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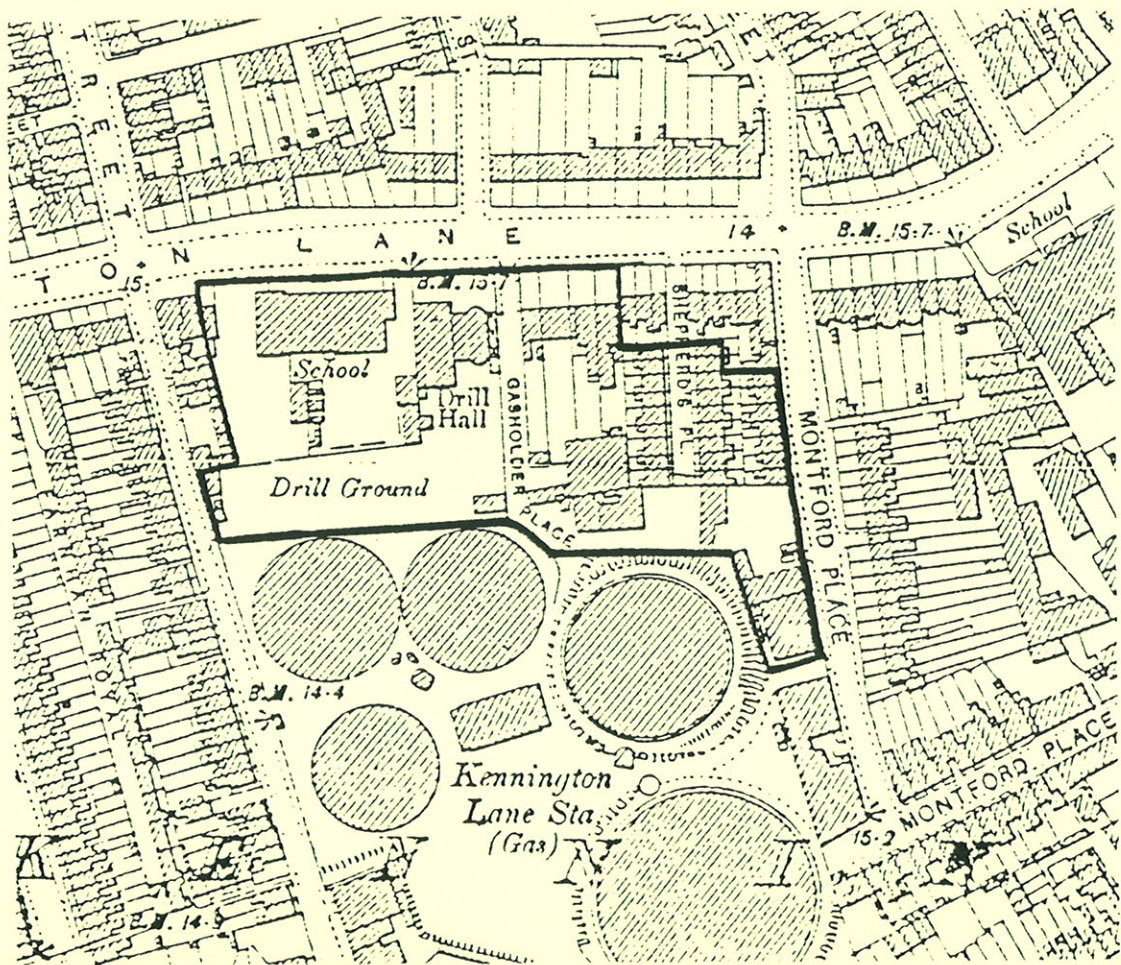
Tesco Stores Limited

271-275 Kennington Lane, Lambeth, London SE11

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR TQ 311 781

Planning ref. 97/0216



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

July 1998

Tesco Stores Limited

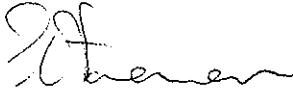
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Prepared by: Bryan Matthews Date: 10/7/98.
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at 271 – 275 Kennington Lane, Lambeth, London SE11 on behalf of Tesco Stores Limited, in June 1998. The evaluation revealed several brick built structures within the northern part of the development area. These are interpreted the remains of a late 19th century school and Drill Hall. Trenches towards the southern part of the site yielded no archaeological features or deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work (Fig.1)

In June 1998 the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at 271–275 Kennington Lane, Lambeth, London SE11, on behalf of Tesco Stores Limited. The evaluation was in respect of a planning application to demolish existing derelict warehouses and offices, and redevelop the site as a retail food store and car park (Planning reference 97/0216). The work was conducted in accordance with a brief set by the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, on behalf of the London Borough of Lambeth Planning Authority, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU).

The development site lies to the south of Kennington Lane, and north of Kennington Gasholder Station, at NGR TQ31107810.

The evaluation examined only the western part of the total development area, which is c.0.59 ha in extent. The remaining part, which lies to the east of Gasholder Place, is not yet available for evaluation. The impact of development on the eastern area is likely to be minimal, as it is to be developed as a car park. However, further assessment of the impact of development, and possibly further trenching, may be required in this area.

1.2 Geology and topography

The site lies on the first gravel terrace of the Thames at c.4 m above OD. The site is situated on level, developed land, which is currently occupied by warehousing and offices.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OAU 1998), the results of which are summarised below:

The site itself has produced no archaeological evidence. There are however some known sites/locations with archaeological finds adjacent to the development site:

- (i) *Early Prehistoric*: A possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age occupation site lies c.350 m to the west of the development. Finds spots include a rim fragment from an Early Bronze Age collared urn c.250 m west of the site.
- (ii) *Romano-British*: Stane Street, the Roman road linking London and Brighton is thought to have run c.300 m south-east of the development area along the line of the present Kennington Park Road. Evidence for Roman settlement to the north of Stane Street, in St. George's Fields, was first recorded in the 18th century. Occasional finds of glass, coins and pottery have also been made in the area.
- (iii) *Saxo-Norman*: Saxon pottery has been recovered from the ploughsoils c.350 m to the west of the site.

- (iv) *Medieval*: The medieval settlement pattern indicates that the site probably lay on the periphery of Kennington village. The site was probably agricultural land during this period. Two nearby sites have revealed possible medieval ploughsoils.

- (v) *Post-medieval and modern*: The only archaeological features surviving within the development site are of post-medieval and modern date. Studies of early maps and documentary sources indicate that the site has been occupied by buildings since the mid-18th century, when the Kennington area was first developed for housing and commerce. Buildings identified within the development area include a late 19th century drill hall (Headquarters of the 7th Surrey Rifles) and a school, and an early twentieth century mission building (Fig. 2). Post Second World War OS maps show ruined buildings on the site, suggesting that the area may have suffered bomb damage.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To establish the environmental and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To make available the results of the evaluation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample size and scope of fieldwork (Fig. 3)

The evaluation was based upon a 2 % sample of the development area, and consisted of seven trenches positioned to avoid known buried services and standing buildings. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in the confines of a narrow alleyway to the rear of the property. These two trenches measured 10 m x 0.8 m and were not entered for safety reasons. The remaining trenches were between 1.7 m to 2.0 m wide and of variable length (see below). The total excavated area was c. 120 square metres.

Reinforced concrete and cobbled stone surfaces were first broken by a JCB fitted with a breaker. Post-medieval and modern made ground deposits were then removed by a JCB with a toothless ditching blade, under close archaeological supervision.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

Where applicable, the trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were cleaned and sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and brick samples. All archaeological features were planned and, where excavated, their sections were drawn at scales of 1:20 or 1:50. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

All identified finds and artefacts were retained, quantified and selected materials were assessed (see Appendix 2). Spoil heaps were monitored for finds.

3.4 Environmental data

The environmental potential of the site was thought to be low in view of extensive post-medieval disturbance and truncation that occurred throughout the site. No samples were taken.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

The natural geology, which was located in all trenches, at varying depths, was yellowish brown sandy gravel. Ground conditions were generally dry, although some localised flooding occurred in Trench 4 following heavy rain.

4.2 Distribution of Archaeological Deposits

Trenches 1 and 2, to the south of the site, revealed a thin layer of disturbed soil, directly overlying the natural sand and gravel and buried beneath c. 2.2 m of made ground. The level of the natural gravel in the area of the alley seems to have been extensively lowered, perhaps during terracing for construction of the Gasholder Station to the south. Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 contained wall footings, drains and other subsoil features, of 18th to 20th century date, associated with the buildings which originally fronted onto Kennington Lane to the north and Gasholder Place to the east.

4.3 Presentation of Results

Trenches that were archaeologically sterile are described together (section 5.1.1). Trenches containing archaeological features are described individually (sections 5.1.2-6). Artefactual evidence is discussed briefly by material category (section 5.2).

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

5.1.1 Trenches 1 and 2 (E-W 10 m x 0.8 m), Fig. 8

Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in a cobbled alley running along the southern boundary of the site, between warehouse buildings and the southern boundary wall with the Gasholder Station to the south. The trenches were restricted in width to avoid the foundations of the warehouses on one side and a large concrete drain on the other. The trenches were not safe to enter because of the depth, lack of working room and the instability of the made ground deposits through which they were cut.

These trenches were empty of archaeological features. Clean sand and gravel, which is assumed to be of natural origin, was observed at a depth of c.2.20 m. Both trenches revealed layers of dark soil (contexts 105, 213) at a depth of 1.2 – 2.0 m beneath the present ground surface. These buried soil layers consisted of dark grey-brown, gritty sandy clays containing post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stems and occasional clinker fragments. The mixed nature of these contexts suggests that they are made ground deposits.

A layer of clean, redeposited sandy gravel (104, 204), up to 0.80 m in depth, overlay the soil layers in both trenches. This was overlain by further thick deposits of loose made ground, which was prone to collapse. The surface of the alley consisted of a thin cobbled surface.

Within the northern section of Trench 2, the concrete foundations of the warehouse buildings were noted to an approximate depth of 1.8 m (2.47 m OD).

5.1.2 Trench 3 (E-W, 16 m x 1.70 m, Fig. 4)

This trench was excavated in an open yard area at the front of 275, Kennington Lane.

The eastern end of the trench revealed a rubble-filled, brick-built basement, including the western wall, which was aligned north-south (1.10 m wide). The footings of the wall survive to a height of 1.2 m beneath the modern made ground. It is possible that the basement is associated with the 1887 school shown on the 1901 OS map (Fig.2). A modern concrete feature butted against the basement wall to the west and overlay make-up layer (303).

The corner of a modern brick wall (311, 313), surviving to a height of height of 0.60 m, was partially uncovered in the western half of the trench. Two modern pipe trenches cut the wall footing. The wall overlay a make-up layer of fine sandy silt 'brickearth' (317, 318) which in turn overlay natural sandy gravel (308, 312, 314). The natural was encountered at a depth of c.1.35 m.

5.1.3 Trench 4 (E-W, 9.6 m x 1.8 m, Fig. 5)

Trench 4 was located in an open yard, close to the eastern boundary of 275, Kennington Lane.

The natural sandy gravel lay at 1.0 m beneath the present ground level (2.56 m OD) and was overlain by up to 0.42 m of made ground (brickearth) (403, 419, 420). Modern service trenches were cut through the brickearth. The brickearth was overlain by further modern made ground (including 416-8), and the present reinforced concrete yard surface.

The earliest feature was a section of a thin brick footing, of uncertain function (0.60 m wide, 0.30 m high). It comprised three distinct blocks of brickwork (411, 412, 413), within a north-south aligned foundation cut (414).

5.1.4 Trench 5 (E-W, 10.50 m x 1.8 m)

This trench was located inside the warehouse occupying 271, Kennington Lane.

Natural, undisturbed, sandy gravel was uncovered at a depth of 1.80 m beneath the present warehouse floor (2.46 m OD). The natural was overlain by up to 0.50 m of brickearth and a further 0.76 m of clean sandy loam.

A large, poorly defined rectangular cut (505) was partially exposed in the north-east end of the trench, cutting the brickearth (3.0 m long, 1.6 m wide, 0.36 m deep). The fills contained industrial debris and pottery sherds with a *terminus post quem* of c. 1720 – 1740. The southern edge of this cut sloped sharply at 80° to the horizontal to meet a flat base. The eastern extent was poorly defined.

The brickearth, and feature 505, were overlain by mixed soil layers, brick rubble and other made ground layers, beneath the present stone cobbling and tarmac and concrete warehouse floor.

5.1.5 Trench 6 (E-W, 8.2 m x 1.8 m, Fig. 6)

Natural sandy gravel was located at a depth of 1.3 m beneath the present warehouse floor level.

An oval pit (616) (0.90 m long, 0.70 m wide, 0.30 m deep) with a bowl-shaped section cut the natural gravel. It was filled with made ground deposits, including much broken brick, slate, tile and stone, as well as post-medieval pottery and clay pipe. A made ground deposit consisting mainly of brickearth (611) overlay both the natural gravel and the pit. Layer 611 was cut by a pair of parallel brick walls (612, 613) aligned north-south and c.2.30 m apart. A drain with a slate-lined covering and aligned east-west is incorporated into both walls.

Wall footings 612 and 613, the brickearth and the natural sand and gravel, are all truncated by a substantial, north-south aligned linear feature (605). The fill this feature (604) contained modern tile, brick and pottery.

A further brick wall (614), surviving to a height of 1.0 m and at least 0.60 m wide, was aligned parallel to, and 0.60 m east of wall 613. The base of this wall was stepped. It again cut the brickearth and was either abutted by or cut the east-west aligned drain.

The corner section of a brick wall (607), which was recorded at the west end of the trench, pre-dates wall 612. It lay beneath made ground layers underlying the present warehouse floor. The foundation cut (609) for wall 607 contained a rubble fill (608). A demolition deposit (606) within the south-west corner of wall 607 contained brick rubble.

5.1.6 Trench 7 (N-S, 14.2 m x 1.6 m, Fig. 7)

A slightly curving brick structure (715) on a north-east to south-west alignment, stood on natural sandy gravel (710), which was located at 2.63m OD. This structure consists of a red brick foundation with a stepped base. This was abutted by redeposited brickearth (712).

A concrete slab (716) and low brick wall (717) overlay the curving foundation (715) and may be a later addition or alteration to it.

A series of mixed made ground deposits (714, 719-21), (713, 718) overlay the brickearth, and these were in turn covered by further made ground deposits and the present warehouse floor levels.

5.2 Finds

5.2.1 Romano-British pottery

Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Trench 6. All are residual in post-medieval or modern contexts.

5.2.2 Post-medieval pottery

The remaining pottery assemblage comprised post-medieval wares typical of types from contemporary sites in London and its environs.

5.2.3 Stone-ware kiln furniture

Props, packing pieces and a few wasted sherds from a stone-ware kiln were recovered, although no associated structures were revealed.

5.2.4 Clay pipes

Thirty-two stem and bowl fragments from clay pipes were recovered. All are probably of a 19th century date.

5.2.5 Slag

A single lump of glassy slag was found in Trench 1.

5.2.6 Shell

A single oyster shell came from Trench 6.

5.2.7 Glass

A single glass bead, probably of a 19th century date came from Trench 6.

5.2.8 Clay Building Materials

Five fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered from Trenches 1, 4 and 6. All are of a 19th or 20th century date.

5.3 Environmental data

Post-medieval activity on the site had heavily disturbed any earlier deposits that may have been present. As no earlier features or archaeological horizons were identified no environmental samples were taken.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

All deposits and features are post-medieval in date. There was a substantial amount of re-deposited material found across the site and earlier post-medieval deposits were heavily truncated by later building and construction activity. The area is also recorded as receiving bomb damage, as indicated on the O.S. map of 1951, though the extent is unclear.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 *Summary of Results*

All trenches showed evidence of substantial post-medieval and modern disturbance, including modern service trenches and a basement. The natural sand and gravel was generally encountered at between 1.2 m and 1.6 m. However, the line of the alley forming the southern boundary of the site seems to have been substantially dug away, to a depth of around 2.2 m, possibly during construction of the Gasholder Station. Any archaeological deposits that may have been present are therefore highly unlikely to survive in this area.

Trenches 3 and 4 revealed the remains of post-medieval walls that are most likely to be associated with the late 19th century school buildings. Structures located in Trenches 6 and 7 are most likely to be associated with the late 19th century Drill Hall. The semi-circular structure in Trench 7 corresponds with a distinctive eastern semi-circular structure of the Drill Hall, as shown on the O.S. map of 1901. There was no evidence of the earlier buildings shown on Hodgkinson and Middleton's plan of 1785.

6.2.2 *Significance*

The remains of the late 19th century Drill Hall and school are significant only in local terms. It is unlikely that excavation would uncover any significant information not readily available from documentary sources.

6.2.3 *Impact of development*

No significant archaeological remains were discovered in the western part of the development area (271-275 Kennington Lane). Since most intrusive work associated with the development will take place in this part of the site, the impact of the development is likely to be minimal.

The area to the east of Gasholder Place has yet to be evaluated. Since this part of the development area is to be a car park, little disturbance to buried deposits is expected. However, further trenching may be required in this area, when the site becomes available.

Bibliography and references

Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992 *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992)

OAU 1998 *Proposed Foodstore at Kennington Lane, London SE11. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Client report for Tesco Stores Limited (February 1998)

Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

271-275 Kennington Lane, Lambeth, London. SE11							
Trench 1							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
100	Layer	Stone cobbling	0.1			None	Mod
101	Layer	Concrete	0.15			None	Mod
102	Layer	Made-ground	0.18			CBM, stone	Mod
103	Layer	Made-ground	0.25			Pot, clay pipe, CBM	Mod
104	Layer	Redeposited gravel	0.94			None	PM
105	Layer	Buried soil	0.4			CBM, slag	PM
106	Layer	Natural gravel				None	
Trench 2							
200	Layer	Cobble surface	0.1			None	Mod
201	Layer	Concrete/sand	0.15			None	Mod
202	Layer	Made-ground	0.2			CBM, stone	Mod
203	Layer		0.35			CBM	Mod
204	Layer	Sandy gravel				None	Mod
205	Layer	Sandy gravel				None	Mod
206	Cut	Man-hole				None	Mod
207	Fill	Brick man-hole				CBM	Mod
208	Layer	Concrete footings				None	Mod
209	Fill	Brick foul water pipes				None	Mod
210	Layer	Kerbing slabs	0.14			None	Mod
211	Cut	Foul water services				None	Mod
212	Layer	Natural sandy gravel				None	
213	Layer	Dumped soil	0.6			Clay pipe	PM
Trench 3							
300	Layer	Concrete	0.35			None	Mod
301	Layer	Made-ground	0.3			None	Mod
302	Layer	Made-ground	0.3			None	Mod
303	Layer	Rubble	0.4			None	Mod
304	Layer	Rubble	1.2			None	Mod
305	Structure	Basement floor		6.1	1.80+	None	1887
306	Structure	Basement wall	1.2	1.2	1.80+	None	1887
307	Layer	Concrete	0.2			None	Mod
308	Layer	Sand/gravel				Clay pipe	1600+
309	Cut	Pipe trench		0.35		None	Mod
310	Fill	Fill of 309		0.35		None	Mod

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
311	Structure	Wall	0.6		2.75	None	PM
312	Layer	Sand/gravel	0.38			None	
313	Structure	Wall	0.6		1.8	None	PM
314	Layer	Sand/gravel				None	
315	Cut	Pipe trench		1.4		None	Mod
316	Fill	Fill of 315		1.4		None	Mod
317	Layer	Brickearth	0.25			None	
318	Layer	Brickearth	0.25			None	
319	Layer	Natural gravel				None	
Trench							
4							
400	Layer	Concrete surface	0.15			None	Mod
401	Layer	Hardcore	0.30			None	Mod
402	Layer	Make-up	0.65			Pot, clay pipe, CBM	Mod
403	Layer	Brickearth	0.50			None	
404	Layer	Sandy gravel				None	
405	Cut	Pipe trench		0.70		None	Mod
406	Fill	Fill of 405		0.70		None	Mod
407	Cut	Pipe trench		2.03		None	Mod
408	Fill	Fill of 405		2.03		None	Mod
409	Cut	Stormdrain				None	Mod
410	Fill	Fill of 409	0.52			None	Mod
411	Structure	Wall	0.22	0.25	1.25	None	?L19thC
412	Structure	Wall	0.25	0.38	1.23	None	?L19thC
413	Structure	Wall	0.32+	0.25	1.25	None	?L19thC
414	Cut	411-3 wall cut	0.32+	0.40		None	?L19thC
415	Fill	Fill of 414	0.32+			None	?L19thC
416	Layer	Make-up	0.20	0.90		None	L19thC+
417	Layer	Mortar spread	0.20	0.60		None	L19thC+
418	Layer	Destruction debris	0.19			None	Mod
419	Layer	Brickearth				None	
420	Layer	Brickearth				None	
421	Layer	Natural				None	
422	Layer	Natural				None	
500	Layer	Tarmac surface	0.12			None	Mod
501	Layer	Make-up	0.70			None	Mod
502	Layer	Rubble make-up	0.40			None	Mod
503	Layer	Rubble make-up	0.30			Pot	Mod
504	Fill	Fill of 505	0.40	1.60+	3.20+	Pot, clay pipe, CBM	19 th C+
505	Cut	?Pit	0.40	1.60+	3.20+	None	19 th C+
506	Layer	Brickearth	0.40			None	
507	Fill	Fill of 516		0.70	0.70	None	?L18th C

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
508	Fill	Fill of 509	0.20			None	?L18th C
509	Cut	Pipe trench	0.20			None	?L18th C
510	Fill	Fill of 511	0.50	0.50	1.20	None	?L18th C
511	Cut	Pipe trench	0.70	0.50	1.20	None	?L18th C
512	Layer	Make-up	0.60	0.90		None	?L18th C
513	Layer	Dump deposit	0.44	1.0		None	L18thC+
514	Layer	Dump deposit	0.80	3.70		None	?L18th C
515	Layer	Dump deposit	0.40	1.15		None	?L18th C
516	Cut	?Wall cut		0.70	0.70	None	?L18th C
517	Layer	Natural				None	
Trench 6							
600	Layer	Concrete surface	0.20			None	Mod
601	Layer	Hardcore	0.20			None	Mod
602	Fill	Drain fill		0.15		None	Mod
603	Deposit	Make-up/backfill	0.50			None	Mod
604	Fill	Fill of 605	1.50	2.90		Pot, clay pipe	L18thC+
605	Cut	Linear feature	1.50+	2.60		None	L18thC+
606	Fill	Demolition	0.30	0.30	0.35	CBM	Mod
607	Structure	Brick wall corner		0.35	1.05	None	?L18th C
608	Fill	Fill of wall cut 609	0.25+	0.25	1.90	Pot, glass, CBM, kiln-ware, clay pipe, shell	19 th C
609	Cut	607 wall cut	0.25+	0.60+	1.90	None	?L18th C
610	Fill	Drain fill	0.45			Pot, kiln-ware, clay pipe	L18th C
611	Layer	Brickearth	1.05			Pot, clay pipe	PM
612	Structure	Brick wall N-S	1.60	0.90	0.75	None	?L18th C
613	Structure	Brick wall N-S	0.60	0.60		None	?L18th C
614	Structure	Brick wall N-S	1.0	0.60		None	?L18th C
615	Fill	Fill of cut 616	0.30	0.70	0.90	Pot, clay pipe, kiln-ware	?18 th C
616	Cut	Pit	0.30	0.70	0.90	None	?18 th C
617	Layer	Natural				None	
Trench 7							
700	Surface	Tarmac surface	0.14			None	Mod
701	Surface	Concrete base	0.24			None	Mod
702	Cut	Pipe trench	1.50+	0.70		None	Mod
703	Fill	Fill of 702	1.50+	0.70		None	Mod
704	Layer	Make-up	0.44			None	Mod
705	Layer	Dumped sand	0.39			None	Mod
706	Layer	Make-up	0.10			Pot	?17 th C
707	Layer	Make-up	0.70			None	?L19th C
708	Cut	Pipe trench	1.40+			None	Mod

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
709	Fill	Fill of 708	1.40+			None	Mod
710	Layer	Natural				None	
711	Layer	Make-up	0.65			None	Mod
712	Layer	Make-up	0.60	5.30		None	L18thC+
713	Cut	Dump area	0.44	0.90		None	L18thC+
714	Fill	Fill of 713	0.44	0.90		None	L18thC+
715	Structure	Brick wall	0.75+	0.46		None	L18th C
716	Surface	Concrete surface	0.15			None	Mod
717	Structure	Wall	0.10+	0.38		None	L18thC+
718	Cut	Dump area	0.30	1.10		None	L18thC+
719	Fill	Fill of 719	0.30	1.10		None	L18thC+
720	Layer	Make-up	0.30			None	Mod
721	Layer	Make-up	0.30			Pot, clay pipe	Mod
722	Drain	Drain cover	0.20			None	Mod
723	Layer	Make-up	0.20			Clay pipe	L18thC+
724	Layer	Brickearth	0.60			None	

Appendix 2 Pottery and other finds

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 33 sherds weighing 360 g. Apart from three redeposited Romano-British sherds, all the pottery was post-medieval, and the ware types are common finds at contemporary sites in London and its environs. The ware occurrence by number and weight of sherds per ware type per context is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Ware occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per ware type per context

Ware type	Romano-British		Tudor green		Red earthen-ware		Border wares		English stoneware		Staffs. slipware		Tin-glazed earthen-ware		Cream-ware		TPQ
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
103							1	1					1	1			17th C?
402													1	20			17th C?
503									1	4					1	9	18th C?
504					2	17							1	1	1	1	18th C?
604			1	32					1	1					1	13	L18th hC?
608	1	7			1	3											19th C?
610					4	105			4	193					3	11	19th C?
611							1	14									19th C?
615	2	4							2	6			1	1			18th C?
706													1	6			17th C?
721											1	7					17th C?
Total	3	11	1	32	7	30	2	15	8	204	1	7	5	29	6	34	

A small group of kiln furniture also occurred, consisting of salt-glazed props, packing pieces ('bobs') and a few wasted sherds, suggesting that a stoneware kiln is located in the immediate vicinity. The material is summarized in table 2. The material may be waste from the pottery shown on Stanford's 1862 Library Map of London, located on the High St, just to the south of the distillery, some 100 m to the west of this site. The Victoria County History for Surrey records two stoneware potteries in Vauxhall in the 19th century (*ibid.*, 292)

Table 2: Stoneware kiln furniture

Context	No frags	Wt (g)	Type
608	1	7	Bob fragment
610	4	640	3 salt glazed bobs, one with fused tile fragment, 1 green-glazed prop/spacer
615	2	181	1 spacer, 1 bob, salt glazed
Total	7	828	

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Context	No Stem Frags	No Bowls
103	1	
213	1	
308		1
402		1
504	1	
604	1	
608	1	1
610	2	
611	1	
615	2	
721	1	1
723	1	
Total	12	4

All of the clay tobacco pipe fragments were plain and undiagnostic, but their size and bore diameters suggest that they are all 19th century in date.

Slag

A single lump of glassy slag weighing 42 g occurred in context 105

Shell

A single Oyster shell occurred in context 608.

Glass

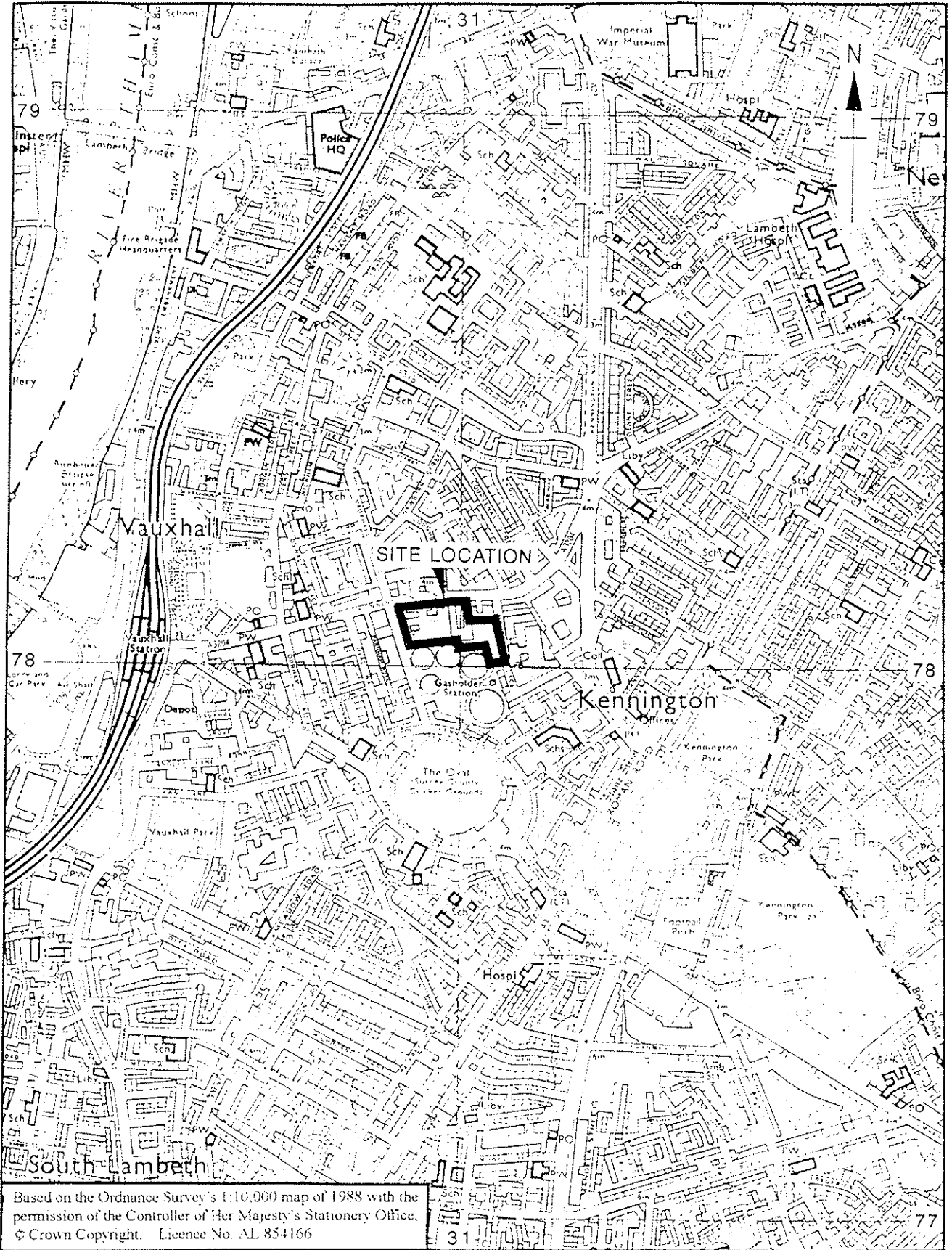
A single blue glass bead, probably of 19th century date, occurred in context 608

Clay Building Materials

A total five fragments of post-medieval tile (138 g) occurred in contexts 103, 105, 402, 504 and 606. Three sherds of green-glazed 19th or 20th century tile (44 g) occurred in context 606. A single fragment of 19th or 20th century salt-glazed stoneware sewer pipe (40 g) occurred in context 608.

Finds Assessment

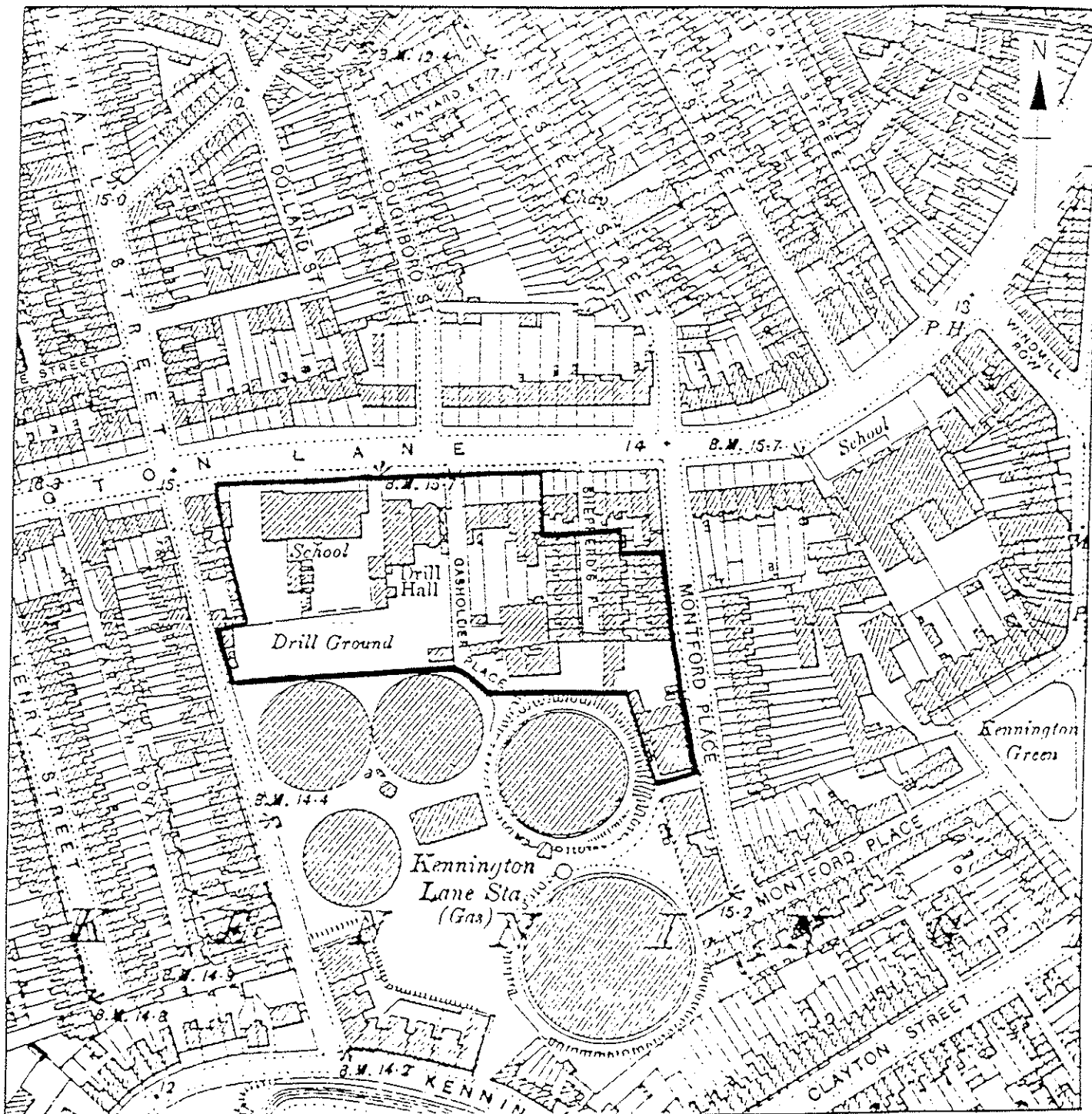
The finds assemblage is typical of what would be expected from a post-medieval site in London and its environs, with the exception of the stoneware wasters and kiln material. If, as seems likely, this material derives from a kiln in the near vicinity, then it is an important addition to our knowledge of the post-medieval London stoneware industry, and should be reported in an appropriate journal. The remaining material does not justify publication.



scale 1:10,000

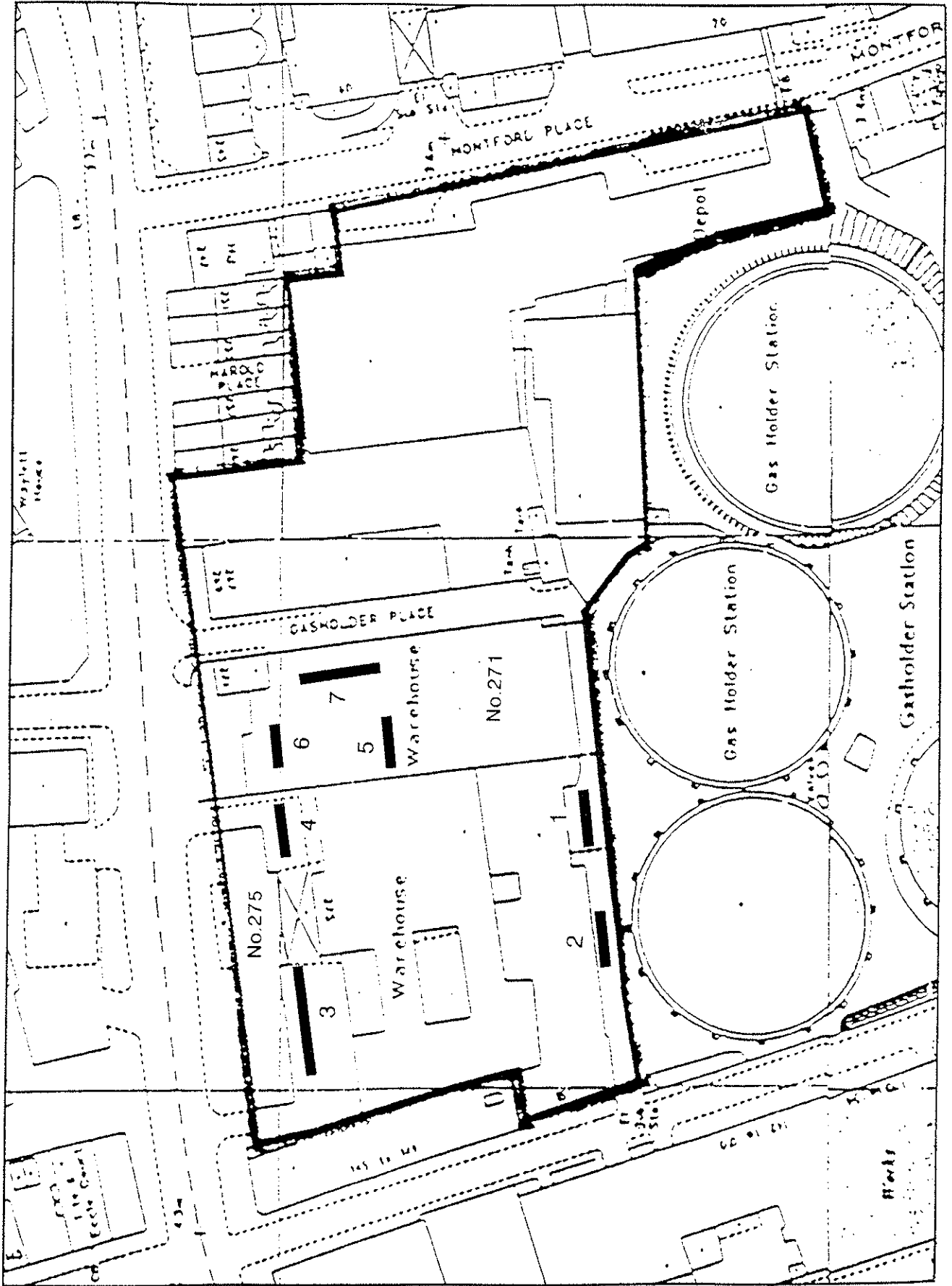
Location of site

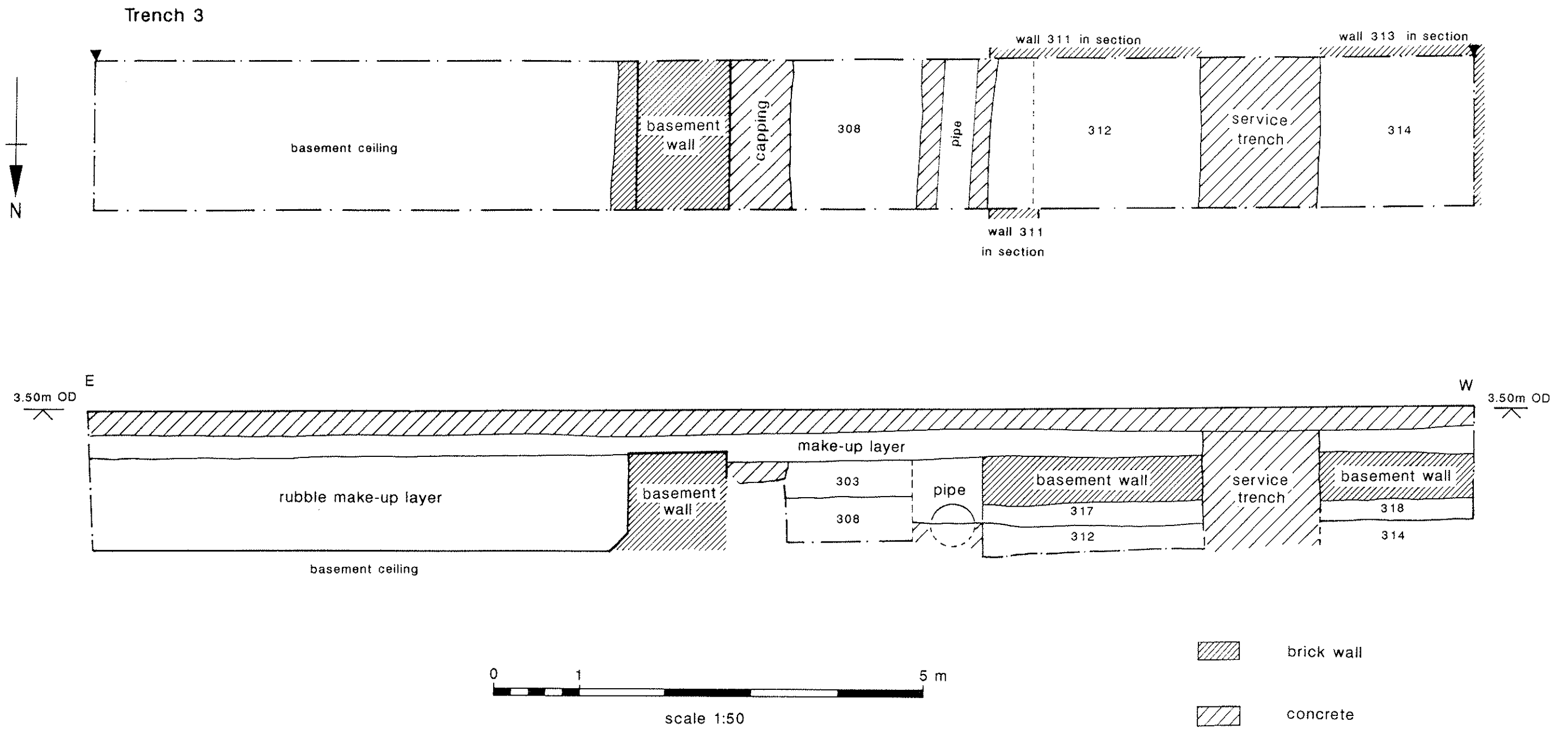
Figure 1



Ordnance Survey (1901)

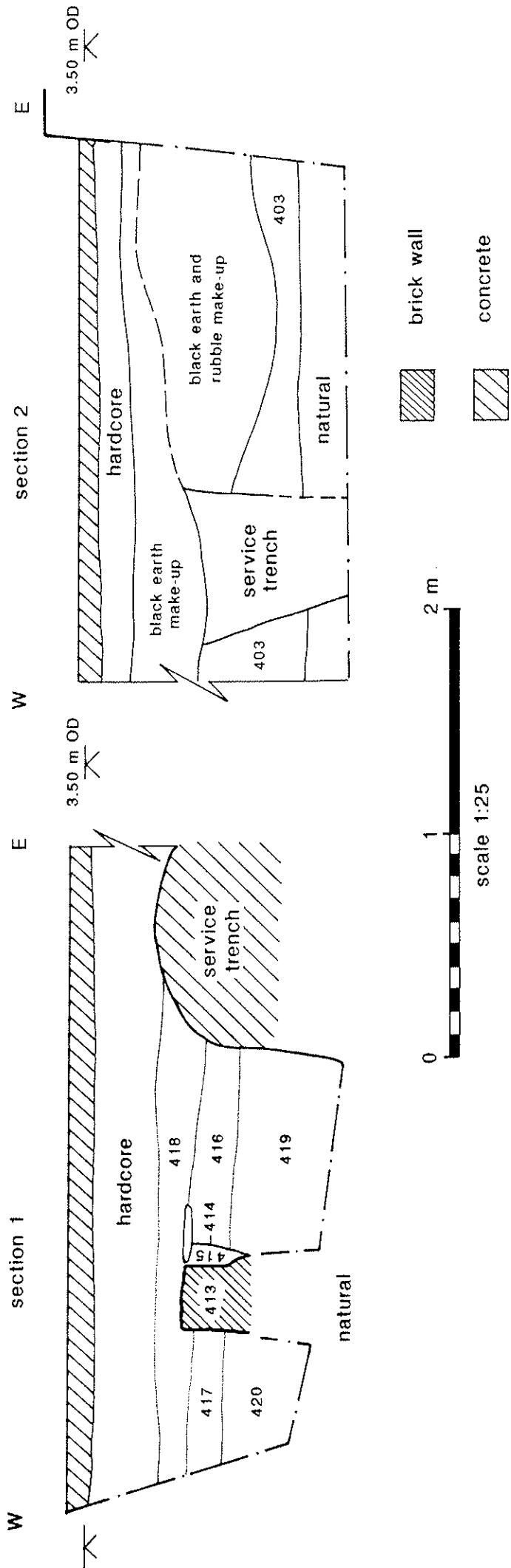
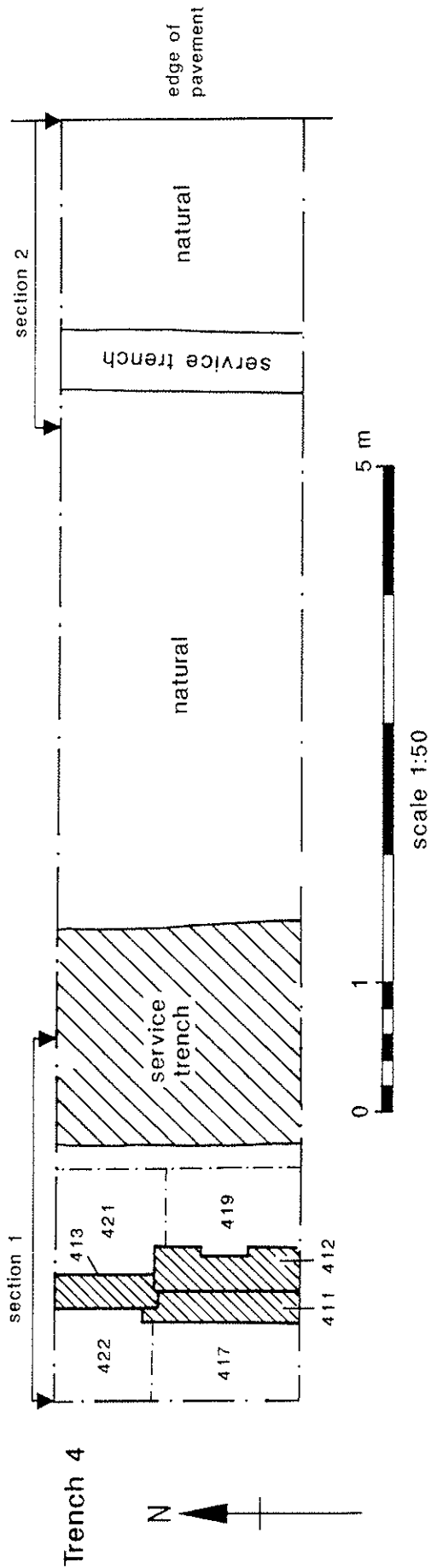
Figure 2





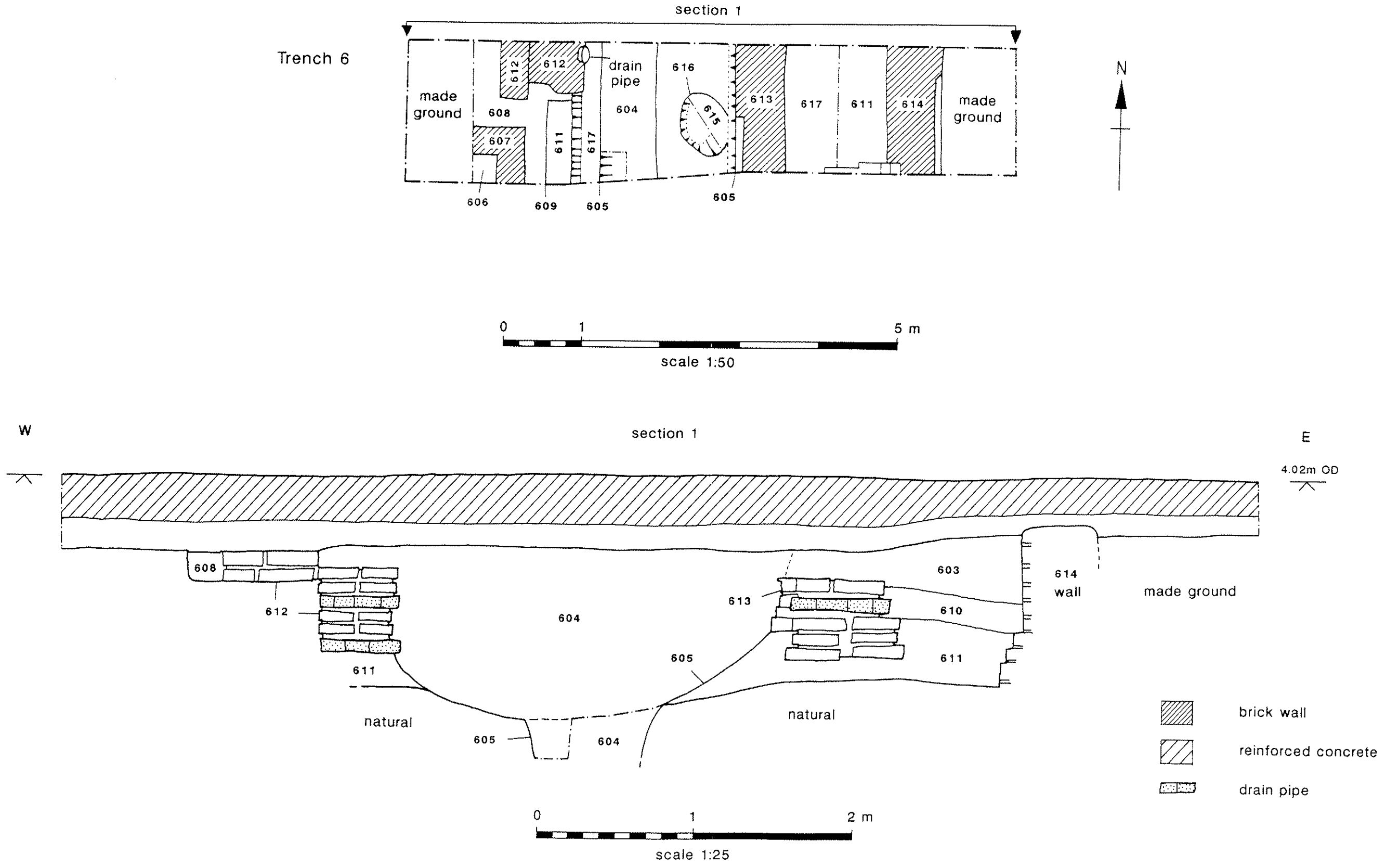
Trench 3 plan and section

Figure 4



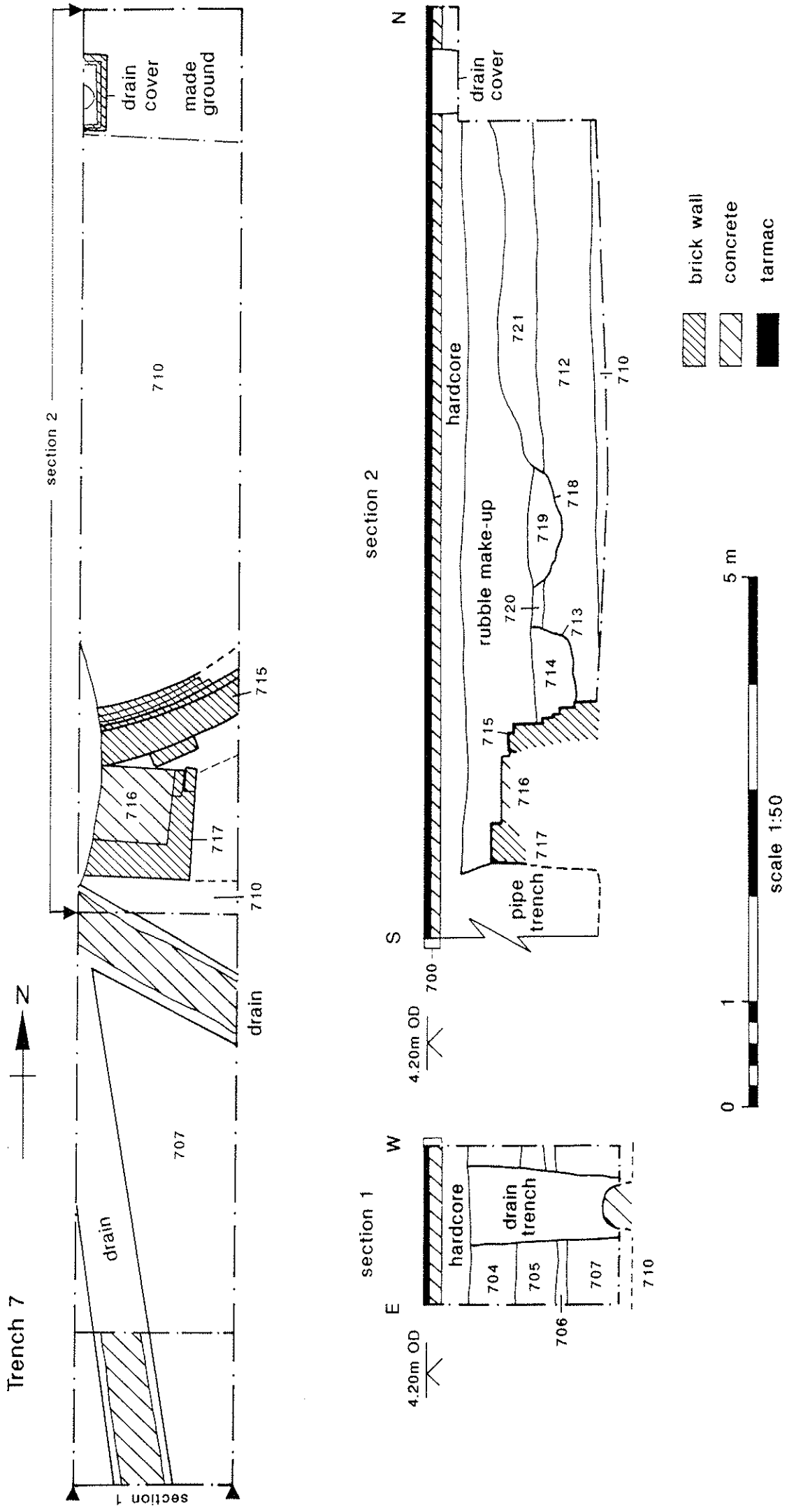
Trench 4 plan and sections

Figure 5

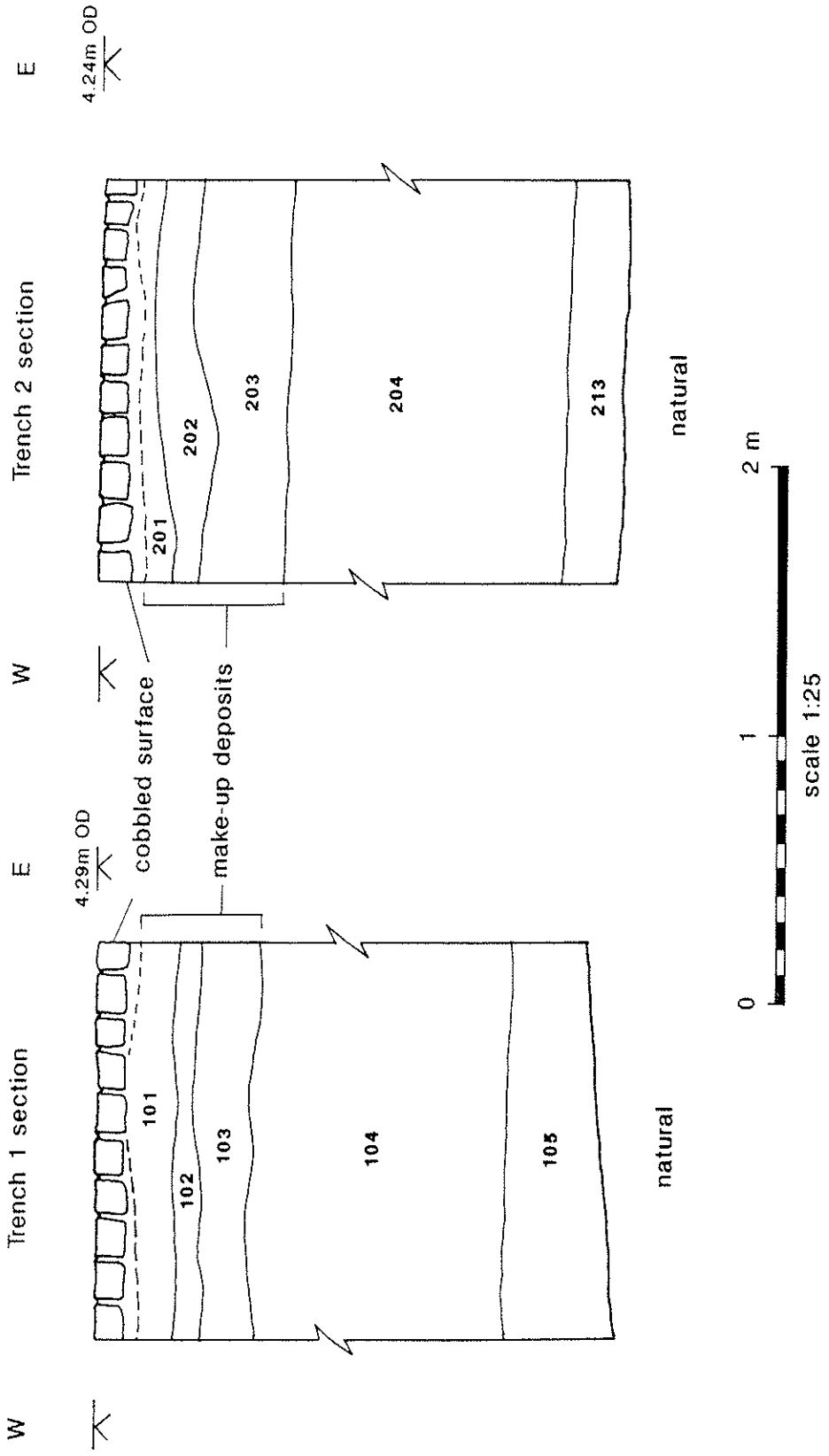


Trench 6 plan and section

Figure 6



Trench 7 plan and sections



Trenches 1 and 2 sections



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