
Figure 9	Chas. Goad, Insurance Plan of the City of London 1887 (extract from Vol. III: Sheet 7)	11
Figure 10	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 5 foot: mile map of 1894-96 (London Sheet VII.67)	12
Figure 11	Extract from the OS 1:2,500 map of 1916	13
Figure 12	Extract from the LCC Bomb Damage map, 1945	14
Figure 13	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1950	15
Figure 14	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1966	16
Figure 15	Trial hole 1, facing SW, 0.5m scale	21
Figure 16	Trial hole 1 SE section, facing SE, 0.5m scale	22
Figure 17	Trial hole 2, facing SW, 0.5m scale	23

Figure 18	Trial hole 2 SE section facing SE, 0.5m scale	24
Figure 19	Trial hole 3, facing SW, 0.5m scale	24
Figure 20	Trial hole 3, facing SW, 0.5m scale	25
Figure 21	View of St Botolph Row during general ground reduction, facing SE	26
Figure 22	View of St Botolph Row during general ground reduction, facing NE	26
Figure 23	Trench 1 and walls [8] and [9], facing NW, 0.5m scale	28
Figure 24	Detail of wall [8], facing NW, 0.5m scale	29
Figure 25	Detail of wall [8], facing SE, 0.5m scale	30
Figure 26	Detail of NWW end of wall [8], facing S, 0.5m scale	31
Figure 27	View of trench 1, facing E	32
Figure 28	First bay of wall [10], facing NE, 0.4m scale	33
Figure 29	Detail of [9] and SSE-most perpendicular wall of [10], facing NNE, 0.4m scale	34
Figure 30	Oblique view of [9] and SSE-most perpendicular wall of [10], facing E, 0.4m scale	35
Figure 31	Oblique view of NNE bay of [10], facing E, 0.4m scale	35
Figure 32	Oblique view of SSE bay of [10] and [11], facing NE, 0.4m scale	36
Figure 33	Oblique view of the SSE-most perpendicular wall of [10] and [11], facing NE, 0.4m scale	36
Figure 34	View of the extent of trench 1, facing N	38
Figure 35	Oblique view of trench 2, facing SE	39
Figure 36	View of NE section in trench 2, facing NE, 1m scale	40
Figure 37	Wall [18], facing SE, 0.5m scale	42
Figure 38	Location of trenches and trial holes in relation to the 1887 Chas. Goad Insurance Plan of the City of London	44

Figure 39	Plan of trench 1	49
Figure 40	Embossed wall tile from context (5)	52
Figure 41	Kilner Brothers glass stopper from context (7)	57
Figure 42	Brown glass bottle base from context (7)	58

List of Tables

Table 1	Summary of context numbers allocated	47
Table 2	Quantification of ceramic building material	51
Table 3	Quantification of animal bone	56
Table 4	Quantification of tobacco clay pipe	61

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken between the 2nd of September 2016 and the 6th of March 2017 during the excavation of three trial holes and two trenches as part of improvement and refurbishment works along the line of St Botolph Row, Aldgate (figure 1).



Figure 1: Site location

Reproduced from OS digital data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. ©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317

- 1.2 The watching brief has been commissioned by the City of London, Department of the Built Environment. The site lies in an Area of Archaeological Potential as designated by the City of London, and has considerable potential for Roman through to post-medieval remains. Also relevant to the proposed works are Policy CS12: Historic Environment in the City of London ‘Core Strategy’ (adopted September 2011), and Policy DM12.4 *Ancient monuments and archaeology* in the City of London Local Plan’ (January 2015).

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1** The works were located immediately to the east of the Church of St Botolph without Aldgate and along the length of St Botolph Row.
- 2.2** The works covered a linear strip of fairly level ground just over 50m in length and at a height of approximately 16.5m to 17.0m OD, rising slightly to the north (Fig.1). This area is centred at about NGR TQ33595 81225: according to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256: North London) the site overlies Langley Silt, a brickearth deposit, and thence River Terrace (Kempton Park) Gravels.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1** The archaeological and historical background to the site has been discussed at length in the previous Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology, 2016), and so will not be reproduced at length. Only the most pertinent points will be repeated below.

3.2 Prehistoric

Few prehistoric remains have been recorded in this area, either because there was little activity here or because intensive later development has disturbed/ removed any such remains. However, it does seem that prehistoric activity was concentrated on the gravel eyots 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.

3.3 Roman

In the mid 1st century a number of roads were constructed linking the newly-established settlement of London with the surrounding countryside, including one which led out east to the colonial town of Colchester. The route of this road is preserved in the line of modern-day Aldgate and Aldgate High Street, with the present site just to the north.

There is some potential for Roman roadside settlement, albeit at greater depth than any of the works. Remains of a clay and timber building were recorded during an excavation within St Botolph Church in 1987; the structure was burnt down and the area then levelled to form a yard or similar (site code: SAB87; HER refs. MLO23321 & MLO26616/7).

3.4 Saxon

There is little evidence for early or middle Saxon occupation in this area. The accepted view is that the City was largely abandoned during this period, with settlement concentrated well 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 this may refer to the City, the ‘fortified place’ referring to the area within the Roman walls, and that the City was, therefore, reoccupied by the 9th century.

Excavation within St Botolph (site code: SAB87) uncovered a number of Saxon cess-pits and rubbish pits, and a wall of 10th – 11th century date. Seventeen east-west burials

were also uncovered to the south of the wall, which presumably represents part of the first church on the site (HER refs. MLO26618, MLO55977 & MLO57101).

3.5 Medieval

Although activity in the medieval period was still concentrated within the City wall and gate there are numerous references just outside this area.

There is documentary evidence for the church of St Botolph without Aldgate in 1108 (HER ref. MLO18357), and it was rebuilt at least once before the Reformation. Investigation in 1986 revealed substantial remains of a probable 15th century wall, apparently part of the internal face of the former eastern boundary wall of the churchyard (site code: BOT86). The location of this seems to be about midway along the boundary, as shown on historic plans and now underlying the eastern wall of the Church Hall.

Other medieval references in the area include industrial activities such as quarrying and bell-casting. Work in St Botolph in 1965 revealed a large pit with burnt clay that had been used to cast bells, and there are documentary references to a nearby founder's workshop (HER ref. MLO11684; see also figure 6 where the passage is referred to as Bell Alley).

3.6 Post-medieval

The post-medieval history and development of the area is best charted by reference to historic maps as illustrated below. The earliest maps do not show the yard or lane that became St Botolph Row, although the area was certainly built up from an early date and probably well before the 'Agas' survey of the mid-1500s.

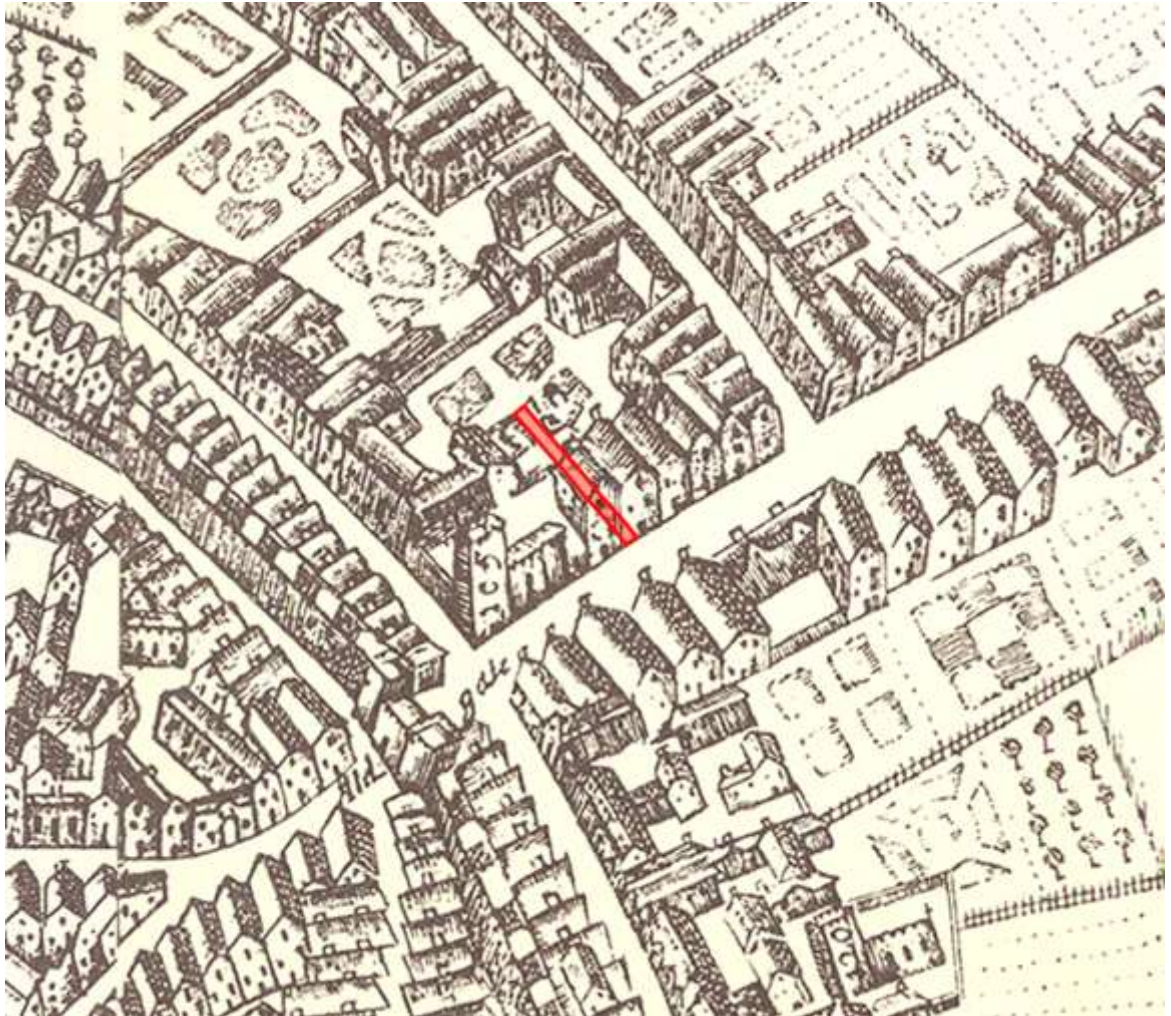


Figure 2: Approximate site location in relation to Faithorne & Newcourt's map of 1658

The Row was in existence by the second half of the 17th century (figures 2 and 3), but the layout and alignment seems to have changed quite radically by the mid-18th century – possibly contemporary with the rebuilding of the Church in the early 1740s, and apparently narrowing the previous yard area to something more like an alley (see figure 5).



Figure 3: Site boundary located on an extract from Ogilby & Morgan's Survey of the City of London, c 1676

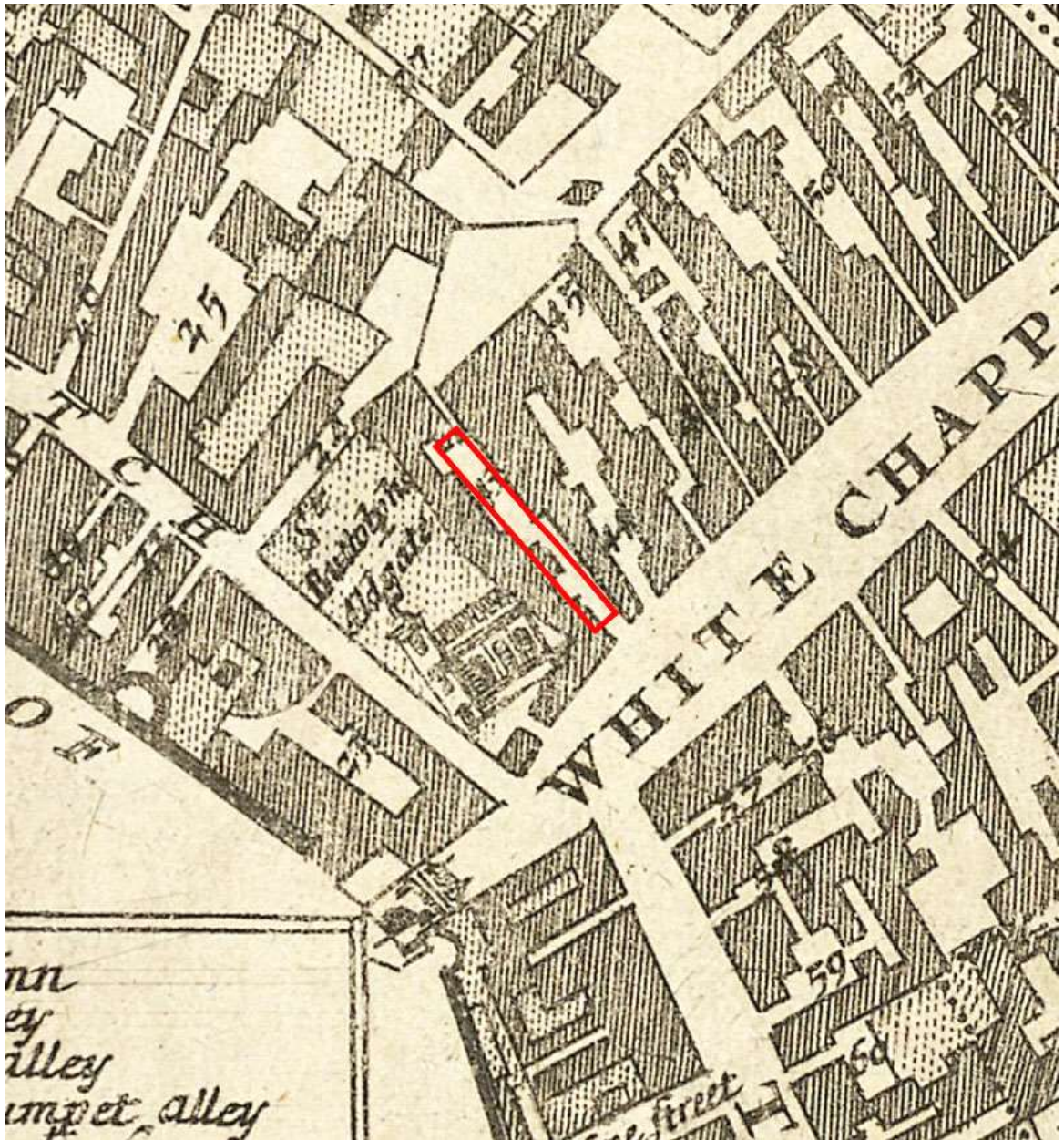


Figure 4: Site location on a survey of Portsoken Ward... From Strype's first annotated edition of the Survey of the Cities of London & Westminster, 1720

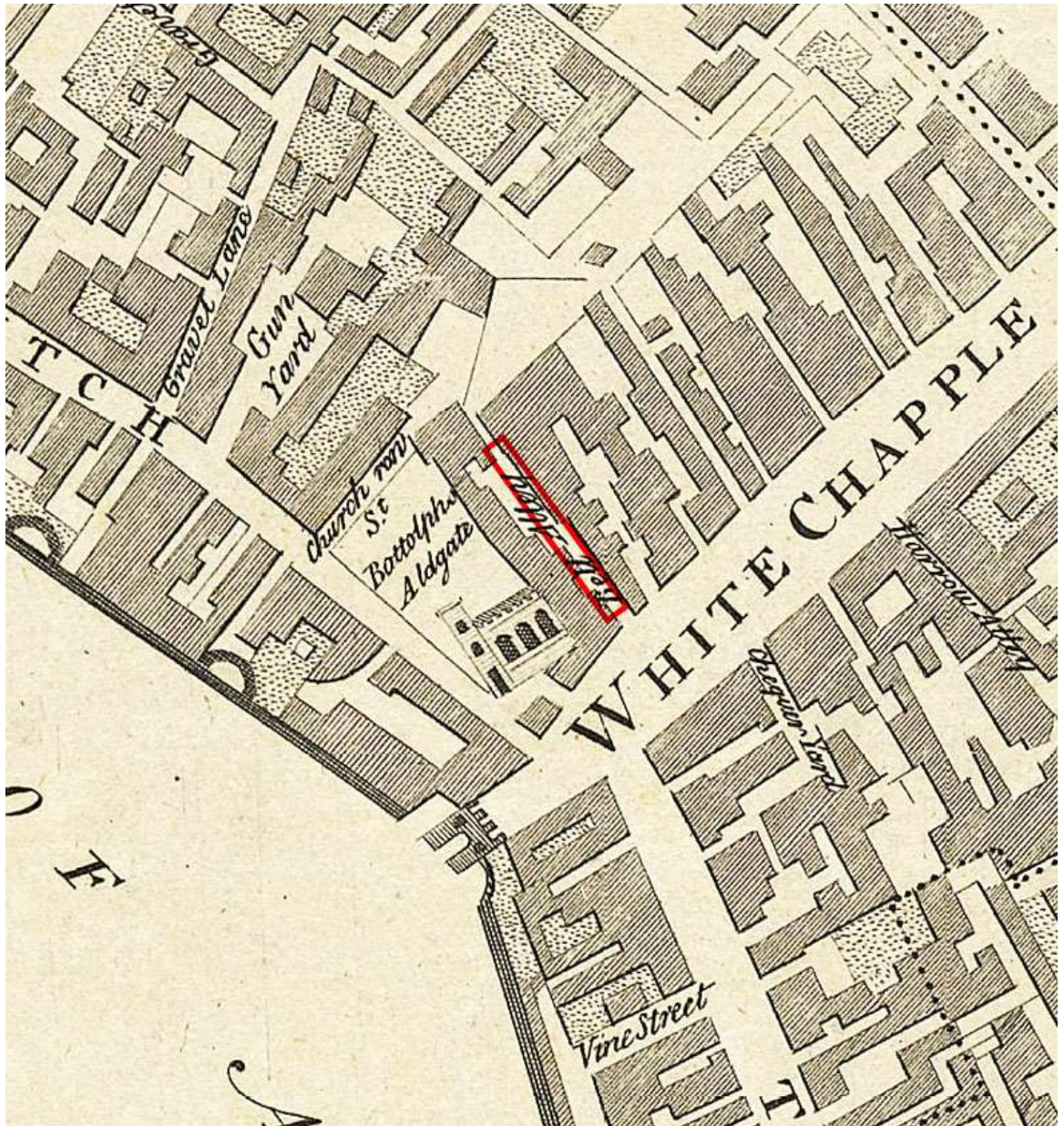


Figure 6: Plan of Portsoken Ward in 1756, published in Maitland's History of London

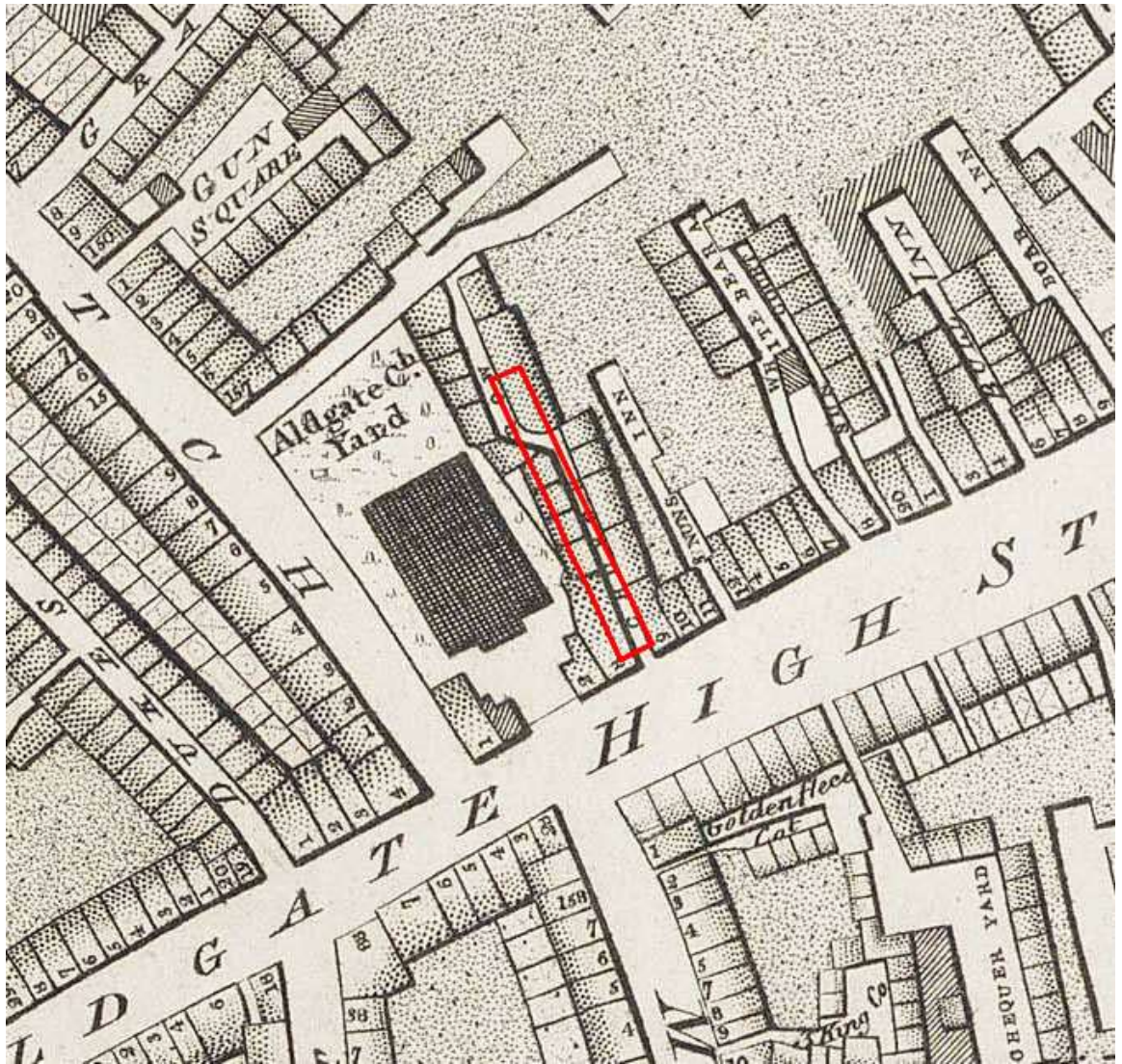


Figure 7: Extract from Horwood's map of London, 1792-99. The site name has reverted to Church Row

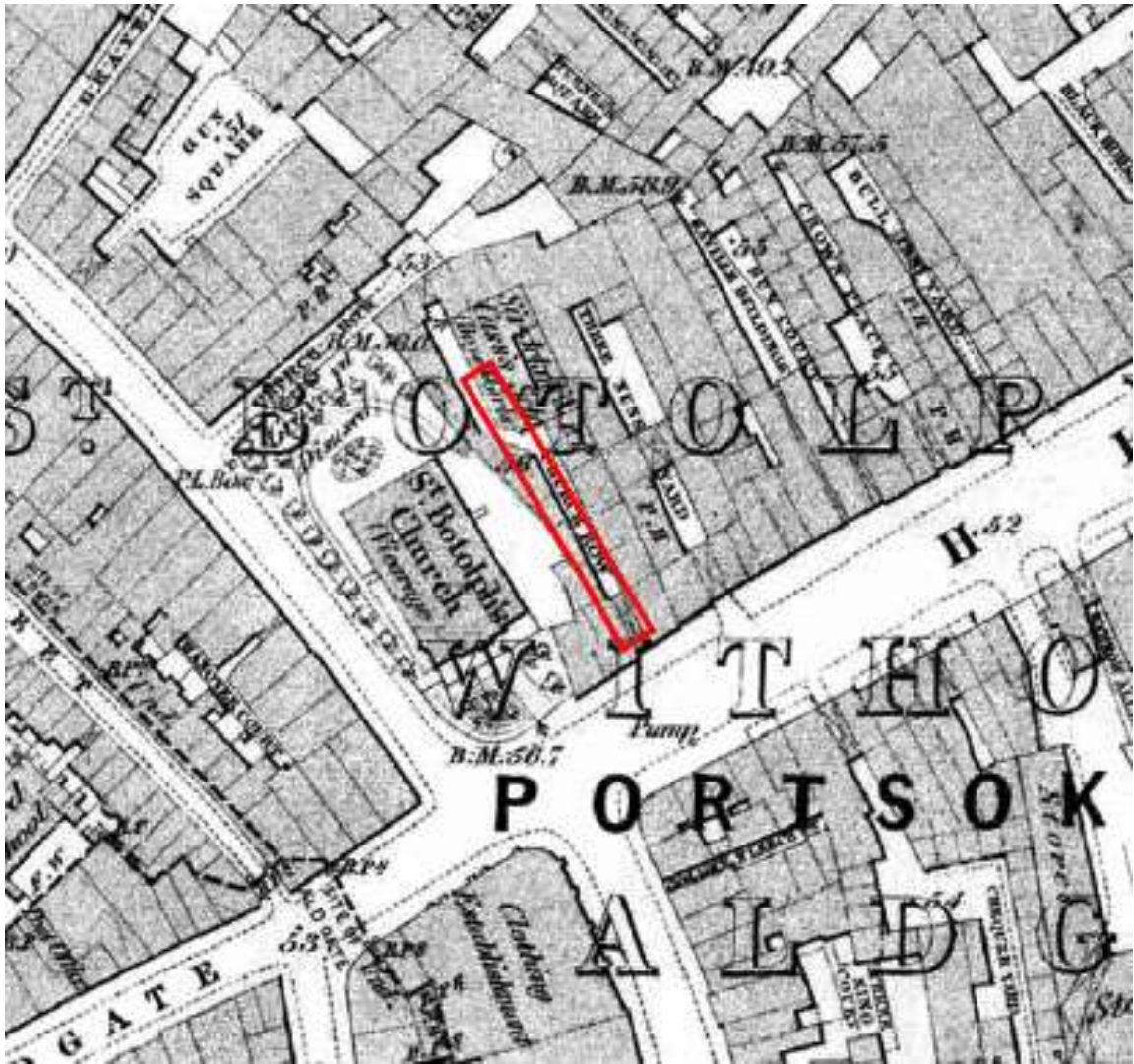


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25 inch map, c 1873 (London Sheet XXXVI)

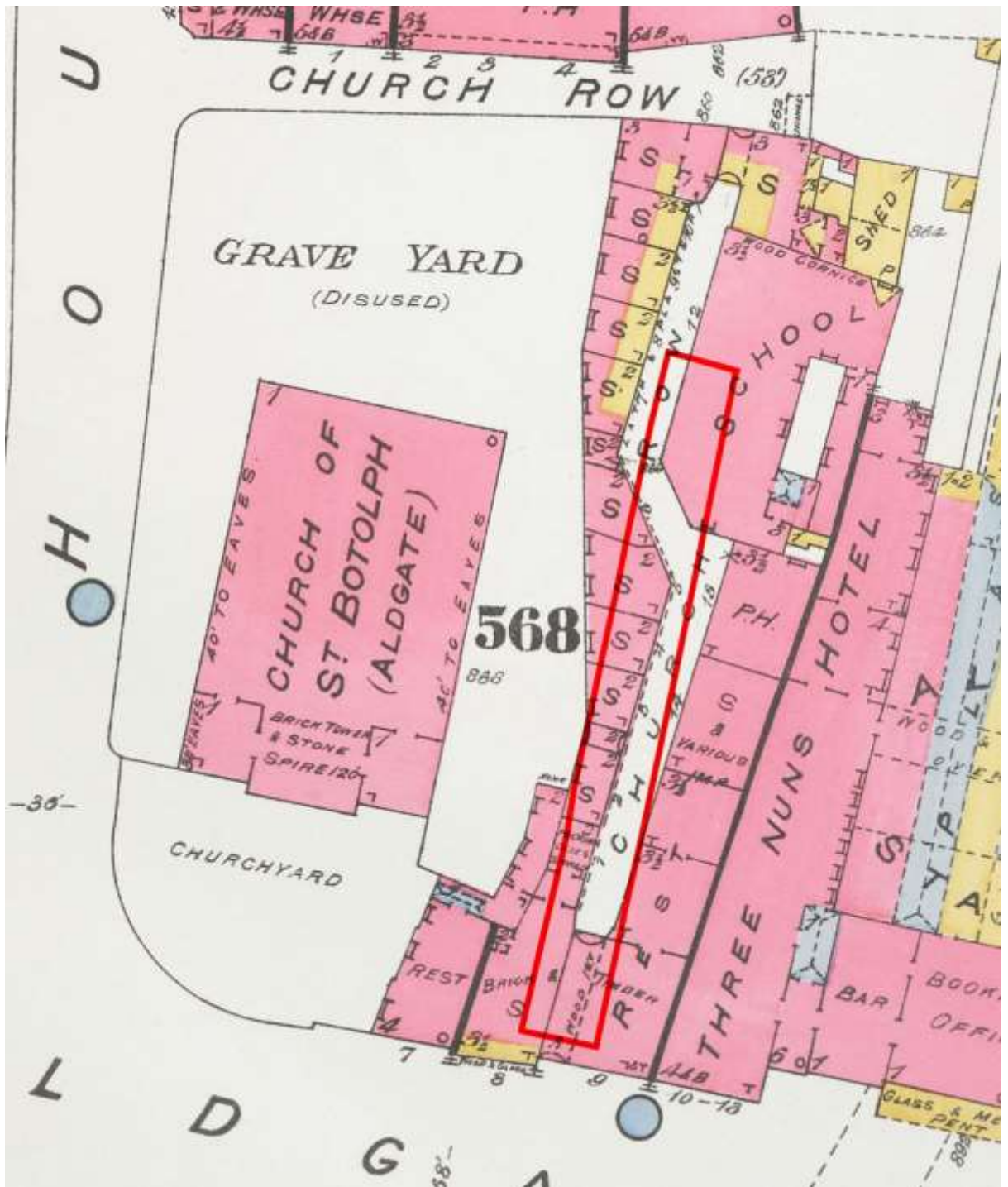


Figure 9: Chas. Goad, Insurance Plan of the City of London 1887 (extract from Vol. III: Sheet 71), showing the site outline

A further major change occurred from the mid-1890s, with the realignment of the northern part of the Row and associated rebuilding (figures 8-10). A final change occurred in the later 20th century, with the whole passageway straightened and moved slightly or at least widened to the west.



Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 5 foot: mile map of 1894-96 (London Sheet VII.67)

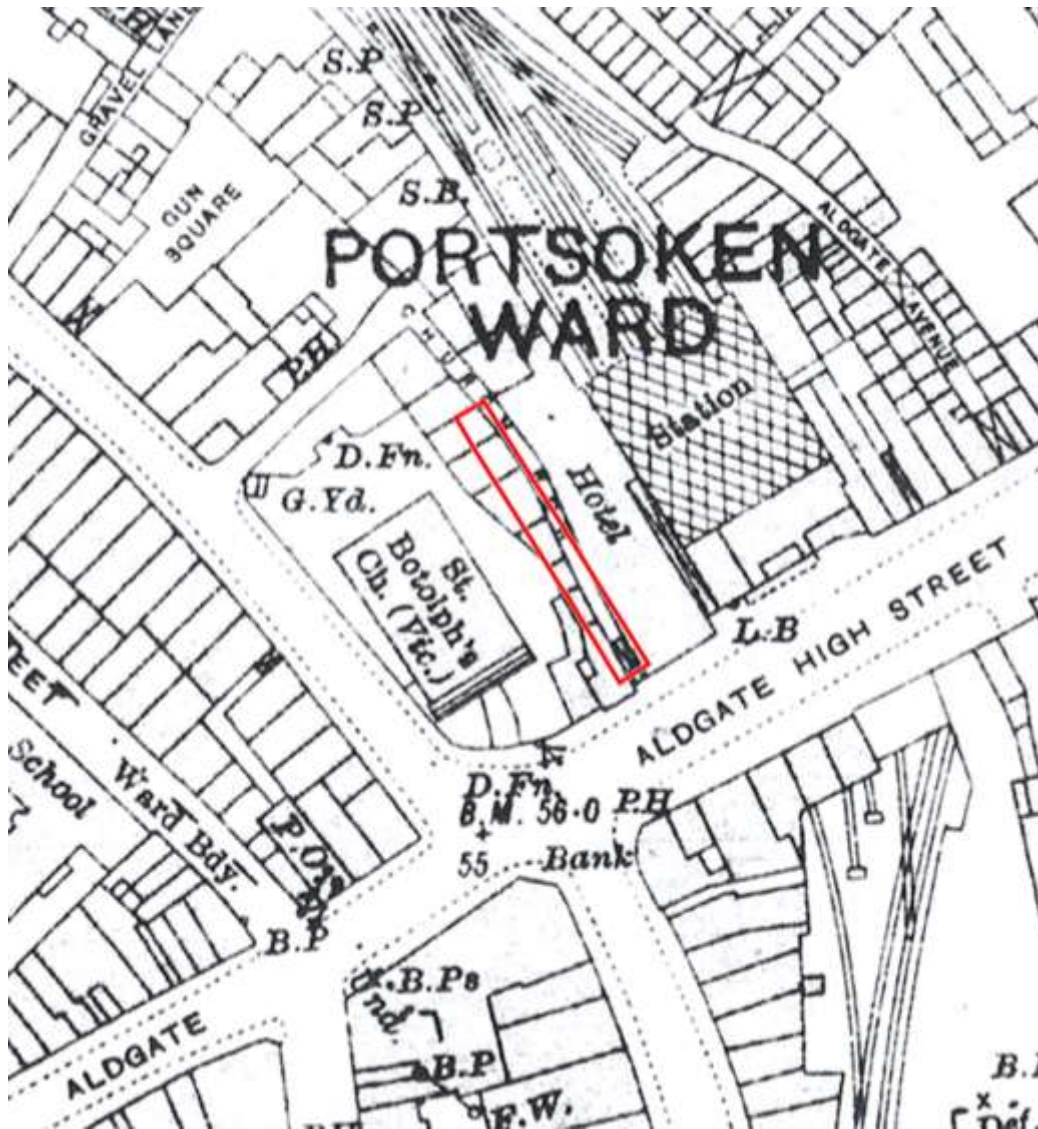


Figure 11: Extract from the OS 1:2,500 map of 1916

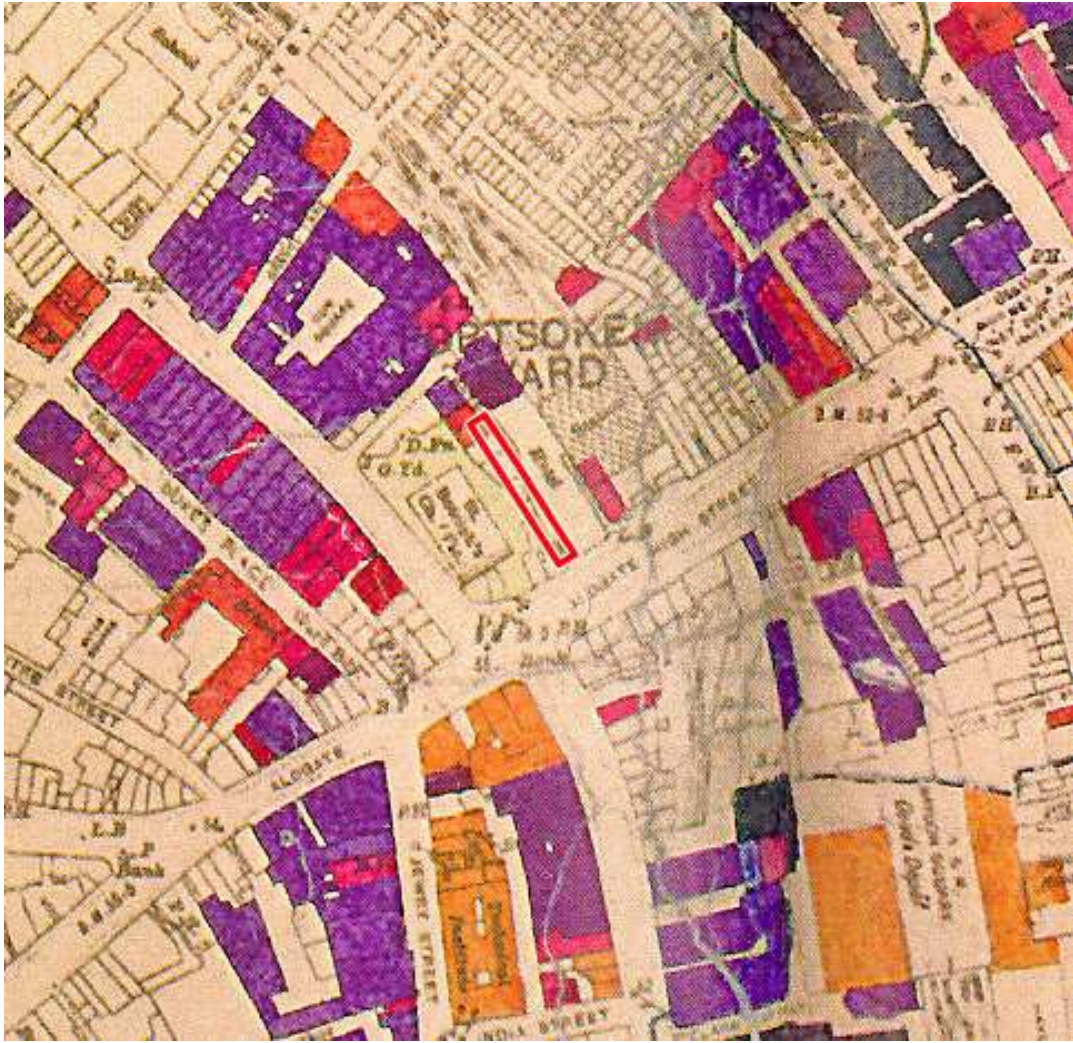


Figure 12: Extract from the LCC Bomb Damage map, 1945

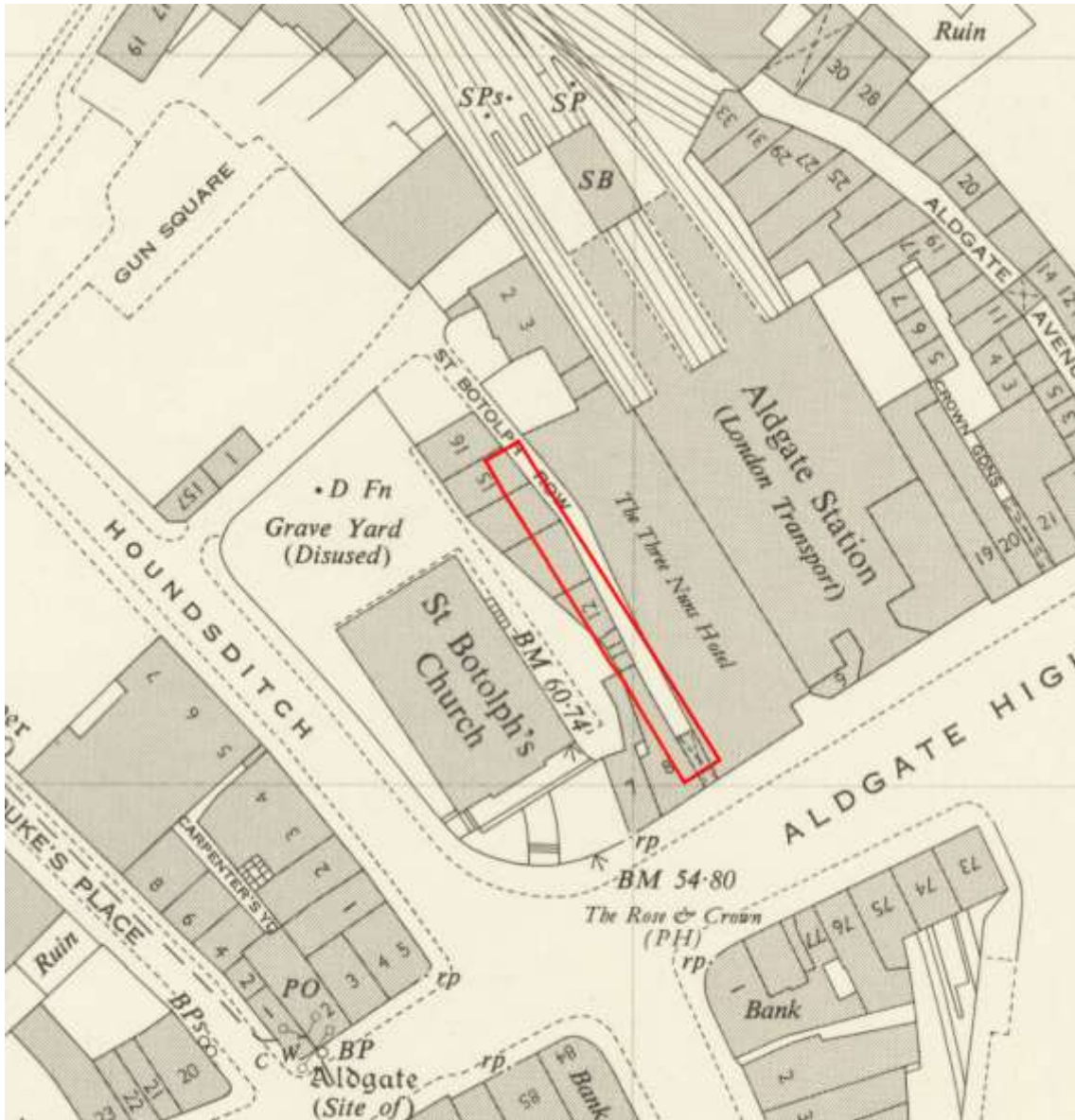


Figure 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1950

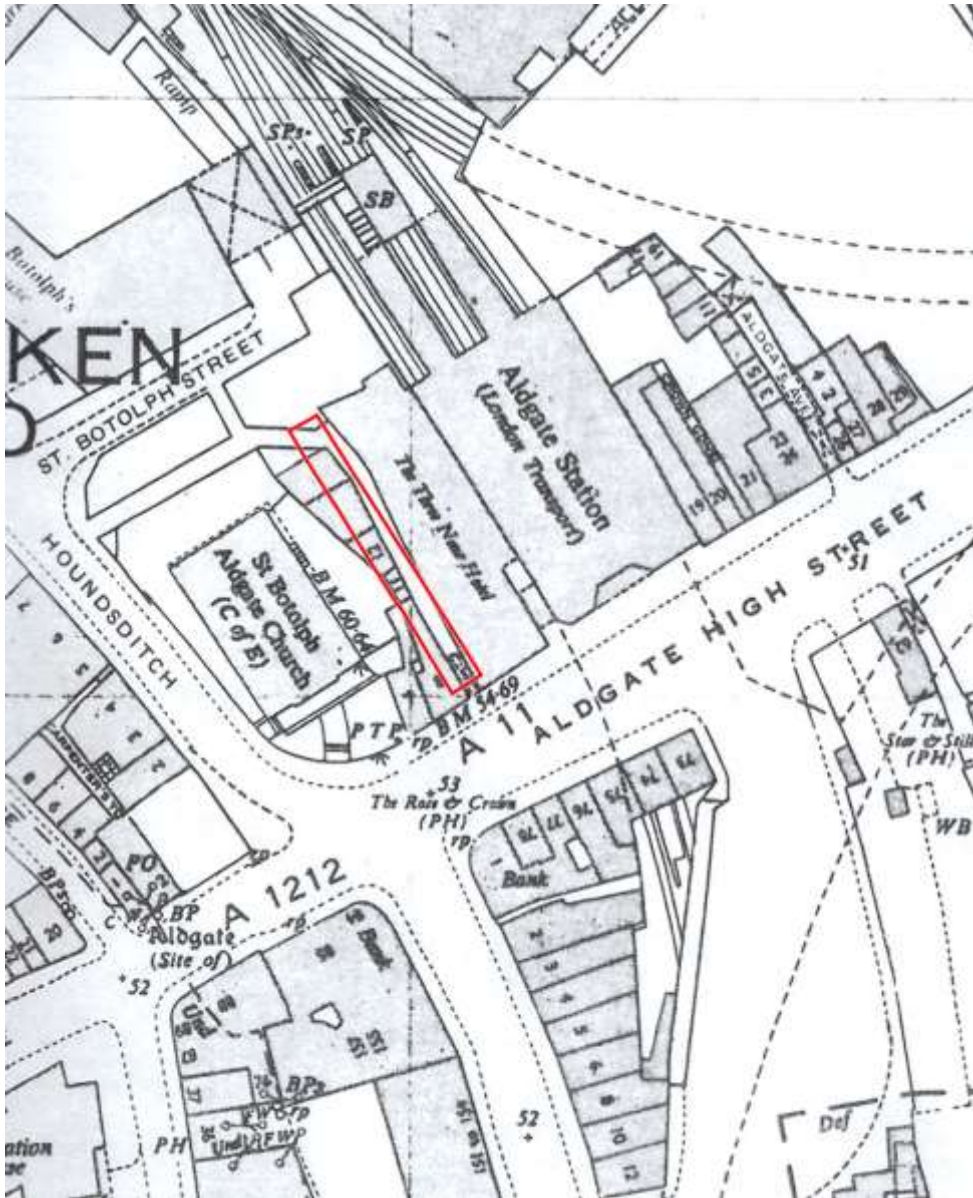


Figure 14: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1966

These successive changes mean that much of the present-day St Botolph Row overlies areas of former building, particularly to the west – and potentially encompassing at least two separate phases of development from the mid-18th onwards. The final phase of change also brings a small section roughly mid-way along the western boundary of the Row directly adjacent to the historic Churchyard boundary.

3.7 Recent archaeological investigation on the eastern side of the churchyard

In 2015 several archaeological test pits and other investigations were undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology within the historic churchyard, close or adjacent to the western boundary of St Botolph Row (Figure 15, TPs 3-6 & BHs 1 & 2; MoLA 2015).

- 3.7.1** Test pit 3, in the southeast corner of the churchyard, was excavated to a depth of 2.2m (14.3m OD). Modern backfill was present to the limit of excavation and no archaeological remains were encountered.

Test pit 4 was located directly against the western face of the churchyard eastern boundary wall, and dug to a depth of 1m (15.8m OD). Again only recent backfill was removed, with the modern brick/concrete foundations of the boundary wall exposed at the limit of excavation and no sign of any earlier construction.

Test pit 5 was located against the eastern/external face of the historic churchyard eastern boundary wall, just north of the point at which it diverges from the present boundary. This also appears to be the area in which the probable 15th century wall was recorded in 1986, although on the opposite side of the wall line to that previously observed. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.60m (15.20m OD) but did not reveal any significant remains: results were similar to those of Test pit 4, with modern backfill/demolition material overlying stepped brick wall footings.

Test pit 6 was located about 10m to the north of pit 5, and once again against eastern (external) face of the historic churchyard eastern boundary wall. It was dug to a depth of 2.2m (14.7m OD), but as previously only revealed modern backfill/ demolition material over stepped brick foundations.

The subsequent geotechnical boreholes (BHs 1 & 2) in the area of test pits 6 and 3 further indicated that archaeological deposits had been removed by post-medieval disturbance, to the level of dirty brickearth at *c* 11.4m to 10.7m OD. Natural gravel deposits were recorded at 9.60m to 8.30m OD.

- 3.7.2** The investigations described above did not reveal any significant remains, including no *in situ* burials and in particular no evidence for the 15th century masonry wall that was recorded in 1986 (and is probably still present below and on the internal/western face of the Church Hall wall).

3.8 Recent archaeological investigation on the eastern side of St Botolph Row

At an early stage of the current Dorsett City Hotel redevelopment, immediately to the east of St Botolph Row, Museum of London Archaeology investigated a trial pit in the area of the proposed crane base. This did not reveal any significant remains; modern backfill/rubble overlay a fairly shallow layer of soil and thence natural brickearth (Derek Seeley, MoLA, pers comm.)

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The fieldwork presented an opportunity to address several research questions. These include:

- Is there any evidence for Roman &/or medieval activity, and what form does this take?

- What evidence is there for previous development on the site, and what is the probable date of this? Can such remains be related to the changing alignment and form of Church Row/St Botolph Row, or related to cartographic evidence that indicates at least three major developments here (in the earlier/mid 18th century, the mid 1890s/early 1900s, and the later 20th century)?
- Is there any evidence for small-scale industrial activity in the vicinity, in particular bell-founding as indicated by archaeological, documentary and cartographic records?
- Is there any evidence for the historic eastern boundary wall of the churchyard? How does any such evidence compare with the wall remains recorded in 1986, and do they appear to be of similar date?
- Is there any evidence, for example *in situ* burials, that would indicate an originally more extensive churchyard?
- What is the extent/depth of modern disturbance/ truncation?

5 Methodology

5.1 Standards

The field and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, 2014). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute. Archaeological works followed the provisions and recommendations of the City of London Local Plan (January 2015) – Policy DM 12.4 *Ancient monuments and archaeology*. Current Historic England guidelines were also followed, including the *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*.

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team had valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) Cards, and wear hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, *etc.*, as required. Members of the fieldwork team followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

5.2 Fieldwork

The archaeological watching brief took place during the excavation of three preliminary trial holes and two trenches. An archaeologist monitored the works, describing the general sequence of deposits, *etc.*, and further investigating and recording any archaeological remains.

Although originally four principal trial holes were proposed along the western side of St Botolph Row, only three were actually excavated. These were dug in order to determine existing foundation depths to the two planters and to inform the detailed design for the improvement works.

As part of the highway improvement works, two trenches aligned roughly NW-SE were dug along St Botolph Row, one towards the SE extent of the passageway and in the centre of it, and the other further north and over the planter wall.

An on-site archaeological presence was maintained as appropriate during all groundworks. When archaeological remains were exposed adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the contractor's programme.

5.3 Methodology

Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered. Additional techniques, such as metal detecting or environmental sampling did not need to be applied.

Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The location of the trial pits was recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record is supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats (26 Mp).

The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

The Client and the Assistant Director Historic Environment, City of London, were advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

No human remains were found during the course of the watching brief.

No finds identified as treasure were discovered.

6. POST-EXCAVATION WORK AND REPORT PROCEDURE

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive as part of the overall record of this project.

6.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. 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 were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of material were discarded if an appropriate record had been made. Sensitive artefacts were properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards.

6.2 Report procedure

Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client and to the Assistant Director Historic Environment, City of London.

The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations are included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project will be appended reproducing the on-line OASIS Data Collection Form.

No further analysis or publication is considered necessary.

6.3 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 MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives*, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

It is proposed that the archive will be deposited under site code SBL17 in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive.

7 RESULTS

7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations made during the watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus, (x), cuts and structures in square brackets thus, [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For an overall plan of the location of the trenches see figure 15, and figure 39 for a detailed plan of trench 1.

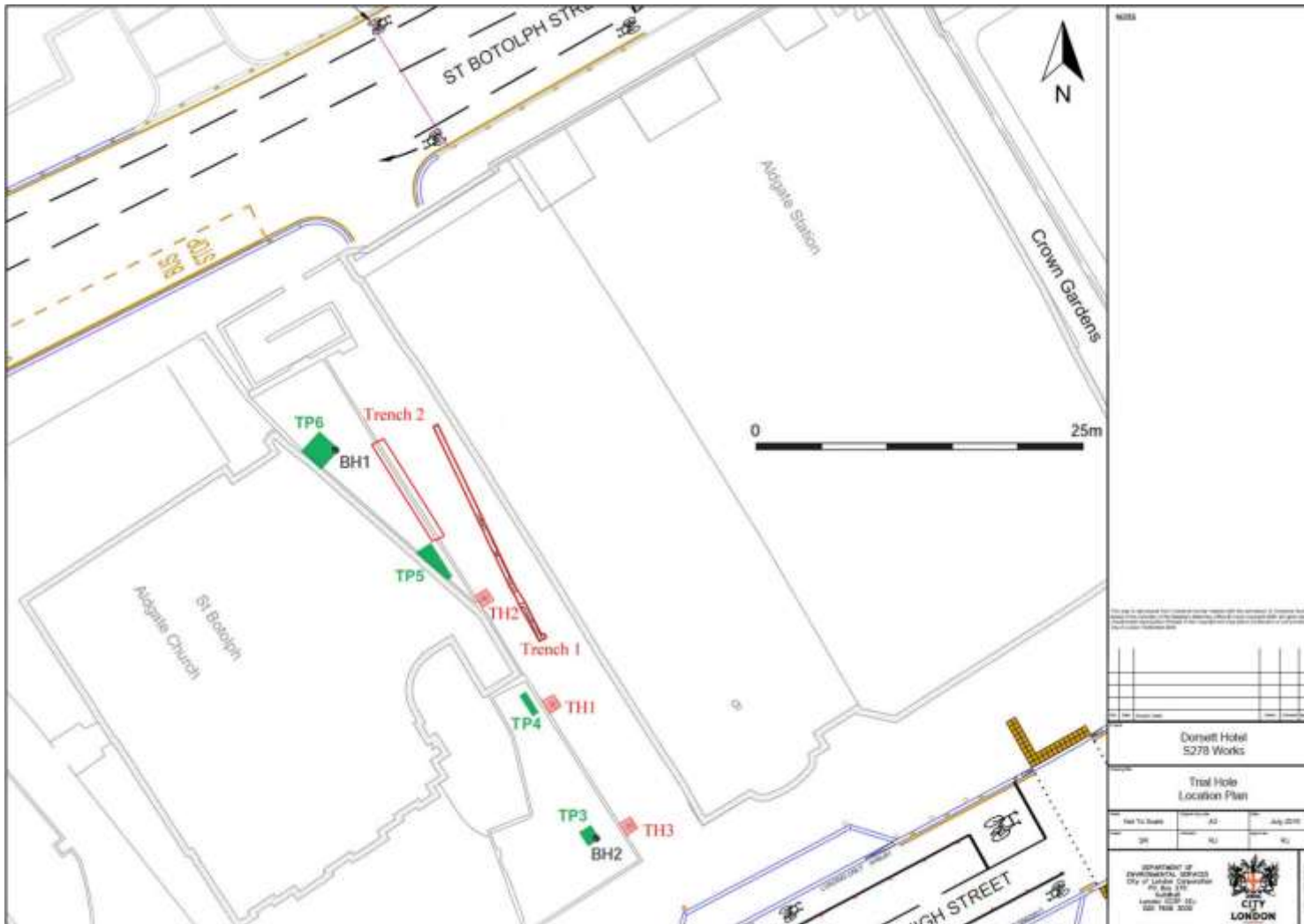


Figure 15: Plan showing the location of the three trial holes and the two trenches (outlined in red) and also showing the position of previous test pits dug within the church boundary in 2015 (shown in green TPs 3-6; MOLA 2015, fig.2)

Plan originally produced by City of London Department of Environmental Services and adapted

7.2 TRIAL HOLES

Three trial holes were observed and recorded on the 2nd of September 2016 along the western side of St Botolph Row, located so as to determine existing foundation depths of the two planters in this area.

7.3 TRIAL HOLE 1

7.3.1 Trial hole 1 was located between trial holes 2 and 3, towards the southern end of St Botolph Row. It was oriented in line with the planter wall (NW-SE) and measured a maximum of 700mm NW-SE and 640mm NE-SW.

7.3.2 In general, the stratigraphy in the trial hole can be summarised as follows; 20mm of asphalt (1) overlaid 70mm of concrete (2) and a 40mm loose mortar soil horizon (3), with 470mm of demolition rubble (4) with frequent yellow stock brick inclusions. Overall, the trial hole was dug to a maximum depth of 600mm (c.15.62mOD).

7.3.3 As can be seen in the figure below, in the SW section of the trial hole a layer of concrete was encountered up against the planter wall at a depth of 260mm-560/570mm, extending 270mm from the wall. The large void underneath this and associated demolition rubble suggests that this represented backfill within a basement.



Figure 16: Trial hole 1, facing SW, 0.5m scale



Figure 17: Trial hole 1 SE section, facing SE, 0.5m scale

7.4 TRIAL HOLE 2

- 7.4.1** Trial hole 2 was located the furthest to the north out of the three, and was oriented NW-SE, measuring c.670mm NW-SE and 800mm NE-SW.
- 7.4.2** The stratigraphic sequence in trial hole 2 was very similar to that in trial hole 1, with asphalt (1) (20mm in thickness) overlying concrete (2) (110mm in thickness) and 400mm of backfill (5) which consisted of orange-brown coarse sand and gravel with infrequent brick fragment inclusions. Within the backfill, a piece of embossed wall tile with a foliate design and circular motif was found, which has been dated to the late 19th or early 20th century (see Appendix IV).
- 7.4.3** As was the case in trail hole 1, a layer of concrete was deposited up against the planter wall; in this case it appeared at a depth of 350mm-560/570mm and was 150mm wide. Overall, the trial hole reached a maximum depth of 570mm (c.15.65mOD).



Figure 18: Trial hole 2, facing SW, 0.5m scale



Figure 19: Trial hole 2 SE section facing SE, 0.5m scale

7.5 TRIAL HOLE 3

- 7.5.1** Trial hole 3 was located the furthest to the south out of the three, and was oriented NW-SE, measuring c.620mm NW-SE and 500mm NE-SW.
- 7.5.2** In trial hole 3, there was 30mm of asphalt overlying 100mm of concrete and 250-270mm of loose mid-beige-brown sandy mortar (6). Overall, the trial hole was dug to a maximum of 400mm below ground level (c.15.76mOD).
- 7.5.3** Like that seen in trial holes 1 and 2, a thick layer of concrete was observed in trial hole 3 which was first encountered at a depth of 270mm with a base at 350mm.



Figure 20: Trial hole 3, facing SW, 0.5m scale

7.6 GROUND REDUCTION

- 7.6.1** On the 8th and 9th of February 2017 two visits were made to the site, at which time a general ground reduction was made across the site and part of the modern brick wall along the western side of St Botolph Row was removed (this area will be discussed in more detail below in section).



Figure 21: View of St Botolph row during general ground reduction, facing SE



Figure 22: View of St Botolph Row during general ground reduction, facing NE

7.7 TRENCHES

Two trenches were excavated on St Botolph Row; the first c.5m of trench 1 was oriented NW-SE and its final 13m were oriented NNW-SSE and located roughly halfway along the Row whilst trench 2 was located towards its NW extent, on its SW side, oriented NW-SE and over the location of the planter wall.

7.8 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was observed and recorded twice, on the 21st and 22nd of February. It was 18m long in total and was observed and recorded to a maximum width of 490mm.

7.8.1 WALL [8]

The first visit to monitor the trenches on St Botolph Row was on the 21st of February 2017. By this point the south west extent of trench 4 had been excavated and wall [8] was observed (see below). The stratigraphy within the trench was very simple, with a dark reddish-brown silty demolition rubble [7] deposited over and up against the wall. Context [7] was the richest in finds, including post-medieval pottery, glass and animal bone. The pottery assemblage has been dated to the 19th century, indicating that the context is associated with the demolition of the shops which previously existed on the western side of what was then 'Church Row' from the mid-18th to the late 19th century. Two brick samples were taken from wall [8] which have been very broadly dated to the period 1650-1900.

The wall itself appeared in a kind of 'dog-leg' formation. It was aligned roughly NNW-SSE composed of dark red stock bricks, and its main NNW-SSE portion was 320-380mm wide. There were limited areas of render which survived on the NNW face of the wall, whilst some of the bricks had remains of white paint or limewash on them. The NNE-SSW running portion of the wall was 490mm in length and 240mm wide including the patches of render that survived on its SSE face. The NNW-most 'leg' of the wall was only partially visible in the NW section of the trench but was visible in height to at least three courses (c.300mm, first encountered at c.15.52mOD) and ran at least 850mm NNW-SSE. Towards its NNW end, the wall was seen at a depth of 550mm below ground level (c.15.27mOD) to c.610mm towards its SSE extent (c.15.21mOD).



Figure 23: Trench 1 and walls [8] and [9], facing NW, 0.5m scale



Figure 24: Detail of wall [8], facing NW, 0.5m scale



Figure 25: Detail of wall [8], facing SE, 0.5m scale

7.8.2 WALL BASE [9]

The solid red brick wall base [9] was 180mm NW of wall [8], 600mm in width and ran across the full width of the trench (c.360mm at this point). Like [8], it was aligned NWW-SEE and thus can be assumed to be associated with it. This was visible from the top of the trench (c.15.82mOD)



Figure 26: Detail of NWW end of wall [8], facing S, 0.5m scale

7.8.3 WALL [10]

On the 22nd of February the NW extent of trench 1 was observed. A rendered wall, [10], with two visible bays was recorded. Like [8] and [9], its main extent was aligned NNW-SSE, first appearing roughly 230mm NW from wall [9] and 4.7m long in total. Three walls, also rendered, ran across the trench perpendicular to the NNW-SSE portion of the wall, delineating the two bays. These were 250-255mm in thickness and at least 4 courses (c.400mm) in height. The fact that [10] was rendered suggests that it likely formed part of a basement. As was the case with [8] and [9], it had (7) deposited up against it. Wall [10] was encountered approximately from a depth of approximately 100mm below the top of the trench (c.15.73mOD).



Figure 27: View of trench 1, facing E



Figure 28: First bay of wall [10], facing NE, 0.4m scale



Figure 29: Detail of [9] and SSE-most perpendicular wall of [10], facing NNE, 0.4m scale



Figure 30: Oblique view of [9] and SSE-most perpendicular wall of [10], facing E, 0.4m scale



Figure 31: Oblique view of NNE bay of [10], facing E, 0.4m scale



Figure 32: Oblique view of SSE bay of [10] and [11], facing NE, 0.4m scale



Figure 33: Oblique view of the SSE-most perpendicular wall of [10] and [11], facing NE, 0.4m scale

7.8.4 WALL [11]

Another wall [11], which was limewashed, abutted the SEE-most perpendicular wall of [10] and extended out approximately 190mm from the NE section of the trench. The wall was slightly offset from [10], but was still roughly aligned NNE-SSW, extending at least 900mm NNW before it was truncated by services. Given that it was limewashed, like [10], this wall could have also formed part of a basement, though perhaps its offset alignment indicates a clear demarcation between it and [10]. It was also seen at a depth of approximately 100mm below the top of the trench (c.15.73mOD).



Figure 34: View of the extent of trench 1, facing N

7.9 TRENCH 2

7.9.1 On the 22nd of February trench 2, which was dug where the modern brick wall on the western side of St Botolph Row had been removed, was observed. The trench was aligned NW-SE and measured approximately 8.65m long and 950mm wide.



Figure 35: Oblique view of trench 2, facing SE

7.9.2 SECTION AND MODERN WALL [12]

On the 22nd of February trench 2, which was dug where the modern planter brick wall on the western side of St Botolph Row had been removed, was observed. The trench was aligned NW-SE and measured approximately 8.65m long and 950mm wide.

Deposited up against the modern wall [12] on its SW side was a layer of dark orange-brown topsoil (13) which was approximately 250mm in thickness at its greatest extent in the section. Below this was, and seen on both sides of the wall was a dark brown demolition rubble (14) with moderate pebble and CBM inclusions and a maximum of 300mm thick. Below this was a light beige-yellow silty sand (15) which had been deposited up against the bottom and underneath wall [12] and measured approximately 250mm in thickness. The mid-beige-brown silty clay deposit (16) was below (15). This was a maximum of 300mm in thickness. At the base of the trench was the mid-yellow-orange silty clay (17) which had moderate pebble inclusions and was approximately

400mm in thickness. A piece of plastic was found in this deposit which suggests that it has been subjected to modern disturbance.

From the top of (13), the trench reached a depth of 1.4m at the NNE end (c.14.43mOD).



Figure 36: View of NE section in trench 2, facing NE, 1m scale

7.9.3 WALL [18]

On the 6th of March 2017, another visit was made to St Botolph Row to monitor trench 2. At the SE end of the trench the remains of a red and yellow stock wall were observed at a depth of approximately 700-800mm (c.15.13-15.03mOD). These were mainly in stretcher formation though there was a row of at least three headers at the NE end. The feature measured 850mm NW-SE and 800mm NE-SW. The stratigraphy observed in the SE end of the trench can be summarised as follows; the demolition rubble (14) was a maximum of 300mm thick and, as was the case with the NNW section overlaid (15) which was a light beige-yellow silty sand and approximately 200mm thick. Underneath this was the beige-brown silty clay deposit (16), which was 200mm thick in section, and 100mm of the mid-yellow-orange silty clay (17) which appears to have been deposited over the top and up against wall [18].



Figure 37: Wall [18], facing SE, 0.5m scale

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The research questions set out in the original WSI will now be considered in terms of the results of the watching brief.

8.2 *Is there any evidence for Roman &/or medieval activity, and what form does this take?*

There was no archaeological evidence for either Roman or medieval activity.

8.3 *What evidence is there for previous development on the site, and what is the probable date of this? Can such remains be related to the changing alignment and form of Church Row/St Botolph Row, or related to cartographic evidence that indicates at least three major developments here (in the earlier/mid-18th century, the mid 1890s/early 1900s, and the later 20th century)?*

The most significant evidence for previous development on the site was the brick wall remains found in trench 1; walls [8], [9], [10] and [11]. All of these, apart from the brick wall base [9] and wall [11], were at least partly rendered and are theorised to have formed part of the basements of shops which occupied the western side of what was then Church Row in the mid-18th to late 19th century. This is corroborated by the fact that bricks from wall [8] have been broadly dated to the period 1650-1900. Whilst wall [8] was encountered at a depth of approximately 550-610mm (c.15.27-15.21mOD) and at c.15.52mOD in the NW section, [9] was visible from the top of the trench section (c.15.82mOD), [10] was visible from a depth of approximately 100mm (c.15.73mOD) whilst [11] was also visible from a depth of c.100mm in the trench (c.15.73mOD).

Figure 38 below shows the trench and trial hole locations overlaid onto the 1887 Goad map. This indicates that the walls are roughly aligned with the frontages of the brick shops on the western side of Church Row at this time.

As shown in the 1894-6 OS map above (figure 10), by the end of the 19th century the shops on the western side of Church Row had been demolished. By 1916 (as indicated by the OS map from that year, figure 11 above) Church Row had been cleared and redeveloped with the alignment of the Row itself substantially altered. Context (7), which produced what can be characterised as a generally late 19th century-early 20th century assemblage of artefacts including pottery and glass, was deposited over and up against the walls in trench 1. This would suggest that this potentially formed a deposit associated with the demolition of the 18th-19th century buildings.

In terms of trench 2, the most significant archaeological remains were that of wall [18]. This was first encountered at a greater depth than the walls in trench 1 (700-800mm, c.15.13-15.03mOD). The location of the trench in relation to the 1887 Goad map shows that it was within the footprint of the 19th century shops on the western side of Church Row, which it may also be potentially associated with.

The trial holes did not produce any masonry remains, and can generally be summarised as having a layer of asphalt overlying concrete and a demolition rubble/backfill, or a layer of loose sandy mortar as was the case with trial hole 3. In particular, it has been noted that the large void underneath the thick layer of concrete in trial hole 1, and the deposition of a demolition rubble in association with it, potentially indicates that this represents a backfilled basement. Context (5), a backfill deposit in trial hole 2,

contained an embossed wall tile which has been dated between 1870 and 1950, which indicates that this context either relates to the late 19th or early 20th century reconfiguration of the Row.

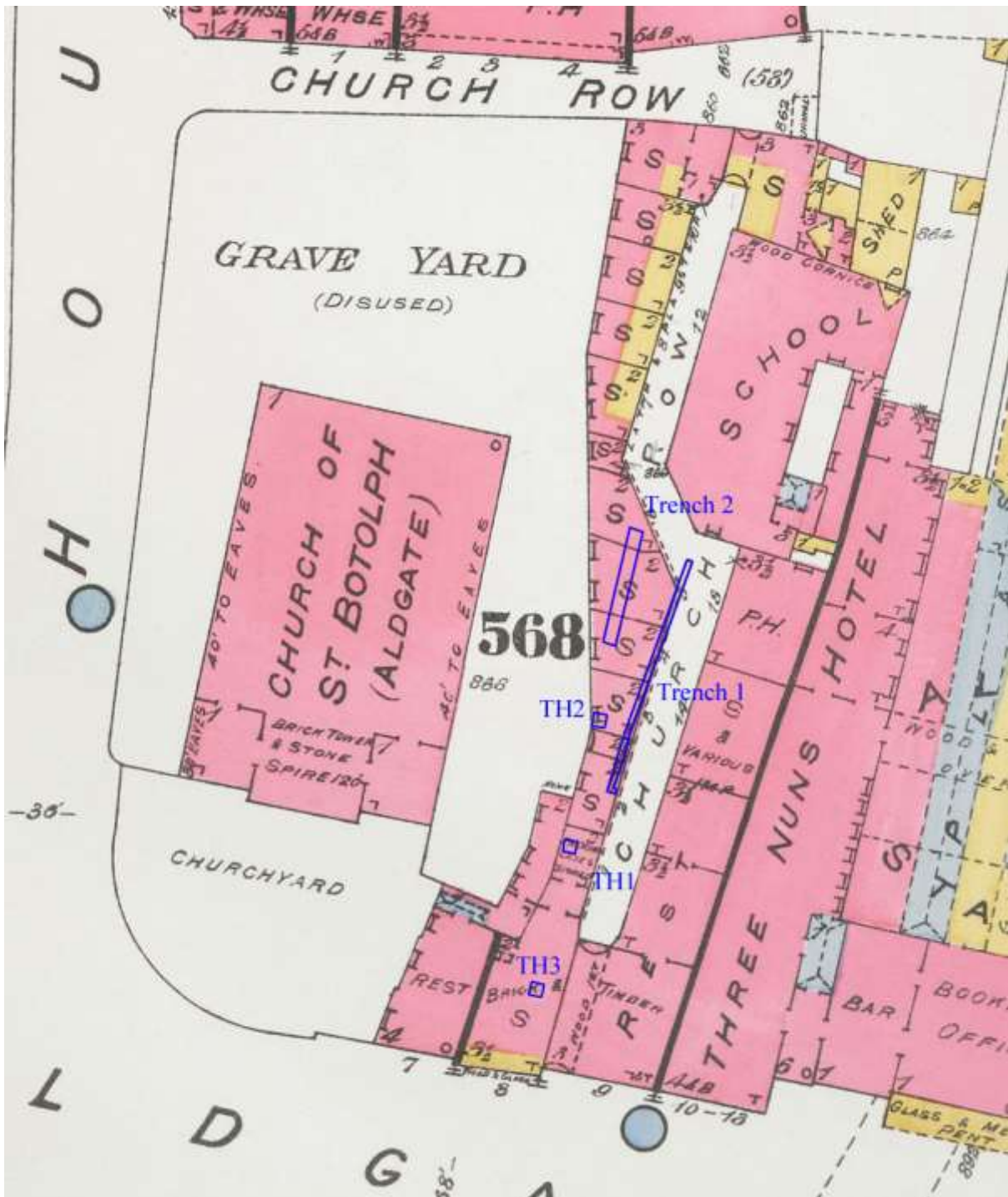


Figure 38: Location of trenches and trial holes (outlined in blue) in relation to the 1887 Chas. Goad Insurance Plan of the City of London

8.4 *Is there any evidence for small-scale industrial activity in the vicinity, in particular bell-founding as indicated by archaeological, documentary and cartographic records?*

No evidence for small-scale industrial activity was recovered during the watching brief; there was no indication of bell-founding activity.

8.5 *Is there any evidence for the historic eastern boundary wall of the churchyard? How does any such evidence compare with the wall remains recorded in 1986, and do they appear to be of similar date?*

No evidence for the historic eastern boundary wall of the churchyard was found.

8.6 *Is there any evidence, for example in situ burials, that would indicate an originally more extensive churchyard?*

No in-situ burials or any human remains in any form were found during the course of the watching brief, and there was no obvious indication that the churchyard was originally more extensive.

8.7 *What is the extent/depth of modern disturbance/truncation?*

In the three trial holes, concrete which formed part of the foundations for the modern planter wall along the western side of St Botolph Row reached a maximum depth of 570mm. Furthermore, a piece of plastic sheet was observed in the bottom of trench 2 in the mid-yellow-orange silt clay layer (19), indicating modern disturbance. This layer reached a depth of 1.4m (c.14.43mOD).

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 Digital Sources

Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. 2012. *Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England*.p.3. Online: <
<http://www.cafg.net/docs/reports/Wimpole%20Report%20v5%20Final.pdf>>
[Accessed: 08.08.16]

Lindsey. (2016) 'Bottle Dating.' *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Online: <<https://sha.org/bottle/dating.htm>> [Accessed: 20.04.17]

Lindsey. (2016) 'Bottle Finishes (aka "Lips") & Closures.' *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Online: <<https://sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm>>
[Accessed: 20.04.17]

Lockhart, B., Schriever, B., Lindsey, B., and Serr, C. (2017) *The Kilner Glass Companies*. [Online] Available: <<http://www.sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/KilnerGlass.pdf>>
[Accessed: 21.04.2017]

Museum Victoria Collections (n.d.) 'Item HA 4640.' *Museum Victoria Collections*. Online: <<https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/2182811>> [Accessed: 19.04.17]

9.2 Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

City of London, 1998 (rev^d). *Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London – Archaeology Guidance*

City of London, 2011. *Local Development Framework: Core Strategy - Development Plan Document*

City of London, 2014. *The Draft Local Plan*. Section 3.12: Historic Environment, 116-124

Compass Archaeology, (2014a). *A series of trial pits associated with the Aldgate Highway Changes and Public Realm Project EC3A: An Archaeological Watching Brief*

Compass Archaeology, (2014b), *Aldgate Highway Changes and Public Realms Project: The Western Plaza... An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Dept. of Communities and Local Government, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Historic England, 2015. *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

MoLA, July 2015. *St Botolph without Aldgate, Aldgate High Street, London EC3N, City of London. Archaeological evaluation report*

Weinreb, B, & Hibbert, C, 1983. *The London Encyclopædia* (Revised ed. 2008, 696-97)

Appendix I Context list

Context No.	Trial hole/trench No.	Description
(1)	TH 1,2 and 3	Asphalt
(2)	TH 1,2 and 3	Concrete
(3)	TH1	Soil horizon
(4)	TH1	Demolition rubble
(5)	TH2	Backfill
(6)	TH3	Loose sandy mortar
(7)	Trench 1	Demolition rubble
[8]	Trench 1	'Dog-leg' red stock brick wall with patches of render
[9]	Trench 1	Solid red brick wall base
[10]	Trench 1	Plastered/rendered wall with bays
[11]	Trench 1	Rendered wall offset from [10]
[12]	Trench 2	Modern church boundary wall
(13)	Trench 2	Dark orange-brown topsoil
(14)	Trench 2	Dark brown demolition rubble
(15)	Trench 2	Light beige-yellow silty sand
(16)	Trench 2	Mid-beige-brown silty clay deposit
(17)	Trench 2	Mid-yellow-orange silty clay with pebble inclusions
[18]	Trench 2	Red and yellow stock brick wall

Table 1: Summary of context numbers allocated

APPENDIX II Trench plan

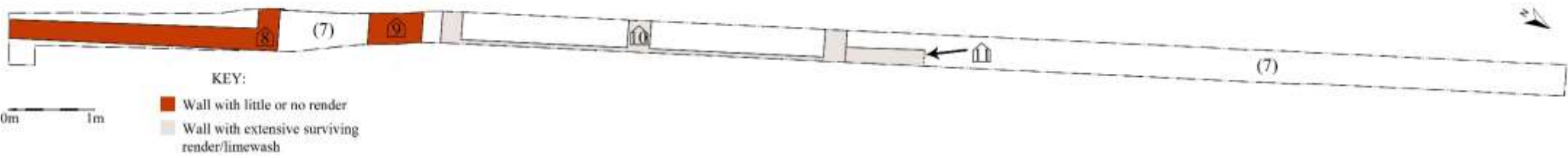


Figure 39: Plan of trench 1

Appendix III Pottery report

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 8 sherds with a total weight of 168g. It all occurred in context (7), and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

CHPO STON **Chinese Porcellanous Stoneware**, 1590-1900. 1 sherd, 80g.

ENGS: **English Stoneware**, 1700-1900. 3 sherds, 48g.

REFW: **Refined Whiteware**, 1800-1900. 2 sherds, 31g.

TPW: **Transfer-printed Whiteware**, 1830-1900. 2 sherds, 9g.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the London area, and all the pottery appears to be of 19th century date. The assemblage is a mixture of common utilitarian- and table-wares. The sherds are in good condition, and appear reliably stratified.

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review
93

Medieval Archaeology **29**, 25-

Appendix IV Brick report

Sue Pringle

Key: A = Abraded; M = Mortar; *Med* = *Medieval*; PM = Post medieval; Rd = Reduced; S = Sooted; V = Vitrified

All measurements given in millimetres, (L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness). Weight in grams

Site code	Site	Context	CBM/ context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
SBL17	St. Botolph Row	5	1870-1950	PM	white	wall tile	1	45	55+	40+	10		Embossed wall tile, probably machine moulded. Foliate design with circular motif with raised central dot. White fabric and glaze. No surviving edges. Reverse not visible as covered in layer of hard grey cement c. 11mm thick. Late 19th/early 20th c?
SBL17	St. Botolph Row	8	1750-1900	PM	3032	brick	1	1606	225	98	66	M, H	Shallow frog? Depression in base c. 120 x 30 mm Lime mortar - mid-grey with flecks of white lime and black ?coal. Frog suggests later 18th c date.
SBL17	St. Botolph Row	8	1750-1900	PM	3032	brick	1	1651	222	103	65	M, Rd, S, R	Unfrogged. Reduced on most of surface. Traces of pinkish mortar containing brick dust on top and base. 1 stretcher has traces of white paint/lime-wash apparently applied over reduced surface.

Table 2: Quantification of ceramic building material



Figure 40: Embossed wall tile from context (5)

APPENDIX V Animal bone report

Miranda Fulbright

Animal bone

The assemblage of animal bone that was excavated from St. Botolph Row contained more than 100 specimens. The preservation rate was poor and so a sample of the most complete and identifiable bones were selected. Of the 78 bones in the sample, 23 were identified down to the taxon level and the remaining bones were classified as small, medium or large mammal. Rabbit was the most represented (34%), but it is likely all the bones came from one individual. Sheep was the next most common: 26%, followed by cattle: 17%, rodent: 8% and chicken and pig both 4%. Most of the bones that remained were identified as coming from a medium mammal, and following the pattern were most likely sheep or pig.

30% of the bones displayed some sort of butchery mark, cuts and chops. Many of the butchered bones had been cut off at one or both ends. This indicates that the assemblage was a result of human consumption rather than animals dying naturally. The lack of wild species, aside from rodents, also confirms this. 34% of the bones where fusion rates could be identified, were either unfused or partially fused, indicating the presence of some younger individuals.

The low frequency of bones such as phalanges, vertebra and cranial bones probably indicates that the meat was being received to the area already partially butchered.

Bibliography

Schmidt, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science LTD

Table

Key for in-table text

L = left

R = right

US= un-sided

UI = unidentified

UO = unobservable

Context	Taxon	Side	Bone	Fusion	Fragmentation	Comments
(7)	Ovis	L	Calcaneum	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Ovis	L	Calcaneum	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Calcaneum	Fused	Complete	Very worn making species identification difficult.
(7)	Ovis	US	Phalanx 1	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Ovis	US	Phalanx 1	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Ovis	US	Phalanx 1	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Sus	US	Scapula	Fused	Distal end fragment	Three wide chop marks on neck.
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Phalanx	UO	Complete	Very worn making species identification difficult.
(7)	Small mammal	US	Tibia	Unfused	Fragmented at one end	Unfused and worn making species identification difficult.

(7)	Medium mammal	US	Radius	Fused	Fragment	One end and partial shaft remaining, shaft has been cut off.
(7)	Medium mammal	US	UI long bone	UO	Fragment	Small piece of shaft, cut at one end, broken at the other.
(7)	Ovis	US	Ulna	UO	Fragment	-
(7)	Bos	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	Cut at both ends of shaft fragment, one smooth, the other cut partially and then broken.
(7)	Bos	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	Shaft cut at one end.
(7)	Bos	R	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	Shaft partially cut and then broken at one end.
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	Shaft cut at both ends.
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	Series of shallow cut marks on shaft.
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Fused	Complete	Sternal end shows little wear indicating young individual.
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Partially fused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	L	Rib	UO	Medial end and shaft	Shaft end cut, medial end has been cut horizontally, removing the underside of the bone.
(7)	Medium mammal	L	Rib	Unfused	Medial end and shaft	Proximal side of shaft cut and then broken distally.
(7)	Medium mammal	L	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	Shaft end cut.
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	-
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Unfused	Medial end and shaft	Wide chop mark on end of shaft, shaft cut.
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Bos	R	Rib	Unfused	Medial end and shaft	Shaft end cut.
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Unfused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	One end of shaft cut flat, three shallow cut marks near the same end.
(7)	Medium mammal	L	Rib	UO	Medial end and shaft	Very worn, shaft end appears cut.
(7)	Medium mammal	L	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	UO	Medial end and shaft	Medial end has been cut.
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	UO	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	Frequent small cut marks along shaft, indicative of defleshing.
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Unfused	Medial end and shaft	-

(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	-
(7)	Medium mammal	R	Rib	Unfused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Medial end	-
(7)	Medium mammal	L	Rib	Fused	Medial end and shaft	-
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Medial end and shaft	Both ends have been cut, medial end horizontally, distal end cut partially and then broken.
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	-
(7)	Medium mammal	US	Rib	UO	Fragment	-
(7)	Rabbit	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Complete	-
(7)	Rabbit	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Complete	-
(7)	Rabbit	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Partial	-
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	UO	Partial	-
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Partial (1/2)	Appears to have been cut in half down centrum.
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	UO	Partial (1/4?)	Cut down middle of centrum and horizontally across.
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	Fused	Partial (1/4?)	Cut down centrum and horizontally across.
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Partial (1/2?)	Cut down centrum.
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Partial (1/2)	Cut down centrum.
(7)	Medium mammal	N/A	Vertebra	Unfused	Partial (1/4?)	Cut down centrum and horizontally.
(7)	Small mammal	R	Humerus	Fused	Complete	Potentially a rabbit
(7)	Small mammal	US	Humerus	Fused	Distal fragment	-
(7)	Rodent	US	Humerus	Fused	Distal fragment	-
(7)	Rodent	US	Tibia	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Small mammal	R	Ulna	Fused	Proximal end and shaft	-
(7)	Rabbit	R	Scapula	Fused	Mostly complete	Blade is missing.
(7)	Small mammal	US	Scapula	UO	Fragment	-
(7)	Rabbit	L	Ulna	Partially fused	Proximal end and shaft	-
(7)	Small mammal	US	Femur	Fused	Distal end and shaft	-
(7)	Rabbit	US	Tibia	Fused	Distal end and shaft	Fibula has broken off with proximal end.
(7)	Rabbit	L	Os coxa	Fused	Complete	-

(7)	Rabbit	L	Mandible	UO	Mostly complete half	Half of mandible, missing the front section. 2 premolars and 2 molars remaining.
(7)	Small mammal	N/A	Mandible	UO	Mostly complete	Missing front teeth, possible juvenile as no evidence of any molars/premolars erupting.
(7)	Small mammal	US	UI long bone	UO	Shaft	-
(7)	Small mammal	US	UI long bone	UO	Shaft	-
(7)	Small mammal	US	UI long bone	UO	Shaft	-
(7)	Small mammal	US	UI long bone	UO	Complete	Very worn at ends, presumed unfused.
(7)	Small mammal	R	Tibiofibula	Fused	Proximal end and shaft	Lower portion of fused fibula remaining.
(7)	Small mammal	US	Tibia	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Rabbit	R	Femur	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Small mammal	US	Femur	Fused	Partial	Both ends have damage resulting in a lack of speciation.
(7)	Small mammal	US	Femur	Fused	Distal end and shaft	-
(7)	Small mammal	US	UI long bone	UO	Shaft and one end	Very worn making speciation difficult.
(7)	Small mammal	US	Femur	Fused	Mostly complete	Missing proximal end making speciation difficult.
(7)	Small mammal	US	Rib	Fused	Complete	-
(7)	Chicken	L	Coracoid	Fused	Complete	-

Table 3: Quantification of animal

Appendix VI Glass report

Florence Smith Nicholls

Context (7)

A small assemblage of five individual glass fragments representing at least four separate vessels were found within context (7), a demolition rubble which was deposited over the top and up against walls [8], [9], [10] and [11]. Only those pieces which have discernible diagnostic features are included in the more extensive discussion below.

Kilner Brothers glass stopper



Figure 41: Kilner Brothers glass stopper from context (7)

A blue aqua circular glass stopper is one of the more distinctive pieces in the assemblage. It has a circular, ground shank 16mm in height, no neck and a flat circular finial with a radius of 56mm; it is chipped and has a creamy white patina.

Embossed around the rim of the finial is: 'KILNER BROTHERS/ DEWSBURY.' The Kilner glass companies began with John Kilner in 1842, bringing his eldest sons into the business in 1844 and purchasing a factory at Thornhill Lees (Dewsbury) in 1847.¹ John Kilner died in 1857, and there was a split in the family with Johner Kilner, Jnr., taking over the original

¹ Lockhart et al. (2017) *The Kilner Glass Companies*. p153

Wakefield Plant and the remaining brothers forming Kilner Brothers at the Thornhill Lees factory. When George and William Kilner brought their sons Caleb, Tom, George and John Caleb into the business it was established as the Kilner Brothers Glass Co., Ltd., in 1873.² For this reason, the stopper must date to after this year. Finding a direct *comparanda* for the piece has proven difficult. A circular glass stopper embossed with ‘KILNER BROTHERS/ D... & LONDON’ features in the Museum Victoria Collections, found during an excavation at the Royal Exhibition Western Forecourt in Victoria, Australia.³ However, this example has a much more pronounced rim and circular indentation in the centre of the finial than the one found on St Botolph Row, and is also considerably larger with a radius of approximately 900mm according to the photograph provided. It is dated to post-1870. It is marked with both Dewsbury and London due to the fact that London was a distribution point for the Kilner Brothers’ goods. Thus, it is not surprising that a Kilner Brothers stopper was found in St Botolph Row.

It is suggested that this piece be dated generally to the late 19th century.

Brown glass bottle base



Figure 42: Brown glass bottle base from context (7)

Part of a brown glass bottle base was also found in context (7). The base itself was circular and had a radius of 66mm, with a slight kick-up, and the embossed words: ‘...OTTERDAM/ VIN...’ seen around the rim, which presumably indicates that the vessel originated from Rotterdam and was potentially a vinegar bottle. The fragmentary nature of the piece renders it

² Lockhart et al. (2016) *The Kilner Glass Companies*. p166

³ Museum Victoria Collections (n.d.) ‘Item HA 4640.’ *Museum Victoria Collections*. Online: <<https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/2182811>> [Accessed: 19.04.17]

difficult to date but the fact that it is embossed would suggest that it can generally be dated to the 19th century.⁴

Bottle necks

Two pale blue aqua bottle necks with patinas and the finishes intact formed part of the assemblage. In both a vertical side mould seam is visible; in the larger bottle this almost reaches the rim (lip radius of 19mm) but in the smaller it stops at the finish (lip radius of 24mm). In the case of the latter, there is a glass ‘slop-over’ or ‘drip’ just below the finish which indicates that it is an ‘applied finish’ which can be roughly dated to the 19th century, although there are some European examples from the early 20th century.⁵ The larger bottle appears to have an ‘improved tool finish,’ which is identified by a side mould seam that “ends or fades well into the conformation of the finish itself”⁶ and is generally dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Summary

Overall, the assemblage appears to date to the late 19th century or early 20th century, and is very fragmentary in nature.

⁴ Lindsey. (2016) ‘Bottle Dating.’ *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Online: <<https://sha.org/bottle/dating.htm>> [Accessed: 20.04.17]

⁵ Lindsey. (2016) ‘Bottle Finishes (aka “Lips”) & Closures.’ *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Online: <<https://sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm>> [Accessed: 20.04.17]

⁶ Ibid

APPENDIX VII Clay tobacco pipe

Florence Smith Nicholls

Description

Only two clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from context (7) during the watching brief on St Botolph Row; a stem and a very partial bowl fragment and stem. Neither of these pieces is diagnostic. The partial bowl and stem fragment has a leaf/branch moulded design on its seam, a technique utilised to cover up any misalignment in the mould halves.⁷

Catalogue

Key:

Abbreviations across head of table

BH = Bowl height
BW = Bowl width
SL = Stem length
SW = Stem width
BS = Borehole size

Abbreviations within text of table

BA = On bowl, facing away from the smoker
BF = On bowl, facing smoker
BL = On bowl, on left hand side as smoked
BO = On bowl, covering the entire bowl
BR = On bowl, on right hand side as smoked
H = On base of heel
SH = On sides of heel
SL = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on left side as smoked
SR = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on right side as smoked
SS = On sides of spur
SP = On base of spur

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

* = Atkinson, D and Adrian, O, (1969), 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol.XXXII*

^ = Oswald, A, (1975), Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports 14

All dates are approximate, all measurements are given in millimetres, (mm).

⁷ Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. 2012. *Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England*. p.3. Online: <<http://www.cafg.net/docs/reports/Wimpole%20Report%20v5%20Final.pdf>> [Accessed: 08.08.16]

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(7)	Partial bowl and stem	-	-	1	-	-	36	7	1.5	Leaf/branch moulded design BA
(7)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	25	5	2	

Table 4: Quantification of tobacco clay pipe

APPENDIX VIII Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: compassa1-283481

Project details

Project name	St Botolph Row, Aldgate High Street, City of London: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Six visits were made to monitor a watching brief on St Botolph Row. In total, three trial holes and two trenches were excavated as part of improvement and refurbishment works. The most significant evidence for previous development on the site was the brick wall remains found in trench 1; walls [8], [9], [10] and [11]. All of these, apart from the brick wall base [9] and wall [11], were at least partly rendered and are theorised to have formed part of the basements of shops which occupied the western side of what was then Church Row in the mid-18th to late 19th century. This is corroborated by the fact that bricks from wall [8] have been broadly dated to the period 1650-1900. Whilst wall [8] was encountered at a depth of approximately 550mm-610mm (c.15.27-15.21mOD) and at c.15.52mOD in the NW section, [9] was visible from the top of the trench section (c.15.82mOD), [10] was encountered at a depth of approximately 100mm whilst [11] was also visible from a depth of c.100mm in the trench (both c. 15.73mOD). In terms of trench 2, the most significant archaeological remains were that of wall [18]. This was first encountered at a greater depth than the walls in trench 1 (700-800mm, c.15.13-15.03mOD). The trial holes did not produce any masonry remains, and can generally be summarised as having a layer of asphalt overlying concrete and a demolition rubble/backfill. Natural deposits were not encountered during the course of the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 02-09-2016 End: 06-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SBL17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON St Botolph Row, Aldgate High Street

Postcode	EC3N
Study area	18.95 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533595 181225 50.941545727905 0.183132912935 50 56 29 N 000 10 59 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	SBL17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	SBL17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	SBL17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Botolph Row, Aldgate High Street, City of London: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith Nicholls, F.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A summary of the watching brief detailing site background, known history, research objectives, methodology, and description of archaeological deposits and features recorded supplemented by illustrations and photographs.
Entered by	Florence Smith Nicholls (florence@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	26 April 2017