

**WARWICK SQUARE HIGHWAY INVESTIGATION WORKS,  
WARWICK LANE, CITY OF LONDON  
EC4M 7BP**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**APPROX. SITE CENTRE: TQ 31871 81293**



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October 2017

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October 2017

## ***Abstract***

*On the 14<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of Warwick Square, Warwick Lane, City of London, EC4M 7BP during trial works associated with the installation of a rising bollard. 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 a single trial trench that was being excavated on the northern side of the carriageway, bounded by Warwick Lane to the east and Central Criminal Courts to the west. The trench measured 1.6m in width (E-W) x 1.8m in length x 2.25m in depth (14.29mOD), with additional probing identifying an existing east-west sewer at a depth of 2.85m (13.69mOD).*

*The stratigraphy comprised c360mm of modern asphalt (1) and concrete (2), attributed to the present road surface, overlying a large, homogenous deposit of dark brown silty soil abundant with Ceramic Building Material (4). This deposit was observed across the trench entirety to a minimum depth of 2.25m. The deposit was disturbed on the northern side at a depth of c0.6m by two modern services, [6] / (7), and is taken to represent one large scale event.*

*The sequence was interpreted as post-medieval backfill, laid down after the construction of the sewer, with the material mostly comprising rubble associated with buildings formerly lining Warwick Square from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to late-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The presence of a number of concrete fills can be attributed to a series of modern groundworks. A small number of post-medieval finds were recovered, including glass, pottery, metal, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe.*

*No features of archaeological interest were found, probably due to the disturbance caused by the creation of the post-medieval sewer and subsequent backfilling. No natural deposits were encountered. The lowest level recorded was 14.29mOD, within post-medieval stratigraphy.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted at Warwick Square, Warwick Lane, City of London EC4M 7BP by Compass Archaeology on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 2017 (fig.1).



Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Katherine Warry at the City of London Department of the Built Environment, due to the site lying within an area of archaeological sensitivity, specifically, being bounded to the north, west and south by the Conservation Areas of *Newgate Street* and *St Paul's Cathedral*, and lying adjacent to the Old Bailey Criminal Court (Grade II\* Listed Building) and Scheduled Monument of *London Wall: Section of Roman wall at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey* (Mon. UID 1018884).
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of a single trial trench located on the southern side of the carriageway (fig. 2).

## 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



Figure 2: Location of trial trench, marked in red. Adapted from drawing 'Central Criminal Court Trial Hole Setting Out Location 1' supplied by the Client

### **3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1** The site is located at the entrance to Warwick Square, situated towards the northern end of Warwick Lane. The area is bounded by St Paul's House to the south, and Central Criminal Court to the west and north. Warwick Square itself is a small area of open green space, opening to Warwick Lane in the east and Warwick Passage in the west. The area of investigation is approximately centred at NGR TQ 31871 81293.
- 3.2** According to the British Geology Survey (sheet 256, *North London*) the site lies on the western edge of an outcrop of Langley Silt, within a large expanse of Taplow Gravel bordered by London Clay, situated north of a band of Alluvium demarcating the extent of the River Thames.
- 3.3** The site sits at approximately 16.3mOD, at the centre of a north-south slope generally seen in this area, reflecting the natural downwards slope towards the river. The northern end of Warwick Lane, at the junction with Newgate Street sits at 16.9mOD, whilst Ludgate Hill at the southern end of the Lane is at 15.0mOD.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

Due to the site's location on the northern edge of the historic city, the site's historical and archaeological background has been well documented, and shall not be reproduced at length here. For the purposes of this report, a summary relating to each of the major chronological periods has been included. A more comprehensive archaeological background can be found in the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology October 2017).

#### **4.1 *Prehistoric***

During the prehistoric period settlement was focused further south, closer to the River Thames. Evidence of occupation and activity is generally found on raised gravel eyots, or islands, which afforded higher and dryer ground. However, a single woolly rhinoceros tooth dating from the Palaeolithic period (60,000-24,000BC) was found beneath the Old Bailey. It is unclear if this is a primary deposition, but it gives an indication of the fauna in existence during this period.

#### **4.2 *Roman***

The site is situated inside the Roman city, lying within the western boundary. *Londinium* was founded shortly after the successful Claudian Invasion of AD43, stretching from Ludgate Hill in the West to Tower Hill / Aldgate in the east, with the main playing card-shaped fort situated at the north-west corner, centred on present day Wood Street. Throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>th</sup> centuries the city served as a major port and commercial centre for Britain, however, by the early-mid 4<sup>th</sup> century the fort and surrounding *vicus* began to fall into decline as troops were relocated further north to defend the border near Hadrian's Wall. Eventually, in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, trade and communication links between Britain and mainland Europe had broken down due to territorial disputes, resulting in the complete withdrawal of a Roman presence.



Newgate, one of the seven gates in the City Wall has its origins in the Roman period, with excavations revealing the guardroom and a well preserved turret containing 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery, and coins dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries. Evidence in the form of stakeholes, postholes and beam slots with varying foundation surfaces have been found near the site of Newgate, indicating some significant Roman residential occupation of the area in the vicinity of the site. Evidence of the Roman occupation of the area extends to pre-60-61AD, where excavations revealed complete pots within a burnt red horizon layer that has been associated with the Boudican Fire/Revolt of 60-61AD.

Several burials and cremations associated with the Roman period have also been found in the vicinity of the site, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

### 4.3 *Saxon*

In the post-Roman period the commercial centre moved further west, with the Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* being established in the area of Covent Garden. The wall however continued to be maintained as a defensive feature; documentary evidence indicates the utilisation of Cripplegate, to the east, into the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. The establishment of a settlement north of Cripplegate, with easy access to the nearby village of Islington, resulted in somewhat of a resurgence for the wall, and a programme of rebuilding was undertaken in the 1490s.

### 4.4 *Medieval*

The Roman City Wall was maintained into the medieval period, including the re-cutting and widening of the ditch, a consequence of having to periodically remove fill and refuse that had built up in the ditch.

The Roman City gate of Newgate was converted into a prison, documented in the 12<sup>th</sup> century but probably in existence prior to this. It was a poor quality prison with little in the way of ventilation and was famous for bad sanitary conditions, with a great many prisoners suffering 'gaol fever'. The prison was renovated in 1422, the gate and gaol were rebuilt and extended to allow room for up to 300 prisoners. The prison remained in use well into the post-medieval period.

Also present in the area during this period were the London Greyfriars (an order of Franciscan monks) who relocated to Newgate in 1225. The site was originally bounded by the City Wall to the north, King Edwards Street to the east and Newgate Street to the south and was gradually extended by donations until the Dissolution in 1538. The main building period was 1279-1290. In 1306 the friary came under royal patronage by Queen Margaret, who financed new construction of choir and nave. The south porch was added in 1398.

On the study site itself, some medieval walls were found forming the western end of Warwick Inn, owned by the Earls of Warwick in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The walls measured 0.91-1.05m wide and up to 1.83m high. A possible garderobe tower was noted on the W side of the structure, and some rubbish and cess pits dating to 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries have also been related to the Warwick Inn estate. The property was acquired by Henry

VII and eventually sold in 1559. It was subsequently divided into tenements before they were destroyed in the Great Fire (1666). Warwick Square is thought to have been named after this estate.

#### **4.5 *Post-medieval***

Newgate Prison fell into disrepair again by the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and was completely destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666. It was rebuilt by 1672, but this was short-lived as it was torn down and rebuilt yet again only 100 years later. After the prison was rebuilt for the fourth time in 1780-3, the scaffold was moved to the prison, eventually inside the prison walls where up to 20 individuals could be executed at once. The prison was finally demolished in the early 1900s to make way for the Central Criminal Court (Grade II listed) that remains today.

The site of the dissolved Greyfriars monastery was given to the City of London by Henry VIII in 1547 after the Dissolution (1538), and used by Edward VI to house Christ's Hospital and the parish church of Christchurch Greyfriars. The church was destroyed in Great Fire (1666) and rebuilt by Wren (1687-1704) on the foundations of the old chancel. Christchurch Greyfriars was used up until it was mostly destroyed by the blitz; only the steeple survived until 1960 when it was torn down by Lord Mottistone. The churchyard associated with Christchurch Greyfriars was turned into a public garden in 1872 after the London Burials Act in 1852 ordered the burial grounds in the City cleared.

### **5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES**

- 5.1** The groundworks entailed the excavation of a single trial trench located on the southern side of the carriageway. The trench was aligned north-south, measuring 1.8m in length x 1.6m in width x 2.25m in depth, situated 1.06m north of the southern pavement (see fig.2).

The trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to a depth of 2m, with the remaining 0.25m removed by hand. Once appropriately recorded and surveyed the trench was backfilled and reinstated on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 2017.

- 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** In addition, the groundworks undertaken at Warwick Square conformed to the City of London *Local Plan* (adopted 2015), specifically, the Core Strategic Policy CS12: Historic Environment and Development Management Policies; DM12.4:

#### ***Policy DM 12.4 Ancient Monument and archaeology***

- To require planning applications which involve excavation or ground works on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.*

2. *To preserve, protect, safeguard and enhance archaeological monuments, remains and their settings in development, and to seek a public display and interpretation, where appropriate.*
3. *To require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme, and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.*

**5.4** Whilst it was anticipated the proposed groundworks would mainly exposed disturbed ground, due to the presence of an east-west sewer, the fieldwork present the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any further evidence of a prehistoric presence? If so what form does this take and can this be related to occupation or activity?
- Are there any finds or features associated with the Roman wall and ditch? What form do these take and at what level do they occur?
- What can the Roman archaeology inform us about this part of the city?
- Is there any evidence of the medieval creation of Warwick Lane and subsequent development of the area?
- Is there any evidence of the medieval Warwick Inn estate in the form of structures or deposits?
- Are there any remains of the post-medieval alterations to Warwick Square? What form does this take?
- If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

## **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 completion of a single trial trench as outlined above.
- 6.2.2** The trial trench was undertaken via mechanical breaker to remove the upper asphalt and concrete surfaces, with the bulk of the excavation completed by an excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 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 a spot height noted on plans supplied by the client, *Central Criminal Court Trial Hole Setting Out Location 1* at 16.54mOD. 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 WKS17. 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]. A plan drawing of the trench is available in Appendix III.
- 7.2 The trench was located at the eastern end of Warwick Square, bounded by Warwick Lane to the east and a vehicle access route the west. The completed trench measured 1.8m in length x 1.6m in width x 2.25m in depth (14.29mOD) (fig.3).



Figure 3: Completed trial trench. Facing N. Scale 1m.

- 7.3 The stratigraphy comprised 60mm of well compacted asphalt road surface (1) overlying 300mm of light grey, relatively coarse concrete (2), observed in the eastern and southern sections.

In the western section the asphalt (1) overlay 80-150mm of loose grey stone and 520-450mm of light brown sandy stone (3), taken to represent a separate backfilling event to the underlying stratigraphy.

In the northern section, below the asphalt road surface (1) a separate section of well compacted light to mid grey concrete was recorded (5). This deposit extended southwards into the section by 180mm and measured between 300 and 320mm in thickness, running east-west.

- 7.4** All layers described above overlay one homogenous deposit of mid to dark brown made ground (4). This deposit was moderately compacted, comprising a slightly silty soil abundant with fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) including brick and tile, stones and gravels, small fragments of mortar, chalk, and mortar and charcoal flecks (fig.4).



*Figure 4: Southern half of the trench, at a depth of 2.25m. Fragments of building material can be seen in section. A bitumen cable case can be seen to the left side of the trench. Facing W. Scale 0.5m.*

- 7.5** The layer was observed across the trench entirety from a depth of c0.36m (16.18mOD) to the base of excavation at 2.25m (14.29mOD). Probing revealed the top of the existing east-west sewer at a depth of 2.85m (13.69mOD) and this context is taken to continue down to this point.
- 7.6** A large quantity of brick and tile was observed within the context, which is taken to be attributed from the various phases of buildings which has existed around Warwick Square, predominantly those constructed / demolished between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Other finds recovered included a small quantity of clay tobacco pipe, metal, pottery, animal bone and vessel glass, all dated to the later post-medieval period.

- 7.7** Towards the northern section, contexts (3) and (4) were partially truncated by two east-west services. The cuts, [6] for these services were linear in plan, measuring 250mm in width, observed at a depth of 0.6m. Both were circular in section, surrounding the pipes and filled by moderately loosely compacted green-yellow sand (7) with rare small stone inclusions. Due to the close proximity to the services these fills were partially removed by hand (fig.5).



*Figure 5: Completed trench, at a depth of 2.25m. Facing W. Scale 1m.*

- 7.8** No further finds or features of archaeological interest were recovered from the trial trench. Once appropriately recorded and surveyed the trench was backfilled and reinstated, with works being completed on Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> October 2017.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

- 8.1** The stratigraphy observed in the trial trench was interpreted as post-medieval/modern backfill, the majority of which contained brick and CBM fragments thought to be from buildings previously surrounding Warwick Square up until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This material had been disturbed on a number of occasions, by the insertion of services in both the north and south sections, and by more superficial highway alteration works.

This is supported by the small quantity of finds recovered from the watching brief which consist of post-medieval, 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century CBM, glass, clay tobacco pipe and pottery fragments.



**8.2** No archaeological features were recorded. This is taken to be a result of the localised, but significant truncation caused by the creation of the brick sewer and subsequent backfilling (4). Natural geology was not reached. The lowest level recorded was 13.69mOD via probing for the top of the sewer.

## **9 CONCLUSION**

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

### **9.1 *Is there any further evidence of a prehistoric presence? If so what form does this take and can this be related to occupation or activity?***

No further evidence of a prehistoric presence, to complement the known stream bed and woolly rhino tooth (Compass Archaeology 2017) was recorded during the watching brief. This is most likely due to the intense concentration of activity which has occurred on this site since the prehistoric period, and more recent disturbance caused by the sewer.

### **9.2 *Are there any finds or features associated with the Roman wall and ditch? What form do these take and at what level do these occur?***

In spite of the close proximity of the site to the City Wall no evidence of Roman activity was recorded during the watching brief.

### **9.3 *What can the Roman archaeology inform us about this part of the city?***

The lack of Roman finds or features recorded during this particular watching brief is taken to be a reflection of the limited depth of excavation and post-medieval truncation, and is not an indication of the lack of a Roman presence.

### **9.4 *Is there any evidence of the medieval creation of Warwick Lane and subsequent development of the area?***

No archaeological evidence associated with the origins of Warwick Lane were observed during this watching brief.

### **9.5 *If there any evidence of the medieval Warwick Inn estate in the form of structures or deposits?***

Similarly, no finds or features associated with earlier building phases of Warwick Square / Warwick Inn were recorded.

### **9.6 *Are there any remains of the post-medieval alterations to Warwick Square? What form does this take?***

Much of the CBM observed in context (4) is taken to be demolition rubble from the numerous phases of post-medieval buildings surrounding Warwick Square, which was used to infill the construction cut created by the east-west sewer. A small number of

finds were recovered, including animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, pottery and glass, indicating that the area was utilised and occupied, however, the assemblage does not point to one specific trade, and is more likely to represent general domestic detritus.

**9.7** *If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?*

Natural geology was not encountered during this watching brief. The lowest level encountered was at the base of excavation at 2.25m (14.29mOD) with probing revealing the top of the east-west sewer at 2.85m (13.69mOD).

**10 SOURCES**

**10.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014a). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

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Communities and Local Government. (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework.*

Compass Archaeology (2007). *Thames Water Victorian Mains Replacement Works. City Interim Report 17. 1<sup>st</sup> October – 4<sup>th</sup> November 2007.*

Compass Archaeology (2017). *Warwick Square Highway Investigation Works, Warwick Lane, City of London EC4M 7BP. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

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

Historic England. (2015). *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work.*

## APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
(1)	Asphalt road surface
(2)	Concrete bedding layer
(3)	Stony backfill in west section
(4)	Post-medieval backfill / made ground
(5)	Concrete in north section
[6]	Cut for services
(7)	Sand fill of services

## APPENDIX II: THE FINDS

### POTTERY

The pottery assemblage comprised 2 sherds with a total weight of 32g. It was exclusively of 16<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

**LONS:**        **London Stoneware**, 1600-1900. 1 sherd, 18g.

**PMR:**        **Post-medieval Redware**, 1580 – 1900. 1 sherd, 14g.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the London area. Both sherds are typical of utilitarian domestic vessels and most likely to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985     The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review  
*Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### Bone:

Context	Species	Bone	Completeness	Comments
(4)	pig	Rib	Proximal and distal ends missing	
(4)	Sheep/goat	Rib	Fragment of body	
(4)	mammal	Long bone	Fragment of shaft	Bony regrowth of exterior

#### Glass:

Context	Colour	Type	Comments
(4)	Dark green	Vessel	Chunky fragment of base and wall from a squat rounded bottle – onion type, or similar. Post-medieval.

### Clay Tobacco Pipe:

Context	Bowl height	Bowl width	Stem length	Width	Bore hole width	Comments
(4)	35mm	15mm	39mm	9mm	3mm	Bowl and stem fragment. Type 18 (1660-80)
(4)	-	-	30mm	7mm	4mm	Fragment of stem
(4)	-	-	25mm	6mm	2mm	Fragment of stem

### Bibliography

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A. (1969). London Clay Tobacco Pipes, *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. Third Series vol.XXXII.

#### Metal:

A single fragment of flattened lead was recovered from context (4). Object unknown. Post-medieval in date.

#### Oyster shell:

One example of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from context (4). Taken to be a fragment of domestic waste.

### APPENDIX III: PLAN DRAWING

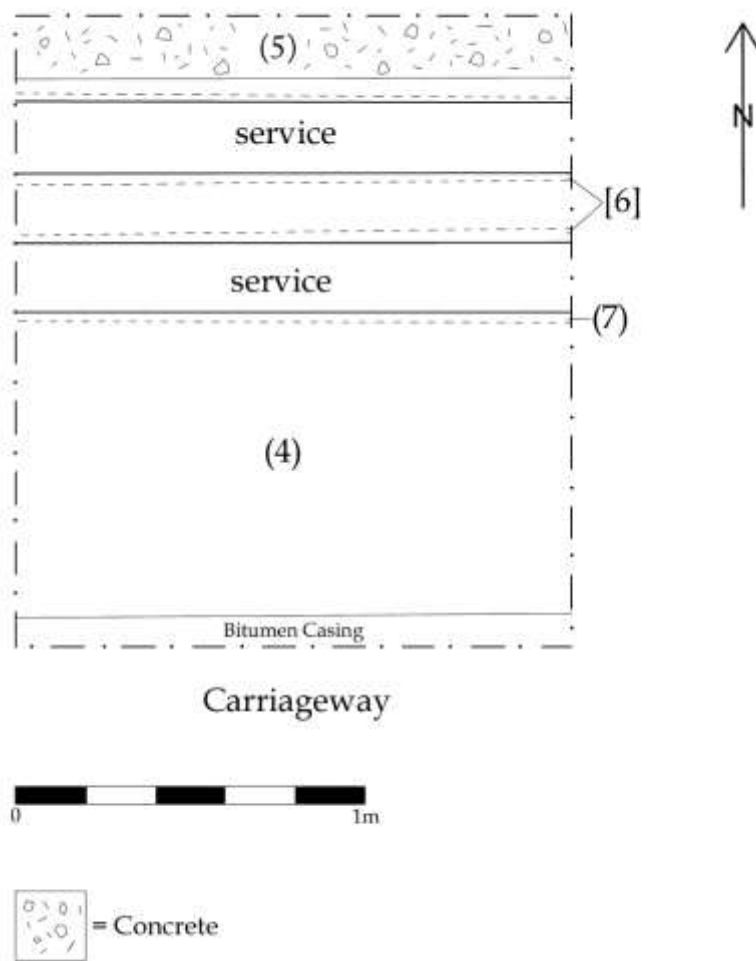


Figure 6: Plan drawing of the trench. Original drawn at 1:20.

## APPENDIX IV: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-298641](#)

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at Warwick Square EC4M 7BP
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief conducted on the 14th October 2017 on a single trial trench located in Warwick Square, City of London EC4M 7BP. The work was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment ahead of the installation of rising bollards across the existing carriageway. The trench measured 1.6m in width (E-W) x 1.8m in length x 2.25m in depth (14.29mOD), with additional probing identifying an existing east-west sewer at a depth of 2.85m (13.69mOD). The stratigraphy comprised the present road surface overlying a homogenous deposit of post-medieval backfill, above the sewer. The upper part of this deposit was truncated by several east-west services. Much of the material is associated with the demolished buildings formerly lining Warwick Square from the 18th-19th centuries. A small amount of pottery, CBM, glass, metal and clay tobacco pipe was recovered. Natural deposits were not reached. Once recorded, the trench was reinstated on the same day.
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2017 End: 14-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WKS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Warwick Square
Postcode	EC4M 7BP
Study area	2.88 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 531871 181293 50.941652795141 0.180683490794 50 56 29 N 000 10 50 E Point

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### 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	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	City of London Department of the Built Environment

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive



Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Warwick Square Highway Investigation Works, Warwick Lane, City of London EC4M 7BP. An Archaeological Watching Brief.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
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 a watching brief. Contains background information pertaining to: the site location, with relevant OS map; geology; historical and archaeological background and reason for conducting the archaeological works. Planning methodology and research objects, accompanied by a summary of the results, a discussion and concluding remarks. Supplemented by appropriate photographs, plan drawings and specialist notes on the finds recovered.