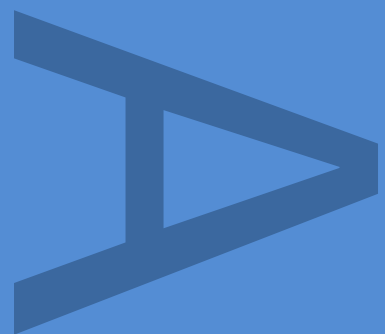


14 ROGER STREET,  
LONDON BOROUGH  
OF CAMDEN, WC1N 2JR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AND  
EXCAVATION

ROG 14

OCTOBER 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EXCAVATION**

**Museum of London Site Code:            ROG14**

**Local Planning Authority:                London Borough of Camden**

**Central NGR:                                TQ 3088 8212**

**Commissioning Client:                    Chris Dyson Architects on behalf of Chapman Button**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief and subsequent excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. during the redevelopment of 14 Roger Street, London Borough of Camden, NW3 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried between 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014 and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2014 and consisted of an archaeological watching brief and excavation within the footprint of a new lightwell and sump along the eastern boundary of the site (Figure 2). Additional works comprised an archaeological watching brief on works associated with service trenches within the extant basement (Plate 1). The work was commissioned by Chris Dyson Architects on behalf of Chapman Button, and the archaeological monitor for the work was Sandy Kidd of English Heritage.
- 1.3 The watching brief encountered natural gravel consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as the Hackney Gravel Member. Overlying the gravel were layers of alluvial clays with burnt debris within it, dated to the early post-medieval period. Sealing these were two phases of dumped/ground consolidation layers with isolated refuse pits. These were exclusively dated to the early/mid 17<sup>th</sup> century and may represent backfills of the Civil War defensive ditch known to have been excavated around London during 1642-3. Evidence of munitions manufacture and the recovery of iron pyrites known to have been used as a source for ignition of early firearms during the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries offer further support to the latter interpretation. The subject site is also located within close proximity to the Mount Pleasant Post Office, the documented site of one of the forts constructed around the perimeter of London, as one of the 'Lines of Communication' connected to adjacent forts via the ditch. It is possible that despite backfilling, the depression created by the defensive feature inhibited potential development. The later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> century dumped deposits attributed to Phases 5 and 6 are therefore likely to correlate to both development within the immediate vicinity and to garden features associated with a property fronting onto Grays Inn Lane.
- 1.4 The construction for 14 Roger Street and the property immediately east of this had impacted the archaeological horizons significantly, but was localised to the construction cuts, which were visible within the excavation area. Archaeological horizons were however observed to extend below the level of the basement slab within the extant property and indicated that a significant depth of archaeological deposits remained below the building.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) during works necessitated by the development of land at 14 Roger Street, London Borough of Camden, WC1N.
- 2.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Camden, and centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3088 8212. The site occupies the entirety of 14 Roger Street, London Borough of Camden, and is bordered to the north by Roger Street, to the west by North Mews, to the east by 81 Grays Inn Road and to the south by the building of 2-3 North Mews.
- 2.3 PCA was commissioned for the watching brief by Chris Dyson Architects in order to fulfil an archaeological Planning Condition, referenced in the planning documentation for the site citing planning reference 2013/2798/P for proposed development. The site is located within the London Suburbs Archaeological Priority Area, and the Bloomsbury Conservation Area as defined by the London Borough of Camden. The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 2.4 The area under observation comprised the footprint of 14 Roger Street, Bloomsbury. The majority of the archaeological excavations were confined to the eastern extent of the site within the location for a new lightwell and sump (Plates 2-3). Additional works comprised a number of service trenches within the pre-existing basement area.
- 2.5 The project was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Brown 2013).
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) identified by the unique code ROG14.
- 2.7 The watching brief was conducted between 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014 and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2014 .
- 2.8 The project was managed for PCA by Gary Brown and Helen Hawkins. The watching brief was supervised and staffed by the author, Alexis Haslam and Fergal O'Donoghue.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

### **3.3 Local Guidance: London Borough of Camden**

- 3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Camden Local Development Framework (LDF) adopted November 2010. The Plan contains the following 'saved' policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

#### **Policy B8 – Archaeological sites and monuments**

##### **A – Sites and monuments of national archaeological importance**

**When considering development close to sites and monuments of archaeological importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, the Council will seek the physical preservation of the archaeological features and their settings.**

##### **B – Sites and monuments of archaeological importance**

**The council will only grant consent for development where acceptable measures are undertaken to preserve remains of archaeological importance and their settings. Developer should adopt measures that will allow such remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where this cannot be achieved, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out.**

- 3.3.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefields lie within a 1km radius of the site. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area and the Bloomsbury Conservation Area as designated by the London Borough of Camden. No Listed Buildings exist within the site boundary.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey of Great Britain specifies that the superficial geology underlying the site is defined as the 'Hackney Gravel Member' comprising sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). These superficial deposits formed during the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by rivers and are underlain by the London Clay Formation. The latter formed during the Palaeogene Period in an environment dominated by deep seas, and comprises clay, silt and sand.
- 4.1.2 No geotechnical investigations were conducted at the site. A borehole was sunk to the immediate north of the site at TQ38 SW2550 to a depth of 30m below ground level ([http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi\\_scans/boreholes/1066724/images/12527183.html](http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/1066724/images/12527183.html)). This revealed a sequence of made ground to a depth of 3m below ground level, underlain by silty clay with sand laminations and London Clay at a depth of c.6.20m below ground level.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 No survey data of the site was available prior to start of the watching brief. An earlier site visit indicated the area was in effect flat, with the internal area of the property basemented. The street level at the junction between Roger Street and Gray's Inn Road lies at 18.34m OD, which slopes slightly to 18.30m OD adjacent to the subject site.
- 4.2.2 Three temporary benchmarks were set up to the north, west and east of the lightwell excavations with the respective values of 18.46m OD, 18.83m OD and 18.29m OD. The basement floor slab of the extant building was relatively level at 16.08m OD.
- 4.2.3 The site is potentially situated upon or directly adjacent to a branch of the Fleet River (Barton 1962).
- 4.2.4 The northern bank of the River Thames lies c.1.6km to the south.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

5.1 A site specific archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Barrowman, 2013) was prepared from which the following is summarised. This also included a review of archaeological find spots held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 200m radius, along with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the property.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 The area immediately surrounding the site is not well known for the prehistoric period although occasional find spots indicate activity from the Palaeolithic onwards, particularly at the southern edge of the borough of Camden.

5.2.2 Prehistoric evidence is known from one site within the search area; a Mesolithic transept axe, a Neolithic stone axe, and Palaeolithic handaxes, flakes, and side scrapes have been recovered from Gray's Inn Road.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Little is known of the area for the Roman period. The site is located outside the city of *Londinium*, with the suspected line of two Roman roads, High Holborn and Theobalds Road, to the south. Local evidence from this period is very limited.

5.3.2 Several finds associated with roadside burials have been found in the wider surroundings reflecting typical Roman burial practices, with Roman law requiring the dead to be buried outside of the city boundary. From the search area itself, two cremations in urns are known to have been recovered from Gray's Inn Road.

5.3.3 The only other recorded Roman period evidence from within the study area comprises two find spots of coins, one on Gough Street and one on Gray's Inn Road.

### **5.4 Anglo Saxon**

5.4.1 The Roman road along High Holborn/Oxford Street continued in use over the Saxon period and by the 10<sup>th</sup> century a settlement had developed in the area of the Fleet crossing to the south-east of the site. By AD 1130 boundaries were set up to mark the margin of the city limits, one of which was located at the corner of Gray's Inn Road and Holborn.

5.4.2 Local archaeological evidence continues to be scarce into the Saxon period, though it has been suggested a local settlement is likely to have existed, within the area between Gray's Inn Road and Ely Place, to the south-east of the site. Practical evidence to support the notion of a settlement is limited but includes the first wooden church dedicated to St. Andrew and the name of Holborn itself, which derives from the Saxon name for the Fleet; the stream, or burne, in the hollow.

5.4.3 No find spots or entries pertaining to the Saxon period are substantiated within the 200m search radius of the subject site.

### **5.5 Medieval**

- 5.5.1 There is a reference to part of Bloomsbury in the *Domesday Book* as having had vineyards and woodland for 100 pigs. The name itself originates from *Blemondisberi*, meaning the 'bury' or manor of Blemond, after William Blemond who held it in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.5.2 In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the area began to develop, and '*Holeburnstreete*' is first mentioned in 1249. Portpoole Lane, the early name of what is now Gray's Inn Road, ran north through the manor of Portpoole at this time, and the basic street layout to the east of this was set out by 1300.
- 5.5.3 Only a very small amount of archaeological evidence for the medieval period has been recorded within the search area. A cellar wall on Doughty Street, to the northwest of the site, was found to contain re-used medieval sandstone, for which it has been suggested implies the former presence of a large local medieval building.
- 5.5.4 The only other medieval evidence is in the form of a wooden water conduit which was identified in a workmen's' trench in 1905, to the south of the site in Theobald's Road. At the time this was believed to have been associated with the nearby Lambs Conduit, and dated to the medieval to the post-medieval period.

## **5.6 Post-Medieval**

- 5.6.1 Ribbon development, focussed on Gray's Inn, developed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century with further developments around Holborn and Chancery Lane. However, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century this was changing, with the area gradually becoming more populous, enhanced by the effects of displaced people from the Great Fire of 1666.
- 5.6.2 The St. Andrew's Holborn Parish Map of 1720 reflects the location of the site as being on the outskirts of London and shows the site as being on open, undeveloped land, adjacent to the parish boundary and the properties facing Gray's Inn Road, seen as *Grais Inn Lane* at this time.
- 5.6.3 By the time of Horwood's Map of 1792-99, development in the area had increased, and the site was now located within the rear garden of one of the properties lining Gray's Inn Lane. A notable amount of open land remained in the vicinity, particularly to the north of the site, illustrating its position at the periphery of the settlement of London at this time.
- 5.6.4 By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the area had become increasingly developed. Formerly open areas were built upon, and a significant number of new streets lain out. Whilst street names changed, the street plans depicted essentially reflects that which remains to the present.
- 5.6.5 The first detailed map of the subject site was the Ordnance Survey Map of 1871. This illustrates the majority of the site, the footprint of the extant building, as being occupied by a chapel, with an undeveloped strip of land along the eastern boundary. Other than changes in function, as implied by trade directories, no alterations to the plan or layout to the buildings are depicted in successive maps up to the present day.

- 5.6.6 The GLHER records contain only two entries for this period within a 200m radius of the site. One relates to the Registered Gray's Inn Gardens, which lies to the south of the site, and just outside of the search area itself. The second is that in the 1930s an enamel and metal works occupied one of the buildings on Northington Street, to the south of the site.

## **5.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 5.7.1 Limited archaeological interventions have taken place within the immediate vicinity of the subject site. Only one intervention is recorded within a 200m radius, and comprises a watching brief undertaken during Thames Water Works around Mount Pleasant, Farringdon Road and Clerkenwell Road, to the east. This recorded part of an 18<sup>th</sup> century wall, interpreted as part of the Clerkenwell House of Correction, a well or cistern, and several 19<sup>th</sup> century coal cellars.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 In accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Brown 2013), an archaeological watching brief was undertaken. Following the exposure of archaeological horizons, and by the request of the Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Camden, Sandy Kidd, the remainder of the ground reduction was excavated archaeologically, to a depth of 2.70m below ground level within the footprint of the proposed lightwell. Deeper interventions were excavated within a central sump. This was hand excavated by archaeologists to a depth of 1.50m below project level, and the remaining 1.50m was excavated by contractors under watching brief conditions for safety reasons. The excavation of the basement level service trenches was also undertaken by contractors under watching brief conditions.
- 6.2 The trench and exposed sections were, where necessary, cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets, as presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.3 The area monitored was measured from a surveyed baseline. A temporary benchmark was also established at street level immediately adjacent to the excavation area, with further benchmarks established around the perimeter of the lightwell excavation area.
- 6.4 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique Site Code ROG14.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE (FIGURES 1-5 AND PLATES 1-3)**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural Gravel**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a waterlogged layer of loose gravels [86] at 12.68m OD (Figure 5, section 4). This is consistent with the known underlying geology of the area as comprising Hackney Gravels. Due to the waterlogged nature of the excavation (Plate 3) and limited visibility during the watching brief, no further details regarding this horizon could be established.

### **7.2 Phase 2a: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Alluvium**

- 7.2.1 Overlying the natural gravels was a c.0.96m thick horizon of yellow/blue-grey silty clay. As excavated within the sump these were designated as deposits [85], [84] and [83] at a top elevation of 13.64m OD (Figure 5, section 4). These could be roughly equated with deposits [45]=[57] as identified within Boreholes 1 and 3 respectively. Within deposits [83] and [84] were very occasional inclusions of animal bone (a single tooth), heavily abraded small fragments of CBM, small pebbles, medium flints and organic debris including evidence of rooting. These deposits were subsequently interpreted as alluvial horizons.

### **7.3 Phase 2b: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Burnt Horizon**

- 7.3.1 A second phase of late medieval/early post-medieval material sealed the underlying alluvium. These deposits were characterised by significant quantities of burnt material within dumped material. Firm, yellow grey sandy silty clay [79]=[82] was identified at 13.86m OD (Figure 5, section 4). This extended up to 0.22m in thickness and contained small fragments of coal, angular pebbles, animal bone and flecks of CBM with fragments of abraded medieval peg tile with an AD 1480 to 1700 date range. A 70mm thick layer of compacted and crushed CBM [78]=[81] and 0.20m thick layer of silty clay with inclusions of burnt CBM [77]=[80] sealed the earlier deposits from 14.16m OD (Figure 5, section 4). The former contained flecks of charcoal, animal bone and very occasional small pieces of clay tobacco pipe. A single piece was tentatively dated between AD 1610 and 1640. However, given the excavation conditions and waterlogging it is highly likely that this represents residual material. The overlying silt with burnt CBM was distinctly mottled in appearance and contained flecks of daub and animal bone. The CBM recovered from contexts [78], [77] and [80] comprised late medieval and early post-medieval brick with an AD 1450 to c.1600 date range.
- 7.3.2 Comparable deposits with an equally mottled appearance with daub flecks were identified in Boreholes 1, 2 and 3 in the form of deposits [44], [47]/[48] and [56] respectively. These were recorded from elevations of between 13.79m OD and 14.01m OD and may indicate the presence of a burnt horizon with a slightly undulating upper boundary extending across the subject site. No direct evidence of in situ burning was encountered, but given the limited exposure this cannot be ruled out. The deposits have at present been interpreted as evidence of either the dumping of burnt waste materials or an onsite fire possibly a conflagration of properties within the immediate vicinity.

### **7.4 Phase 3: Early 17<sup>th</sup> Century Dumping/Ground Consolidation (Figure 3)**

- 7.4.1 All features ascribed to this phase were identified either within the excavations for the central sump or within boreholes. As such, the full dimensions of all features could not be established, and should be assumed to extend beyond the limits of excavation. Furthermore, the cultural material recovered from features within this phase primarily dated to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, or more specifically to between AD 1610 and 1640.
- 7.4.2 A series of mixed dump layers were identified from 14.50m OD with a combined maximum thickness of 0.34m. These loose deposits comprise grey brown silty sands and clays containing mixed inclusions of oyster shells, sub-angular pebbles, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and CBM fragments. A number of the deposits also contained fragments of leather (shoe fragments & cobbling waste) and worked stone. These were numbered sequentially as [76], [98]=[75], [74], [73] and [72]. Other finds of note included parts of 17<sup>th</sup> century glass goblets (SF14 and SF16) recovered from [74], and [76]. The clay tobacco pipe fragments from these deposits dated to between 1610 and 1640 and included a stamped bowl with the maker's mark of Peter Cornish (SF18 from [74]). This pipe maker is documented from at least AD 1634. The pottery and building material recovered from these layers tended to have a slightly broader date range of 1580 to 1650/1700 and c.1400 to 1600 by contrast. Within the assemblage of building material were fragments of part worked Hassock stone, part worked and burnt Reigate stone, glazed Flemish floor tile and a piece of iron pyrites or fool's gold.
- 7.4.3 It is likely that layers of organic rich clay-silt [55], and silty-clays [54] and [53] in turn were associated with this phase of dumping. These were identified within Borehole 3 from 14.35m OD with the combined thickness of 0.54m. Uppermost deposit [53] contained a small, very fine, copper alloy pin (SF7), and underlying layer [54] contained very occasional fragments of clay tobacco pipe. However, due to the nature of the augering, contamination of finds from overlying deposits or features cannot be entirely ruled out. However, the few fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered from [54] appeared to be roughly contemporary to the other dumped deposits, with an AD 1580 to 1740 date range.
- 7.4.4 Partially exposed cut feature [71] (Figure 3) was identified in the southern half of the sump and extended to a maximum observed width of 0.47m north-south by 0.65m east-west. The steep sides cut down to a concave base of 0.34m in depth from 14.57m OD. The full dimensions or function of the feature could not be established due to excavation constraints. It had been backfilled with soft blue-grey clay silt [70] containing sub-rounded pebbles, oyster shell, late 15<sup>th</sup> century red brick and peg tile, late 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe fragments with an AD 1580 to 1740 date range, suggesting this to have been a deliberately backfilled refuse pit.
- 7.4.5 An additional 0.20m of dumped/ground raising material sealed the pit fill [70] from a level of 14.76m OD. Deposits [69] and [68] in turn extended across the area of the sump with slightly undulating upper boundaries, tending to slightly slope down towards the north. Earlier layer [69] comprised blue-grey gravelly silty clay with moderate inclusions of sub-angular pebbles, frequent inclusions of large CBM pieces (worn glazed Flemish tile and peg tile) and occasional animal bone, pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The upper boundary of this deposit in particular appeared to undulate, indicative perhaps of water scouring. The latter was overlain by compacted coarse sandy silt [68] which may represent a continuation of [52] as seen within Borehole 3. The layer contained frequent gravel
-

inclusions, and large fragments of peg tile and brick, plus occasional fragments of oyster shell, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, pottery and a leather shoe fragment. The clay pipe and pottery sherds recovered date to between c.AD 1580 and c.1700.

## **7.5 Phase 4: Mid 17<sup>th</sup> Century Dumping/Ground Consolidation (Figure 5, section 4)**

- 7.5.1 As with earlier Phase 3 features, the majority of deposits/features within this phase were confined to the sump excavations and as such may be assumed to extend beyond the limits of excavation. The pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the following features indicate a date range of c. AD 1640 to c.1680.
- 7.5.2 Layers [67]=[99] and [66] in turn extended across the full area of the sump from 14.99m OD with slightly undulating upper boundaries. These deposits of compacted, coarse sandy silts contained gravel inclusions and fragments of peg tile with occasional pieces of animal bone, leather, clay tobacco pipe and pottery sherds. A square iron buckle (SF13) was also recovered from layer [67], a fragment of a glass goblet (SF15) from [99] and a near complete musical instrument (an iron Jew's harp, SF11) and iron wire (SF12) from layer [66]. These deposits all appeared poorly sorted with significant amounts of cultural material and were therefore interpreted as having been deliberately dumped as either refuse disposal or ground consolidation/raising. It is perhaps noteworthy that the peg tile included a number of medieval fragments, suggesting the demolition of earlier properties in the vicinity, or reuse of earlier materials.
- 7.5.3 A series of alluvial clays containing gravel inclusions were identified across the site within Boreholes 1, 2 and 3 (from south to north). These were identified as layers [43]/[42] within Borehole 1, [46] within Borehole 2 and [51]/[50] within Borehole 3. These deposits were generally clean of dating material and were found between 15.07m OD and 14.80m OD. Given the comparable elevations these are likely to represent a continuation of the series of dumped deposits as identified within the sump. The elevations suggest a general northern declination for these horizons.
- 7.5.4 Dump layers [65], [64], [63], [62], [61] and [60] in turn sealed the upper 0.46m of the sump from a level of 15.39m OD (Figure 5, Section 4). These mixed deposits of compacted sandy silt contained variable quantities of cultural material, including glass, clay tobacco pipe, pot, peg tile, brick and leather (shoe or cobbling waste fragments), in addition to oyster shells, animal bone and angular gravel. The pottery assemblage generally provided an AD 1630 to 1700 date range, and the clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to between AD 1660 and 1680. A small cutlery handle of worked bone (SF9), with a decorative hatched pattern and fine, copper alloy pin with a wound-wire head (SF10) were also recovered from [60] and [65] respectively. Other finds of note included a large piece of iron pyrites from layer [60] and a non local clay tobacco pipe (SF17) from layer [63]. The mineral iron pyrites was mainly used in munitions, popular in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century as a source of ignition in early firearms, most notably the usually high quality and expensive Wheelock. The pipe fragment was stamped with a gauntlet symbol and may have affinities to the West Country, and may indicate imported wares. Sandy dump layer [49] was identified at c.14.96m OD within Borehole 3 and is likely to represent a continuation of [66] or [67]. No dateable material however, was recovered with which to confirm this.



7.5.5 Dump layers [59] and [58] were also identified within the sump from an uppermost elevation of 15.41m OD with the combined thickness of c.0.28m. The former comprised yellow brown gravelly silty sand containing inclusions of clay tobacco pipe (dated AD 1660 to 1680), charcoal flecks, unglazed Flemish floor tile, peg tile, animal bone, pot and small timber fragments. A small piece of worked wood with an in situ iron nail (SF8) was also recovered from this layer. By comparison, overlying silt layer [58] was relatively clean of finds. The few fragments of pot and clay tobacco pipe however that were retained from [58] were of contemporary date to those within [59].

7.5.6 Silty dump layer [39] was identified in the south of the excavation area at project level and as such remained unexcavated. This covered a 0.90m by 0.30m area and was overlain by a distinctive red/black layer of silty sand [38] which contained frequent charcoal flecks/burnt material. This layer extended 1.32m by 0.50m and continued over 0.21m in thickness and beyond the project level. The burnt material appeared to be within the dump layer rather than representing in situ burning. This was in turn overlain by a 50mm thick deposit of blue-grey sandy silt [33] which measured 2m in length north-south by 0.42m. Within the layer were fragments of oyster shell and occasional small pottery sherds with an AD 1630 to 1680 date range.

## **7.6 Phase 5: Late 17<sup>th</sup> to Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century (Figure 4)**

7.6.1 A series of mixed dump layers were identified in the northern limit of the excavation area, extending up to 2m in length north-south by the full width of the area with noticeable tip lines towards the north from 15.81m OD. These were identified as layers [34], [32], [31], [30], [29], [41] and [28] in turn and extended up to a maximum combined depth of c.0.25m. The deposits comprised mixed clay and sandy silts, containing mixed cultural material such as clay tobacco pipe fragments, slag, reused peg tile, post great fire brick, glass and pot. Small fragments of animal bone and oyster shell were also found within the deposits. The clay tobacco pipe fragments from the dump layers consistently dated to between AD 1660 and 1680 and the pottery had a 1630 to 1700 date range.

7.6.2 Small lenses of dumped material [37], [35] and [36] were recorded in the south of the excavation area from 15.74m OD. Each deposit extended c.0.35m in diameter by c.50mm in thickness and comprised blue grey sandy silts and clays. Within the layers were sand and gravel lenses, and occasional fragments of post medieval peg tile (dated between 1600 and 1800). These are likely to represent discrete dumps of material part of the same wider scheme of ground raising and consolidation as seen in the northern limits of the trench.

7.6.3 A 0.12m thick deposit of coarse sandy silt [27] was recorded along the eastern limits of the excavation area. This contained occasional fragments of animal bone, oyster shell and peg tile flecks and was truncated by sub-squared pit [24]. The pit was truncated to the east by the construction of the adjacent building, and extended 1m north-south by 0.42m width and 0.47m depth from 15.81m OD. Black brown and red brown silty sand [23] filled the pit and contained a mixed assemblage of worked stone fragments, bone, red brick, ragstone rubble and late 17<sup>th</sup> century pot and clay tobacco pipe fragments. A second pit, cut from the same horizon, was identified to the immediate east of [24]. Sub-squared pit [26] extended with near vertical sides to a concave base 0.47m in depth. The pit measured 1m north-south by over 0.42m in width, and was truncated along the eastern edge by the

construction for the adjacent building. A relatively clean deposit of sandy silt with gravel [25] had been used to backfill the pit. Within this were very occasional inclusions of bone, post-medieval painted plaster, pottery and clay tobacco pipe with a 1580 to 1700 date range. The painted plaster was considered to date between 1650 and 1850.

- 7.6.4 Dump layer [22] reached across the entire excavation area, over 5.10m north-south by 0.85m, sealing all previously mentioned cut features. The 0.10m thick deposit of dark black brown sandy silt contained window glass, glazed floor tile, slag, animal bone, pot and clay tobacco pipe fragments. An intrusive 19<sup>th</sup> century brick was also recovered from this deposit, and is likely to derive from the construction cut backfill from one of the adjacent properties. The clay tobacco pipe dated between 1680 and 1710 whereas the pottery was dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century only. At roughly the same elevation, layers [17] and [18] were identified within the basement watching brief area to the west of the excavation. These deposits of gravelly silt contained oyster shell, CBM, charcoal and fragments of clay tobacco pipe dated between AD 1660 and 1740. As seen these deposits extended up to 0.50m in thickness. Dump layer [18] was observed to seal a series of c.0.10m thick layers of relatively clean gravelly silt [19], [20] and [21] in turn. These contained fragments of oyster shell, but little cultural material with which to refine date or function further.
- 7.6.5 A loose deposit of dark yellow brown silty sand was identified in the main excavation area from 16.52m OD. This extended up to 1.46m north-south, within the northern limits of the area, by 1.20m width and 0.72m thickness from 16.52m OD. Due to this depth, the deposit was subdivided into 6 arbitrary spits of c.100mm to 150mm in thickness, and recorded as layers [11], [12], [13], [14], [15] and [16] (Figure 5, section 1). The pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from these deposits consistently dated from 1630 to 1700 and 1660/1680 to 1710 and suggest a rapid and substantial backfilling/levelling deposit created within a short period of time. A number of small objects were recovered from layers [13] and [14], these included a small piece of bone working waste (SF1), a copper alloy pin (SF2) and small iron objects (SF3 and SF4). Within the assemblage of building material recovered were fragments of peg tile, burnt post great fire red brick, unglazed Flemish floor tile, pan tile and worked daub or kiln material/piece of kiln furniture.
- 7.6.6 Truncating uppermost deposit [11] was partially exposed, squared pit [10]. This was heavily truncated along the eastern limits by the construction cut for the adjacent property. The 0.88m long pit extended with steep sides to a flat base, 0.24m in depth and had been deliberately backfilled with sandy silt [9]. The latter contained fragments of CBM, animal bone, pot and clay tobacco pipe. These were found to date from c.AD 1665 to 1700.
- 7.6.7 A further 0.20m thickness of dumped deposits were identified from 16.77m OD in the northern limits of the excavation area. Layers [8], [7], [6] and [5] in turn sealed pit fill [9] and comprised mixed deposits of sandy silt containing flecks of mortar and fragments of glass, burnt glazed Flemish floor tile, peg tile, animal bone, pot and clay tobacco pipe. The cultural inclusions suggested a late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century date range.
- 7.6.8 Linear/squared cut [4] was found along the western limit of excavation, stretching up to 0.80m in length north-south by 0.64m and 0.40m in depth. The feature was truncated by the construction cuts
-

for 14 Roger Street to the west and had been backfilled with dark black brown sandy silt. The backfill was relatively clean of inclusions, containing flecks of CBM and occasional small glass fragments. The cut was subsequently interpreted as a possible garden feature, associated with one of the former properties which fronted onto Grays Inn Road during this period.

- 7.6.9 A 0.55m thick layer of dumped debris [2] sealed the pit from 17.29m OD. The sandy silt layer contained fragments of reused peg tile and brick, glass, animal bone, pot and a small copper alloy object (SF6), which may represent the remnants of a furniture mount. The pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered date to between AD 1660 and 1700.

## **7.7 Phase 6: Mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 7.7.1 Due to impact on the excavation area by contractors, the upper 1m of overburden was removed prior to archaeological monitoring. This was observed in section only and recorded from 18.29m OD. The sandy silt and CBM rubble contained inclusions of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and pieces of clay tobacco pipe with a 1700 to 1740 date range. A small, copper alloy, kidney shaped pendant handle (SF5) was also recovered from this material. This layer of made ground was subsequently interpreted as levelling material, potentially dating to the expansion of development documented cartographically during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Plate 1: View to north-west illustrating basement area trenches.



Plate 2: View to south illustrating excavation area.



Plate 3: View to south illustrating sump area excavations.



## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 Natural Hackney Gravels were recorded within the deeper excavations for the sump only, at c.12.68m OD. Due to the waterlogged nature of deposits at this level, and despite attempts to confirm its interface through targeted hand augering, it proved impossible to establish with any certainty at which level the gravels were located in other areas of the trench. However, a general declination from south to north, and undulating upper boundary of the overlying deposits suggest that these mirror the underlying gravels and a similar profile may be expected for the drift geology.
- 8.1.2 A second phase of activity tentatively attributed to the late medieval/early post-medieval period comprised alluvium overlain by a distinctive burnt horizon. A distinctively mottled horizon containing burnt debris was identified both within excavations for the sump and in augering works to the north and south of the trench. This suggested a wide spread horizon with a slightly undulating upper boundary overlying flood deposits which were generally clean of any cultural material.
- 8.1.3 A 0.60m thick horizon of dumped debris or ground consolidation deposits (Phase 3) was identified from 14.76m OD and dated to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (AD 1610 to 1640). The animal bone assemblage from this phase however was noteworthy for containing an abundance of cattle bones from young individuals, representing veal calves. The waterlogged conditions also yielded numerous fragments of leather from shoes and cobbling waste.
- 8.1.4 A second phase of 17<sup>th</sup> century dumping and ground consolidation (Phase 4) was identified from 15.60m OD. The 0.90m thick horizon appeared to date largely between AD 1640 and 1680 and contained a much greater quantity of cultural inclusions than earlier periods. Of note was a large piece of iron pyrite, a source of ignition in early firearms, whereby the cock held a lump of pyrite against a circular file to strike sparks and fire the gun. The dating of the deposits, spanning the time frame of the English Civil War, and proximity of the Civil War defensive ditch to the study site, might suggest armament accessories production or storage in the vicinity. The animal bone assemblage for this period suggested a wider selection of food species being exploited at this time. In addition to the cattle and sheep/goat at least three major types of poultry were identified. The trend towards younger cattle continued into this phase and evidence of butchery/butchers waste was recorded.
- 8.1.5 The upper 1.70m of the excavation area comprised a series of levelling deposits and cut features dating from the later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Phase 5). The earlier cut features were interpreted as refuse pits, whereas a later linear feature may represent a bedding trench or garden feature. The material culture included bone working waste and metalworking slag, and the animal bone assemblage included a number of bones from relatively large cattle, reflecting the increase in the size of British cattle from the early post-medieval era. The greater thickness of ground consolidation material may reflect a gradual accumulation of material, by comparison to earlier phases. Furthermore, the possible garden feature may suggest the start of development within the immediate area, most likely related to a property fronting Grays Inn Road or North Mews to the east and west respectively.



- 8.1.6 The upper 1m of stratigraphy (Phase 6) was primarily recorded in section and comprised mid 18<sup>th</sup> century levelling. This phase indicates the beginnings of development within the immediate vicinity and the finalisation of Roger Street (formerly known as Henry Street).

## **8.2 Site Specific Research Questions**

- 8.2.1 The following site specific research objectives were addressed:

- What evidence can be revealed of the natural strata and its 'topography' at the site?

Natural drift geology, the Hackney Gravels, was identified within significantly limited excavations and therefore further inferences regarding the 'topography' are impossible to pursue without additional data points.

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric remains in the area of development?

No evidence regarding prehistoric activity, in the form deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts were identified at the study site.

- Is there any evidence of Roman activity in the area of the site?

No evidence of Roman activity was identified at the study site. No material pre-dating the medieval period was recovered during the course of the excavations.

- Is there any evidence for medieval activity in the area of the development?

No direct evidence for medieval use of the site was encountered. However, residual medieval material within later contexts included building material and pottery sherds. These suggested that a medieval building within the immediate vicinity was demolished, with Doughty Street being a likely source. The pottery however spanned a broad time period and did not reflect any significant medieval occupation within the immediate area. This supports historical cartographic sources which suggest the vicinity of the study site lay largely undeveloped until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity in the area of the site?

Five phases of post-medieval activity were identified across the study site. The earlier four phases related to activity between the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century and the latter relating to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Features within these phases comprised numerous dump layers with a few isolated pits. These represented multiple episodes of processing waste and food refuse, most likely from lower to middle class households. The animal bone assemblage within these phases displayed an abundance of veal. Historical records suggest that urban centres showed a great fondness for this commodity from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

The building material recovered from the earlier phases contained a number of bricks and floor tiles which may have derived from a high status 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century Tudor or Stuart building in the vicinity, most likely formerly fronting onto Grays Inn Road. However, a number of bricks were of unusual shape, which together with the burnt clay slab may represent dumped kiln waste and kiln furniture. Other evidence of industry during this period derived from the recovery of iron pyrites, associated with 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century armaments accessories, found in association with large quantities of burnt oil shale.

Cartographic sources suggest that the site lay undeveloped until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery assemblage by contrast contained very little late 17<sup>th</sup> century material, and was primarily dated to the early/middle 17<sup>th</sup> century. As such the pottery is likely to have been derived from offsite sources, and the presence of 17<sup>th</sup> century Surrey-Hampshire border ware drinking jugs suggests refuse derived from the Inns of Court. Grays Inn is located to the immediate south of the site and is the most likely source.

In the light of the primarily early/mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date range for the material culture, it is possible that the consolidation layers and dumped deposits represent backfills of the Civil War defensive ditch known to have encircled London from c.AD 1642-3. The material culture associated with Phases 3 and 4 therefore may relate to workers excavating the ditch and constructing the associated rampart. The evidence of armaments accessories may also relate to those manning the ramparts. It should be noted that a fort along the length of defensive ditch is believed to have been sited at Mount Pleasant, less than 0.3km to the east of the subject site. Further support for this interpretation derives from excavations at the British Museum (Jarrett 2011) to the west of the site, where a section of the north-east south-west aligned defensive ditch was encountered. Not only does the alignment of the latter feature correlate well with the alignment of Roger Street, but pottery within the British Museum ditch fills included similar late 17<sup>th</sup> century combed slipwares to those found at Roger Street.

The earlier Phase 2 alluvial deposits may relate to the primary silting up of the exposed ditch, which was backfilled not long after its excavation (Phases 3 and 4). This again supports documentary sources which state that the defensive ditch was deliberately backfilled within a few years of construction. Later dumping attributed to the early and mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (Phases 5 and 6) may therefore represent levelling activities associated with new construction in the immediate vicinity, and/or associated with gardens belonging to 1 Grays Inn Lane to the east (as illustrated on Horwood's map of 1812).

### **8.3 Further Research and Recommendations**

#### **8.3.1 The following recommendations have been made for further work:**

##### Post-Roman Pottery



The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. Some of the pottery merits illustration. The material also has the potential to enlighten upon possible activities associated with the construction and garrisoning of the 17th-century Civil War defenses, which are postulated to have been present on the site.

The assemblage of pottery from ROG14 requires a short publication report. Five items are recommended for illustration and it is suggested that the PMRO fragment is photographed to supplement the text.

#### Clay Tobacco Pipe

The clay tobacco pipes have a very important potential for dating the deposits they occur in and demonstrate their sequence. A small number of the bowls merit illustration. Of interest are the Bristol and other non-local bowls. It is possible that these may relate to activity associated with the Civil War ditch, or even students at the Inns of Court.

A short publication text is recommended on the clay tobacco pipes from ROG14 and four bowls should be illustrated to supplement the text.

#### Glass

The glass has little significance at a local level. The forms are fairly typical for the London area of the periods present. The main potential of the glass is to date the deposits it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work and should a publication text be required then information should be taken from this assessment report.

#### Metal and Small Finds

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. This is particularly recommended for the complete objects, including the iron buckle (sf 13) and Jew's harp (sf 11), the carved bone cutlery handle (sf 9), and the copper-alloy drawer handle (sf 5), and for the bone-working waste (sf 1). For the purpose of publication, some metal objects will require further x-raying to aid full identification; these are all marked in the table below. The leather finds should be fully reviewed by a leather specialist.

#### Ceramic Building Material

The value in this moderate sized, broken up assemblage lies largely in its dating of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century dumps and consolidation layers that were the precursor to extensive 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century residential development in this part of west London. Other than the example of Iron Pyrites Ore, which may relate to armaments accessories there are no items of intrinsic value.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century date assigned to most of the dumped layers could help define the course of the Civil War Defensive Ditch which has been identified near to here (Haslam 2011) at the British Museum site. Whether the extensive burning relates to industrial (kiln or munitions) activity on the periphery of 17<sup>th</sup> century the capital is open to question but one which requires further research.

#### Animal Bone

It is recommended that the site collections from Phases 3, 4 and 5 receive further attention, with aspects of this analysis (as to age and size), using an amalgamation of data from some combination of these phased assemblages. Comparisons should be made with contemporary assemblages, also perhaps including that from Carroone House (Rielly in prep).

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

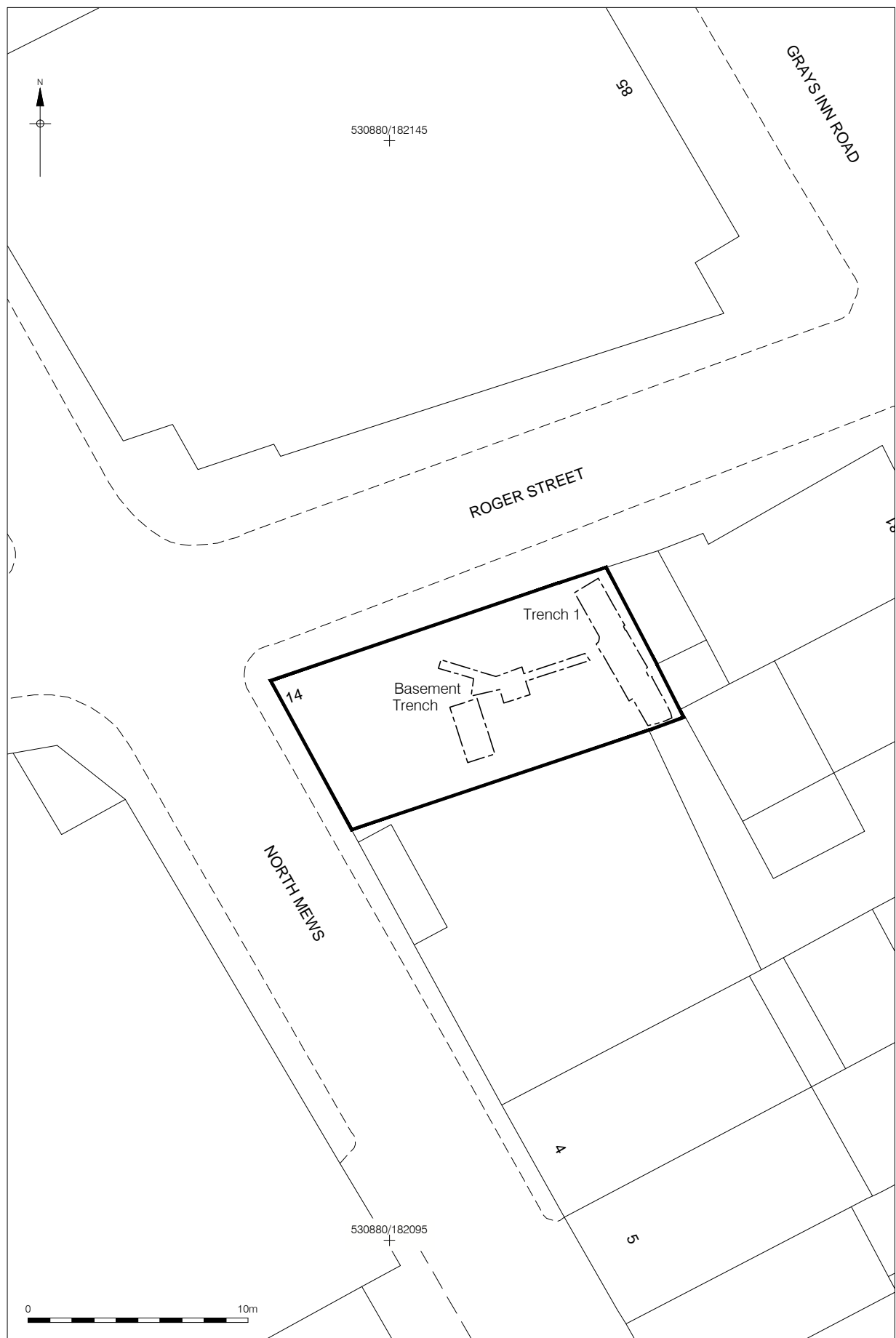
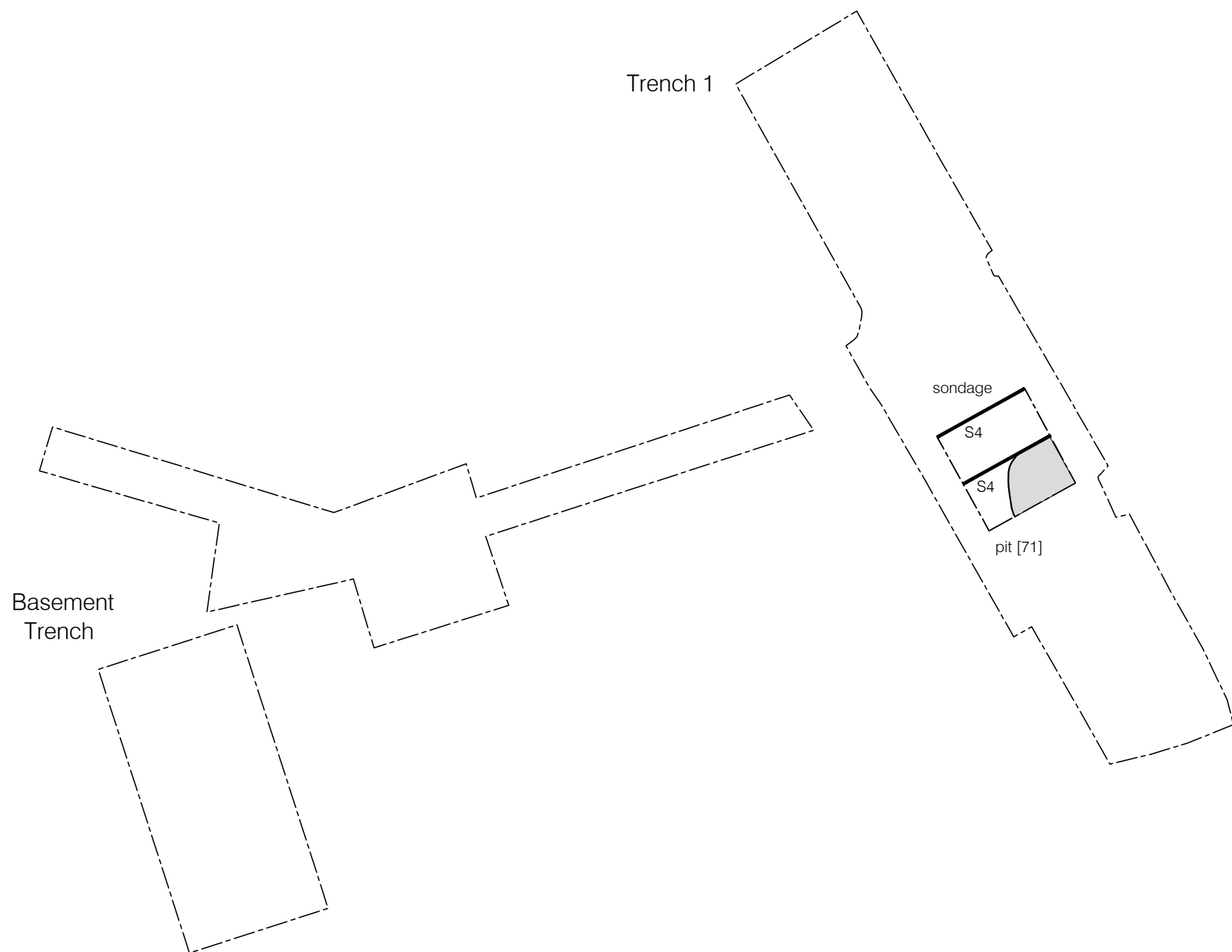
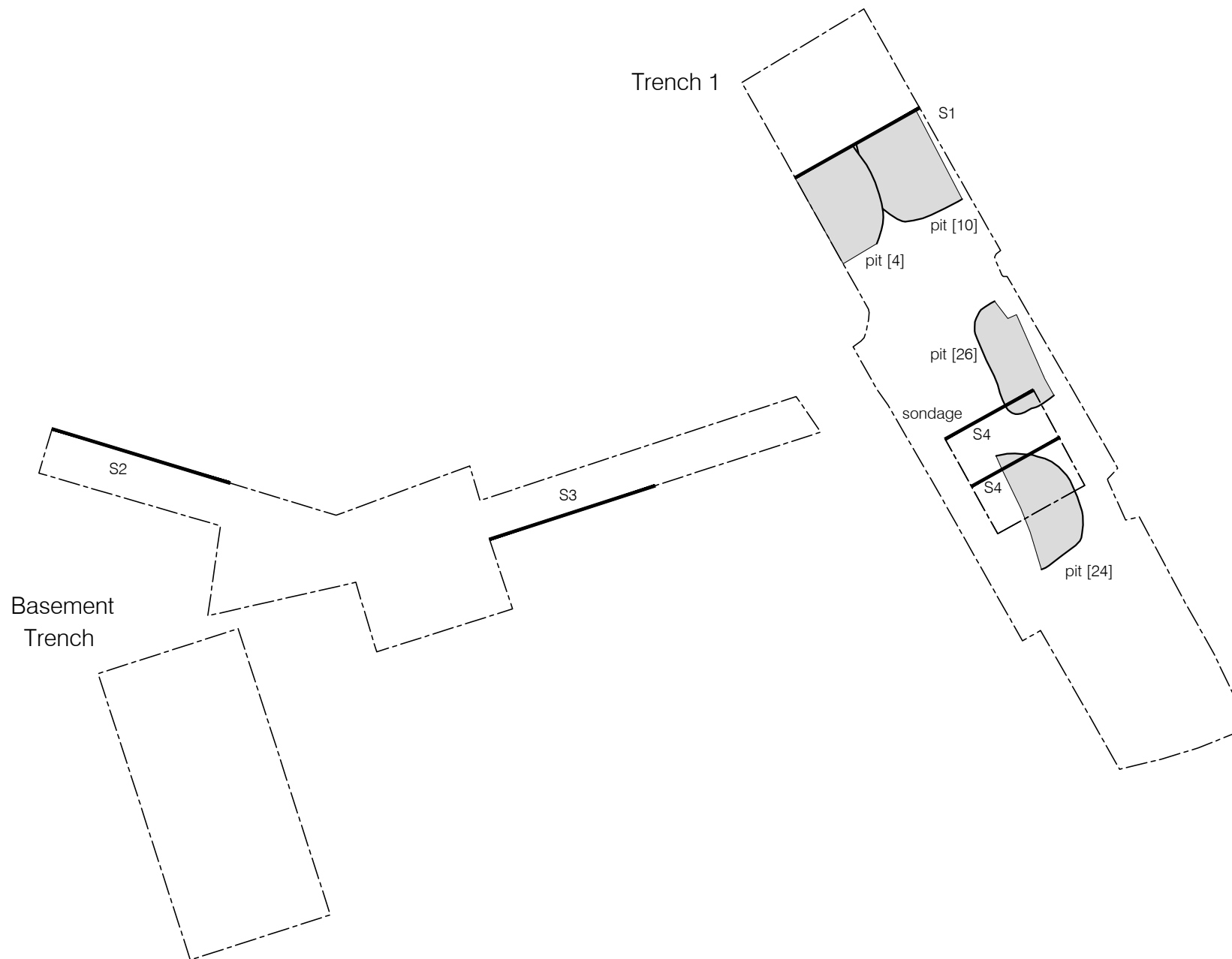
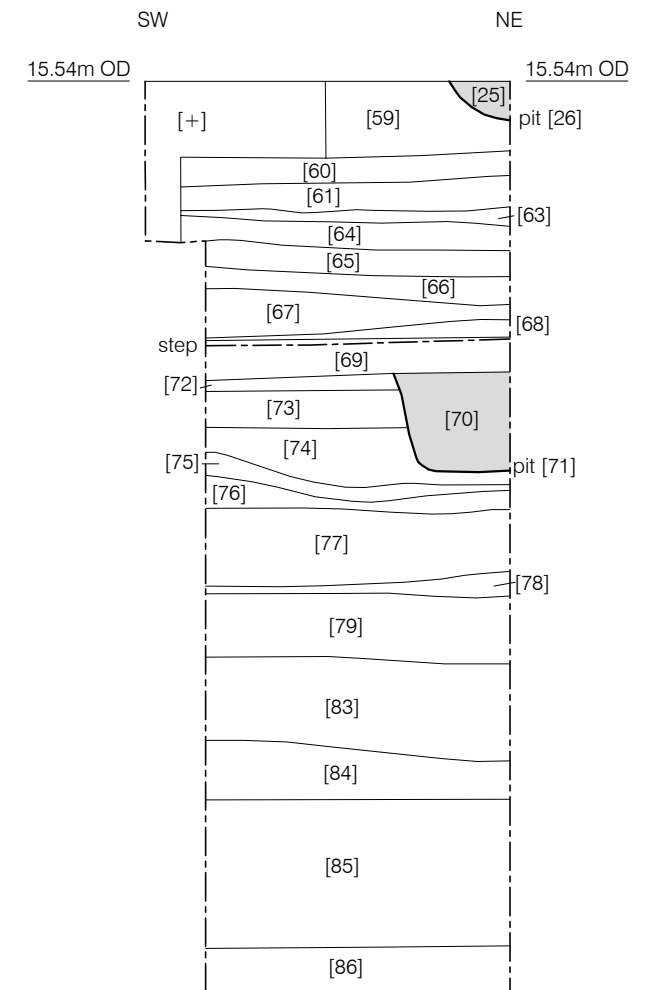
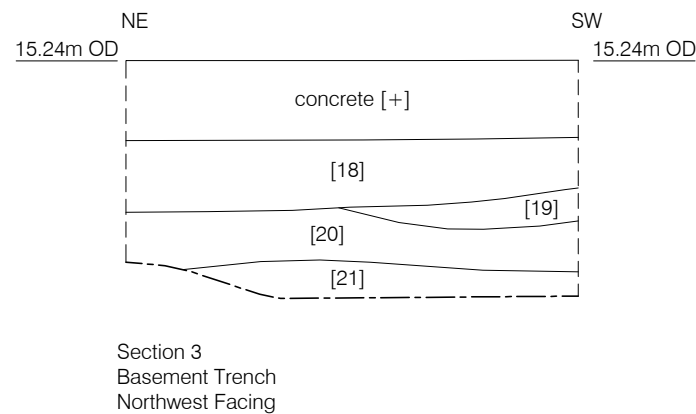
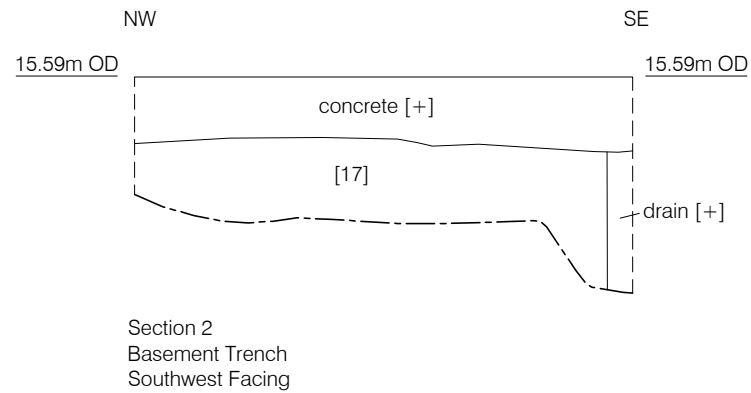
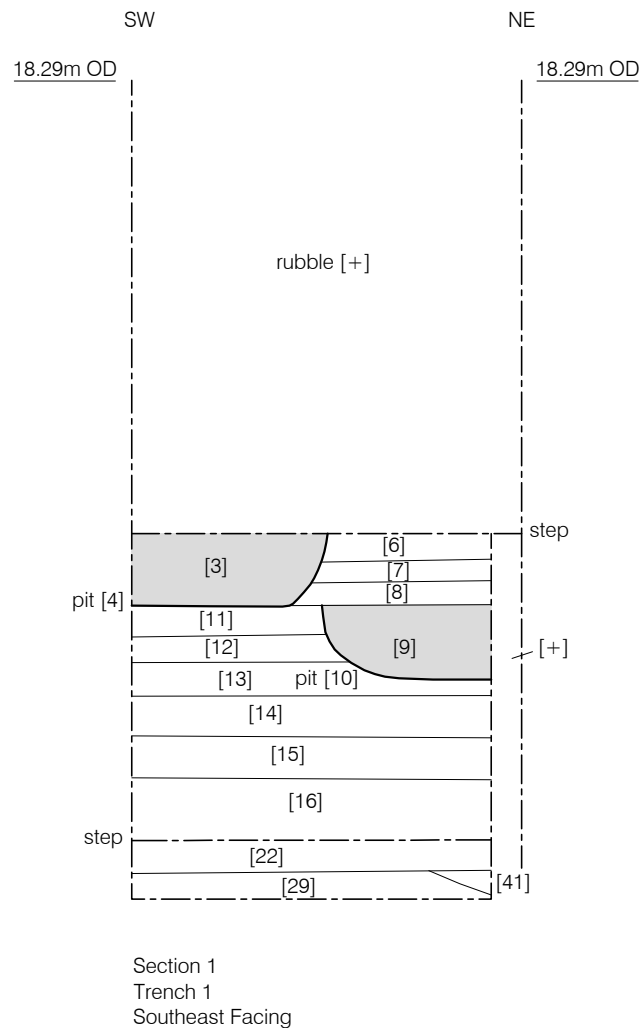


Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
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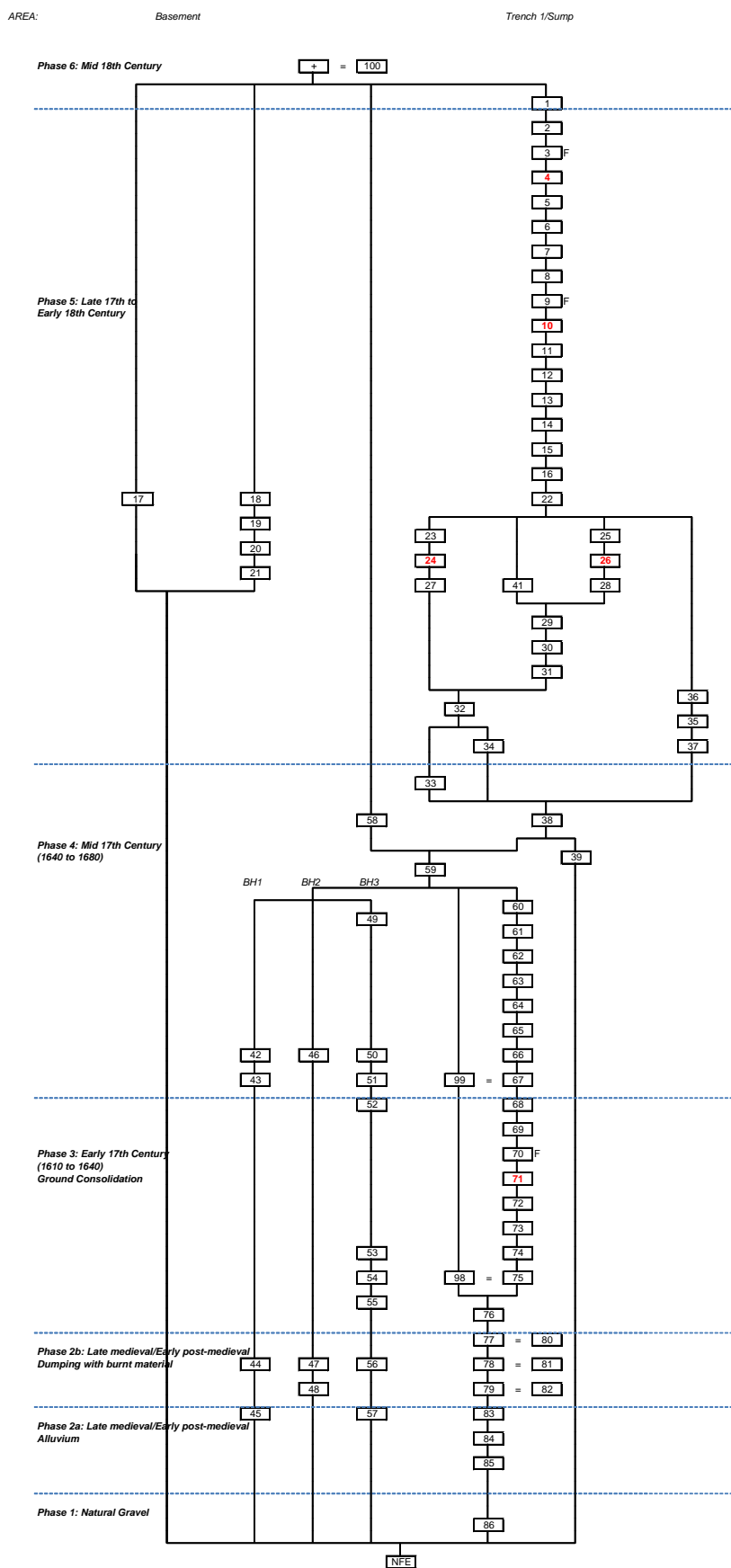








## APPENDIX 1: PHASED MATRIX



## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
ROG14	1	n/a	n/a	Layer	Sandy-silt with CBM; Overburden	Mid C18th	6
ROG14	2	n/a	n/a	Layer	Sandy-silt with CBM/CTP/bone/glass; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	3	n/a	1	Fill	Silty-sand with occa pot/glass/CBM; Fill of Linear cut [4]	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	4	4	1	Cut	Linear/Squared cut feature	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	5	5	n/a	Layer	Mottled grey/yellow brown sandy silt with CBM/pot/CTP/bone; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	6	6	1	Layer	Grey-brown sandy silty clay with occa pot/CTP/bone; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	7	7	1	Layer	Sandy silt with gravels and CTP; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	8	8	1	Layer	Sandy silt with mortar flecks/CBM/pot/bone/CTP/glass; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	9	n/a	1	Fill	Grey-brown clay-sand-silt with occa CBM/pot/CTP/glass/bone; Fill of pit [10]	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	10	10	1	Cut	Sub-squared cut with concave sides and flattish base; Pit	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	11	11	1	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with pot/CBM/CTP/bone; Ground consolidation - spit 1	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	12	12	1	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with pot/CBM/CTP/bone; Ground consolidation - spit 2	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	13	13	1	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with pot/CBM/CTP/bone; Ground consolidation - spit 3	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	14	14	1	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with pot/CBM/CTP/bone; Ground consolidation - spit 4	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	15	15	1	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with pot/CBM/CTP/bone; Ground consolidation - spit 5	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	16	16	1	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with pot/CBM/CTP/bone; Ground consolidation - spit 6	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	17	Basement	2	Layer	Grey-brown gravelly silt with shell/CBM/charcoal/CTP; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	18	n/a	3	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt with occa CTP; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	19	n/a	3	Layer	Brown black gravelly silt with oyster shell; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	20	n/a	3	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt with occa gravel lenses; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	21	Basement	3	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silt, no inclusions; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	22	22	1	Layer	Dark black brown sandy silt with pot/slag/glass/CBM/bone/CTP; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	23	n/a	n/a	Fill	Black/Red-brown coarse silty sand with worked stone/pot/CTP/bone/CBM; Fill of pit [24]	Late C17th/Early C18th	5

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
ROG14	24	24	n/a	Cut	Circular cut with concave sides and base; Pit	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	25	26	4	Fill	Brown-grey sandy-silt with freq gravels/mod charcoal/occa pot/CBM/bone/CTP; Fill of pit [26]	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	26	26	4	Cut	Sub-squared cut with near vertical sides, concave base; Pit	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	27	27	n/a	Layer	Grey-brown sandy silt with ang gravels/shell/bone/CBM; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	28	28	n/a	Layer	Brown grey sandy silt with freq ang gravels; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	29	29	1	Layer	Yellow-brown gravelly silty sand with oyster shell/charcoal/slag/CTP/bone; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	30	30	n/a	Layer	Brown grey silty sand with ang gravels/pot/bone/CTP/glass; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	31	31	n/a	Layer	Green-grey sandy silt with mortar/bone/slag; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	32	32	n/a	Layer	Blue-grey sandy silt with occa sm ang gravels/CTP/CBM; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	33	33	n/a	Layer	Blue-grey sandy silt (waterlogged) with oyster and pot; Dump Layer	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	34	34	n/a	Layer	Light blue-grey clay-silt with occa CTP/pot/bone; Dump Layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	35	35	n/a	Layer	Compacted yellow-orange with black lenses, silty clay with charcoal and burnt coal; Dump layer with burnt material	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	36	36	n/a	Layer	Brown grey sandy clay with mortar/sub-ang gravels; Dump layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	37	37	n/a	Layer	Light blue grey sandy silt with freq ang gravels/sand lenses and occa CBM; Dump layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	38	38	n/a	Layer	Orange-red with black-brown lenses, silty sand with freq charcoal, mod ang pebbles, occa pot/CTP/bone/CBM; Dump layer with burnt material	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	39	Post-ex trench 1	n/a	Layer	Brown grey sandy silt with mod sub-rnd pebbles/CBM/oyster; Dump layer seen at project level	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	40	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
ROG14	41	41	1	Layer	Brown grey coarse sandy silt with mod pot/CTP/bone; Dump layer	Late C17th/Early C18th	5
ROG14	42	n/a	5	Layer	Brown grey coarse sandy silt with occa ang shell; Dump layer (BH1)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	43	n/a	5	Layer	Black brown silty sand with sandy clay lenses, and mod sub-ang gravels; Reclamation layer (BH1)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	44	n/a	5	Layer	Yellow grey with red flecks, silty clay with occa sm ang gravels; Reclamation layer (BH1)	Undated	2b
ROG14	45	n/a	5	Layer	Light blue-grey silty-clay; Alluvium (BH1)	Undated	2a
ROG14	46	n/a	5	Layer	Black-brown sandy silt with small ang gravels and CBM flecks; Dump layer (BH2)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	47	n/a	5	Layer	Blue grey silty clay; Alluvium (BH2)	Undated	2b
ROG14	48	n/a	5	Layer	Black brown sandy silty clay with CBM flecks; Alluvial layer? (BH2)	Undated	2b
ROG14	49	n/a	5	Layer	Brown grey silty sand with sm ang pebbles; Dump layer (BH3)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	50	n/a	5	Layer	Blue grey sandy clay with occa sm ang pebbles; Dump layer (BH3)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	51	n/a	5	Layer	Blue-grey silty clay with occa sm sub-ang pebbles; Dump layer (BH3)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	52	n/a	5	Layer	Bluegrey silty clay with mod sub-ang gravels and occa CTP; Dump layer (BH3)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	53	n/a	5	Layer	Blue grey silty clay with occa coal/small pin; Dump	Early C17th	3

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
					layer (BH3)		
ROG14	54	n/a	5	Layer	Blue grey silty clay; Alluvium (BH3)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	55	n/a	5	Layer	Black brown clay silt with organic lenses; Organic horizon (BH3)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	56	n/a	5	Layer	Mottled yellow/red brown sandy clay; Dump layer (BH3)	Undated	2b
ROG14	57	n/a	5	Layer	Blue grey silty clay; Alluvium (BH3)	Undated	2a
ROG14	58	58	n/a	Layer	Brown grey sandy silt with sub-ang pebbles and occa pot/bone/CTP; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	59	59	4; 5	Layer	Yellow brown gravelly silty sand with charcoal flecks/CBM/bone/CTP/pot/timber and worked bone; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	60	60	4; 5	Layer	Brown grey silty sand with CBM/pot/sub-ang pebbles/glass/bone/CTP; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	61	61	4; 5	Layer	Blue grey sandy silt with sub-ang pebbles/oyster shell/CBM/pot/CTP/bone; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	62	62	n/a	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt with oyster shell/sub-ang pebbles/sand lenses/pot/CTP/bone; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	63	63	4; 5	Layer	Blue grey silty sand with freq sub-ang gravels/oyster shell/mortar flecks/bone/pot/glass/CBM/bone/wood/leather/CTP; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	64	64	4; 5	Layer	Green-grey sandy silt with sub-ang gravels/oyster shell/bone/CTP/leather/CBM/pot/wood; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	65	65	4; 5	Layer	Brown black coarse sandy silt with bone/CTP/pot/CBM; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	66	66	4; 5	Layer	Compacted brown/green grey sandy silt with sub-ang pebbles/CBM/bone/pot/leather/CTP/shell; Dump layer (sump)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	67	67	4; 5	Layer	Blue grey sandy silt with shell/sub-rnd pebbles/CBM/pot/CTP/bone/metal obj/wood/leather; Dump layer (SF13)	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	68	68	4; 5	Layer	Blue grey sandy silt with freq sub-rnd gravels/clay lenses, occa CBM/oyster/pot/CTP/bone/leather; Dump layer (sump)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	69	69; Sump (project level)	4; 5	Layer	Blue grey gravelly silty clay with mod sub-rnd/sub-ang pebbles, freq CBM, occa pot/bone/CTP; Former land horizon? (sump)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	70	70	4	Fill	Blue grey clay silt with mod sub-rnd pebbles, occa oyster shell/pot/CTP/bone, freq CBM; Fill of pit [71] (sump)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	71	71	4	Cut	Sub-rounded cut with steep sides and concave base; Refuse pit (sump)	Early C17th	3
ROG14	72	72	4	Layer	Brown-grey sandy silt with mod sub-rnd pebbles/bone, occa small pot/leather; Dump layer	Early C17th	3
ROG14	73	73	4; 5	Layer	Waterlogged blue grey silty sand with occa pot/bone/leather/worked stone; Dump layer	Early C17th	3
ROG14	74	74	4; 5	Layer	Waterlogged blue grey silty sand with freq oyster/bone, mod pot/CBM/object/CTP; Dump layer	Early C17th	3
ROG14	75	75	4; 5	Layer	Mottled blue-grey with red sandy clay, undulating upper boundary; seen at shoring level only	Early C17th	3
ROG14	76	76	4; 5	Layer	Dark grey brown silty-sandy-clay with freq sub-rnd/sub-ang pebbles/oyster, mod pot/leather/bone, occa CTP/glass/worked stone; Dump layer	Early C17th	3
ROG14	77	77	4; 5	Layer	Blue/yellow grey clay-silt with freq daub flecks, mod CBM, occa bone; Burnt dump layer (sample 1)	Undated	2b
ROG14	78	78	4; 5	Layer	Compact dark brown-red CBM crush in blue-grey silty-clay, freq charcoal flecks, mod CBM frags, occa bone/CTP; Burnt dump layer	Undated	2b
ROG14	79	79	4; 5	Layer	Yellow-grey sandy-silty clay with occa coal/CBM/bone, mod sm ang pebbles; Alluvial clay	Undated	2b
ROG14	80	n/a	n/a	Layer	Dump layer, same as [77]	Undated	2b
ROG14	81	n/a	n/a	Layer	Dump layer, same as [78]	Undated	2b
ROG14	82	n/a	n/a	Layer	Dump layer, same as [79]	Undated	2b
ROG14	83	83	4; 5	Layer	Yellow/blue grey silty clay with occa sm timber frags/bone; Alluvial clay	Undated	2a
ROG14	84	84	4; 5	Layer	Blue-grey silty clay with freq sand lenses/rnd pebbles/flint, mod roots/organic debris, v occa CBM frags; Alluvial clay	Undated	2a

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
ROG14	85	n/a	4; 5	Layer	Alluvial clay	Undated	2a
ROG14	86	n/a	4; 5	Layer	Natural gravel	Natural	1
ROG14	87	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	88	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	89	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	90	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	91	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	92	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	93	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	94	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	95	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	96	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	97	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused	unused
ROG14	98	n/a	n/a	Layer	Arbitrary number for trimming works	Early C17th	3
ROG14	99	n/a	n/a	Layer	Arbitrary number for trimming works	Mid C17th	4
ROG14	100	n/a	n/a	Layer	Arbitrary number from cleaning trench base	n/a	n/a

## **APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

By Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (two boxes). The Post-Roman material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Only one sherd shows evidence for abrasion and so the assemblage was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Residual material constitutes 1% of the total by sherd count, while one sherd appears to be intrusive. The pottery is in a very fragmentary state and was found mainly in the form of sherds. Vessel forms could be identified, while a single vessel has a complete profile and another vessel can be reconstructed to a largely complete form. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from 41 contexts. The sizes of the groups of are mostly small (fewer than 30 sherds) and four medium (less than 100 sherds) sized groups were present.

The assemblage comprises a total of 403 sherds, 288 ENV, 9.008kg, of which four sherds/4 ENV/154g are unstratified. The material was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and catalogued in a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology type series coding. The pottery is discussed by type and distribution.

### **THE POTTERY TYPES AND THEIR FORMS**

The quantification of the pottery types by period is as follows:

Medieval: five sherds/5 ENV/50g

Post-medieval: 398 sherds/283 ENV/8.858kg

Medieval

All of the medieval pottery (see Table 1) comprises residual wares found with later post-medieval types. The forms which could be identified were the bifid rim of a cooking pot made in coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware and a jug sherd in coarse London-type ware. The medieval pottery types do not form a cohesive group, are wide ranging in their dating between c. AD 1050-1500 and do not therefore imply activity on the study area or in the vicinity for a specific time frame.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware					
cooking pot with bifid rim	CBW BIF	1380-1500	1	1	8
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarse ware	ESHER	1050-1200	1	1	12
Coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080-1200	2	2	23
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170-1350	1	1	7

Table 1. ROG14: medieval pottery types and their quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels and weight (g).

## Post-Medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types present is shown in Table 2 and these mostly date to the 17th century. The Surrey-Hampshire border production area accounts for the most frequent source of pottery in the assemblage (136 sherds/105 ENV/2.626kg). The principal group comprises white earthenware in the form of bowls, dishes, chamber pots, lids and tripod pipkins, with single examples of a bed warmer and skillet being noted. There are a small, but notable number of BORDG drinking jug sherds, including fragments of a late 17th-century squat version (context [64]). Of the fragmented squat jug almost all the pieces are present. These drinking jugs were something of an antiquated form by the 17th century. The form continued to be in regular use by members of the legal profession and their students at the Inns of Court at this time however. It may be that much of the pottery on the site originally derived from an inn of court. These are known to have had contracts with potters from the Surrey-Hampshire borders to supply their establishments with old fashioned forms compared to what was in use by other sectors of society (Jarrett 2005). Grays Inn is located approximately 0.5 mile to the south of the site. The redware (RBOR) is present in a smaller quantity compared to the whiteware (see Table 2) and is also found in the form of a bowl or dish and tripod pipkin, as well as a brown-glazed rounded mug.

The London area coarse post-medieval redwares are noted with a total of 73 sherds/51 ENV/1.869kg and these were mostly present in the form of the post AD 1580 dated London-area post-medieval redware (PMR). The vessels in the latter ware are in a fragmentary state with very few identifiable forms. Recognisable ones include bowls or dishes and jars. There are also a handful of sherds in green or glazed slipware (PMSRG; Y) which also includes a bowl or dish sherd. Of particular interest is a fragment of London-area post-medieval redware with organic inclusions (PMRO) found in context [70] which survives as a strip of hand formed clay (105mm long x 52mm deep x 18-23mm wide). The item has uneven surfaces with finger impressions and it is wider at the top than the base, while both of the latter surfaces have oblique 'scratches' with 'slurry' used to

connect/lute other pieces above and below the surviving strip. Additionally one 'top' edge is bevelled and also possibly has a vertical 'strut'. The item has what appears to be heated surfaces and may represent either a box like structure or have been part of an oven lining, although another functional use cannot be ruled out.

English or London tin-glazed wares comprise a total of 67 sherds/46 ENV/1.348kg and were found in a fairly restricted range of decorative styles (see Table 2), although most are typical of the 17th century. However, many of the sherds have black discoloured glazed surfaces resulting from being buried in water logged conditions. The forms recorded for these wares are albarelli (TGW D), bowls (TGW), chamber pots (TGW C), with the complete profile of one of these vessels being noted in context [22], chargers (TGW; A and D), fluted dishes or cracknels (TGW; C), a small rounded jar (TGW C), ointment pots (TGW C), plates (TGW; C) and porringers (TGW BLUE and TGW C).

The fine red earthenwares made in Essex, as well as Hertfordshire (see Table 2) are represented by 53 sherds/29 ENV/1.265kg and mostly consist of table wares and drinking forms. These cover a bowl or dish (PMFR), dishes (METS), jugs (PMBL), mugs (PMBL and PMFRB) and a rounded porringer in PMFRB. There is also a jar in the brown-glazed version PMFRB, while uncertain closed forms include sherds of Metropolitan slipware

Imported wares are also fairly well represented in the assemblage and encompass 38 sherds/34 ENV/974kg. These consist mostly of rounded jugs in German stonewares and notably fragments of Frechen stoneware (FREC) which include bartmannen, as well as Westerwald stoneware (WEST; PURP). Low Country wares are restricted to a cauldron in Dutch slipware (DUTSL) with a vibrant green glaze (context [69]), while French wares comprise pieces of a flask in Martincamp ware (MART 1 and MART 3). The splayed base of a narrow cylindrical vessel decorated in blue and white may also be an import and it was found in context [61]. Of particular note is the rim of a plate or dish in Kraak-type Chinese porcelain which represents a prestige item in the assemblage. It was found in context [99], while a sherd of 18th-century blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW) was recovered from context [1].

The Non-local wares consist of 28 sherds/15 ENV/514g and include sherds of butter pots in Midlands orange and purple wares (MORAN and MPUR), rounded and cylindrical mugs, besides a porringer in combed slipware (STSL), most of which date to the late 17th century and a rounded jar in Verwood ware from Dorset (context [22]). Miscellaneous wares involve a slipware made in a red earthenware (MISC SLIP) in the form of a chamber pot. The fabric is a fine sandy ware with a grey core and buff surfaces. The exterior has a black wash and the interior a white slip coating with a reduced glaze, which has fired to an olive colour. The rim of this vessel is distinctive for being rolled and partially hollow with a groove on the edge. The vessel was identified as a group of related sherds in contexts [32] and [99]. A miscellaneous whiteware body sherd found in context [1] has the appearance of Creamware: it was mould made with externally horizontal ridges and was only internally glazed. The only industrial fineware recorded in the assemblage consists of Creamware and

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survives in the form of a handle found in context [1].

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992: 1999)					
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	BORD	1550-1700	6	6	61
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600-1700	4	4	43
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	46	36	942
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed					
Whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG	1650-1750	1	1	32
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG CHP2	1650-1750	2	1	47
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550-1700	7	6	176
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	47	42	889
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	15	8	376
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580-1800	8	1	60
Coarse London area post-medieval redwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999)					
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	69	47	1689
London-area post-medieval redware with organic inclusions	PMRO	1480-1900	1	1	161
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480-1650	1	1	7
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480-1650	2	2	12
Tin-glazed earthenwares (Orton and Pearce 1984; Orton 1988)					
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	17	11	242
Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A)	TGW A	1570-1650	3	3	126
Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	3	3	51
Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630-1846	32	20	750
Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630-1680	12	9	179

#### Essex fine red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999)

Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630-1700	11	5	491
Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580-1700	8	7	227
Post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	26	11	298
Post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580-1700	6	4	226
Post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	PMFRG	1580-1700	2	2	23
Industrial fineware (Hildyard 2005)					
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	1	1	2

#### Imported wares (Hurst et al 1986)

Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	1	1	4
Chinese porcelain with Kraak decoration	CHPO KRAAK	1580-1650	1	1	5
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300-1650	1	1	71
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	30	27	828
Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware)	MART1	1480-1550	2	1	27
Martincamp-type ware type III flask (red earthenware)	MART3	1600-1650	1	1	14
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590-1900	1	1	21
Westerwald stoneware with purple and blue decoration	WEST PURP	1665-1750	1	1	4
Miscellaneous wares					
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipwares	MISC SLIP	1480-1900	2	2	260
Miscellaneous whitewares	MISC WW	900-1500	1	1	6

#### Non-local wares

Midlands late medieval orange ware	MORAN	1400-1820	15	2	201
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400-1750	5	5	200
Combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	5	5	77
Verwood ware	VERW	1600-1900	2	2	30

Table 2. ROG14: post-medieval pottery types and their quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number

of vessels and weight (g).

## Distribution

Post-Roman Pottery was recovered from Phases 3-6. Table 3 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phase they were associated with, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
1	6	M	32	31	611	1740	1830	1740-1830
2	5	S	14	13	238	1650	1750	1650-1700
5	5	S	5	5	22	1630	1846	Late 17th-18th century
6	5	S	5	5	66	1630	1680	1630-1680
8	5	S	14	14	341	1612	1659	Late 17th century
9	5	S	8	8	101	1665	1750	1665-1700
11	5	S	5	5	113	1660	1870	1660-1700
12	5	S	14	14	311	1630	1680	Late 17th century
13	5	S	10	10	216	1630	1846	1630-1700
14	5	S	11	11	485	1630	1846	1630-1700
15	5	S	3	3	67	1630	1846	1630-1700
16	5	S	2	2	34	1630	1846	1630-1700
22	5	M	36	23	857	1630	1680	Late 17th century
23	5	S	7	3	68	1630	1680	Late 17th century
25	5	S	3	3	68	1550	1700	1550-1700
29	5	S	7	4	237	1630	1846	1630-1700
30	5	S	1	1	2	1630	1846	1630-1846
32	5	S	1	1	127	1480	1900	17th-18th century
33	4	S	1	1	8	1630	1680	1630-1680
34	5	S	3	3	112	1580	1900	1580-1700
38	4	S	7	5	115	1630	1680	1630-1680
41	5	S	3	2	204	1630	1700	1630-1700
58	4	S	3	3	35	1660	1700	1660-1700
59	4	S	2	2	15	1580	1900	1580-1700
60	4	S	6	4	102	1630	1700	1630-1700
61	4	S	11	8	224	1612	1650	1612-1650
62	4	S	3	2	135	1630	1650	1630-1700
63	4	S	20	4	409	1630	1650	1630-1700
64	4	S	19	8	844	1630	1650	1630-1700
65	4	S	8	4	56	1630	1650	1630-1700
66	4	M	36	9	480	1630	1650	1630-1700
67	4	S	16	8	162	1580	1700	1580-1700
69	3	S	4	4	95	1580	1700	1580-1650
70	3	S	1	1	161	1480	1900	1480-1900
72	3	S	2	2	34	1570	1846	1570-1700
73	3	S	2	2	88	1580	1900	1580-1700
74	3	S	10	3	80	1580	1800	1580-1700
76	3	S	3	3	170	1550	1700	1550-1700
98	3	S	17	16	142	1580	1700	1580-1650
99	4	M	44	34	1119	1630	1680	1630-1680
100	0	S	4	4	154	1660	1870	1660-1680

Table 3. ROG14: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV and weight (g), the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types present and a suggested deposition date.

## Phase 3

This phase produced a total of 39 sherds/31 ENV/770g of pottery which was recovered from seven contexts in a stratified sequence. The main origin of the pottery was from the Surrey-Hampshire borders (20 sherds/13 ENV/132g), followed by similar quantities of local coarse red wares and tin-glazed ware (7 sherds/6 ENV/245g), Essex finewares (6 sherds/6 ENV/111g), and imported wares (5 sherds/5 ENV/254g) with an additional single sherd of Midlands purple ware.

The earliest deposit to produce pottery was layer [76], which included sherds of BORDY and Frechen stoneware jugs (one of the latter appearing to be a second). These wares indicate a deposition date of c. 1550-1700. Layer [75/98] also produced sherds of Surrey-Hampshire border wares and Frechen stoneware, besides sherds of Midlands purple ware, local coarse red earthenwares (PMR), slipwares (PMSRY) and Essex fine redwares (PMBL and PMFR), together indicating a deposition date of c.AD 1580-1650. Above the latter, layer [74] produced exclusively sherds of Surrey-Hampshire border wares including a BORD drinking jug and a redware (RBOR) rounded drinking mug, the latter being more common place during the mid 17th century. Later layer [73] produced only two vessels, both being of note comprising a skillet in BORDG and a rounded mug in PMFRB. Overlying the latter, layer [72] produced only two sherds of pottery as a rim sherd of RBOR and a tin-glazed ware charger. The latter had a soil-stained glaze, like many of the Tin glazed ware sherds in this and the subsequent phase which made it difficult to date more precisely.

Truncating the latter, pit [71] produced in its fill [70] a fragment of London-area post-medieval redware with organic inclusions (PMRO). Sealing this, layer [69] produced single sherds of BORDG, BORDY and PMFR, besides the rim and handle of a cauldron in green-glazed Dutch slipware (DUTSL). The latter pottery type mostly stopped being imported into London after c. 1650 and so with the other pottery types dates the layer to c. 1580-1650.

#### Phase 4

Phase 4 by sherd count and weight produced the largest quantity of pottery, a total of 176 sherds/92 ENV/3.704kg. The material came from fourteen contexts. Pottery made in London and its environs was the most frequent by sherd count and comprised as 53 sherds/27 ENV/1.099kg, followed by Surrey Hampshire border wares with 51 sherds/34 ENV/1.160kg and then Essex wares comprising 42 sherds/18 ENV/925g. Compared to the preceding phase, there is an increase in the quantity of Non-local wares from the Midlands and elsewhere and these consist of sixteen sherds/3 ENV/193g, while imported wares (13 sherds/9ENV/194g) are more frequent than previously.

The earliest deposit in this phase to produce pottery was layer [67/99] which contained bowls or dishes in

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BORDB; G; O and Y, besides an internally lid-seated tripod pipkin. Other bowls or dishes were identified in PMFR and PMR, while two rounded porringers were present in brown-glazed PMFR. In tin-glazed ware there was a rim of a medium rounded bowl with a mid 17th-century blue band and blue and ochre oval and diamond cable design, although the glaze was badly stained from water-logging. The imported wares include Frechen stoneware rounded jugs and Martincamp ware (MART1 and 3) globular flasks, besides two notable sherds of early 17th-century Chinese Kraak porcelain in the form of a plate or dish rim. A miscellaneous slipware (MISC SLIP) chamber pot was found and pottery from layer [67/68] has been spot dated to c. AD 1630-80. The subsequent layer [66] produced mostly local and Essex made redwares, although a sherd of a Metropolitan slipware dish dates the deposit to c. 1630-1700. Sealing the latter, layer [65] contained, besides a tin-glazed ware vessel, mostly Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares (three sherds) and fragments of a drinking jug (BORDG). Layer [64] produced a largely complete, but fragmented late 17th century intermediate sized BORDG drinking jug. A small rounded jar in plain white tin-glazed ware (TGW C) and a flared dish in METS, resulting in a dating of layer [64] to c. AD 1630-1700.

Later layers: [63], [62], [61], [60] and [59], in this sequence, produced groups of pottery similar to the earlier ones in this phase. These frequently contained Metropolitan slipware as the latest pottery type. These deposits included greater quantities of Midlands purple and orange ware butter pots, while layer [61] produced two sherds of blue and white tin-glazed ware, which consisted of a charger in style A, possibly with a Wanli type design, dated c. AD 1630-80, as well as the pedestal base of a vessel which may be an import. Other deposits here produced a hand full of pottery dating to the mid 17th century. The earliest combed slipware examples (STSL), dating to c. AD 1660-1870 included a closed form of a late 17th-century date in layer [58], and sherds of TGW D chargers, dating to the mid 17th century, which were found in layer [38] and [33].

## Phase 5

Pottery from the nineteen contexts in phase 5 totalled 152 sherds/130 ENV/3.669kg. As previously, the principal source of pottery was London (67 sherds/49 ENV/1.488kg), followed by the Surrey-Hampshire borders (56 sherds/49 ENV/1.200kg) and then German imports (15 sherds/15 ENV/454g). A narrower range of contemporaneous imports would be expected in the late 17th century as a result of the impact of the Navigation Acts from 1650 (Pearce 2007). Additionally there are four or less sherds from the Midlands, Essex, Hampshire and a general British source.

The earliest layers in this phase [34], [32], [30], [29] and [41] (deposited in that order) produced small quantities of 17th-century pottery types, such as BORDY, FREC and PMR, with sherds of TGW C dating to after c. 1630 noted for contexts [29], [30] and [41]. A sherd of a miscellaneous slipware (MISC SLIP) chamber pot was found in context [32], which matched a sherd in layer [99], phase 4.

Two pits were next encountered in the sequence: [24], filled with [23] and [26] filled with [25]. These fills produced 17th-century Surrey-Hampshire borders whitewares (BORDB; G and Y). A TGW D albarello dating to c. AD 1630-80 was noted in fill [23] and a Frechen stoneware jug sherd was found in fill [25]. The complete profile of a TGW C chamber pot and fragments of a charger and albarello made in TGW D were noted in fill [23] of pit [24]. Sealing these fills, layer [22] produced pottery dating to the late 17th century. This included the same pot types recovered from pits [24] and [26], including a bed warmer in BORDY, a Verwood ware (VERW) jar and tin-glazed wares which include a fluted dish with a late 17th-century Chinoiserie design.

Later layers [16], [15], [14], [13], [12] and [11], deposited in that order, also produced 17th-century pottery types, which indicated deposition dates of after c. AD 1660 when STSL was present. Truncating layer [11], pit [10] contained in its fill [9] sherds of Surrey-Hampshire border ware, which included sherds of dish shaped lids (BORD) and a drinking jug (BORDG), as well as the collared rim of a MPUR butter pot, a sherd of a possible porringer in combed slipware (STSL) and two new pottery types; a sherd of plain blue tin-glazed ware (TGW BLUE), dating to c. AD 1630, and a sherd of Westerwald stoneware with purple and blue decoration. The latter, together with the other pottery types, dates this deposition to c. AD 1665-1700.

Sealing fill [9], layers [8], [6] and [5] also produced familiar pottery types suggesting late 17th century deposition, except that context [5] also produced a sherd of TGW BLUE indicating a late 17th-18th century deposition date. At the top of the Phase 5 part of the sequence, layer [2] had the rim of a Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot (BORDG CHP2), which when in association with the other pottery noted types indicates a c.AD 1650-1700 deposition date.

## Phase 6

The smallest quantity of pottery came from the Phase 6 deposits comprising 32 sherds/31 ENV/611g, which derived from a single deposit, layer [1]. The majority of the material appears to be residual and consists largely of 17th century pottery types. However, a sherd of a tin-glazed earthenware plate and one of a sherd of Chinese blue and white porcelain are of an 18th century date, while a Creamware handle dates the deposit to c. AD 1740-1830.

## Significance of the assemblage

The pottery has significance at a local level; it is in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area and specifically for the 17th century, although late 17th century onwards is poorly represented. William Morgan's map of 1682 indicates that the study area was undeveloped at this time and that this situation continued until the late 18th century. Buildings existed to the north and south of the site by 1720, as documented on the St

Andrew's Holborn Parish Map. The pottery therefore is likely to have derived from offsite sources and certainly the presence of 17th-century Surrey-Hampshire border ware drinking jugs suggests an origin in rubbish from the Inns of Court. Grays Inn is nearby, located to the south of the site and is the most likely candidate as a source for this pottery. Nevertheless, other ceramic items, such as candlesticks, that are associated with the material culture of lawyers and their students are absent from the ROG14 assemblage. It is put forward that the Phase 4 deposits relate to the Civil War ditch put in place for the defence of London. The pottery pertaining to Phases 3 and 4 may relate to the workforce engaged in excavation of the ditch, construction of the associated rampart and manning it. Pottery excavated previously from the 17th-century Civil War ditch at the British Museum site (Jarrett 2011), includes similar late 17th-century combed slipwares to that found at the Roger Street site.

## **Potential**

The ceramics have the potential to date the features in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. Some of the individual pottery examples merit illustration. The material also has the potential to throw light on activities which may be associated with the construction and garrisoning of the 17th-century Civil War defences.

## **Recommendations for further work**

The assemblage of pottery from ROG14 requires a short publication text. Five items are recommended for illustration and it is recommended that the PMRO fragment is photographed to supplement the text.

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## APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in good condition, indicating that they were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 45 contexts, mostly as small groups (under 30 fragments) except for three medium sized (30-100 fragments) ones.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (420 fragments, of which seven are unstratified) were entered into a database and classified following Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and for the 18th-century examples Oswald's (1975) typology was used where they have been prefixed OS. Regional variants were also recorded according to Oswald (1975) and the Bristol bowl shapes were classified following Jarrett (2013). All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes have been further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and documented in quarters (see Table 1), as well as the quality of their finish (see Table 2). The tobacco pipes are discussed by their type and distribution.

### Extent of rim milling

Bowl type	Date range	Too damaged to determine	No milling	1/4	1/2	3/4	Full	Total
AO4	1610-1640						1	1
AO5		2					3	5
AO6		1			1	2	10	14
AO10	1640-1660					3	2	5
AO9						1	1	2
Non-local							1	1
BRST7	1650-1680		2					2
AO13	1660-1680		1		1	2		4
AO15		6		4	7	7		24
AO18		9		6	6	10	2	33
AO20	1680-1710	5	5	3		1		14

Table 1. ROG14. Milling index of 17th-century bowls

Bowl type	Date range	Too damaged to record	Poor	Average	Good	Fine	Total
AO4	1610-1640			1			1
AO5				2	3		5
AO6		1		9	3	1	14
AO10	1640-1660			4	1		5
AO9					2		2
Non-local						1	1
BRST7	1650-1680					2	2
AO13	1660-1680			4			4
AO15				22	2		24
AO18		2	1	23	6	1	33



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Bowl type	Date range	Too damaged to record	Poor	Average	Good	Fine	Total
AO20	1680-1710			11	1	2	14

Table 2. ROG14: quality of finish and burnishing of 17th-century bowls

### The clay tobacco pipe types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 126 bowls, thirteen nibs (mouth parts) and 281 stems. The pipe bowls range in date between AD 1610 and 1740. All of the bowls show evidence of having been smoked. The degree of milling of the 17th-century bowl types is shown in Table 1 and their quality of finish in Table 2.

#### 1610-1640

AO4: one bowl, rounded in profile with a sloping heel has an average finish and full rim milling. Context [98].

AO5: five bowls, heeled with a rounded profile. The majority have a good finish or burnish and all have milling recorded on the rim and where it could be calculated, full milling is most frequent and noted on three examples. Two bowls have a circular relief stamp on the underside of the heel with the initials P C both are of dies not recorded on the Museum of London website ([http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/claypipes/pages/mark.asp?mark\\_name=PC](http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/claypipes/pages/mark.asp?mark_name=PC)). The stamps are believed to be the mark of the London pipe maker Peter Cornish, recorded in an AD 1634 charter (Oswald 1975, 134). These bowls were identified in context [74], SF18 and [99], SF19. The three other bowls were found in contexts [78] and [98] and in the latter with two examples.

AO6: 14 bowls with rounded profiles and spurs of which the majority have full milling of the rim and an average finish. Three examples were found in context [74], four in context [98] and seven for context [99].

#### 1640-1660

None of the 1640-1680 dated locally manufactured bowls have maker's marks, which fits the general trend for London master pipe makers' of not personally identifying their products.

AO9: two bowls are classified as spurred types with rounded profiles and both have a good finish and either three quarter or full milling of their rims. Contexts [2] and [67].

AO10: five heeled bowls with rounded profiles of which the majority have an average quality of finish and either three quarters or full milling of the rim. The bowls were found with two examples each in contexts [66] and [67], while a single example was recovered from context [100].

Non-local: one bowl with a rounded profile and a heart shaped heel with a longish 'tail' of which the bowl is very nicely burnished (SF17) is present. On the underside of the heel is a circular relief heel stamp with a gauntlet and the initials are S D located either side of the opening of the gauntlet. The bowl was found in context [63]. This example needs further research to identify its source, although it has affinities with models from the West Country and the Midlands. The emblem of the gauntlet is associated with a Wiltshire family of pipe makers with that surname and they must have been renowned for making very good quality pipes. Therefore, the gauntlet symbol was used by other pipe makers to mimic a quality product and this bowl certainly fits into that category.

1650-1680

BRST7 (Bristol type 7): two heeled bowls with a humped back and 'chinned' front profile, both of which have no milling of the rim and are characterised by very fine burnishing. They have been recorded as having very distinct strokes and are therefore very well finished and good quality products. The first bowl has a horizontal, bottered rim. It was recovered from context [99]. This bowl may have been made in Bristol or this general area of the West Country. The second bowl (SF20) has no milling on its slightly slanted rim and on the underside of the heel is a circular incuse stamp with the name 'JOH/N HU/NT'. The stamp refers to the Bristol clay tobacco pipe maker John Hunt<sup>1</sup>, who was working there from 1651 until at least 1653, when he is recorded as taking on an apprentice. It is believed that he returned to his home town of Norton St Phillips, near Bath and was working there until c.1660 (Jackson and Price 1974, 47; Lewcun 1985, 18).

1660-1680

AO13: four heeled, angled bowls with a rounded profile. All of the bowls have an average finish and two have three quarters milling of the rim. Single examples were present in contexts [1] and [69] and two in context [9].

AO15: 24 spurred, angled, rounded bowls. The majority of these bowls have an average finish and seven each either had half or three quarters milling. Single examples were found in contexts [1], [2], [6], [11], [12], [14], [29], [30] and [64], two bowls each of this type were found in contexts [15], [22] and [65], while three came from contexts [13], [61] and [63].

AO18: 33 heeled, angled, straight-sided or barrel-shaped bowls. The majority of the bowls have an average finish and three quarters milling. Single examples were identified in contexts [11], [14], [16], [22], [29], [59], [62], [65] and [99], two items each were found in contexts [15], [17], [61], [63], [64] and [100], three bowls were recovered from context [60], four from context [12] and five in context [1].

1680-1710

AO20: fourteen tall, angled, rounded profile, heeled bowls. The majority of these bowls have an average finish and mostly have no or a quarter milling reflecting the temporal trend at the end of the 17th century where English pipe makers milled the rims to a lesser extent and eventually ceased this practice. None are maker marked, although master pipe makers resumed the practice of marking their clay tobacco pipes in some areas of London by the end of the 17th century. Single examples of AO22 bowls were found in contexts [13], [14], [23] and [34], three examples were noted in context [22] and context [1] produced seven.

1700-1740

OS10: one heeled, upright bowl with a diagnostic thick stem. The left side of the bowl is missing and the heel is not marked. The bowl was found in context [1].

#### Unidentified bowls

There are twenty damaged bowls which could not be confidently assigned to a type. However a heel from context [65] is probably of a c.AD 1640-60 date, while other heels recovered from contexts [6], [22] and [99] could be broadly dated to the mid-late 17th century. Additionally a bowl with its missing heel or spur found in context [65] was probably of a c. AD 1660-80 date.

#### Distribution

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
1	6	57	M	1700	1740	1700-1740
2	5	6	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
5	5	6	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
6	5	3	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
7	5	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
8	5	4	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
9	5	2	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
11	5	9	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
12	5	17	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
13	5	23	S	1680	1710	1680-1710
14	5	16	S	1680	1710	1680-1710
15	5	24	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
16	5	8	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
17	5	3	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
18	5	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
22	5	30	M	1680	1710	1660-1680
23	5	2	S	1680	1710	1680-1710
25	5	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
29	5	5	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
30	5	1	S	1660	1680	1660-1680

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
32	5	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
34	5	2	S	1680	1710	1680-1710
38	4	7	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
41	5	2	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
52	3	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
54	3	2	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
58	4	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
59	4	3	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
60	4	12	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
61	4	12	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
62	4	2	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
63	4	29	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
64	4	11	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
65	4	9	S	1660	1680	1660-1680
66	4	14	S	1640	1660	1640-1660
67	4	18	S	1640	1660	1640-1660
68	3	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
69	3	2	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
70	3	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
74	3	10	S	1610	1640	1610-1640
76	3	2	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
78	2b	1	S	1610	1640	1610-1640
98	3	18	S	1610	1640	1610-1640
99	4	33	M	1660	1680	1660-1680
100	0	7	S	1660	1680	1660-1680

Table 3. ROG14. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing the phase, number of fragments and size of the group, the date range of the clay tobacco pipes, the dates of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl present (Context ED and LD) and a context considered (spot) date for each context.

The clay tobacco pipes were found in Phases 3-6 and their distribution is shown in Table 3.

### Phase 3

Phase 3 produced a total of 37 fragments consisting of twelve bowls, one nib and 24 stems and these came from eleven contexts. Many of the contexts only produced stems with thicknesses and bore sizes indicating a broad date of c. AD 1580-1740. These contexts consisted of layers [52], [54], [68], [69] and [76], besides fill [70] of pit [71]. Dateable bowls were found in two contexts. The earliest layer in the sequence was [98] and it has produced seven bowls which consisted of a single AO4, two AO5s and four spurred AO6 types and all of these shapes are dated to AD 1610-40. Sealing the latter, layer [74] included four bowls comprising a single AO5 type with an incuse PC stamp on its heel (SF18) and three AO6 bowls, all dated to AD 1610-40.

### Phase 4

From Phase 4 came a total of 151 fragments of clay tobacco pipes which comprised 47 bowls, four nibs and 100 stems derived from twelve contexts in a stratified sequence. Layer [67/99] produced a total of 51 fragments consisting of one nib and 35 stems, besides fifteen bowls from at least two sources. The London bowl shapes included one AO5 bowl with a P C stamp (SF19), while spurred bowls are represented by seven of the AO6 and one of the AO9 type, as well as two examples of the heeled AO10 bowls. The latest bowl in this group is a single AD 1660-80 dated AO18 bowl. The latter is contemporaneous with a BRST7 bowl dated c. AD 1650-80 and it provides the second source for bowls in this deposit.

Sealing [67/99], layer [66] produced two 1640-60 dated AO10 bowls and a contemporaneous heel from a third bowl, above that layer [65] produced four bowls dated 1660-80 as a heel fragment, two spurred AO15 shapes and a heeled AO18 type. Above the latter layer [64] produced bowls of the same date as a single AO15 and two AO18s. A wider range of bowls are recorded in the successive layer [63] which consist of a single heeled AO13 bowl, three AO15s and two AO18s as well as the non-local bowl with the relief circular stamp featuring a gauntlet and the initials S D (SF17). Only a stem and a single AO18 bowl are noted in layer [62], while above that layer [61] produced three AO15 and two AO18 bowls. Three of the latter type and two fragmentary indeterminate bowls were found in the succeeding layer [60].

Sealing [60], layer [59] produced a sole AO18 bowl and the latest deposit in the sequence of Phase 4 were layers [38] and [58], which only produced stems broadly dated 1580-1740.

## Phase 5

The largest quantity of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phase 5 and are recorded as 167 fragments, which consist of 43 bowls, seven nibs and 117 stems, recovered from 22 contexts.

The earliest deposit in the stratigraphy of this phase was layer [34], which produced a new bowl type as a single AO20 shape, dated 1680-1710. The layers above this produced either stems (layer [32]) or one or two 1660-1680 dated bowls (layers [30] and [29] in that order of deposition). Later in the sequence, fill [23] of cut [24] produced a single AO20 bowl, while three bowls of this type and three earlier bowls occurred in layer [22], which sealed fill [23]. The later layers in the sequence produced either residual AO15 or AO18 bowls in small numbers, except for layers [14] and [13], which did produce AO20 bowls as the latest type.

## Phase 6

Only a single deposit in this phase produced clay tobacco pipes and that was layer [1]. The latter contained a

total of 57 fragments of clay tobacco pipes quantified as one nib, 38 stems and eighteen bowls. These bowls have a date range of c.1660-1740 and included residual bowls, although the latest types consisted of seven AO20 bowls and a single OS10 bowl, dated 1700-40, which dated the deposit.

#### Unstratified

Context [100] represented an arbitrary number used for finds recovered from cleaning the trench and five mid 17th-century bowls are recorded for it. The most important bowl noted is the BRST7 bowl with the incuse stamp on the base with the name 'JOH/N H/UNT' (SF20).

#### Significance of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes have some significance at a local level. It is not clear if the material is derived from on or offsite sources or possibly both. Certainly the cartographic evidence shows that the land was open fields during the 17th century (William Morgan 1682 Map) and by the end of the 18th century the study area had become developed. Only an extremely small quantity of pottery is possibly derived from the 18th century and later development of the site. It is also postulated that the study area was the location of a stretch of the 17th-century London Civil War ditch and therefore some of the clay tobacco pipes may have been the property of either people excavating the ditch and constructing the associated rampart or the militia manning the defences. The bowl types present on the site fit within the typology for London, although at least three bowls are of non-local types, which were most likely to have been made in the West Country and include Bristol. At least one of these non-local pipes (The John Hunt maker marked pipe: SF20) post-dates the Civil War, however the two other bowls could possibly reflect persons involved in the conflict, perhaps as 'political refugees' or soldiers who came from Bristol or the West Country or who saw military action there. Clay tobacco pipes have also been recovered from an excavation on another stretch of the Civil War ditch at The British Museum, where non-local pipes were also found (Jarrett 2011). However, there may be other reasons for the occurrence of non-local pipes on the site. One reason may be that these bowls were derived from an Inns of Court. The pottery includes sherds of 17th-century drinking jugs which were part of the antiquated material culture of lawyers and their students and were not in general use by other sectors of London society. Excavations at Hare Court (Inner Temple) produced clay tobacco pipes from Bristol and Yorkshire and these were believed to be the possessions of students that reflected the individual catchment areas for each of the different Inns of Court (Haslam et al 2008)

#### Potential of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes have a very important potential for dating the deposits they occur in and demonstrate a sequence. A small number of the bowls merit illustration. Of interest are the occurrence of the Bristol and other

non-local bowls. It is possible that these may relate to activity associated with the Civil War ditch, or even students at the Inns of Court.

### **Recommendations for further work**

A short publication report is recommended on the clay tobacco pipes from ROG14 and four bowls should be illustrated to supplement the text.

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## **APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

By Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small size assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The material dates to the post-medieval period, and none of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were therefore probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or discard. Natural weathering was noted on a small number of vessels reflecting the impact of burial conditions and the composition of the glass itself. The material is in a fragmented state although the majority of the assemblage could be assigned to a basic vessel shape. The items were quantified by the number of fragments. The assemblage was recovered from fourteen contexts in the form of small groups (fewer than 30 fragments).

All of the glass (21 fragments, of which three are unstratified) were entered into a database, by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique. The assemblage is discussed by vessel shape.

### **The forms**

The composition glass assemblage by form is as follows:

Bottle, generic: one fragment

Bottle or phial: two fragments

English wine bottle (generic): nine fragments

Dish, rounded: one fragment

Goblet or wine glass: three fragments

Vessel glass: one fragment

Window pane: four fragments

### **Bottles**

#### **Generic**

Aquamarine soda glass with very occasional fine bubbles, free-blown. Rim (23 mm in diameter), slightly everted, and with a fire cracked finish and a horizontal line (tooling mark), concave neck with a wide rounded shoulder, very slightly weathered. One fragment, 1 ENV, 14g. Post-medieval, Context [30].

### **Bottles or phial**



Clear soda glass with no bubbles, free-blown. Thin walled, base with a rounded kick, weathered. One fragment, 1 ENV, 1g. 1640 onwards. Context [60].

#### English wine bottles (generic)

Pale olive green natural glass, very occasional large bubbles, free-blown. Neck and body sherd, weathered. Two fragments, 1 ENV, 23g. 1640 onwards. Context [2].

Pale olive green natural glass, no bubbles, free-blown. Body sherd, curved, globular shape: globe and shaft, bladder, onion type, weathered. One fragment, 1 ENV, 33g. 1640-1750. Context [8].

Pale olive green natural glass, no bubbles, free-blown. Body sherd, curved. One fragment, 1 ENV, 5g. 1640 onwards. Context [9].

Pale olive green natural glass, no bubbles. Body sherd, free-blown, curved. One fragment, 1 ENV, 3g. 1640 onwards. Context [14].

Pale olive green natural glass, very occasional large bubbles, free-blown. Body sherd, curved. One fragment, 1 ENV, 2g. 1640 onwards. Context [15].

Pale olive green natural glass, no observed bubbles, free-blown. Neck with wide flange/cordon. One fragment, 1 ENV, 4g. 1640 onwards. Context [22].

Pale olive green natural glass, no observed bubbles, free-blown. Basal fragment. One fragment, 1 ENV, 9g. 1640 onwards. Context [60].

Pale olive green natural glass, frequent fine bubbles, free-blown. Rim, everted, bevelled top, fairly wide, down-turned cordon. One fragment, 1 ENV, 13g. 1640 onwards. Context [63].

#### English wine bottles: globe and shaft

Pale olive green natural glass with occasional fine bubbles, free-blown. Base with a slight rounded kick and pontil scar: globular wall, weathered. One fragment, 1 ENV, 257g. C. 1640-80. Unstratified.

#### Dish, rounded

Clear lead glass, no bubbles, press-moulded. Scalloped rim and the wall has a repeated, over-lapping, segmented diamond design. One fragment, 1 ENV, 49g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

#### Goblets/wine glasses

Clear, iridescent soda glass, no bubbles, free-blown. Hollow, ?baluster stem. One fragment, 1 ENV, 2g. Late 16th-early 17th century. Context [74], SF14.

Clear, iridescent soda glass, moderate, fine bubbles, free-blown. Wide basal fragment attached to a merese attached to a baluster shaped hollow stem with a cordon near the top. Possible tazza. One fragment, 1 ENV, 5g. Late 16th-early 17th century. Context [76], SF16.

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Clear, iridescent soda glass, no bubbles, free-blown. Hollow, large baluster stem. One fragment, 1 ENV, 9g. Late 16th-early 17th century. Context [99], SF15.

#### Vessel glass

Pale olive green natural glass with frequent fine bubbles, free-blown. Wall fragment. One fragment, 1 ENV, 4g. Post-medieval. Unstratified.

#### Window glass

Pale olive green, iridescent soda glass, no bubbles. Thin walled fragment, 8g. Post-medieval. Context [22].

Clear, iridescent soda glass, no bubbles. Thin walled fragment, 1g. Post-medieval. Context [34].

#### Distribution

The glass derived from Phases 3-5. Its distribution is shown in Table 1. A brief description of the presence of glass in each Phase per context is discussed in order of deposition from earliest to latest.

Context	Phase	No. frags.	Forms	Considered deposition date
2	5	2	English wine bottle	1640+
8	5	1	English wine bottle	1640-1750
9	5	1	English wine bottle	1640+
14	5	1	English wine bottle	1640+
15	5	1	English wine bottle	1640+
22	5	4	English wine bottle, window pane	m-late 17th c
30	5	1	Bottle	post-medieval
34	5	1	Window pane	post-medieval
60	4	2	Bottle or phial, English wine bottle	1640+
63	4	1	English wine bottle	m-late 17th c
74	3	1	Goblet, sf14	17TH C
76	3	1	Goblet, sf16	17TH C
99	4	1	Goblet, sf15	17TH C

*Table 1. ROG14: Distribution of the glass showing which context the material occurred in, the phase of the deposit, size and number of fragments, the forms present in each context, quantified by the number of fragments and a considered deposition date (spot date).*

#### Phase 3

Two fragments of wine glass or goblet stem were the only items associated with this phase. The earliest was found in layer [76] (SF16) comprising a possible tazza and a later layer [74] produced a hollow baluster stem (SF 14). Both items are dated to the late 16th-early 17th century.

#### Phase 4

A total of four fragments of glass were noted for phase 4. Layer [99] produced a hollow baluster wine stem (SF15), dated to the late 16th-early 17th century. Fragments of broadly dated (1640 onwards) English wine bottles were noted for layers [63] and [60], the latter also producing the bottle or phial.

#### Phase [5]

The largest quantity of glass was recovered from phase 5 contexts. Layer [34] was the earliest deposit in the sequence to yield glass and it produced a fragment of window pane. A later layer [30] produced a bottle fragment. Higher up in the sequence, layer [22] produced fragments of an English wine bottle dated to the mid-late 17th century and three fragments of window pane. Later layers [15], [14], [9], [8] and [2] included fragments of English wine bottles, the majority of which could only be dated to after c. 1640.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local level. The forms are fairly typical for the London area. The main potential of the assemblage is to date the deposits it was recovered from. It is recommended that a short publication report is produced on the material and four items can be illustrated to supplement the text.

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## APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster

Around 15 individual metal objects and small finds, along with some 25 pieces of leather, were recovered from the excavations. The finds are all catalogued in the table below. The group provides a small but interesting assemblage of material culture from the 17th to 18th centuries, including a delicately carved bone cutlery handle, a Jew's harp and a copper-alloy drawer handle, along with numerous pieces and fragments of leather.

### Phase 3: early 17th century (1610 to 1640)

The majority of finds from this phase consist of pieces and fragments of leather, representing shoes and probable cobbling waste. There is also a complete pin of very fine copper-alloy wire (sf 7)

### Phase 4: mid-17th century (1640 to 1680)

A handful of well-preserved objects came from Phase 4 contexts. These include a complete square iron buckle (sf 13), a fine copper-alloy pin with wound-wire head (sf 10) and a musical instrument in the form of a near-complete Jew's harp (sf 11). Made of iron, the instrument has a rounded head characteristic of post-medieval examples (Wardle 1998, 284/5). A fine cylindrical cutlery handle of bone is carved with a raised spiral band, imitating a twisted ribbon, filled with a decorative hatched pattern (sf 9); the narrowed finial is likely to have had a metal cap. The decoration represents a simpler version of the highly decorated cutlery handles of the time, often delicately carved of ivory or semi-precious stone; a similar handle with a carved twisted-ribbon decoration is known from the Bill Brown cutlery collection, and is thought to date to c. AD 1650 (Brown 2001, fig. 47c). The phase also produced a complete cast-iron vessel foot (sf 41) and some fragments of leather, including parts of a shoe with an in-situ iron tack.

### Phase 5: late 17th to early 18th centuries

The small assemblage of finds from Phase 5 contexts is dominated by more fragmentary finds that include a piece of bone-working waste (sf 1), a narrow cut strip of ?horn (sf 21) and probable metalworking slag. A flat and decoratively shaped copper-alloy object may represent remnants of a furniture mount (sf 6).

### Phase 6: mid-18th century

The only find associated with Phase 6 is a kidney-shaped pendant handle of copper alloy (sf 5). The handle, likely to come from a chest of drawers, has a moulded frame and a narrow rectangular extension for the connection with a backplate. An almost identical handle from Norwich was still attached to a star-shaped backplate when found (Margeson 1993, fig. 45 no. 487), and similar backplates are known from sites in Southwark, with context dates in the late 17th to early 18th centuries (Egan 2000, fig. 18 no. 13; Egan 2005, fig. 61).

### Recommendations for further work

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, be included in any future publication of the site. This is particularly recommended for the complete objects, including the iron buckle (sf 13) and Jew's harp (sf 11), the carved bone cutlery handle (sf 9), and the copper-alloy drawer handle (sf 5), as well as the bone-working waste (sf 1). For the purpose of publication, some metal objects will require further x-raying to aid full identification; these are all marked in the table below. The leather finds should be subjected to further specialist analysis.

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PHASE 3: early 17th century (1610 to 1640)

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
53	7	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 24mm; gauge 0.8mm	n/a	
68		leather shoe; fragment only	n/a	further ident
72		leather; fragment only; ?shoe/cobbling waste	1570-1700	further ident
73		leather; cut fragment only; ?cobbling waste	1580-1700	further ident
76		leather; two fragments only; ?shoe/cobbling waste	1550-1700	further ident
98		leather shoe; four fragments; also tapering offcut	1580-1650	further ident

PHASE 4: mid-17th century (1640 to 1680)

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
59	8	wood fragment with small iron nail in situ; W 7mm; L 75mm+	1580-1700	
60	9	bone tang-hafted cutlery handle; round-section and slightly tapering with carved decoration of a raised spiralling band with cross-hatching; flat end narrowed for ?metal cap; L 80mm; upper diam. 10mm	1630-1700	x-ray
63		leather; fragment only; ?shoe/cobbling waste	1630-1700	further ident

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
64		leather; fragment only; ?shoe/cobbling waste	1630-1700	further ident
65	10	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 23mm; gauge 0.8mm	1630-1700	
66	11	iron Jew's harp; near complete with rounded head and remnants of tongue corroded to frame; head W 30mm; L 50mm	1630-1700	x-ray
	12	iron wire; two lengths, 135 and 155mm; gauge 2mm	1630-1700	x-ray
		leather shoe; four fragments including perforated heel piece; small in-situ iron tack present	1630-1700	further ident
67	13	iron buckle; 35mm square with iron pin present	1580-1700	x-ray
	41	iron vessel foot; complete cast; flat back with faceted front and sides; ht. 95mm	1580-1700	
		iron nail; L 60mm	1580-1700	
		leather shoe; fragment only	1580-1700	further ident
99		leather shoe; four fragments; also four pieces of strap/offcut	1630-1680	further ident

#### PHASE 5: late 17th to early 18th centuries

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
2	6	copper-alloy ?furniture mount; flat decoratively shaped fragment with adhering corrosion; W 30mm; ht. 30mm	1650-1700	x-ray
12	4	iron ?nail; heavily corroded; L 80mm	late 17th century	x-ray
13	1	bone-working waste; one tapering 7 x 8mm square-section piece, worked on all four sides and with one flat worked end; L 43mm+	1630-1700	
	2	copper-alloy pin; fragment of shank only	1630-1700	
	3	iron ?object; heavily corroded 30 x 35mm lump only;	1630-1700	x-ray
29	21	?horn strip; W 10mm; L 90mm+; 2.5mm thick	1630-1700	further ident
		?slag; four small lumps	1630-1700	x-ray
31		?slag; four lumps	n/a	x-ray

#### PHASE 6: mid-18th century

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
1	5	copper-alloy furniture pendant handle; kidney-shaped with moulded edge and narrow rectangular extension for fixing to backplate; W 45mm; ht. 25mm	1740-1830	

## **APPENDIX 7: STONE AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT**

By Kevin Hayward

### **Introduction and aims**

Five shoe boxes of brick, stone and mortar were retained from the excavations at 14 Roger Street.

Aims for the work comprised:

- Identify the fabrics and forms of the medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material.
- Identify the geological character and source of the worked and unworked stone objects recovered from the excavations.
- Compilation of a database of the fabrics and forms (ROG14.mdb).
- Make recommendations for any further work on the material.

### **Methodology**

For the material retained from the excavation, the application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each sample ensured a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with the PCA building materials reference collection and allocated the appropriate Museum of London fabric code.

Ceramic building material 170 examples 19.5 kg

All of the roofing tile, floor tile and brick was found in a broken up, abraded condition with the largely post medieval material intermixed with small quantities of medieval tile and stone. No Roman tile or brick was present.

Medieval ceramic building material 31 examples 1.8kg

Roofing Tile 31 examples 1.8 kg

Sandy fabric 2271 (1180-1800)

Organic fabric 2274 (1060-1340)

Iron Oxide fabric 2587 (1240-1450)

Fragments of glazed and unglazed peg tile from the early 17th century pertaining to phase 4 [63] to [67] [99] and the mid 17th century from phase 3 [68] [69] were recovered from dump layers, which would indicate demolition of a medieval building in the nearby vicinity. Candidates for this building include the remains of a nearby structure associated with a stone cellar wall found at Doughty Street.

Post-medieval ceramic building material 139 examples 17.7 kg

The fabrics and forms of the sizeable brick, peg tile, pan tile, floor tile assemblage from the dumps is typical of the earlier post medieval period, specifically 17th and 18th century activity.

Brick 45 examples 8.9kg

3030 (1400-1660) Earthy brown late medieval post medieval brick 6 examples 1kg.

3046 (1450-1800) Deep red sandy fabric 13 examples 2.6kg.

3065 (1450-1800) Red sandy fabric with flint inclusions 22 examples 3.9kg.

3032 (1664-1900) Post Great Fire purple clinker rich fabric 3 examples 0.7kg.

3038 (1880-1950+) Dense mottled maroon fabric 1 example 0.7kg.

The earliest brick fabric comprising the late medieval early post medieval 3030 was identified from some lowermost phase 3 dumps [74] [80] along with much larger quantities of early post medieval red fabrics 3046 and 3065, the most common types from ROG14. Outside of the City of London these bricks which were produced from sandy brickearth, continue to be manufactured into the 18th century (K. Sabel pers. comm.). However, as many have sunken margins and are poorly made it is likely that these examples derive from the demolition of older 16th and 17th century structures, and many of them are burnt. There are occasional "special" exemplars such as the wedge shaped form from [77] and a very thick (70mm) example from [90] which may relate to kiln furniture. Unusually shaped daub or fired mud-brick from [14] (see below) may also be from a similar structure. The small quantity of post great fire brick present is often quite shallow and wide (110mm) and poorly made, typical of the forms that pre-date the tax regulations resulting in restricting size in 1770. The only modern brick, which was probably intrusive from a Phase 5 dump [22], is a Fletton-type brick from the Oxford Clays of Peterborough stamped ..HORPRE..., which can only have been manufactured after AD 1880.

Roofing Material 74 examples 6kg

Peg Tile

2276 (1480-1900) fine local sandy fabric 71 examples 5.7kg.



Rectangular shaped roofing tiles with two nail holes at one end, made from the London sandy fabric 2276 are by far the most common fabric from the site. Some with raised marks along the centre of the tile with coarse moulding sand which are early (1480-1700) and like the brick and the glazed floor tile attest to the presence of a sizeable early post medieval building and/or industrial (kiln) activity in the vicinity.

Pan Tile (1630-1850) 3 examples 0.3kg.

2586 iron oxide rich fabric 1 example 0.1kg.

2279 fine local sandy fabric 2 examples 0.2kg.

The fashion for using curved, nibbed pan tile to roof housing only became important from the second half of the mid-17th century onwards. Rather like the post great fire brick there is a dearth of this type of material suggesting that the dumps are likely to be 16th and 17th century in date rather than 18th century.

Flemish Silt Floor Tile 11 examples 2.5 kg (1450-1600)

1977 8 examples 0.7kg banded silty fabric.

2850 1 example 0.1kg sandy mottled fabric.

3063 2 examples 1.7kg mottled silty fabric.

A sizeable group of large silty Flemish tiles, sometimes glazed [5], [22], are typical of early post medieval activity. As with the bricks, many are burnt suggesting that some may have derived for example from kiln activity [98], [99].

Worked Daub 3102 1 example 0.1kg A burnt rectangular shaped piece of daub from a late 17th early 18th century ground consolidation layer, which may be a piece of kiln furniture [14].

#### Mortar Types

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at ROG14
Type 1 Gravelly soft lime mortar	Very soft lime gritty mortar	Early Post Medieval Phase 5 dump layer [31] 17th or 18th century
Type 2 Gravelly hard mortar	Hard gravel mortar	Intrusive Late 19th and 20th century Attached to Fletton Brick [22]

Table1 Listing of Mortar types, distribution and use at ROG14

STONE 14 examples 2.4 kg

## Distribution

Very little stone was present and what there, was, was of limited range in terms of type and variety and as such deserves only brief comment.

The geological type, source and use of the nine litho types identified from these excavations are summarised below (Table 2).

Geological Type and source	Description	Use at ROG14
3105 Kent ragstone, Lower Cretaceous, Lower Greensand Maidstone District - Kent	Fine hard dark grey sandy limestone	Part worked rubble stone 1.6kg [23]
3106 Hassock stone Lower Cretaceous, Lower Greensand Maidstone District - Kent	Yellow-green glauconitic sandstone	Ashlar fragment [76] 0.1kg
3107 Reigate stone – Upper Greensand, Lower Cretaceous Reigate-Mertsham Surrey	Fine grained low-density glauconitic limestone	Part-worked fragment [73] 01.kg
3117 Flint – Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk) London Basin	Hard dark-grey siliceous cryptocrystalline sandstone	Nodules often burnt 2 examples 0.1kg [15] [60]
3120 Kimmeridge Oil shale		
Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian) Dorset	Light-grey black vitreous shale	Fuel [27] [29] [60] [63] [64] [65] 7 examples 0.5kg
3120 Iron Pyrites "Fools Gold"		
Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian) Dorset	Iron Sulphate mineral brass yellow	Could be raw material for ignition in early 15/16 century firearms 1 example [76] 0.2kg
3122 Septarian Nodule; Tertiary (London Clay)	Condensed clay concretion	Rubble 1 example 0.1kg [60]

Table 2 Listing of rock types, geological source, distribution and use at ROG14

A quantity of burnt oil shale and coal from [27], [29], [60], [63], [64], [65], associated with mid-17th to early 18th century dump layers was found with numerous examples of burnt early post medieval brick and floor tile. These dumps may relate to some form of industrial/kiln activity in the area. Also from the phase 4 (mid 17th century) dump layer [60] is a large lump of the mineral iron pyrites, One of the main uses of this mineral was in munitions, enjoying a brief period of popularity in the 16th and 17th century as a source of ignition in early firearms most notably the Wheelock, where the cock held a lump of pyrite against a circular file to strike the sparks needed to fire the gun. Given the date of the dump layer and proximity of the Civil War defensive ditch, this material may relate to armament accessories used during the English Civil War.

## Phase summary

### Medieval Activity

The earliest examples of building material from this part of Camden are a small quantity (2kg) of glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile from the earliest mid 17th century phase 3 [68], [69], dump layers. These in addition to examples of medieval type stone fragments made from Reigate and Kentish ragstone would indicate demolition of a medieval building such as the one known to have been present at Doughty Street.

### Post Medieval Activity

The form and fabric of the dumped post medieval roofing tile, floor tile, brick and stone is typical of the early-

mid 17th century with only occasional 18th century fabrics and no Georgian or Victorian material. The brick fabrics include muddy 3030 and red early post medieval 3046 and 3065 many with sunken margins, with very little post great fire brick. Floor tiles are often glazed Dutch imports (1450-1600) and poorly made sandy peg tile (1480-1700). Given this, it is possible that this series of consolidation levels and dumps represent the fills of the Civil War defensive ditch.

As to their origin, two suggestions are made. First, they may have belonged to a high status 16th or 17th century Tudor or Stuart Building in the vicinity, maybe a residential development along nearby Grays Inn Road. However as some of the bricks are of an unusual shape such as the special wedge shaped example from [77] and very thick (70mm) example from [90] in addition to a shaped burnt clay slab from [14] they may represent items of dumped kiln waste and furniture. Iron pyrites from a phase 4 dump [60], as a material linked with 16th and 17th century armaments accessories and large quantities of burnt oil shale and coal could relate to such a structure.

## DISTRIBUTION

### All contexts

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	3065; 2276; 3101	Burnt and reused post medieval peg tile and red brick with sunken margin soft cream gravelly mortar	4	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1750	1650-1800
5	2586; 1977	Burnt Glazed Flemish Floor Tile and pan tile	2	1450	1850	1630	1850	1630-1750	No mortar
8	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	No mortar
11	2276; 2279	Pan tile and post medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1800	No mortar
12	3065; 3032; 2276	Post Great Fire Brick and Red Stock brick post great fire peg tile	8	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	No mortar
13	3032; 3065; 2279; 1977	Pan tile, post great fire brick, early post medieval brick and unglazed Flemish Floor Tile	6	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	No mortar
14	2276; 3065; 3102	Worked Daub burnt or kiln material; burnt red brick and peg tile	4	1500bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1750	No mortar
15	2276; 3117	Burnt post medieval peg tile and flint	2	1500bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1750	No mortar
16	2276	Post medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
22	2276; 3065; 3038; 3101; 1977	Stamped Frogged Fletton Type Brick ..HORPRE..; Post medieval brick and peg tile gravel mortar; Flemish glazed floor tile	6	1450	1950	1880	1950	1880-1950	1850-1950
23	3046; 3105	Post medieval red brick and Kentish ragstone rubble	2	50	1800	1450	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
25	3065; 3101	Post medieval painted plaster brick; reused gravel mortar	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1650-1850	1700-1950
27	2276; 3120	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale and post medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
29	3120; 3065; 3032	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale, post medieval and post great fire brick sunken margin	4	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1750	No mortar
31	3101	Soft lime grit mortar	1						1500-1750

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
32	2276	Reused post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
37	2276; 3046	Post medieval peg tile and red brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
38	2276; 3046	Post medieval peg tile and red brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
59	1977; 2276	Unglazed Flemish Floor Tile and post medieval peg tile	5	1480	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
60	3117; 3122; 2276; 3120	Flint and Septarian Nodule, peg tile post medieval and coal and oil shale	6	50	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
61	2276	Early post medieval peg tile coarse moulding sand	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
63	2271; 2587; 3120; 3046	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale, late medieval to early post medieval peg tile and post medieval brick	6	1180	1800	1450	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
64	2587; 3120; 2271; 2276	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale; medieval to early post medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1500-1700	No mortar
65	2271; 3046; 3120	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale, Early post medieval brick late med early post med peg tile	4	1180	1800	1450	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
66	2274; 2587; 2276	Large dump of peg tile mainly early post medieval but also some medieval	19	1080	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
67	2271; 2587	Peg tile mainly worn medieval	6	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600	No mortar
68	2587; 2276; 3065	Early post medieval peg tile and crinkly brick, medieval peg tile glazed	9	1240	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
69	2271; 2274; 1977	Probable glazed Flemish Tile worn medieval peg tile	6	1080	1800	1180	1800	1450-1600	No mortar
70	3046; 2276	Sunken margin red brick and early post medieval peg tile	7	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
73	3107	Degraded burnt Reigate stone part worked fragment	1	1060	1600	1060	1600	1400-1600+	No mortar
74	2276; 3046; 3101; 3030	Late medieval to early post medieval brick; peg tile and lime mortar	4	1400	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1500-1800
76	3106; 3120	Fool's Gold lump (Iron Pyrites) and part worked Hassock stone	2	50	1900	50	1900	1400-1700	No mortar
77	3065	Purpose Made red brick wedged kiln?	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1450-1700	No mortar
78	3065	Post medieval Early red brick sunken margin	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1450-1700	No mortar
79	2276	Abraded post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
80	3065; 3030	Large group of late medieval early post medieval brick some abraded	8	1400	1800	1450	1800	1450-1600+	No mortar
98	2271; 2276; 3065; 1977	medieval early post medieval peg tile some splash glaze; probable glazed Flemish Floor Tile; Early very thick purpose made red brick; early post medieval peg tile	17	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
99	1977; 3063; 2274; 2276	Glazed and unglazed Flemish Floor Tile ; medieval and early post medieval peg tile	13	1060	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	No mortar

## RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

The value in this moderate sized, broken up assemblage lies largely in its dating of the 17th and 18th century dumps and consolidation layers that were the precursor to extensive 18th and 19th century residential developments in this part of west London, and in their likely reflecting demolition of locally found structures. Other than the example of Iron Pyrites, which may relate to armament use there are no other items of individual interest.

The 17th century date assigned to most of the dumped layers could help define the course of the Civil War

Defensive Ditch which has been identified near to here (Haslam 2011) at the British Museum site. Whether the extensive burning links to an industrial (kiln or process) activity on the periphery of 17th century the capital is open to question but one which requires further research.

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## **APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

By Kevin Rielly

### Introduction

Animal bones were found within the sequence from Phase 2b to 5, with the greater part of the assemblage found in the 18th century levels. The assemblage was remarkably well preserved without any evidence for heavy fragmentation. Bones were predominantly recovered by hand although a small number of samples were taken which provided a corresponding small number of bones.

An important element concerning the interpretation of this faunal data is the ready availability of a number of large and contemporary animal bone collections from sites to the north and west of the city and in particular that recovered from the British Museum site (Rielly 2011), this was located some 600 metres to the south-west of this site.

### Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic detail including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 361 hand collected animal bones with an additional three recovered from a single bulk sample. This collection has been subdivided by phase, using total fragment counts (see table 1), accounting for all but three fragments, taken from layer [100] which has been categorized as unphased (UP).

### Phase 2

Bones were recovered from an alluvial deposit [79] (1 bone) and two burnt dump layers [77] and [78] (7 bones). The [77] collection includes three bones each from hand recovery and sieving. This small collection provided a few identifiable bones, sheep/goat and rabbit alongside an approximately similar number of non-specific fragments (cattle- and sheep-size). Layer [78] produced a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe dated to the mid 17th century, possibly suggestive of a date of deposition although it could be residual.

Phase:	2b	3	4	5	UP
Species					
Cattle		14	31	22	2
Equid			1		
Cattle-size	1	19	48	32	1
Sheep/Goat	2(1)	12	33	32	
Pig		1	4	4	
Sheep-size	1(2)	22	32	24	
Rabbit	1	3	2	3	
Chicken			6	3	
Goose			1	2	
Mallard			1		
Turkey				1	
Grand Total	8(3)	71	159	123	3

Table 1. Hand collected and sieved (in brackets) species abundance by phase where UP is unphased

Phase:	3	4	5
Age			
Infant	2		1
Juvenile	5	8	6
Adult	3	13	1

Table 2. Age of cattle bones

#### Phase 3 (early 17th century)

This collection was taken from a series of dumps, with the exception of the fill [70] of pit [71] (8 bones) and the context [98] (25 bones), which is described as archaeological ‘trimming’ but is most likely to be associated with one or more of the contemporary dumping levels (pottery dated between the late 16th and mid 17th centuries). The identifiable portion is mainly composed of cattle and sheep/goat bones and it can be assumed that these two species will also account for the cattle- and sheep-size fragments in this assemblage. A notable feature of the cattle bones is the abundance of bones from young individuals (Table 2). These have been divided into two age categories, infant and juvenile, distinguished on the basis of tooth eruption, epiphysis closure, size and porosity. Both ages correspond to animals within their first 6 months of life, the infant bone probably from animals aged no more than a few weeks. These and especially the juvenile individuals are likely to represent veal calves. The adult bones are from animals in excess of 2 years of age (estimation of age after Schmid 1972 and Amorosi 1989). In sharp contrast the majority of the sheep/goat bones are from adult individuals. The only other food species represented is rabbit; these few bones derived from dumps [69] and [74].

#### Phase 4 (mid 17th century)

The bones dated to this phase were all taken from dump layers, with most provided by an accumulation of sump levels (83 bones) and from another trimming 'dump' [99] (58 fragments). These produced a somewhat wider selection of food species, including the three major types of poultry, although again with a predominance of cattle and sheep/goat. There is a continuing trend towards relatively young cattle, though less abundant relative to Phase 3, and somewhat older sheep. One of the older cattle bones is a large part of the posterior portion of a skull, this with heavy butchery denoting the removal of the horns and the separation of the mandibles. This could represent butcher's waste. There are also a few pathological cases including a cattle-size rib with signs of ongoing infection (periostitis) and a mature sheep/goat mandible with abscess formation on the lateral (outside) surface adjacent to the fourth adult premolar and first molar. One of the chicken bones, while large enough to be from a cockerel, was clearly from a hen (based on the presence of medullar bone, after Driver 1982). This is perhaps suggestive of a notably larger breed/type.

This phase also provided a single equid bone, a third phalange, probably from a large adult horse.

#### Phase 5 (late 17th/early 18th century)

57 and 59 fragments from this collection were taken from dump and consolidation deposits respectively, with the remainder derived from pits [10, [24] and [26]. This assemblage is broadly similar to that described from Phase 4 concerning species and age distributions. However, there is a notable addition – turkey, this represented by a tibia from dump layer [22]. Of interest is the inclusion of bones from relatively large cattle, indicative perhaps of the known increase in the size of British cattle from the early post-medieval period (Davis 1987, 78 with evidence from London shown in Rielly 1997).

#### Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The bone assemblage from this site is well dated and very well preserved. However the quantity of bones from individual phases is not large, reducing the potential information available from these collections. A possible solution to this problem is to amalgamate the data, either comparing the evidence from Phases 3 and 4 with Phase 5 or else combining the data from all three early post-medieval phases. This is made possible by the close dating of the archaeological features at this site. The increased datasets would then allow comparisons with other similarly sized or larger contemporary animal bone collections, most notably from the British Museum and Ironmonger Row (Rielly 2011 and 2012). It would, however, still be necessary to highlight any perceived changes within the site sequence, although, as described, there is a general similarity in these bone collections with a notable abundance of cattle and sheep/goat. Other similarities include the prevalence of veal aged calves and the minor use of poultry and game (rabbit). Subtle changes are indicated by the presence of larger cattle by the 18th century as well as the recovery in the same phase of turkey. Size change is an important issue, this apparently ensuing from the introduction of better husbandry techniques during the Tudor era (Trow-Smith 1957, 255). This would obviously be an important element concerning any further analysis of these collections, an element which would also include the probable large chicken found in a Phase 4 deposit. The turkey may be an indicator of high status, although since its introduction to Europe from Mexico in about

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1523/4, it had become, by the late 17th/18th centuries, the major celebratory bird of rich and poor alike. By this period large numbers of turkeys were being driven to the city on foot from as far away as Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk (Wilson 1973, 129-130). The abundance of veal clearly follows the historical record, with urban centres from the late medieval into the early post-medieval era showing a great fondness for this commodity (Albarella 1997, 22). This continued into the 18th century as witnessed by the records of the London City butchers where for example in London in 1725 there were some 60,000 calves imported compared to 98,000 cattle (beeves) (Rixson 2000, 170).

The combined evidence is perhaps notable for the absence of any obvious indication of status, with the possible exception of turkey. This site certainly differs, in this aspect, from the two contemporary sites mentioned above, both of which provided small collections of deer bone, a clear high status indicator. The impression gained by these collections is that they represent general dumps of processing and food refuse from perhaps lower to middle class households.

It is recommended that the site collections from Phases 3, 4 and 5 receive further attention, with aspects of this analysis (as age and size), using an amalgamation of data from some combination of these phased assemblages. Comparisons should be made with contemporary assemblages, also perhaps including that from Caroon House (Rielly in prep).

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## OASIS ID: preconst1-189799

### Project details

Project name	14 Roger Street, Camden
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief and excavation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of 14 Roger Street, Camden. The investigations comprised the monitoring of new service trenches, the monitoring and subsequent hand excavation within the footprint of a new lightwell, and further excavation for an associated sump. Five phases of archaeological activity were identified as overlying natural gravels and exclusively dated to the post-medieval period. Three phases of early to mid 17th century dumping/ground consolidation were interpreted as backfills for the former Civil War defensive ditch which is documented as circumnavigating London by 1643. These backfills were overlain by later 17th to mid 18th century dump layers representing leveling as development began to encroach upon the subject site.
Project dates	Start: 05-06-2014 End: 04-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ROG14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JEWS HARP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN 14 Roger Street
Postcode	WC1N 2JR
Site coordinates	TQ 3088 8212 51.5223155151 -0.11328680582 51 31 20 N 000 06 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.68m Max: 12.68m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project originator	brief Gary Brown
Project design originator	Gary Brown
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Type of Property Developers  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of Chapman Button  
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### Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive ROG-14  
ID

Physical Contents "Animal  
Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Leather", "Metal", "Textiles", "Wood", "Worked  
bone", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Archive ID ROG-14

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"  
available

Paper Archive LAARC  
recipient

Paper Archive ID ROG-14

Paper Media "Context  
available sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section", "Miscellaneous  
Material"

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### Project bibliography 1

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