AREA E1

WEST END GREEN

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

WEJ 09

JUNE 2011

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

AREA E1
WEST END GREEN
285-329 EDGWARE ROAD
CITY OF WESTMINSTER

EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

Quality Control

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Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Area E1, West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster

Site Code: WEJ 09

National Grid Reference: TQ 2687 8185

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at Area E1, West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2. The archaeological investigations which comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches and an excavation trench measuring c.15m north-south by c.11m east-west were conducted between 14th February and 1st April 2011. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2687 8185.

1.2 The results have significantly contributed to our understanding of Paddington Village in late-medieval and post-medieval times. The archaeological investigations demonstrated the presence of residual medieval finds and a stratified archaeological sequence dating from the 17th century through to the early 20th century. The results will support further excavations planned for the site.

1.3 Natural horizons (Phase 1) were encountered between 30.70m OD and 30.61m OD, and whilst residual Roman and medieval material was collected no *in situ* evidence of these periods of activity was recorded on site. Instead the earliest *in situ* activity on site was dated to the early/mid 17th century (Phase 2) and consisted of a quarry pit or naturally formed feature, a subsoil horizon in the south-west of the site, gullies and a ditch.

1.4 Activity increased from the mid/late 17th century with subsoil horizons, dump/levelling layers and pitting recorded in the north of the site, whilst a charcoal horizon derived from either industrial or domestic activity was recorded in the south (Phase 3a). Activity continued during the late 17th/early 18th century and sizable artefact assemblages retrieved from the south of the site allude to a focus of activity at this time (Phases 3b & 3c). Indeed, the presence of Phase 3b postholes and Phase 3c robber cuts potentially indicates the presence of a structure in the south-west of the site during the late 17th/early 18th century (Building 1). Analysis of the associated assemblages found that notable quantities of imported pottery and ceramic butter pots were present, the latter possibly indicating that a retail premises or area of food manufacture was located on site. In addition, significant quantities of horse bone may suggest that a knacker's yard was located in the vicinity. Furthermore, an isolated area of Phase 3c demolition material was recorded adjacent to the southern and western site boundaries, the composition and location of which may suggest that a high status building had been demolished in the south-west vicinity of the site.

1.5 At the transition of the late 17th/18th century a marked break in land use was evident whereby a series of widespread layers of compacted gravels were deposited across the

western part of the site, possibly as ground consolidation material (Phase 3c/4a). During the earliest stages of the early 18th century only a small number of pits and gullies represented activity on site (Phase 4a), however soon after during Phase 4b at least two early 18th century properties, possibly residential houses fronting Paddington Green, had been constructed (Buildings 2 and 3). The buildings survived during Phase 4c and Phase 4d, however by the late 18th/early 19th century, Building 2 had been categorically demolished (Phase 4e).

1.6 Whilst Building 3 survived into the early 19th century, marked changes took place elsewhere on site (Phase 5a). In particular, two new buildings fronting Paddington Green were constructed (Buildings 4 and 5), however these were constructed further to the north-west, with their walled front gardens occupying the land previously developed as the street frontage. Alterations to the existing buildings were undertaken during the mid/late 19th century (Phase 5b) and of particular note were the partial demolition and rebuilding of Building 3 (Building 3a). In addition, alteration to the dimensions of Building 4 and Building 5 took place, whilst within the north-east corners of their front gardens, vaulted cellars were constructed adjacent to the garden walls. The Phase 5 properties can be correlated with modern street numbers and comprise:

- Building 3a - no.13 Paddington Green
- Building 4 - no.12 Paddington Green
- Building 5 - no.11 Paddington Green

1.7 This report outlines the results of the archaeological investigations and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further analysis are also made, along with proposals for the publication of the results.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at Area E1, West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 on behalf of Joannou & Paraskevaides (Construction) Limited. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2687 8185.

2.2 The site, which is located in the City of Westminster, is bound to the south-east by Newcastle Place, to the south-west by Paddington Green, to the north-west by properties fronting Paddington Green and to the north-east by a car-park.

2.3 The archaeological investigations comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches measuring 12m by 6m and 12.5m by 5m and an excavation trench measuring c.15m north-south by c.11m east-west. The archaeological work was conducted between the 14th February and 1st April 2011.

2.4 The site has previously been the subject of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Brooks 1993) which identified the potential of an area of medieval remains near Paddington Green. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009 on the main part of the site, to the north-east of the present area of investigation (Langthorne 2009). This revealed an archaeological sequence of post-medieval rural to urban development from the 17th century into the 20th century. A mitigation design for the entire site was produced (Hughes 2009; 2010), followed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2010), The first part of the Mitigation undertaken was Historic Building Recording of 11-13 Paddington Green which was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010 (Thompson and Gould 2010). The present report details the results of the archaeological investigations in the same part of the site, designated Area E1. The rest of the site will be the subject of further archaeological work in the future, consisting of designated areas of archaeological excavation, strip and map and watching brief (Hughes 2009).

2.5 The archaeological investigation was project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by Joanna Taylor, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The archaeological consultant was Richard Hughes of Ove Arup & Partners Ltd and the archaeological work was monitored on behalf of City of Westminster by Rob Whytehead of English Heritage GLAAS.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code WEJ09.

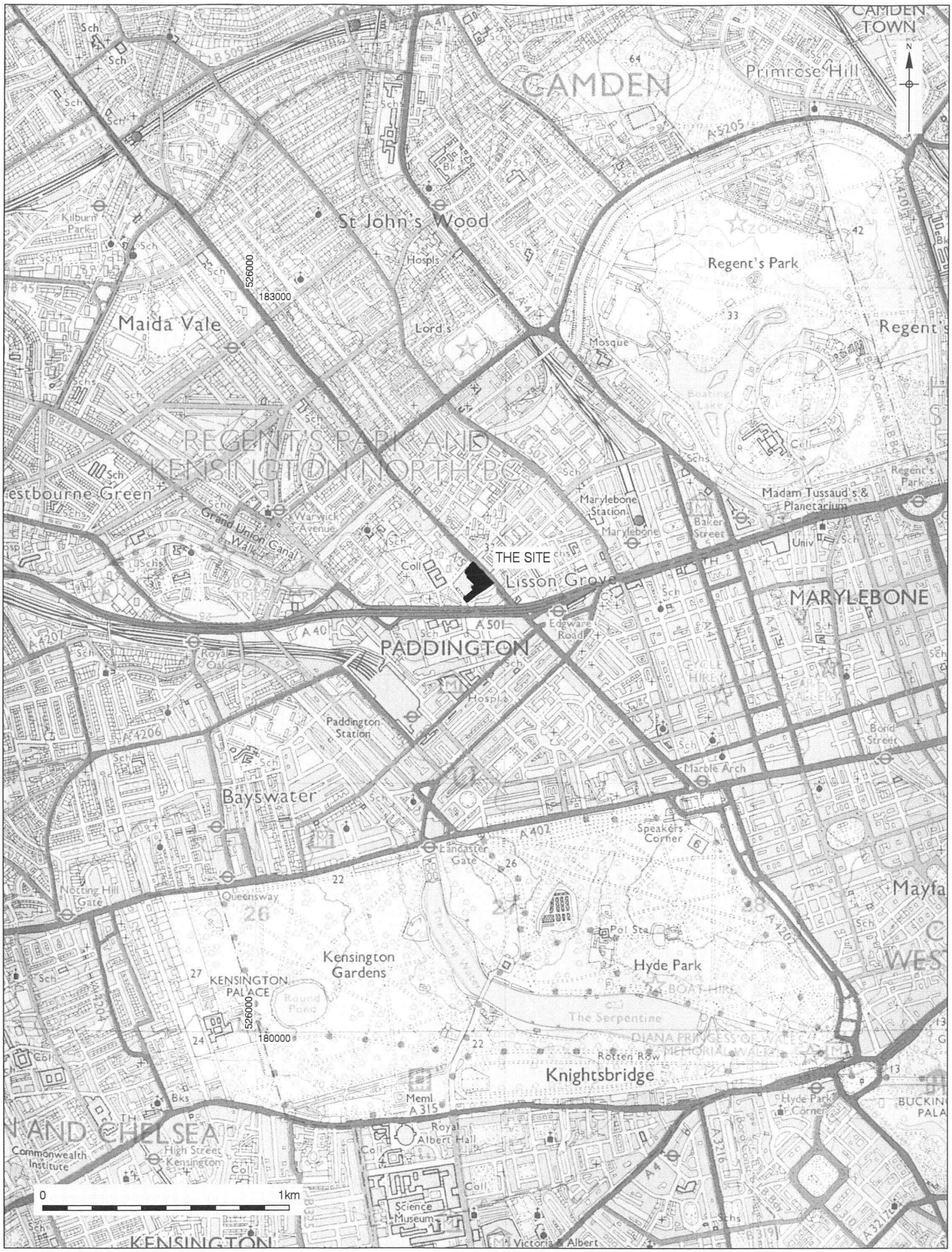


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

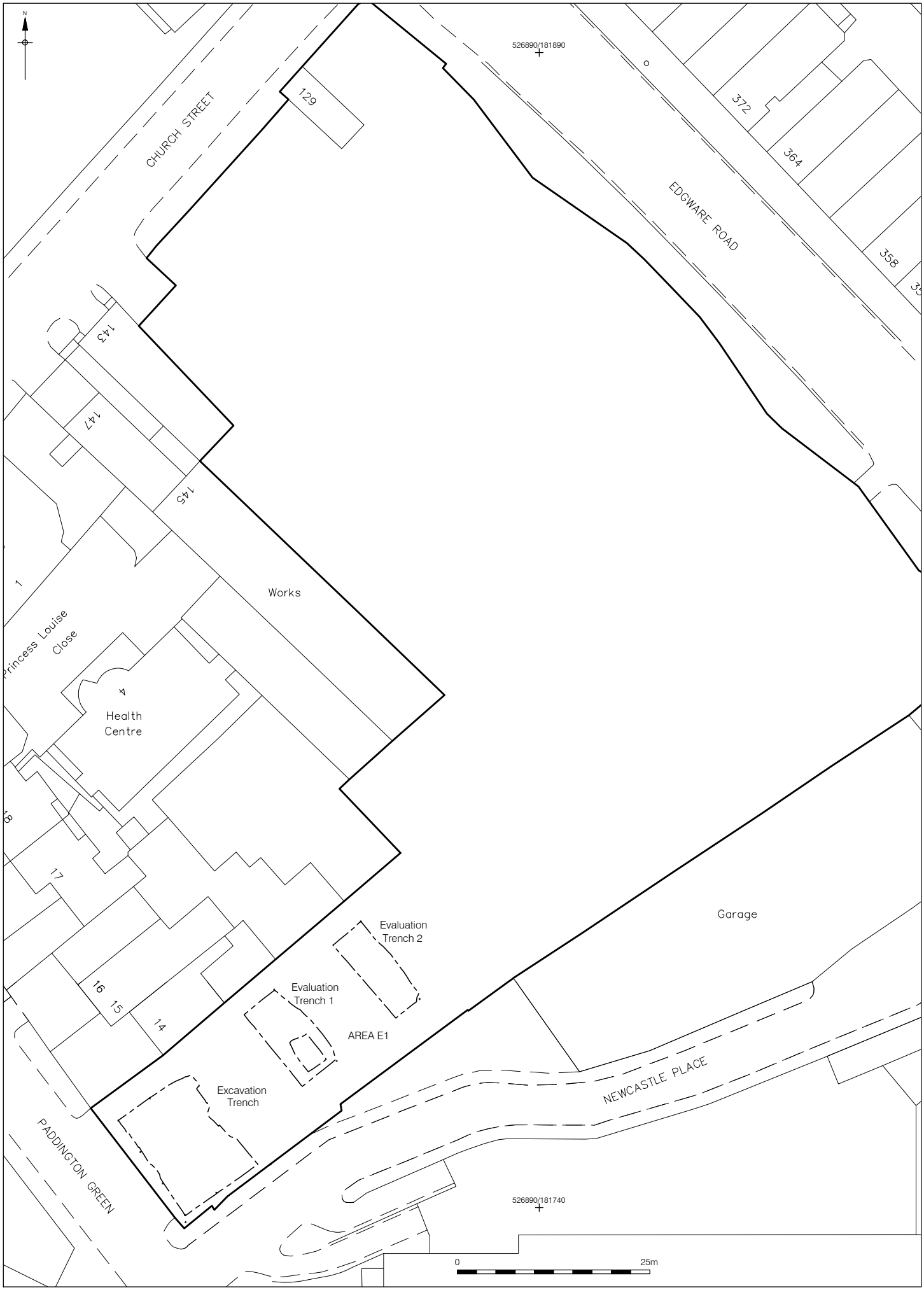


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development of the site consists of the construction of a variety of commercial, office and residential properties with extensive underground basements. This will considerably impact any archaeological deposits presently extant on the site.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESTMINSTER AND THE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the City of Westminster, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The City's 'Replacement Unitary Development Plan' (RUDP) (adopted December 2004) contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.2.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

POLICY DES 18 - Archaeology

(A) The City Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of Westminster and its interpretation and presentation to the public. Where development may affect land of known or potential archaeological importance, the City Council will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the archaeological implications of their proposals. The policies in (B) and (C) below may apply elsewhere where the archaeological evidence suggests that this would be appropriate.

(B) Within the City Council's areas of special archaeological priority a written assessment of the likely archaeological impact of development (archaeological statement) will normally be required as part of the documentation needed to complete a planning application, whenever it is proposed to carry out any excavations or other ground works

(C) Within the areas of special archaeological priority the City Council may request, where necessary information cannot be supplied by other means, that an on-site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.

(D) The City Council will seek to ensure that nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ and where appropriate are given statutory protection. In such cases, if preservation in situ is both desirable and feasible, the City Council will normally require the development design to accommodate this objective.

(E) Where the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is inappropriate, the City Council will require that no development takes place on a site until archaeological investigations have been carried out by a reputable investigating body. Such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the City Council.

3.2.3 The Westminster RUDP mirrors advice contained in the Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)'. This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of the construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata. Although this policy has now been superseded by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For The Historic Environment (PPS5), the guidance within PPG16 was that observed during the planning process to secure approval for development.

3.2.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings currently shown to lie within the boundaries of the development site.

3.2.5 Planning consent, dated October 2005, for the redevelopment of 285-329 Edgware Road requires, through Planning Condition 17, for there to be secured in writing an approved programme of archaeological investigation (Ref: English Heritage letter to Westminster City Council dated 15th May 2003). The works were undertaken to part satisfy this planning condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 GEOLOGY

4.1.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London – 1:50,000 Series for England and Wales) shows the site's geological sequence as consisting of a basal geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk overlain by Thanet Sands and Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading Beds) deposits of Palaeocene age. These are overlain by Eocene London Clay and the sequence is capped by Terrace Gravels of the Lynch Hill (4th Terrace) Formation.

4.1.2 Borehole and trial pits logs (Soil Mechanics 1995) have shown considerable variations in the depths of made ground and natural across the site as well as the presence of basements, represented by deep made ground and concrete floors. There were considerable deposits of materials described as "Possible Made Ground" which may represent potential archaeological deposits. The investigation indicated that the natural deposits undulate considerably from southwest-northeast but that there was a general trend of being relatively high to the northwest and low to the southeast.

4.1.3 The Archaeological Evaluation (Langthorne 2009) undertaken on the main part of the site fronting Edgware Road revealed natural clay overlying gravel deposits. This sloped down from a highest level of 32.30m OD in the northern part of the site to a level of 30.72m OD in the southwestern part.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1 The site is located on land exhibiting a gentle north-south slope, i.e. reflecting the underlying natural gravel. Ordnance Survey levels along Bayswater Road indicate an elevation of approximately 33.40 OD at the north end of the site and 32.50m OD to the south. The site lies approximately 400m south and 300m east of two sections of the Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following text is an abridged version of the comprehensive 'Archaeological and Historical Background' detailed as part of a 'Historic Building Recording' exercise conducted on site by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010 (Thompson & Gould 2010). The 'Archaeological and Historical Background' was compiled through a search of primary and secondary source materials held at the City of Westminster Archives Centre with historical maps used to determine the phasing and development of properties on site. Trade directories and census returns were consulted in order to develop an understanding of the uses to which the buildings have been put over time.

5.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

5.2.1 A desk-based assessment of the site concluded that there is no physical or believable documentary evidence to suggest that the site or its vicinity were particularly utilised during the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods. Whilst the Roman road of 'Watling Street' is located beneath modern Edgware Road there is no evidence of road-side activity nearby and it is probable that this stretch of the road passed through undeveloped countryside (Brooks 1993).

5.2 Medieval and pre-19th century

5.2.1 Present-day Paddington Green is the sole remnant of a larger area of common waste ground around which a small medieval settlement arose (Elrington *et al* 1985, 181, 185). The manor of Paddington emerged in the century following the Norman Conquest and was first mentioned in a document drawn up towards the end of the 12th century, when the estate was conveyed to the Almoner of Westminster Abbey (Mitton *et al* 1903; Walford 1878).

5.2.2 It is unlikely that the late medieval hamlet of Paddington extended much further than the north and north-east fringes of the present green. A probable medieval chapel which stood a short distance to the north of the green was described as being "but small and... very old and ruinous" in the late 17th century, though the adjacent manor house seems to have been a post-medieval development, first mentioned in 1582 (Newcourt, cited in Mitton *et al* 1903; Elrington *et al* 1989, 185).

5.2.3 The settlement at Paddington remained relatively insignificant during the early post-medieval period with just over fifty households assessed for the Hearth Tax in 1664 and a further

eighteen recorded at the satellite settlement at Westbourne Green (Elrington *et al* 1989, 181). Some development took place on the fringes of the green during the 17th century with fines levied upon the owners of a small number of new tenements built on the former common waste. The neglected medieval chapel was demolished and replaced by the new church of St James at the end of the 1670s (*ibid*, 233; Walford 1878).

5.2.4 The earliest accurately surveyed maps of Paddington Green were published in the 1740s. A map of Sir John Frederick's Paddington estate surveyed in 1742 showed that the focus of settlement remained the 17th-century church and the post-medieval manor house. To the north-west were the enclosed fields of Manor House Farm, bordered to the west by the Harrow Road and the east by the Edgware Road. Both Sir John Frederick's and John Rocque's map of 1746 indicate that settlement in Paddington spread along the northern and eastern edges of the green, with development continuing to the south-east along an arc defined by the Harrow Road leading towards the junction with the Edgware Road.

5.2.5 Among the buildings standing on the eastern edge of the green was Paddington House, a "handsome brick structure" of three storeys built in the early 18th century by Denis Chirac, a retired jeweller to Queen Anne (Walford 1878; Mitton *et al* 1903; Elrington *et al* 1989, 185). After Chirac's death the house passed to his son (also Denis), who was granted permission in 1753 to enclose an area of the green in front of his house with posts and railings, in order that it be maintained as "an ornament to the parish" (Elrington *et al* 1989, 185. Following the death of the younger Chirac in the mid-1770s, the estate (including the enclosed green) passed into the stewardship of a trust headed by Baron Maseres, who was obliged to maintain it for the benefit of the parish (*ibid*). The trust subsequently leased the entire estate to John Symmons, who took up residence at Paddington House towards the end of the century.

5.2.6 Meanwhile an Act had been passed in 1788 permitting the parish to enlarge the churchyard and rebuild the church, which was described as being in "such a decayed state that it cannot be effectually repaired", despite being little over one hundred years old (Walford 1878). The new church (dedicated to St Mary and completed in 1791) was built some distance south of its predecessor on the north side of the Harrow Road. The decision to build the church and churchyard on the west side of the old green effectively detached the entire west and north-west portions of the green from the plot enclosed by Chirac. Though responsible for the upkeep of the green, Symmons was reluctant to pay for the replacement of the fence and seats that Chirac had installed nearly fifty years earlier, and in 1808 he ceded management of the green to the parish vestry (Elrington *et al* 1989, 185).

5.2.7 Maps surveyed a few years either side of 1800 suggest that the east side of Paddington Green and the north side of the Harrow Road curve may have become increasingly built up

during the second half of the 18th century. A plan of the proposed London terminus of the Grand Junction Canal surveyed in 1799 depicted a near continuous terrace between the north-east corner of the green and the Edgware Road junction, however this representation may have been somewhat impressionistic. Irrespective of the density of development at the time, the buildings on the north and east sides of the green appear to have been mainly if not entirely residential: a trade directory of 1808 listed only one business (a distiller) with a Paddington Green address (Post Office Annual Directory 1808, 159).

5.2.8 An evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology within the eastern and northern parts of the extended development area, e.g. beyond the boundaries of the investigations detailed in this report, found a sequence of rural to urban development from the 17th century onwards. Of particular note were the remains of post-medieval buildings and backyard activity adjacent to Church Street (Langthorne 2009).

5.3 19th century

5.3.1 The development of the local transport infrastructure during the first half of the 19th century greatly contributed towards the transformation of Paddington from secluded hamlet to crowded suburb within the space of fifty years. In the late 1790s the Grand Junction Canal Company had leased nearly fifty acres of land south of the Harrow Road in order to build a canal terminus at Paddington (Elrington *et al* 1989, 174-180, 185, 233-241). Though the vast market proposed on the north bank of the basin never materialised, over the following decades densely populated streets and yards was built between the south side of Paddington Green and North Wharf Road (Elrington *et al* 1989, 174-180).

5.3.2 New residential streets were laid out on former nursery ground to the west of the green in the second decade of the 19th century. The intensification of residential development greatly stimulated the local service economy and a number of businesses established premises in the streets surrounding Paddington Green during the 1820s and 1830s. Improvements made to the local road infrastructure made commuting a viable prospect for residents of the new suburb and in the late 1820s an entrepreneur named George Shillibeer established London's first omnibus service off Edgware Road (Elrington *et al* 1989, 174-181). From 1829 Shillibeer ran four services per day from Paddington Green and soon attracted competition from rival omnibus operators.

5.3.3 A number of independent day and boarding schools were established in the vicinity of the green during the first half of the 19th century. The majority of these were comparatively short-lived and their number declined as the area became progressively less salubrious around the middle of the century (Elrington *et al* 1989, 265-271).

5.3.4 The urbanisation of Paddington continued throughout the 1850s and by the end of the decade the green had become the venue for open-air preachers, while in 1861 a pedlar was reported to have been offering "offensive anatomical drawings" to passers-by (Elrington *et al* 1989, 185-190). By the 1860s the area had become increasingly congested, while the houses at the southern end of Paddington Green had become progressively less attractive to potential residents. In the mid-1870s the antiquarian writer Edward Walford described the properties at the southern extent of Paddington Green as "grimy looking houses" and they were cleared shortly after to make way for the widening of the Harrow / Edgware Road junction in 1877 (Walford 1878, 204-224; Elrington *et al* 1989, 174).

5.4 No.11 Paddington Green

5.4.1 Census returns list that in 1851 Sophia Symmonds ran a school for twelve pupils at no.11 Paddington Green (TNA HO 107/1466/56, 57; Post Office London Directory 1852, 1605) whilst by 1861 no.11 Paddington Green was the home of Richard Metcalfe (also spelt Medcalf), a 30 year-old Hydrotherapist from Yorkshire, who shared the house with his wife Lucy, their infant son Frederick and a couple of servants. Metcalfe lived and practiced on the premises, which also included accommodation for patients who stayed overnight (TNA RG9/3/321; TNA RG 10/8/44). Metcalfe was amongst the longest lasting of Paddington Green's 19th century residents, remaining at no.11 until at least 1891 (Post Office London Directory 1882, 519; TNA RG 12/3/91, 1891 Census Paddington St Mary District 10). By 1881 Richard Metcalfe occupied no.10 and no.11 Paddington Green, from which he practiced as a Hydrotherapist (TNA RG 12/3/91).

5.5 No.12 Paddington Green

5.5.1 The 1851 census lists Thomas Barlow, a 76 year-old Government Clerk, his wife Jane, their son Richard and a servant as residing at no.12 Paddington Green (TNA HO 107/1466/57, 1851 Census, Paddington St Mary District 1a). By 1861 the property was rented by a number of residents including: a 37 year-old Ship Broker named John Cross and his wife Emma; James Tomlinson a 52 year old Timber Merchant, his wife Jane, their seven children and their daughter-in-law; and 30 year-old Edward Ellison, an 'Agent of Woollens and Stuffs' who lived with his wife Isabella (TNA RG 9/3/321). No.12 remained rented accommodation in 1871, being home to the families of Jonathan Knight a 53 year-old whitesmith and Charles J. Warner a 28 year-old actor (TNA RG 10/8/44). In 1881 no.12 was listed as the residence of John J. Thomas, a wire worker who shared the house with his wife Isabella, their six children and a domestic servant named Avis Bagnell (TNA RG 11/5/6). At some point between 1882 and 1891 Metcalfe (see no.11) acquired the lease of no.12 (TNA RG 12/3/91).

5.6 No.11 & No.12 Paddington Green

5.6.1 In 1895 a trade directory listed the occupants of no.11 and no.12 Paddington Green as the Paddington Radical Club Ltd (The Bayswater Annual 1885, 15-16; Elrington *et al* 1989, 221-226). During the early years of the club's existence the Club Steward lived at no.11 with his family, presumably fulfilling the role of a resident caretaker (TNA RG 13/1/6, 1901 Census, Paddington St Mary District 1).

5.6.2 The club's prospectus described the Institute as "a place of resort after a hard day's toil, where the weariness of labour may cease by social intercourse and mutual change of opinion" (*ibid*: 16). In the absence of great political emergencies, members could expect to participate in regular political discussions, and were free to take advantage of the Institute's library, billiards, bagatelle, chess and card rooms. The club also offered occasional social gatherings for members and their wives, including "concerts, dramatic performances and miscellaneous entertainments". The club also aimed to stimulate the physical fitness and intellectual development of members, through a programme of "educational and outdoor recreations" (*ibid*).

5.6.3 The 1914 Ordnance Survey showed considerable enlargement to the Paddington Radical Working Men's Club. A large rectangular block had been built over the former gardens of no.11 and no.12 Paddington Green, with ancillary structures between the new block and the rear of the former houses. The configuration of extension block and ancillary structures is strongly reminiscent of the club's Assembly Hall and Gymnasium depicted on a set of architect's drawings of the building produced in 1957. The Paddington Radical Working Men's Club closed its doors in 1956 (Post Office London Directory 1956, 576).

5.6.4 No.11 and no.12 were purchased in 1957 by Aerialite Ltd, an electrical cable manufacturers (Post Office London Directory 1959, 1349; Westminster Archive Centre, WDP 2/0184/01, 1957). A formal application was submitted to Paddington Council for a new warehouse and offices in the same year and the application was approved in 1958, with Aerialite taking possession of the completed development in 1961 (Post Office London Directory 1962, 899). Aerialite and an electrical accessories manufacturer named Nettle Accessories continued to occupy the building until the 1970s, after which a radio accessories factors named E.R. (Factors) moved into the premises (Post Office London Directory 1980, 557).

5.7 No.13 Paddington Green

5.7.1 In 1851 the owner of a local omnibus company, George W. Millichip (?) resided at no.13 Paddington Green with his wife Margaret, their three children and two servants (TNA HO 107/1466/57, 1851 Census, Paddington St Mary District 1a). In 1861 the residents comprised five members of the Cook family and a single domestic servant (TNA RG 9/3/321) whilst in 1871 census listed James Redding, a 45 year old boot maker, his wife Margaret, their three adult children and a general servant named Rebecca Marshall as occupants of no.13 (Post Office London Directory 1882, 519; TNA RG 12/3/91, 1891 Census Paddington St Mary District 10).

5.7.2 In addition, part of no.13 was also rented by Ignatius Paul Pollaky, an Austro-Hungarian regarded as one of the first private detectives in Britain and the subject of a popular ditty composed and written by Gilbert and Sullivan (Elrington *et al* 1989, 185-190). Pollaky opened his Private Inquiry Office at no.13 in 1865, although he continued to live with his family nearby at 9 Portsdown Road until the 1870s (TNA RG 10/18/41, 1871 Census, Paddington St Mary District 29). Pollaky also used his office for his work as the London correspondent to the Foreign Police Gazette (Post Office London Directory 1882, 519). By the early 1880s Pollaky, his wife Mary, their three daughters and two servants had moved into no.13, though the family subsequently relocated to Brighton on his retirement from private investigation work the following year (*ibid*; TNA RG 11/5/6, 1881 Census, Paddington St Mary District 10b).

5.7.3 At some point between 1882 and the census of 1891 no.13 appears to have been acquired by the Reverend Doctor William Stainer, the founder and treasurer of the Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (TNA RG 12/3/91). The home was one of six run by Stainer's charity (Post Office London Directory 1895, 1909) and was managed by Helen Ball, the organisation's Secretary, who was listed as one of the four resident staff in the 1891 census. Ball and her colleagues cared for twenty boarders, aged between 6 and 11 years. A trade directory of 1895 listed no.13 as the address of two charitable organisations: the College of Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb (Proprietor Rev. Dr. William Stainer) and the Charitable and Provident Society for Granting Pensions to the Aged and Infirm, Deaf and Dumb, presumably the same organisation as the Deaf and Dumb Charitable and Provident Society, which was based nearby at 46 Craven Street (*ibid*). The Charitable and Provident Society for Granting Pensions to the Aged and Infirm, Deaf and Dumb was listed as the sole resident business in a directory of 1899 (Post Office London Directory 1899, 635).

5.7.4 The 1914 Ordnance Survey, shows no.13 as a covered passage, leading to a newly opened up yard area that occupied the site of the former gardens of nos. 13 to 17. It is conceivable that this yard was created by J.P. Barradell & Co. a bottle manufacturer and merchant which had acquired the site between 1891 and 1895 (Post Office London Directory, 1895: 574). Barradell & Co. was listed as the occupant of the site by trade directorys between 1895 and

1960, after which it became the premises of King Bees Bottlers (Post Office London Directory, 1960: 927; Post Office Directory, 1962: 899).

5.7.5 It is likely that the rooms above the entrance passage to Barradells' yard and works were let as rented accommodation for much, if not all of that period. In September 1966 Hildebrand & Glicker Architects and Surveyors of 69 Gloucester Place, W1 submitted an application to Westminster Council for the subdivision of the rooms on the first, second and third floors into one room bedsits/'flatlets' on behalf of the owners, a company named Anaid Estates (Westminster Archive Centre, WDP 2/0184/01, 16/09/1966). The proposed accommodation intended that each flatlet would be heated by an electric fire, and would contain a 22'' x 16'' Braemar basin for ablutions together with a shower unit, with hot water provided by a gas water heater in the room. Permission for the redevelopment was granted in 1966 and the flatlets have remained basically unchanged ever since.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The archaeological investigations at West End Green comprised an excavation trench measuring c.15m north-south by c.11m east-west (Fig. 2; Plate 1) and two evaluation trenches measuring 12m by 6m (Trench 1) and 12.5m by 5m (Trench 2). The archaeological investigations were undertaken between the 14th February and 1st April 2011 and were followed a methodology laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2010).

6.2 The removal of modern made ground deposits post-dating the upper archaeological horizon was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. The modern material was reduced in c.200mm horizontal spits under the observation of an attendant archaeologist.

6.3 Following machining, all faces of the excavation area were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

6.4 Significant archaeological deposits were not encountered within the evaluation trenches and once recorded, no further archaeological work took place. In contrast, approximately 1m depth of stratified archaeological deposits dating from the mid 17th century through to the early 20th century existed in situ within the open excavation.

6.5 As a consequence of concentrated modern truncation in the centre of the open excavation, the area was split into two separate parts. The northern area measured 7.5m north-south by 11m east-west whilst the southern area measured c. 4m north-south by c.10m east-west. Following the hand excavation of the upper archaeological sequence in these two areas, a secondary episode of machining was undertaken on a large low-grade dumped deposit in order to expose more significant earlier deposits below. Following the completion of the secondary machining hand excavation of the lower archaeological sequence was undertaken.

6.6 A 5m grid was installed above the area of open excavation whilst baselines were established within the two evaluation trenches. Both the grid and the baselines were located to the National Ordnance Grid using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). All archaeological Ordnance Datum heights were calculated from a temporary benchmark (TBM) transferred to site using the TST from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark (value 32.92m OD) located at the corner of Paddington Green and Church Street. The TBM was located in the south-west corner of the site above a concrete floor slab and had a value of 32.02m OD.

6.7 Recording was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.

6.8 The site was given the code WEJ09.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, can be found in Appendix 1.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site comprised naturally deposited, sandy gravel with lenses of naturally deposited yellow clay [309]/[340] (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16, S.17, S.18, S.19, S.24). The horizon was encountered at 30.70m OD in the north of the excavation trench and 30.61m OD in the south (Plate 2).

7.3 Phase 2: Early/mid 17th century (Fig. 3)

7.3.1 In the south-west corner of the northern part of the excavation trench and the north-west corner of the southern part, distinct undulations in the natural topography existed. Unfortunately it was impossible to establish whether the undulations were formed through natural or human processes, however in the south the undulation was recorded as a tentative archaeological feature [389], possibly a shallow quarry pit (Fig. 16 – S.14; Fig. 17 – S.16). The possible quarry pit was infilled by an accumulated, silty clay deposit [388] from which occasional fragments of CBM and animal bone were retrieved.

7.3.2 Essentially representing the same episode of deposition as the accumulated 'fill' was a similarly composed layer of accumulated silty clay [155]/[308]/[373]/[383]/[386] which sealed the natural horizon in the southern part of the excavation trench (Fig. 15 - S.11; Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16). The layer most probably represents a subsoil horizon and was encountered between c.30.76m OD and c.30.95m OD. Small quantities of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, CBM and animal bone were present within the layer, whilst in addition an ivory handle (SF29), iron nails (SF32), an a lump of heavily leaded slag or lead ore (SF33), an iron harness buckle (SF34) and a fragment of window came (SF43) were also retrieved (Appendix 6). Pottery recovered from the layer indicate that the deposition/reworking of the subsoil horizon in the south of the excavation trench occurred between 1630 and 1680 (Appendix 2).

7.3.3 Truncating the subsoil horizon in the south of the excavation trench were two gullies, [372] and [374], and a possible ditch [376], all of roughly north-south orientation (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15). The three features contained silty clay fills, [371], [373] and [375] respectively, and it is probable that they represent small drainage features existent prior to the development of the site. Pottery contained within the fills indicate that the drainage features were infilled during the mid 17th century. Copper alloy pins (SF26), a fragment of window came (SF42) and part of an iron vessel were retrieved from the deposits (Appendix 6).

7.4 Phase 3a: Mid/late 17th century (Fig. 4)

7.4.1 The earliest Phase 3a activity in the northern part of the excavation trench comprised an accumulated silty clay layer [169]/[173]/[348]/[370] encountered at heights ranging between 30.90m OD and 30.70m OD (Fig. 16 – S.13; Fig. 17 – S.17, S.18, S.19, S.24). Amongst the finds retrieved from the layer was an iron bracket or structural fitting (SF36; Appendix 6). The composition of the accumulated horizon was similar to the Phase 2 subsoil recorded in the south of the excavation trench (see 7.3), however finds recovered from the layer which included pottery dated 1680-1710, clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-1680 and glass dated to the 17th/18th century suggest that the deposition/reworking of the subsoil horizon in the north occurred/continued slightly later, e.g. into the late 17th century.

7.4.2 In the north-west of the excavation trench the Phase 3a subsoil was covered by a silty clayey gravel dump/levelling layer [171]/[367] encountered between 30.80m OD and 30.70m OD (Fig. 16 – S.13). Pottery, glass, metal, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, a copper alloy pin (SF19), iron slag material (SF20) and a copper alloy pendant or tag (SF39) were retrieved from the dump/levelling layer (Appendix 6).

7.4.3 In contrast, in the north-west of the excavation trench the Phase 3a subsoil was overlain by a largely sterile, accumulated layer [277] which was encountered at c.31.00m OD (Fig. 17 – S.19). Whilst the nature of the accumulated layer may suggest that the north-east part of the excavation trench was little utilised during Phase 3a, the presence of two intercutting pits, [202] and [250], does indicate that some activity was taking place (Fig. 17 – S.19). Both pits were filled by firm, dark greyish brown, clayey silt fills ([201] and [249] respectively) from which occasional pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and a copper alloy pin (SF38) was retrieved (Appendix 6) and it is possible that they represent rubbish pits in use during the mid/late 17th century.

7.4.4 In the south of the site the Phase 2 subsoil and features were sealed by a widespread silty charcoal layer [129]/[307]/[368]/[382] encountered at heights ranging between 31.00m OD and 30.90m OD (Fig. 15; S.11; Fig. 16 – S.14, S. 15; Fig. 17 – S.16; Plate 3). Significant

quantities of pottery, glass, metal, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone were present within the charcoal horizon, as were a Charles I rose farthing (SF1), a copper alloy rumble bell (SF2), a copper alloy pin (SF25), an iron floor nail, an iron strip (SF30), iron nails (SF31) and leaded slag/ore (Appendix 6). The finds indicate that the horizon was deposited during the mid/late 17th century and it is possible that the high charcoal content of the layer relates to either domestic or industrial activity associated with a property located in or near the southern part of the site at this time.

7.4.5 Overlying the charcoal horizon in the south-west of the excavation trench was a silty-ash layer [381]/[384], whilst in the south-east the charcoal horizon was overlain by a mortar layer [151]/[306]/[387] which contained notable quantities of roof tile (Fig. 15 - S.11; Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15). A similar mortar layer [366] was also encountered in the central-north of the excavation trench and is thought to represent the same episode of deposition (Fig. 17 - S.18). The layers were encountered at heights ranging between 31.10m OD and 30.80m OD and most probably represent dump/levelling and demolition layers. Pottery recovered from the mortar layers suggest they were deposited during the mid/late 17th century (Appendix 2).

7.5 Phase 3b: Late 17th/early 18th century (Fig. 5)

7.5.1 Covering the Phase 3a horizon in the north-west and south of the excavation trench were a series of dump/levelling layers [168]/[343]/[345]/[357]/[358]/[377]/[380]/[365] encountered at heights ranging between 31.00m OD and 30.70m OD (Fig. 16 – S.13, S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16, S.17, S.18, S.24). Pottery, including a tankard marked AR in reference to Queen Anne (Appendix 2), glass, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, a royal farthing (SF5), an iron horseshoe (SF37) and fragments of lead window came (SF27, SF28 & SF41) were retrieved from the deposits (Appendix 6) and these finds indicate a late 17th/early 18th-century date of deposition. It should be noted that the density of cultural material was found to be particularly high in the south-west corner and of particular note was the retrieval of a copper alloy toy musket (SF21), a bone comb (SF22) and fragments of decorated tile (SF23) from this part of the site (Appendix 6).

7.5.2 Truncating the dump/levelling layers in the north and south-west of the excavation trench were three pits, [175], [361] and [364]/[379] containing fills [174], [362] and [363]/[378], whilst in the central-north a possible gully [349] containing a clayey silt fill [350] was present (Fig. 16 – S.13; Fig. 17 - S.17, S.24). With the exception of an ivory handle (SF18; Appendix 6) found within the most south-western pit the features contained only small quantities of cultural material.

7.5.3 Located to the south-east of the pits and gully were two, rectangular, vertical sided and flat based postholes [353] and [360], containing silty clay fills [352] and [359] respectively (Fig. 16 - S.15). The postholes appear to have formed a north/north/west-south/south/east alignment and it is thought probable that they represent structural elements associated with a property during Phase 3b, Building 1. Potentially supporting this premise is the possibility that a number of north/north/west-south/south/east orientated, Phase 3c robber cuts (see 7.6) may relate to structural elements existent during Phase 3b.

7.6 Phase 3c: Late 17th/early 18th century (Fig. 6)

7.6.1 Present throughout most of the excavation trench were mixed dump/levelling layers [166]/[167]/[336]/[337]/[354]/[356]/[369]/[385] encountered at heights ranging between 31.30m OD and 30.90m OD (Fig. 16 – S.13, S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16, S.17, S.18). The Phase 3c dump/levelling layers contained assemblages of pottery, glass, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone, whilst a number of pins (SF14 and SF24) and an iron nail (SF17) were also retrieved (Appendix 6). Finds from these deposits suggest a late 17th/early 18th century date of deposition.

7.6.2 Truncating the horizon in the centre and south of the excavation trench were three north/north/west-south/south/east orientated linear cuts [305], [339] and [344], which contained fills [304], [338] and [343] respectively (Fig. 15 - S.11; Fig. 16 – S.14; Fig. 17 - S.17, S.24). It is possible that the linear features represent robber cuts to Building 1, possibly denoting the location of structural elements existent during Phase 3b and subsequently removed during Phase 3c.

7.6.3 Supporting the premise that a building may have been located on or in the vicinity of the south-west corner of the excavation trench was the presence of a tile and wall plaster demolition layer [355] (Plate 4), overlain by a 0.40m thick mound of chalk demolition [351] (Fig. 16 – S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16). The two demolition layers were confined to the south-west corner of the excavation trench, with the mound of chalk measuring 2.19m in width and encountered at a height of 31.10m OD. The demolition deposits contained quantities of pottery, glass, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone as well as a copper alloy pin (SF15) and a copper alloy tack (SF16; Appendix 6). These finds suggest a late 17th/early 18th century date of deposition, with the isolated and ‘mounded’ nature of the demolition deposits potentially suggestive of a ‘spoil-heap’ deposited in a singular location.

7.6.4 The demolition deposits were overlain by two layers of silty sand [342] and [347] which were encountered at an upper height of 31.10m OD (Fig. 16 – S.15; Fig.17 - S.24). The layers

were concentrated to the north of the possible 'spoil heap' and probably represent a subsequent attempt to level the ground following the deposition of the demolition material.

7.6.5 It should be noted that the presence of a high number of 'butter pots' within the Phase 3 deposits in general may infer a retail premises or area of food manufacture existed on site during the late 17th/early 18th century (Appendix 2). Frechen Stoneware, Westerwald Stoneware and Chinese porcelains were well represented in the pottery assemblage, items which were fairly expensive at this time (Appendix 2) and may allude to an slightly elevated socio-economic status for the resident population during the 17th/early 18th century. Interestingly, analysis of the plaster and building fabrics from the demolition deposits suggests that a high status building had been located in the vicinity of the site prior to Phase 3c (Appendix 5). Furthermore, the quantities of horse bone retrieved during Phase 3 may suggest that a knacker's yard was located on site or in the vicinity (Appendix 7).

7.7 Phase 3c/4a: Late 17th/early 18th century

7.7.1 Sealing the upper Phase 3c horizon in the central and western parts of the excavation trench, and forming a marked break between Phase 3 and Phase 4 activity, were a series of widespread layers of compacted sandy clayey gravels [165]/[310]/[320]/[321]/[330]/[331] (Fig. 16 – S.13, S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16, S.17, S.18). Although mixed, the layers appear to represent a single episode of deposition during the late 17th/early 18th century, most probably as ground consolidation. This horizon was encountered between 31.40m OD and 31.20m OD and exhibited a gradual east-to-west downward slope.

7.8 Phase 4a: Early 18th century (Fig. 7)

7.8.1 In the north of the excavation trench a pit [329], containing fill [328], was located adjacent to the western limit of excavation and represented the earliest episode of Phase 4a activity in this part of the site (Fig. 17 – S.17). The feature was covered by a clayey silt layer [164]/[192]/[292]/[293] which was encountered throughout the north-west of the excavation trench and was encountered at heights ranging between 31.40m OD and 31.20m OD (Fig. 16 – S.13; Fig. 17 - S.17, S.18). The composition of the deposit suggested that it had gradually accumulated over time, with the small amounts of finds suggesting that the layer had formed during the early 18th century, possibly during a period of inactivity in this part of the site. A copper alloy curtain ring (SF11) was retrieved from the horizon (Appendix 6).

7.8.2 Truncating the accumulated layer in the north of the excavation trench and the Phase 3c/4a ground consolidation horizon in the south-west, were four Phase 4a pits [194], [295], [312] and [314], which contained fills [193], [294], [311] and [313] respectively (Fig. 16 – S.14). In

addition, five gullies [289], [297], [299], [318] and [323] and a ditch [301]/[303] which were filled respectively by [288], [296], [298], [300]/[302], [317] and [322] were also present (Fig. 16 – S.14; Fig. 17 - S.18). Finds recovered from the fills indicate that the pits and linear features were infilled during the early 18th century and it is possible that they relate to waste disposal and drainage within an area of undeveloped land at this time.

7.9 Phase 4b: Early 18th century (Fig. 8)

7.9.1 The earliest Phase 4b activity was represented by dump/levelling layers [285]/[286]/[287] distributed throughout the north-west and south-west of the excavation trench (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16, S.17, S.18). The horizon was encountered between 31.40m OD and 31.30m OD and spot dates indicate an early 18th century date of deposition.

7.9.2 In the north-west of the excavation trench the dump/levelling horizon was overlain by two north/north/west-south/south/east aligned linear mortar patches [273] and [274]. The linear mortar patches measured c.0.10m in width and are thought to represent the scars of internal partition walls situated c.2.20m apart. Abutting the wall scars were the fragmentary remains of laminated and compacted internal mortar surfaces [265], [266], [267], [268], [269] and [270] encountered between 31.42m OD and 31.33m OD (Fig. 17 - S.17, S.18; Plate 5).

7.9.3 In the south-east of the excavation trench a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned cobble surface [324] encountered at 31.46m OD was built on the dump/levelling horizon (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Plate 6). The cobble surface had been constructed from sub-rounded flint cobbles with larger, elongated flint cobbles utilised to define the south-west edge. Located to the south-west of the surface was an area of internal mortar surface/floor make-up [264]/[325] encountered between 31.45m OD and 31.38m OD (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15). Pottery and glass retrieved from the layer suggest an early 18th century date of deposition.

7.9.4 Deposited directly above the mortar layer was a sandy silty charcoal layer [319] encountered at 31.42m OD and potentially representative of industrial or domestic activity (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15). In the south-west corner an area of compacted occupation layers [278]/[280], containing notable quantities of oyster shell and encountered at 31.35m OD, further elude to occupation activity during the early 18th century (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16). In addition, three pits [272], [282] and [316], containing fills [271], [281] and [315], evidently relate to the occupation and use of the southern part of the site during Phase 4b (Fig. 16 - S.15). Of particular interest in one of the fills was the presence of pottery vessel decorated with applied thumbed strips and a green fired glaze which may be a salt kit (Appendix 2).

7.9.5 Truncating the north-east edge of the cobble surface was a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned Phase 4e robber cut (see 7.12.1). No evidence existed to suggest the cobble surface had extended further to the east and instead a 0.40m thick layer of accumulated clayey silt [150] was present at 31.30m OD (Fig. 15 - S.11; Fig. 16 – S.14). The accumulated layer was overlain by sandy silty clay layers [149]/[261]/[291] encountered at an upper height of 31.50m OD and thought to be representative of a mixture of accumulated and dumped material in an area of external land (Fig. 15 - S.11; Fig. 16 – S.14).

7.9.6 The discrepancy in composition between deposits located either side of the Phase 4e robber cut seem to suggest that a Phase 4b wall may have been existent in this location, with the different layers potentially abutting the internal and external sides of a property wall. With this as a consideration it is also possible that north-north-west to south-south-east and north-north-east to south-south-west aligned Phase 4e robber cuts located in the north-east of the excavation trench may also denote the locations of Phase 4b property walls. If correct, it is possible that the north-north-west to south-south-east aligned robber cuts formed the back wall of a building, Building 2, fronting Paddington Green during the early 18th century, with the north-north-east to south-south-west robber cut potentially denoting the north-west extent. Although speculative, this could suggest that internal space within Building 2 was located in the west, e.g. closer to Paddington Green, with a small cobbled yard or a pathway at the back and an open area situated further to the east.

7.9.7 Situated to the north-east of Building 2 were the earliest masonry remains recorded on site, Building 3, which had survived as incorporations into later buildings phases. The masonry remains of Building 3 comprised a fragment of north-north-west to south-south-east aligned wall foundation [118] and fragments of a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned wall foundation [142]/[335], part of which was contained with construction cut [332] (Fig. 17 – S.19, S.20). Analysis of the bricks and mortar suggest Building 3 was constructed during the early 18th century.

7.10 Phase 4c: Early/mid 18th century (Fig. 9)

7.10.1 Buildings 2 and 3 seem to have remained in use during Phase 4c, e.g. the early/mid 18th century. No evidence existed to suggest alterations to Building 3 during this time, however Building 2 seems to have experienced some modification at the onset of Phase 4c. In particular, a gravel surface [290] encountered at 31.48m OD (Fig. 16 – S.14), was deposited above the Phase 4b cobble surface and it is possible that this area continued in use as a small yard or pathway. A copper alloy cufflink (SF13), copper alloy pins (SF9) and a number of iron nails were retrieved from the gravel surface (Appendix 6) together with pottery dated to the 1630-1800 (Appendix 2) and clay tobacco pipe dated to 1700-1740 (Appendix 3).

7.10.2 Situated along the south-west edge of the gravel surface was a shallow, north-north-west to south-south-east orientated gully [199] containing fill [198] (Fig. 16 – S.14). The south-west edge of the gully had been truncated by a north/north/west-south/south/east Phase 4e robber cut (see 7.12) and it is possible that the later robber cut may denote the location of a Phase 4c wall. If correct, this might suggest that the small yard or pathway was bound on its north-east edge by an existent Phase 4b wall, whilst on its south-east side excess water from the gravel surface and any nearby roofing was drained into the gully.

7.10.3 Dump/levelling layers [262]/[275]/[276]/[279] were present to the west of the postulated wall, and were encountered at heights ranging between 31.42m OD and 31.30m OD (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16). That these layers had been deposited within the south-central and south-west of Building 2 may indicate a need to raise internal ground level at the onset of Phase 4c. The presence of a north-south orientated gully [284], containing fill [283] (Fig. 16 – S.14), truncating the dump/levelling layers in the south-west corner may suggest that the Phase 4c ground raising was related to drainage problems during the early/mid 18th century.

7.10.4 A need to raise ground level in the south of Building 2 apparently continued to exist during Phase 4c for a subsequent episode of dump/levelling [260]/[263] sealed the earlier gully (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16). The secondary dump/levelling layers were encountered between 31.46m OD and 31.41m OD. A small copper alloy key for a small casket (SF8) was retrieved from the layer (Appendix 6).

7.10.5 During the latter part of Phase 4c modification to the internal parts of Building 2 were undertaken with the deposition of internal clay floors, [238] and [258], and a compacted, finely crushed red brick/pottery floor [259] (Fig. 17 – S.17, S.18). The Phase 4c internal floor surfaces were encountered at heights ranging between 31.48m OD and 31.41m OD. Also representing degraded internal floor surfaces or internal floor levelling was a widespread layer of friable, finely crushed red brick/pottery [143]/[144]/[147]/[148]/[210] which was present throughout the south-west and central-west of Building 2 (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Fig. 17 – S.16). The layer of crushed red brick/pottery was encountered at 31.53m OD and 31.47m OD and either represents or closely represents the occupation level on site at the end of Phase 4c.

7.11 Phase 4d: Mid 18th century (Fig. 10)

7.11.1 Buildings 2 and 3 remained in use during Phase 4d and during this time alterations to the internal part of Building 2 were made. In particular two north-north-west to south-south-east walls, [230] and [231]/[247]/[248], were constructed in the south-west and north-west of the

property/properties. The walls were contained within construction cuts [229] and [243]/[246] and backfilled by [228] and [244]/[245] respectively (Fig. 16 – S.14, S.15; Plate 7).

7.11.2 The location of a series of Phase 4e robber cuts (see 7.12) suggest that the Phase 4d walls formed the north-eastern extent of a number of small rooms facing towards Paddington Green. In the north-west of Building 2 six sizable robber pits were present, possibly denoting the location of structural posts, whilst in the south-west the robber cuts comprised a south-south-west to north-north-east orientated robber trench and an additional robber pit. Similarly, a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment of four Phase 4e robber pits located to the east of the two walls may denote the location of four internal structural postholes.

7.11.3 A small number of pits may relate to activity within Building 2 during the mid/late 18th century. Of these, two pits, [153] and [182], were located in the south-west corner of the property/properties, one pit [159] was located in the south-east, whilst two, [189] and [227], were located in the north-east (Fig. 16 – S.13, S.14). The pits contained fills [152]/[161], [182], [158], [188] and [172] respectively, with finds recovered indicating their infilling dates to the mid 18th century (Fig. 16 – S.15).

7.12 Phase 4e: Late 18th/early 19th century (Fig. 11)

7.12.1 Whilst Building 3 appears to have remained standing during Phase 4e, by the late 18th/early 19th century Building 2 had gone out of use and structural elements were largely removed. In the south-east and north-east of the excavation trench two north-north-west to south-south-east orientated robber trenches [235] and [254] and a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated robber trench [240] had fully removed the vestiges of wall/foundations thought to have been constructed during Phase 4b (Fig. 16 – S.14; Plate 8). The two robber trenches located in the north-east of the excavation trench had been heavily truncated by modern intrusions, however the southern robber trench had suffered less truncation and its vertical sided, flat based profile was clearly evident. The southern robber trench measured 0.54m in width, 0.66m in depth, with its basal level encountered at 30.80m OD. The robber trenches had been backfilled with a mixture of CBM fragments and mortar, [234], [253] and [239] respectively.

7.12.2 To the south-west, a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated robber trench [185] had fully removed the vestiges of a wall/foundation thought to have been constructed during Phase 4c (Fig. 16 – S.14). The vertical sided, flat based robber trench measured 0.60m in width, 0.08m in depth, with its base present at 31.40m OD. The robber trench had been backfilled with a mixture of silt, CBM fragments and mortar [184].

7.12.3 In the north-west corner of Building 2 six robber pits were present [197], [214], [224], [237], [252] and [256] (Fig. 17 – S.17, S.18). The bases of the robber pits ranged between heights of 31.10m OD and 30.60m OD, with the deepest being located at either end of the Phase 4d masonry (see 7.12). The distribution of the robber pits formed two distinct north-north-east to south-south-west alignments and it is highly probable that a number of structural posts established during Phase 4d had been removed from these locations during Phase 4e. The robber pits had been backfilled by [195]/[196]/[257], [213], [223], [236], [251] and [255] respectively.

7.12.4 In the south-west corner of Building 2 a further two robber pits, [159] and [163], were present and once again are thought to denote the locations of structural posts established during Phase 4d and removed during Phase 4e. The full depth of the northern robber pit was not established, however the southernmost robber pit measured 0.50m in depth and its base was encountered at 31.00m OD. The robber pits had been backfilled by [158] and [162] respectively.

7.12.5 In addition to the robber pits, a north-north-east to south-south-west robber trench [204] and a robber pit [226]/[242] truncating a Phase 4d wall were also present in the south-west corner of Building 2. It seems evident that these robber cuts had removed masonry elements established during Phase 4d with the basal depth of 31.10m OD giving some indication to the depth of the foundations that had existed. The robber trench and robber pit had been backfilled by [203] and [200]/[241] respectively.

7.12.6 The remaining evidence of the comprehensive robbing of Building 2 which took place during Phase 4e comprised four robber pits [133], [140], [179]/[191] and [181] which are thought to have removed structural posts established during Phase 4d (Fig. 16 – S.13). The four robber pits were orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, with their c.2m spacing suggesting that a fifth post may have once been located along the length of the post alignment. The basal depth of the robber pits ranged between 31.30m OD and 31.20m OD. The robber pits had been backfilled by [132], [140], [178]/[190] and [180] respectively. Notable quantities of window glass within the backfilled robber cuts give some indication to the adornment of the buildings which had previously stood on site (Appendix 4).

7.13 Phase 5a: Early 19th century (Fig. 12)

7.13.1 Whilst Building 3 seems to have remained in existence during Phase 5a, following the demolition of Building 2 marked changes took place elsewhere on site. During Phase 5a two new buildings fronting Paddington Green were constructed, Building 4 and Building 5,

however they were constructed further to the north-west, with their front gardens occupying the land previously developed as the street frontage.

7.13.2 The early 19th-century gardens of Building 4 and Building 5 were evidenced by two north-north-east to south-south-west orientated garden wall/foundations, [113] (between Building 3 and Building 4) and [122] (between Building 4 and Building 5; Fig. 15 - S.12). The c.0.50m high wall/foundations were contained within construction cuts [125] and [146], and had been backfilled by [124]/[128] and [145] respectively (Fig. 16 – S.13).

7.13.3 Abutting the south-west extent of each garden wall were the degraded remains of two timber posts, [131] (between Building 3 and Building 4) and [207] (between Building 4 and Building 5), against which extensions to the length of the garden wall had been added, [114]/[115] and [136]/[137]. The wall extensions measured c.0.50m high, were contained within construction cuts [127] and [209] and had been backfilled by [126]/[130] and [208] respectively (Fig. 17 – S.17).

7.13.4 Three intercutting pits/horticultural features, [216], [221] and [233] containing fills [215], [220] and [232], were located in the front garden of Building 5, whilst two pits/horticultural features, [177] and [212] containing fills [176] and [211], were located in the garden of Building 4 (Fig. 16 – S.13, S.14; Fig. 17 - S.17). Beyond these features, no further evidence relating to the use of the gardens during the early 19th century was in existence.

7.13.5 Located to the east beyond the main area of excavation, the excavation of Evaluation Trench 1 found evidence of early 19th century activity associated with the construction of Building 4 and Building 5 (Fig.15; S.10). These comprised the existence of dump/levelling layers [111]/[112] and the fragmentary remains of a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated wall [105] and a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated wall [106]. These walls are thought to represent the party-wall between and back-wall of Building 4 and Building 5 during Phase 5a.

7.14 Phase 5b: Mid/Late 19th century + (Fig. 13)

7.14.1 Alterations to the Phase 5a buildings were undertaken during Phase 5b and of particular note was the possible partial demolition and rebuilding of Building 3 (hereafter Building 3a). During Phase 5b the south-west wall of Building 3a was rebuilt [333] and the north-east wall was either added or rebuilt [217] (Fig. 17 – S.19, S.20). In addition, the internal space was sub-divided with the construction of a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated wall [120] contained within construction cut [225] (Fig. 17 – S.19). Abutting the wall was a red tile floor [141] which was encountered at 30.81m OD and the masonry was subsequently rebuilt later

in Phase 5b as evidenced by a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated rebuild [120] (Fig. 17 – S.19). The function of the structure designated Building 3a during Phase 5b is unclear, however it is possible that it may have served as a subterranean light-well.

7.14.2 Within the north-east corners of Building 4 and Building 5's front gardens, vaulted cellars were constructed adjacent to the garden walls and presumably adjacent to the frontages of the buildings. The vaulted cellar associated with Building 5 comprised walls [134]/[165]/[160]/[218] contained within construction cut [157]/[222] and backfilled by [156] (Fig. 15; S.11, S.12), whilst the vaulted cellar associated with Building 4 consisted on wall [121] contained within construction cut [187] containing backfill [186]. Situated along the north-east wall of Building 4's cellar was a narrow doorway which was presumably accessible from the property. The doorway measured 0.56m in width and had been blocked in at a later date [138], possibly during the 20th century.

7.14.3 During Phase 5b it appears that some alteration to the dimensions of Building 4 and Building 5 had taken place. In particular a wall [123], contained within construction cut [206] and backfilled by [205], had been built against the south-east corner of Building 5's vaulted cellar, possibly indicating that some rebuilding of the property took place during the mid/late 19th century or later.

7.14.4 Further evidence of the extension/modification of Building 4 and Building 5 during Phase 5b was found during the investigation of the two evaluation trenches. In Evaluation Trench 1 three north-north-east to south-south-west orientated walls, [107], [109] and [110], a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated wall [102] and a concrete levelling layer [104]/[108] overlain by a yellow brick floor [103] had been added (Fig. 15; S.10). In addition, two north-north-east to south-south-west orientated walls, [100] and [101], were also recorded within Evaluation Trench 2. The location of the walls and floor within the evaluation trenches suggest that at some stage during Phase 5b Building 4 was extended in length and it is also possible that the property may have been extended in width to incorporate parts of Building 5.

7.15 Phase (+): Modern

7.15.1 Parts of the site had suffered extensive truncation during the modern era and as a consequence any underlying archaeological horizons had been significantly impacted. This was particularly true of the central-west of the excavation trench where the existence of construction piles and trenching had largely destroyed the archaeological sequence. Similarly, the north of the excavation trench had also suffered notable truncation, whilst in addition the presence of contiguous piling around the perimeter of the site had also removed

any existent archaeological sequence. The remaining deposits encountered on site comprised a layer of crushed brick/concrete hardcore deposited in advance of recent piling.

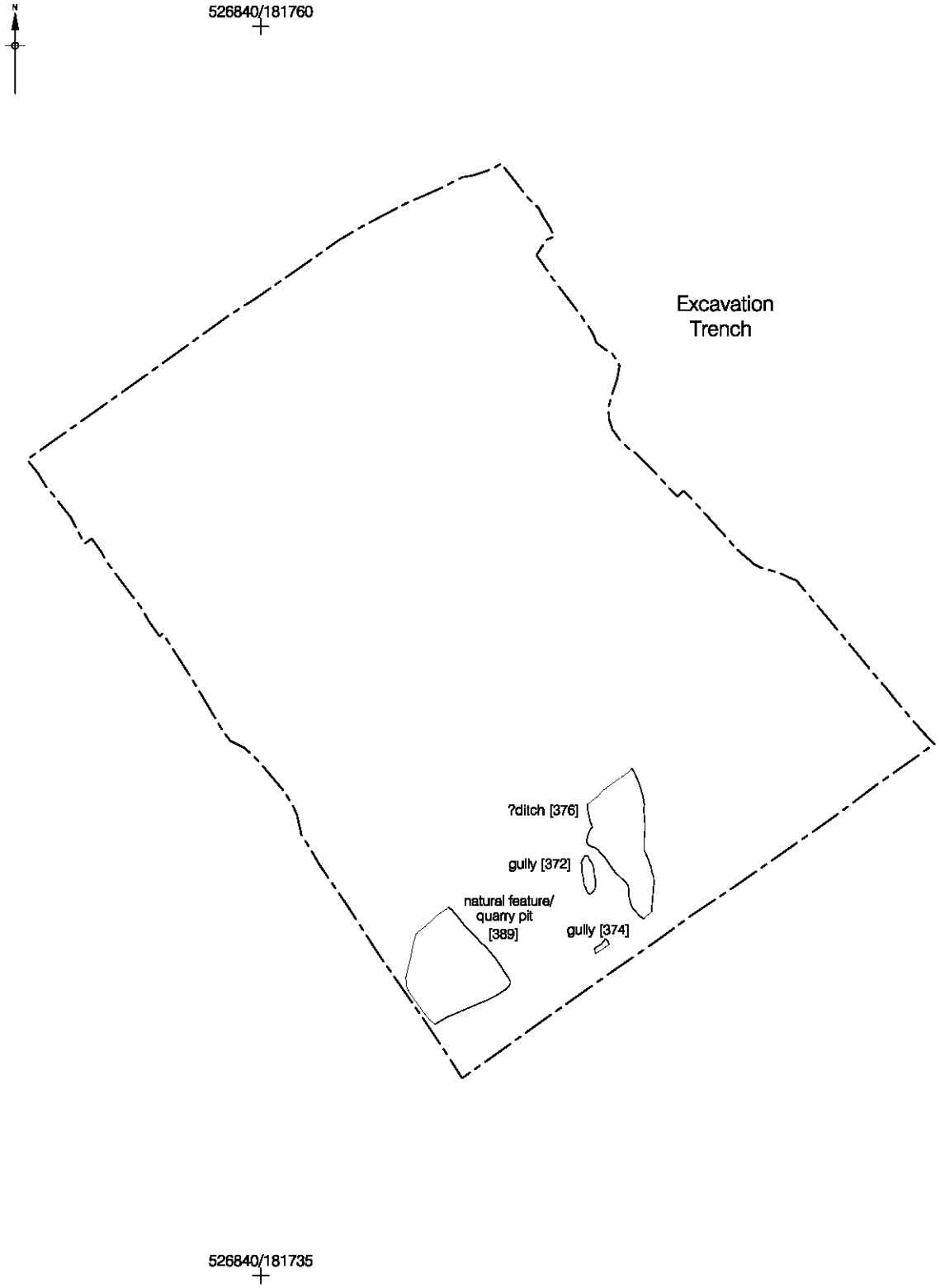


Figure 3
Phase 2
1:125 at A4

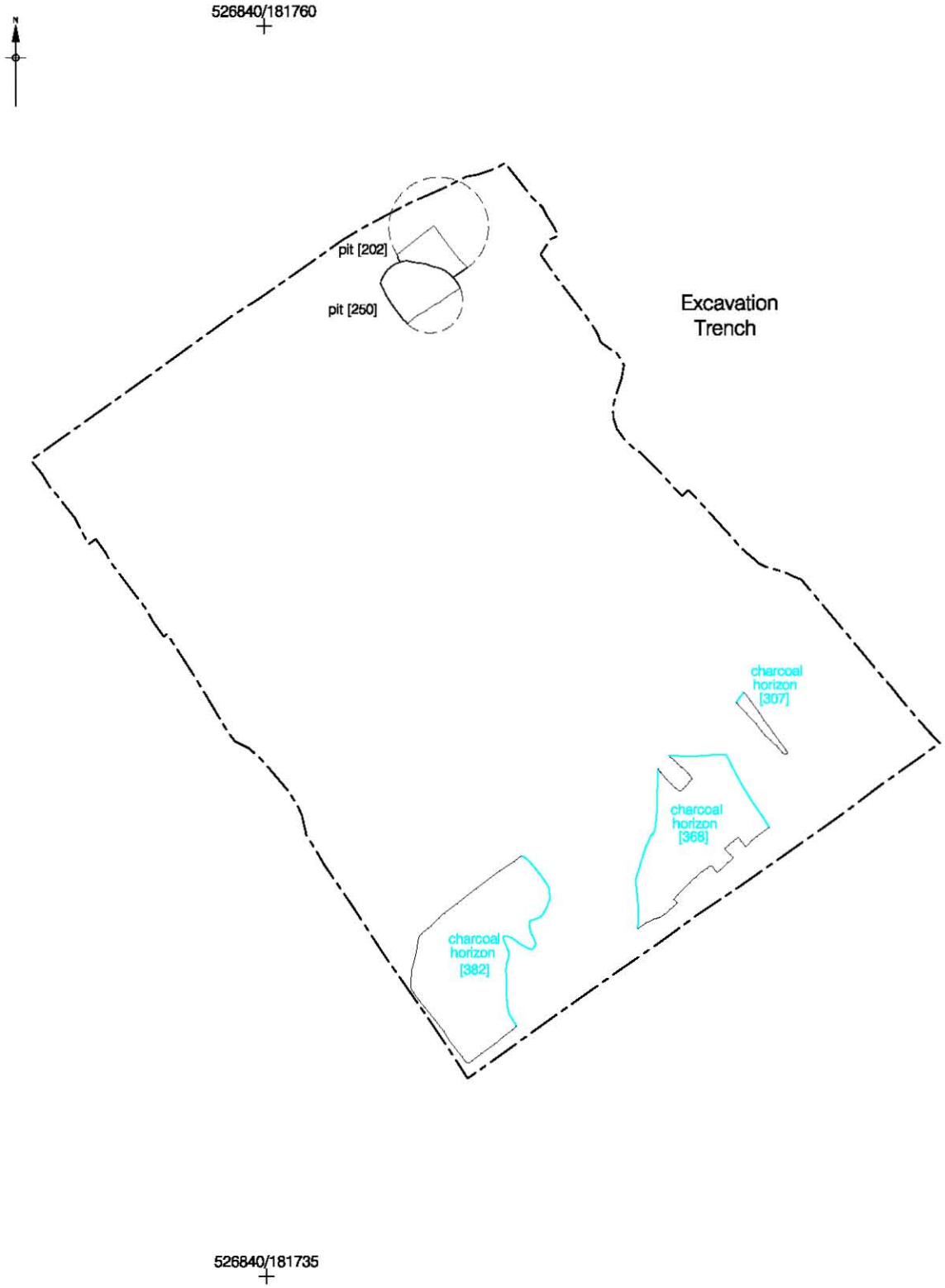


Figure 4
Phase 3a
1:125 at A4

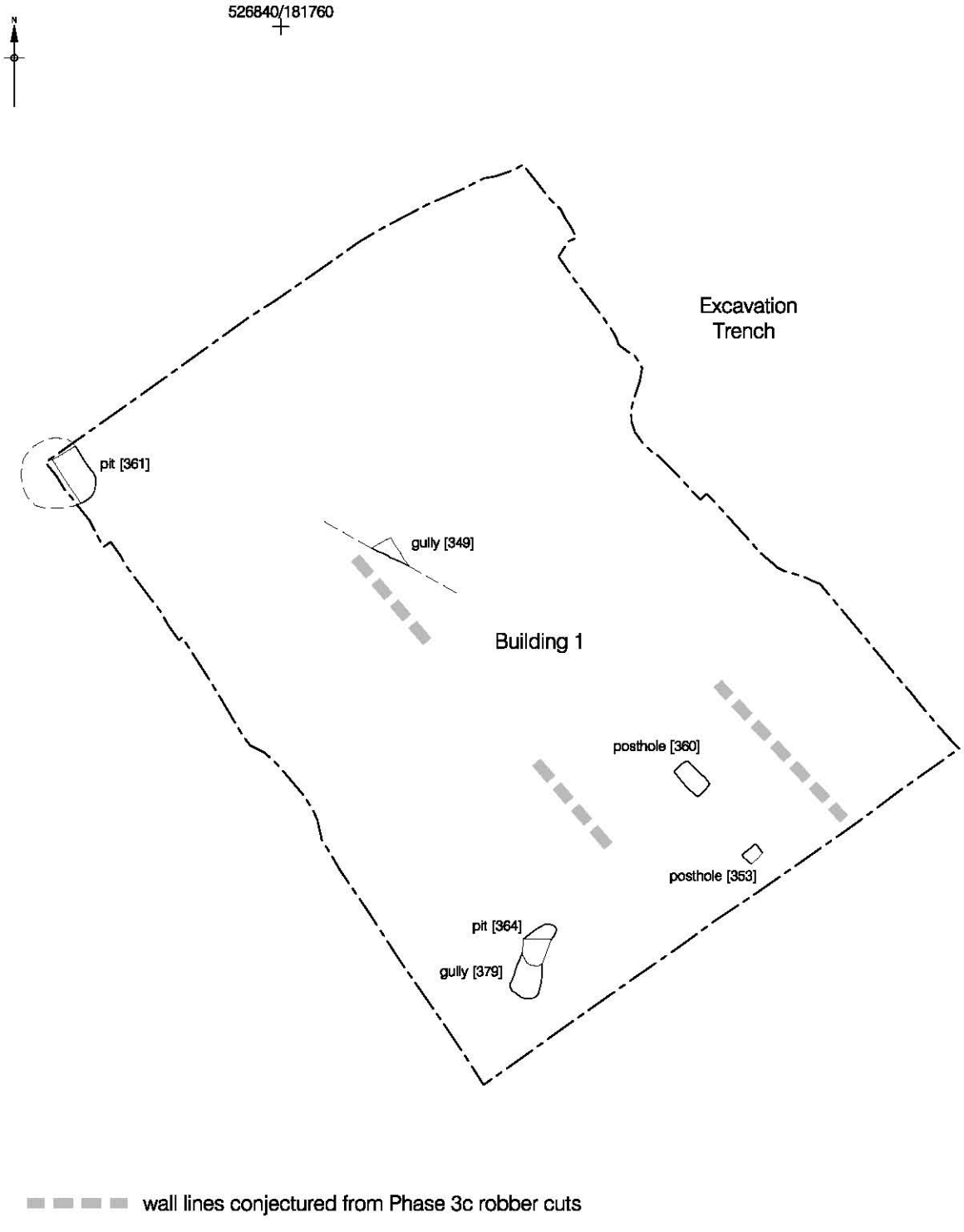


Figure 5
Phase 3b
1:125 at A4

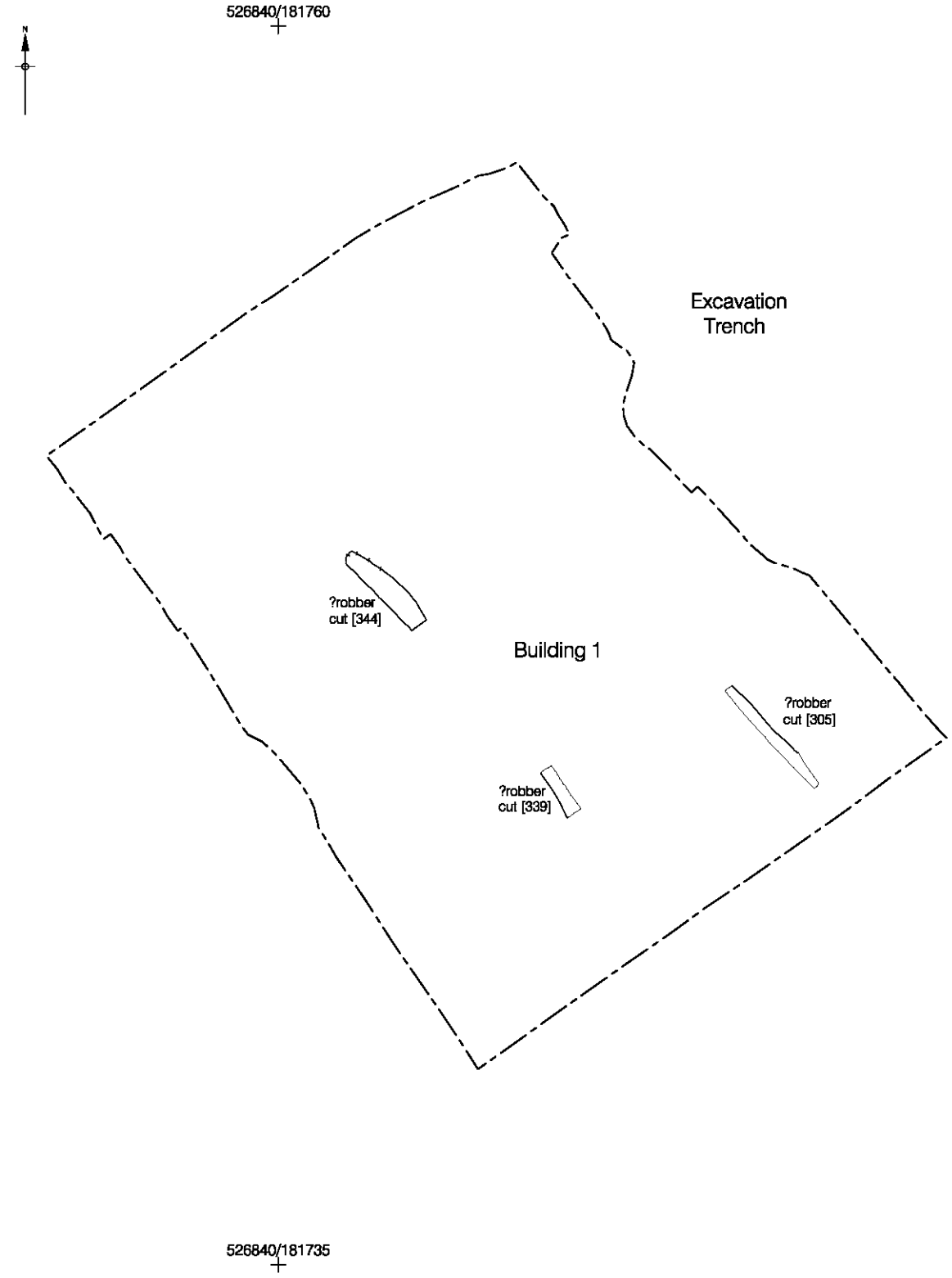


Figure 6
Phase 3c
1:125 at A4

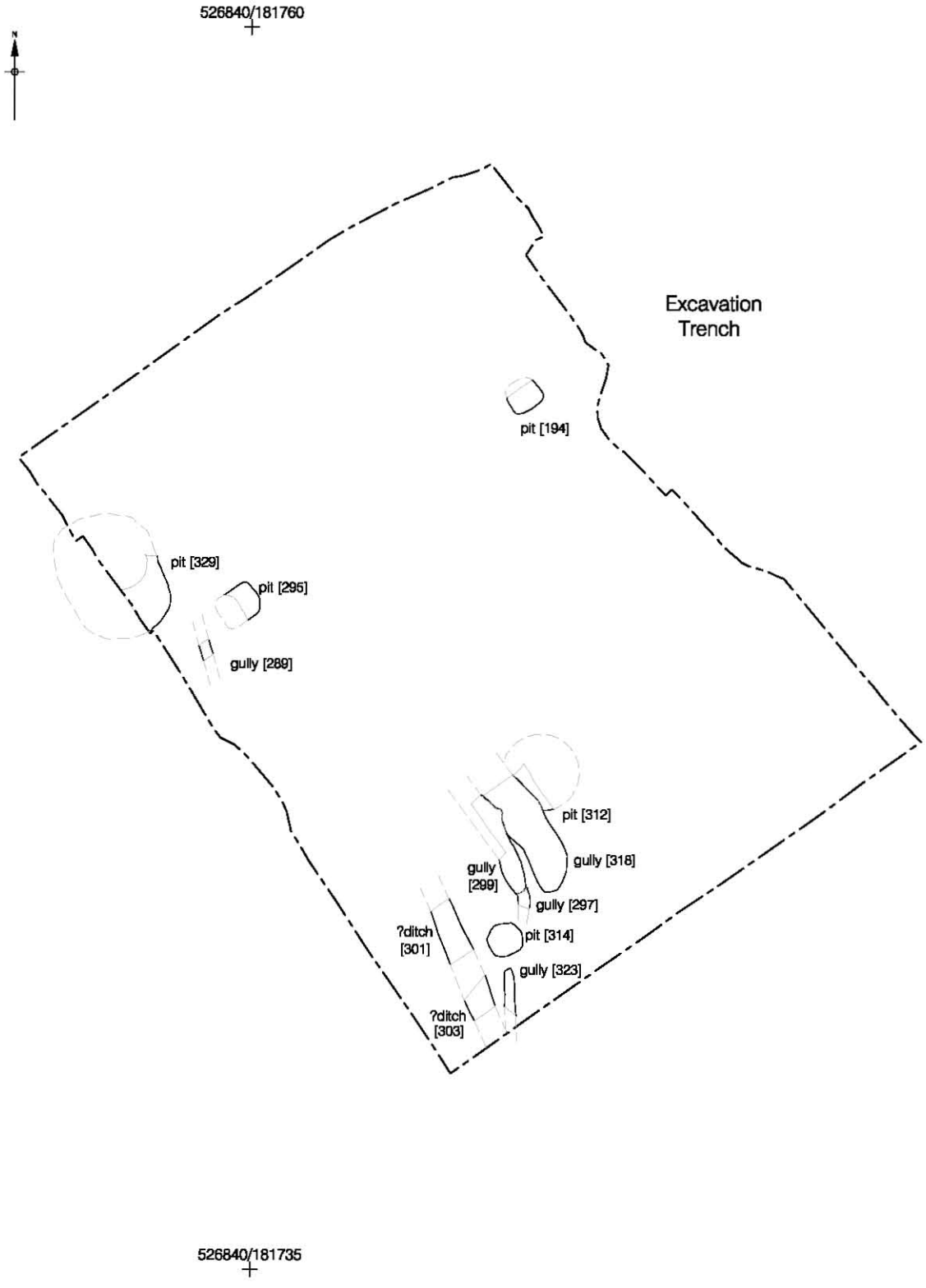


Figure 7
Phase 4a
1:125 at A4

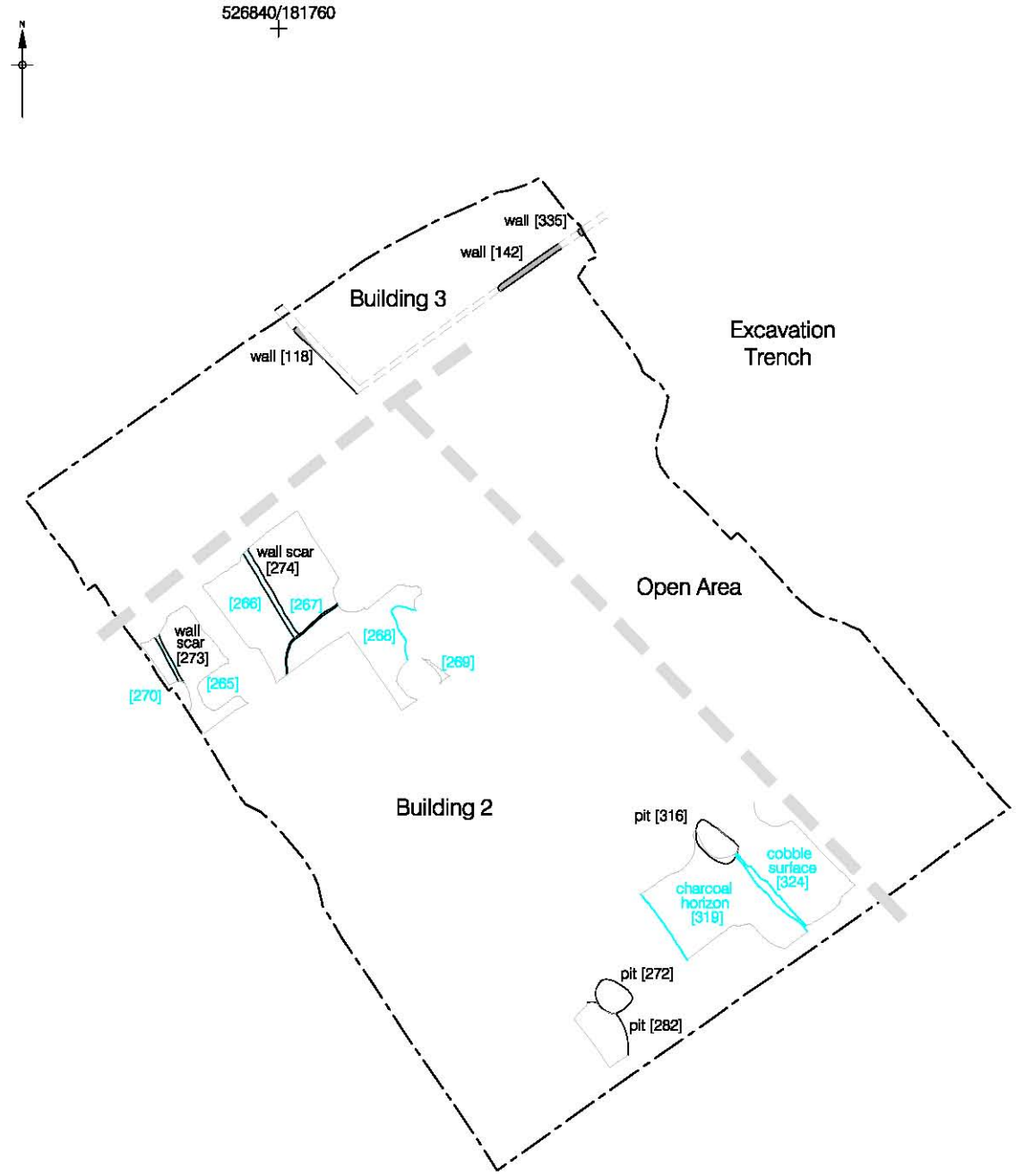


Figure 8
Phase 4b
1:125 at A4

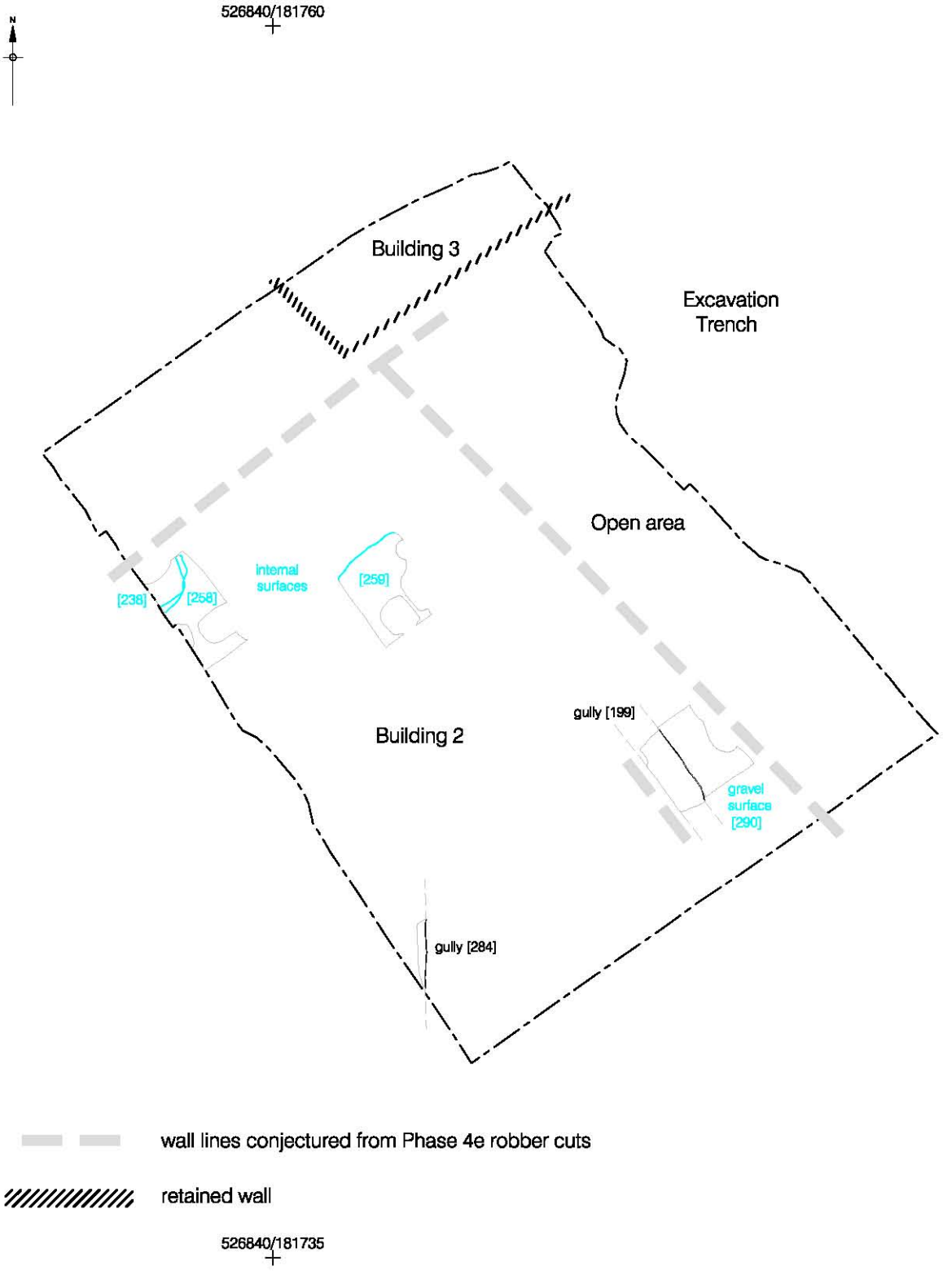
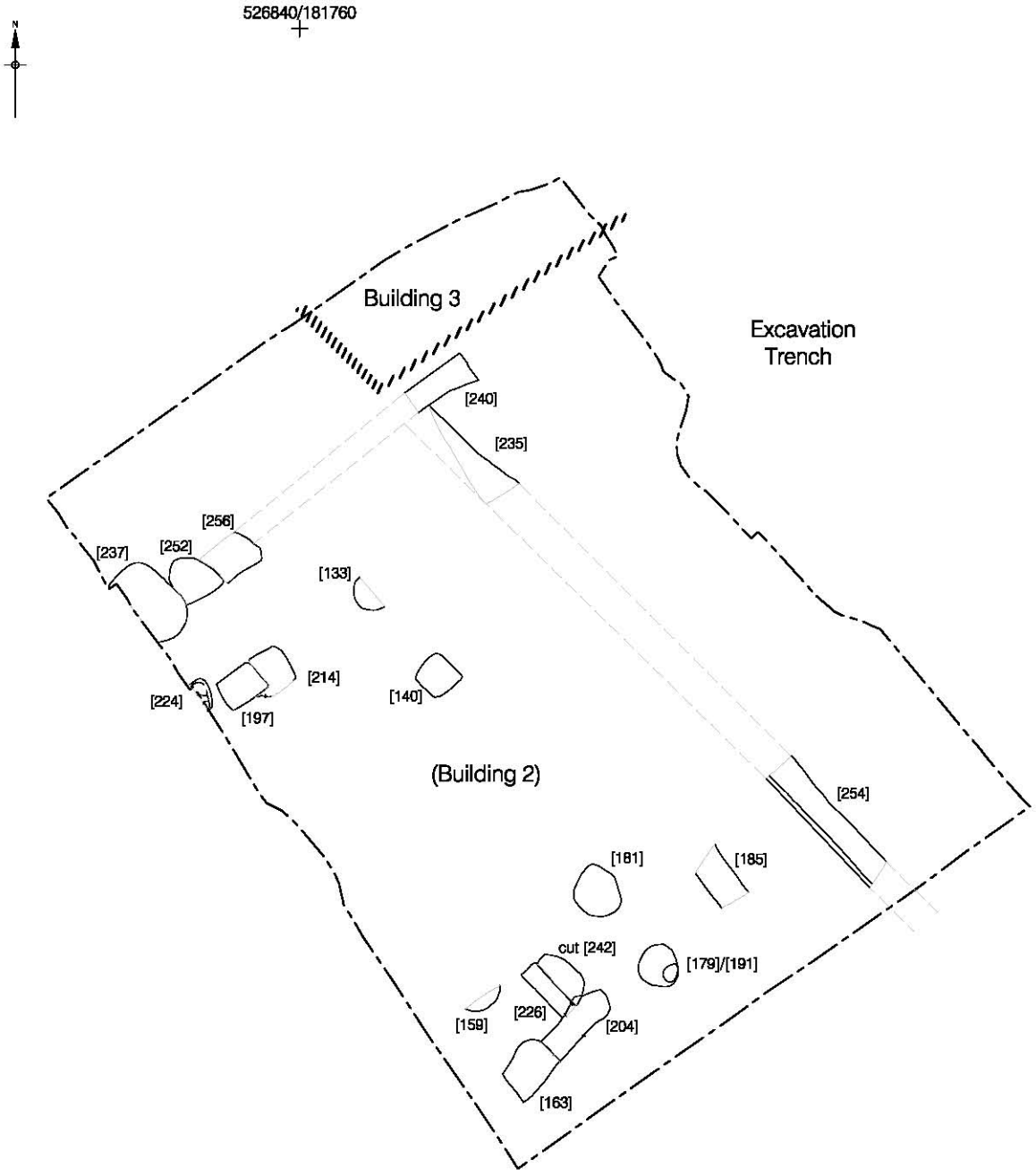


Figure 9
Phase 4c
1:125 at A4

Figure 10
Phase 4d
1:125 at A4



NB. all cuts are robber cuts

retained wall

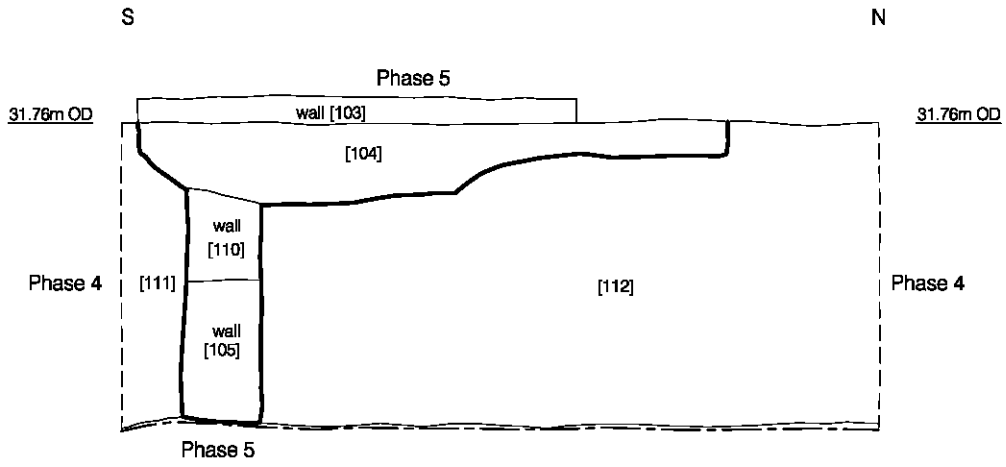
0 5m

Figure 11
Phase 4e
1:125 at A4

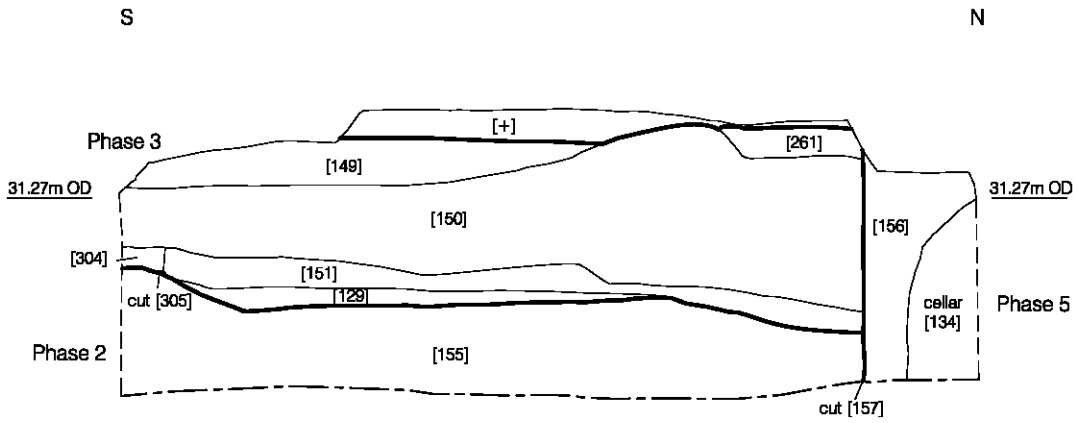
Figure 12
Phase 5a
1:125 at A3

Figure 13
Phase 5b
1:125 at A3

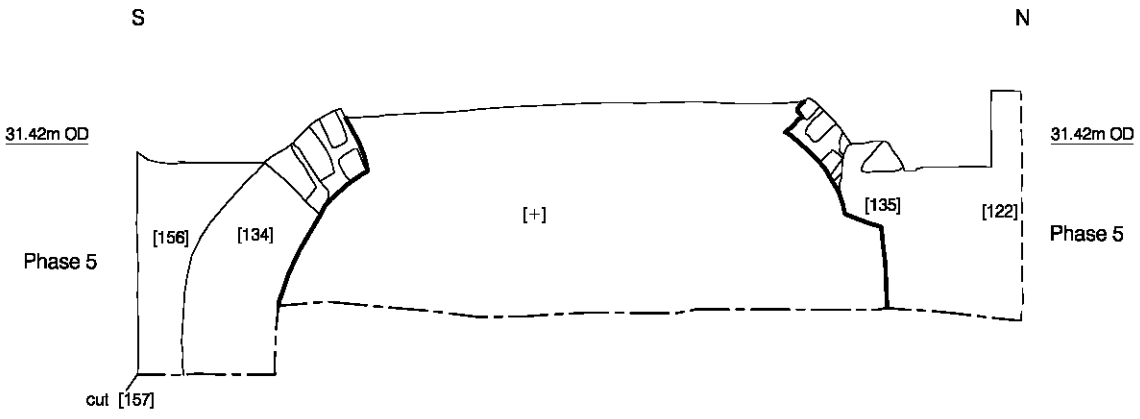
Figure 14
Section locations
1:125 at A3



Section 10
East facing
Evaluation Trench 1



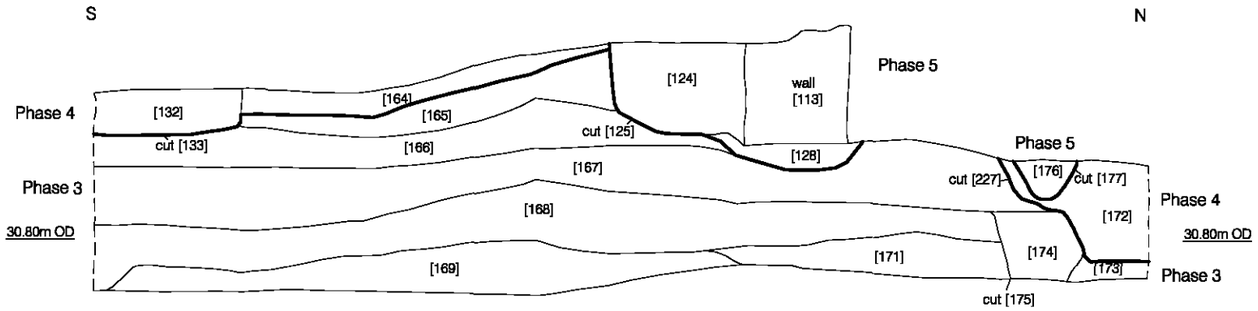
Section 11
East facing



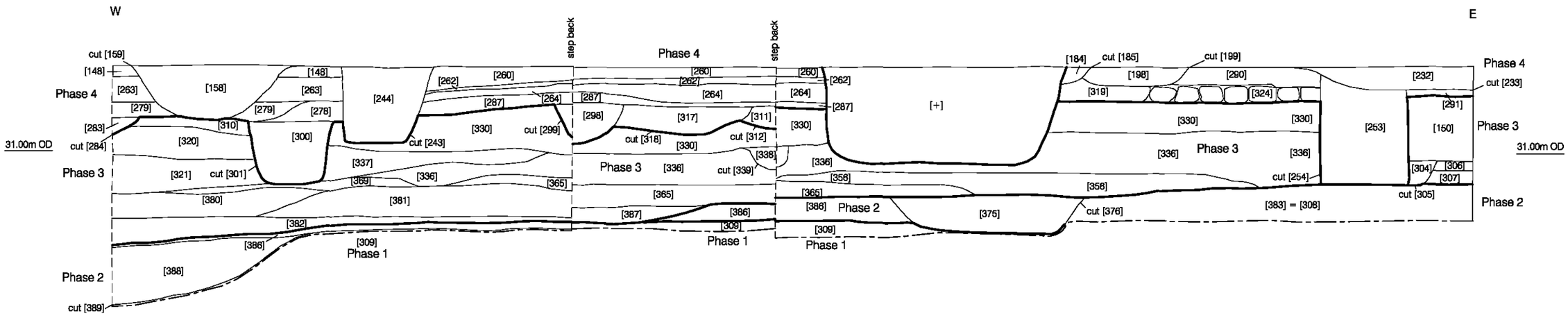
Section 12
East facing section of vault walls

0 1m

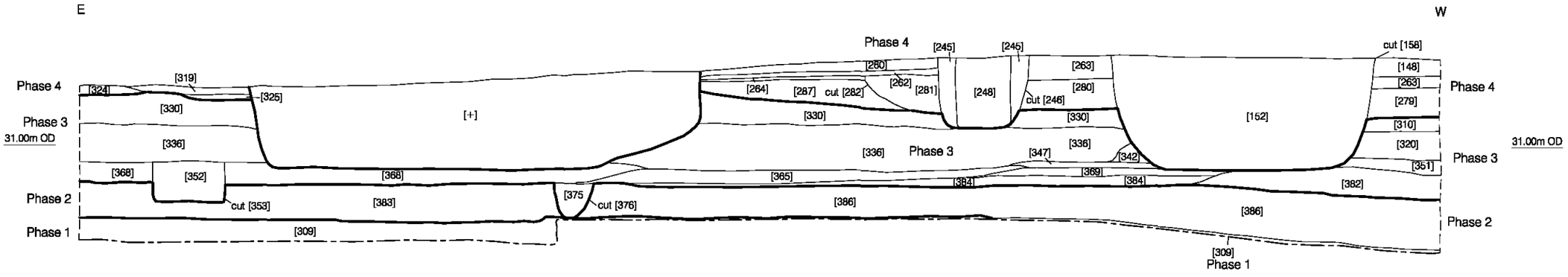
Figure 15
Sections 10 -12
1:25 at A4



Section 13
East facing



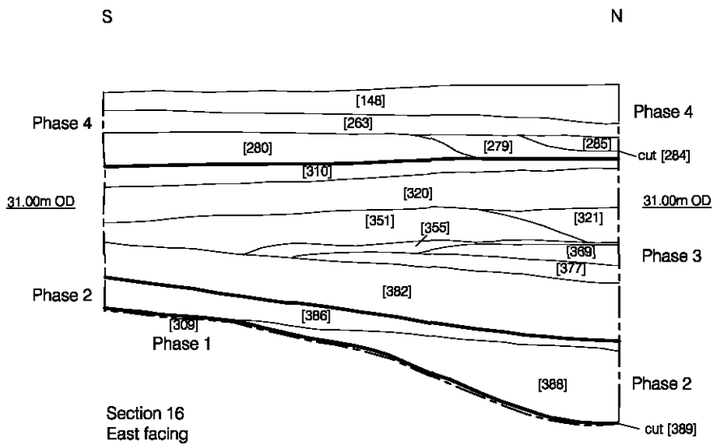
Section 14
South facing



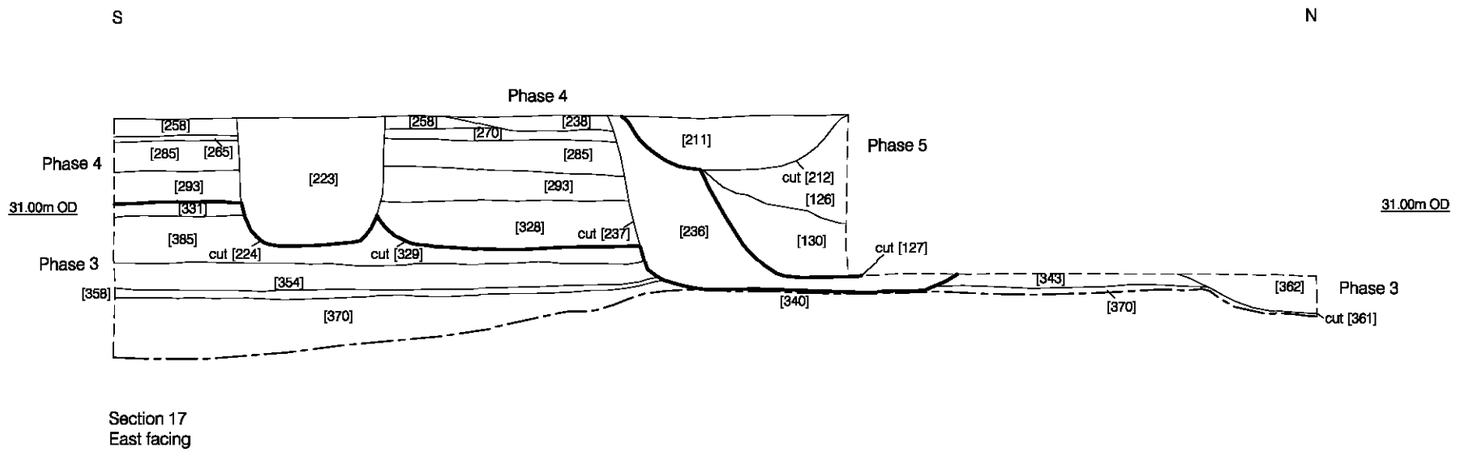
Section 15
North facing

0 1m

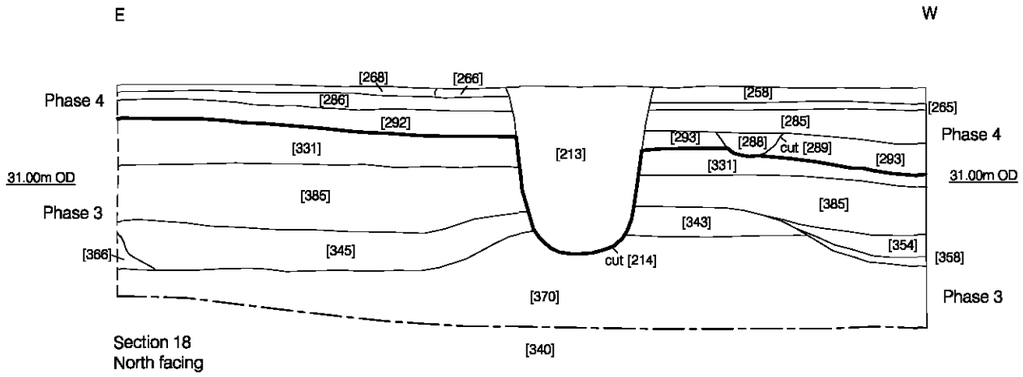
Figure 16
Sections 13 -15
1:25 at A3



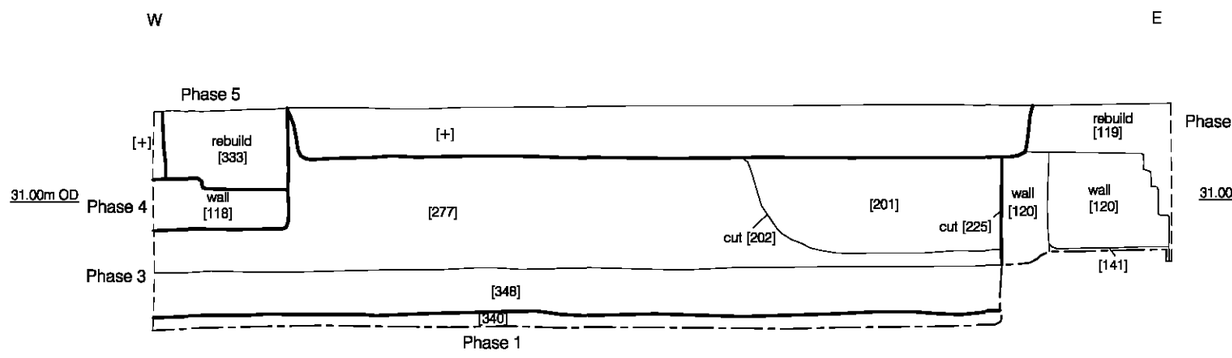
Section 16
East facing



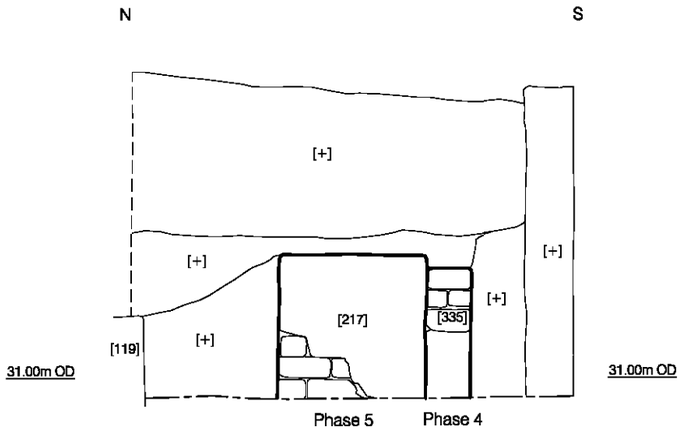
Section 17
East facing



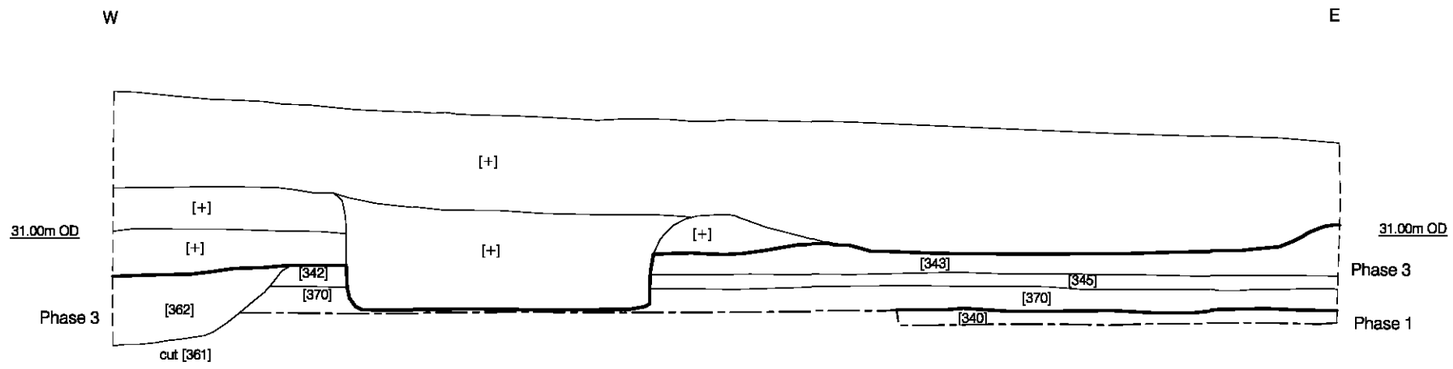
Section 18
North facing



Section 19
South facing



Section 20
West facing



Section 24
South facing

0 1m

Figure 17
Sections 16 - 20, and 24
1:25 at A3

Plate 1: View of excavation trench – looking west

Plate 2: View of natural horizon [309]/[340] - looking south

Plate 3: View of Phase 3a charcoal horizon [129]/[307]/[368]/[382] *in section – looking west*

Plate 4: View of Phase 3a tile and plaster dump layer [355]– looking south, 0.50m scale

Plate 5: View of Phase 4b mortar surfaces [265]/[266]/[267]/[268]/[269]/[270] overlain by Phase 4c red brick/pottery crush layers – looking west, 2m scale

Plate 6: View of Phase 4b cobbled surface [324] – looking west

Plate 7: Phase 4d wall [230] with Phase 4e robber pits – looking east, 2m scale

Plate 8: View of Phase 4e robber trench [254] – looking north, 2m scale

Plate 9: copper alloy toy musket (SF21

Plate 10: handle of solid ivory object, ?paper knife SF18

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Original research objectives

8.1.1 The site investigations sought to 'determine and record, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains' (Moore 2010). In this respect, the archaeological investigation of land adjacent to Paddington Green was successful in demonstrating the survival of 17th-, 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century archaeological deposits associated with the urban development of the area. Whilst truncation associated with more recent use of the site had caused significant impact in some isolated areas, beyond these the archaeological sequence was complex and heavily stratified. The survival and quality of the stratified archaeological sequence is of undoubted significance in contributing to an understanding of the urban development of Paddington Green during the post-medieval period.

8.1.2 The written Scheme of Investigation compiled for the site investigations identified a number of research objectives (Moore 2010) which the recent archaeological investigations sought to address. These were:

- What is the nature and extent of survival of the natural topography?

  Natural deposits on site comprised a sandy gravel with lenses of naturally deposited yellow clay. The natural horizon was encountered at 30.70m OD in the north of the excavation trench and 30.61m OD in the south. In the south-west corner of the northern part of the excavation trench and the north-west corner of the southern part, distinct undulations in the natural topography existed. Whilst these undulations have been tentatively interpreted as parts of an archaeological feature, e.g. a Phase 2 quarry pit, it should not be discounted that they may simply represent topographic/geological features.

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity on the site?

  No archaeological features dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods were recorded on site. However, the presence of residual Roman and medieval material within later features suggests that there was some activity during these periods within the vicinity.

- Can the nature of the medieval village settlement at Paddington Green and its development into the post-medieval settlement be seen and understood in the archaeological record?

The absence of *in situ* medieval archaeological deposits and the limited quantities of residual medieval material, implies that the focus of the medieval village settlement at Paddington Green was neither located on site or in its immediate vicinity. However, archaeological evidence of 17th-century land-use, though not development, may imply that the village settlement had begun to expand towards the south-eastern parts of Paddington Green by this time.

- What was the economic, trading and social basis of the post-medieval settlement and how did it develop over time?

  During the 17th century it is possible that the site formed part of an area of open ground which was utilized for industrial purposes and was potentially located in proximity to the village. By the late 17th/early 18th century some structural development had taken place on site, development which may potentially have been associated with the presence of a retail premises, area of food manufacture or a knacker's yard. At the same time a high status building may have existed in the vicinity of the site, which may suggest that the village settlement had extended and diversified by the late 17th/early 18th century. The site was redeveloped during the early 18th century, potentially with residential houses whose frontages were located in proximity to Paddington Green. Subsequent redevelopment was undertaken during the late 18th/early 19th century with the properties constructed as mixed-use residential and commercial buildings set back from the street frontage.

- What activities took place on the rural parts of the site before its development and was any quarrying on an industrial or small scale?

  Prior to the late 17th/early 18th century it is probable that the site was largely rural in nature, initially being situated some distance from the village settlement and becoming closer in proximity as the village grew. In the early/mid 17th century it is possible that some low-level quarrying took place on site, with activity during the mid/late 17th century potentially associated with agricultural and/or industrial activity.

- Can environmental assessment help us understand the nature of the rural land use and the changes which increased urbanization brought?

  At the assessment stage the environmental evidence has not been able to elucidate on the nature of rural land use and the changes that increased urbanization brought.

- What were the later uses of the buildings along Paddington Green frontage and what is their relationship with the known contemporary activities on the rest of the site?

The use of the 19th-century commercial/residential buildings fronting Paddington Green and their relationship with activities on the rest of the site is well documented (see 'Historical and Archaeological Background'), however further post-assessment documentary research is required with regards to the 17th- and 18th-century buildings.

8.1 Additional Research Questions

8.2.1 The excavations at West End Green have raised a number of additional research questions. These are:

- To what extent can the residual Roman and medieval material be considered an indication of activity in the area during these periods?
- Does the presence of a wide range of dating material in the subsoil horizons suggest they were forming over an extended period of time? If so, does this suggest that the site may have experience occasional use earlier then the early/mid 17th century?
- How can the Phase 2 activity be understood in the context of the site and its vicinity? In particular can a definite interpretation be made with regards the quarry pit/natural feature?
- Can the Phase 3a charcoal horizon be defined as a domestic or industrial by-product? Dependent on interpretation, what implications could this have for understanding 17th century activity on the southern side of Paddington Green?
- To what extent is the Phase 3b and Phase 3c finds assemblage found in association with Building 1 indicative of food manufacture and a knacker's yard? In addition, to what extent do the quantities of imported pottery suggest a middle-class population on site?
- What supporting evidence exists to suggest that a high status property existed to the south of Paddington Green prior to the late 17th/early 18th century? What are the implications for understanding the sequence on site particularly can the lull in activity during the early 18th century be related to the absence of previously existent high status property?
- To what extent can the nature of the 18th century properties and residents be determined from associated assemblages? Are there any historical records to help elucidate further?
- To what extent can the change in the frontage location be equated with a redesign of Paddington Green during the early 19th century? To what extent can the historical record elucidate on the Phase 5a and Phase 5b archaeology and vice versa?

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Paper Records

• Contexts	289
• Plans	211 sheets
• Sections	27 sheets
• Environmental Sheets	9 sheets

9.2 Finds

• Pottery	4 boxes
• CTP	1 box
• Building material	12 boxes
• Animal bone	5 boxes
• Glass	1 box
• Small Finds/Metal objects	c.100 items

9.3 Photographic Record

• Digital	199
• Black & White (35mm)	162
• Colour Slide (35mm)	72
• Black & White (medium format)	90

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

10.1 Importance of the Results

10.1.1 The archaeological investigations at West End Green demonstrated the presence of a complex, stratified archaeological sequence dating from the 17th century through to the early 20th century. Whilst no *in situ* evidence of Roman or medieval activity was encountered, the presence of some residual material in later contexts certainly alludes to activity during these periods in the vicinity.

10.1.2 The earliest in situ activity on site was dated to the early/mid 17th century (Phase 2) and the formation of a subsoil horizon as well as the presence of a cut features is of significance when considering the earliest development of this part of Paddington Green.

10.1.3 The increase in activity from the mid/late 17th century (Phase 3a) is noteworthy, particularly the existence of a charcoal horizon derived from either industrial or domestic activity. Whilst no evidence of an associated building was found, the existence of the charcoal horizon suggests that the south-west part of the site was experiencing a particular type of use during this time.

10.1.4 Continued activity during the late 17th/early 18th century, in particular sizable artefact assemblages retrieved from the south-west of the site, suggests continued occupation in this area (Phase 3b and Phase 3c). The presence of Building 1, as evidenced by Phase 3b postholes and Phase 3c robber cuts, is of significance especially given that notable quantities of imported pottery and ceramic butter pots were found in association, the latter possibly indicating that a retail premises or area of food manufacture was located on site. It is also of significance that the quantities of horse bone retrieved in the south of the site may suggest that a knacker's yard was located in the vicinity. Furthermore, the isolated area of high status Phase 3c demolition material is of particular significance for it could suggest that a high status building had existed in the south-west vicinity of the site.

10.1.5 The change in use and apparent decline in activity during the late 17th/early 18th century (Phase 3c/4a and Phase 4a) is of interest, particularly as it followed the apparent demolition of a high status building in the vicinity during the earlier phase. The subsequent construction of Building 2 and Building 3 (Phase 4b), possibly representing early 18th century residential houses fronting Paddington Green, followed by their continued use during the mid 18th

century (Phase 4c and Phase 4d) is of significance in demonstrating the nature of development adjacent to Paddington Green during this time.

10.1.6 The demolition of Building 2 during the late 18th/early 19th century (Phase 4e) allowed for the construction of two new buildings fronting Paddington Green, with the change in street frontage location suggesting that parts of Paddington Green were redesigned during the early 19th century (Phase 5a). As a consequence of the well-documented background of the site from the mid 19th century onwards, it should be possible to relate the mid/late 19th century activity recorded on site (Phase 5b) with identifiable historic episodes.

10.1.7 In conclusion, the results have significantly, perhaps for the first time, improved our understanding of Paddington village based on archaeological evidence, with remains significantly augmenting the historical records.

10.2 Further work

10.2.1 Further work should focus on fully addressing the research objectives detailed for the site. To achieve this, full integration of the specialist data and stratigraphic record should be undertaken, with an aim of considering spatial zoning and identifying activities on site during different phases of activity. Full incorporation and interpretation of available historical documents with the archaeological record should also be undertaken and any further research undertaken as appropriate. Understanding the archaeological sequence within the context of its vicinity should also be attempted, particularly with regards understanding a) the presence of the high status demolition material during Phase 3c and b) fluctuations in property locations adjacent to Paddington Green during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

10.3.2 The pottery assemblage has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. The medieval pottery has no potential for further study, except to indicate that activity was occurring on the site or in the environs during that period. The post-medieval assemblage has the potential to illuminate activities within a low to middle socio-economic status house. A short publication text should be undertaken.

10.3.3 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has the potential to date the contexts from which they were found. None of the pipes merit illustration. It is recommended that a short publication report be written.

10.3.4 The glass assemblage has limited or no significance at a local, national or international level. The glass does have some potential to date the site stratigraphy. It is recommended that no

further work is undertaken on the assemblage and information should be taken from this report for a publication. No drawings are required.

10.3.5 The building material assemblage is unremarkable in terms of variety of fabrics. However despite the homogeneity of this assemblage, it contains a number of items of interest that require further research and comparison to be included at the publication stage. These are: Research into the origin of the high status material from Phase 3; and research of the distribution of Quarr stone/Burr stone in mortars in London with petrological comparison including possible thin-section analysis.

10.3.6 The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site and should be included where relevant in any further publication. A selection should include the three coins (SF1, SF5 & SF44), the ivory-hafted knife (SF29), the copper-alloy shoe buckle (SF6), the rumble bell (SF2), the toy musket (SF21), the possible ivory paper knife (SF18) and the copper-alloy cufflink (SF13). Also the two structural iron fittings (SF35 & SF36) are of interest, as are the possible lead window came manufacture waste (SF42 & SF43) and the heavily leaded slag or lead ore. For the purpose of publication some of these finds require further x-ray or cleaning, as do some unidentified iron objects. The leaded slag will need to be assessed by a specialist and the iron nails may be discarded.

10.3.7 The animal bone assemblage highlights various major points, including the changeover from cattle to sheep/goat, the good representation and then the decline in equid remains and the coinciding increase in use of veal. The quantities of bones recovered are perhaps unsuitable for any detailed analysis of dietary change but this information should certainly bear comparisons with contemporary collections from this general area or within the city and Southwark. The quantity of equid remains during the earlier phases strongly suggests the presence of one or more knackers yards in the vicinity. The generally large size of the equid bones is also of interest, this perhaps pointing to a particular usage and then perhaps a particular source for these animals. These points of interest in combination with the good state of the bones and the well dated levels from which they were taken, all suggest a potential value for this collection. Thus it is recommended that further work should be carried out, prioritizing the aforementioned points of interest.

10.3.8 The environmental remains were small and fragmentary and provided no potential for further work.

10.3 Publication outline

10.3.1 The results of the archaeological excavations will be published in an appropriate journal such as *London Archaeologist*. The publication of the investigations will focus on the development of the site from the 17th century onwards, with an emphasis placed on understanding the site within the wider archaeological landscape of the area. A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

Archaeological Investigations at Paddington Green

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological Sequence:
    - Phase 2: early/mid 17th century
    - Phase 3: mid/late 17th century - late 17th/early 18th century
    - Phase 4: early 18th century - late 18th/early 19th century
    - Phase 5: early 19th century - modern
- Discussion (incorporative of specialist reports)
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography
- The text will be illustrated by AutoCAD plans, historic maps, finds illustrations and photographs where appropriate.

11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Joannou & Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd for commissioning the archaeological investigations, Richard Hughes (Ove Arup) for monitoring the work on the client, Rob Whytehead (English Heritage GLAAS) for monitoring the investigations and Mahmoud and Mohammed for their help in ensuring a smooth and problem free interface with the surrounding car park.

11.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and Richard Humphrey for supervising the evaluation and primary stages of the excavation. Thanks are also due to Sophie White for the site logistics and Alison Tigg for the site survey work. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Ian Cipin, Matthew Edmonds, Lee Harvey, Patrick Kavanagh, Andrew Lythe, Shane Maher, Deborah Nadal and Fergal O'Donogue for their hard work on site.

11.3 In addition, the author would also like to offer her thanks to Jon Butler for his post-excavation project management, Josephine Brown for the assessment illustrations and Chris Jarrett, Märit Gaimster, Kevin Hayward, Kevin Rielly and Dan Young of QUEST for their respective reports.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	100	Trench 2	ET2	*n/a*	EW wall	Yellow frogged brick	0.86	3.7	*n/a*	32.2	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	101	Trench 2	ET2	*n/a*	EW wall	Red frogged brick	0.44	2.56	*n/a*	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	102	Trench 1	ET1	*n/a*	NS wall	Yellow/red frogged brick	1.4	0.33	0.7	31.8	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	103	Trench 1	ET1	10	Floor above [104]	Yellow ? brick	1.72	0.6	0.08	31.8	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	104	Trench 1	ET1	10	Levelling for [103]	Concrete	2.16	0.68	0.1	31.8	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	105	Trench 1	ET1	10	EW wall beneath [110]	Red ? brick	0.26	0.7	0.48	31.7	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	106	Trench 1	ET1	*n/a*	NS wall	Red unfrogged brick	2.6	0.35	*n/a*	31.9	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	107	Trench 1	ET1	*n/a*	EW wall	Yellow/red frogged brick	0.4	2.34	*n/a*	31.7	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	108	Trench 1	ET1	*n/a*	Levelling	Concrete	0.38	1.12	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	109	Trench 1	ET1	*n/a*	EW wall	Red ? brick	0.35	0.47	0.3	31.5	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	110	Trench 1	*n/a*	10	EW wall above [105]	Red ? brick	0.25	*n/a*	0.3	31.3	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	111	Trench 1	*n/a*	10	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown, clay/CBM/gravel	0.2	*n/a*	1	31.8	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	112	Trench 1	*n/a*	10	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown, clay/CBM/gravel	2.05	*n/a*	1	31.8	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	113	100/210	pre-ex; 113	13	EW wall within [125]	Red unfrogged brick	0.35	3.1	0.54	31.7	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	114	100/210	pre-ex; 114	*n/a*	EW wall within [127]	Purple/red ? brick	0.23	0.57	0.54	31.7	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	115	100/210	pre-ex; 115	*n/a*	EW wall within [127]	Red unfrogged brick	0.23	0.53	0.53	31.6	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	116	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	117	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	118	105/210	pre-ex; 118	19	NS wall pre-dating [333]	Red unfrogged brick	0.7	0.55	0.28	31.2	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	119	105/210; 110/210	pre-ex; 119	19; 20	EW wall within [225]	Yellow frogged brick	0.22	1.62	0.6	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	120	105/210	pre-ex; 120	19	NS wall within [225]	Red unfrogged brick	0.46	0.19	0.35	31	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	121	105/210; 110/210	pre-ex; 121	*n/a*	Vaulted cellar within [187]	Purple frogged brick	2.3	2.44	0.38	31.3	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	122	100/205; 105/205	pre-ex; 122	12; 21	EW wall within [146]	Red unfrogged brick	0.34	4.8	0.52	31.7	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	123	110/200	pre-ex; 123	*n/a*	NS wall within [206]	Red unfrogged brick	3.68	0.34	1.04	31.6	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	124	100/210	pre-ex	13	Fill of [125]	Loose, mid black brown, clay/silt	0.54	3.2	0.41	31.4	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	125	100/210	pre-ex; 125	13	Construction cut for [113]	Linear, sloping sides, flat base	0.54	3.2	0.4	31.4	31	5a

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	126	100/210	*n/a*	17	Fill of [127]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/sand	0.58	0.74	0.25	31.4	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	127	100/210	127	17	Construction cut for [114]/[115]	Linear, sloping sides, flat base	0.58	0.74	0.25	31.4	31.2	5a
WEJ09	128	110/210	*n/a*	13	Fill of [125]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt/clay	0.54	3.2	0.05	31.2	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	129	105/200	*n/a*	11	Charcoal horizon	Loose, black, charcoal	1.68	*n/a*	0.07	31	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	130	100/210	*n/a*	17	Fill of [127]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt/clay	0.58	0.74	0.39	31.3	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	131	100/210	pre-ex; 131	*n/a*	Post	Vertical setting, poor condition	0.2	0.12	*n/a*	31.3	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	132	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex	13	Fill of [133]	Firm, mid brown, clay/CBM/gravel	0.7	0.34	0.3	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	133	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 133	13	Robber pit (?)	Round?, vertical sides, flat base	0.7	0.34	0.3	31.5	31.2	4e
WEJ09	134	105/200; 110/200	pre-ex; 134	11; 12	Vaulted cellar within [157]	Red/orange unfrogged brick	0.3	3.3	0.7	31.6	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	135	105/205; 110/205	pre-ex; 135	12	Vaulted cellar within [222]	Red/orange unfrogged brick	0.46	2.96	*n/a*	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	136	100/205	pre-ex; 136	*n/a*	EW wall within [209]	Red unfrogged brick	0.32	0.8	*n/a*	31.6	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	137	100/205	pre-ex; 137	*n/a*	EW wall within [209]	Red unfrogged brick	0.32	0.62	*n/a*	31.6	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	138	110/210	pre-ex; 138	*n/a*	NS blocking of [121]	Red ? brick	0.56	0.26	0.48	31.2	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	139	100/205	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [140]	Firm, dark grey green, silt/clay	0.7	0.64	0.18	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	140	100/205	pre-ex; 140	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Sub-round, vertical sides, flat base	0.7	0.64	0.18	31.5	31.3	4e
WEJ09	141	105/210	pre-ex; 141	19	Tile floor within [225]	Red tile	1.18	0.58	0.05	30.8	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	142	105/210; 110/210	pre-ex; 142	*n/a*	EW wall within [332]	Red ? brick	0.1	0.6	0.07	30.9	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	143	100/205	pre-ex; 147 multi	22; 23	Levelling	Loose, mid red, crushed brick	2.12	1.54	0.08	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	144	100/205	pre-ex; 147 multi	*n/a*	Levelling	Loose, mid red, crushed brick	0.5	1.2	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	145	105/205	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [146]	Firm, mid brown, silt/sand	0.2	2.3	0.26	31.5	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	146	100/205; 105/205	pre-ex; 146	*n/a*	Construction cut for [122]	Linear, vertical sides, concave base	0.2	2.3	0.26	31.5	31.2	5a
WEJ09	147	100/200; 105/200	pre-ex; 147 multi	*n/a*	Levelling	Loose, mid red, crushed brick	1.8	2.3	0.1	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	148	100/200	pre-ex; 147 multi	14; 15; 16	Levelling	Loose, mid red, crushed brick	3.1	2.2	0.05	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	149	105/200	*n/a*	11	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid yellow brown, gravel/clay	1.58	*n/a*	0.15	31.3	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	150	105/200	150	11; 14	Accumulated soils	Firm mid green brown, silt/clay	2.45	0.5	0.54	31.3	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	151	105/200	*n/a*	11	Demolition layer	Loose, light yellow white, CBM/mortar	2.35	*n/a*	0.29	31.1	*n/a*	3a

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	152	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [153]	Firm, grey red, silt/clay	0.44	1.44	0.32	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	153	100/200	pre-ex; 153	*n/a*	Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.48	1.4	0.59	31.5	30.9	4d
WEJ09	154	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	155	105/200	*n/a*	11	Subsoil?	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt/clay/gravel	2.5	*n/a*	0.28	30.8	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	156	105/200	pre-ex	11; 12	Fill of [157]	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand/clay/gravel	0.54	2.04	0.7	31.5	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	157	105/200; 110/200	pre-ex; 157	11; 12	Construction cut for [134]	Linear, sides n/p, base n/p	0.54	2.04	0.7	31.5	30.7	5b
WEJ09	158	100/200	pre-ex	14	Fill of [159]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt/clay	0.2	0.7	0.32	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	159	100/200	pre-ex; 159	14	Robber pit (?)	Round?, steep sides, flat base	0.2	0.7	0.32	31.5	31.2	4e
WEJ09	160	105/200	pre-ex; 160	*n/a*	NS buttress within [157]	Red unfrogged brick	0.54	0.33	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	161	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [153]	Soft, grey brown, silt/clay	0.44	1.44	0.26	31.2	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	162	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [163]	Loose, grey brown, silt/clay	0.8	1	0.5	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	163	100/200	pre-ex; 163	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Sub-square, steep sides, concave base	0.8	1	0.5	31.5	31	4e
WEJ09	164	100/210	*n/a*	13	Accumulated layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt/clay/mortar	1.5	*n/a*	0.2	31.4	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	165	100/210	*n/a*	13	Ground consolidation	Firm, mid brown, sand/clay/CBM/gravel	1.53	*n/a*	0.24	31.3	*n/a*	3c/4a
WEJ09	166	100/210	*n/a*	13	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand/clay/gravel	1.2	*n/a*	0.13	31.3	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	167	100/210	*n/a*	13	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown, sand/clay/gravel	3.12	*n/a*	0.25	30.9	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	168	100/210	*n/a*	13	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, sand/clay/CBM/mortar	3.72	*n/a*	0.26	30.9	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	169	100/210	*n/a*	13	Subsoil?	Firm, mid yellow brown green, clay/gravel	2.53	*n/a*	0.22	30.7	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	170	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	171	100/210	*n/a*	13	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/gravel	1.31	*n/a*	0.19	30.8	*n/a*	3a

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	172	100/210	*n/a*	13	Fill of [227]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt/clay/gravel	0.6	*n/a*	0.4	31	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	173	100/210	*n/a*	13	Subsoil?	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/gravel	0.33	*n/a*	0.07	30.7	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	174	100/210	*n/a*	13	Fill of [175]	Firm, mid brown, sand/clay/gravel	0.29	*n/a*	0.27	30.9	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	175	100/210	*n/a*	13	Pit	?, gradual sides, flat base	0.29	*n/a*	0.27	30.9	30.7	3b
WEJ09	176	100/210	*n/a*	13	Fill of [177]	Firm, mid brown, sand/clay	0.25	*n/a*	0.18	31.1	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	177	100/210	*n/a*	13	Pit	?, gradual sides, concave base	0.25	*n/a*	0.18	31.1	31	5a
WEJ09	178	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [179]	Firm, dark blue brown, clay/silt	0.27	0.32	0.17	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	179	100/200	pre-ex; 179	*n/a*	Posthole	Sub-round, steep sides pointed base	0.27	0.32	0.17	31.5	31.4	4e
WEJ09	180	105/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [181]	Soft, mid brown, clay/silt	0.94	0.82	0.43	31.2	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	181	100/200	pre-ex; 181	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Round, vertical sides, flat base	0.94	0.82	0.43	31.5	31.2	4e
WEJ09	182	100/200	pre-ex; 182	*n/a*	Pit	Round, gradual sides, concave base	0.64	0.86	0.38	31.5	31.1	4d
WEJ09	183	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [182]	Firm, mid reddish green, silt/clay	0.64	0.86	0.38	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	184	105/200	pre-ex	14	Fill of [185]	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt/clay/CBM/mortar	1.08	0.6	0.08	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	185	105/200	pre-ex; 185	14	Robber cut?	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.08	0.6	0.08	31.5	31.4	4e
WEJ09	186	105/210; 110/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [187]	Firm, mid grey orange brown, silt/clay	0.2	2.72	0.38	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	187	105/210; 110/210	pre-ex; 187	*n/a*	Construction cut for [121]	square, vertical sides, base n/p	2.44	2.44	0.38	31.4	30.7	5b
WEJ09	188	100/205	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [189]	Firm, dark brown, silt/clay/charcoal	0.4	0.28	0.08	31.4	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	189	100/205	pre-ex; 189	*n/a*	Pit	Round, vertical sides, flat base	0.4	0.28	0.08	31.4	31.3	4d
WEJ09	190	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [191]	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt/sand	0.8	0.71	0.2	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	191	100/200	pre-ex; 191	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Round, steep sides, flat base	0.8	0.71	0.2	31.5	31.3	4e
WEJ09	192	105/210	pre-ex; 192	*n/a*	Accumulated layer	Firm, mid yellow red brown, silt/sand	0.38	1.1	*n/a*	31.4	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	193	105/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [194]	Firm, dark brown black, sand/silt	0.38	0.68	0.16	31.4	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	194	105/210	pre-ex; 194	*n/a*	Pit	Sub-round, gradual sides, flat base	0.38	0.68	0.16	31.4	31.2	4a
WEJ09	195	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [197]	Firm, dark brown, silt/clay, CBM & charcoal	0.6	0.82	0.05	31.4	*n/a*	4e

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	196	100/205; 100/210	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [197]	Loose, mid black brown, clay/silt/charcoal/CBM	0.6	0.82	0.1	31.3	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	197	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 197	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Square, vertical sides, flat base	0.64	0.82	0.34	31.4	31	4e
WEJ09	198	105/200	pre-ex	14	Fill of [198]	Firm, dark green grey, sand/silt	2.19	0.55	0.11	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	199	105/200	pre-ex; 199	14	Gully	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.19	0.55	0.11	31.5	31.4	4c
WEJ09	200	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [226]	Firm, dark grey, silt/clay	1.1	0.36	0.4	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	201	105/210	pre-ex	19	Fill of [202]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay/silt	1	1.04	0.19	31	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	202	105/210	pre-ex; 202	19	Pit	Round?, gradual sides, flat base	1	1.04	0.19	31	30.9	3a
WEJ09	203	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [204]	Firm, grey brown, silt/clay	0.4	1.42	0.47	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	204	100/200	pre-ex; 204	*n/a*	Robber cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.4	1.42	0.47	31.5	31	4e
WEJ09	205	110/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [206]	Loose, mid red brown, silt/brick rubble	0.7	0.18	0.77	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	206	110/200	pre-ex; 206	*n/a*	Construction cut for [123]	Linear, vertical, base n/p	0.7	0.18	0.77	31.4	30.7	5b
WEJ09	207	100/205	pre-ex; 207	*n/a*	Post	Vertical setting, poor condition	0.2	0.12	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	208	110/205	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [209]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt/sand/clay	0.6	2.2	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	209	110/205	pre-ex; 209	*n/a*	Construction cut for [136]/[137]	Linear, sides n/p, base n/p	0.6	2.2	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	210	100/205	pre-ex; 147 multi	*n/a*	Levelling	Loose, mid red, crushed brick	0.2	4.6	*n/a*	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	211	100/210	pre-ex	17	Fill of [212]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand/silt	0.35	1.4	0.35	31.4	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	212	100/210	pre-ex; 212	17	Pit	Sub-square, gradual sides, base n/p	0.35	1.4	0.35	31.4	31.2	5a
WEJ09	213	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex	18	Fill of [214]	Loose, dark yellow brown, silt/clay/mortar/CBM	0.76	0.72	0.65	31.4	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	214	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 214	18	Robber pit (?)	Sub-square, steep sides, flat base	0.76	0.52	0.77	31.4	30.6	4e
WEJ09	215	105/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [216]	Firm, dark brown grey/sand/silt	0.85	0.64	0.06	31.5	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	216	105/200	pre-ex; 216	*n/a*	Pit	Rectangular, gradual sides, flat base	0.85	0.64	0.06	31.5	3.45	5a
WEJ09	217	110/210	pre-ex; 217 multi	20	NS wall - rebuild of [335]	Red unfrogged brick	0.9	0.1	0.46	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	218	105/205	pre-ex; 218	*n/a*	EW wall within [222]	Red unfrogged brick	0.18	2.84	*n/a*	31.4	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	219	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	220	105/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [221]	Firm, light brown grey, clay/silt	0.89	0.79	0.2	31.5	*n/a*	5a

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	221	105/200	pre-ex; 221	*n/a*	Pit	Round, steep sides, irregular base	0.89	0.79	0.2	31.5	31.3	5a
WEJ09	222	105/205	pre-ex; 222	*n/a*	Construction cut for [135]/[218]	Linear, vertical sides, base n/p	0.5	2.9	*n/a*	31.4	31.4	5b
WEJ09	223	100/210	pre-ex	17	Fill of [224]	Firm, light red brown, silt/clay/CBM	0.6	0.27	0.36	31.4	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	224	100/210	pre-ex; 224	17	Robber pit (?)	Round?, steep sides, concave base	0.6	0.27	0.36	31.4	31	4e
WEJ09	225	105/210	pre-ex; 225	19	Construction cut for [120]/[119]/[141]	Square?, vertical sides?, base n/p	1.1	1.5	*n/a*	31	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	226	100/200	pre-ex; 226	*n/a*	Robber cut = [242] (?)	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.1	0.36	0.4	31.5	31.1	4e
WEJ09	227	100/210	*n/a*	13	Pit?	?, steep sides, flat base	0.6	*n/a*	0.4	31	30.5	4d
WEJ09	228	100/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [229]	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt/clay/CBM/mortar	1.49	0.52	0.3	31.4	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	229	100/210	pre-ex; 229	*n/a*	Construction cut for [230]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.49	0.52	0.3	31.4	31.1	4d
WEJ09	230	100/210	pre-ex; 230	*n/a*	NS wall within [229]	Red unfrogged brick	1.49	0.22	0.31	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	231	100/200	pre-ex; 231 multi	*n/a*	NS wall within [243]	Red unfrogged brick	0.22	0.24	0.3	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	232	105/200	pre-ex	14	Fill of [233]	Firm, dark brown grey, sand/silt	1.14	1.06	0.07	31.5	*n/a*	5a
WEJ09	233	105/200	pre-ex; 233	14	Pit	Round, gradual sides, flat base	1.14	1.06	0.07	31.5	31.4	5a
WEJ09	234	105/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [235]	Loose, mid yellow white, mortar/CBM	2.18	0.72	0.41	31.2	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	235	105/210	pre-ex; 235	*n/a*	Robber cut = [254] (?)	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	2.18	0.72	0.41	31.2	30.8	4e
WEJ09	236	100/210	pre-ex	17	Fill of [237]	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/gravel/sand/silt	0.95	0.86	0.72	31.4	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	237	100/210	pre-ex; 237	17	Robber pit (?)	Round?, steep sides, flat base	0.95	0.86	0.72	31.4	30.7	4e
WEJ09	238	100/210	pre-ex; 238	17	Internal surface	Firm, light brown yellow, clay gravel	0.76	1	0.1	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	239	105/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [240]	Firm, mid yellow white red, CBM/mortar	0.6	1.26	0.05	30.9	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	240	105/210	pre-ex; 240	*n/a*	Robber cut	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	0.6	1.26	0.05	30.9	30.8	4e
WEJ09	241	100/200	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [242]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/clay	1.04	0.46	0.25	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	242	100/200	pre-ex; 242	*n/a*	Robber pit (?) = [226] (?)	Irregular, gradual sides, concave base	1.04	0.36	0.25	31.4	31.1	4e
WEJ09	243	100/200	pre-ex; 243	14	Construction cut for [231]/[247]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.2	0.12	0.34	31.5	31	4d

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	244	100/200	pre-ex	14	Fill of [243]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/clay	1.2	0.12	0.34	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	245	100/200	pre-ex	15	Fill of [246]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/clay	0.96	0.12	0.4	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	246	100/200	pre-ex; 246	15	Construction cut for [248]	Linear, vertical sides, concave base	0.96	0.12	0.4	31.5	31.1	4d
WEJ09	247	100/200	231 multi	*n/a*	NS wall within [243]	Red unfrogged brick	0.1	0.22	0.25	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	248	100/200	pre-ex; 231 multi	15	NS wall within [246]	Red unfrogged brick	1.16	0.22	0.4	31.5	*n/a*	4d
WEJ09	249	105/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [250]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay/silt	1.02	1.25	0.3	31	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	250	105/210	pre-ex; 250	*n/a*	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	1.02	1.25	0.3	31	30.7	3a
WEJ09	251	100/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [252]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt/clay/gravel	0.5	0.84	0.83	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	252	100/210	pre-ex; 252	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Sub-square, steep sides, flat base	0.5	0.84	0.83	31.5	30.7	4e
WEJ09	253	105/200	pre-ex	14	Fill of [254]	Firm, mid yellow white, CBM/mortar	2.75	0.54	0.66	31.5	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	254	105/200	pre-ex; 254	14	Robber cut = [235] (?)	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	2.75	0.54	0.66	31.5	30.8	4e
WEJ09	255	100/210	pre-ex	*n/a*	Fill of [256]	Firm, mid brown, clay/silt	0.58	0.84	0.32	31.4	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	256	100/210	pre-ex; 256	*n/a*	Robber pit (?)	Sub-round?, steep sides, flat base	0.58	0.84	0.32	31.4	31.1	4e
WEJ09	257	100/205; 100/210	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [197]	Firm, mid brown, silt/clay	0.6	0.82	0.21	31.2	*n/a*	4e
WEJ09	258	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 258	17; 18	Internal surface	Soft, yellow orange brown, sand/clay/silt - laminated	1.56	1.14	0.05	31.4	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	259	100/205	259	22; 23	Internal surface	Indurated, red, crushed brick	1.9	1.58	0.05	31.4	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	260	100/200	pre-ex; 260	14; 15	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown green, silt/clay	3.6	1.9	0.05	31.4	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	261	105/200	*n/a*	11	Dump/levelling	Firm, light green grey, sand clay	0.53	0.65	0.12	31.5	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	262	100/200; 105/200	262	14; 15	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid red brown, silt/clay/CBM dust	2.9	3.74	0.04	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	263	100/200	pre-ex; 263	14; 15; 16	Dump/levelling	Firm, green brown, silt/clay	3.1	2.12	0.07	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	264	100/200; 105/200	264	14; 15	Mortar levelling	Firm, mid white red yellow brown, mortar/silt/clay	3.78	3.6	0.1	31.5	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	265	100/205; 100/210	268 multi	17; 18	Internal surface	Friable, yellow brown white, mortar/silt/clay	2.16	0.97	0.04	31.3	*n/a*	4b

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	266	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 268 multi	18	Internal surface	Friable, yellow brown white, mortar/silt/clay	2.3	0.94	0.04	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	267	100/210	pre-ex; 268 multi	*n/a*	Internal surface	Friable, yellow brown white, mortar/silt/clay	1.93	1.18	0.04	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	268	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 268 multi	18; 22; 23	Internal surface	Friable, yellow brown white, mortar/silt/clay	2.26	2.88	0.04	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	269	100/205	268 multi	*n/a*	Internal surface	Friable, yellow brown white, mortar/silt/clay	0.54	0.18	0.03	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	270	100/210	268 multi	17	Internal surface	Friable, yellow brown white, mortar/silt/clay	0.94	0.28	0.04	31.3	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	271	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [272]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt/clay	0.64	0.5	0.14	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	272	100/200	272	*n/a*	Pit	Round, steep sides, flat base	0.64	0.5	0.14	31.4	31.3	4b
WEJ09	273	100/210	268 multi	*n/a*	NS wall scar	Mortar	0.98	0.06	0.04	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	274	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 268 multi	*n/a*	NS wall scar	Mortar	2	0.1	0.03	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	275	100/200	275 multi	*n/a*	Dump/levelling	Loose, dark orange brown, silt/sand/CBM crush	0.98	0.89	0.05	31.3	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	276	100/200	275 multi	*n/a*	Dump/levelling	Loose, dark orange brown, silt/sand/CBM crush	0.66	0.7	0.05	31.3	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	277	105/210	pre-ex; 277	19	Accumulated soils	Firm, mid green brown grey, silt/clay	4.15	3.4	0.49	31.3	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	278	100/200	278	14	Occupation horizon	Firm, brown grey, silt/clay	1.25	1.1	0.12	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	279	100/200	279	14; 15; 16	Dump/levelling	Firm, green brown, silt/clay	0.7	1.1	0.08	31.3	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	280	100/200	280	15; 16	Occupation horizon	Firm, brown grey, silt/clay	2.66	2.6	0.18	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	281	100/200	*n/a*	15	Fill of [282]	Firm, light green grey, silt/sand	1.23	0.63	0.3	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	282	100/200	282	15	Pit	Round, gradual sides, base n/p	1.23	0.63	0.3	31.4	31.1	4b
WEJ09	283	100/200	*n/a*	14; 16	Fill of [284]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/clay	1.14	0.2	0.13	31.3	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	284	100/200	284	14; 16	Gully	Linear, steep sides, concave base	1.14	0.2	0.13	31.3	31.1	4c
WEJ09	285	100/205; 100/210	286 multi	17; 18	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, silt/clay	1.2	1.1	0.08	31.3	*n/a*	4b

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	286	100/205; 100/210	286 multi	18	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, silt/clay	2.38	2.2	0.06	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	287	100/200; 105/200	pre-ex; 287	14; 15	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt/clay/CBM/charcoal	3.88	3.04	0.1	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	288	100/205	*n/a*	18	Fill of [289]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt/clay	0.29	0.21	0.09	31.2	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	289	100/205	289	18	Gully	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.29	0.21	0.09	31.2	31.1	4a
WEJ09	290	105/200	pre-ex; 290 multi	14	Gravel surface	Indurated, light white yellow, mortar/gravel	1.7	1.16	0.09	31.5	*n/a*	4c
WEJ09	291	105/200	pre-ex; 290 multi	14	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand/silt/gravel	2.4	0.35	0.2	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	292	100/205; 100/210	292 multi	18;22;23	Accumulated layer	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	4.16	2.1	0.11	31.4	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	293	100/205; 100/210	292 multi	17; 18	Accumulated layer	Firm, mid grey brown, clay/silt	2.18	1.1	0.15	31.2	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	294	100/205; 100/210	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [295]	Firm, mid orange brown, silt/clay	0.68	0.4	0.34	31.3	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	295	100/205; 100/210	295	*n/a*	Pit	Round?, gradual sides, flat base	0.68	0.4	0.34	31.3	31.1	4a
WEJ09	296	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [297]	Loose, black, charcoal	0.4	0.2	0.1	31.3	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	297	100/200	297	*n/a*	Gully	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.4	0.2	0.1	31.3	31.2	4a
WEJ09	298	100/200	*n/a*	14	Fill of [299]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/clay	1.97	0.38	0.19	31.3	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	299	100/200	299	14	Gully	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.97	0.38	0.19	31.3	31	4a
WEJ09	300	100/200	*n/a*	14	Fill of [301]	Firm, brown grey, silt/clay	1.1	0.5	0.37	31.2	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	301	100/200	301 multi	14	Ditch (?) = [303]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.1	0.52	0.37	31.2	30.9	4a
WEJ09	302	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [303]	Firm, brown grey, silt/clay	0.6	0.64	0.2	31.2	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	303	100/200	301 multi	*n/a*	Ditch (?) = [301]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.6	0.64	0.2	31.2	31	4a
WEJ09	304	105/200	*n/a*	11; 14	Fill of [305]	Firm, mid green brown, silt clay	2.65	0.3	0.19	30.9	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	305	105/200	305	11; 14	Robber cut?	Linear, gradual sides, base n/p	2.65	0.3	0.19	30.9	30.8	3c
WEJ09	306	105/200	306	14	Demolition layer	Firm, cream red, tile/mortar	1.45	0.3	0.04	31	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	307	105/200	307	14	Charcoal horizon	Loose, dark grey black, silt/charcoal	1.5	0.26	0.04	30.9	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	308	105/200	308	14	Subsoil?	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	2.9	1	0.1	31	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	309	100/200; 105/200; 110/200	pre-ex; 309	14; 15; 16	Natural	Firm, mid yellow brown, sandy gravel and clay	4	10	*n/a*	30.6	*n/a*	1

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	310	100/200	310	14; 15; 16	Ground consolidation	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/gravel	2.7	1.4	0.08	31.2	*n/a*	3c/4a
WEJ09	311	100/200	*n/a*	14	Fill of [312]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	1	0.24	0.22	31.3	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	312	100/200	312	14	Pit	?, vertical sides, flat base	1	0.24	0.22	31.4	31.1	4a
WEJ09	313	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [314]	Loose, grey brown, silt/sand	0.66	0.07	0.37	31.1	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	314	100/200	314	*n/a*	Posthole	Round, steep sides, flat base	0.66	0.07	0.37	31.1	30.7	4a
WEJ09	315	105/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [316]	Loose, mid orange brown, silt/sand	0.96	0.6	0.37	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	316	105/200	316	*n/a*	Pit	Sub-round, vertical sides, flat? base	0.96	0.6	0.37	31.4	31	4b
WEJ09	317	100/200	*n/a*	14	Fill of [318]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	2.5	0.8	0.23	31.3	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	318	100/200	318	14	Gully	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.5	0.8	0.23	31.3	31.1	4a
WEJ09	319	105/200	pre-ex; 319	14; 15	Charcoal horizon	Loose, dark blue grey, sand/silt	2.74	2.11	0.12	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	320	100/200	320	14; 15; 16	Ground consolidation	Firm, light brown grey, clay/sand	2.7	1.4	0.16	31.2	*n/a*	3c/4a
WEJ09	321	100/200	321	14; 16	Ground consolidation	Firm, light yellow brown, clay	1.25	1.4	0.2	31	*n/a*	3c/4a
WEJ09	322	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [323]	Firm, light yellow brown, clay/gravel	0.88	0.22	0.07	31.2	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	323	100/200	323	*n/a*	Gully	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.88	0.22	0.07	31.2	31.1	4a
WEJ09	324	105/200	pre-ex; 324	14; 15	Cobble surface	Flint nodules	3.15	1.18	0.08	31.5	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	325	105/200	325	15	Mortar levelling	Loose, light yellow white, CBM/mortar	1.88	1.6	0.1	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	326	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	327	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	328	100/210	*n/a*	17	Fill of [329]	Friable, light cream red, CBM/mortar	1.3	1	0.21	31.1	*n/a*	4a
WEJ09	329	100/210	329	17	Robber cut?	Round?, concave sides, flat base	1.3	1	0.21	31.1	30.9	4a
WEJ09	330	100/200; 105/200	330	14; 15	Ground consolidation	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/CBM/mortar/gravel - machine exc	3.9	6.9	0.22	31.3	*n/a*	3c/4a
WEJ09	331	100/205; 100/210	331	17; 18; 22; 23	Ground consolidation	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/CBM & mortar/gravel - machine exc	2.2	4.8	0.2	31.4	*n/a*	3c/4a

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	332	105/210; 110/210	pre-ex; 332	*n/a*	Construction cut for [142]	Linear?, sides n/p, base n/p	0.12	0.6	*n/a*	30.8	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	333	105/210	pre-ex; 333	19	NS wall - rebuild of [118]	Purple/red unfrogged brick	0.8	0.47	0.18	31.3	*n/a*	5b
WEJ09	334	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	335	110/210	pre-ex; 217 multi	20	EW wall pre-dating [217]	Red unfrogged brick	0.28	0.11	0.32	31.4	*n/a*	4b
WEJ09	336	100/200; 105/200	336	14; 15	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, clay/gravel/CBM	1.16	1.1	0.33	31.1	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	337	100/200	337	14	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark yellow brown, silt/sand/CBM	1.46	1.44	0.11	31	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	338	100/200	*n/a*	14	Fill of [339]	Soft, yellow white, mortar/CBM	1.06	0.3	0.15	31.1	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	339	100/200	339	14	Robber cut (?) = [344] (?)	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	1.06	0.3	0.15	31.1	30.9	3c
WEJ09	340	100/205; 100/210; 105/210	pre-ex; 340	17; 18; 19; 22; 23; 24	Natural	Firm, mid yellow brown, sandy gravel and clay	7.5	9.3	*n/a*	30.7	*n/a*	1
WEJ09	341	100/205	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [344]	Soft, light yellow brown, sand/silt	2	0.54	0.11	30.9	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	342	100/200	342	15	Demolition layer	Soft, dark orange yellow, silt/sand	0.99	2.31	0.13	31.1	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	343	100/205; 100/210	pre-ex; 343	17; 18; 24	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark grey brown, silt/clay	5.5	2.8	0.12	31	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	344	100/205	344	*n/a*	Robber cut (?) = [339] (?)	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	2	0.54	0.11	30.9	30.8	3c
WEJ09	345	100/205; 100/210; 105/210	pre-ex; 345	18; 22; 23; 24	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, silt/clay	7.1	3.5	0.28	30.9	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	346	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
WEJ09	347	100/200	347	15	Dump/levelling	Loose, light yellow brown, sand/silt	1.19	1.68	0.11	31	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	348	105/210	348	19	Subsoil?	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand/clay/gravel	3.39	2.74	0.1	30.7	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	349	100/205	349	*n/a*	Gully	Linear, irregular sides, base n/p	0.7	0.4	0.23	30.8	30.5	3b
WEJ09	350	100/205	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [349]	Firm, light brown grey, clay/silt	0.7	0.4	0.23	30.8	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	351	100/200	351	15; 16	Demolition layer	Indurated, light yellow white, sand/chalk	2.19	1.56	0.4	31.1	*n/a*	3c

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	352	100/205	*n/a*	15	Fill of [353]	Firm, grey brown, silt/clay	0.28	0.36	0.26	31	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	353	100/205	353	15	Posthole	Square, vertical sides, flat base	0.28	0.36	0.26	31	30.7	3b
WEJ09	354	100/210	354	17; 18	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, clay/silt/mortar	2	0.86	0.12	30.8	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	355	100/200	355	16	Demolition layer	Soft, mid orange grey, clay/silt/tile/plaster	1.33	1.17	0.15	30.9	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	356	100/200; 105/200	356	14	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, gravel/silt	1.6	4.9	0.1	31	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	357	100/210	pre-ex; 357	*n/a*	Dump/levelling	Friable, dark grey black, sand/silt	0.45	0.48	0.04	30.8	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	358	100/205; 100/210	358	17; 18	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark blue grey, silt/sand/clay	2.42	1.22	0.24	30.7	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	359	105/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [360]	Firm, grey brown, silt clay	0.71	0.4	0.42	30.9	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	360	105/200	360	*n/a*	Posthole	Rectangular, vertical sides, irregular base	0.71	0.4	0.42	30.9	30.4	3b
WEJ09	361	100/210	pre-ex; 361	17; 24	Pit	?, gradual sides, flat base	1.08	0.56	0.16	30.7	30.6	3b
WEJ09	362	100/210	pre-ex	17; 24	Fill of [361]	Firm, dark grey black, silt/clay	1.08	0.56	0.16	30.7	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	363	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [364]	Firm, dark brown, silt/clay	0.4	0.72	0.15	30.9	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	364	100/200	364	*n/a*	Pit = [379] (?)	Sub-round, concave sides and base	0.4	0.72	0.15	30.9	30.7	3b
WEJ09	365	100/200; 105/200	365	14; 15	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown, sand/silt/clay CBM/mortar/gravel	3.7	3.4	0.1	30.9	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	366	100/205	366	18; 22; 23	Demolition layer	Loose, light white grey, sand silt/mortar/ash	1.84	1.1	0.05	30.8	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	367	100/205	367	22; 23	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark grey brown, silt/clay	1.82	1.3	0.14	30.7	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	368	100/200; 105/200	368	15	Charcoal horizon	Firm, black brown, silt/clay/charcoal	1.27	1.68	0.12	30.9	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	369	100/200	369	14; 15; 16	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid yellow grey, silt/sand/ash	2.8	2.6	0.1	30.9	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	370	100/205; 100/210; 105/210	370	17; 18; 22; 23; 24	Subsoil?	Firm, black grey, clay/gravel	7.04	5.74	0.35	30.9	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	371	100/200; 105/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [372]	Firm, light black brown, silt/clay	0.66	0.2	0.08	30.8	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	372	100/200; 105/200	372	*n/a*	Gully	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	0.66	0.2	0.08	30.8	30.7	2

Site Code	Context	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Phase
WEJ09	373	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [374]	Firm, light black grey, silt/clay	0.12	0.32	0.06	30.8	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	374	100/200	374	*n/a*	Gully	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	0.12	0.32	0.06	30.9	30.8	2
WEJ09	375	100/200; 105/200	*n/a*	15	Fill of [375]	Firm, mid green grey, clay/gravel/CBM	2.6	1.5	0.2	30.7	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	376	100/200; 105/200	376	15	Ditch?	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	2.6	1.5	0.2	30.8	30.6	2
WEJ09	377	100/200	377	16	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid yellow brown, sand/gravel	1.3	0.8	0.1	30.8	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	378	100/200	*n/a*	*n/a*	Fill of [379]	Soft, mid orange grey, sand/silt	0.86	0.8	0.15	30.8	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	379	100/200	379	*n/a*	Pit (?) = [364] (?)	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.86	0.8	0.15	30.8	30.7	3b
WEJ09	380	100/200	*n/a*	14	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown yellow, clay/gravel	1.8	1.7	0.3	30.8	*n/a*	3b
WEJ09	381	100/200	381	14	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid brown grey, ash/sand/silt	1.3	1.4	0.15	30.8	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	382	100/200	382	14; 15; 16	Charcoal horizon	Loose, dark grey blue black, sand/silt/charcoal	2.7	3.45	0.21	30.9	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	383	105/200	383	15	Subsoil?	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay/gravel/CBM	2.56	3.16	0.2	30.8	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	384	100/200	384	15	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid blue grey, sand silt/mortar	1	1.55	0.21	30.9	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	385	100/205; 100/210; 105/210	*n/a*	17; 18; 22; 23	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, clay/gravel/CBM	7	5	0.18	31	*n/a*	3c
WEJ09	386	100/200	386	14; 15; 16	Subsoil?	Firm, light grey, silt/clay	3.94	4.56	0.2	30.8	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	387	100/200	387	14	Demolition layer	Soft, light white, mortar/CBM	0.58	0.7	0.08	30.8	*n/a*	3a
WEJ09	388	100/200	*n/a*	14; 16	Fill of [389]	Firm, mid green grey, silt/clay	1.9	1.8	0.5	30.6	*n/a*	2
WEJ09	389	100/200	389	14; 16	Natural feature	?, steep sides, base n/p	1.9	1.8	0.5	30.6	30.1	2

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (4 boxes). The pottery dates from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to identifiable forms and some vessels are represented by complete profiles, while intact items were only recovered from unstratified deposits. Pottery was recovered from 95 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 sherds) and medium sized (31-100 sherds) groups of pottery.

All the pottery (1134 sherds or 616 ENV's and eighteen sherds or six ENV's are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2007 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV's). The classification of the pottery types is according to Museum of London Archaeology. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

Types

Medieval

The medieval pottery is recorded as 37 sherds or 24 ENV's in the assemblage. The material is residual in post-medieval dated contexts (Table 1). The only identifiable forms amongst the medieval pottery are jars or cooking pots in Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware and jug sherds in Cheam ware, CBW and London-type ware.

Code	Pottery type	Date range		SC	ENV's
	Surrey whitewares				
CHEA	Cheam whiteware	1350	-1500	5	5
CBW BIF	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with bifid rim	1380	-1500	1	1
CBW FT	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	1340	-1500	1	1
CBW	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1270	-1500	20	7
KING	Kingston-type ware	1240	-1400	2	2
	London glazed red earthen wares				
	London glazed red earthenwares				
LCOAR	Coarse London-type ware	1080	-1200	1	1
LOND	London-type ware	1080	-1350	4	4
	Buckinghamshire				
LMSR	Late medieval sandy redware	1270	-1600	1	1
	Hertfordshire				

Code	Pottery type	Date range		SC	ENV's
SHER	South Hertfordshire-type greyware	1170	-1350	1	1
	Thames valley				
MCS	Coarse medieval sandy wares	1140	-1300	1	1

Table 1: Medieval pottery types.

Post-medieval

There are a total of 1097 sherds of post-medieval pottery representing 592 ENV's (Table 2).

Surrey-Hampshire border wares were mostly as the whiteware (99 sherds or 78 ENV's) with the redware present as only 31 sherds or 19 MNV's. The forms represented are bowls or dishes with a flared example in BORDY, a carinated type in RBORB and rounded profiled types in BORD (small), BORDY and RBOR. Dishes were noted in BORDO and BORDY. Jars were found only in RBOR, while tripod pipkins were noted mostly in BORDY, which also include external and internal lid-seated types, besides RBOR. Singular occurrences of forms are as a bottle in BORDG and all in BORDO are a chamber pot, candlestick of the saucer type and a porringer.

The London coarse red earthenwares are noted as 317 sherds representing 183 ENV's and are mostly represented by PMR. Bowls of flared and rounded shapes in a range of sizes occur in PMR and PMSRG/Y as do dishes of flared and rounded types. Jars are noted in PMR and include Deptford/Woolwich types with thumbed rims. Flower pots are a common form as eighteen sherds from 8 ENV's and include both 17th- and 18th-century examples. Pipkins or tripod pipkins were noted only in PMR, while a colander and a chafing dish are found in PMSRG. An unusual form in PMR has a round cut out in the wall and inserted into this was a thumbed rim. The body of the vessel is decorated with applied thumbed strips and a green fired glaze. The form may be a salt kit and comes from deposit [281] dated 1630-1700.

The tin-glazed wares are recorded as 357 sherds or 148 ENV's. Albarelli were noted in TGW, TGW A and TGW D. Bowl shapes are noted mostly TGW C and TGW H as are the dishes, which also include a sponge decorated example, while chargers with mostly geometrical designs occur in TGW A and TGW D. Plates included late 17th- and early 18th-century shapes and were mostly noted in TGW C, while later plate shapes were found in TGW H. Jar-shaped vessels were recorded in TGW, TGW C and TGW BLUE and a 17th-century patty pan was found in plain whiteware. The ointment pots typically occurred as plain white or blue wares, while minor forms were noted as a mid 17th-century rounded mug in TGW C and a TGW tea bowl with a finely drawn Chinese temple design in blue on white.

The Essex fine redwares are as 31 sherds representing 20 ENV's and are mostly as the clear-glazed PMFR. The forms in this source of pottery are mostly as bowls in PMFR, while dishes occur in PMBL and METS and jars are in PMFR. Single occurrences of a flower pot and a colander were noted in PMFR.

Non-local wares are recorded as fourteen sherds from 11 ENV's. The forms are not easy to define, although dishes occurred in STEM and STSL, while the latter pottery type also includes a rounded mug and porringer. Midlands orange ware was noted typically as butter pots.

British stonewares were noted as 106 sherds representing some 40 vessels, but much of this material consisted of butter pots in Midlands purple ware: 62 sherds or 14 ENV's. Intact, unstratified ink and wide mouthed bottles were noted in LONS and ENGS BRST respectively. A rounded bowl was unusually recorded in SWSL, drinking forms being noted mainly in this ware, such as a rounded mug. Jug sherds were noted in LONS and STBRS, while tankards were noted solely in LONS and included an example from context [365] with an AR ale mark, referring to Queen Anne 1702-14.

The imported pottery is found as 85 sherds from some 56 ENV's. The Chinese porcelain was found in the forms of a rounded bowl, a mid 17th-century dish and two tea bowls, one of which has a carinated profile, a figurative design and part of a mark on its base. The French Martincamp wares (MART 1 and MART 3) are in the typical form of globular flasks. The German stonewares are characteristically as drinking forms: bartmann jugs in FREC, while jugs and tankards/steins were noted in WEST and WEST PURP.

Only a small quantity of the assemblage consists of industrial finewares (eleven sherds, 5 MNV's). The only forms recognised are plates in CREA DEV and TPW. An unstratified TPW6 mug fragment has the name '[G]EORGE' in a black transfer and may be a nursery ware.

Code	Pottery type	Date range		SC	ENV's
	Surrey-Hampshire border wares				
BORD	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	1550	-1700	4	4
BORDG	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550	-1700	50	40
BORDO	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	1550	-1700	12	9
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze	1550	-1700	33	25
RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	1550	-1900	20	12
RBORB	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	1580	-1800	9	6
RBORG	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	1580	-1800	2	1
	London area red earthenwares				
CHEAR	Cheam redware	1480	-1550	1	1
PMBR	London-area post-medieval bichrome redware	1480	-1600	1	1
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	--1900	283	154

Code	Pottery type	Date range		SC	ENV's
PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480	-1600	3	3
PMSR	London-area post-medieval slipped redware	1480	-1650	3	2
PMSRG	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	1480	-1650	16	14
PMSRY	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480	-1650	10	8
	English delftwares				
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	-1846	38	23
TGW A	Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A)	1612	-1650	11	10
TGW BLUE	Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze	1630	-1846	33	19
TGW C	Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	1630	-1846	214	66
TGW D	Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D)	1630	-1680	40	14
TGW H	Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	1680	-1800	13	9
TGW M	Tin-glazed ware with 'Persian blue' decoration (Orton style M)	1680	-1710	3	3
TGW SPNG	Tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration	1700	-1760	5	3
	Essex fine red earthenwares				
METS	Metropolitan slipware	1630	-1700	3	1
PMBL	Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware	1580	-1700	10	8
PMFR	Post-medieval fine redware	1580	-1700	52	36
PMFRB	Post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	1580	-1700	7	3
PMFRG	Post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	1580	-1700	1	1
	Non-local wares				
MORAN	Midlands late medieval orange ware	1400	-1820	3	3
STEM	Staffordshire-type embossed flatware	1650	-1750	3	2
STMO	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	1650	-1800	2	2
STRSB	Staffordshire-type red-slipped glazed ware	1750	-1800	2	2
STSL	Combed slipware	1660	-1870	5	4
LMSR	Late medieval/transitional sandy redware	1480	-1600	1	1
SMPMR	South Midlands post-medieval redware	1600	-1900	1	
	Stonewares				
ENGS	English stoneware	1700	-1900	1	1
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830	-1900	1	
LONS	London stoneware	1670	-1926	23	13
MPUR	Midlands purple ware	1400	-1750	62	14
STBRS	Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware	1690	-1730	4	3
SWSG	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720	-1780	5	3
SWSL	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	1710	-1760	10	6
	Imported wares: China				
CHPO BW	Chinese blue and white porcelain	1590	-1900	10	6
	Imported wares: France				
MART1	Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware)	1480	-1550	2	2

Code	Pottery type	Date range		SC	ENV's
MART3	Martincamp-type ware type III flask (red earthenware)	1600	-1650	1	1
	Imported wares: Germany				
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	-1700	56	37
GERW	German whiteware	1550	-1630	1	1
SIEGS	Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware	1500	-1630	1	1
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1590	-1900	6	5
WEST PURP	Westerwald stoneware with purple and blue decoration	1665	-1750	8	3
	Industrial finewares				
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760	-1830	5	3
REFW CHROM	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours)	1830	-1900	2	
TPW	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	1780	-1900	3	1
TPW6	Transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6)	1840	-1900	1	1

Table 2: Post-medieval pottery types

Significance of the Collection

The pottery has little significance at a local level. The assemblage reflects activity on the site from the 13th century onwards. The pottery is in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area.

Medieval

The medieval pottery types recovered from the excavation are as types expected for the London area, although the assemblage is residual. The presence of London-type ware and Kingston-type ware indicate activity in the environs between 1240-1350/1400, while the coarse Surrey-Hampshire border wares and particularly the cooking pot forms present in this ware, together with Cheam ware indicates late medieval activity on or close to the site. The absence of sizable groups of medieval pottery on the site infers that the pottery has no significance.

Post-medieval

Very small quantities of pottery are dated to the 16th century and occur mostly as PMRE and the local slipped redwares, although no deposits can be confidently dated to this century. More common are deposits dated to the 17th and 18th centuries by the pottery present in these contexts. The pottery types largely consist of red earthenwares, particularly PMR and tin-glazed wares: more often as plain whitewares TGW C or mid 17th-century TGW D. Plain blue delftware is also a notable ware, although it is more characteristic of the 18th century.

The Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares also define activity dating to the 17th century. Unusually there are a larger number of sherds of butter pots in Midlands purple ware (62 sherds or 14 ENV's) than the norm and three sherds from the same number of vessels, are in the orange ware (MORAN). The butter pots may infer a retail premise, food manufacturing or, perhaps once emptied of the butter these jars had a secondary useful storage function for their owners. The greatest concentration of the butterpots is in Phase 3 as 53 sherds or 10 ENV's.

Deposits dated to the 18th century are largely defined by the stonewares: SWSG and SWSL and to a certain extent LONS, besides some of the decorated tin-glazed wares: TGW H and TGW SPNG. The presence of the plain blue wares in some widely dated post-medieval contexts, possibly indicate pottery deposited in this century. The imported pottery is fairly typical as Frechen stoneware, mostly found in Phase 3, and Westerwald stoneware found mostly in Phases 2 and 3. The Chinese porcelains largely date to the late 17th and early 18th century and are more frequent in Phase 3. These items were fairly expensive during the late 17th century, becoming more affordable in most households during the 18th century. The Martincamp flasks are recorded mostly in Phases 4 and 5 and so are residual, except for the MART 3 example in Phase 2.

Very few deposits are dated to the late 18th century and are defined by sherds of Developed Creamware, while only one deposit, [115], is dated 1780-1830 as it additionally contained TPW.

The significance of the post-medieval pottery from the excavation is limited. Much of the pottery is domestic in nature and very little alludes to other activities. Most of the fabrics and forms are conventional for the period in London, although the possible PMR salt kit is unusual.

Potential & Recommendations for Further Work

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them.

The medieval pottery has no potential for further study, except to indicate that activity was occurring on the site or in the environs during that period. The post-medieval assemblage has the potential to illuminate activities within a low to middle socio-economic status house. A short publication text should be undertaken.

Context	Phase	SC	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of latest pottery type	Pottery Type	Spot date
101	5	3	2	1570 -1900	1580 -1900	PMR, TGW	18th c
110	5	7	7	1550 -1846	1570 -1846	BORDG, FREC, TGW	1570-1700
113	5	2	1	1760 -1830	1760 -1830	CREA DEV	1760-1830

Context	Phase	SC	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of latest pottery type	Pottery Type	Spot date
115	5	5	3	1580 -1900	1780 -1900	CREA DEV,PMR, TPW	1780-1830
118	4	4	3	1570 -1900	1760 -1830	CREA DEV, PMR, TGW	1760-1800
124	5	8	6	1480 -1900	1630 -1846	GERW, MART1, PMR, TGW, TGW BLUE,	18th c
126	5	6	6	1570 -1900	1630 -1846	PMR, TGW, TGW C	Late 17th-early18th c
128	5	4	4	1550 -1900	1630 -1846	PMR, RBOR, TGW C	18th c
139	4	1	1	1270 -1500	1270 -1500	CBW	1270-1500
145	5	1	1	1570 -1846	1570 -1846	TGW	Late 17th-early18th c
147	4	3	3	1580 -1900	1710 -1760	PMR, SWSL	1710-1760
148	4	6	6	1550 -1900	1580 -1846	FREC, PMFR, PMR, TGW, XX	1580-1700
150	4	3	1	1580 -1900	1580 -1900	PMR	1580-1900
152	4	6	5	1570 -1900	1660 -1870	PMR, STEM, STSL, TGW, TGW C	1650-1750
158	4	1	1	1630 -1846	1630 -1846	TGW BLUE	1630-1800*
161	4	5	4	1550 -1846	1630 -1846	BORDG, PMFR, TGW BLUE, TGW C	1630-1700*
162	4	7	7	1400 -1900	1630 -1846	BORDG, MART1, MORAN, PMR, RBOR, TGW A, TGW C	1630-1700
180	4	3	3	1550 -1900	1630 -1846	RBOR, TGW C	1630-1800
183	4	6	6	1550 -1846	1680 -1846	BORDG, FREC, PMFR, TGW, TGW H	1680-1800
184	4	1	1	1550 -1900	1550 -1900	RBOR	1550-1900
195	4	3	3	1660 -1900	1700 -1870	ENGS, STSL, TGW H	1680-1700
196	4	1	1	1590 -1900	1590 -1900	WEST	1590-1900
197	4	2	2	1480 -1846	1630 -1846	PMSRG, TGW BLUE	1630-1846
198	4	3	2	1630 -1846	1690 -1730	STBRS, TGW BLUE	1690-1730
200	4	3	3	1080 -1900	1630 -1846	LOND, PMR, TGW BLUE	1630-1846
201	3	3	3	1400 -1820	1480 -1820	MORAN, PMBR, PMSRG	1580-1650
203	4	2	2	1660 -1870	1750 -1800	STRSB, STSL	Late 17th-early18th c
213	4	4	4	1350 -1846	1710 -1760	CHEA, PMSRG, SWSL, GW C	1710-1760
215	5	3	3	1580 -1900	1630 -1846	CHPO BW, PMFR, TGW BLUE	1630-1846*
220	5	3	3	1270 -1846	1630 -1846	LMSR, TGW BLUE	1630-1846*
223	4	1	1	1660 -1870	1660 -1870	STSL	1660-1870
232	5	2	2	1550 -1846	1630 -1846	BORDO, TGW BLUE	1630-1846*

Context	Phase	SC	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of latest pottery type	Pottery Type	Spot date
242	4	1	1	1630 -1846	1630 -1846	TGW C	1630-1846
243	4	9	5	1580 -1900	1750 -1800	PMR, STRSB, SWSG, TGW C, TGW SPNG	1720-1760
244	4	1	1	1400 -1820	1400 -1820	MORAN	1580-1820
249	3	3	3	1570 -1900	1580 -1846	PMBL, PMR, TGW	1580-1700
253	4	1	1	1580 -1900	1580 -1900	PMR	1580-1900
258	4	2	2	1550 -1900	1580 -1900	FREC, PMR	1580-1700
260	4	1	1	1580 -1900	1580 -1900	PMR	1580-1900
261	4	5	2	1570 -1846	1630 -1846	TGW, TGW BLUE	1630-1846*
262	4	8	4	1612 -1926	1710 -1760	LONS, SWSL, TGW A, TGW BLUE	1710-1760
263	4	10	8	1480 -1926	1680 -1800	BORDY, FREC, LONS, PMR, PMSRG, TGW C, TGW H	18th c
264	4	11	6	1480 -1926	1670 -1926	LONS, PMR, PMSRG, RBOR, TGW BLUE	18th c
275	4	1	1	1690 -1730	1690 -1730	STBRS	1690-1730
277	3	5	4	1080 -1900	1630 -1846	CBW, LCOAR, PMR, TGW C	1630-1846
279	4	8	3	1580 -1900	1630 -1846	PMR, TGW BLUE, TGW C	1630-1846*
280	4	13	9	1080 -1900	1650 -1750	BORDY, LOND, PMR, PMSRG, RBOR, RBORB, STEM, TGW C	1660-1700
281	4	61	6	1480 -1900	1630 -1846	PMR, PMSRG, TGW, TGW C	1630-1700
283	4	1	1	1630 -1846	1630 -1846	TGW C	1630-1846
287	4	7	7	1580 -1900	1720 -1780	PMR, SWSG, SWSL, TGW BLUE	1720-1760
290	4	26	4	1580 -1846	1630 -1846	RBORB, TGW C	1630-1800
292	4	3	3	1550 -1900	1630 -1846	RBOR, TGW C	1630-1800
296	4	1	1	1550 -1900	1550 -1900	RBOR	1550-1900
298	4	6	4	1630 -1926	1670 -1926	LONS, TGW C	1670-1700
300	4	3	3	1580 -1900	1630 -1846	PMR, TGW C	1630-1700
302	4	2	1	1580 -1900	1580 -1900	PMR	1580-1900
306	3	3	1	1580 -1900	1580 -1900	PMR	1580-1900
310	3/4	2	2	1550 -1900	1580 -1900	BORDG, PMR	1580-1700
313	4	7	6	1140 -1900	1630 -1846	MCS, PMFR, PMR, TGW C	1630-1700
315	4	10	6	1550 -1900	1680 -1800	BORDY, PMR, TGW, TGW C, TGW H	1680-1800
317	4	8	5	1550 -1700	1720 -1780	BORDG, SWSG, TGW	1720-1750

Context	Phase	SC	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of latest pottery type	Pottery Type	Spot date
319	4	119	11	1570 -1926	1670 -1926	C, WEST PURP CHPO BW, LONS, PMR, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW C	18th c
320	3/4	11	4	1400 -1900	1630 -1680	BORDG, MPUR, PMR, TGW D	1630-1680
330	3/4	26	16	1400 -1900	1630 -1846	BORDY, FREC, MPUR, PMFR, PMR, SIEGS, TGW C	1630-1700
331	3/4	4	4	1550 -1900	1630 -1846	BORDG, TGW C, WEST	1630-1700
336	3	28	8	1350 -1926	1670 -1926	CHEA, LONS, METS, MPUR, PMFR, PMR, STMO	1630-1700
337	3	9	5	1580 -1900	1630 -1846	PMR, TGW C	1630-1700
338	3	1	1	1240 -1400	1240 -1400	KING	1240-1400
341	3	5	5	1350 -1900	1580 -1900	CHEA, PMFR, PMR	1580-1700
343	3	22	15	1350 -1900	1630 -1846	BORDO, CHEA, FREC, MPUR, PMFR, PMR, PMSRG, RBOR, TGW C, TGW D, WEST	1630-1680
345	3	42	28	1270 -1926	1680 -1800	BORDG, BORDY, CBW, FREC, LONS, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMSRG, STMO, TGW, TGW A, TGW C, TGW H, TGW M, WEST, WEST PURP	1680-1710
347	3	3	3	1550 -1846	1630 -1846	BORDG, TGW C	1630-1700
348	3	24	15	1400 -1900	1680 -1800	MART3, MPUR, PMFR, PMFRG, PMR, PMSRG, PMSRY, TGW H, TGW M	1680-1710
351	3	1	1	1630 -1846	1630 -1846	TGW C	1630-1846
355	3	5	5	1550 -1926	1690 -1730	FREC, LONS, PMR, STBRS, TGW C	1690-1730
356	3	67	35	1400 -1900	1630 -1846	BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY FREC MPUR, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMSRY, RBORB, TGW A, TGW C	1630-1650
357	3	2	2	1550 -1900	1580 -1900	FREC, PMR	1580-1700
358	3	2	2	1400 -1846	1630 -1846	MPUR, TGW C	1630-1750
359	3	7	7	1550 -1900	1580 -1900	BORDG, BORDY, PMR	1580-1700
363	3	7	5	1550 -1700	1630 -1700	BORDG, PMR, TGW C	1630-1680

Context	Phase	SC	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of latest pottery type	Pottery Type	Spot date
365	3	96	58	1400 -1926	1700 -1760	BORDG, BORDY, CHPO BW, FREC, LONS, MPUR, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, RBORB, TGW, TGW A, TGW BLUE, TGW C, TGW D, TGW SPNG	1702-1714
366	3	10	5	1550 -1900	1630 -1846	BORDG, PMR, TGW C	1630-1700
367	3	7	5	1400 -1900	1580 -1900	MPUR, PMFR, PMR	1580-1700
368	3	29	24	1480 -1900	1630 -1846	BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, FREC, PMFR, PMR, PMSRY, TGW C	1630-1700
369	3	22	12	1550 -1900	1700 -1760	BORDY, CHPO BW, PMR, RBOR, TGW, TGW C, TGW SPNG	1700-1760
370	3	32	17	1480 -1900	1665 -1750	BORDG, BORDO, FREC, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMSRG, RBORG, TGW A, TGW BLUE, WEST, WEST PURP	1665-1700
371	2	2	1	1612 -1650	1612 -1650	TGW A	1612-1650
375	2	9	9	1480 -1900	1630 -1846	FREC, PMFRB, PMR, PMSRY, TGW, TGW A, TGW BLUE,	1630-1650*
377	3	3	3	1550 -1700	1550 -1700	BORDY, FREC	1550-1700
378	3	6	5	1550 -1900	1630 -1900	FREC, PMFR, PMR, TGW C	1630-1700
380	3	4	3	1580 -1846	1680 -1800	RBORB TGW C TGW H	1680-1800
382	3	108	50	1080 -1900	1680 -1800	BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CBW BIF, CBW FT, CHPO BW, FREC KING, LOND, PMFR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, TGW, TGW C, TGW D, TGW M	1680-1710
383	2	29	15	1270 -1900	1580 -1900	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CHEAR, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG	1580-1650
384	3	15	8	1550 -1900	1630 -1846	BORD, BORDY, FREC,	1630-1700

Context	Phase	SC	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of latest pottery type	Pottery Type	Spot date
386	2	26	22	1170 -1900	1630 -1680	PMR, RBOR, TGW C BORDG, BORDY, CBW, CHEA, CHPO BW, FREC, PMBL, PMFR, PMFRB, PMR, PMSR, PMSRG, SHER, TGW A, TGW D	1630-1680

Table 3. Distribution of pottery types
*(showing individual contexts containing pottery, the phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds, the date range of pottery and the date range of the latest type, the fabrics present and a suggested deposition date. SC: sherd count, estimated number of vessels ENV's, * probably 18th century)*

APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (1 box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subjected to too much redeposition or were deposited soon after breakage. However, many of the bowls were fragmentary and it was not always possible to assign them to a type. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 88 contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (398 fragments and three are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS 2007 database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides the quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 52 bowls, 353 stems and four nibs (mouth pieces). The clay tobacco pipe bowl types are dated 1610-1740.

1610-1640
AO4: one heeled bowl of a fair quality of finish and full milling of the rim and the inside of the bowl is noticeably bottered (a button or other tool is used to make the bowl rim circular and smooth the edges).

1640-1660
AO9: one spurred bowl with full milling and a fair finish.

1660-1680
AO13: two heeled bowls with a rounded profile and of a fair finish. Both bowls have damaged rims and therefore the full extent of the milling is unknown. The two bowls appear to be variants of the typical AO13 bowl. The first, from context [260] is similar to the AO18 type but its profile is too rounded to be classified as that type. The second bowl from context [370] may be a West Country type and resembles Oswald's (1975) Bristol type 8, being more slender with a straighter back.
AO15: one bowl surviving as a spur.
AO18: two straight sided bowls but both are damaged and the full extent of rim milling cannot be gauged.

1700-1740

OS10: eighteen examples of these heeled, upright bowls with a rounded front and straight back. A number are maker marked:

- ? ?: one bowl, illegible initials, either poorly cast or a reused mould with two makers initials, one placed on top of the other.
- ? B: one, possibly two bowls with the family initial illegible, one with possibly an M or N. The second bowl has very faint initials.
- B B: one bowl, possibly made by B. Buskin, 1718 or Benjamin Butch, 1726. The family initial appears reversed.
- S C: one bowl, no pipe makers are known with these initials, but if reversed then possible pipe makers are Charles Steward (1), 1709, St Giles in the Fields, Charles Stewart, 1714, St Martins, or Charles Steward (2), 1718.
- I T: one bowl, possibly John Thorpe, 1717 or Joseph Tine, died 1726, St James, Clerkenwell.

Undated

There were 27 bowls that are too fragmentary to be classified to type, although amongst these items were noted characteristics of mid 17th-century and 1680-1710 dated pipes from the evidence of the heels and the thickness of the bowls.

Significance of the Collection

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level. The bowl forms present are typical for London although some variation occurs in the 17th-century pipes, possibly as they are non-local or are more characteristic of the West London clay tobacco pipe industry. None of the clay tobacco pipes show evidence for their manufacture on the site.

Potential & Recommendations for Further Work

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in. None of the pipes merit illustration. It is recommended that a short publication report is written.

Bibliography

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969. London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

Context	No. of frags.	Date range of bowl types	Latest dated bowl type	Bowl types (and makers)	Spot date
(+)	3				
124	2				1580-1910
126	2				1580-1910
128	1				1580-1910
139	10			Fragment, 18th century	18th c
145	1				1580-1910
147	5			Fragment, 18th century	18th c
148	17	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	18th c
150	2				1580-1910
152	14	1700-1740	1700-1740	X2 OS10 (? B, B B)	1700-1740
161	3			Damaged upright 18th century bowl	18th c
162	8	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
180	7			Stems	1580-1910
183	2			Stems	1580-1910
184	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
190	2			Stems	1580-1910
193	3	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10 (S C)	1700-1740
195	3			Stems	1580-1910
196	2			Stems	1580-1910
198	6			Stems	1580-1910
200	3			Stems	1580-1910
203	1			Stem	1580-1910
213	3			Stems	1580-1910
220	2			Stems	1580-1910
223	1			Stem	1580-1910
236	4			Stems	1580-1910
239	1			Heel, very badly damaged	17th/18th c
242	3			Stems	1580-1910
243	8	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10 (? ?B)	1700-1740
244	1			Stem	1580-1910
245	1			Stem	1580-1910
249	1			Stem	1580-1910
251	5	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10 (? ?)	1700-1740
253	4			Stems	1580-1910
257	2			Stems	1580-1910
259	10			Stems	1580-1910
260	5	1660-1680	1660-1680	X1 AO13	1660-1680

Context	No. of frags.	Date range of bowl types	Latest dated bowl type	Bowl types (and makers)	Spot date
262	16	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
263	15			Stems	1580-1910
264	4			Stems	1580-1910
268	1			Stem	1580-1910
271	3	1660-1680	1660-1680	X1 AO18	1660-1680
275	1			Stem	1580-1910
279	6			Stems	1580-1910
280	8			Stems	1580-1910
281	9			Stems	1580-1910
283	1			Stem	1580-1910
286	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
287	7	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10 (I T)	1700-1740
290	13	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
292	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
293	9			Heel	Mid 17th c
296	1			Stem	1580-1910
298	4	1700-1740	1700-1740	X2 OS10	1700-1740
300	4			Stems	1580-1910
302	4	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
306	1			Stem	1580-1910
313	10			Stems	1580-1910
315	5			Stems	1580-1910
319	6			Stem	1580-1910
320	1			Stem	1580-1910
330	5			Stems	1580-1910
331	7	1660-1680	1660-1680	X1 AO18	1680-1710
336	4			Stems	1580-1910
337	2			Stems	1580-1910
338	1			Stem	1580-1910
343	2			Stems	1580-1910
345	6			Stems	1580-1910
347	1			Stem	1580-1910
348	2			Stems	1580-1910
351	1			Stem	1580-1910
354	1			Stem	1580-1910
355	1			Stem	1580-1910
356	12			Heel and bowl fragments of c. 1680-1710 types	1680-1710

Context	No. of frags.	Date range of bowl types	Latest dated bowl type	Bowl types (and makers)	Spot date
359	3			Stems	1580-1910
362	3			Stem	1580-1910
363	3			Stems	1580-1910
365	16	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
367	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
368	3			Stems	1580-1910
369	7			Stems	1580-1910
370	6	1660-1680	1660-1680	X1 AO13, x1 AO15	1660-1680
371	1			Bulbous mid 17th c bowl fragment with milling	Mid 17th c
375	1			Stem	1580-1910
377	2			18th century bowl fragment	18th c
380	1			Stem	1580-1910
382	12	1610-1660	1640-1660	X1 ao4, x1 ao9	1640-1660
384	1			Stem	1580-1910
386	3			Stems	1580-1910

Table 1: Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

A spot date of 1580-1910 indicates that only stems were present in the context

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered (1 box). The assemblage is very fragmentary (220 shards and five are unstratified), but some datable forms can be recognised. The only intact items are unstratified. The condition of the glass is not abraded and probably indicates fairly rapid deposition, although it is mostly of a secondary or tertiary nature. The glass occurs as small groups of shards in 58 contexts. The assemblage was recorded in an Access 2007 database.

Bottles

Generic bottle fragments are as at total of nine shards. Two rims were noted in pale green glass. The first from deposit [287] has a simple, slightly collared profile, the second from [382] was recorded only as a neck and body shards. Both vessels are generally dated to the post-medieval period, perhaps the 17th and 18th centuries to be a little more precise.

Case bottle

The kicked base and body shards (three in total) of a case bottle occurs in olive green glass and was found in context [386]. Case bottles date from the late 16th century onwards (Willmott 2002, 86).

Flat bottle

A single body fragment of a flat bottle in clear soda glass was unstratified and it is probably 19th or 20th century in date.

Milk bottles

There are four intact milk bottles in clear soda glass and all are unstratified. One bottle has 'GOLDEN SEAL' embossed diagonally on the shoulder, while three examples have embossed 'H. E. & S' diagonally on the shoulder and 'S R A UCB' on the base, UCB denoting the glass manufacturer. Associated with these milk bottles are two foil caps both with pink vertical stripes and embossed more clearly on one '...W..S SON.. ...UBERCU.. ESTD PASTEURISED HARLEQUIN AVE BRENTFORD'. The pink stripes on the bottle tops may refer to the strip of the local football team Brentford. Each of the two bottle tops also has two opposed stab marks – probably an idiosyncrasy of the purchaser for pouring the milk from the bottle. The milk bottles are mid to late 20th century in date and no dairy is recorded at Harlequin Avenue, Brentford at the present time.

Wine bottles

This is the most frequent glass form recorded on this site (at least 27 shards, eighteen being placed in this general category) although the fragmentary nature of the assemblage made it very difficult to assign the wine bottles to specific shapes. Two rim top formations can be dated to c.1670 and c.1680-90 (Dumbrell 1983, 38) in olive green and dark olive green glass and were recovered from contexts [356] and [357] respectively.

Cylindrical

The single body shard of a cylindrical wine bottle in black glass and dating c.1770-1830 was noted in deposit [359]

Shaft and globe

Contexts [336] and [337] produced base shards in black glass with rounded wall profiles and basal kicks that may come from this type of wine bottle. A neck and shoulder was also noted in context [337]. Five shards were assigned to this form. Shaft and globe wine bottles are dated from c.1630-80, becoming more common from c.1660 (Dumbrell 1993).

Onion bottle

Only three shards could be assigned to this form with some confidence. The high kicked and rounded profile base of a possible onion bottle was noted in context [253] and another possible example was noted in [370]. Onion-shaped wine bottles are dated between c.1680-1730. Other basal shards from wine bottles of either onion or mallet types were recovered from contexts [317], [319] and [356] and indicate deposition between c. 1680-1760.

Bottle/jar

The kicked base of a bottle or jar in pale blue glass is recorded from context [319]. The vessel is dated to the 17th or 18th centuries and survives as twelve shards.

Bottle or phial

Context [331] produced a narrow, flat rim, short constricted neck in pale green glass. The kicked base shard with a pontil scar in green glass is recorded in context [351]. A pale green bottle or phial rim, with an uneven finish and a base shard with a pontil scar was noted in context [382]. These forms are probably 17th or 18th century in date and occur as a total of eight shards.

Jar

A simple, everted rim, short necked and shouldered jar (four shards in total) in a pale green-glass were assigned to this form and noted in context [382]. It is probably dated to the 17th or 18th centuries.

Jug

Three shards are assigned to this form although the vessels are fragmentary and difficult to be confident about such an attribution. The spout of a probable jug in pale blue glass was noted in context [365] and dated to the 17th or 18th centuries. Two other shards in olive green glass may be from a jug, one surviving with an applied handle terminal and this vessel was noted in context [367].

Lid

A fragmentary lid of a probable domed type with a clubbed knob is in dark green glass and it of a general post-medieval date. It was recorded in context [298].

Phials

This form as a total of five shards was very fragmentary and identified as a body shard in pale green glass and it is recorded in context [351], while a shoulder and body shard in pale blue/green glass was noted in context [355]. Phials are predominantly dated to the late 17th century through to the 19th century (Willmott 2002, 89).

Vessel glass

A total of 124 glass shards from a number of contexts were assigned to a general vessel class as it was difficult to be certain what specific forms the fragments come from. Many of the shards are in dark green and black natural glass and are probably from wine bottles. Other shards are in clear soda or lead glass and are as cylindrical forms, although they are not necessarily from bottles.

Window glass

A quantity of 55 shards of window glass was recovered from a number of contexts (see Table 1) and in glass colours ranging from clear to pale blue and pale green. The window glass was too fragmentary to determine if it was made using the crown glass, cylinder sheet or 19th-century plate or rolled manufacturing techniques.

Significance, Potential and Recommendations:

The glass assemblage has limited or no significance at a local, national or international level. The glass does have some potential to date the site stratigraphy. It is recommended that no further work is undertaken on the assemblage and information should be taken from this report for a publication. No drawings are required.

Bibliography

Dumbrell, R., 1982. *Understanding antique wine bottles*. Antique Collectors Club. Suffolk.

Willmott, H., 2002. *Early post-medieval vessel glass in England, c. 1500-1670*. Council for British Archaeology Report 132.

Context	Phase	No. of shards	Forms	Spot date
124	5	3	Vessel	17th/18th century
126	5	5	Vessel	17th/18th century
128	5	1	Vessel	17th/18th century
148	4	1	Vessel	17th/18th century
152	4	2	Vessel, window pane	17th/18th century
178	4	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
180	4	2	Vessel	17th/18th century
183	4	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
184	4	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
188	4	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
190	4	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
195	4	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
198	4	1	Vessel	17th/18th century
200	4	4	Vessel; window pane	17th/18th century
203	4	1	Vessel	17th/18th century
213	4	1	Vessel	17th/18th century
213	4	3	Window pane	Post-medieval
220	5	1	Vessel	Post-medieval
242	4	1	Vessel	Post-medieval
243	4	1	Vessel	Post-medieval
251	4	1	Vessel	Post-medieval
253	4	3	Vessel	Post-medieval
262	4	1	Wine bottle - onion	Post-medieval
263	4	5	Vessel; window pane	17th/18th century
264	4	2	Vessel	17th/18th century
271	4	1	Vessel	L 17th-e 18th century

Context	Phase	No. of shards	Forms	Spot date
279	4	6	Window pane	Post-medieval
280	4	1	Vessel	Post-medieval
283	4	1	Vessel	Post-medieval
287	4	6	Bottle; vessel; window pane	Post-medieval
293	4	2	Vessel	17th/18th century
298	4	4	Lid; vessel	Post-medieval
300	4	6	Vessel	17th/18th century
310	3/4	2	Vessel	17th/18th century
315	4	5	Vessel	Post-medieval
317	4	6	Wine bottle	17th/18th century
319	3/4	45	Bottle; Wine bottle	17th/18th century
330	3/4	5	Vessel; window pane	17th/18th century
331	3/4	4	Bottle/phial; vessel	17th/18th century
336	3	2	Wine bottle; shaft and globe; vessel	Mid-late 17th century
337	3	4	Wine bottle; shaft and globe	Mid-late 17th century
341	3	2	Vessel	17th/18th century
343	3	1	vessel	Post-medieval
345	3	5	Vessel	17th/18th century
348	3	10	Vessel	17th/18th century
351	3	5	Phial; vessel	Post-medieval
352	3	2	Vessel	Post-medieval
355	3	5	Vessel	17th/18th century
355	3	1	Wine bottle	Post-medieval
356	3	10	Wine bottle; vessel; window pane	c.1670
357	3	1	Wine bottle	c. 1680-90
359	3	1	Wine bottle; cylindrical	c. 1770+
365	3	12	Jug?; vessel; window pane	Post-medieval
367	3	2	Jug?	Post-medieval
368	3	4	Vessel; window pane	Post-medieval
369	3	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
370	3	1	Wine bottle	Mid-late 17th century
378	3	4	Vessel	Mid-late 17th century
382	3	41	Bottle; bottle/phial; jar; window pane	17th/18th century
384	3	2	Wine bottle; vessel	17th/18th century
386	2	4	Vessel	17th/18th century

Table 1: Distribution of glass

(showing the forms, number of shards and a suggested spot date for each context)

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Twelve boxes of ceramic building material, stone and mortar were retained from the excavation and *in-situ* recording was undertaken on site. This moderate sized assemblage (790 examples 63.3kg) was assessed in conjunction with the *in-situ* recording of the walls and floors in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the post-medieval whole brick samples, roofing tile, floor tile, stone and associated mortar.
- Produce a list of spot dates for each context.
- Make recommendations for further study.

In-situ building material recording noted the bond, brick fabric and mortar to establish a chronology and to minimise transportation and storage. For the remaining contexts, especially from the earlier post-medieval features, tile, brick, stone, plaster and mortar was retained.

The loose building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Roman

Brick
1 example; 45g
Early London Sandy Fabric 2452 (AD55-160)

An early abraded brick from Phase 3 is the sole representation of Roman brick and tile.

Medieval

Very little material from this period was recovered although it is possible that some of the abraded peg tiles from fabrics *2271* and *2586* (1180-1800) may have once had a coating of glaze. The recovered material is all late medieval and may merely represent dumped material for levelling prior to the development of the area from the 17th century onwards.

Peg Tile
8 examples; 428g

2587 coarse red iron oxide fabric (1240-1450)

No glazed peg tile was recovered, however abraded examples of the distinctive medieval red iron oxide peg tile fabric *2587* were found in Phase 2 and Phase 3 as well as in Phase 4.

Floor Tile
1 example 185g
2324 Unglazed Sandy Local and Penn Tile fabric (1300-1500)
1 example 304g
2850 Glazed Flemish chunky silt fabric (1450-1600)

Two examples of reused late medieval floor tile were identified from Phase 4. An abraded example had a very fine sandy fabric with a reduced core and occasional silt lenses characteristic of the late medieval (1300-1500) fabric *2324* sometimes used for Penn Tile (1330-1390) although any diagnostic glaze had been removed. A corner of a floor tile with dripped green glaze was characteristic of the Flemish silty fabric *2850* which has medium quartz and frequent red iron oxide and clay inclusions.

Brick
2 examples 245g
3030 Brown sandy fabric (1400-1660)

A late medieval to early post-medieval dark brown sandy brick was recovered from Phase 4. The fabric *3030* is a feature of large late medieval buildings. This example has a glazed surface suggesting its use in a kiln.

Post-Medieval

It is important to make a distinction between the overall character of the retained material, recovered mainly from 17th- and 18th-century pits, spreads and surfaces and the many of the walled structures which are dated from mid 18th century onwards at West End Green. A lot of the loose material has earlier post-medieval floor tile, peg tile and brick fabrics, whilst the structures (with some exceptions of reuse) contain post-Great Fire and later brick fabrics, often with hard mortars or cements typical of Georgian, Regency and Victorian property construction.

Post-medieval bricks form the vast majority of the building material assemblage, however as nearly all were recorded *in-situ* only a proportion (25%) constitute the final retained totals mentioned in the introduction. These can be sub-divided into earlier post-medieval red (Tudor-Stuart types) bricks frequently (though not always) in the pits and surfaces pre-dating the main structures and the post-

Great Fire clinker group and later fabrics (*3047*; Yellow London stock) of the later walls and floors. Associated mortar types provide a useful dating tool especially distinguishing between the various structural phases and are commented on below.

Tudor-type red Bricks (1450-1700 extending to 1700-1750 outside central London)
48 examples 9.5 kg
unfrogged and hand-made.
3033 Fine sandy homogenous brick present in Phase 2
3039 White silty swirls and lenses generally later Phase 4
3046 coarse sand inclusions very common sometimes small clinker inclusions common Phase 3
3065 Abundant sand, present in Phase 3 but reused in Phase 5

Some caution needs to be placed on the reliability of the dating for a large quantity of (mainly broken) Tudor-Stuart red brick fabrics were recovered from excavation The site lies just outside the confines of the city of London area, where the production of red bricks continued unabated throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. This means some of these fabrics continued into the early-middle and even later part of the 18th century.

A case in point is the use of fresh red unfrogged *3039* bricks during Phase 4 at the same time as walls were being made from post-Great Fire bricks - both pointed in T2 soft brown cement. Indeed widespread reuse of these earlier bricks is evident, forming up to 50% of the Phase 5 garden walls. These were repointed in late 19th century with Portland cement. However, a majority of these bricks pre-date the structures on this site having been found in some quantity in Phase 3 some of which are bonded in the soft white type 1 mortar.

Intermediate fabrics
3 examples 2.1 kg
3032nr3033; (1664-1725)

Intermediate brick fabrics, e.g. both clinker and sandy rich ingredients, typically span the latter part of the 17th century into the first quarter of the 18th century. Examples which have a crinkly, poorly made appearance and are typically quite small, e.g. 230x101x60mm, are usually typified by the early soft white lime mortar T1. These turn up in Phase 4 probably having been salvaged from demolition dumps of earlier mid 17th to early 18th-structures in the vicinity. Unlike some of the red bricks none were found reused in later Phase 4 structures.

Post-Great Fire Fabrics
11 examples 5.5kg

3032; 3032R; 3034; [1664-1900]

The Phase 4 and Phase 5 walls contain a proportion of clinker rich maroon unfrogged post-Great Fire bricks *3032; 3034* (1664-1900). Examples from Phase 3 are, on the other hand rare and of minor importance to the proportion of the red Tudor types.

Dating the different phases of wall construction at this site using just the form of these bricks is often impossible given that the fabric remains unchanged for 240 years and that many of the bricks are unfrogged. With the exception of the use of frogged bricks (which were only manufactured after 1750) in the Phase 5 walling one has to rely on the mortar type and associated later brick to more finely tune the structural sequence.

Type 1 mortar soft white pre- Phase 4
Type 2 brown mortar Phase 4
Type 3 Hard chalk type mortar Phase 5
Type 4 Harder darker grey Portland mortar Phase 5

19th and 20th century brick fabrics (all recorded *in-situ*)
London Yellow Stock bricks 3035 (1780-1940)

Bricks fabrics manufactured during the latter 18th; 19th and 20th century are only represented in the Phase 5 structures. They are represented by the London yellow “stock” fabric *3035* often frogged. They are bonded with hard dark grey mortars such as Portland cement T4; and sometimes a hard brown Roman mortar T5

Paving Bricks
1 example 345g (plus use of paving bricks Phase 5)
3036 (1600-1800)
3047 (1690-1900)

A solitary whole yellow paving brick made from the estuarine clay fabric 3036 and manufactured in the Netherlands between 1600 and 1800 was recovered from Phase 3. Wide and thin paving bricks made from sandy red London brick earth were recorded from Phase 5.

Peg Tiles
643 examples 32.4kg
London Sandy Fabrics 2271 (1180-1800) 2276 (1480-1900)
London Iron Oxide Fabric 2586; 3090 (1180-1800)

A very large proportion (over 50% of retained building material) consisted of broken post-medieval roofing peg tile sometimes intermixed with occasional medieval peg tile fabrics and post-medieval bricks from Phase 2 and Phase 3. In the Phase 3 and Phase 4 features they are commonly adhered with the same early very white soft type 1 mortar to which broken up early red bricks are also made. Another feature of this assemblage is the dominance of the iron oxide fabric *2586* over the usually much more common sandy *2276 tile.* This may reflect the sites peripheral position in the 17th century relative to the City of London where the sandy fabric was especially common.

They are also very common in later Phases 4 associated with construction of the earliest structures. The common occurrence of both pan tile and slate roofing in Phase 4 is a sure indication that this was the preferred roofing material in the 18th- and 19th-century structures in and around the vicinity.

Pan Tile
29 examples 3.5kg
London Sandy Fabrics 2271; 2279 (1630-1850)
London Iron Oxide 2586; 3090 (1630-1850)

A small group of curved roofing or pan tiles, which only became common after the Great Fire of London, turn up in Phase 3. Their presence attests to 17th-century/early 18th-century roofing structures in the vicinity. It appears that peg tile was the preferred material choice for 18th century housing (see above).

Floor Tile
18 examples 3.6kg
Flemish silt unglazed tile 1977; 2318; 2850; 3063 (14 examples 3kg) 1600-1800
Rotherhithe Tile 3076 (4 examples 515g) 1638-1684

Unglazed silty Flemish floor tiles made from a variety of fabrics including the rarer *2318* and *3063* fabrics are a feature of this site. They occur in Phase 3 and early Phase 4 (17th-18th century) pits and also occasionally from later Phase 4.

17th-century Rotherhithe floor tile fragments are also present in Phase 3 and early Phase 4, pre-dating the earliest structural activity on this site and were evidently brought in from demolished structures in the vicinity.

Wall Tile
1 examples 7g

Tin Glaze fabric 3064 including Delftware

A solitary white 18th-century tin-glazed wall tile was identified from Phase 4. No delftware was recovered.

Mortar and Concrete

A summary of mortar types and concrete are given in Table 1.

Mortar/Concrete	Description	Occurrence
Type 1	Soft creamy- white mortar	Phase 3 and Phase 4 Red *3046* and intermediate maroon *3032nr3033* (1600-1725).
Type 2	Soft Brown cement with chalk inclusions	Phase 4. Mixture of unfrogged post-Great Fire *3034*, narrow 95x65x220 and wider *3065* red 220x105x60. 1664-1750(1800).
Mortar/Concrete	**Description**	**Occurrence**
Type 3	Hard white chalk rich mortar	Phase 5. Post-great fire unfrogged and poor quality local red additions to garden wall. Repointing of Type 3 mortar. 1780-1850
Type 4	Harder dark grey Portland type cement	Phase 5. Major phase of wall modifications characterised by either reused Post-great fire unfrogged and poor quality local red. Paving or fresh consignment of post-great fire frogged 1840-1900, reused group 1850-1900, only frogged fresh.
Type 5	Brown fresh Roman cement	Phase 5. *3035* and *3034* frogged bricks. 1850+-1900.

Table 1: Listing of mortar types

Plaster

A feature of the assemblage was an accumulation of very white moulded wall plaster (similar to type 1 mortar fabric and consisting of a hard lime plaster) from Phase 3 demolition layers [351] [355] [365]. It is likely that these and the associated red and intermediate brick fabrics and pan tiles belong to a high status building in the vicinity.

Stone

A very small group of stone materials nearly all of which are either of poor quality rubble materials, hearthstone fragments, cobbles or fuel were recovered from the site. The sole exception is a quarr or

possible burr stone mortar fragment from Phase 2 subsoil which is almost certainly Roman given the use of this very shelly limestone or "featherbed" as a mortar (Hayward in prep.). This is possibly the first known occurrence of this rock in London. For the remaining stone types each material type and their geological source are briefly considered below followed by a consideration of their use and distribution.

3117 Flint – Upper Cretaceous, Thames Basin
3107 Reigate stone – Upper Greensand, Mertsham-Surrey
3105 Kentish Ragstone – Hythe Beds (Lower Cretaceous), Maidstone area
3106 Hassock stone – Hythe Beds (Lower Cretaceous), Maidstone area
3120 Coal – Upper Carboniferous, various sources UK
3120 Kimmeridge Shale – Upper Jurassic, Kimmeridge Bay, Dorset
3120 Burrstone – (Upper Jurassic), Isle of Purbeck or Quarrstone (Oligocene), Isle of Wight
3110 Portland Whit Bed – (Upper Jurassic), Isle of Portland, Dorset

Kentish ragstone and associated glauconitic sandstone (Hassock stone) were identified in rubble fragments used in Phase 3. These materials are very common construction stones for London, but no examples were identified in the walling or flooring structure, suggesting these were essentially a consignment of pre-18th-century demolition material brought in to level the ground before structural activity commenced.

Rectangular chunks or rubble of burnt light green, low density glauconitic sandstone (Reigate stone) from Phase 4 are almost certainly hearth stone – a rock associated with post-medieval fireplaces, surrounds or heated structures.

Phase Summary

Phase 2
Medieval peg tile, floor tile and brick tile fragments fabrics all represent the demolition and dumping of building material originating from 14th-15th-century buildings nearby. Roman material, consisting of a solitary brick and a stone mortar were also present

Phase 3
A feature of Phase 3 is the presence of dumps of pan tile; Rotherhithe and Flemish floor tile, red Tudor type bricks, Dutch paving brick and intermediate bricks. Together they constitute the dumping of an early-mid 17th-century building of some pretension. Indeed the presence of high quantities of Type 1 mortar, moulded and wall plaster would verify this.

Phase 4

In-situ masonry walls representing the elements of one or two properties fronting Paddington Green are characterised by thin unfrogged post-Great Fire and an 18th-century, locally produced, red Tudor brick, bonded by a distinctive brown T2 mortar.

Phase 5

The eastward shift of the building frontage is marked by garden walls constructed from a mixture of reused red bricks and frogged post-Great Fire bricks, at a 50:50 ratio, bonded by a hard white chalk rich mortar (type 3). The widespread reuse of material would suggest that these buildings were built in haste and probably of a poor standard.

All walling associated with the later 19th-century walls consisted of a mixture of frogged, often machined yellow bricks (manufactured after 1780) bonded by either a hard type 4 Portland rich mortar (patented after 1840) or a type 5 sandy 19th-century Roman mortar.

Recommendations

This moderate to large size assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material (chiefly bricks) is unremarkable in terms of variety of fabrics. However, on the basis of mortar type and brick standardisation the assemblage can be broadly grouped into a pre-1750 group of earlier post-medieval pan tile, red brick, floor tile, white (T1) mortar and plaster representing the demolition of a high status building in the vicinity. Structural activity throughout the various sub-phases is represented by distinctive mortar types.

Individual items of interest are limited to a Roman stone mortar [283] made of a stone material not previously identified from Roman London before (either Quarr stone from the Isle of Wight or Burr stone from Dorset).

Further Research

Despite the homogeneity of this assemblage, it contains a number of items of interest that require further research and comparison and to be included at the publication stage.

- Research into the origin of the high status material from Phase 3.
- The distribution of Quarr stone/Burr stone in mortars in London – petrological comparison with the specialist's reference collection including possible thin-section analysis.

Bibliography

Hayward, K.M.J., in prep. *The worked stone at Shapwick Roman Villa*, Forthcoming National Trust Publication.

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
113	5a	3032; 3065	Garden Wall post-Great Fire unfrogged and poor quality local red with hard white chalk rich mortar repointing in a harder mortar at 114; 115 end	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1780-1850 Repointed 1840+
114	5a	3032; 3065	Garden wall addition 113 unfrogged and poor quality local red with hard white chalk rich mortar repointing in a harder mortar	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1780-1850 Repointed 1840+
115	5a	3032; 3065	Garden wall addition 113 unfrogged and poor quality local red with hard white chalk rich mortar repointing in a harder mortar	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1780-1850 Repointed 1840+
333	5b	3032; 3065	Upper two courses of wall see 118. post-Great Fire and poor quality local red unfrogged harder mortar	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1840-1900
118	4b	3032; 3065	Bottom four courses of 118 post-Great Fire and poor quality local red; Soft brown mortar	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1664-1750
119	5b	3032; 3065	Machine frogged London yellow stock and post-Great Fire in a sandy Roman type of cement	2	1664 1940	1780 1940	1850-1900
120	5b	3032; 3065	Reused Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick	2	1664 1940	1780 1940	1840-1900
121	5b	3032; 3065	Fresh machine frogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick as 120 harder mortar	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1840-1900
122	5a	3032; 3065	English Bond post-Great Fire unfrogged and poor quality local red with hard white chalk rich mortar repointing in a harder mortar at 136 137 end	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1780-1850
123	5b	3032; 3065	Reused Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1780-1850
126	5a	2586	Post-medieval peg tile white T1 mortar	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1700
134	5b	3032; 3065	Reused Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1840-1900
135	5b	3032; 3065	Reused Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1840-1900
136	5a	3032; 3065; 3035nr3034	English wall addition 122 unfrogged and poor quality local red and London yellow stock after 1780 with hard white chalk rich	2	1664 1940	1780 1940	1780-1850 Repointed after 1840

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
			mortar repointing in a harder mortar				
137	5a	3032; 3046	Garden wall addition 122 unfrogged and poor quality local red with hard white chalk rich mortar repointing in a harder mortar	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1780-1850 Repointed after 1840
138	5b	3038	Fletton frogged bricks Roman cement	2	1890 1950	1890 1950	1890-1950
141	5b	3047	Square 230x230x40mm paving bricks	2	1690 1900	1690 1900	1840-1900
142	4b	3032 3065	Soft brown mortar as 118 poor quality red bricks and post-great fire bricks	2	1450 1900	1664 1900	1664-1750
147	4c	2271 2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	3	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800
148	4c	2276 3046	Early post-medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
150	4b	2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile	11	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
152	4d	1977; 2271; 2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile and unglazed Flemish floor	13	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1800
158	4e	2586	Abraded post-med peg tile	4	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800
159	4e	2271; 2586; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	4	1180 1800	1180 1800	1600-1800
160	5b	3032; 3065	Reused Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick	1	1450 1900	1664 1900	1840-1900
161	4d	2850; 3046; 2586; 2276; 2279	Post-medieval peg tile; unglazed Flemish Floor Tile and early post-medieval brick	11	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1850
162	4e	2271; 2586; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile	18	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
178	4e	3046	Early post-medieval brick	1	1450 1700	1450 1700	1600-1700+
180	4e	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	3	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800
183	4d	2586; 2276; 3107	Early post-medieval peg tile and Hearth stone	7	1050 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
190	4e	2276; 2279; 2586; 3032	Early post-medieval peg tile; pan tile and post-Great Fire brick	12	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1850
193	4a	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
195	4e	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
198	4c	2276; 3046	Early post-medieval peg tile and brick	5	1450 1900	1480 1900	1600-1800
200	4e	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1480 1900	1480 1900	1600-1900
201	3a	2271; 2276; 2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	5	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
203	4e	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
213	4e	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
215	5a	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
217	5b	3035; 3034	Machine frogged London yellow stock and post-Great Fire in a sandy Roman type of cement	2	1664 1940	1780 1940	1850-1900
218	5b	3065; 3032	Reused Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick and poor quality local red brick	1	1450 1900	1660 1900	1840-1900
220	5a	2586; 2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	6	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
230	4d	3039	Soft brown mortar as 118b Two whole poor quality red bricks 220x105x60mm	2	1450 1700	1450 1700	1664-1750
231	4d	3034	Soft brown mortar as 118b whole post-Great Fire brick 220x95x63mm	1	1450 1900	1664 1900	1664-1750
232	5a	3032R; 2279; 2271; 2587; 3110; 1977	Early post-Great Fire brick, pan tile, early medieval and medieval peg tile, Unglazed Silty Flemish Floor Tile, Portland Whit Bed	6	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1800
236	4e	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	4	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800
242	4e	2586; 3032; 1977	Post-Great Fire brick unglazed silty Flemish tile and early post-medieval peg tile	5	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1800
243	4d	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800
244	4d	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
247	4d	3065; 3034	Soft brown mortar as 118b post-Great Fire bricks and poor quality red	1	1664 1900	1664 1900	1664-1750
248	4d	3065; 3034	Soft brown mortar as 118b post-Great Fire bricks and poor quality red	1	1664 1900	1664 1900	1664-1750
249	3a	2271;2276; 2586; 3065	Early post-medieval peg tile, pan tile and brick	14	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1750
253	4e	3032; 3063; 2586	Early post-medieval peg tile, post-Great Fire brick and unglazed Flemish tile	6	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1800
255	4e	2586; 3046	Early post-medieval brick and peg tile	3	1180 1800	1180 1800	1450-1800+
257	4e	2586	Peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
258	4c	2586	Peg tile	4	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
260	4c	2586	Peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
261	4b	2586	Peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
262	4c	3032; 2276; 2271	Post-Great Fire brick, early post-medieval peg tile	11	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1850
263	4c	3034; 2271; 2586; 2276	Early post-medieval peg tile and post-Great Fire brick	6	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1850
264	4b	2271	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
265	4b	3039; 3046	Early post-medieval brick	3	1450 1700	1450 1700	1600-1750
266	4b	3046	Early post-medieval brick T2 mortar	5	1450 1700	1450 1700	1600-1775
268	4b	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
270	4b	2271	Early post-medieval peg tile	3	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
271	4b	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
277	3a	2586; 2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	8	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
279	4c	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1180-1800
280	4b	3076; 2276; 2586; 2850	Tin Glaze wall tile, medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	18	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1800

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
			Flemish Unglazed				
281	4b	2324; 2586; 2587; 2276	Medieval Penn Tile medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	25	1180 1900	1480 1900	1500-1700
283	4c	2271; 2586; 3030	Early post-medieval peg and pan tile late med brick	9	1180 1800	1630 1850	1630-1750
287	4b	2586	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1400-1800
290	4c	2850; 2586; 2587; 2276	Flemish Glazed silt medieval and early medieval peg tile	5	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
291	4b	2586; 2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1800
292	4a	3039; 2586; 3046	Early post-medieval brick and peg tile	8	1180 1800	1180 1900	1600-1750
298	4a	3065; 2586	Early post-medieval brick and peg tile	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1600-1725
300	4a	2586; 2276; 3032nr3033; 3105; 2271	Post-medieval peg and pan tile intermediate brick fabric T1 mortar Kentish ragstone	25	50 1900	1480 1900	1664-1750
302	4a	2271; 2586; 2318	Early post-medieval peg tile and unglazed Flemish floor tile T1 Mortar	5	1180 1800	1600 1800	1600-1750
306	3a	2271; 2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg and pan tile	18	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1800
307	3a	3105; 2279; 2586	Kentish ragstone rubble; Pan tile and early post-medieval peg tile	7	50 1850	1630 1850	1630-1800
310	3c/4a	2276; 2586; 2318	Post-medieval peg tile and unglazed Flemish floor tile	7	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1800
311	4a	3032nr3033; 3076	Rotherhithe Floor Tile and whole Intermediate brick T1 mortar	2	1638 1725	1664 1725	1664-1725
313	4a	2271; 2586; 3107	Peg tile early post-medieval Reigate stone rubble brown mortar	4	1050 1800	1180 1800	1500-1800
315	4b	2276	Peg tile	1	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
317	4a	2271; 2586; 3046	Peg tile and reused early post-medieval brick T1 mortar	3	1180 1800	1180 1800	1600-1750
319	4b	2276; 2586; 3032	Peg tile and post-Great Fire brick chunks	4	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1900
320	3c/4a	2276; 3105; 3046	Early post-medieval reused brick, Kentish ragstone, peg tile	6	50 1900	1480 1900	1600-1800

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
321	3c/4a	2271; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile T1 mortar	4	1180 1900	1480 1900	1500-1750
325	4b	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
330	3c/4a	2271; 2276; 3076	Rotherhithe floor tile; post-medieval peg tile	11	1180 1900	1480 1900	1638-1800
336	3c	2271; 2276; 2279; 2318; 2452; 2586	Roman Brick; post-medieval peg and pan tile; unglazed Flemish floor tile	22	55 1900	1480 1900	1630-1750
337	3c	2271; 2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile	28	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1800
342	3c	2271; 2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile	10	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1900
343	3b	1977; 2271; 2586	Unglazed Flemish floor tile; peg tile post-medieval	13	1180 1800	1600 1800	1600-1800
345	3b	2586; 3032; 3036; 2279	Poor post-Great Fire and Abraded Dutch Paving brick and early post-medieval peg tile; pan tile	7	1180 1900	1664 1900	1664-1850
347	3c	2279	Pan tile	1	1630 1850	1630 1850	1630-1850
348	3a	2586; 2271	Medieval to post-medieval peg tile and pan tile	3	1180 1800	1630 1800	1630-1800
351	3c	3100; 3101; 2271; 2276; 2586; 3090; 3110; 3120	Moulded white Plaster and moulded T1; peg tile, ridge and pan tile separate and attached; Portland Whit Bed and Burnt Kimmeridge shale	12	1180 1900	1480 1900	1650-1800
352	3b	2271; 2276; 2586; 3046	Peg tile and early post-medieval brick	24	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1700
354	3c	2271; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile	11	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
355	3c	2271; 2276; 2586; 3100; 3046; 2279	Peg tile and wall plaster and early post-medieval brick and pan tile	21	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1750
356	3c	2271; 2276; 2586	Peg tile and pan tile	14	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1800
357	3b	2276	Peg tile	1	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
358	3b	2586; 2276	Peg tile	2	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
359	3b	2276; 2586; 3046	Peg tile and early post-medieval brick	6	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1700
362	3b	2276; 3032; 3046	Peg tile	9	1450 1900	1664 1900	1664-1900
363	3b	3046; 2276	Peg tile and early post-medieval brick	7	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
365	3b	3105; 2271; 2586; 2276;	Kent rag; Cobbles; Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile;	36	50 1900	1480 1900	1638-1700

Context	Phase	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
		3046; 3100; 3076	plaster; Rotherhithe Floor tile				
368	3a	2276	Peg tile	15	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
369	3c	2276; 3046; 3117	Peg tile and early post-medieval brick; burnt flint	10	50 1900	1480 1900	1600-1700
370	3a	2271; 2276; 2586; 2587	Peg tile medieval and post-medieval	13	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1800
375	2	2276; 2586; 3106; 3046	Post-medieval peg tiles; Hassock rubble and early post-medieval brick no mortar	19	50 1900	1480 1900	1600-1700
377	3b	3063	Unglazed Flemish silty floor tile	4	1600 1800	1600 1800	1600-1800
378	3b	2271; 2586; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile	21	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
380	3b	2271; 2279; 3046	Early post-medieval brick and pan tile and peg tile	4	1180 1850	1630 1850	1630-1750
382	3a	2271; 2276; 2279; 3090; 3046; 3120	Peg tile and pan tile – post-medieval brick; coal	26	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1750
383	2	2271; 2276; 2586; 3120	Peg tile; Quarr or Burrstone Mortar	30	50 1900	1480 1900	1500-1800
384	3a	2276; 2279; 3105	Pan and peg tile; Kentish ragstone	5	50 1900	1480 1900	1630-1700
386	2	2271; 2276 2586	Peg tile	23	1180 1900	1480 1900	1600-1850
388	2	2276; 2586; 3033	Peg tile and early post-medieval brick	4	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1700

Table 2: Distribution of Building Materials

(highlighted contexts assessed in situ)

APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Nearly 100 individual small finds and metal objects were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed by phase below. The assemblage is dominated by a substantial number of iron nails and fragments of lead window came but also include a group of dress accessories and objects reflecting the inhabitants and activities on the property in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Notable finds are an early 17th-century copper-alloy toy musket, a possible ivory paper knife and part of an early 18th-century copper-alloy cufflink.

Phase 2

Finds from this phase included some nails, two lengths of milled lead strips representing waste from window came manufacture (SF42 & SF43), a substantial lump of heavily leaded slag or possibly lead ore and a piece of flat iron which may be part of a tool or vessel. The ivory-hafted knife or implement (SF29), with a simple tapering handle with rounded end, is likely to date from the mid or late 17th century when ivory carving saw a new flourish (Grew *et al.* 1974, 101; cf. esp. Fig. 51 no. 38) and metal ferrules to secure the handle also became common (cf. Brown 2001, 89 no. 48). Further objects are represented by a substantial rectangular harness buckle (SF34), two copper-alloy pins (SF26) and an unstratified copper-alloy shoe buckle, likely to date from the late 16th to early 17th centuries (SF6).

Phase 3a

Structural fittings from Phase 3a included iron nails and a bracket or a structural fitting (SF36) that may have functioned to reinforce masonry or secure timber to a wall (cf. Thompson *et al.* 1974, Fig. 47 no. 4). As in Phase 2, heavily leaded slag or lead ore was also retrieved (context [382]). A small copper-alloy rumble or crotal bell may represent an early form (SF2) more usually dating from the 15th or early 16th centuries (cf. Egan 2005, Fig. 43 no. 246; Egan and Pritchard 1991, Fig. 221 no. 1666). These smaller bells may have been used as dress accessories or worn on horse harness (cf. Mould 2006, 330). The same context also produced a rose farthing of Charles I (SF1). Further dress accessories are reflected in three copper-alloy pins (SF19, SF25 & SF38) and possibly in a small rectangular copper-alloy pendant (SF39).

Phase 3b

A further royal farthing of James I or Charles I (SF5) is residual in this phase. The same dump/levelling layer also produced a fragment of lead window came (SF28), a horseshoe (SF37), a

double-sided bone comb (SF22) and a copper alloy toy musket (SF21). Rarely found in securely dated archaeological contexts, toy muskets are usually dated by their style, with a distinctive 'fishtail'-shaped butt modelled on standard English muskets from 1600-1640 (cf. Forsyth and Egan 2005, 87-97). Toy muskets were hollow-cast with rudimentary pans for the priming powder and they could be fired with individual grains of birdshot, some being found with split barrels caused by blockage during firing (cf. Forsyth and Egan 2005, 90).

Further finds include two lengths of lead window came (slender, grooved bars of lead for holding together the pieces of glass of latticework or stained glass) (SF27 & SF41) and the handle of a solid ivory object (SF18). The ivory object is finished with a bevelled edge, where it continues into a thinner and now broken-off blade. This object may be compared with two ivory implements from 16th-century contexts at Bermondsey Square in Southwark, which may be interpreted as blades for paper knives (Gaimster 2011, 402). These blades were in turn comparable to a bone paper knife from mid 17th-century Norwich (cf. Margeson 1993, Fig. 38 no. 445).

Phase 3c

The majority of finds from Phase 3c comprised iron nails and a small copper-alloy tack with a flat head which may be from furniture upholstery (SF16). There were also two incomplete copper-alloy pins (SF14 & SF15). Context [337] produced a corroded tapering iron object that may be a remnant of a hinge

Phase 3c/4a

The only object retrieved from this phase was a bracket-shaped object (SF35) of similar type to the structural fitting in Phase 3a (see SF36 above).

Phase 4a

Only two objects came from this phase and comprised an incomplete copper-alloy pin (SF10) and an iron nail

Phase 4b

The finds from Phase 4b, besides iron nails, comprise a copper-alloy penny or token (SF44), a copper- alloy curtain ring (SF11) and a copper-alloy pin (SF12). There was also a piece of lead sheet waste.

Phase 4c

Phase 4c yielded a small number of finds comprising of iron nails, a length of lead window came, seven copper-alloy pins (SF7 & SF9), a small copper-alloy casket key (SF8) and part of a copper-alloy cufflink (SF13). In London, numerous cufflinks are known from the Thames foreshore and datable finds suggest this dress accessory became fashionable towards the end of the 17th century (Read 2005, 98).

Phase 4d

The only finds from Phase 4d were iron nails.

Phase 4e

The only finds from Phase 4e were iron nails.

Phase 5a

The only finds retrieved were three iron nails, a lump of slag and two copper-alloy pins (SF4).

Recommendations

The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site and should be included where relevant in any further publication. A selection should include the three coins (SF1, SF5 & SF44), the ivory-hafted knife (SF29), the copper-alloy shoe buckle (SF6), the rumble bell (SF2), the toy musket (SF21), the possible ivory paper knife (SF18) and the copper-alloy cufflink (SF13). Also the two structural iron fittings (SF35 & SF36) are of interest, as are the possible lead window came manufacture waste (SF42 & SF43) and the heavily leaded slag or lead ore.

For the purpose of publication some of these finds require further x-ray or cleaning, as do some unidentified iron objects; those finds are all marked in the table below, The leaded slag will need to be assessed by a specialist. The iron nails may be discarded.

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Phase 2: mid-17th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
+	6	incomplete copper-alloy double-loop oval shoe buckle with a spherical knop on the outer edge of each loop; W 27mm; *c.*1550–1650		
375	26	copper-alloy pins; two; one complete; Caple Type C; L 31mm		
	42	milled lead strip; L 50mm; ?waste from window came manufacture		
		fragment of iron ?sheet/vessel		x-ray
386	29	iron knife or implement with short tapering ivory handle with rounded end and metal?ferrule; blade incomplete; L of handle 50mm		x-ray
	32	iron nails; three incomplete		
	33	substantial lump of heavily leaded slag or lead ore; wt. 1.3kg		further id
	34	iron harness buckle; 65 x 70mm; complete but heavily encrusted		x-ray
	43	milled lead strip; L 100mm; ?waste from window came manufacture		
Phase 3a: mid-/late 17th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
129	1	copper-alloy coin; Charles I rose farthing	1600-1649	clean
	2	copper-alloy rumble bell; ?two-piece cast with separate wire/sheet loop; diam. 25mm	1600-1649	x-ray
249	38	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; L 29mm	1580-1700	
348	36	iron ?bracket or structural fitting; tapering bar for fixing and flat strap at right-angle; L of spike 75mm+; L of strap 65mm+	1680-1710	x-ray
367	19	copper-alloy pin; incomplete with substantial globular head; L 32mm+	1700-1740	
	20	small lump of ?iron-working slag	1700-1740	
	39	copper-alloy ?rectangular pendant or tag; incomplete with loop of folded sheet; W 16mm	1700-1740	x-ray

368	25	copper-alloy pin; incomplete	1630-1700	
		iron floor nail; complete; L 75mm	1630-1700	
370		iron ?object; two corroded lumps; L 40 and 50mm	1665-1700	x-ray
382	30	iron strip	1630-1680	
	31	iron nail; incomplete	1630-1680	
		iron nails; two incomplete	1630-1680	
		lump of heavily leaded slag or lead ore; wt. 1.3kg	1630-1680	further id
Phase 3b: late 17th/early 18th centuries				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
343	41	lead window came; L 90mm	1630-1680	
		iron nail; incomplete	1630-1680	
345	27	lead window came; L 85mm	1680-1710	
		iron strap; W 8mm; L 80mm+	1680-1710	x-ray
363	18	handle of solid ivory object; tapering with a straight end and bevelled shoulder; traces of thinner broken-off blade; L 74mm; W 11mm; ?paper knife	1630-1680	
365	5	copper-alloy coin; ?James I/Charles I royal farthing	1700-1740	clean
	21	copper-alloy toy musket; complete Forsyth and Egan Type 5 with plain stock and barrel; L 115mm; L (bore) 80mm	1700-1740	
	22	bone comb; incomplete double-sided	1700-1740	
	28	lead window came; L 75mm	1700-1740	
	37	iron ?horseshoe; one shank only; W 35mm	1700-1740	
Phase 3c: late 17th/early 18th centuries				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
336	14	copper-alloy pin; incomplete	1630-1700	
337		iron ? hinge; tapering iron strap; L 55mm	1630-1846	x-ray
342		iron nails; two incomplete	n/a	
347		iron nail; incomplete	1630-1700	
351	15	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete	1630-1846	
	16	copper-alloy tack with flat head; diam. 7mm	1630-1846	
		iron nail; incomplete	1630-1846	
356	17	iron nail; complete; L 75mm	1680-1710	
		iron nails; two incomplete	1680-1710	
369	24	copper-alloy fragment	1630-1800	
		iron nails; three incomplete	1630-1800	
		iron ?nails	1630-1800	x-ray
Phase 3c/4a: late 17th/early 18th centuries				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
320	35	iron ?pintle	1630-1680	
Phase 4a: early 18th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
298	10	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete	1700-1740	
317		iron nail; incomplete	1720-1780	
Phase 4b: early 18th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
118	44	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded; ?18th-century penny	1664-1750	clean
280		iron ?nail	1660-1700	
287		lead sheet waste; L of strip 145mm	1720-1760	
292	11	copper-alloy flat-section curtain ring; complete; diam. 23mm	1700-1740	
293	12	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 39mm+	residual 1600's	
315		iron nail; incomplete;	1630-1846	
319		iron nails; two incomplete	intrusive? 1800's	
Phase 4c: early/mid-18th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
148	40	lead window came; L 80mm	1700's	
198		iron nail; incomplete	1690-1730	
262	7	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 27mm	1710-1760	
263	8	small copper-alloy key with hollow stem and trefoil bow; L *c*.30mm; for small casket	1700's	
		iron nail; incomplete	1700's	
290	13	copper-alloy cufflink; one half only; plain domed cast fastener with integral drilled shank; diam. 7mm; one oval wire link attached; L 8mm	1630-1800	
	9	six copper-alloy pins; four complete; Caple Type C; L 23 and 25mm	1630-1800	
		iron nails; 3–4 incomplete	1630-1800	
Phase 4d: /mid-/late 18th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
152		iron nails; three incomplete	1700-1740	
161		iron nail; incomplete	1700's	
Phase 4e: late 18th/19th centuries				

context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
162		iron ?nail	1700-1740	
190	3	iron nail; incomplete	1630-1846	
203		iron nail; incomplete	1660-1800	
213		iron nails; two incomplete	1630-1700	
251		iron nails; three incomplete	1700-1740	
Phase 5a: early 19th century				
context	**sf**	**description**	**pot date**	**recommendation**
215		small lump of ?iron-working slag	1630-1846	
220	4	copper-alloy pins; two; one complete; Caple Type C; L 22mm	1630-1846	
		iron nails; three incomplete	1630-1846	

Table 1: Distribution of Small Finds and Metal Objects

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

This excavation revealed early post-medieval through to 20th-century occupation levels, with a concentration of deposits dating to the 18th century. There is a clear division between the northern and southern parts of the site, indicative of a different level of utilisation. Animal bones where found throughout the site stratigraphy, amounting to a total of 362 fragments, all collected by hand. The assemblages are generally well preserved and tend towards a minimal level of fragmentation.

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 including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

The stratigraphy has been divided into the following post-medieval phases, with bones occurring in all but the earliest level:- Phase 1 – Natural, Phase 2 – early post-medieval, Phase 3 – late 16th/17th century (?), Phase 4 – late 17th/late 18th and Phase 5 – late 18th/late 19th. There are further divisions, within Phases 4 and 5, which will be described below. The majority of the site assemblage during these phases were retrieved from deposits in the southern half of the site (Table 1).

Phase:	**2**	**3**	**4a**	**4b**	**4c**	**4d/e**	**5a**	**5b**
Area of site								
Northern half	7	41	8	5	1	13	7	2
Southern half	23	130	15	54	30	23	3	
Total	**30**	**171**	**23**	**59**	**31**	**36**	**10**	**2**

Table 1: Counts of bones by area and phase

Phase 2

The bones from this phase were taken from widespread silty clay subsoils, these covering a large part of the excavated area. Nonetheless, as with the following two phases, the greater part of the collection was retrieved from deposits within the southern half of the site (see Table 1). There is a predominance of cattle and cattle-size bones, although sheep/goat and equid are also well represented (see Table 2). The abundance of equid bones and the very poor representation of pig are common features throughout the 16th- and 17th-century phases.

Phase:	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d/e	5a	5b
Species								
Cattle	12	28	4	10	3	7	1	1
Equid	5	24	6	1				
Cattle-size	6	42	8	25	9	7	3	
Sheep/Goat	5	49	4	12	14	6		1
Pig	1	1			1	1		
Sheep-size	1	23	1	11	4	12	6	
Deer sp						1		
Rabbit		2				1		
Chicken		2						
Goose						1		
Total	**30**	**171**	**23**	**59**	**31**	**36**	**10**	**2**

Table 2: Distribution of species in each occupation phase

Phase 3

This phase provided the largest collection of animal bones, these arising from various demolition/dump levels throughout and from a series of charcoal layers in the southern section of the site. There is a noticeable increase in sheep/goat and decline in cattle compared to the previous phase, while there is also the introduction of two new species, rabbit and chicken. The equid collection is largely composed of a number of partial articulations with most of the bones complete or nearly complete. These various skeletal parts clearly represented relatively large horses, as shown by a comparison of their size with those from a somewhat larger sample taken from a late 15th- to early 17th-century horse burial ground at Elverton Street, Westminster (see Table 3).

Site	Phase/Date	Range	Mean	N
West End Green	3	1441.7-1597	1511.5	5
	4a	1484.5-1539.1	1511.8	2
Elverton Street	L15/e17	1002.5-1724.3	1384.7	222

Table 3: Shoulder heights of equid bones from West End Green and Elverton Street (data taken from Cowie and Pipe 1998 and from MoLA archives). Dates are given in centuries AD (L late and E early), N is the number of bones and all heights given in millimetres.

Phase 4

The subdivisions within this phase include consolidation levels (Phase 4a) followed by various activity horizons in the subsequent sub-phases contained within the southern area in Phase 4b (occupation layers and mortar/cobble surfaces) and then within the northern area in Phases 4c (mortar surfaces and partition walls) and 4d (earliest *in situ* masonry and internal postholes). There are widespread dump levels in the northern area dated to Phase 4b and in the southern area in Phase 4c, while the latter area in Phase 4d features a number of pits. Now most of the bones were taken from the activity area in Phase 4b and the non-activity areas in Phases 4c and 4d. Throughout these phases, there is a continuation of the better representation of sheep/goat compared to cattle shown by the Phase 3 collection, as well as a similarly poor proportion of pig bones. However, the quantity/proportion of equid declines after Phase 4a and 'extra species' are limited to Phase 4d, namely rabbit, goose and deer (possibly fallow). The other change compared to Phase 3, is the notable rise in very young cattle bones (see Table 4), almost certainly representing the remains of veal calves.

Phase:	**2**	**3**	**4a**	**4b**	**4c**	**4d/e**	**5a**	**5b**
Age								
Infant/Juvenile		1		6	3	4	1	1
Adult	9	18	4	1				
Not aged	3	9		3		3		
Grand Total	**12**	**28**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**1**

Table 4. The distribution of calves

Phase 5

A small number of bones were taken from the modifications of the existing Phase 4d structures and associated features, essentially from pits (Phase 5a) and construction cuts (Phase 5a and 5b). The species range has now diminished to cattle (entirely composed of veal calves) and sheep.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

Various major points were highlighted in this report, including the changeover from cattle to sheep/goat, the good representation and then the decline in equid remains within Phase 4 and the coinciding increase in use of veal, also in Phase 4. It is perhaps no surprise that the dumping of equids ceased as this area was developed and it can be assumed that the change in local population may have also occasioned a change in diet. The quantities of bones recovered are perhaps unsuitable for any detailed analysis of dietary change but this information should certainly bear comparisons with contemporary collections from this general area or within the city and Southwark. The quantity of equid remains during the earlier phases strongly suggests the presence of one or

more knackers yards in the vicinity. The generally large size of the equid bones is also of interest, this perhaps pointing to a particular usage and then perhaps a particular source for these animals.

These points of interest in combination with the good state of the bones and the well dated levels from which they were taken, all suggest a potential value for this collection. Thus it is recommended that further work should be carried out, prioritizing the aforementioned points of interest.

References

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APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the rapid assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the proposed development at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, London (Site Code: WEJ09). Bulk samples were taken as part of the archaeological excavation at West End Green to establish the presence of environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and Mollusca that could contribute to our understanding of the post-medieval activities in the area. Flots from nine bulk samples were submitted for assessment. Samples <11> and <14> to <19> have been provisionally dated to late 16/17th century and were taken from 'dump' deposits, charcoal horizons and the fill of pit [361]. Samples <12> and <13> have been provisionally dated to the early 18th century and originated from a charcoal layer and 'an accumulation layer'. Sample <10>, again from 'an accumulation layer', has been provisionally dated to the early/mid 18th century. This rapid assessment aims to provide an overview of the sample contents and assesses their potential to provide information relating to the past vegetation environment and the exact nature and date of the features sampled.

Methods

Flots were measured and weighed before being scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification. Identifications of the archaeobotanical remains (waterlogged plant macrofossils) have been made using modern comparative reference material (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990; Schoch *et al*. 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (2005). The results of the rapid assessment, which noted presence or absence of charred and or waterlogged remains (seeds and wood), Mollusca and bone are presented in Table 1.

Results

Phase 3

These samples have produced very little archaeobotanical material. The small flots were dominated by anthracite (mineral coal) and some contained modern rootlets. A small number of waterlogged seeds and fragments of Mollusca were present as discussed below.

Flots from samples <15>, <16>, <17>, <18> <19> and <11> produced a very small quantity of wood charcoal fragments which were too small and infrequent to obtain identifications. Sample <14> and <15> both from 'dump layers' also contained a low number of waterlogged seeds identified as *Rubus*

sp. (e.g. bramble) and *Chenopodium* sp. (e.g. fat hen). Sample <15> and <17>, also from a 'dump layer' also contained a low number of waterlogged *Sambucus nigra* (elder) seeds.

Sample <16> from pit [361] contained a low number of seeds of *Rumex*/*Polygonum* sp. (dock/sorrel/knotweed) and *Chenopodium* sp. (e.g. fat hen).

No charred macroplant remains were present in any of the samples and faunal remains were limited to a few land snail shells present in samples <14>, <15> and <17> from a 'dump layer'.

Phase 4b

Flots from samples <12> and <13> produced a very small quantity of wood charcoal fragments which were too small and infrequent to obtain identifications. A small fragment of fish vertebrae was identified in sample <13>, identified in the field as a charcoal horizon.

Phase 4c

The picked residue from sample <10> produced a very small quantity of wood charcoal fragments which were too small and infrequent to obtain identifications.

Table 1: Details of the assessment of samples from West End Green, Edgware Road (Site code: WEJ09)

								Charred					Waterlogged		Mollusca		Bone		
Sample number	Context number	Phase	Context type	Fraction	% of context sampled	Volume processed (l)	Volume remaining (l)	Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Whole	Fragments	Large	Small	Fragments
14	343	3	Dump layer	Flot	5-25	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	336	3	Dump layer	Flot	5-25	29	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	365	3	Dump layer	Flot	<5	29	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	362	3	Fill of Pit [361]	Flot	25-50	29	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	368	3	Charcoal horizon	Flot	<5	29	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

19	382	3	Charcoal horizon	Flot	<5	29	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	307	3	Charcoal horizon	Flot	100	9	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	293	4b	Accumulated layer	Flot	25-50	29	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	319	4b	Charcoal horizon	Flot	5-25	29	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
				Picked residue				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	150	4c	Accumulated layer	Flot	<5	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Picked residue				-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: Sample Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Discussion

Environmental remains were very limited in these samples and therefore their significance is also limited. Macrobotanical remains such as cereal grains, wild/weed seeds or chaff components were absent and the assemblages from these flots cannot contribute further to the interpretation of the features. The small flots were dominated by anthracite (mineral coal) and although small charcoal fragments were present in small quantities in all but one sample these assemblages were too few to provide significant information regarding fuel use or the past woody environment.

Recommendations

Due to the small and fragmentary nature of the environmental remains recovered, the samples provide no potential for further work.

References

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APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-102058

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Investigations at Area E1, West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, London
Short description of the project	Archaeological investigations were conducted at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, W2 between 14th February and 1st April 2011. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2687 8185. The archaeological investigations demonstrated the presence of a stratified archaeological sequence dating from the post-medieval period through to the early 20th century. Natural horizons (Phase 1) were encountered between 30.70m OD and 30.61m OD, whilst the earliest in situ activity dated to the early/mid 17th century (Phase 2). Activity increased from the mid/late 17th century (Phase 3a), with occupation activity, followed by demolition and robbing, occurring during the late 17th/early 18th century (Phase 3b and Phase 3c). At the transition of the late 17th/18th century a break in land use was evident (Phase 3c/4a) and during the earliest stages of the early 18th century there was only limited activity on site (Phase 4a). However, soon after two early 18th century properties were constructed (Phase 4b) and the buildings remained existent during the mid 18th century (Phase 4c and Phase 4d), with a phase of demolition undertaken during the late 18th/early 19th century (Phase 4e). New buildings were constructed during the early 19th century (Phase 5a) with further modification undertaken from the mid/late 19th century onwards (Phase 5b).
Project dates	Start: 14-02-2011 End: 01-04-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WEJ09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES/GULLIES Post Medieval
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL LAYERS Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Modern
Significant Finds	TOY MUSKET Post Medieval

Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Part Excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER PADDINGTON BAYSWATER AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE Area E1, West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, London
Study area	11.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2687 8185 51.5208057487 -0.171158432002 51 31 14 N 000 10 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.60m Max: 30.70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Arup
Project design originator	ARUP
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Joanna Taylor/Richard Humphrey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Joannou & Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Database','Survey'

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Area E1, West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster, London
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, J
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound report

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