

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**72-76 Bromley High Street,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets**

Archaeological Excavation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site Code: BHS17/264

(TQ 3785 8289)

**72-76 Bromley High Street,
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An Archaeological Excavation

For Poplar HARCA

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BHS 17/264

**October 2020
revised April 2021**

Summary

Site name: 72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Grid reference: TQ 3785 8289

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of fieldwork: 4th–22nd May 2020

Project Coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: BHS 17/264

Area of site: c. 435 sq. m.

Summary of results: The excavation revealed a modest range of features of medieval and early post-medieval date representing part of the historic settlement of Bromley-by-Bow. The earliest evidence was very slender, in the form of three medieval pits, two of which were dubious and only tentatively dated, although the third is more confidently interpreted, and medieval pottery was redeposited in several later features. Possibly 16th-century pits were also only tentatively identified and dated. More substantial evidence attests to apparently continuous domestic use of the site from the late 16th or 17th century onwards. Much mixing of finds into later deposits, and extensive 19th- and 20th-century development, makes interpretation of the pre-19th century features difficult, beyond the simple presence of this evidence in an area where little earlier has been recorded. No evidence was recovered to relate the site directly to the known medieval Priory nor to Bromley ‘Old Palace’, despite the close proximity of the latter.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course, under accession code BYH 20.

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by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 17/264c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on land at 72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets (centred on NGR TQ 3785 8289) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul O'Connell of Thomas Sinden Ltd, 137-145 Church Road, Harold Wood, Romford RM3 0SH on behalf of Poplar HARCA, 167a East India Doc Road, Poplar, London E14 0EA.

Planning permission (PA/18/01973/A1) has been granted by Tower Hamlets Borough Council for the erection of 13 new dwellings on the site. The consent is subject to a condition (19) that pertained to archaeology. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. It required a staged programme of archaeological work to be carried out as groundwork might damage or destroy buried archaeological remains. Following the results of a desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation, the mitigation decided upon was for a targeted excavation to be carried out.

The work was carried out according to a project specification approved by Mr Adam Single of Historic England, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. Work was undertaken between 4th and 22nd May 2020 under the author's supervision, assisted by Anne-Michelle Huvig. The site code is BHS 17/264. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course under accession number BYH20.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the East End of London, in a mostly residential area, 190m south-west from the junction of River Lea and St. Thomas Creek waterway. It was a sub-rectangular plot of land, of about 345 sq m centred on TQ 3785 8289 (Figs 1 and 2). It was previously occupied by a residential unit on the south side of Bromley High Street. It is bordered to the east by residential properties, to the south by the Old Palace Primary School and in the west by a block of flats, Sadler House. It lies at approximately 10.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology (BGS 2006) is composed of the Thames river terrace deposits (Taplow gravel) described as sand and gravel, with local patches of silt, clay or peat.

Archaeological background

The information below derives from a desk-based assessment (Baljkas 2018) and the result of a previous field evaluation (Williams 2020). The site is located within the Bow Archaeological Priority Area. Its interest lies in its prominent position compared to adjacent areas. As a consequence there was a potential for Roman remains to have been preserved. However a lack of investigation in the immediate vicinity leaves the nature and extent of any prehistoric and Roman activity unknown. The historical record is more fruitful regarding the Medieval period, with the development of the settlement of Bromley and particularly its priory, St Leonard's (Hawkins and Phillpotts 2005). On the northern side of the road, recent archaeological investigations have revealed a range of activity from the 17th century onwards, both residential and industrial. A sequence of post-medieval structural remains has been identified in the neighbourhood, especially at 96-98 Bromley High Street, and at sites along Bow Road. The long gone Bromley-by-Bow "Old Palace" was located just to the south-east of the site, Although also known as 'Queen Anne's palace' it is thought this may have been built for James I around 1606 (it certainly contained Jacobean internal features when demolished), though there is no contemporary record of its construction nor of such an early existence (Godman 1900) and it is not obvious (as a palace should be) on any maps until the 18th century. It was demolished in 1893 to make way for a school. According to historic maps, the present site has been occupied since at least the mid-19th century with several phases of development, beginning with terraced housing replaced by larger houses in the early to mid 20th century.

The trial trenching conducted earlier in 2020 seemed to have confirmed the presence of Medieval pits, and a wall, tentatively dated to the 17th/18th century, was noted (Williams 2020).

Objectives and Methodology

The general aims of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on site;
- establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc, and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

More specifically, the project aimed to:

- define the nature of the medieval use of the site and its detailed chronology;
- determine the first occupation and any abandonment;
- investigate the wall (function, date) seen in a trial trench and see if it can be associated with deposits around;
- check the presence of deposits that could relate to the nearby Tudor [*sic*] palace.

The results were to be assessed taking into account specific research agendas such as *A Research Framework for London(s Archaeology)* (MoLAS 2003) or more general research priorities as defined in *Historic England Research Agenda* (HE 2017).

The fieldwork was to be carried out in accordance to the guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Following the demolition of the existing building, and the levelling of the site, excavation was a two-stage programme, undertaken using an 8-tonne 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. A CAT scanner was used to avoid any unidentified buried services. First a ground reduction to a depth of c.1-1.20m was taken down to the formation level of the piling mat. This was done primarily to examine post-Medieval levels. Secondly a series of 10 additional test pits (named from A to J) and a larger area towards the south-east (K) were dug from that reduced level down to the top of the archaeological horizon or the natural geology. The test pits were located at the position of future piles.

All archaeological features were to be hand cleaned, recorded (in plan, section, and photographed) and sampled to a percentage complying to the specifications agreed. Spoil heaps were monitored for finds and a metal detector (Fischer F5) used to enhance the metal finds recovery.

Results

Perfect coordination with Thomas Sinden's site manager, John Pryce, ensured sufficient time for a good recording of any archaeology. The excavation took place under a good, dry and sunny weather, with a decent light. Due to the pandemic, the archaeological adviser was informed of our results and operated remotely. The machine used was a JCB 8085 equipped with a 1.50m toothless bucket or a breaker when necessary. An initial ground reduction (0.30-0.40m) had indeed showed that the demolition team had left intact the concrete footings of the former building. A foul water sewer, intended to be kept by the developers, divided the site into a western and an eastern half. One half was dug and spoil versed on the other side and once archaeology was recorded the same was done for the other half. Metal detecting did not provide any finds. Interferences caused the GPS to not work properly and as a consequence plans were by hand.

West half of the Site (Test Pits A–D)

Initially, due to a misunderstanding regarding the correct level to attain (9.48m aOD) and the desire of the client to have a clear view the foundation of the building at west, the ground reduction on the west half went partly slightly deeper than envisioned by the client (around test pits A and B). However that did not cause any damage to any archaeological level as only made grounds were observed. Once the correct depth was established, the

ground reduction resumed around test pits C and D. As previously, that area had been too affected by modern construction to leave any archaeological horizon undisturbed. Archaeology was only encountered when excavating more deeply for the designed test pits. The geology observed was usually a yellowish or orange sandy gravel deposit.

Test pit A

This test pit held a single massive pit, 6, with a complex infill (15 deposits distinguished) and possibly a recut, 11 (with infill (99)), itself truncated by another smaller pit, 12 (with 4 deposits). All were sealed by made ground (154), a dark grey silt with rare charcoal flecks, occasional gravels and tile fragments.

Pit 6 was interpreted as a possible cesspit. It was probably circular but was not fully seen in the test slot, despite already encompassing an area about 2.30 x 2.08m. It was 2.03m deep (base at 6.74m aOD). It had near vertical sides and a flat base. The sampled basal fill (155) was a very organic dark grey black silt, at least 0.55m thick. It was dug by machine because of safety concerns. Above this was a damp mid greenish grey clay (85), at least 0.50 x 1.15m and 0.25m thick. The water table was reached at this level. On the south-west side it was overlaid by a 0.05m thick soft mid yellowish to orange brown clay (86) containing pottery, bone, worked flint, one iron nail and some shell. On top was a 0.10m thick soft dark brown clay (87), yielding pottery, bones and ceramic building material (CBM). Above 87 was a soft mid grey to greenish grey clay (88), with scarce gravels and very rare charcoal flecks. It was up to 0.30m thick, with pottery, bones, one flint, one iron nail, CBM fragments and shell collected from it. The previous two deposits encompassed the full width of pit 6. The upper layers were divided by recut 11 into a south-west and a north-east stratigraphy. Most of the time, deposits on either side of this truncation could not be matched. To the south-west there were six deposits above 88 (89 to 94 in order from bottom upwards). Layer 89 was a soft mid orange brown clay to silty clay with very rare charcoal flecks. It was about 0.11m thick. Above this, deposit (90) was collapsed redeposited natural, a compact gravel layer within a sandy matrix. It was 0.33m thick. The next deposit up (91) was 0.35m thick and was best described as a mid brownish-grey and orange brown silty clay with rare charcoal and rare gravels inclusions. Above this was a soft mid grey clay (92) with rare flecks of charcoal, rare gravels. It was 0.31m thick. It was overlain by a 0.36m thick mid yellowish brown and grey silty clay (93) with scarce charcoal flecks and rare gravels which provided some pottery as dating evidence. Finally in this part of the sequence, deposit 94 was a 0.40m thick mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravels and scarce charcoal flecks. Pottery and CBM fragments were recovered in it. At north-east the deposits above (88) consisted of layers 95 to 98. Deposit 95 was a mid yellowish brown and grey silty clay to clayey silt with scarce gravels and rare charcoal. It was 0.25m

thick. Above it, 96 was similar to it but tip line seems to indicate another phase of deposition and thus was separated from it. It was 0.16m thick. It was below a dark grey clayey silt (97) with rare charcoal and scarce gravels. It was 0.19m thick. On top was deposit 98, again similar to (95). It was 0.42m thick. The various fills of pit 6 provided pottery with a range of dates, the latest and therefore providing the *terminus post quem* for dating the feature, being late 16th to 17th century, but some earlier (medieval) pottery came from fills 87, 88 and 97.

Pit 11 appeared to be a recut of pit 6. It was about 1m wide and 0.95m deep. It had steep to near vertical side though the top south-west slope and its relation with deposit (94) was unclear. It had a single fill (99), providing some early post-medieval pottery and some brick fragments. Pit 11 was truncated by pit 12, a 0.47m wide and 0.29m deep well stratified but sterile pit. It had steep sides and a flat base. Lower fill (150) was 0.05m thick. It was a dark brown/black silt (ashes?) with common charcoal flecks. Above was a mid grey sandy clay with common gravels (151), 0.07m thick. It was overlaid by deposit 152, which was similar to 150 and 0.07m thick. Again it was covered by (153), similar to (151) and 0.10m thick.

Test pit B

This slot proved to be blank. Upper made ground (80) had already been almost entirely stripped by machine but only the lower one (81) was clearly visible in section (compared to test slots C or D). Deposits 80 and 81 were comparable to layers 76 and 77, described in test slot C. The transition to geology was diffuse. Geology was reached at 8.69m aOD.

Test pit C

Test pit C was 0.68m deep (8.72m aOD). Part of evaluation trench 2 backfill at west and geological natural were seen at the base. Two layers of made grounds were seen in section, 76 and 77, and a subsoil (78). Layer 76 was a soft very dark grey/black sandy clayey silt, 0.33m thick. Below this was a soft mid greenish brown sandy clay (77) with very rare gravels, 0.20m thick. Under it was buried subsoil 78, up to 0.25m thick, a mid greyish brown or brown sand to clayey sand. A squarish brick structure, 7, was cutting through made ground deposits 76 and 77. It had vertical sides and a base made of bricks. The brick were loosely arranged despite the presence of a grey sandy mortar. It was about 1.15m wide and at least 0.70m long, located between test slots B and C. Considering the stratigraphy a Victorian or modern date is due. It was 0.42m deep. This feature was infilled by a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt (79) with inclusions of mortar, CBM fragments and bones.

Test pit D

This test pit was about 0.56m deep before reaching the geological horizon at 8.78m aOD. A 0.36m thick made ground (74), the same as 76, overlay 0.20m of 75, the same as 77. There was no subsoil such as 78 seen in test slot C. At least five pits were observed, 4-5 and 8-10, none being fully visible in the excavated slot.

Pit 4 was likely sub-rectangular. It had a steep to near vertical edge at the north-east. The base seemed flattish. It was filled by a single deposit (71) yielding some post-medieval (not earlier than late 17th century) pottery, bones and tile fragments. Fill 71 was a soft dark grey sandy clay with occasional gravels and pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. This pit was at least 0.75 x 0.60m and 0.16m deep. As their fills were so alike, its relationships with adjacent pits 9 and 10 were unclear.

Pit 5 appeared more irregular, at least 0.85 x 0.60m with a near vertical south-south-east side and a slightly undercutting south-west slope. It had a flattish base. Single fill 72 was 0.29m thick. It was similar to 71 except holding more fragments of tiles and brick, some rare chunks of grey or yellowish creamy sandy mortar. Gravels were scarce. Pottery (late 16th century at earliest), bones and clay pipe (probably 18th century) were found within.

It was unclear if feature 8 was a pit or a linear feature. It had a sub-vertical west side and a flat base. It was at least 2.30m long (unless it was an agglomerate of indistinct pits) by more than 0.70m wide. It was 0.26m deep as a minimum. The top fill (73) was similar to 72, with far less frequent tile and bricks and occasional patches of brown sand. It was 0.20m thick. It yielded some pottery, animal bones and clay pipe (late 18th century or later). The lower fill (84) was a soft mix of mid grey and orange brown sandy slay with rare charcoal flecks and scarce gravels. It contained some bones and a clay pipe foot (mid 17th to 18th century).

Pit 9 was sub-circular, measuring about 0.92 x 0.83m. It had sub-vertical to vertical sides, a flat base and a single fill (82), again, similar to fill 71. Seventeenth century pottery, bones and tile fragments were recovered from it. It was 0.49m thick. As mentioned relationship with pits 4 and 10 was unclear.

Pit 10, again, was only marginally visible in the test slot. It was at least 0.68m by 0.12m and 0.50m deep. It had near vertical side at west-south-west. Pottery (late 16th or 17th century) and bones were collected from its fill, 83. It had been cut by a concrete footing.

East half of the Site (Test Pits E–J, open Area K)

The other half of the site appeared completely different from its west counterpart once the first ground reduction was made due to the presence of several brick walls, including the one seen during the evaluation phase. Though at the time it was thought this could be post-medieval in date, this investigation showed that the brick walls are

likely Victorian or later. They were truncated by more recent services and concrete footings. They will be described immediately below while the test pits will be discussed below. The sampled bricks were described in the finds section.

North of slot J was the remnant of a wall, 157, 0.35m wide and 0.75m long, aligned WSW-ENE. It probably connected to perpendicular wall 162, though only a negative trace of the latter was left at the junction. The bricks were bonded by a whitish yellow sandy mortar. Next to it to the south was a tiny portion of a preserved brick floor, 156, with the stretcher side on top. It covered an area of 0.60m x 0.38m. These bricks were bonded with the same kind of mortar, the joint thickness not exceeding 10mm. On the other side of wall 157 was an unclear heap of bricks and mortar (160), possibly elements of the dismantled or collapsed 157. It extended over *c.* 0.70m x 0.80m. As stated wall 162 probably originally extended SSE-NNW for more than 4m, but was now reduced to a mere 0.25m long (and 0.35m wide). Wall 162 lay against wall 163, a WSW-ENE feature, more than 12.40m long but truncated at several points. Brick row faces alternated stretcher and header. For most of its length only 3 rows were preserved but around slot E and G it went deeper to be part of a cellar. Its width was also about 0.35m and it also used the same mortar. Walls 183 and 166 were the NNW-SSE return to complete the cellar, the wall opposite 163 having been dismantled or truncated and was not visible. Against the north limit of excavation was also another deposit (174) of brick and tile fragments, vaguely forming a floor level but with no foundation and no thickness. It encompassed an area about 0.65m x 0.50m west of wall 158.

North of area K there were two features made of crude red brick walls/lining that delimited a trapezoid area. Both were not made of a single wall but usually each face had a slightly different fabric. Their function remains unclear.

The eastern structure was composed of walls 171, 175, 176 and 177. Internally the mortar overflowed from the all these walls. Wall 171 was only one brick wide (*c.* 0.11m) and 1.10m long. Six rows were preserved for a height of 0.42m. Walls 177 and 175 butted against 171. It had a thin (<0.03m) layer of grey plaster on its external north side. It was made of bricks or brick fragments jointed with a yellowish white mortar up to 25mm thick. Wall 175 was 1.37m long and 0.50m high (7 rows of stretcher side facing bricks). It was also only one brick wide. The mortar bonding the bricks was sandy, light greyish and yellowish white. Similarly, wall 177 used reddish brick or brick fragments but a few yellow brick were also included. It was arranged as a regular coursing with a fair face finish of at least 7 rows. The joint – and this is valid for all the walls observed – was irregular in thickness, between 5 and 1mm. Wall 177 was L-shaped with a NNW-SSE section 1.36m long and a perpendicular return 0.54m long. Its width varied greatly, from a minimum of 0.18m (for the upper rows and 0.22m for the bottom row) to 0.49m. Wall 176 seemed to be a later addition, closing the south side of this

structure. It was made of red bricks, with bed facing and vertically dressed on the top row, then stretcher facing and the two lower rows again bed facing. There was no mortar but a dark sandy silt matrix. This wall measured 0.53m long and 0.50m high. The top two rows were only one brick wide, then the infill between 175 and 177 was irregular in breadth.

The western of these two structures, seen partially in section of slot F, was composed of walls 172, 180 and 182. The individual walls were very similar to those described above. It is unclear if the deposit it enclosed accumulated after their erection or if they were dug through it. Wall 180's face had been partly truncated by modern footings. It was at least 1.05m long, 0.25m high and 0.22m thick. Bricks or brick fragments were bonded by a compact creamy yellow mortar of irregular thickness. 172 was 0.47m high, 1.55m long and 0.22m (a brick size) wide. Its fabric and bonding were similar to 171.

Above slot I were two other parallel Victorian/modern walls, 168 and 169, aligned WSW-ENE (so sharing the same alignment as walls 163 or 157). Wall 168 was directly overlying pit 16. It was made mostly of rough reddish brick fragments and rare stones (up to 0.15 x 0.22m). Two to three rows were preserved. Mortar was not always present but if so, it was a white yellow sandy mortar sometimes replaced by dark brown silt. This wall was *c.* 0.23m wide and 2.40m long, truncated by modern concrete footings. Wall 169 was more solidly built. At its base and overlying pit 15 was, an array of burgundy/violet bricks (254), at least 0.66m wide and 0.21m thick. On top was a hard concrete footing with inclusions of pebbles (170), at least 2.30, long, *c.* 0.70m wide for a thickness of 0.22m. Leaning on it wall 169 was noticeably larger at base (0.55m) than at top as it had two steps on each side. These steps were 35–40mm wide. Wall 169 was made of three rows of regular red bricks, with stretcher or head side facing. It did not exceed 0.22m high. The mortar was the usual yellowish white/creamy sandy mortar. It was truncated on both sides by concrete footings of the more recent building.

Test pit E

The base of this slot was at 8.55m aOD. The corner of a brick cellar (better observed in slot G) was seen in its west corner and not excavated. This corresponded to wall 163 and return 183. At north of this wall was a brick rubble deposit (164), about 1.40m x 0.47m and 0.36m thick. It was cut into a modern disturbed made ground, a 0.20m thick dark brownish grey silt (194) with rare CBM fragment inclusions. Below this was a soft greyish brown silt with very rare pebbles (195), 0.34m thick. This subsoil had a gradual transition to an older subsoil, 196, best described as a soft mid brown silt with no inclusions. It was 0.32m thick. Below was the geological horizon. No archaeological features were observed.

Test pit F

The base of this slot was at 8.78m aOD. No archaeological deposits were observed and some south-north concrete footings truncated most of the pit. The north-west section provided some details regarding the stratigraphy below wall 180. Above geology was a soft mid orange brown silt (198), 0.17m thick, that can be considered a subsoil. It was overlain by, a mid greyish brown silt (199) with the same thickness. Among the inclusions were rare brick fragments, rare charcoal flecks and scarce pebbles/gravels. On top was a 0.60m thick made ground layer 181, a medium compacted dark grey silt with occasional pebbles or gravels, scarce CBM fragments, some mortar flecks and rare charcoal and modern glass in it. It was capped by a compact mid grey silt (197) with occasional pebbles and CBM fragments, 0.08m thick. The brick lining 180 stood over made ground 181.

Test pit G

The base of this slot was at 8.30m aOD (corresponding to the base of the cellar, not the level of the geological ground). It was *c.* 2.30m x 2.80m. A section of wall 163 and face of wall 166 could be observed, both part of a cellar. There seemed to be a foundation cut for 163, recorded as 13. It cut through two different subsoils (192-193) down into the geology. It was at least 0.72m deep and 0.10m wide. Once the wall was erected, the foundation cut was backfilled with a soft to medium compacted mid yellowish brown silt (190) with occasional gravels and pebbles and also some inclusions of mortar flecks, brick and tile fragments. The interpretation as a foundation cut is uncertain as it had not been seen in slot E, replaced by a brick rubble deposit. The foundation cut and the subsoils were sealed by made ground 191, a soft dark greyish brown silt with occasional unsorted stones, brick and tiles fragments.

Within the cellar, at its base was a pit (14). It measured at least 1.70m long and 0.60m wide for a depth of 0.61m. It extended beyond the slot limit. It was filled by, a soft black silt (184) with occasional small pebbles and common charcoal flecks. Pottery, animal bone, glass, a metal object, a bone game token and a wooden bookmark. The date provided by these finds indicated that it was Victorian at the earliest (notable from a plate manufactured after 1848 and another from the early 20th century). The cellar had been backfilled with demolition rubble 165, mostly bricks, over an area at least 3.60m x 1.40m but cut by the modern footings.

The upper subsoil (192) was 0.44m thick. It was a mid brown silt, very slightly clayey with very rare pebbles. The lower subsoil (193) was 0.29m thick. It was a light to mid yellowish brown silt with rare inclusions of small pebbles or gravels. The transition between the two was gradual.

Test pit H

The base of this slot was at 8.65m aOD. It was *c.* 2.50m x 2.45m. No archaeological feature was observed. The stratigraphy, visible below wall 158 and its concrete footing (159) consisted of three subsoils. From top to bottom: 189 was 0.19m thick, soft mid brown clayey silt with rare mortar inclusions, CBM fragments and pebbles. There was a clear transition to subsoil 188, a soft mottled greyish brown to brown silt, more compact than 189 above or 173 below. It was 0.36m thick. Finally was a mid brown silt (173) with rare pebbles and brick fragments.

Test pit I

The base of this slot was at 8.76m aOD. The stratigraphy again included two subsoils. The upper subsoil (255) was a mid grey brown silt with rare charcoal flecks and scarce pebbles. The lower subsoil (253) was a soft mid greyish-yellow brown to light grey brown silt with very rare pebbles and gravels as well as rare charcoal flecks.

One pit, 15, was visible at the base of the slot while a second one, 16, was only visible in section. Pit 15 was not bottomed once its modern character became obvious, after a slot going 0.60m deep. It was at least 0.29m long and 1.24m wide. The sides were steep then narrowing to become near vertical. The single fill (250) was a soft very dark grey silt with occasional pebbles, rare charcoal flecks and tile fragments. From it came a copper alloy pin, an iron nail, some shells, pottery (perhaps 17th century) and bones. This pit had an unclear relation with adjacent pit 16 but cut through both subsoil deposits (253 and 255) and the geological horizon. It was overlain by the foundation of wall 169. Pit 16 was located to the north of 15, immediately below wall 168. It was dug into layer 255. It was at least 0.97m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a concave profile with moderate slopes. Its fill (251) was a soft mid grey silt with common small pebbles and occasional brick and tile fragments.

Test pit J

The base of this slot was at 8.79m aOD. It was *c.* 2.50m x 2.40m. No archaeological feature was observed. This slot only provided insights into the fabric of wall 163 and 162. Below wall 163 and its preparatory layer (186) was a mid to dark grey brown silt (185) with rare brick fragments and rare charcoal flecks. It overlay subsoil 173, previously described in test pit H. Under wall 161 was a hard yellowish creamy sandy mortar with very frequent pebbles. This deposit was poorly preserved around the remains of 162, covering about 0.40 x 0.30m. Then again subsoil (173) was observed.

Area K

The base of this sector was at *c.* 8.76m aOD. As this area was deemed to be impacted more deeply by groundworks, it was possible to strip a considerably larger zone than the previous slots. It was about 10m x 5.40m. Several pits were made visible. Some were clearly of Victorian or modern date but a few others were either undated or medieval.

Pit 2 was an oval-shaped pit already seen in evaluation trench 3. It measured 0.70mx0.35m and was 0.08m deep. This shallow scoop was filled by a sterile mid grey silt with orange brown patches (54). It had very rare charcoal flecks and occasional gravels. It had a medium compaction.

Feature 18 was a possible pit, 0.63m x 0.40m and only 0.09m deep. This shallow cut had gentle slopes and a flattish base. Despite its single fill (257) yielding one sherd of pottery and three small brick or tile fragments, one is more inclined to think this was a natural feature. Fill 257 was a mid greyish brown silt with orange silt patches, rare roots and rare small pebbles or gravels.

Below modern rubble or made ground appeared a vaguely oval shaped pit (19), at the edge of area K. It measured 0.70m by at least 0.39m. It had convex sides and a flat base. Its single fill (258) was a mottled grey and brown silt with very rare charcoal flecks and rare small pebbles or gravels. It was up to 0.27m thick and contained some dating evidence (medieval pottery) and animal bones.

Another pit (20) towards the south edge of area K was visible well before the attained stripping level and in section it was shown as being cut by modern truncation both at ENE and WSW. It probably had a sub-rectangular shape with rounded corners (as cut 1). Sides were vertical then slightly undercutting towards its flat base. Its dimensions were at least 1.25m x 0.65m and about 1.38m deep. A single fill was identified (259), a soft mid grey or brownish grey silt with rare pebbles and gravels and very rare charcoal flecks. A very small piece of unidentified bronze sheet and iron nail, CBM fragments, medieval pottery and bone were collected.

Pit 21 was only partially excavated to recover dating evidence and attest its late 19th or 20th century date. It was an elongated oval pit, 1.18 x 0.55m and at least 0.30m deep. It was filled by (260), a soft dark grey silt with scarce brown silt patches and occasional small pebbles.

Several other modern truncations, from which dating evidence (all late 19th century at earliest) was collected, were left unexcavated (pits 22, 24-28). Their infill was usually a soft dark grey silt with rare to occasional pebbles and gravels.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Pottery totalling 236 sherds (5060g) was collected from 34 contexts during the excavation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 2. A further 30 sherds of very similar wares recovered from the evaluation (Anderson 2020), almost all from Pit 1, are included in the catalogue and presented as Table 2, but not discussed again.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). Where possible, sherd families were recorded, and a minimum number of vessels (MNV) was recorded for each context. Cross-fitting was only attempted where particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned based on the MOLA post-Roman fabric series (MOLA 2014). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database (available in the archive).

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric, in approximate date order.

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>MNV</i>
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000	1225	7	19		2
Unsources London-area coarse ware	LOCO	1080	1200	1	1		1
London-type ware with north French-style decoration	LOND NFR	1180	1270	2	40		1
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	1	8		1
Kingston-type reduced ware	KING GREY	1250	1350	2	7		2
Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze	SAIM	1250	1650	1	4		1
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270	1500	8	60	0.14	6
Mill Green ware	MG	1270	1350	15	112	0.12	13
Mill Green coarse ware	MG COAR	1270	1400	7	35	0.12	7
Siegburg stoneware	SIEG	1300	1630	4	20		3
Tudor Green' ware	TUDG	1350	1500	1	1	0.04	1
Cheam white ware	CHEA	1350	1500	4	70		3
Late London-type ware	LLON	1400	1500	10	190		10
Early Surrey-Hampshire border white ware	EBORD	1480	1550	1	9		1
London-area early post-medieval red ware	PMRE	1480	1600	7	304		6
London-area early post-medieval calcareous red ware	PMREC	1480	1600	1	10		1
London-area post-medieval slipped red ware	PMSR	1480	1650	1	4		1
London-area PMed slipped red ware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480	1650	2	28		2
London-area PMed slipped red ware with yellow glaze	PMSRY	1480	1650	1	3		1
Cistercian ware	CSTN	1480	1600	2	7		2
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480	1610	1	19		1
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval white ware	MISC WW	1480	1900	2	3		1
Martincamp-type ware	MART	1480	1650	2	8		2
Martincamp-type ware type II flask	MART2	1500	1600	1	13		1
Surrey-Hampshire border white ware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	5	54	0.32	5
Surrey-Hampshire border white ware with yellow glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	2	32		2
Spanish olive jar	OLIV	1550	1750	2	36		2
Rhenish yellow ware	GERWY	1550	1630	2	139	0.21	1
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	3	38		3
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	19	768	1.09	12
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed red ware	PMBL	1580	1700	3	49		3
London-area post-medieval red ware	PMR	1580	1900	17	553	0.63	15
Essex-type post-medieval fine red ware	PMFR	1580	1700	17	384	0.25	13
Essex-type PMed fine red ware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580	1700	1	3		1
Chinese porcelain	CHPO	1580	1900	8	41	0.40	6

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>MNV</i>
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590	1900	2	10		1
Metropolitan (Harlow) slipware	METS	1630	1700	1	15		1
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	32		1
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700	1900	6	390		5
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	3	13		2
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	6	40	0.05	6
English porcelain	ENPO	1745	1900	3	88		2
Pearlware	PEAR	1770	1840	10	199	0.61	6
Sunderland-type slipware	SUND	1800	1900	1	9	0.15	1
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805	1900	35	1064	4.22	21
Yellow ware	YELL	1820	1900	3	10		2
Late post-medieval earthenware - plantpots	LPME	1850	2000	2	118	0.12	1
<i>Totals</i>				236	5060	8.58	182

Table 2: Pottery from the prior evaluation

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>MNV</i>
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000	1225	1	8		1
Unsorted London-area coarse ware	LOCOAR	1080	1200	2	2		2
London-type ware	LOND	1080	1350	2	7		2
Calcareous London-type ware	LCALC	1080	1200	1	6		1
South Hertfordshire-type grey ware	SHER	1170	1350	2	1		2
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	2	16		1
Mill Green ware	MG	1270	1350	9	66		8
Mill Green coarse ware	MG COAR	1270	1400	8	89	0.10	5
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270	1500	3	105		3
Border ware	BORD	1550	1700	1	3		1
Unidentified	UNID			2	1		1

Medieval

The earliest pottery in this group comprised sherds of Essex-type early medieval shelly ware, recovered from pit fill (257) and subsoil (173) slot E. Six fragments were part of a base and there was one body sherd.

London-type wares were relatively infrequent. There was a single small body sherd in a pale orange sandy fabric (LOCO) in pit fill (259). Two fragments of a North French-style jug were recovered from pit fills (72) and (73) in neighbouring features 5 and 8 in area D, both post-medieval. It was decorated with vertical red and white slip lines and ring-and-dot stamps under a clear glaze. The fragments suggest that the jug was similar to a pear-shaped jug in the Museum of London (Pearce *et al.* 1985, fig. 52.185).

One body sherd of a Kingston-type ware vessel from pit fill (88) had copper green glaze externally, and there were two sherds in a reduced version of Kingston-type ware from deposit (188) and pit fill (258) which were similar enough to belong to a single vessel. Eight fragments of Coarse Border ware, all but one of which were from pit fill (259), included a jug rim and a body sherd with applied 'feathers', the latter from pit fill (250). Pit fill (94) also contained a fragment of Saintonge ware.

Mill Green wares were the most common medieval type in this assemblage. A few sherds were present in the coarseware fabric, all heavily sooted, including a jar rim of flat-topped everted Essex type H2. A number of body sherds with all-over white slip and green glaze were also found, and there was one jug rim from pit fill (53). Two base fragments with thumbing were collected from pit fill (259).

Late medieval/early post-medieval

Late medieval wares included small body fragments of Siegburg (or possibly Beauvais) stoneware, a small rim fragment of a Tudor Green cup, and body fragments of Cheam whiteware. The group was dominated by Late London-type wares, but only body and base sherds of this were present. One of the base sherds was overfired and had a concave base as a result of partial collapse in the kiln, with the shadow of another jug rim at the centre. Most of the fragments had traces of glaze and were at least partly reduced. A body sherd of an Early Border ware vessel was also recovered.

Several early post-medieval redwares were present, including slipped examples. The PMRE sherds included a straight handle and part of the body of a pipkin, and the green-glazed rim and handle of a Dutch-style cauldron with a rod handle and thickened everted rim. The slipped redwares included a tripod base from another pipkin. Two small fragments of Cistercian-type ware, including a mug rim, were recovered, and there was a base fragment of Raeren stoneware.

Later earthenwares were dominated by London and Essex redwares and tin-glazed wares, although a few fragments of Border ware were also present. The London redwares included a pipkin with a collared lid-seated rim, originally orange-glazed but the glaze was partly reduced in use, a cauldron with a thickened everted rim, and a jar with an everted beaded rim. The Essex-type redwares added a bowl, possibly from the Stock pottery (*cf.* Cunningham and Drury 1985, fig. 50.6), a jug and a cauldron/pipkin. Also of Essex origin was a single body sherd of a Metropolitan slipware hollow ware vessel with part of an inscription (only the letter 'S' was legible). The Border wares added a further ?pipkin (*cf.* Peace 1992, fig. 27.145) and a possible jar (similar to Pearce 1992, fig. 44.425; Pl. 12). A few body sherds of blackwares were probably from tankards.

A Yellow ware plate with combed decoration was an unusual find (Pl. 13). There were two holes close to the rim which had been made pre-firing and had traces of glaze inside. Although the excessive iron staining of the glaze is common in Yorkshire and sometimes Midlands yellow wares (S. Ratkai and C. Cumberpatch, pers. comm.), the decoration and possibly the rim type are not easily paralleled in either. The rim form, which is beaded with a sharp slightly inturned upper border, is similar to examples from the Donyatt potteries in Somerset (e.g. Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988, no. 8/43), but these used red-firing clays. It seems most likely that the plate was an import, probably from Germany, with examples in a similar fabrics and with combed decoration found in Newcastle (Ellison 1981, 152-4 and fig. 29.312), although the illustrated vessels are not an exact parallel.

The tin-glazed wares included several small body fragments from flatwares with blue hand-painted decoration, a rim fragment from a chamber pot, two pieces of a plate with 'asterisk' decoration on the rim and in

the centre, several sherds of an albarello, and a complete small ointment pot. The albarello (Pl. 14) was a waisted, polychrome example with blue, purple and yellow lines forming the fairly simple design, which was dominated by 'tufts' in purple under yellow and blue arcades, with parallel horizontal lines and dots in blue above and below. The glaze appears poorly fired and slightly matt, and the cross-section of the broken areas shows that the fabric was also underfired with a dark pink core. As such, a local origin seems likely and the early style of the vessel perhaps suggests that the vessel was made in Aldgate in the late 16th or early 17th century (*cf.* Britton 1987, 98 and 103). The fact that it is essentially a 'second' appears to rule out a Netherlandish origin. Some of the other decorated fragments may also be London products, but they are likely to be later. The small ointment pot is a type commonly made in the 18th/19th centuries in England, the Netherlands and France (*e.g.* Gawronski 2012, 305, no. 1193).

More certain imports of this period included two small body sherds of Westerwald stoneware, and a mug rim and body sherd of Frechen stoneware. A body sherd of London stoneware, an underfired copy of Frechen 'tiger ware', was also recovered. Two fragments of Spanish 'olive jars', one with internal green glaze, were found in two contexts in two separate areas, but could be from the same vessel. Several pieces of French Martincamp-type flasks were collected. Fragments of six Chinese porcelain vessels were also found, comprising two cups, a cup or bowl, a bowl, a dish/saucer and a plate. One cup and the cup/bowl were decorated with overglaze pink and red flowers and ?green leaves (all in poor condition) with a red geometric border internally – these are similar to a beaker from a 17th-century context in Amsterdam, attributed to Jingdezhen (Gawronski 2012, 265, no. 917). One plate had blue underglaze and red and gold floral overglaze painting. The other fragments had hand-painted blue decoration, but the designs were not identifiable.

Modern

The modern group includes factory-manufactured vessels of 18th-century and later date. A few fragments of the earliest English refined whitewares (SWSG, CREA) were found and included rims of a ?chamber pot, a plate and a dish. Three sherds of English porcelain were a jug handle fragment and two pieces of a figurine, of which only the base survived and included two six-spoked wheels on both sides, with gold outlining on one side only and green paint on the base. The pearlwares included an industrial slipware banded mug (green and pink bands), a chamber pot, a dish/saucer and two body sherds with blue transfer-printed designs. A fragment of Sunderland-type slipware comprised the rim of a small jar or bottle. A base and two body sherds of yellow ware were from uncertain vessel forms. Other utilitarian vessels included English stoneware bottles, a preserve jar and an inkpot, and a plantpot in a red earthenware fabric with common leached calcareous inclusions.

The refined whitewares included several plates, dishes, bowls, saucers, an ointment pot and a small bottle, some with transfer-printed decoration. Of most interest in this group was a plate rim with a black transfer-printed label comprising an ornate frame around the owner's name and address 'Queen Anne's / Restaurant / 27 Cheapside', suggesting that it was brought to the site as a secondhand or stolen item. Although the design of the label appears older, it seems that this restaurant was in business in the early 20th century and was mentioned in a 1927 guide to London (Muirhead 1927) but not in Kelly's Directory for 1914. Another sherd had a maker's mark for Waterloo Potteries in Burslem; the type of mark suggests a date between 1891 and 1906 for the plate.

Pottery by context

Contexts containing pottery are listed in Appendix 2, Table A2.2, with suggested spotdates. The majority of features have a late medieval, post-medieval or modern date range. The presence of earlier wares in several of the post-medieval and modern features suggests disturbance and redeposition of earlier layers.

Discussion

While there appears to have been some early and high medieval activity on the site, this was limited and the quantities of pre-15th-century fabrics are small, even with the addition of the mainly medieval assemblage (27 sherds) from the evaluation (Table 2; and Anderson 2020). Activity on the site appears to have increased from the 15th century onwards, although even the late medieval and early post-medieval periods are represented by relatively small groups of sherds. The assemblage includes fabrics and vessels typical of the north-east of London and southern Essex, including a high proportion of Essex redwares from the medieval to the post-medieval period. The assemblage includes small quantities of imported wares from the late medieval period onwards, including German stonewares, at least one jug from SW France, some French flasks and at least one Spanish 'olive jar'. The 15th and 16th-century pottery includes a high proportion of cooking vessels, perhaps relating to a public house or similar in the vicinity. The later 16th and 17th-century finds suggest a degree of affluence, with luxury items such as the Chinese porcelain cups and some of the earliest English tin glazed earthenware. This affluence may have continued into the 18th century, as suggested by fragments of early refined whitewares. The later 18th and 19th-century pottery comprises common types available to all but the poorest households across the country.

Flint by Will Attard

A small assemblage of four pieces of struck flint was recovered during this excavation. All are roughly struck from typical Thames flint, with a dark fabric and pale, hard cortex. condition ranges from fresh to very fresh. One flake (from fill 155 of Pit 6) displays modern damage along one lateral edge, almost certainly sustained during recovery. A single piece recovered from Pit 10 appears to have been utilised, with a concave working

surface, possibly an *ad hoc* spoke shave. All flints were recovered from features containing medieval material, and it seems likely they originated as by-products of facing the flints for use in the wall seen on site rather than being residual prehistoric artefacts.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

A total of 32.240kg of ceramic building material (192 pieces) was recovered in the course of the excavation, in addition to the material encountered in the evaluation (8 pieces, 5590g) (Appendix 3). These were examined under x10 magnification and categorized where possible according to Harley (1974). Small and non-diagnostic pieces were discarded, and notable pieces including brick samples taken from structures were retained, along with a representative sample of the material as a whole. The evaluation pieces are included in the catalogue but not discussed again here.

Several contexts contained bricks of likely late medieval or early post-medieval date, identified by their dimensions, fabric and finish. Feature 7 (79) contained a brick piece 50mm thick, 105mm wide, in a medium hard grey red clay with a slightly laminated texture, a fairly even form with striations and slight edge thickening suggesting it is of handmade (mould made) production.

Two samples from wall 163 are of a dense fabric in a slightly sandy fabric in a dark red colour, with thicknesses of 52mm and 54mm, and unevenness suggesting they are handmade.

A sample from wall 168 is a hard clay fabric with voids, in a mid grey red colour, and is a very uneven finish, 48mm-51mm thick, 100mm wide and 202mm long.

Tile pieces with characteristics (fabric, thickness and unevenness) suggestive of a medieval date were recovered from deposits infilling a range of pits. Pit 6 contained a range of flat tile pieces, with deposit 94 containing a piece of curved pantile 11mm thick, in a sandy fabric, and a piece in a similar fabric with a square peg hole.

Brick pieces of later post-medieval date were recovered from several contexts.

Conclusion

The modest range of material on the site is indicative of medieval and later activity on the site, with the brick samples suggesting a 16th or early 17th century date for wall 163. Pieces from deposit 94 are both fairly narrow, which is more typical of tile produced in Kent and to the south east of London in the later medieval period, however this is not conclusive.

Glass by Genni Elliott

A total of 55 shards of glass were recovered from 14 contexts of which 11 were contained within features (Appendix 4). The vast majority were small shards, likely to be from post-medieval bottles. Pit 14 contained the greatest quantity of glass including a number of flattened octagonal bottles, possibly parts of the same bottle though the presence of two bases suggests at least two bottles were present, and likely all Deptford Distillery bottles. This feature also contained the two clear decorated sherds from a bowl and an unidentified vessel.

Clay tobacco pipe by Genni Elliott

A total of 35 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from 10 contexts consisting of 5 features and 4 layers (Appendix 6). The vast majority of the fragments were from stems with no mouthpieces present. A total of 6 bowl fragments were present, two of which were small fragments and not datable. Of the remaining 4 fragments only one from came from a stratified deposit (pit 8, fill 73). Two types of bowl were present, Oswald type 3.G 9 and 3.G 10, both similar in style with long, narrow bowls and a flat based foot. That from context 73 was slightly later dating from 1700–1740 whilst the other 3 were possibly slightly earlier dating from 1680–1710. None had any stamps or initials.

Other fragments could only be sorted based on borehole size, which may give a rough indication of date, though this is not as reliable as the bowl dating and some small discrepancies can be seen between the bowl and borehole in this data. The pipe however appeared to cover a wide date range even within the same feature with several from the mid-17th century up to the 18th or even 19th centuries and few conclusions can be drawn as to the date of the features other than an overarching post-medieval date.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

A total of ninety-three metallic objects were recovered from the excavation, and given 83 catalogue numbers (Appendix 6). Of these objects eleven (catalogue numbers 1-10) were of copper alloy, with the remaining eighty-two objects being ferrous (cat. nos 11-83). A large proportion of the finds came from sieved soil samples.

Copper Alloy objects

Pins

Catalogue numbers 2-4, 7a, and 9 are all pins or parts of pins. Of these, cat. no. 2 from pit 9, deposit 82, is the only complete one. It is 36mm in length with a shaft width of 1mm. The top is possibly wire wound although the corrosion makes this uncertain. This type of pin was used to hold clothing together and was common from the later medieval period into the early post-medieval. The pottery dates the contexts of four of the pins, cat no's 2-4 and 7a, to the 17th century and the remaining pin, cat no. 9 as from the late 15th – 16th centuries.

Chapes

Catalogue number 7b from pit 15 deposit 250 is heavily corroded, although it is likely a chape. Catalogue number 1 was recovered from pit 8 deposit 73 is a complete chape that is open on one end only. The piece is 20mm in length with a width of 2mm. Chapes of this type were common through the later middle ages and early post-medieval period. Both chapes come from features that were dated to the 17th century.

Thimble

A single thimble was recovered deposit 164 in pit 14, in a good state of preservation although it has been crushed flat. It is a 19th century type.

Button

A single copper alloy button from deposit 166 is in an exceptional state of preservation with areas that show no corrosion. This type of button is plain and therefore difficult to date in and of itself but the preservation argues that it had not been in the ground very long.

Other Objects

Catalogue numbers 8 and 10 are not identifiable as objects. Catalogue number 8 is a piece of copper alloy wire with no clear use. Cat. no 10 is two small sheets, c.10mm square, with no obvious discernible function.

Ferrous objects

The remaining eighty-two objects are a mix of unidentifiable corroded pieces, 62 badly corroded nails, and modern detritus. None of the nails is intrinsically datable or noteworthy. Two other items are identifiable.

Chisel

A probable chisel was recovered from pit 9 deposit. Corrosion obscures the middle of this piece but both ends are in a decent state of preservation. The 'tang' of the chisel is around 50mm in length and would have been fitted into a wooden handle. The size of the chisel, its tip being 15mm in width, suggests it was for finer detailed work such as minor stone carving or for finishing wooden items. The item is generic with no obvious dateable form and therefore needs to be dated by association. The feature was dated to the 17th century or later.

Possible Awl

Two catalogue numbers, 43 and 44, also from pit 9 are heavily corroded pieces. Both have a circular cross section, and, when combined, show no head but a definite tip. This piece is likely to be an awl although the degradation of the piece makes this unclear. It cannot be dated to any specific period and therefore can only be dated by association.

Summary

The selection of artefacts that were recovered points to a general assemblage of a late medieval to post-medieval and modern metalwork. The pins, chapes, and thimble are the only dateable artefacts within the assemblage. These are all of late medieval to post-medieval date (mostly the latter). The assemblage is that which one would

expect from a domestic setting, with possible minor work taking place as suggested by the chisel and probable awl, constructed, or at least framed, with wood. The metalwork assemblage suggests that there was a timber building occupied by people of lower to middling social status.

Slag by Aidan Colyer

A total of 17 pieces of slag were recovered from two contexts and have a total weight of 462g. Twelve of the pieces were recovered from the sieved sample from deposit 72 in pit 5. These include two types. The first is the standard type with a medium level of metal left within the slag. The other type represents a thin layer of slag runoff that has puddled and cooled. This suggests that the slag was created nearby and is evidence of metalworking at a small scale on the site.

Five pieces were recovered from deposit 73 in pit 8. These pieces are more evidence of runoff representing a thin layer that has puddled and cooled. The layered nature of these pieces suggests several small events.

The two features are close together on site and both probably mid to late 18th century in date (based on clay tobacco pipes) and thus the slag appears to all be linked. This is supported by the make up of the two deposits being similar in nature. The amount of slag is small which suggests only a minor single event, or repeated small events although there is not enough slag to suggest that the particular pits were the actual place where the furnace would have been located.

Miscellaneous finds by Cristina Mateos

Beads

Four glass beads were recovered from modern deposit 184. Two are spherical pink beads, imitating pearls of 8mm diameter. One is a clear glass bead of 9mm of diameter. The last is a spherical bead with remains of blue colour in the outer surface. Its diameter is 11mm.

Stone

One rectangular small piece of marble was recovered from modern deposit 184 (length 175mm, width and height 14mm, weight 9g). The surfaces edge are smooth and plain. The side faces are decorated with two grooves each and they have been polished. Its use is unclear. A ball of stone of 25mm of diameter also came from deposit 184. It has a iron mark which means that could have been attached to some metal object.

Plaster

The collection of the wall plaster consists of 19 individual fragments weighing c. 228g in total. They were recovered from deposits 178, 184 and 165, all Victorian or later. The plaster was not in its original location and most of the assemblage consisted of small abraded fragments.

Some 37% of the fragments do not have any surviving colours. The colours used were red, blue and light brown. No chemical analysis has been performed on the pigments. Analysis of the recovered fragments shows that the mortar was applied at least in two layers, not always distinguishable. Some fragments have very clear beam impressions on the inside layer. The average thickness of this layer is 107mm (details in archive). The second (outer) layer where present has its surface fairly smoothly plastered, prepared for the paint motif. The average thickness of this layer is 823mm. Further details are in archive.

Worked wood

A piece of wood (species unidentified) worked with a tongue shape (length 89mm, 1mm width, weighing just 1g) is polished on both sides. The decoration consists of incised plant motifs. It has a narrower appendix at one of its ends that would indicate that the full piece would be more complex, but only this fragment has survived. The fracture is not recent so the reason for throwing it out could be that it broke.

The pottery associated is dating the deposit to 1840 or later, so the object may be a bookmark or, just possibly, a tongue depressor. The Science Museum group has a large collection of Victorian medical tools including a wide variety of tongue depressors made of different materials, in different shapes and with /without decoration. No precise match could be found but there are several general parallels in materials ranging from ivory to steel (such as A621813; A647737; A106422; co91430: (SMGCO 2020).

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 12 features within the investigated area. Weighing a total of 1384g, 185 fragments of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 7). Three additional fragments from post-medieval context in the evaluation are included in the catalogue but not discussed again. The majority of bone displayed good to excellent surface preservation, however, a significant amount of fragmentation was noted in most contexts, which limited the amount of element and species identification.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat, etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin were made using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of individuals was assessed, both within and between species, based on the duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development.

The majority of pieces of bone (n=103 fragments, 55.7% of the assemblage) were not identifiable to species or element of origin (Appendix 4), due to small fragment size and/or non-descript appearance. Despite this, osteological analysis found the assemblage contained a minimum of nine animals: two “large” (cow), two

“medium” (sheep/goat, pig), four “small” animals (fish, ?dog, and two unidentified species), and one foetal individual of unidentified species.

A total of 28 fragments (15.1% of the total assemblage) were allotted into the “large” size category, with many of these represented by vertebral or pelvic fragments, and small portions of long bone shafts. Two cow proximal phalanges (one left and one right) were recovered from pits 10 (83) and 15 (250), which identified the presence of two animal individuals due to the significant size and robusticity differences between the two bones.

A minimum of one sheep/goat individual was identified by fragments collected from pits 9, 10 and 11, which comprised a mandibular fragment, a left distal femur and tibia, and a proximal phalanx, respectively. Evidence of at least one pig was recovered from pits 8 (73) and 9 (82), in the form of a rib shaft and a mandibular fragment with in situ teeth, respectively.

Skeletal elements of “small” animals were the most frequently collected of the three general size categories, with a total of 32 fragments recovered (17.3% of the total assemblage). It was not possible to identify the species of origin for the remains, with the exception of fish vertebrae and ribs from pits 9 (82) and 10 (83). The left and right humeri, possibly of a dog, were recovered from pit 6 (88). Two additional “small” sized animals were identified by the presence of a right femur and a right juvenile humerus, both of unidentified species, which were collected from pit 20 (259).

Lastly, evidence of a ninth unidentified animal, a foetal individual, was indicated by a single humeral shaft in pit 9 (82).

Several elements displayed evidence of butchery practices, in the form of cut and chop marks. The majority of elements with such markings were “large” and “medium” sized vertebrae, which had been bisected (superior-inferior) through the vertebral bodies (pits 4, 8, and 10). It is noted that the “large” bisected vertebrae were still in the process of maturing (i.e. the epiphyseal plates of the body were not yet fused). Cut marks were also noted on pelvic fragments of a “medium” and a “large” sized individual (features 5 and 6, respectively), a “large” and a “small” mandibular fragment (pits 9 and 10, respectively), and a distal sheep/goat tibia, also from pit 10.

In summary, this moderate assemblage of animal bone contained the remains of a minimum of nine animal individuals, of differing ages (based on skeletal development), including cows (2), a sheep/goat and a pig, at least four “small” sized animals (including at least one fish), and one foetal individual. Several of the vertebrae, pelvic and mandibular fragments, and long bones displayed evidence of butchery practices. No further information could be retrieved from this collection of animal bone.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

Small amounts of non-human burnt bone were recovered from four features within the investigated area. Weighing a total of 144.0g, 100 fragments were present for analysis (Appendix 8). Overall, the bone was well preserved, with dense textures, however, a significant amount of fragmentation was present. Maximum post-excavation fragment sizes were recorded as ranging between 10.2mm (pit 10) and 60.9mm (pit 9).

The colour of bone varied both within and between the deposits, with fragments displaying grey, grey-white, and white colourings (Appendix 5). The difference in colour indicates the bones had been subjected to different temperatures during the heating process. Holden *et al.* (1995a and b) found that bone with hues of blue and grey resulted from the incomplete oxidation of the organic components of the bone, by reaching temperatures up to 600°C. In comparison, white coloured bone was produced through exposure to temperatures in excess of 600°C, resulting in the complete oxidation the organic components.

Few fragments were identified to element or species of origin during osteological analysis. It was not possible to identify any bone from pits 4, 5 and 10, due to the small fragment size and non-descript appearance of the remains (Appendix 5). Pit 9 contained several fragments of mandible from a “medium to large” sized animal, as well as the femoral head from a “small-sized” animal.

Mollusca by Cristina Mateos

A small assemblage of molluscan shell was recovered from the site with a combined total weight of just 94g (Appendix 9). Most came from the fills of 17th-century pits 6 and 15. The main group of molluscs belong to common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*). Only one small fragment of shell from deposit 85 has been identified as a mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.). A single sample of Cockle shell (*Cerastoderma edule* L.) was recovered from deposit 182. Both of these species were commonly eaten but also their shells can be attached to the oyster (Winder 2011, 50). So in this case the small quantity of mussels and cockle, compared with the assemblage of oyster, possibly can be considered more likely attachment materials than deliberate selections, although both could still have been consumed.

A single scallop shell found in deposit 85 in pit 6 is broken in two pieces and incomplete. The shell has a hole made on purpose in the edge of shell, probably to be hung or worn. The scallop shell is a well-known symbol of pilgrimage to St James in Santiago de Compostela, Spain and it seems likely that this item could be related to this practice.

One specimen from deposit 88 has a clear V-shaped notch on the edge that was made while opening the oyster (Winder 2011, 46).

The quality and quantity of the assemblage is not very substantial, so it is difficult to draw any conclusions apart from the fact that the oysters and probably other shellfish were consumed. These shells are not always well preserved, due to their fragility and almost certainly under-represented on archaeological sites.

Environmental Investigation by Elspeth St John-Brooks

Twenty-seven bulk soil samples were taken in the excavation phases for recovery of environmental remains. The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.5cm sieve and 0.1mm mesh and air dried, the flots were retained and examined under low magnification 8x to 20x. Identification of seeds and charcoal was carried out using online resources (<http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php> and <http://www.woodanatomy.ch/>), aided by text sources (EH 2015, Jacomet 2006, Schweingruber 1978, Stace 1997 and Hather 2000). Appendixes 10 and 11 give the results.

In total 15 of the samples contained seeds: 11 samples contained cereal grains, 2 samples contained numerous fruit seeds (blackberry/raspberry/Rosa), 3 samples contained numerous grass seeds (*Poaceae*) and one sample contained one bean/legume (*Fabaceae*).

Wheat grains were present in a number of samples from pits on site, notably many were found in test pit A, large pit 6 with its complex infill and its possible recut 11. The grass and raspberry/blackberry seeds were found in pits found near each other on site and associated with the coal and slag found (detailed above). Grass and berry seeds can be found in correlation with cereals as these weeds and vines are generally only found in arable fields, and are easily incorporated into domestic occupation deposits (Hillman 1981; Jacomet 2006). These seeds were more than likely to have been brought to the site amongst the cereals. The samples produced a small assemblage of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity, but mostly diversity.

The charcoal present was often intermixed with coal, with particular reference to the larger pits. Both coniferous (predominantly *Pinus*) and deciduous (*Quercus*, *Fraxinus* and *Corylus*) charcoal was present in many of the samples, with deciduous charcoal presenting as the dominant source of fuel for fires at this site. The samples show that these pits were filled with domestic and in a couple of cases, small scale industrial activity refuse (slag and coal).

Conclusion

Most of the test pits were devoid of archaeology (B, C, E, F, H, J) except for their insights on the still standing masonry visible in their sections. The preserved features pre-dating the 18th century concentrated in test pits A and D, and area K. The front of this piece of land, closer to the street, had been the most disturbed by urban development.

The earliest evidence on site at 72-76 High Street, Bromley seems to date from the 13th century but this is only attested by some residual sherds of pottery found in a subsoil and one small pit, 18, in area K. Two later 13th or 14th century pits (19 and 20) are also present nearby, dated by just 3 and 14 sherds respectively. All the other medieval pottery was redeposited in post-medieval contexts. The evidence is too slender to infer any specific nature to the Medieval occupation other than that it included rubbish pits. (The possible late medieval or early post-medieval wall seen in the evaluation was shown to date to the 19th century.) Settlement at Bromley probably dates from the bridging of the river Lea in 1110 (replacing a ford at Old Ford), if not before, and a road on the line of the High Street might well be as early as that. The Priory was founded in 1122. There is nothing here to suggest such an early start to occupation, however. Previous archaeological investigations in the area have revealed limited evidence for medieval occupation. An evaluation at Saint Andrew's Hospital to the south-east of the site revealed a medieval boundary ditch, while an evaluation at Three Mills also to the south-east revealed alluvium containing pottery dating from the late 15th/early 16th century onwards. There is nothing in the limited medieval evidence here to suggest any link to the nearby St Leonard's Priory.

It is unclear if there is then a hiatus (due to the Black Death?), or if the site remained occupied uninterruptedly. The massive pit 6 in test slot A had provided pottery evidence (albeit just a single sherd) from the 15th century in one of its deepest layers (87). This pit may have remained in use for a long period as upper layers provided late 16th - 17th century fragments, or the single LLON sherd may have been residual in the lower fill (all the other LLON pottery from the site was in later deposits). Even if this pit might not be quite so early, activity apparently had resumed by the late 15th - 16th century with a pit (16) seen in test slot I, though again, this was dated by only two sherds of fairly generic pottery. In area K, more sherds of that date from pit 27 were clearly residual.

Most of the other features observed were post-medieval, with an emphasis around the late 16th to 17th century: pits 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 15.

The earliest masonry recorded may date back to the mid-18th century but are much more probably 19th century, and correspond to the structure near slot F and H, according to the stratigraphy and pottery found beneath them (wall 172, wall 180 and associated walls 168, 169, 171, 175-177, 182).

Another later phase of construction (late Victorian or early 20th-century) certainly relates to walls at the north of the site and the identified cellar (157-158, 162-163, 166, 183). Refuse pit 14, at the base of that cellar, had a plate from the 1920s-1930s. Some of those walls were only poorly preserved due to the more recent development on site, the now-demolished buildings, whose concrete footings and services had deeply impacted the ground.

The results of this investigation have shown that archaeological features can survive even in this heavily developed area. The features on this site are mostly structural remains and domestic rubbish pits, entirely typical of what might be expected in medieval and early post-medieval settlements, and the combined finds assemblages fairly consistently indicate a household of no great wealth but above the lowest levels in London's outskirts. Continuous occupation has led to much reworking of deposits and resulted in finds of very mixed dates coinciding within individual features. The ceramic assemblage includes fabrics and vessels typical of the north-east of London and southern Essex, including a high proportion of Essex redwares from the medieval to the post-medieval period. There were a few sherds of imported wares from the late medieval period onwards, including German stonewares (12 sherds), a jug and some flasks from France, and one Spanish jar. The 15th- and 16th-century pottery includes a high proportion of cooking vessels, but actual vessel numbers are too low for this to be especially significant. Anderson (above) suggests that the later 16th- and 17th-century Chinese porcelain cups and English tin-glazed earthenware suggest a degree of affluence which may have continued into the 18th century. However, none of the eight sherds of Chinese porcelain and only half of the TGW sherds came deposits likely to have been deposited earlier than the 18th or 19th centuries, so it is not certain these were used on this site. The later 18th- and 19th-century pottery comprises common types available to all but the poorest households in the area.

Nothing on the site suggests any direct connection with the nearby 'Bromley Old Palace', although the 17th-century deposits do date broadly from the period of its probable construction, nor with the medieval Priory, nor do the finds indicate a link to any of the area's early industries, being purely domestic apart, possibly, from two 18th-century pits containing tiny amounts of charcoal, coal and slag.

A short summary of the results will be offered for publication as a short note in *London Archaeologist*.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	74	D	Made ground	19th century or later	Stratigraphy
	75	D	Subsoil		
	76	C	Made ground	19th century or later	Stratigraphy, finds (not retained)
	77	C	Made ground	19th century or later	Stratigraphy, finds (not retained)
	78	C	Subsoil		
	80	B	Made ground	19th century or later	Stratigraphy, finds (not retained)
	81	B	Subsoil		
	154	A	Made ground	19th century or later	Stratigraphy, finds (not retained)
	156	West half	Brick floor	19th century or later	
	157	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	158	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	159	West half	Footings of 158	19th century or later	
	160	West half	Brick cluster	19th century or later	
	161	West half	Footings of 162	19th century or later	
	162	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	164	West half	Brick rubble	Modern	Stratigraphy and Thimble
	165	West half	Backfill of cellar	19th century or later	Stratigraphy
	166	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	168	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	169	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	170	West half	Footings of 169	19th century or later	
	171	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	172	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	173	West half	Subsoil	19th century or later	Residual 11th - 13th C. pottery
	174	West half	Brick/tile floor?	19th century or later	
	175	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	176	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	177	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	178	West half	Mortar/plaster	19th century or later	
	179	West half	Footings of 170?	Late 16th century or later	Pottery
	180	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	181	West half	Footings of 180	Mid 18th century or later	Pottery
	182	West half	Brick wall	18th century or later	
	183	West half	Brick wall	19th century or later	
	185	J	Deposit	19th century or later	
	186	J	Footings of 162	19th century or later	
	187	J	Footings of 162	19th century or later	
	188	H	Deposit	19th century or earlier	Stratigraphy (below wall 158) Residual 13th - 14th C. pottery
	189	H	deposit	19th century or earlier	Stratigraphy (below wall 158)
	191	G	Disturbed ground	Modern	Stratigraphy, finds (not retained)
	192	G	Subsoil		
	193	G	Subsoil		
	194	E	Disturbed ground	modern	Stratigraphy, finds (not retained)
	195	E	Subsoil		
	196	E	Subsoil		
	197	F	deposit	Modern	
	198	F	Subsoil		
	199	F	deposit	modern	
	252	I	Subsoil		
	253	I	Deposit		Residual L 13th -14th C. pottery
	254	I	Footings of wall 169	19th century or later	
	255	I	Made ground?		
	268	K	Brick path	19th century or later	Stratigraphy
1	53	K	Pit	Late 16th - 17th century	Pottery
2	54	K	pit		
4	71	D	Pit	Late 17th century	Pottery
5	72	D	Pit	18th century	Pottery, clay pipes
6	85-98, 155	A	Pit	Late 13th to early 17th century	Pottery
7	79	C	Pit	Late 16th - 17th century	Pottery
8	73, 84	D	pit	18th century	Pottery, copper alloy chape, clay pipes
9	82	D	Pit	17th century	Pottery
10	83	D	Pit	Late 16th - 17th century	Pottery
11	99	A	Pit	Late 16th - 17th century	Pottery
12	150-153	A	Pit	17th century or later	Stratigraphy
13	163	West half	Brick wall		
13	190	G	Foundation cut		
14	184	G	Pit	Early to mid-20th century	Pottery, glass
15	250	I	Pit	17th century ?	Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
16	251	I	Pit	Late 15th -16th century	Pottery
18	257	K	Pit	11th - 13th century	Pottery (1 sherd)
19	258	K	Pit	Late 13th - 14th century	Pottery
20	259	K	Pit	Late 13th - 14th century	Pottery
21	260	K	Pit	19th century or later	Pottery
22	261	K	Pit	19th century or later	Pottery
24	263	K	Pit	19th century or later	Pottery, glass
25	264	K	Pit	19th century or later	Pottery
26	265	K	Pit	18th - early 19th century	Pottery
27	266	K	Pit	19th century or later	Stratigraphy (pottery early Post-medieval)
28	267	K	Pit	18th - 19th century	Pottery

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

Full catalogue in archive as MS Access database

Cut	Deposit	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt (g)	MNV	Form	Rim
0			ENGS	B	1	246	1	BBT	
0			REFW	FP	1	266	1	BT	BD
168/169			BORDG	R	1	25	1	PK?	BD
168/169			BORDG	B?	1	5	1		
168/169			PMBL	D	1	44	1	TK	
168/169			PMRE	H	1	62	1		
168/169			TGW	D	1	14	1		
168			LLON	D	1	6	1		
168			PMR	R	1	62	1	JR	EVBD
173 Slot E			EMSHX	UB	6	13	1		
179			PMR	D	1	19	1		
179			PMR	D	1	12	1		
181			CREA	R	1	8	1	PL	EV
182			CHPO	R	1	2	1	CU	UPPL
188	27		KING GREY	D	1	3	1		
253			MG	D	1	4	1		
253			MG	D	4	52	4		
253			MG COAR	R	1	11	1	JR	UPEV
171, 175-7			CSTN	D	1	6	1		
1	53		BORDY	B	1	24	1		
1	53		MG	D	1	2	1		
1	53		MG	R	1	11	1	JG	INT
1	53		MG	D	2	10	2		
1	53		PMR	D	1	2	1		
4	70		LONS	D	1	32	1		
4	70		PMFRB	D	1	3	1		
4	70		PMR	D	1	27	1		
4	70		PMREC	B	1	10	1		
4	71	14	ENGS	D	1	5	1		
4	71	14	MG COAR	U	1	2	1		
4	71	14	PMR	D	1	4	1		
5	72		BORDG	D	1	5	1		
5	72	12	EBORD	D	1	9	1		
5	72	12	LOND NFR	D	1	10	1		
5	72		PMFR	B	1	16	1		
5	72	12	PMFR	R	1	194	1	BL	FTBD
5	72	12	PMFR	U	1	12	1		
5	72		PMR	D	1	4	1		
5	72	12	TGW	D	2	1	2		
5	72		WEST	D	2	10	1		
6	87		LLON	D	1	17	1		
6	88		CHEA	U	2	58	1		
6	88		KING	D	1	8	1		
6	93		PMFR	B	4	87	1		
6	93		TGW	FP	6	413	1	ALB	TRBD
6	94		LLON	B	1	101	1		
6	94	21	MG COAR	U	1	3	1		
6	94		PMR	B	1	34	1		
6	94		SAIM	R	1	4	1	JG	
6	97		MG COAR	D?	1	3	1		
7	79		PMFR	R	2	10	1	JG	UPPL
8	73		CSTN	R	1	1	1	MG	FLAR
8	73		LLON	U	1	21	1		
8	73		LLON	D	1	4	1		
8	73		LOND NFR	D	1	30			
8	73		METS	D	1	15	1		
8	73		OLIV	D	1	22	1		
8	73		PEAR	D	1	1	1		
8	73		PMBL	D	1	2	1		
8	73		PMR	D	1	5	1		
8	73		PMR	D	1	4	1		
8	73		PMSRG	B	1	24	1	PK	
8	73		TGW	U	1	1	1		
9	82		GERWY	R	2	139	1	PL	EVBD
9	82	13	MART2	D	1	13	1		
9	82		PMFR	B	1	37	1		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>
9	82	13	PMR	RD	3	159	1	CA	THEV
9	82	13	PMR	R	1	33	1	PK	COLL LS
9	82	13	PMR	D	1	7	1		
9	82	13	PMRE	U	2	4	2		
9	82	13	PMSRY	D	1	3	1		
9	82	13	SIEG	U	2	5	1		
9	82	13	TUDG	R	1	1	1	CU?	UPPL
10	83		FREC	R	1	24	1	MG	UPPL
10	83	15	FREC	D	1	2	1		
10	83		LLON	U	1	10	1		
10	83	15	LLON	B	1	12	1		
10	83	15	MART	U	1	2	1		
10	83	15	MG COAR	U	1	1	1		
10	83	15	PMFR	R	1	1	1	CA/PK	THEV
10	83		SIEG	U	1	12	1		
11	99	16	CHEA	U	1	3	1		
11	99	16	MISC WW	U	2	3	1		
11	99	16	PMFR	U	1	3	1		
14	184		CREA	B	1	7	1		
14	184		ENGS	B	1	104	1	PJR	
14	184		ENPO	B	2	67	1	FIG	
14	184		ENPO	H	1	21	1		
14	184		LPME	RB	2	118	1	PP	COLL
14	184		PEAR	RHB	3	75	1	MG	UPPL
14	184		REFW	FP	1	106	1	SA	PL
14	184		REFW	FP	3	80	1	PL	EV
14	184		REFW	R	1	94	1	DS	EV
14	184		REFW	FP	2	125	1	DS	FLAR
14	184		REFW	FP	3	123	1	PL	EV
14	184		REFW	R	1	6	1	SA	PL
14	184		REFW	FP	2	41	1	SA	FLAR
14	184		REFW	R	1	9	1	BL?	UPPL
14	184		REFW	B	1	4	1		
14	184		REFW	R	1	23	1	DS/BL	PL
14	184		REFW	B	1	12	1		
14	184		REFW	B	1	8	1	OP	
14	184		YELL	B	1	7	1		
14	184	28	PEAR	B	1	5		MG	
14	184	28	PMR	D	1	9	1		
14	184	28	REFW	R	1	1			
14	184	28	REFW	RB	3	7		SA	
14	184	28	REFW	R	1	4	1	PL?	EV
15	250		BORDG	D	1	4	1		
15	250	29	BORDG	R	1	15	1	JR?	FTEV
15	250		CBW	D	1	4	1		
15	250		CHEA	D	1	9	1		
15	250		LLON	D	1	8	1		
15	250	29	LLON	U	1	3	1		
15	250		MART	U	1	6	1		
15	250		OLIV	U	1	14	1		
15	250		PMFR	D	1	5	1		
15	250		PMFR	U	3	17	3		
15	250	29	PMFR	D	1	2	1		
15	250		PMRE	H	1	74	1	PK	
15	250		PMSR	D	1	4	1		
15	250		PMSRG	D	1	4	1		
15	250		SIEG	U	1	3	1		
15	250		TGW	D	1	11	1		
15	250		TGW	D	2	11	1		
16	251		PMRE	RHD	2	115	1	CA	THEV
18	257	34	EMSHX	U	1	6	1		
19	258	33	KING GREY	D	1	4	1		
19	258	33	MG	D	1	6	1		
19	258		MG COAR	U	1	10	1		
20	259		CBW	BD	3	37	1		
20	259		CBW	B	1	6	1		
20	259		CBW	R	1	10	1	JG?	FTBD
20	259	35	CBW	D	2	3	2		
20	259		LOCO	U	1	1	1		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>
20	259		MG	D	1	2	1		
20	259		MG	D	1	6	1		
20	259		MG	B	2	18	1		
20	259	35	MG	D	1	1			
20	259		MG COAR	U	1	5	1		
21	260		BORDY	D	1	8	1		
21	260		CHPO	R	1	6	1	CU/BL	UPPL
21	260		CREA	B	1	2	1		
21	260		FREC	D	1	12	1		
21	260		PEAR	B	1	10	1		
21	260		PMBL	D	1	3	1		
21	260		REFW	D	4	17	1		
21	260		SUND	R	1	9	1	JR/BT?	FLAR
22	261		CREA	B	1	2	1		
22	261		CREA	R	1	17	1	CH?	BD
22	261		ENGS	B	1	18	1	BT?	
22	261		RAER	B	1	19	1		
22	261		REFW	R	1	9	1	BL?	UPPL
22	261		REFW	R	1	7	1	BL?	UPPL
22	261		REFW	B	1	17	1		
22	261		TGW	FP	1	211	1	OP	BD
24	263		CREA	R	1	4	1	DS	FTEV
24	263		PEAR	R	1	65	1	CH	FTEV
24	263		PEAR	B	2	29	1		
24	263		PEAR	R	1	14	1	DS/SA	PL
24	263		REFW	FP	1	11	1	DS/SA	FLAR
24	263		REFW	R	2	93	1	BL	FLAR
24	263		YELL	D	2	3	1		
25	264		ENGS	D	2	17	1	IP	
25	264		REFW	U	1	1	1		
25	264		SWSG	U	1	4	1		
25	264		TGW	R	1	20	1	CH?	CAV
26	265		PMR	B	1	172	1		
26	265		SWSG	BD	2	9	1		
27	266		LLON	D	1	8	1		
27	266		PMRE	D	1	49	1		
28	267		CHPO	R	1	7	1	BL	UPPL
28	267		CHPO	FP	2	16	1	PL	PL
28	267		CHPO	R	1	4	1	DS/SA	PL
28	267		CHPO	D	2	6	1	CU?	
28	267		TGW	B	2	38	2		
28	267		TGW	FP	2	48	1	PL?	EV

Key: Form: ALB – albarello (drug jar); BBT – blacking bottle; BL – bowl; BT – bottle; CA – cauldron; CH – chamber pot; CU – cup; DS – dish; FIG – figurine; IP – inkpot; JG – jug; JR – jar; MG – mug; OP – ointment pot; PJR – preserve jar; PK – pipkin; PL – plate; PP – plantpot; SA – saucer; TK – tankard.

Rim: BD – bead; CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; COLL LS – collared lid-seated; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped beaded; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; PL – plain; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular bead; UPEV – upright with everted tip; UPPL – upright plain.

Table A2.2. Pottery by context with spot dates

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>Spotdate</i>
1	53	pit	MG, BORDY, PMR	L.16th-17th c.
4	70		PMREC, PMFRB, PMR, LONS	L.17th c.+
4	71		MG COAR, PMR, ENGS	L.17th c.+
5	72		LOND NFR, EBORD, PMFR, PMR, TGW, WEST	L.16th c.+
6	87	pit	LLON	15th c.
6	88	pit	KING CHEA	M.14th-15th c.
6	93	pit	PMFR, TGW	L.16th-E.17th c.?
6	94	pit	MG COAR, SAIM, LLON, PMR	L.16th c.+
6	97	pit	MG COAR	L.13th-14th c.+
7	79	feature	PMFR	L.16th-17th c.
8	73		LOND NFR, LLON, CSTN, PMBL, PMR, PMRSG, OLIV, TGW, METS, PEAR (intrusive?)	17th c.?
9	82	pit	TUDG, GERWY, SIEG, MART2, PMRE, PMSRY, PMFR, PMR	17th c.
10	83	pit	MG COAR, LLON, SIEG, FREC, MART, PMFR	L.16th-17th c.
11	99	pit	CHEA, MISC WW, PMFR	L.16th-17th c.
14	184	cellar	PMR, CREA, PEAR, ENGS, YELL, LPME, ENPO, REFW	E-M.20th c.
15	250	pit	CBW, CHEA, LLON, SIEG, MART, OLIV, BORDG, PMRE, PMSR(G), PMFR, TGW	17th c.?
16	251	pit	PMRE	L.15th-16th c.
18	257	pit	EMSHX	11th-E.13th c.
19	258	pit	MG, MG COAR, KING GREY	L.13th-14th c.
20	259	pit	LOCO, MG, MG COAR, CBW	L.13th-14th c.?
21	260	pit	FREC, CHPO, PMBL, BORDY, SUND, CREA, PEAR, REFW	19th c.+
22	261	pit	RAER, TGW, CREA, ENGS, REFW	19th c.+
24	263	pit	CREA, PEAR, YELL, REFW	19th-E.20th c.
25	264	pit	TGW, SWSG, ENGS, REFW	19th c.+
26	265	pit	PMR, SWSG	18th-E.19th c.
27	266	pit	LLON, PMRE	L.15th-16th c.
28	267	pit	TGW, CHPO	18th-19th c.
-	173	subsoil	EMSHX	11th-E.13th c.
-	179	foundation	PMR	L.16th c.+
-	181	foundation	CREA	M.18th c.+
-	182	wall	CHPO	17th c.?
-	188	deposit	KING GREY	M.13th-M.14th c.
-	253	deposit	MG, MG COAR	L.13th-14th c.
-	-	U/S finds	LLON, CSTN, PMRE, BORDG, PMBL, PMR, TGW, ENGS, REFW	unstrat

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>COMMENT</i>
2	54	Pit	K	32	2	24	
4	70				1	181	
4	71		D	14	8	195	
5	72		D		3	498	
5	72		D	12	29	595	
8	73		D		23	1616	
	77	Made ground	C		2	595	
7	79	feature	C		1	802	Sample retained
9	82	pit	D		3	741	
9	82	pit	D	13	11	421	
10	83	pit	D	15	14	203	
6	85	pit	A	10	3	166	
6	86	pit	A	23	3	92	
6	87	pit	A		2	236	
6	87	pit	A	17	1	140	
6	88	pit	A		6	713	
6	88	pit	A	18	5	73	
6	93	pit	A	20	7	344	
6	94	pit	A	21	8	355	
6	94	pit	A		1	210	Sample retained
6	97	pit	A	22	11	328	
6	98	pit	A	36	4	142	
11	99	pit	A		3	203	
11	99	pit	A	16	5	104	
	158	Brick wall			1	1592	
	163	Brick wall			2	2061	Sample retained
	165	Back cellar			4	4000	
	166	Brick wall			1	3029	
	168	Brick wall			1	1768	Sample retained
	180	Brick wall			1	2397	
14	184	cellar	G		2	2756	
14	184	cellar	G	28	6	86	
	188	Deposit	H		3	1636	
15	250	pit	I		3	238	
16	251	pit	I	30	1	55	
16	251	pit	I		1	165	
	254	Brick footing	I		1	3000	
18	257	pit	K		1	89	
18	257	pit	K	34	2	26	
20	259	pit	K		3	200	
21	260	pit	K		3	165	
		(wall 55)	Tr3		3	190	From the evaluation
		(Pit 1)	Tr1		5	5400	From the evaluation

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of glass

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>
Unstratified		1 complete clear bottle, oval shape with the letters 'JL & Co Ld [e?] 5H [o?]' on the base 1 complete clear vial 'Powell (B)Lackfriars Road' probably 1850-1900 1 clear body shard
	181	1 clear body shard 1 shard green bottle glass
	182	2 shards clear flat glass
4	71	<14> 1 shard clear body glass
5	72	<12> 1 shard of green body glass
7	79	1 clear body shard
8	73	2 shards clear flat glass
9	82	<13> 1 green body shard <13> 1 green shard with a hole, possibly from a base?
14	184	1 shard green bottle glass 4 shards clear glass, possibly from a window 1 shard pale aqua bottle rim and neck 2 shards clear glass with pyramidal projections arranged in squares, likely from a decorative vessel 2 shards of clear glass rim (join) likely a jar 2 aqua body shards (join) of a flattened octagonal bottle 1 aqua base and body shard of a flattened octagonal bottle 1 aqua base shard of a flattened octagonal bottle 1 aqua body shard of a flattened octagonal bottle 1 shard clear bottle glass 1 complete brown glass bottle with stopper 'B & Co Ld. Batey' '1/4 D deposit charged on this bottle' 'Batey' on base. Possibly for mineral water, Victorian in date. 3 aqua glass body shards (join) 'Deptford Distillery' From sample <28>: 1 shard clear glass, possibly from a window 2 shards clear vessel glass 1 aqua body shard 2 shards pale green body glass 1 shard clear body glass 1 shard cobalt blue body glass 1 shard pale green body glass, probably from a bottle 1 aqua body shard, likely from a bottle 1 shard clear glass with embossed flowers and dot decoration. Wavy rim fragment likely from a bowl
15	250	<29> 1 shard clear flat glass
21	260	1 shard of clear body glass
24	263	1 complete clear vial 1 shard green bottle neck and rim 1 shard clear vial 3 shards of an aqua coloured bottle (join) including neck and body indicating a flattened octagonal shape
26	265	1 shard clear vessel glass
28	267	1 shard of clear body glass

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of clay pipes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Borehole size (inches)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	72		Stem	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	
5	72	12	Stem	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	
5	72		Stem	3	6/64	Early – mid C18th	
5	72		Stem	1	5/64	Mid – late C18th	Flat based foot
8	73		Stem	2	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	
8	73		Stem	2	6/64	Early – mid C18th	
8	73		Stem	1	5/64	Mid – late C18th	
8	73		Bowl	1	5/64	Mid – late C18th	Oswald type 3.G:10 1700-1740
8	73		Stem	1	4/64	Late C18th – C19th	
8	73		Bowl	1	-		Fragment
8	84		Stem	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	Spurred foot
-	165		Stem	2	5/64	Mid – late C18th	
-	168		Stem	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	
-	169		Bowl	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	Oswald type 3.G:9 1680-1710
-	168/169		Stem	1	8/64	Early – mid C17th	
-	171		Stem	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	
-	171		Bowl	2	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	Oswald type 3.G:9 1680-1710
14	184		Stem	1	5/64	Mid – late C18th	
14	184		Stem	4	4/64		
14	184		Bowl	1	-		Fragment with rouletted rim
21	260		Stem	1	7/64	Mid C17th – early C18th	
21	260		Stem	3	4/64	Late C18th – C19th	
21	260		Stem	1	4/64	Late C18th – C19th	Spurred foot
24	263		Stem	1	4/64	Late C18th – C19th	

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of metalwork

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
8	73		1	Cu	chape	1	<1	18th c
9	82	13	2	Cu	pin	1	<1	17th c
9	82	13	3	Cu	pin	1	<2	17th c
9	82	13	4	Cu	pin	1	<3	17th c
	166		5	Cu	button	1	5	ND
14	164	28	6	Cu	thimble	1	1	ND
15	250	29	8	Cu	wire	1	1	17th c
16	251		9	Cu	pin	1	<1	L 15th - 16th C
20	259		10	Cu	sheet	2	<1	L 13th - 14th C
11	71	14	11	Fe	nail	1	4	L 17th C
11	71	14	12	Fe	nail	1	2	L 17th C
11	71	14	13	Fe	nail	1	3	L 17th C
11	71	14	14	Fe	nail	1	12	L 17th C
5	72	12	15	Fe	nail	1	4	17th -18th C
5	72	12	16	Fe	nail	1	10	17th -18th C
5	72	12	17	Fe	nail	1	1	17th -18th C
5	72	12	18	Fe	nail	1	3	17th -18th C
5	72	12	19	Fe	nail	1	1	17th -18th C
8	73		20	Fe	nail	1	5	18th c
8	73		21	Fe	nail	1	2	18th c
8	73		22	Fe	nail	1	4	18th c
8	73		23	Fe	nail	1	1	18th c
8	73		24	Fe	nail	1	2	18th c
8	73		25	Fe	nail	1	3	18th c
8	73		26	Fe	nail	1	9	18th c
9	82	13	27	Fe	nail	1	28	17th c
9	82	13	28	Fe	nail	1	18	17th c
9	82	13	29	Fe	nail	1	14	17th c
9	82	13	30	Fe	nail	1	2	17th c
9	82	13	31	Fe	nail	1	1	17th c
9	82	13	32	Fe	nail	1	5	17th c
9	82	13	33	Fe	nail	1	2	17th c
9	82	13	34	Fe	nail	1	8	17th c
9	82	13	35	Fe	nail	1	13	17th c
9	82	13	36	Fe	nail	1	2	17th c
9	82	13	37	Fe	nail	1	12	17th c
9	82	13	38	Fe	nail	1	13	17th c
9	82	13	39	Fe	nail	1	6	17th c
9	82	13	40	Fe	nail	1	12	17th c
9	82	13	41	Fe	nail	1	2	17th c
9	82	13	42	Fe	nail	1	4	17th c
9	82	13	43	Fe	nail	1	<1	17th c
9	82	13	44	Fe	nail	1	1	17th c
9	82	13	45	Fe	nail	1	1	17th c
10	83	15	46	Fe	object	1	110	L 16th - 17th c
10	83	15	47	Fe	nail	1	1	L 16th - 17th c
10	83	15	48	Fe	nail	1	1	L 16th - 17th c
6	88		49	Fe	nail	1	44	M 14th - 15th C
6	88	18	50	Fe	nail	1	2	M 14th - 15th C
6	88	18	51	Fe	nail	1	6	M 14th - 15th C
11	99	16	52	Fe	nail	1	6	L 16th - 17th c
11	99	16	53	Fe	nail	1	1	L 16th - 17th c
11	99	16	54	Fe	nail	1	2	L 16th - 17th c
14	184	28	55	Fe	object	1	2	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	56	Fe	nail	1	13	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	57	Fe	object	1	4	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	58	Fe	nail	1	12	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	59	Fe	nail	1	2	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	60	Fe	object	1	4	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	61	Fe	nail	1	2	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	62	Fe	object	1	16	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	63	Fe	nail	1	6	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	64	Fe	nail	1	2	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	65	Fe	object	1	8	E-M 20th c
14	184	28	66	Fe	object	1	24	E-M 20th c
	188	27	67	Fe	nail	1	4	M 13th - 14th C
	189	26	68	Fe	nail	1	2	-

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
15	250	29	69Fe		nail	1	6	17th c
15	250	29	70Fe		nail	1	9	17th c
15	250	29	71Fe		nail	1	16	17th c
15	250	29	72Fe		nail	1	6	17th c
15	250	29	73Fe		nail	1	10	17th c
15	250	29	74Fe		nail	1	3	17th c
15	250	29	75Fe		nail	1	6	17th c
16	251	30	76Fe		nail	1	2	L 15th - 16th C
16	251	30	77Fe		nail	1	20	L 15th - 16th C
16	251	30	78Fe		nail	1	12	L 15th - 16th C
16	251	30	79Fe		nail	1	7	L 15th - 16th C
16	251	30	80Fe		nail	1	14	L 15th - 16th C
16	251	30	81Fe		nail	1	12	L 15th - 16th C
20	259	35	82Fe		nail	1	6	L 13th - 14th C
14	264		83Fe		objects	10	830	19th c +
15	250		7a	Cu	pin	1	<1	17th c
15	250		7b	Cu	chape	1	<1	17th c

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of animal bones

Cut	Deposit	No frags	Wt (g)	Large	Medium	Small	Fish	Unident	Comments
		3	211	3 (1 cow)					From the evaluation
4	70	2	21	2	-	-	-	-	n/a
4	71	10	77	4	1	-	-	5	"large" juvenile vertebra, "medium" right scapula fragment
5	72	8	44	2	1	1		4	sheep/goat sized tooth
5	72	3	27	-	2	-		1	"medium" innominate fragment, with cut marks
	77	1	30						
6	85	2	12	1	-	1		-	
6	87	1	89	1	-	-		-	"large" innominate fragment with acetabulum, cut marks
6	88	5	151	2	1	2		-	"large" rib shafts, "medium proximal tibial shaft, "small" left and right humeri (?dog)
6	94	6	23	1	-	2		3	
6	97	1	3	-	-	-		1	
6	98	7	11	-	-	-		7	
6	155	2	48	1	1	-		-	
8	73	16	99	1	2 (pig)	-	17	13	"large" juvenile vertebra (bisected sup-inf through body), pig rib shaft
9	82	50	373	5	5 (sheep/goat, pig)	-	4	23	"large" mandibular fragments (one body with cutmarks), sheep/goat sized left mandible, juvenile pig mandibular fragment, "medium" ribs and left scapula, fish vertebra and ribs, "small" rib and left humerus (foetal)
10	83	30	185	4 (cow)	5 (sheep/goat)	-		17	"large" vertebral fragment, cow left proximal phalanx, sheep/goat distal femur and left distal tibia with cut marks, bisected "medium" vertebra, fish vertebra, "small" animal mandibular fragment with cut marks
11	99	5	11	-	-	-		5	n/a
14	184	27	239						
15	250	12	101	3 (cow)	2 (sheep/goat?)	-		7	"large" vertebral fragment, cow right proximal phalanx, "medium" rib shaft, sheep/goat sized proximal phalanx
16	251	5	15	-	1	1		3	n/a
18	257	2	8	-	-	1		1	"small" femoral head (?species)
19	258	3	9	-	-	-		3	n/a
21	260	2	6						
20	259	15	77	1	1	3		10	"small" right femur, right juvenile humerus

APPENDIX 8: Inventory of burnt bones

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Maximum frag. size (mm)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Fragments present</i>
4	71	1	0.5	18.3	white	
5	72	3	3.0	20.6	grey-white, white	
9	82	95	140.0	60.9	grey, white	mandibular fragments of medium-large individual(s), femoral head of "small" individual
10	83	1	0.5	10.2	white	

APPENDIX 9: Inventory of shells

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>fType</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Left valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>	<i>Right valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
5	72		C17-18	12	1	3	oyster					
14	184	cellar	Modern	1	2	57	Scallop			1	125x135	Whole
6	85	Pit	C16-17	10	1	1	mussel			1		
6	85	Pit	C16-17	10	4	3	oyster			1		
6	88	Pit	C16-17		1	12	oyster					notches
6	155	Pit	C16-17	23	4	23	oyster					
	182	wall	C18		1	3	cockle	1	21x22			
15	250	Pit	C17		1	4	oyster				1	
15	250	Pit	C17	29	4	3	oyster				1	
15	250	Pit	C17	29	1	1	oyster	1				
16	251	Pit	C15-16	30	1	1	oyster					
19	258	Pit	C13-14?	33	1	1	oyster					
20	259	Pit	C13-14?		1	5	oyster			1		

APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of environmental remains - Seeds

<i>Sample</i>	11	12	16	18	19	21	22	27	
<i>Feature</i>	8	5	11	6	6	6	6		
<i>Context</i>	73	72	99	88	91	94	97	188	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Deposit	
<i>Date</i>	C18	C18	C16-17	C16-17				undated	
<i>Rubus spp.</i>		15	46	10					Rose/Blackberry/Raspberry
POACEAE	41	35							Grass family
Indeterminate Cereal				1	2	4	4	4	

<i>Sample</i>	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
<i>Feature</i>	15	16		2	19	18	20	
<i>Context</i>	250	251	253	54	258	257	259	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Deposit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	
<i>Date</i>	C17	C15-16	undated	undated	C13-14	C11-13	C13-14	
FABACEAE							1	Bean family
Indeterminate Cereal	4	1	1	13	8	5		

APPENDIX 11: Catalogue of environmental remains – Charcoal

	<i>Sample</i>	34	33	35
	<i>Feature</i>	18	19	20
	<i>Context</i>	257	258	259
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>Date</i>	C11-13	C13-14	C13-14
	<i>No. Frags</i>	67	100+	118
	<i>Max. Size (mm)</i>	19	17	63
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	19	37	93
Indeterminate		43	63	-

	<i>Sample</i>	10	19	20	21	22	36
	<i>Feature</i>	6	6	6	6	6	6
	<i>Context</i>	85	91	93	94	97	98
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>Date</i>	C13-17	C16-17				
	<i>No. Frags</i>	60	17	35	48	110+	10
	<i>Max. Size (mm)</i>	31	4	15	19	14	12
<i>Corylus</i>	Hazel	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	-	-	-	-	12	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	33	-	-	15	29	-
Indeterminate		19	17	35	33	59	10

	<i>Sample</i>	30	15	16	12	13	14	29	11
	<i>Feature</i>	16	10	11	5	9	4	15	8
	<i>Context</i>	251	83	99	72	82	71	250	73
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>Date</i>	C15-16	C16-17	C16-17	C18	C17	C17	C17	C18
	<i>No. Frags</i>	42	260+	8	7	250+	108	85+	50+
	<i>Max. Size (mm)</i>	17	59	9	15	45	26	22	24
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	-
<i>Corylus</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	-	21	-	-	-	4	17	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	8	68	-	-	100	51	18	30
Indeterminate		34	-	8	7	-	39	50	17

	<i>Sample</i>	32	24	25	26	27	31
	<i>Feature</i>	2					
	<i>Context</i>	54	173	185	189	188	253
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Subsoil	Pit	Pit	Pit	deposit
		Undated					
	<i>No. Frags</i>	450+	12	90+	34	130+	30
	<i>Max. Size (mm)</i>	21	5	35	10	31	31
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	-	-	59	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	100	-	12	8	100	10
Indeterminate		-	12	19	26	-	21

OASIS FORM:/over

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OASIS ID: thamesva1-406546

Project details

Project name	72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London
Short description of the project	Ten test pits and a small open area excavation revealed mostly post-medieval features but also a few 13th to 14th century rubbish pits. Finds were few, and mostly redeposited. If its earlier finds were not all residual, one large cess pit potentially may have remained in use from the 15th century (or even earlier) to the 17th century.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2020 End: 22-05-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BHS17/264 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BYH20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BYH20 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	PA/18/01973/A1 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over

Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Test-Pit Survey", "Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS BOW 72-76 Bromley High Street
Study area	345 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3785 8289 51.52757363592 -0.012572064067 51 31 39 N 000 00 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.3m Max: 8.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Danielle Milbank
Project director/manager	Danielle Milbank
Project supervisor	Pierre-Damien Manisse
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Poplar HARCA

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	BYH20
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Wood","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Physical Archive notes	Much is late post-medieval and may be discarded after consultation with the Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	BYH20
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	BYH20
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Microfilm","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

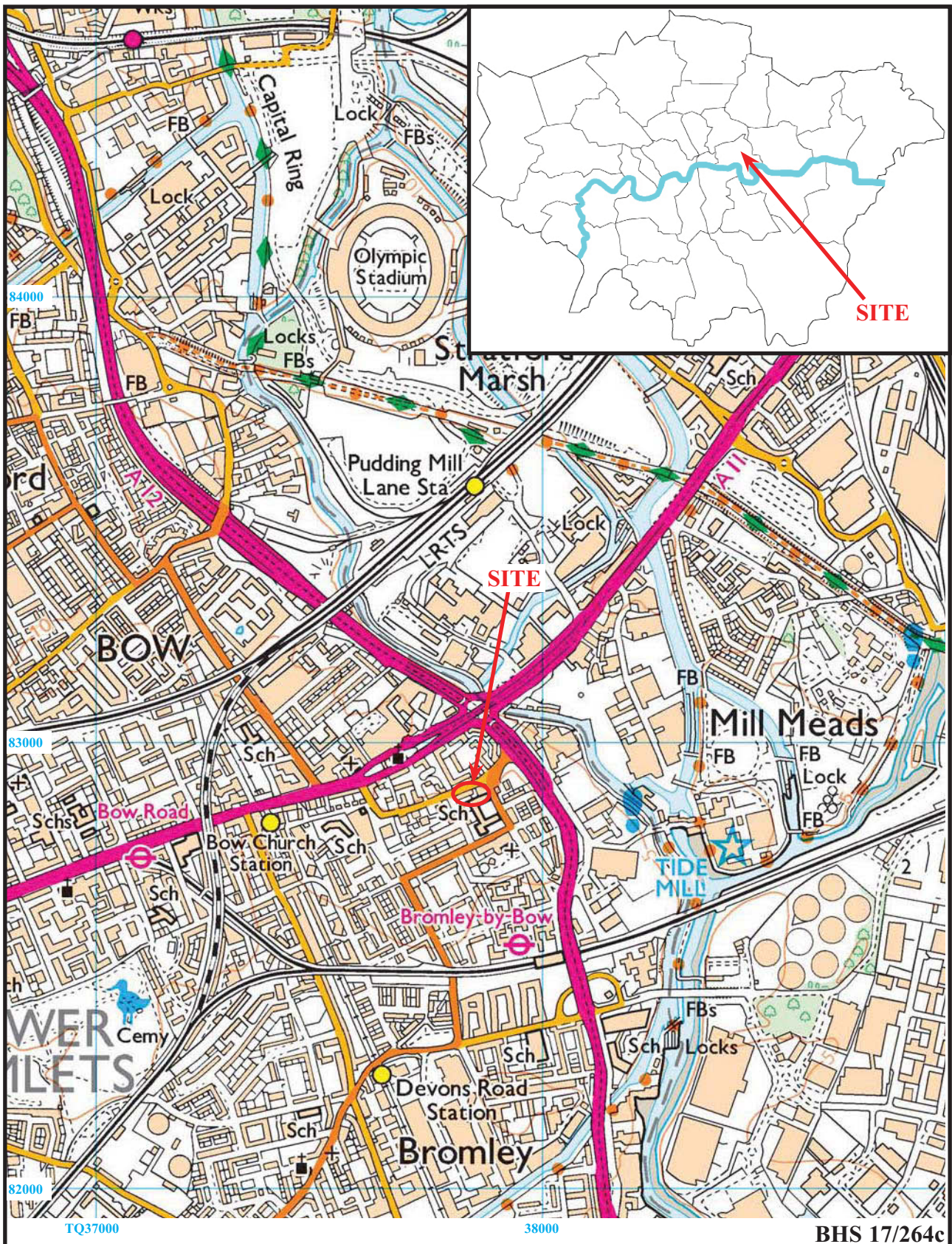
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London: An Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Manisse, P-D
Other bibliographic details	17/264c
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Place of issue or publication	Reading
Description	A4 comb-bound client report
URL	http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp
Entered by	Steve Preston (tvas@tvas.co.uk)
Entered on	22 October 2020

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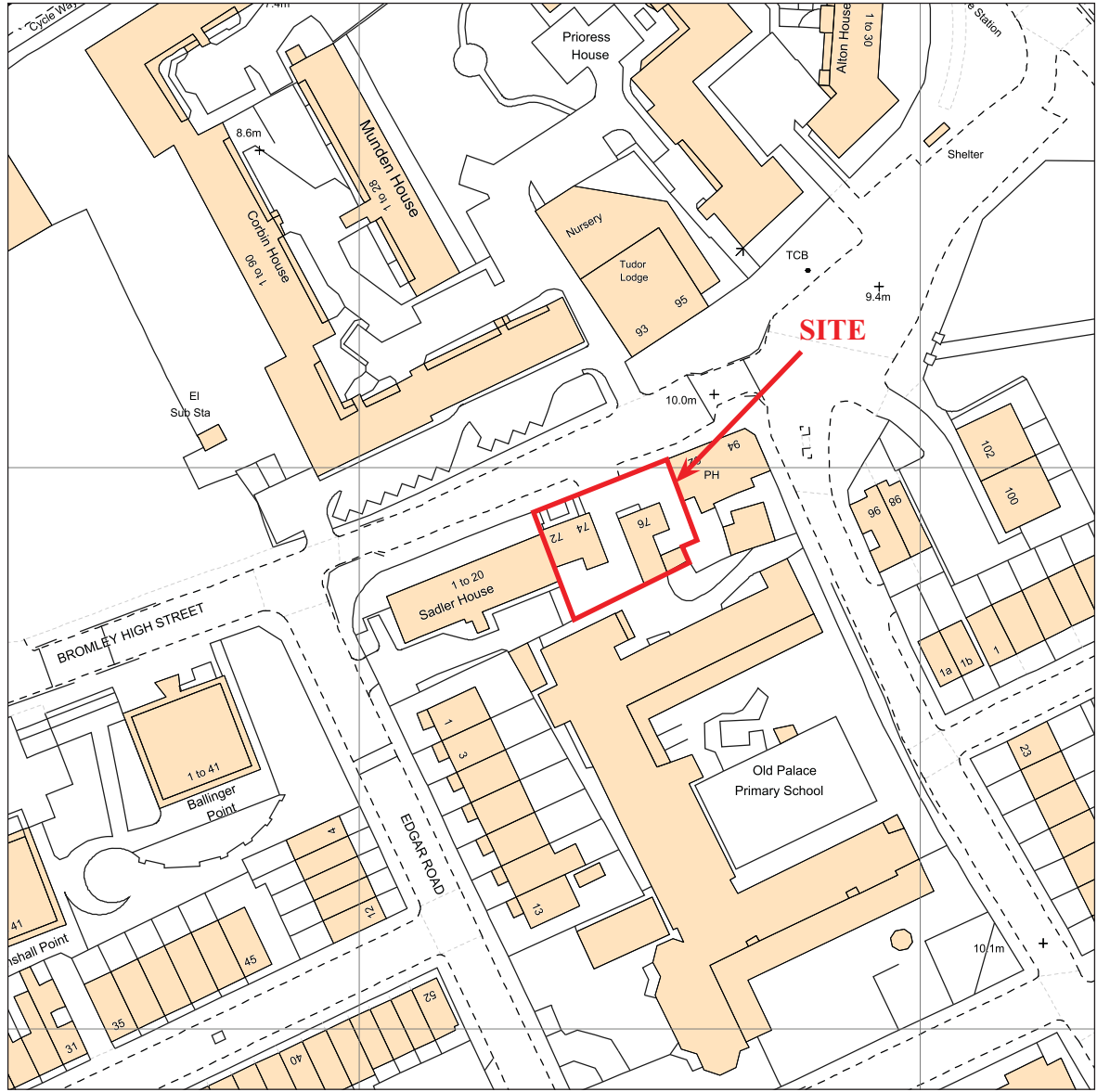
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**72-76 Bromley High Street,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets, 2020
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Bromley, Tower Hamlets and Greater London.

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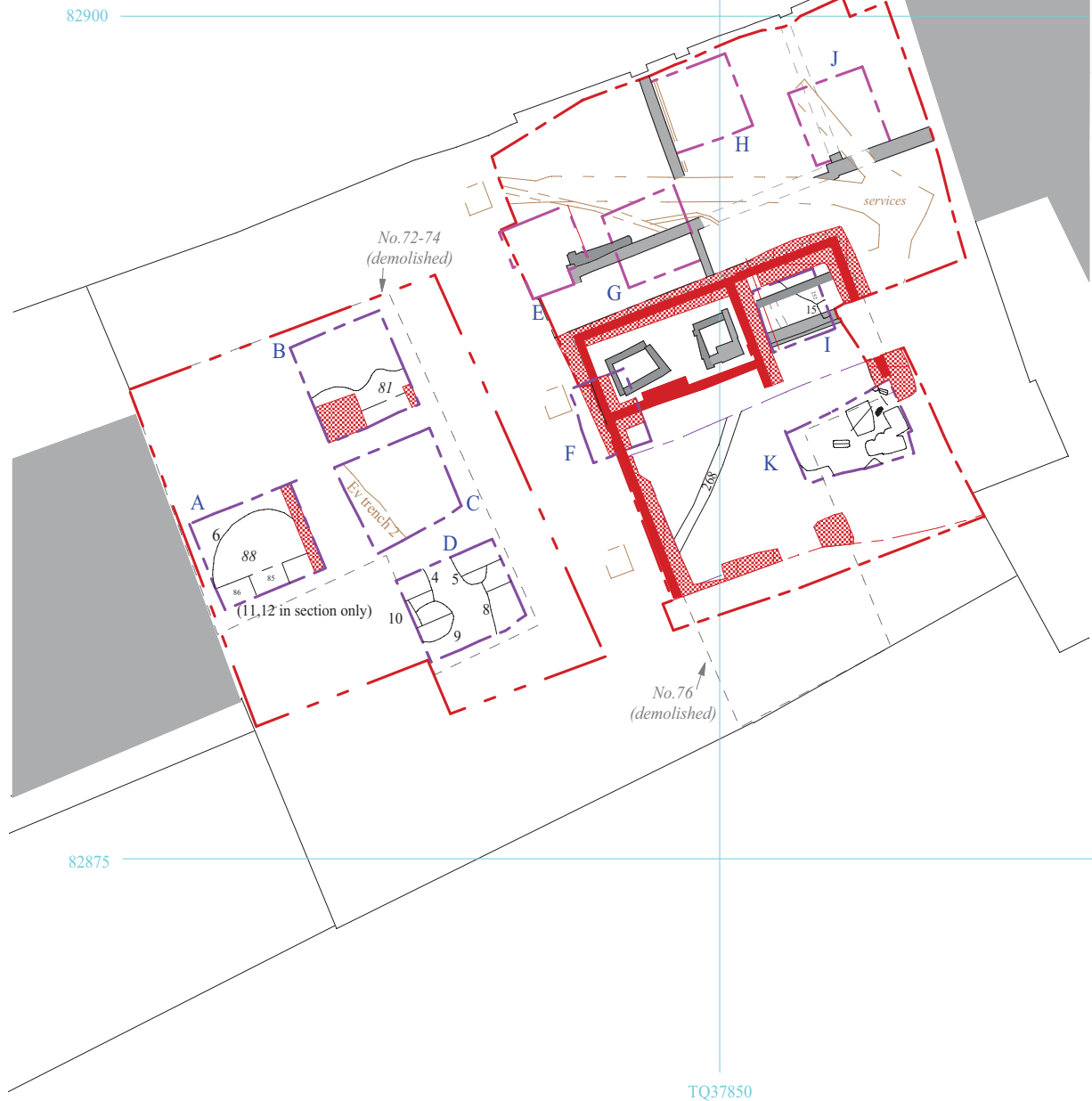


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Archaeological Excavation**
Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Bromley High Street.

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Test Pit A deepest point 6.74m aOD; natural not reached, watertable at c.7.37m
 Test pit B geology at 8.69m aOD
 Test Pit C geology at 8.72m aOD
 Test Pit D geology at 8.78m aOD
 Test Pit E geology at 8.55m aOD
 Test Pit F geology at 8.78m aOD
 Test Pit G deepest point 8.30m aOD; natural not reached
 Test Pit H deepest point 8.65m aOD; natural not reached
 Test Pit I deepest point 8.76m aOD; natural possibly reached but not clear
 Test Pit J deepest point 8.79m aOD; natural not reached
 Area K geology between 8.77m to 8.66m aOD



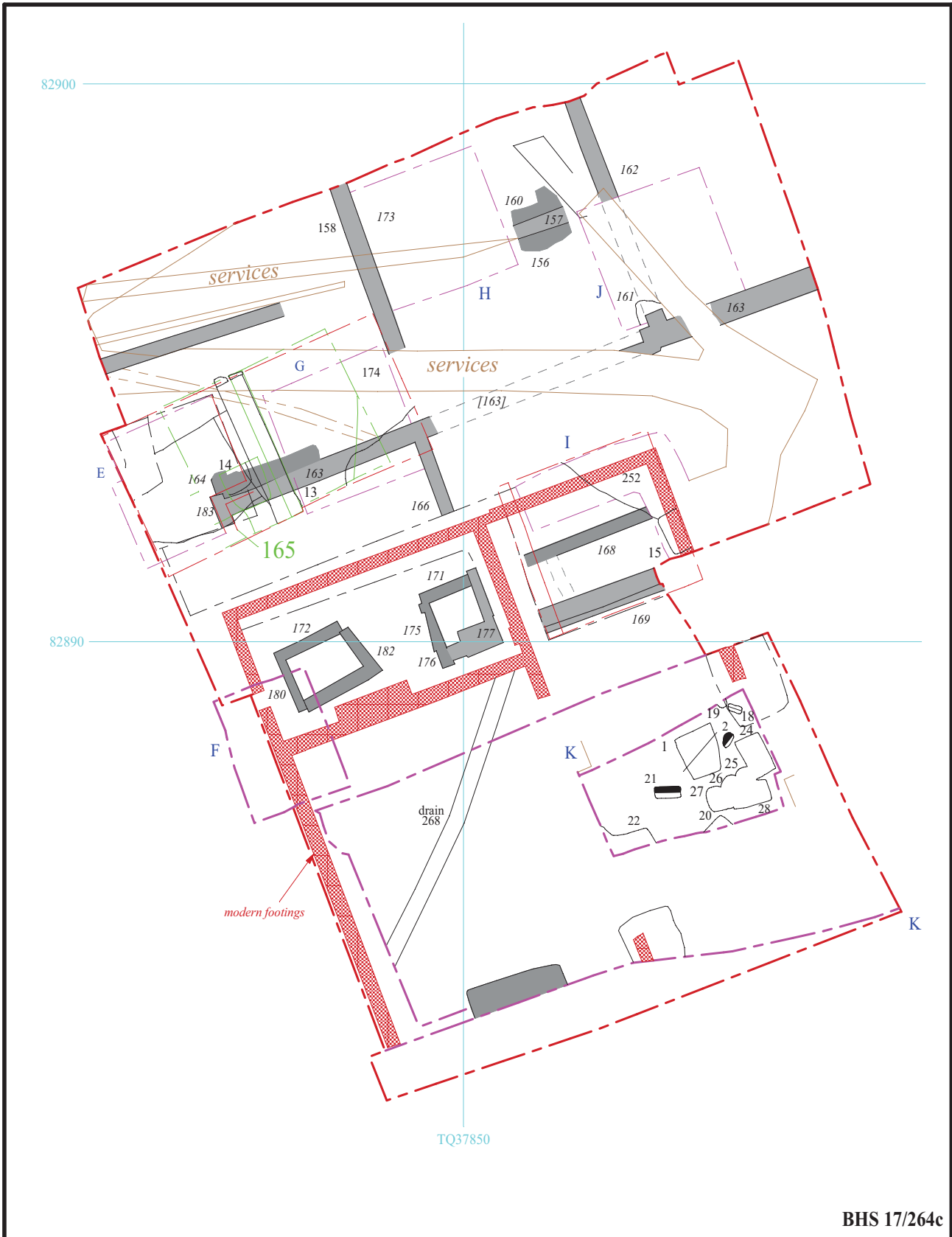
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Figure 3. Location of Excavation Trenches



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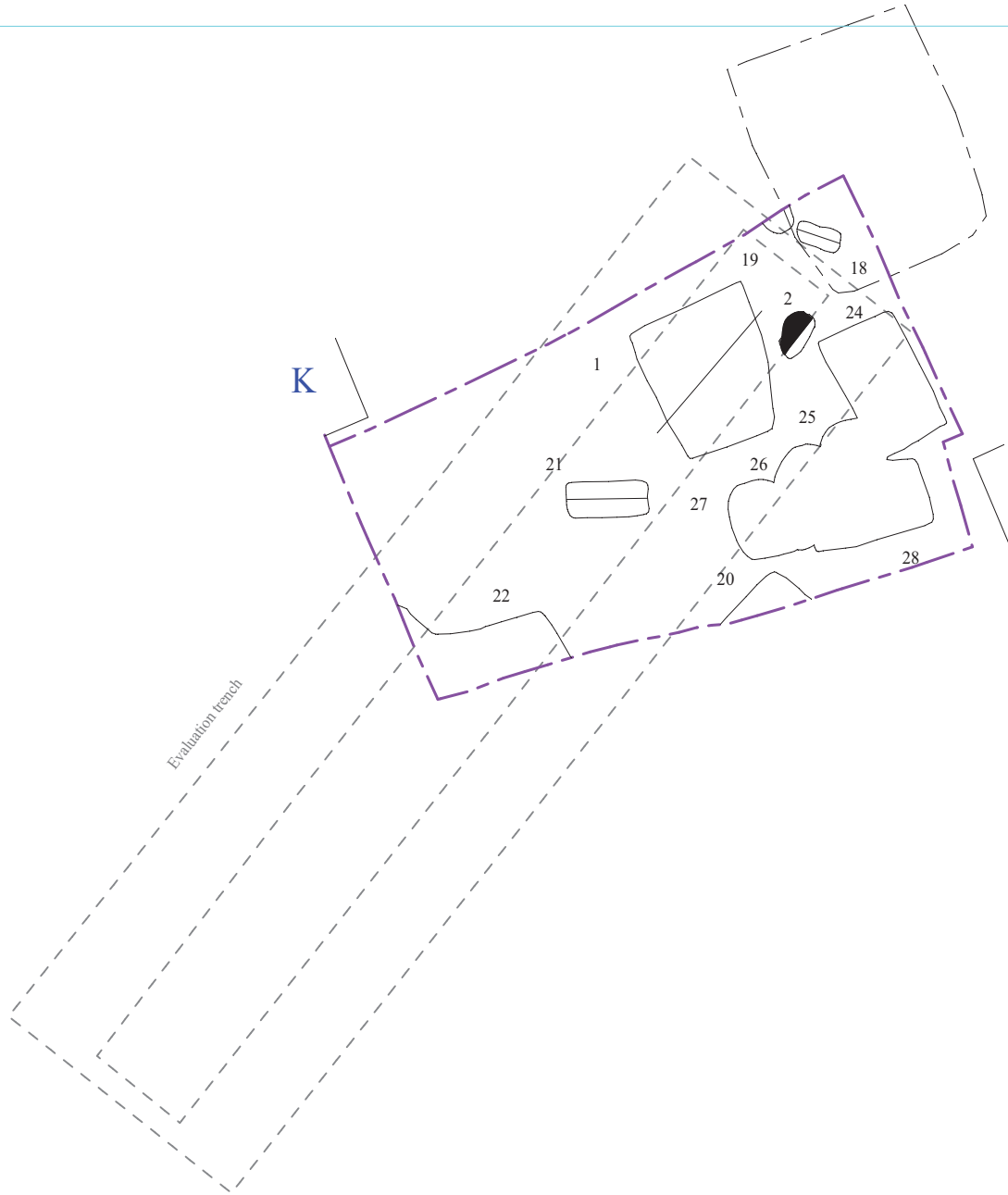
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Figure 4. Numbered plan, East side. Grey shading indicates Victorian or later walls.



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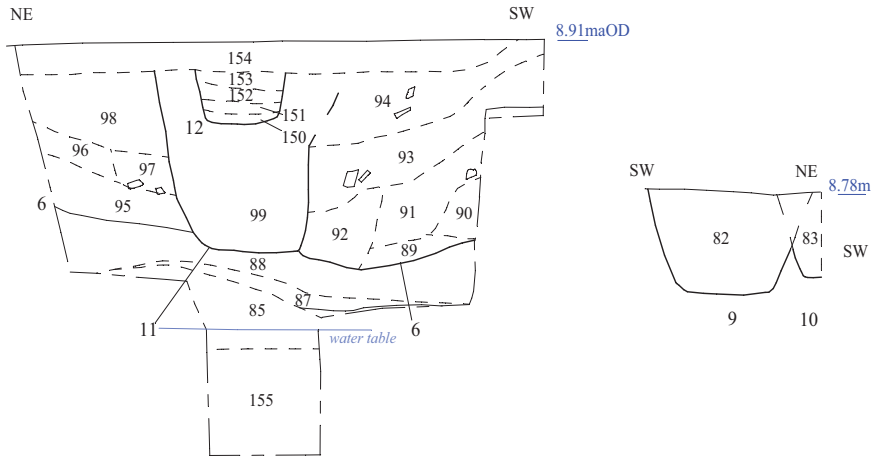
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Figure 5. Detailed plan of Area K.

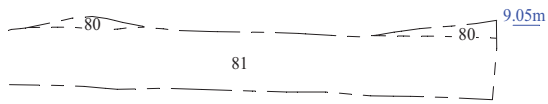


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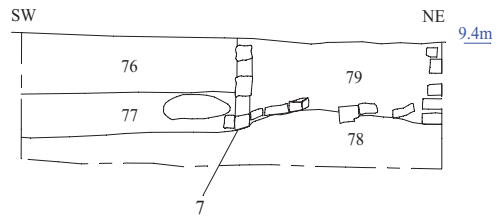
Test Pit A



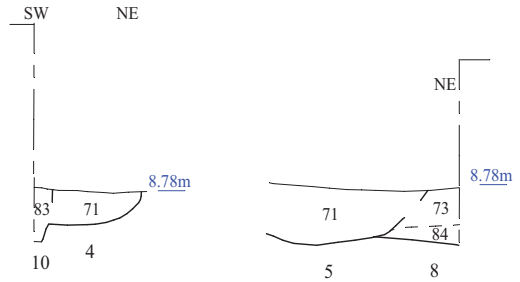
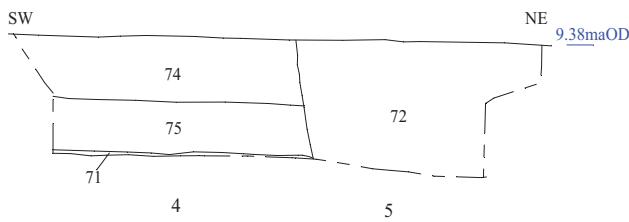
Test pit B



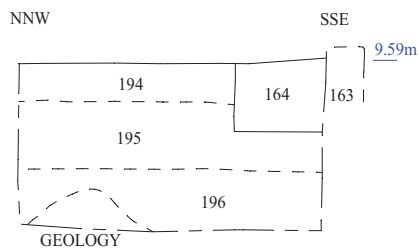
Test Pit C



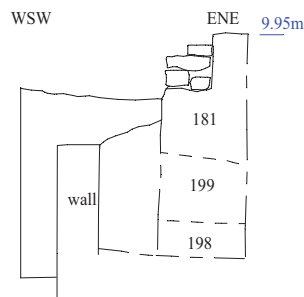
Test Pit D



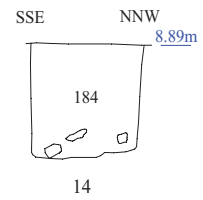
Test Pit E



Test Pit F



Test Pit G



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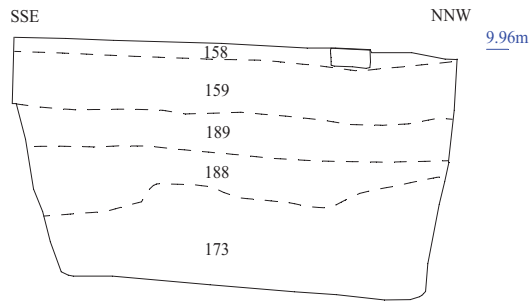
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Figure 6. Sections.

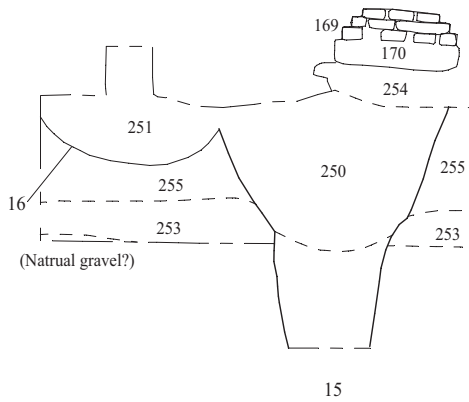


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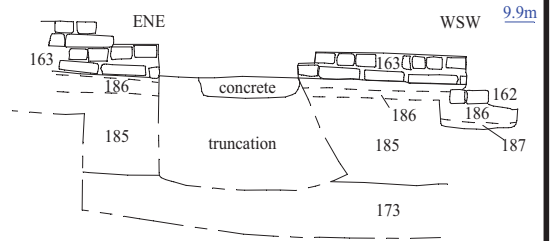
Test Pit H



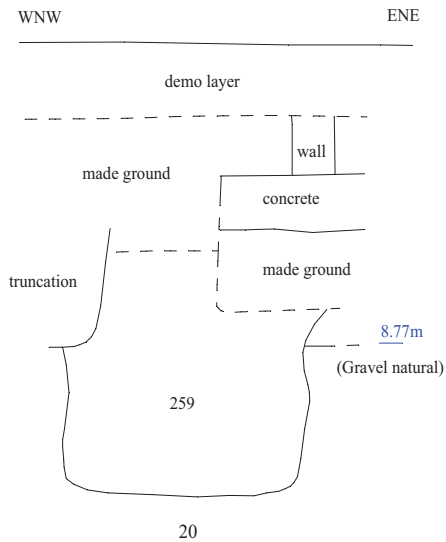
Test Pit I



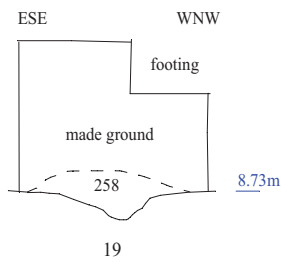
Test Pit J



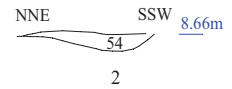
Test Pit K



Test Pit K



Test Pit K



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Figure 7. Sections.



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Plate 1. Area A, looking north-east.



Plate 2. Area A, looking north-west,
Scales: 1m.



Plate 3. Area D, looking north-east,
Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Area D, looking south-east,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m

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Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Area E, looking SE,
Scale 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Area K, looking NE,
Scales: 1m x2.



Plate 7. Area K, lower strip, looking E,
Scales: 1m x2.



Plate 8. Area D, wall 166, looking W,
Scales: 1m and 0.2m

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Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Wall 175-7,, looking north-west,
Scale 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Area K, pit 18, looking north,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 11. Area K, pit 20, looking south-east,
Scales: 1m.

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Plates 9 to 11.**

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Plate 12. Border ware ?jar from pit 15 fill (250)



Plate 14 Albarello from pit 15 fill (250)



Plate 13. Rhenish yellow ware plate from pit 9 fill (82)

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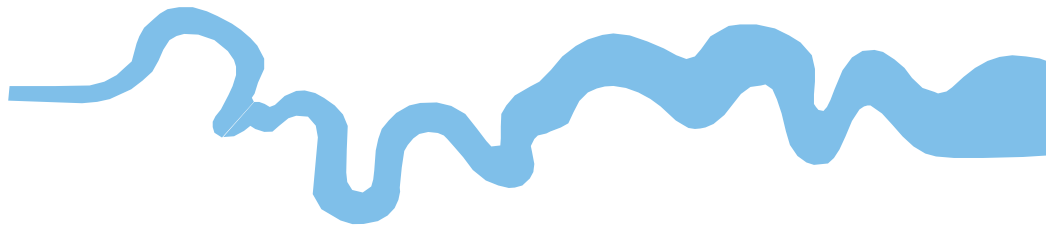
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Plates 12 to 14.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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