

FORMER ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH
Lant Street
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

An archaeological evaluation report

September 2004

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FORMER ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH
Lant Street
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

An archaeological evaluation report

Site Code: MCL04
National Grid Reference: 532172 179798

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Summary (non-technical)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of St Michael's Church, Lant Street, London, SE1. The report was commissioned from MoLAS by Squarefoot Properties Ltd

Following the recommendations of the Senior Archaeologist for London Borough of Southwark, two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site in August 2004.

Archaeological deposits were recorded in section and plan. Natural ground was observed between 1.95m OD and 2.08m OD, above this were two different types of soil horizon, one appeared to be post-medieval, and the other was undated. Several post-medieval features cut these. There were also several brick floors and walls, three brick wells or soakaways dated to the late 17th century, to the 18th century and a brick lined cut dated 1820-1850. Finally there were several ground raising dumps. The modern ground level was between 4.33m OD and 4.46m OD.

The results of the field evaluation suggest there was no prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity on the site.

In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment would be to remove 18th and 19th century deposits.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at St Michaels church and church hall, hereafter called 'the site'. It is located in the London Borough of Southwark and is bounded by Lant Street to the south, Trundle Street to the west and north and Trundle House to the east (see fig 1). The OS National Grid Ref. for centre of site is 532172 179798. The buildings on the site have recently been demolished. Modern ground level immediately adjacent to the site is at *c* 4.30m OD. The site code is MCL04.

Following the demolition of the existing buildings an archaeological field evaluation consisting of two trenches was carried out between the 23rd and 27th August 2004.

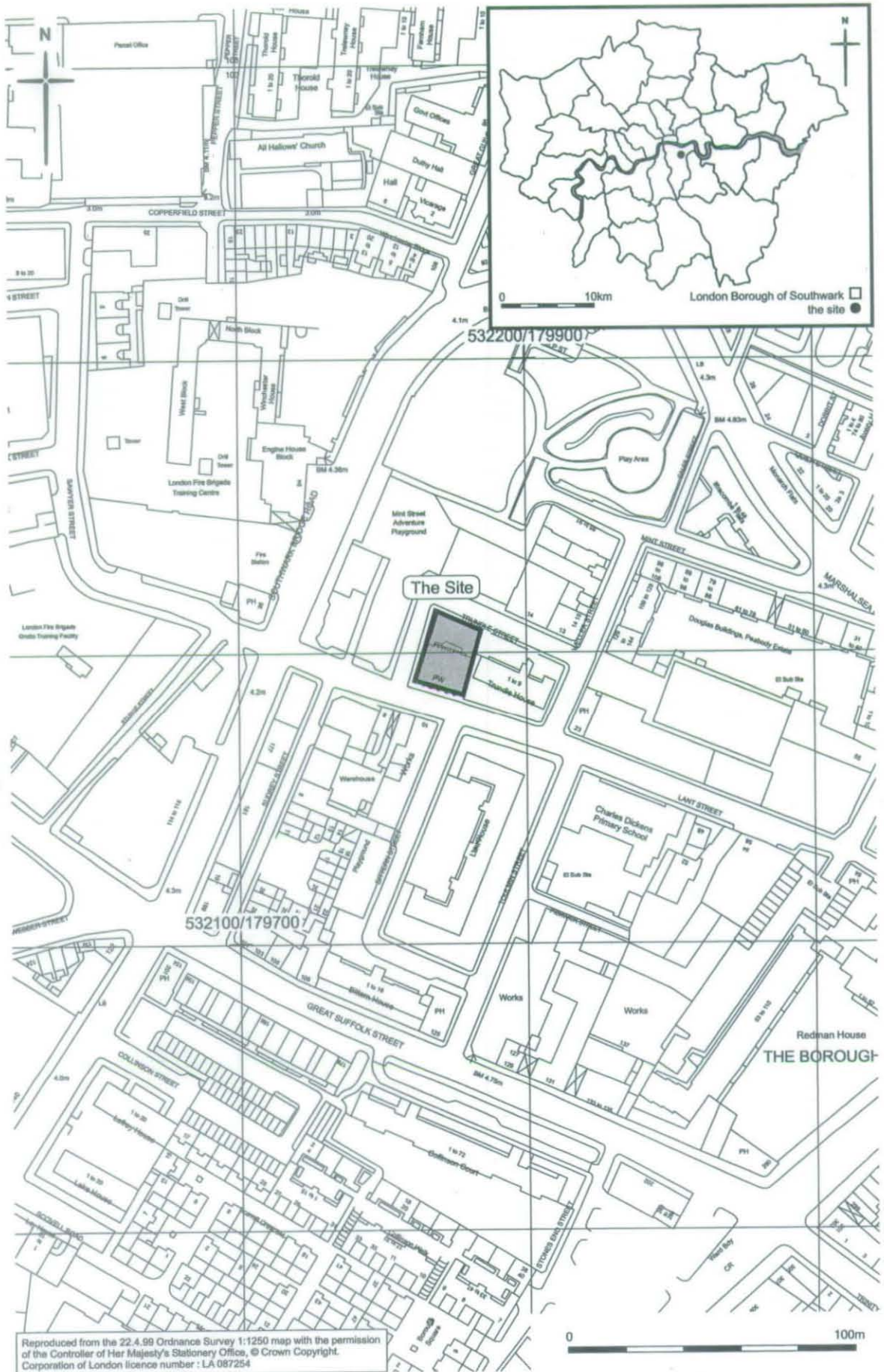


Fig 1 Site location

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Method Statement*, which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 1.2, Miller, 2004).

1.3 Planning background

Conditional planning consent was given for a development at the site (Reg no 02-AP-0603, Case No TP/1460-D), which includes the provision for a basement car park. Two archaeological conditions are attached to the consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be agreed with the Council and undertaken, and details of the foundation design and groundwork to be agreed with the planning authority. The original brief from the Senior Archaeological Officer Southwark Council (Gibson, 2003) was for a single evaluation trench; this was later changed due to the presence of a narrow basement across the width of the site to two trenches (see Fig 2).

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Squarefoot Properties Ltd and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (Section 2.2):

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- Is there environmental and topographical data which may inform on the nature of the land use and its early human exploitation?
- Are prehistoric features and/or artefacts present on the site, and if so what is their nature?
- Is there Roman archaeology on the site and in particular, evidence for activity associated with Stane Street to the east, eg boundaries, structures, burials etc.
- Is there medieval archaeology, including evidence of activity relating to nearby Duke of Suffolk's estate present on the site?
- At what date was the site first built on?
- Is there evidence of post-medieval remains and can these inform on the nature of domestic housing or local industries undertaken during the period?

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Geology and topography

Today the site lies some 800m to the south of the modern Thames waterfront. Archaeological excavations and borehole surveys have shown that until well into the medieval period the edge of the mainland lay only about 100m to the north of the site. Beyond this, in the area that is now north Southwark, the landscape comprised low gravel islands (eyots) surrounded by mudflats and fen crossed by braided channels (Sidell *et al* 2002, Fig 37). From the Mesolithic period through to the Middle Ages these islands were an important focus of human activity.

The 1:50,000 map of the geology of South London shows the site on Kempton Park Gravel (British Geological Survey 1981).

Data obtained from archaeological sites around the site indicate that the original surface level of the natural terrace gravels is generally to be found at c 1.80m OD in the vicinity. The modern street level adjacent to the site is at c 4.30m OD

2.2 Prehistoric

The evidence of occupation in the prehistoric period is fragmentary; Neolithic plough marks were recorded at Jamaica Road to the east of Borough High Street and a possible Iron Age settlement at Southwark Street/Southwark Bridge Road (Green, 1995). Several Iron Age ditches have been found on excavations on St. Thomas' Street and a Bronze Age hearth, flintwork and possible late Iron Age burial was recorded on the site at 120-126 Borough High Street (BGG01).

2.3 Roman

The site lies just south of a Roman settlement built on two eyots (the North and South Islands) that lay between the mainland and the main channel of the river Thames (see Sheldon 2000). It also lay about 0.25km to the west of an important road junction where Stane Street and Watling Street converged on the road leading through the Roman settlement in Southwark and across a bridge to London. The settlement appears to have developed as a suburb of Londinium. There is a suggestion that Roman Southwark may have been an artisan area; clay and timber buildings have been excavated showing evidence of iron smithing and bronze working, and other industrial activities. Outside the main settlement there would be cemeteries, mausoleum and temples lying alongside the roads.

Some evidence for Roman activity has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, although an excavation at 25-47 Lant Street (site code LNT99) revealed ploughsoil containing sherds of Roman pottery (Maloney 2000, 56), and a similar deposit at 55 Lant Street (site code LTT01) was dated to this period (Potter, 2001). A

similar deposit was also recently identified at 23 Lant Street (site code LSR03) although no finds were recovered from this layer. A 1st century AD beaker (GLSMR ref 090612) was located c 75m to the north-east of the site in Mint Street and Roman finds (GLSMR ref 090501 and 090611) have been found in the Marshalsea Road area further east.

2.4 Saxon

A burh or defended settlement was probably established to the north of the site in the late 9th or early 10th century around the bridgehead and is listed in a late Saxon source. Apart from some refuse pits excavated at Hibernia Wharf and Winchester Palace and a reference to a monastery in Southwark in the Domesday Book of 1086, there is little evidence for the Saxon occupation of Southwark. Some Saxon coins were found during sewer works in 1833. A late Saxon mint (GLSMR Ref 090549) was discovered on Borough High Street.

There is no archaeological evidence for Saxon activity in the direct locality of the site.

2.5 Medieval

The medieval settlement remained concentrated around the southern bridgehead of London Bridge, which was rebuilt in stone in 1176. The Priory of St Mary Overie (founded 1106) dominated north Southwark with St Thomas' hospital founded as part of the Priory in the 1170s. Winchester Palace, owned by the Bishops of Winchester, was built within the grounds of the Priory in 1144.

In the medieval period the site lay immediately south of the medieval settlement of Southwark, which focussed on the road leading to London Bridge (now Borough High Street) (see Carlin 1996). Medieval finds have been recorded in the area including a medieval disc (GLSMR ref 090502) to the north-east of the site.

The site is thought to be located within the estate of the Duke of Suffolk and excavations at 25-47 Lant Street (LNT99) revealed much worked stone that had been reused in later post-medieval buildings that was thought to have originated from medieval buildings associated with the estate.

2.6 Post-medieval

Borough High Street, then known as Long Southwark was lined with inns and alehouses, the area was densely populated and contained unpleasant industries such as tanneries and tallow smelting that continued right into the 20th century. The area of this site was depicted on maps from 1572 and 1658 as being outside the main area of occupation in Southwark.

Nearby Mint Lane so named, as a post-medieval mint (GLSMR ref 09026501), is located in the vicinity.

On Rocque's map of 1746 houses fronted onto Lombard Street that lay to the west of the site with gardens behind them. Excavation at 25-47 Lant Street (LNT99) recorded

buildings thought to date to the mid 17th century suggesting this area of Southwark was at least partially built up by that date.

Early versions of Horwood's map (surveyed 1792-98) show the area was quite heavily built up but the plot as not built yet upon. A later version of 1819 additions, has houses now fronting onto New Lant Street to the south of the site as well as Lombard Street to the west, and warehouses to the north.

Archaeological investigations at 23 Lant Street (LSR03) and 55 Lant Street (LTT01) have found 17th, 18th and 19th century finds and features.

St Michael's church was built on the site after the Burial Act of 1853 so is not thought to contain any burials. Before the church hall was built on the northern half of the site this area was occupied by a Boys and Girls Parochial School (see front cover).

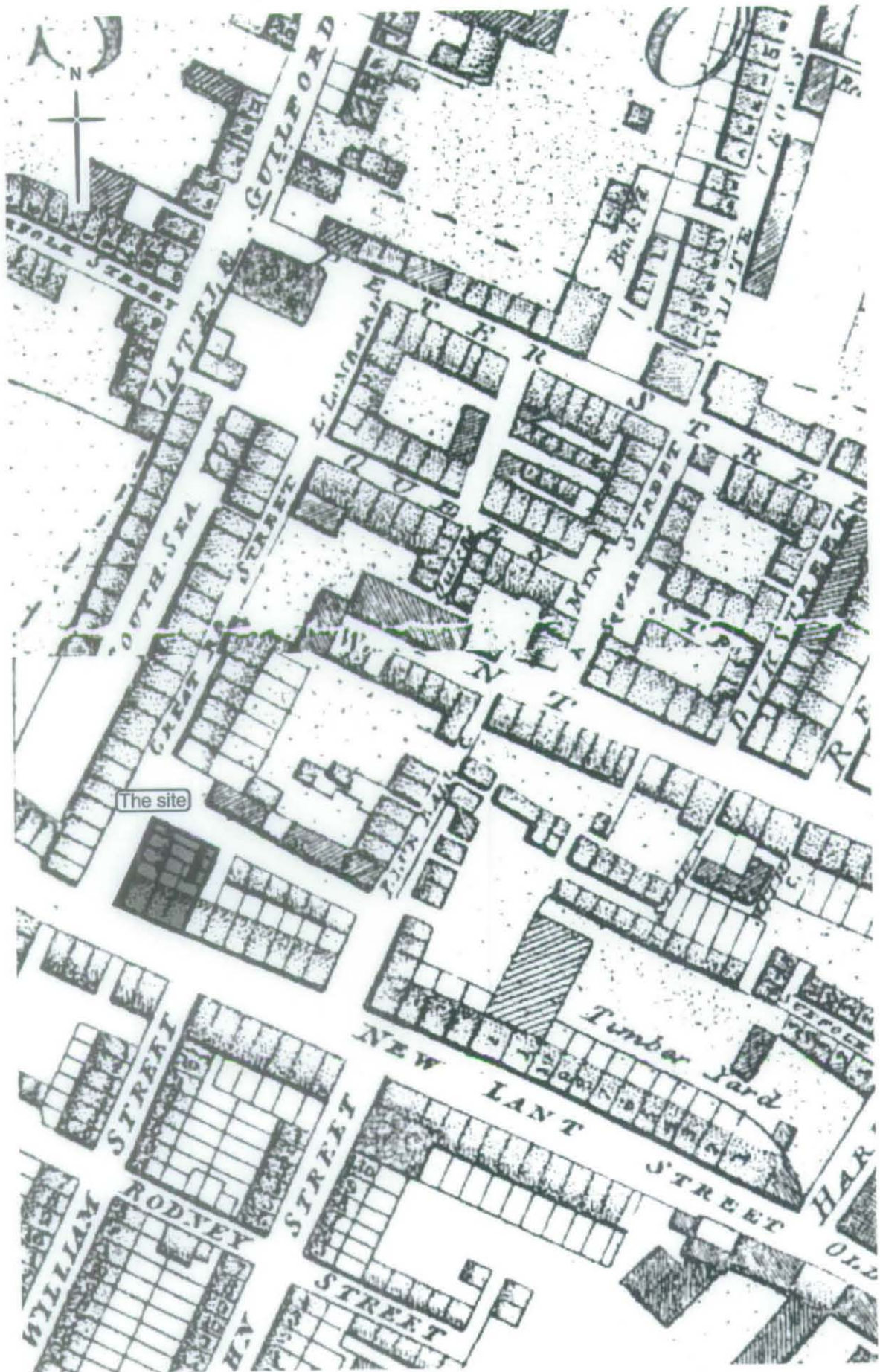


Fig 2 Horwood's map of 1799

3 The evaluation

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (Miller, 2004), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

Two evaluation trenches running east-west were excavated either side of a basemented area.

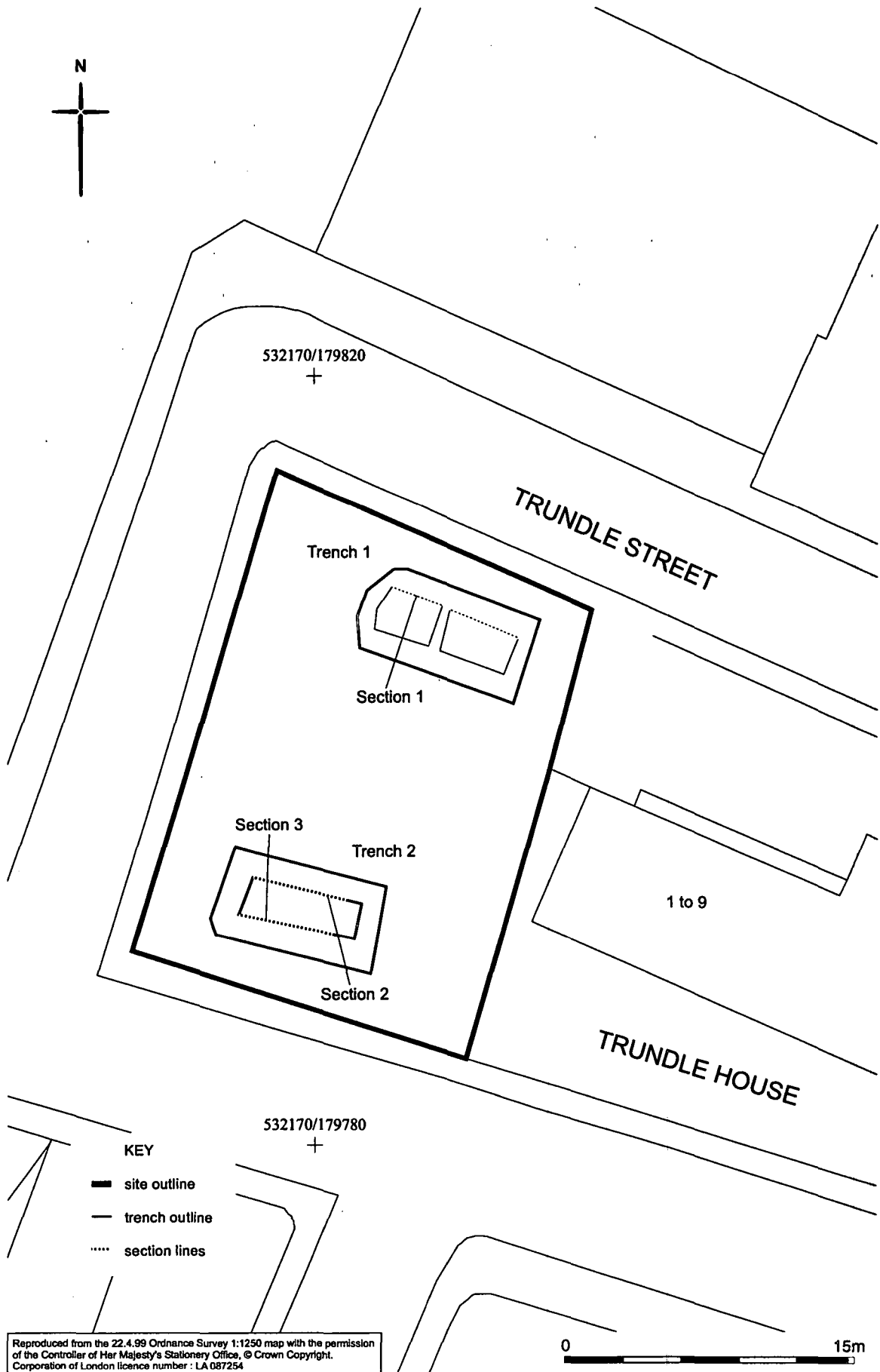
The trenches were excavated using a wheeled JCB machine; a member of staff from MoLAS monitored removal of modern/recent deposits. The depth of deposits encountered meant the trenches were stepped in to reach the natural deposits. There was a limited amount of hand excavation and the lower trench sections were cleaned and recorded.

The locations of the evaluation trenches were recorded by MoLAS geomatics, this information was then plotted onto the OS grid.

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). Levels were calculated using a TBM derived from an OS benchmark located on the old Engine House, Southwark Bridge Road.

The site has produced: 2 trench plans; 50 context records; 3 section drawings at 1:20 and 6 digital photographs. In addition 1 box of finds were recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code MCL04 in the MoL archive.



Reproduced from the 22.4.99 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Corporation of London licence number: LA 087254

Fig 3 Areas of investigation

3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 2

3.2.1 Trench 1

<i>Evaluation Trench 1</i>	
Dimensions (at top)	5.0m N/S by 8.60m E/W
(lower trench)	2.20m N/S by 7.40m E/W
Modern ground level	4.33m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.30m
Natural observed	2.04 – 2.08m OD

(see figs 4 and 5)

The natural was a sandy gravel deposit [46] at 2.04–2.08m OD, it was overlain by a redeposited gravel [45].

This was overlain by successive post-medieval deposits [44] and [43]. The latter was cut by a small pit [48]. The upper deposits comprised several brick floors; [49] to the west and overlain by a rubble demolition dump [42]. Cutting this deposit to the east were brick floors [35] and [37] at 2.90–3.01m OD, with an associated brick wall [36]. All these were 18th century in date and appeared to belong to warehouses rather than domestic buildings. There were also a brick lined well [40] and a brick lined cess pit [34] (not on section 1). The backfill of the latter, [38], contained pottery dating to 1820-1850, before the church was built.

Above this were *c* 1.40m of undifferentiated deposits that were removed by machine, when the trench was stepped in and a lower trench cut.

3.2.2 Trench 2

<i>Evaluation Trench 2</i>	
Dimensions (at top)	4.40m N/S by 7.60m E/W
(lower trench)	2.0m N/S by 5.90m E/W
Modern ground level	4.46m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.60m
Natural observed	1.95 – 2.00m OD

(see figs 6, 7 and 8)

The natural was a sandy gravel deposit [17] at 1.95–2.0m OD.

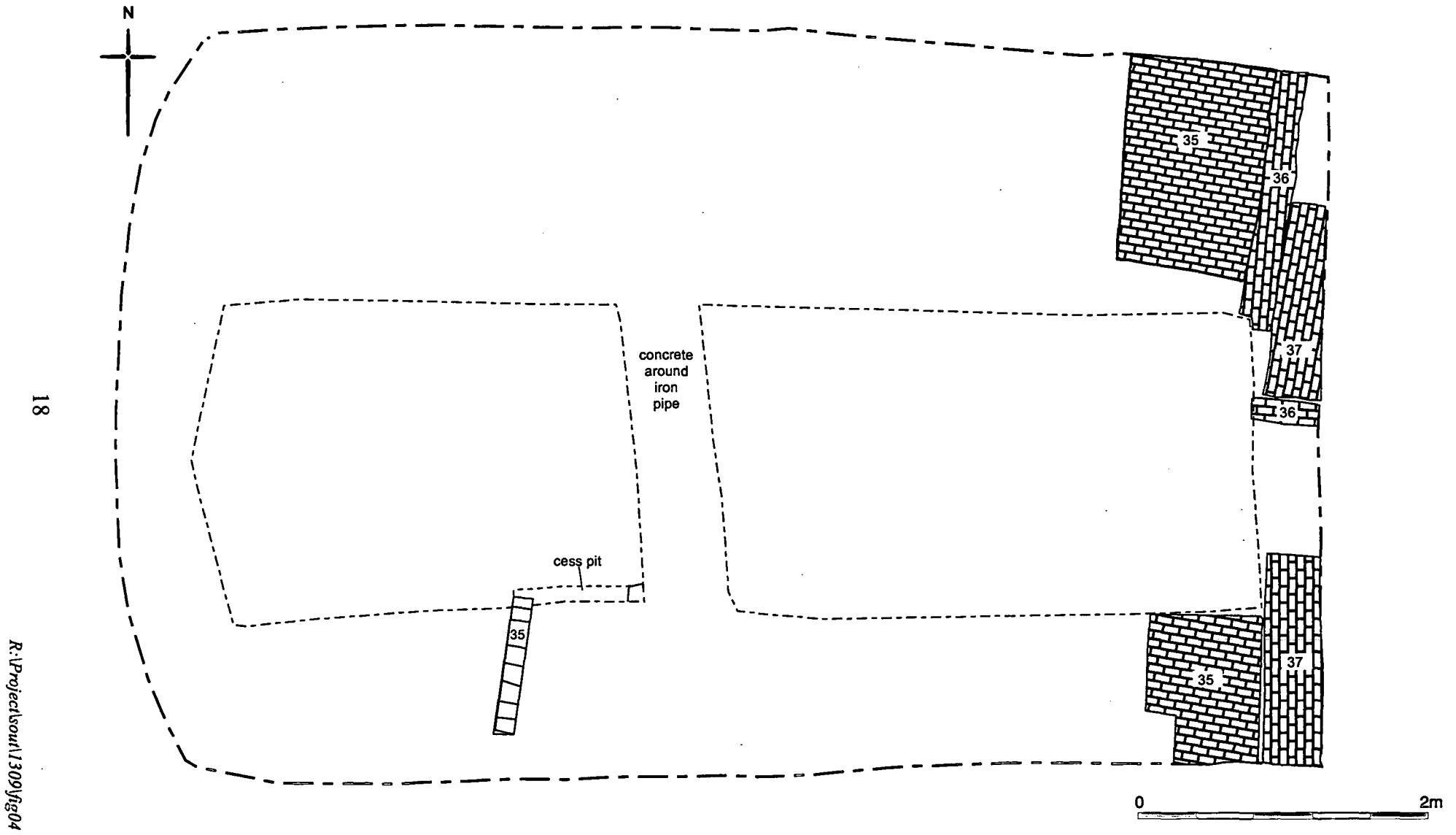
This was overlain by a 0.40m thick soil horizon [16] that was cut by two pits or ditches [18] and [20]. Successive dumps of soil, some containing building debris,

raised the ground level. These were cut by a large pit [12], though the presence of bricks in the base, apparently *in situ* suggests this may have been a robbed out brick wall. Near the top of the sequence there were several brick features. There was a brick cellar [03] with a brick floor that was 1.60m wide and aligned roughly east – west. This was backfilled with a charcoal deposit [21] with pottery, mostly of red earthenwares, dated to 1670-1720 and then cut by a circular brick lined well or soakaway [6] and a brick lined cess pit [5]. There was another circular brick lined well or soakaway [7] that had been backfilled first with cess [33] and then with rubble [26]. The cess deposit contained several pottery vessels, again mainly redwares dated to 1720-1740 and three clay pipe bowls of type OS11, dated to c 1730–70.

There were also several brick walls [1], [5] and [4], and fragments of a brick floor [2] at 2.80m OD.

The brick features were sealed by several ground raising dumps, one [24] containing butchered animal bones.

Above these were c 1.20m of undifferentiated deposits that were removed by machine, when the trench was stepped in and a lower trench cut.



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Fig 4 Trench 1 brick features

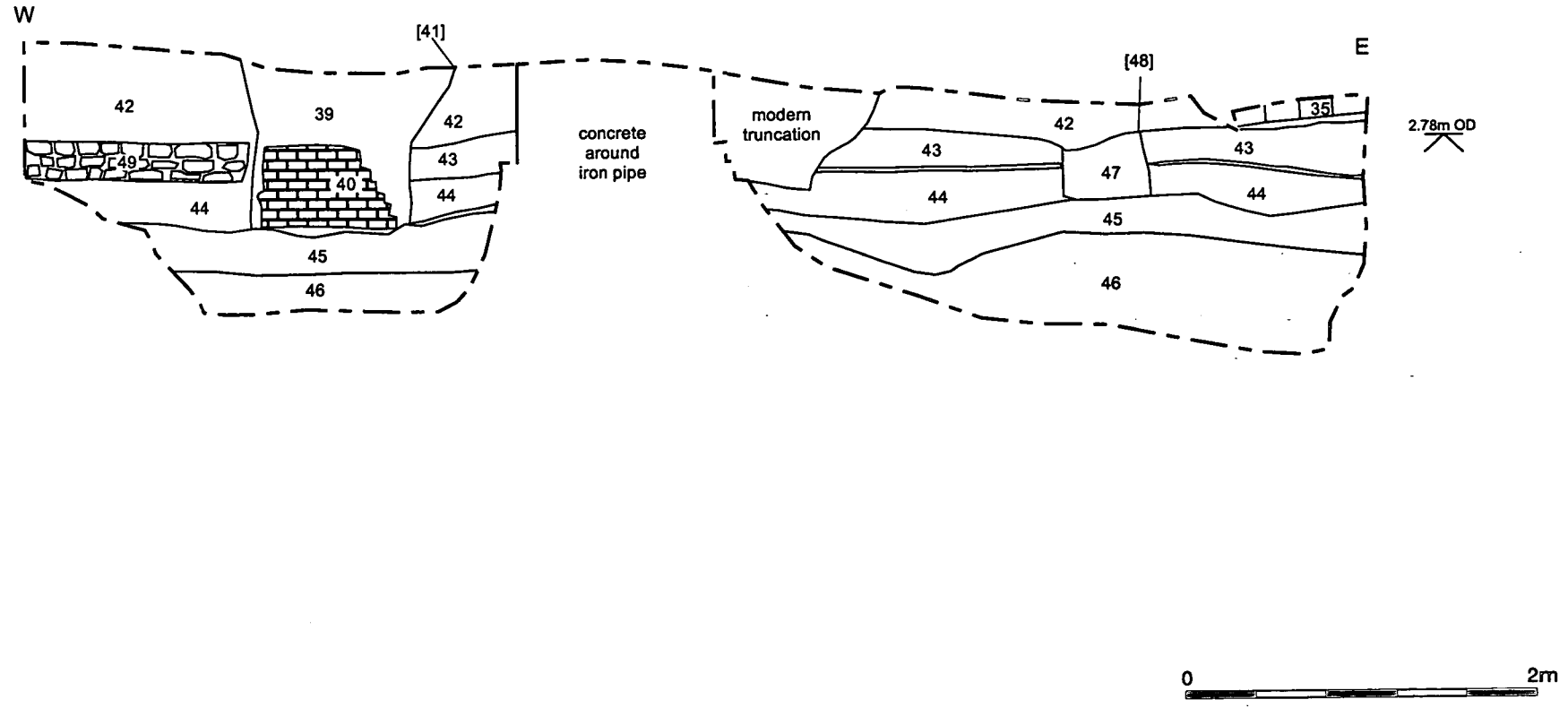


Fig 5 Trench 1 section 1

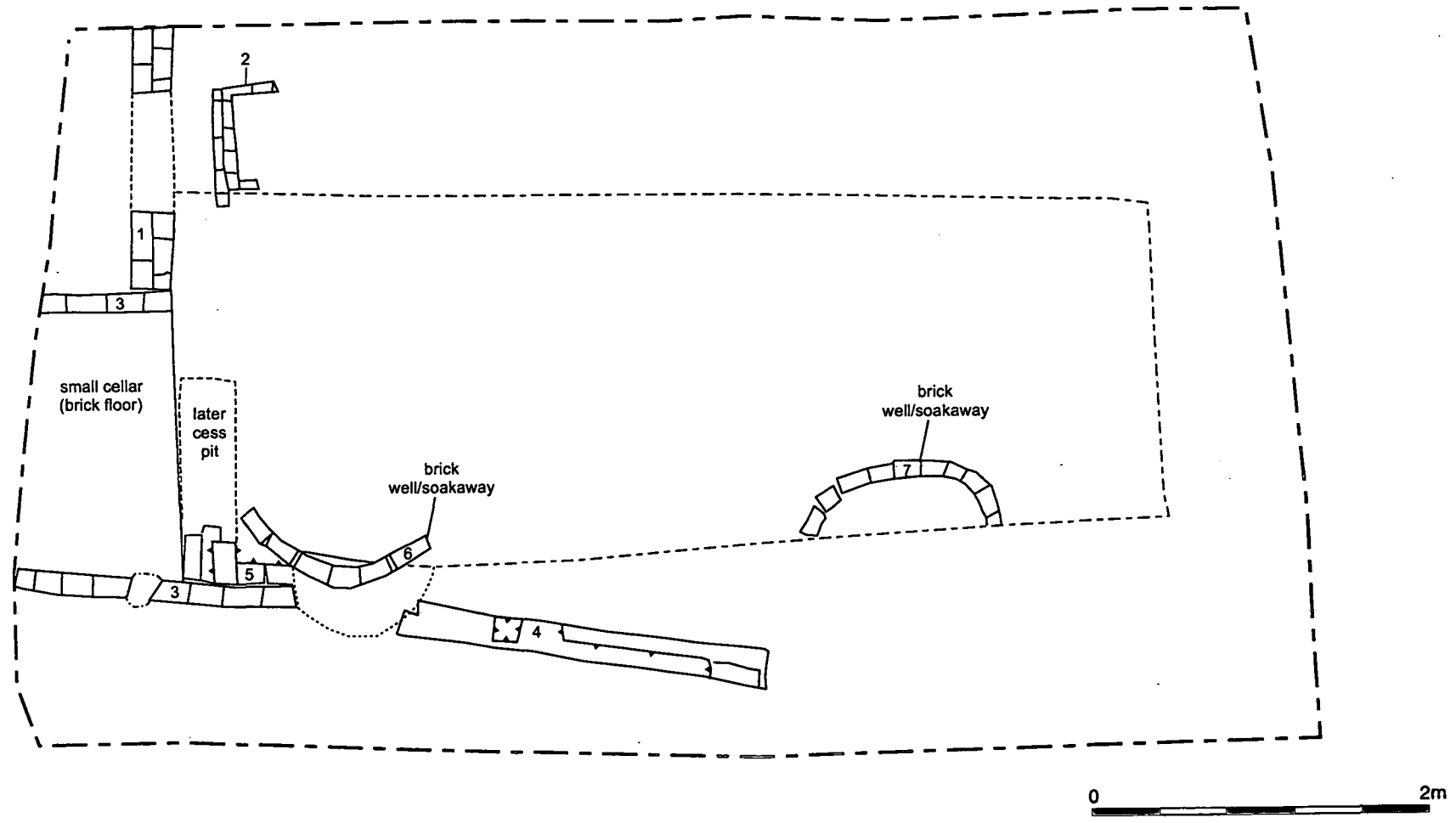


Fig 6 Trench 2 brick features

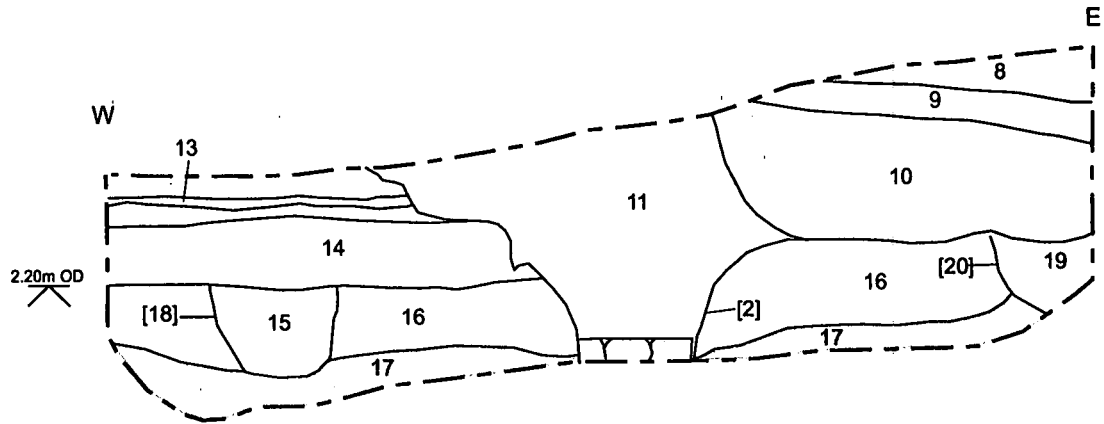


Fig 7 Trench 2 section 2

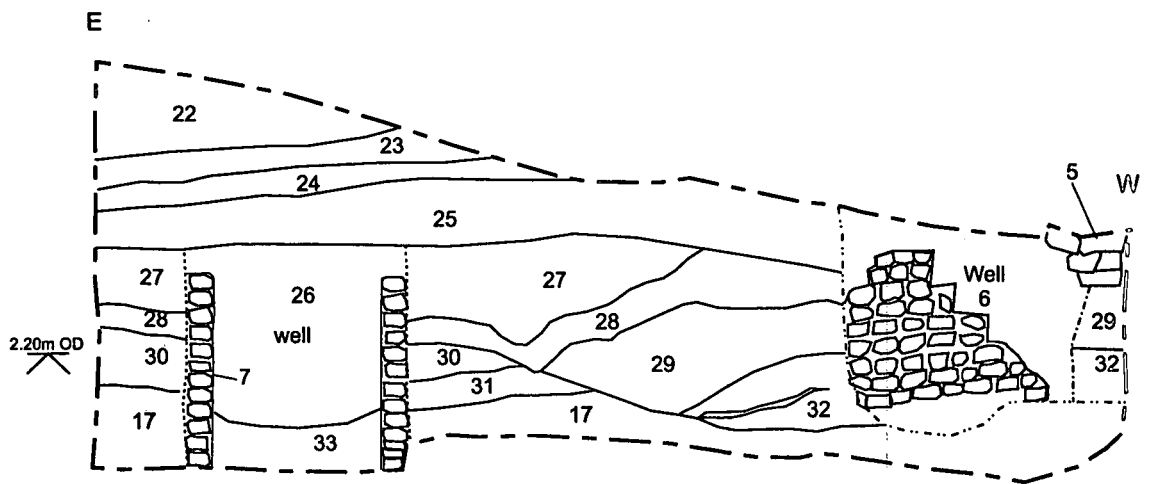


Fig 8 Trench 2 section 3

3.3 Conclusions

The natural was a sandy gravel, its depth varied between 1.95 and 2.08m OD across the site, being slightly higher to the south. There was no evidence of either prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity. There was an undated soil horizon in Trench 2, while at the same level in Trench 1 the soil horizon included fragments of ash and clinker suggesting a post-medieval date. There were also several small pits, also post-medieval in date. The higher levels of the archaeological sequence comprised several brick floors and walls, three brick wells or soakaways two were dated to the late 17th to mid 18th century in date, and a brick lined pit dated to 1820-1850. All are late 18th/19th century in date. Above this were dumps of brick demolition or domestic refuse.

3.4 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. In the case of this site the two trenches give a very good indication of the type of archaeological deposits to be encountered on the rest of the site. The size and location of the trenches, either side of a basemented area, mean it is unlikely any more useful information can be recovered from this site.

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

In view of the limited results only the following research aims (from section 1.5) can be answered;

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography?*

The natural was a sandy gravel, its depth varied between 1.95 and 2.08m OD across the site, being slightly higher to the south. As a comparison further to the east at 53 Lant Street (LSR03) the natural was at c 1.94m OD.

- *At what date was the site first built on?*

Cartographic evidence (Rocque 1746) shows the site was built upon from at least the mid 18th century, the earliest dated features are late 17th /18th century in date.

- *Is there evidence of post-medieval remains and can these inform on the nature of domestic housing or local industries undertaken during the period?*

These post-medieval remains comprise several brick floors and walls, three brick wells or soakaways that were later in filled with cessy deposits, and a brick lined pit. These features suggest domestic occupation, though the brick floors encountered in Trench 1 were quite substantial and well built possibly suggesting a warehouse or factory. As the only non-domestic building currently known in this area of the site is the late 19th century Parochial School, it seems likely there was another unknown building existed between the houses seen on the Horwood map and the school on the OS map.

Other than the dump of butchered animal bone in Trench 2 there was no evidence of local industrial activity.

4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) on the site is limited, however there is some limited potential for survival of further post-medieval brick features. However any survival is likely to be limited to areas outside of the basemented area and of the two evaluation trenches. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be between 1.30m and 1.60m.

4.3 Significance

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of limited local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

5 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment at Lant Street/Trundle Street involves the construction of two buildings, constructed with a reinforced concrete frame using ground beams and piles, with the provision of basement car parking. As the estimated excavation depth would be c 2.0m below the existing ground surface the impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits will be to remove them almost down to the level of the natural deposits.

In view of the limited results from the evaluation and their significance, it is considered that any further archaeological investigation would not add any significant data to that already recovered.

The decision on the appropriate archaeological response to the deposits revealed rests with the Local Planning Authority and their designated archaeological advisor.

6 Acknowledgements

MoLAS would like to thank Squarefoot Properties Ltd, who commissioned the evaluation work. The author would like to thank Sarah Gibson from Planning and Regeneration at Southwark Council, the MoLAS geomatics team, and Simon Stevens who worked on the site.

7 Appendix 1: The pottery

Pottery summary

Post-medieval pottery	46 sherds	19 ENV
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The medieval and later pottery from MCL04 was spot-dated and recorded in accordance with current MoLSS procedure, using established Museum of London codes for fabric, form and decoration. The data were entered onto the MoLAS Oracle database, along with minimum quantification by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV).

Date range of assemblage

Context	TPQ	TAQ	Period	Size	SC	ENV
21	1670	1720	PMED	Small	9	5
33	1720	1740	PMED	Small	25	8
38	1820	1850	PMED	Small	12	6
Total					46	19

SC = sherd count ENV = estimated number of vessels.

Post-medieval (c 1500–1900)

INTRODUCTION

A total of 46 sherds from a minimum of 19 vessels were recovered from three small contexts (each with fewer than 30 sherds). The pottery is in good condition, with several large joining sherds. There is no medieval or earlier material from the evaluation and all sherds recovered date to the late 17th to mid 19th century.

FABRICS AND FORMS

The pottery found on the site ranges in date from the late 17th century through to the middle of the 19th century. The earliest material is found in context [21], and consists mostly of red earthenwares, both London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) and Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR). These two fabrics also figure prominently in context [33] and between them provided the mainstay of London's everyday utilitarian pottery in the late 17th and 18th centuries. Sherds from two deep flared bowls in RBOR, each with a single horizontal loop handle, and glazed internally, were found in [21], together with the rim of a bowl of similar form in PMR. Vessels such as these had a wide variety of uses in the kitchen and are often sooted externally from their use in heating food, as is an example in PMR from context [33]. Another, much larger kitchen vessel found in [33] takes the form of a deep, straight-sided dish with a substantial, external flange below the rim to provide a lid seating. Made in PMR, it would have had two large and heavy, diametrically opposed, horizontal loop handles (only one remains). The surviving handle is deeply thumbled along its upper edge and at each side, where it is attached to the body of the vessel. The form is glazed both inside and out, with simple incised horizontal and wavy lines around the body. It would have been used in the manner of a casserole for slow-cooking meals, with the heat sealed in by a lid. Two other redware vessels were found in context [33]:

part of a flanged dish or platter in RBOR and a near-complete chamber pot in PMR, glazed inside only.

The neck and base of a large bottle in Fulham stoneware (LONS) were found in context [21]. Similar in form to the well known German bartmann jug or 'bellarmine', but without the applied, moulded, bearded face and medallion, vessels of this type were being made at John Dwight's Fulham factory during the last quarter of the 17th century, before stoneware production in London began its inevitable expansion to other centres. In the same context and probably of similar date, are four sherds from a large plate in Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL) with combed or feathered decoration and a piecrust rim. These attractive wares were in widespread use across London from the 1670s onwards and were later made, in the 19th century, at the Hounslow Pottery.

Decorative pottery was also found in context [33] in the form of sherds from four different vessels in tin-glazed ware or delftware (TGW): part of a plate and three bowls, one of them probably a punch bowl. All are decorated in styles typical of the first half of the 18th century, two of the bowls in the so-called 'Lambeth polychrome' colours of blue, red and green, also used in Bristol delftware at the beginning of the 18th century. One of the bowl sherds is extremely interesting in that it is a waster, with the rim of another bowl, in which it was stacked in the kiln, stuck to it with glaze. Delftware waste and biscuit wares are found across Southwark and in the City as well, carted away from their pothouses to provide hardcore. None of the other pieces appear to be wasters and no biscuit delftware was found on the site. The plate is decorated in blue on a whitish blue glaze with a simple landscape including sponged trees; this kind of decoration was popular in the 1720s to '40s.

Context [38] is somewhat later in date than the other two contexts that yielded pottery. The presence of sherds from two plates in transfer-printed ware with blue and white decoration (TPW2) gives a date of deposition probably in the second quarter of the 19th century, before the construction of the church on the site. One is decorated in the ubiquitous 'willow pattern' and the other with a Chinese-inspired landscape. Other finds in this context include the rim of a stoneware black-leading bottle (ENGS), part of a possible jug in PMR and the rim of a bowl in English soft paste porcelain with overglaze, painted, polychrome decoration (ENPO PNTD).

8 Appendix 2: Clay Tobacco Pipe

8.1 Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Clay pipe	1 bag; 3 fragments
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8.1.1 *The clay pipes*

8.1.1.1 *Introduction/methodology*

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from MCL04 was recorded in accordance with current MoLSS practice and entered onto the Oracle database. The English pipe bowls have been classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), with the dating of some of the 18th-century pipes refined where appropriate by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41). The prefixes AO and OS are used to indicate which typology has been applied. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

8.1.1.2 *Quantification*

Table 2 Clay tobacco pipe quantification

Total no. of fragments	3
No. of bowl fragments	3
No. of stem fragments	–
No. of mouthpieces	–
Accessioned pipes	–
Marked pipes	–
Decorated pipes	–
Imported pipes	–
Complete pipes	–
Wasters	–
Kiln material fragments	–
Boxes (bulk/accessioned)	1 bag (bulk)

8.1.1.3 *Character of the pipe assemblage*

Three clay pipe bowls were found in context [33], all of type OS11, dated to c 1730–70. Each bowl is complete with a reasonable length of stem surviving. They all come from different moulds and none have maker's marks or any kind of decoration. All have been smoked. They are typical of London manufacture and were most likely

made in Southwark. The dating of these pipes fits in very well with the date of the pottery found in the same context.

Table 3 Clay tobacco pipe dates, by context

Context	Bowls	TPQ	TAQ	Comments
33	3	1730	1770	

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10 NMR OASIS archaeological report for

OASIS ID: molas1-3936

Project details

Project name Former St Michael's Church, Lant Street, SE1

Short description of the project Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site in August 2004. Archaeological deposits were recorded in section and plan. Natural ground was observed between 1.95m OD and 2.08m OD, above this were two different types of soil horizon, one appeared to be post-medieval, and the other was undated. Several post-medieval features cut these. There were also several brick floors and walls, three brick wells or soakaways, two of which were dated to the late 17th/18th century, a further brick lined cut was dated to the mid 19th century. Finally there were several 19th century ground raising dumps. The modern ground level was between 4.33m OD and 4.46m OD.

Project dates Start: 23-08-2004 End: 27-08-2004

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes MCL04 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Methods techniques & 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Former St Michael's church, Lant Street

Postcode SE1

Study area 450 Square metres

National reference grid TQ 3217 7979 Point

Height OD Min: 4m Max: 4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation MoLAS

Project originator brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body.

Project originator design MoLAS

Project director/manager Derek Seeley

Project supervisor Tony Mackinder

Sponsor or funding body Squarefoot Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical recipient Archive LAARC

Physical Exists? Archive No

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital
Exists? Archive No

Paper
recipient Archive LAARC

Paper
Exists? Archive No

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type A forthcoming report

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Mackinder, T

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