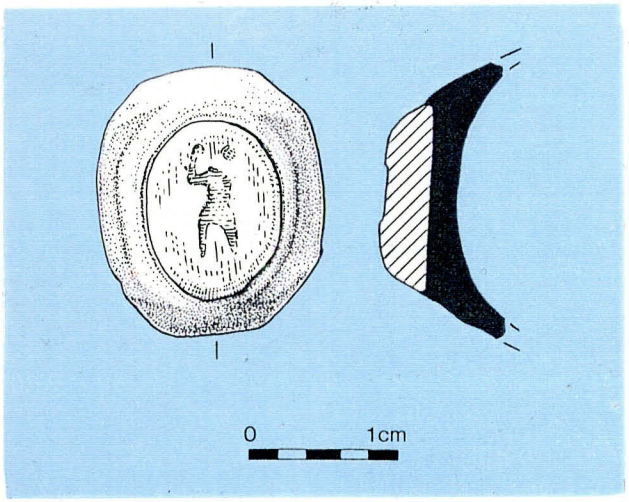
14 WHITGIFT STREET,
Croydon

London Borough of Croydon

An Archaeological Excavation Report



Museum of London Archaeology Service
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Croydon

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Abstract

Archaeological excavation of a redevelopment site at 14 Whitgift Street, Croydon, took place in late January and February 1995. Work was undertaken with the financial support of the site owners, Edward Symmons and Partners.

The site was located on a west facing slope, and on the southern edge of the medieval and early post-medieval town. There are also a number of references to Roman activity in the area. Croydon lies on the line of a Roman road leading to the south coast, which may have passed on higher ground just to the east of the present site.

The excavation followed previous work undertaken by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in 1987-88. This revealed Roman, medieval and earlier post-medieval cut features, plus a range of finds from prehistoric to post-medieval. In 1995 the area of investigation was extended to the east, west and north, and roughly doubled in size (to approximately 135 sq.m).

The recent excavation produced extensive evidence for later Roman activity. There were a number of cut features as well as finds, the latter including thirty-nine later 3rd to 4th century coins. Some medieval material was recovered, notably from one large pit which also produced a range of environmental evidence. It is likely that in the medieval period, and until the 19th century, the land was open and under cultivation.

The excavation yielded a total of 141 pieces of prehistoric struck flint, plus quantities of burnt flint. It is likely that most of this material was transported onto the site through soil movement from higher ground just to the east, and probably mainly as a result of cultivation.

Excavation of the Roman ditch, looking north

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Bezel of silver finger ring with blue glass intaglio showing figure of ?Hercules

Acknowledgements

The Museum of London Archaeology Service would like to express its thanks to Edward Symmons & Partners, who provided project funding for the excavation and subsequent report; help in making the arrangements was given by Mr T G Alden.

This report should also acknowledge the support for archaeological measures given by Ken Whittaker of English Heritage, and by the London Borough of Croydon Planning and Transportation Department. A further note should record the archaeological work previously carried out and continuing interest shown by members of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, in particular Mr Jim Davison.

The author would like to thank the staff and volunteers who worked on the site (primarily Jackie Bates, Cliff Sampson, Pip Stephenson and Bill Yendall). Thanks are also due to the specialists who contributed to this report, and to the MoLAS drawing office and photographic staff who produced the illustrations (Gill Hale, Kikar Singh, Maggie Cox and Ed Baker).

1 Introduction

This report describes the findings of archaeological excavation on land at 14 Whitgift Street, Croydon, London Borough of Croydon (Fig 1). The fieldwork was undertaken between the 25th January and 24th February by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

The site is located in the southern part of the present–day town and just to the west of the High Street, centred at National Grid Reference 32263 65243. This area lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined in the London Borough of Croydon Unitary Development Plan. The archaeological excavation took place following an outline planning application, and as a condition of consent for redevelopment.

The protection of archaeological sites forms a material planning consideration (DoE Circular 8/87). The basic methodology is quite straightforward; an assessment of archaeological impact leads if necessary to agreed remedial action. This is set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance `Archaeology and Planning' No.16, November 1990 (PPG 16). Safeguards would normally consist of design modifications to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* and/or archaeological rescue excavation in advance of redevelopment.

The present site was archaeologically investigated in 1987–88 by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society (CNHSS). Significant archaeological features and artefacts were identified, principally of Roman date but also including prehistoric and medieval material (Davison 1988 and 2.2 below). More recent proposals for redevelopment therefore resulted in an archaeological mitigation strategy, the chosen option being for archaeological excavation over a larger part of the site in advance of development. Negotiations were undertaken and the support of the landowner, Edward Symmons & Partners, obtained for an agreed programme of work.

The findings of the previous work were also central to the formulation of several research questions. These include possible prehistoric activity (Mesolithic to Iron Age), evidence for Roman occupation, the Saxon and medieval development of Croydon, and the post–medieval history of the area. The existing evidence on all these points is summarised overleaf.

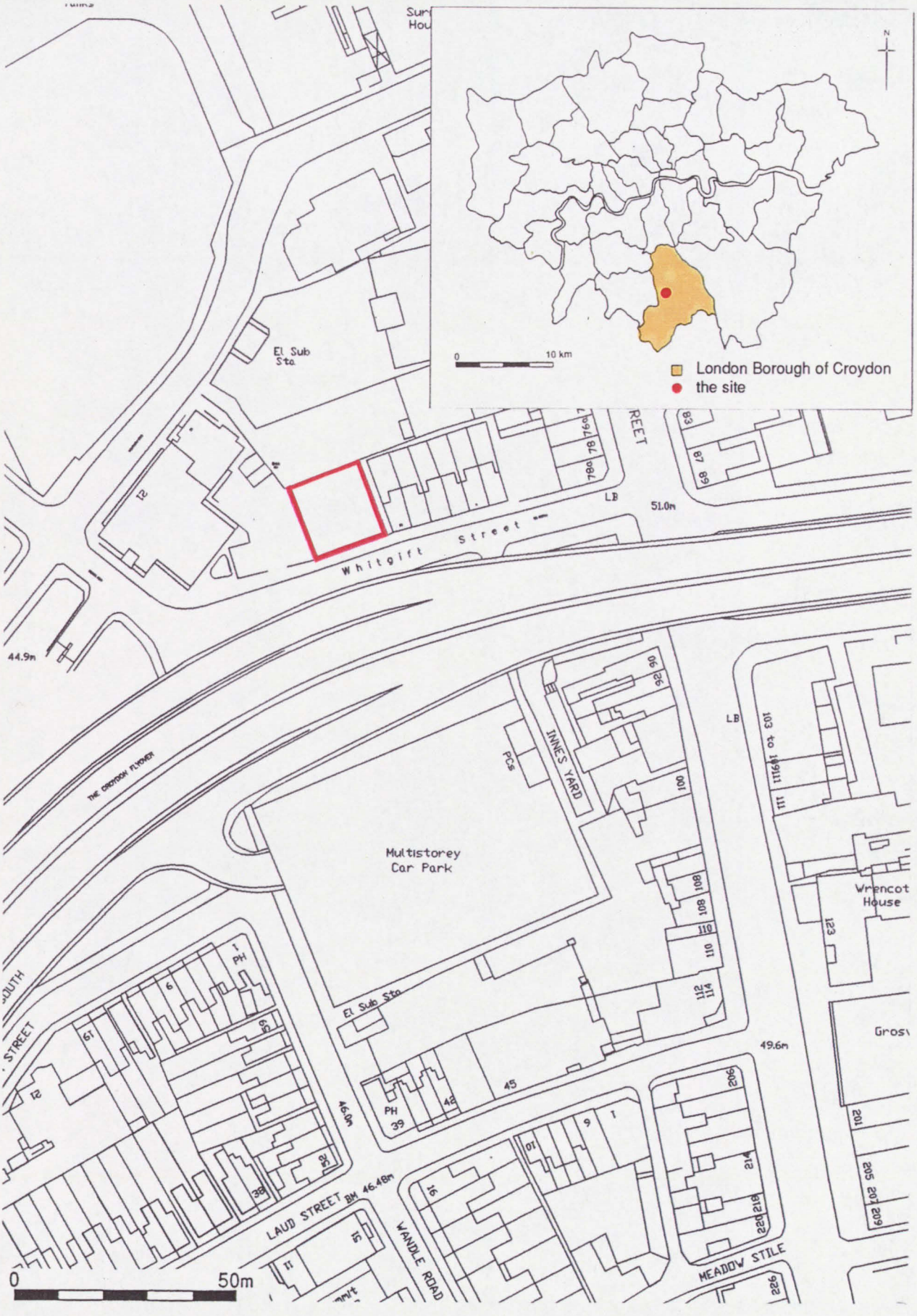


Fig 1 Site location

2 Background: the location, archaeology and history of Croydon

The town of Croydon grew up at the entrance to a natural communications route through the North Downs, and at the edge of the flood plain of the River Wandle; thus the settlement was favoured both by location and indigenous environment.

The archaeological and historical record for the area indicates continuous human activity over a long period of time, and a consequently high archaeological potential.

2.1 Geology and topography

The site is located on a west facing slope, overlooking the lower or northern end of a north–south dry valley; present day ground level is about +46.10 to +46.50 mOD. The valley was originally occupied by the River Wandle, as part of a more extensive tributary system of the Thames; the site falls roughly at the point at which the early river emerged from the North Downs and turned westwards into the Thames Basin.

The Geological Survey (Ordnance Survey 1975) indicates that the site overlies geologically recent river terrace gravel (Taplow Terrace). This was deposited along the valley floor as periglacial outwash, one of a series of terraces in the Croydon area which reflect the fluctuations of climate and sea level during the Pleistocene (Peake 1982, 108–110). In the vicinity of Whitgift Street the gravel is shown as a fairly narrow band, running southeast to northwest and contained between areas of much older Thanet Sand. To the east these deposits appear to lie close to the present site; this may explain the substantial depth of probable colluvium (hillwash) which was recorded during both phases of archaeological investigation.

2.2 Prehistory

The site is located within an area of well–documented prehistoric activity, with references both from archaeological excavation and chance find. The first extensive indication of human activity in the area comes from finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic date (*c.*8000–2500 BC).

Direct evidence for occupation is later, dating to the Later Bronze or Iron Age (*c.*900 BC to AD 43). There appears to have been scattered settlement at a number of locations, but particularly along the line of the Wandle Valley. This was at least partly due to the natural geology, with recent river terrace gravels (the so–called Wandle Gravels) giving a light, well–drained soil.

In recent years a series of Museum of London archaeological investigations have provided much new information on the developing settlement pattern of the area. Within the Borough of Croydon considerable evidence of activity from the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic to Bronze Age has been found on sites adjoining the Purley Way (*eg.*Bazely 1989; Tucker 1994), and apparently also on the Brighton Road (Potter 1993). This is supplemented by a number of finds made within the town itself (*eg.*Barratt & Miller 1991; Nielsen 1992 and 1995), including the present site (Davison 1988).

2.3 Roman evidence

Croydon lay on the line of a fairly important Roman road, sometimes referred to as the London–Portslade Road. To the north this route is fairly well established, from the Old Town through Broad Green to Streatham, and thence to a junction with Stane Street just to the south of London. However, the course is uncertain within the central part of Croydon and to the south. The road may have followed the line of North End and High Street, that is to say, very close to the present site (Maggs and De'Athe 1987, 40–41).

An alternative route lies some 400m to the west, running through the Old Town and southwards along Duppas Hill Terrace (Margary 1937, 132). However, this would have taken the road across low-lying ground containing a number of streams and perhaps marshy areas. A more easterly route is also suggested by recent investigation at 15–17 Brighton Road, about 1000m to the south of the present site (Potter 1993). This produced quite a large number of Roman potsherds, some associated features (including ditches which could have been linked to a nearby road), and a mid 4th century coin hoard. Excavations in the vicinity of the Purley Way and on the higher ground to the east have produced no such evidence of Roman activity.

Although to date it has not been possible to establish the nature or extent of Roman settlement in Croydon there is considerable evidence for activity. Past finds include pits and ditches, pottery, building material, coins and several coin hoards, and a number of inhumations (Drewett 1974, 4; Shaw 1988a/b; Barratt & Miller 1991). Particular reference should be made to the work previously carried out at 14 Whitgift Street by CNHSS, which revealed both features and a large number of finds. The latter consisted primarily of pottery, with some building material; there were also 37 coins, all but one of later Roman date (Davison 1988). Recent archaeological evaluation just to the east produced a few further sherds of pottery and fragments of roof tile (Tucker 1995); an adjacent chalk and flint rubble wallbase was not directly dated and may be medieval.

Croydon also lies approximately 10 miles south of London. Thus it has been suggested (Gent 1991) that the town originated as the site of a *mutatio* (one of a series of posting stations constructed at roughly 10 mile intervals along imperial roads). It is likely that such an establishment would have formed the nucleus for further settlement: several towns in Surrey may owe their origin to this process, for example Staines and possibly Dorking.

2.4 Saxon settlement

There have been a number of finds of Saxon date in the area of the present town; moreover, the name Croydon evidently originated in this period. Of particular importance was the discovery in 1893/94 of part of a pagan cemetery dating to the 5th or 6th century AD. This was located in the Edridge Road area, about 350m to the southeast of the present site. Recent archaeological evaluation of an adjacent site (Nielsen 1992) revealed further evidence, in the form of between twelve and seventeen cremations and inhumations.

However, occasional Saxon finds elsewhere give no conclusive evidence for settlement. There is some suggestion, at least from the Middle Saxon period, that this may have been in the area of the Old Town, some 350m to the northwest of the present site (Drewett

1974, 1–2). It is possible that the present parish church stands on the site of an original Saxon establishment.

The earliest documentary references to Croydon date to the ninth century – AD 809 and 871 (*ibid*, Gent 1991). Previous investigation on the present site produced only one sherd of Saxon pottery (Davison 1988). A few isolated sherds have also been found in excavations approximately 200m to the east–southeast (Savage 1982).

2.5 The medieval town

The settlement was firmly established by the time of the Norman Conquest. The Domesday survey in 1086 records the Manor of Croydon as follows:–

> *"Archbishop Lanfranc holds in demesne Croindene. In the time of King Edward it was assessed for eighty hides and now for sixteen hides on one virgate. The land is sufficient for twenty ploughs. In demesne there are four ploughs, forty–eight villans and forty–five bordars with thirty–four ploughs. Here is a church; and one mill of five shillings and eight acres of meadow. Wood for two hundred swine. Of the land of this manor Restold holds seven hides of the archbishop. Rolf one hide; and from thence they have seven pounds and eight shillings for gable. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, the whole was worth twelve pounds. Now, twenty–seven pounds of the Archbishop; and of his men ten pounds and ten shillings."*

The Archiepiscopal Palace may have been constructed at this time or shortly after, possibly on the site of an existing Saxon manor. It lies close to the Parish Church (to the northwest of the present site) and within the area of the Old Town. The Palace would have formed the focus of the medieval town, and its presence must have had considerable influence on further development.

The town of Croydon really appears in the written record from the later 13th century, with references stemming from the Archbishop of Canterbury's residence in the town. The 1270s saw establishment of a weekly market and an annual fair, acts which no doubt enhanced Croydon's role as a centre for local trade. These privileges were extended by further Charters in 1314 and 1343.

In terms of size and population Croydon remained quite small throughout the medieval period, perhaps in part overshadowed by its proximity to London (Turner 1987, 248–50). Nevertheless, it is likely that from the 14th century the settlement underwent gradual expansion, particularly to the east of the Old Town and onto higher ground – roughly the area of the present day Surrey Street and High Street.

Archaeological investigation has produced evidence for later medieval activity, including settlement in the High Street area (Miller 1989; Barratt & Miller 1991, first report); these sites are respectively located some 140m to the southeast and northeast of the present site. Previous work at 14 Whitgift Street revealed a medieval pit and a range of 13th to 16th century pottery (Davison 1988). Investigation on land to the east produced a similar range of pottery (Tucker 1995); as noted above (2.4), an adjacent chalk and flint wallbase may also be of medieval date.

2.6 Later history: the 16th to 19th centuries

By the later 16th century Croydon was a well established market town. This role was enhanced by its proximity to London – notably as a centre for the charcoal burning industry, which formed a major source of fuel until the large scale advent of coal in the 18th century. In this period Croydon was also an important centre for the corn trade.

By about 1600 the line of North End, the High Street and South End was established as the principal route through Croydon, a development illustrated by surviving cartographic evidence (Norden 1595). By the late 16th century there are also references to a number of buildings in this area. Archaeological investigation has produced some confirmatory evidence of this activity, including pottery and an early 17th century pit on the present site (Davison 1988) and evidence of gravel extraction dating to the later 17th century on land to the east (Tucker 1995, 14).

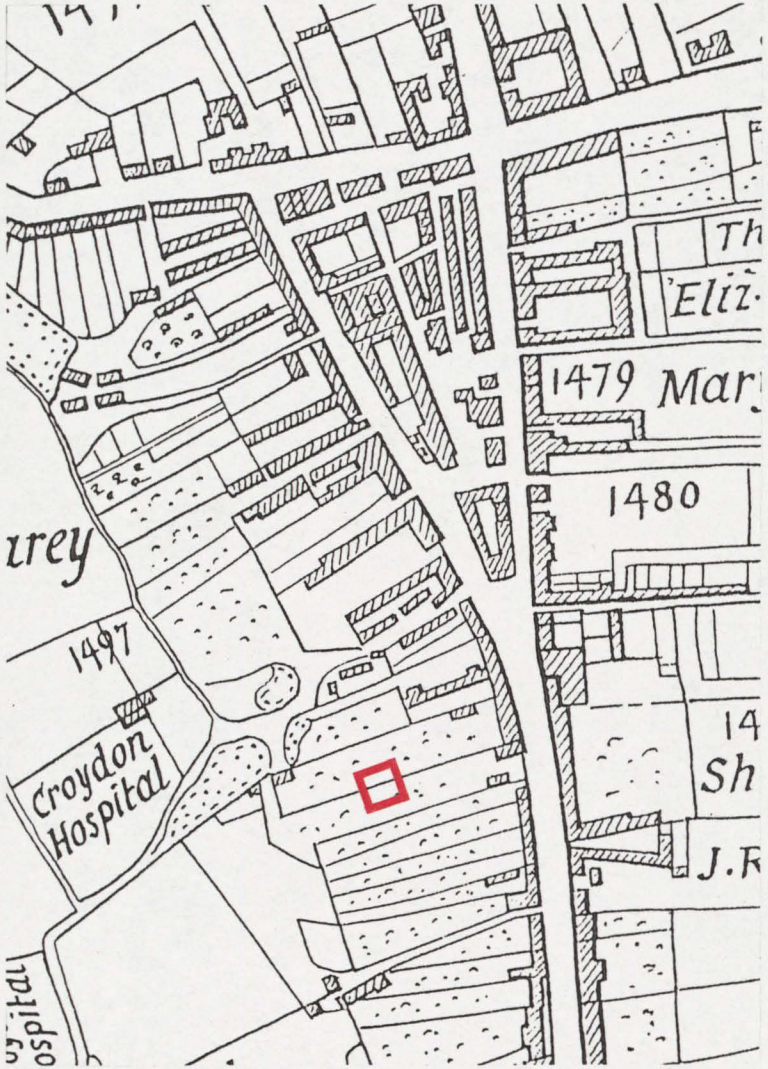
Croydon underwent relatively gradual change in size and geographical extent until the mid 18th century. After this date the national growth in trade gave the town an increasingly prominent position on the route from London to the south coast. Initially this led to the establishment of the London–Brighton road, which in turn stimulated ribbon development to the north and to the south of the town; this is clearly seen on later 18th century maps (Say 1785; Bainbridge 1800). Further development followed with the opening of the Surrey Iron Railway (1803–1805) and the Croydon canal (1809).

However, rapid growth only took place from the 1840s, prompted largely by railway development. This is illustrated by contemporary maps of the town, which show the surrounding areas as almost empty in 1847, but largely built up by the turn of the century (Roberts 1847, Ordnance Survey 1868–96); Croydon's population increased more than tenfold between 1851 and 1931.

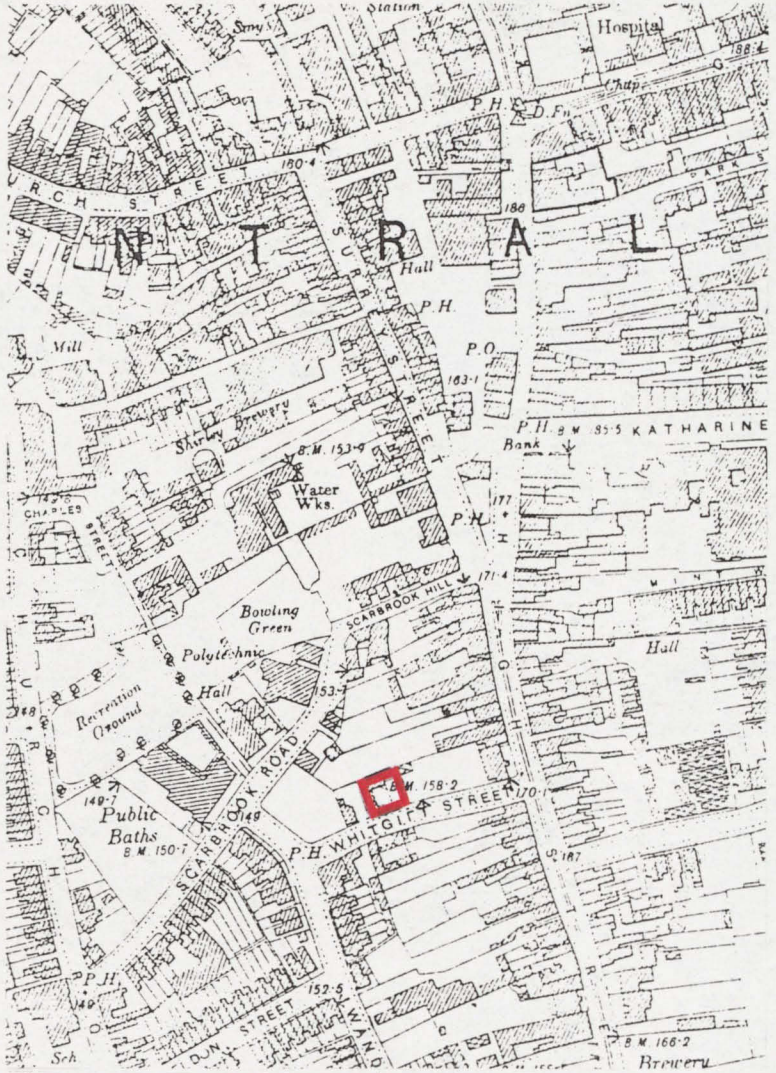
2.7 The Whitgift Street area from *c.*1750

The earliest maps and plans of Croydon show the area of the present site as open land (Rocque 1763, Say 1785). The first detailed record appears to be that of the Tithe Enclose Award of 1800 (Bainbridge 1800), which shows a series of strip properties running back from the High Street. The plan is not to an exact scale but it appears that the site area straddles an east–west property boundary (Fig 2 i). This observation is borne out by the previous record of a robbed out 18th century wall and by subsequent excavation (Davison 1988 and 4.4 below). By the middle of the 19th century the site appears to be contained within one plot of land, the adjacent boundary now coinciding with the present north wall (Roberts 1847).

During the next twenty years considerable development took place (Ordnance Survey 1868). Whitgift Street itself was laid out, the western boundary of the present site established, and adjoining this to the east several buildings constructed. These changes are shown with little modification on Fig 2 ii (Ordnance Survey 1894–96). The eastern boundary of the site appears slightly later (by 1913), followed by some adjacent construction. There appears to have been little further change to the site until it was cleared for redevelopment; it is understood that this took place in the mid 1980s. As described above, the area was archaeologically investigated by CNHSS in 1987–88, but no further action took place until the current proposed sale and redevelopment.



i) Tithe Enclosure Award (Bainbridge 1800)



ii) Ordnance Survey (25 inch series 1894–96)

Fig 2 19th century development of the area showing site location

3 Excavation methodology

3.1 Project design

The plot of land forming 14 Whitgift Street is more or less square, each side measuring nearly 18m; total area covered was just under 320 sq.metres (Fig 1). National Grid References for the corners of the site were as follows:–

SW	32258	65231
NW	32252	65248
NE	32268	65254
SE	32275	65237

As already noted, the archaeological excavation took place in response to a planning condition attached to outline consent for redevelopment; this was informed by previous investigation on the site (Davison 1988). Consequently a specification and research design for further archaeological work was produced.

It was proposed that the archaeological excavation should consist of two trenches, adjoining and to the north and east of the previous area of investigation. Respective trench dimensions were 10.0m by 4.5m and 5.0m by 4.5m, with a contingency for further work dependent upon initial findings. In the event some minor changes were made to the trench layout, principally to facilitate machine removal of the overlying deposits. Both trenches were also extended in line with the contingency provision, into the southeast corner of the site (*c.*2.0m by 2.5m) and along its western side (*c.*6.0m by 2.5m). The final area of excavation was about 76 sq.metres, extending the previous trench outline to the north, east and west by an average of 2.0m to 3.5m. The overall area covered by the investigations of 1987–88 and 1995 amounts to approximately 136 sq.m, and covers some 12m by 13m in plan (Fig.3).

The natural ground surface, and many of the archaeological features, were overlain by some two metres of made ground. Health and Safety regulations required that the excavation was stepped, at approximately 1.20m below present ground level and a similar distance out from the initial trench edge. Consequently there appears in outline to be a single area of excavation; at the lower level there were two separate trenches, at their closest separated by a baulk some 1.40m in width. The trenches were numbered 3 and 4, following the notation given in the 1987–88 excavation.

Following machine excavation of overlying deposits the archaeological investigation took place largely in plan. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand to identify possible features, and deposits/fills dug out in stratigraphic sequence. Subsequently the principal sections to the north, east and west of the excavation were also cleaned and drawn.

3.2 The archaeological record

The greater part of the excavation (and all that at the lower and more significant levels) took place in two trenches, as already noted. However, the investigation is described below very largely within a single narrative; this is justified by the close proximity of the trenches, and also by the evident continuity of many of the layers.

The archaeological features and deposits found in the excavation are represented by discrete context numbers (1 to 121): reference is made to these within the text and in illustration; typical sequences are shown in Figs 5, 7 and 10.

All context numbers also appear within their stratigraphic relationship on the respective trench matrix, and are listed in full with interpretative notes (Appendices VII and VIII).

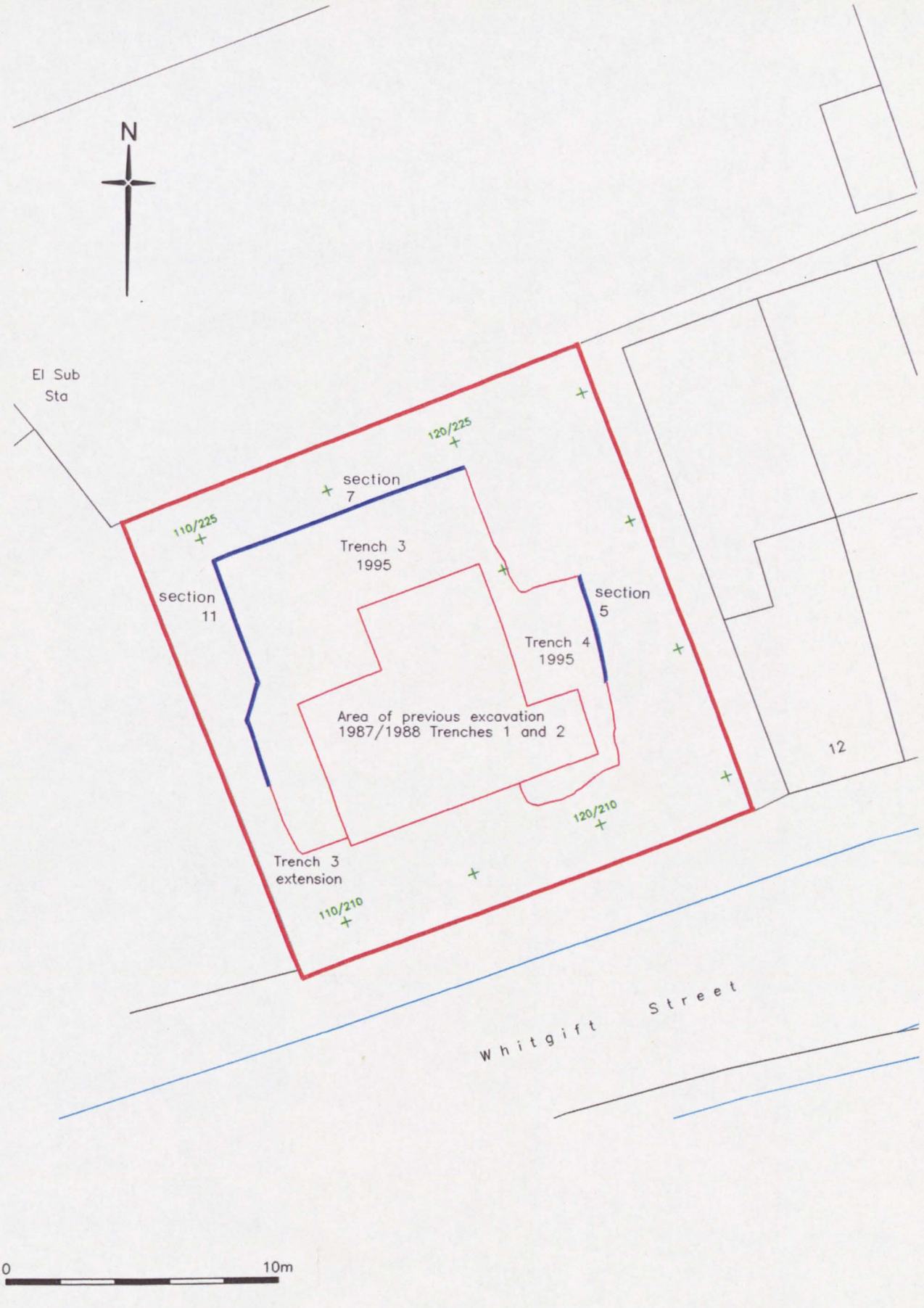


Fig 3 Site boundary and areas of excavation, 1987–88 and 1995

4 The archaeological findings

4.1 The natural land surface

The site overlay a natural land surface of river terrace gravel (Taplow Terrace, 2.1 above). This deposit (contexts 66, 70 and 80) was made up of a mixture of sand/silt and medium to fine pebbles or gravel, with occasional larger flint nodules. The highest recorded level was +44.28 mOD (Fig 7), whilst to the west the surface dropped slightly to *c.*+44.03 mOD. During the excavation up to 0.90m of natural gravel was exposed, by the excavation of a large medieval pit (context 7, Fig 10).

The uppermost level of natural gravel was slightly darker and more silty, presumably as a result of weathering and/or root action. This was particularly evident towards the eastern and higher end of the site, where it was recorded as a separate layer up to 0.12m thick (context 65, Trench 4; Fig 5). The surface of this layer was also overlain by a further localised deposit, in the form of a firm and fairly clean sandy to clayey silt some 0.10m to 0.20m thick (context 29). This probably represents natural colluvium or hillwash transported from higher areas just to the east of the site. The layer did produce two pieces of struck flint (Appendix I), although it is considered that these may have been intrusive. There were no finds from the underlying gravel (contexts 65, 66, *etc*).

4.2 Prehistoric

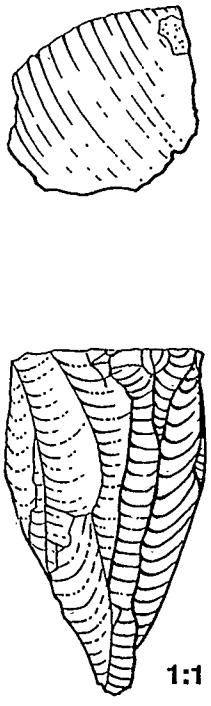
The excavation produced 141 pieces of struck flint, from eight distinct layers and the fills of five cut features (a total of 20 contexts, Appendix I). The assemblage was largely made up of miscellaneous waste flakes, probably of later prehistoric date. However, there was also a Mesolithic to early Neolithic element, represented by a few worked tools, microliths and cores (Fig 4). There were also a number of pieces of burnt flint, which may relate to prehistoric domestic activity.

No prehistoric feature or surface was identified in excavation; the flint finds were residual, with the possible exception of two small flakes from context 29 (see above 4.1). Most of the assemblage was recovered from deposits of later Roman date, with some material at still higher levels (medieval to post-medieval).

However, there are two points to be made in relation to the flint distribution:-

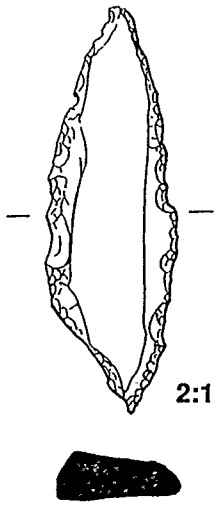
- much of the flintwork (burnt and struck) came from the eastern part of the site (Trench 4). In particular, one more or less homogeneous layer (contexts 4, 24 and 27; Fig 5) produced nearly 55% of the struck flint (76 pieces) and over one third of the burnt flint. The concentration of flint - both struck and burnt - also increased towards the base of the horizon, with context 27 producing about 30% of the total site figure.

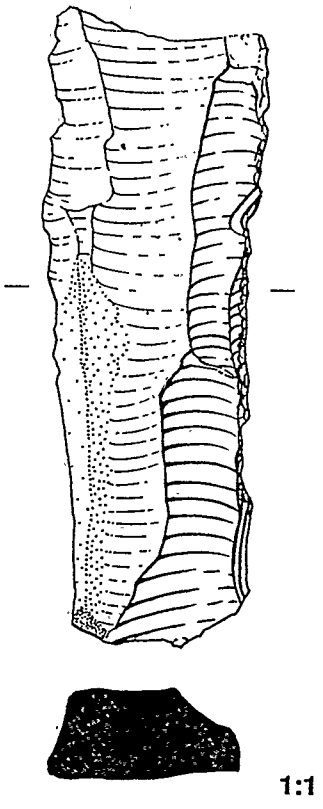
- The vast majority of flintwork, over the site as a whole, came from probable cultivated soil horizons overlying Roman features (contexts 2/56 to 27, Fig 5 and contexts 16/19, Figs 7 and 11). These horizons produced about nearly 75% of the struck flint (104 pieces), and about 78% by weight of the burnt flint. Within the sequence of the Roman features and deposits only thirty-two pieces of struck flint were recovered, from eight contexts (including ten spalls from sieving of the fill 36); the medieval pit (7) produced a further three fragments.



i) Pyramid core (context 19 <68>)

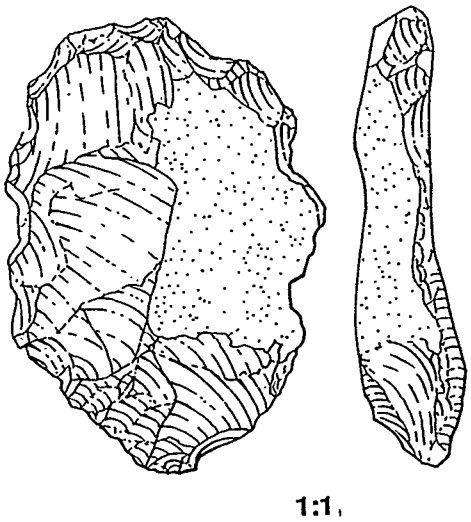
ii) Microlith (context 36 <96>)

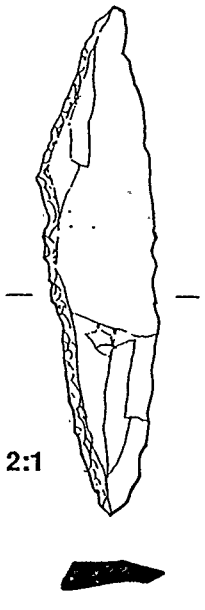




iii) Snapped blade (context 61 <70>)

iv) Possible scraper (context 24 <78>)





v) Microlith (context 27 <95>)

vi) Probable borer (context 59 <75>)

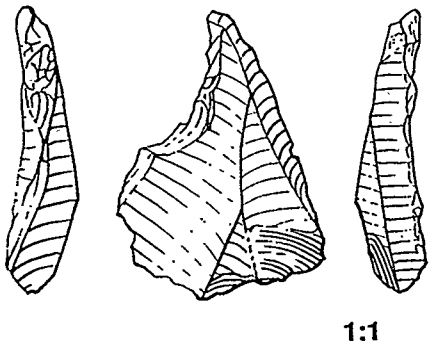


Fig 4 Prehistoric flintwork

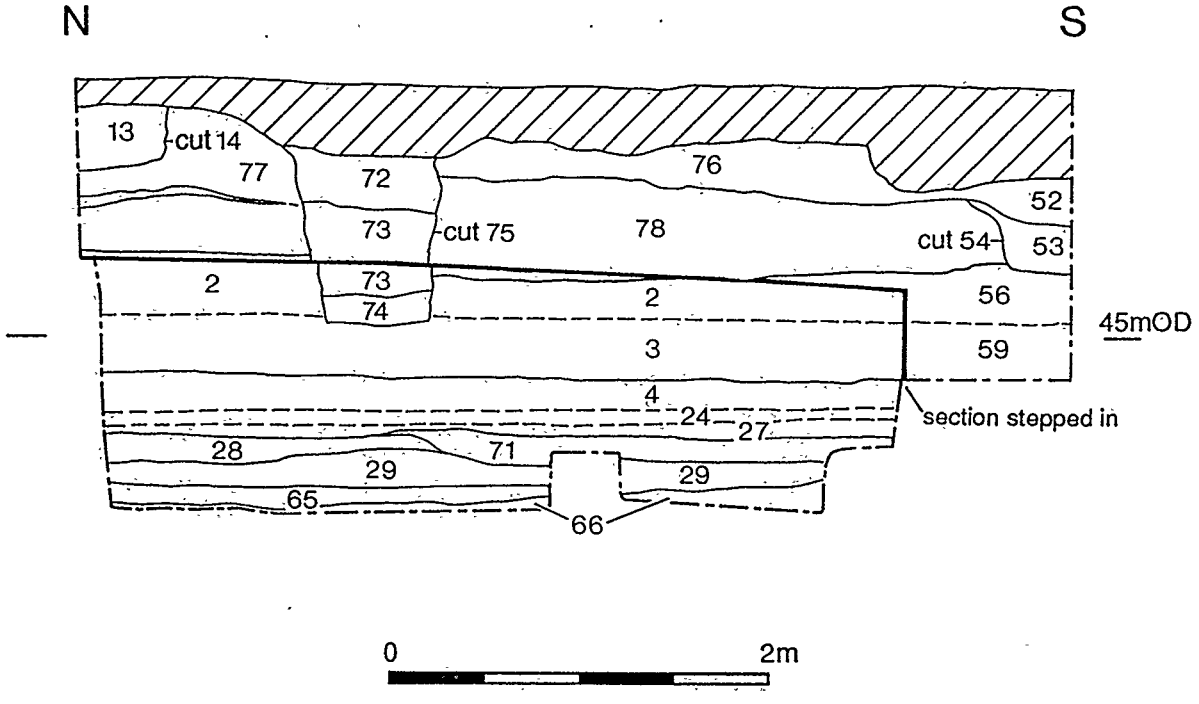


Fig 5 Section along the eastern side of the excavation

The nature and probable origin of the later deposits is discussed in more detail below (4.3); however, it seems likely that much of the material was transported onto the site from higher areas just to the east. It is also possible that this process preserved something of the original distribution, hence the concentration of material within the area of Trench 4. Irrespective of their precise origin, the flint finds are certainly of significance as an indicator of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, and to this extent they complement previous discoveries (2.2 above).

4.3 Roman

The excavation produced considerable evidence for Roman activity, dated almost wholly to the mid/later 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The principal features and finds are described below.

A north–south linear ditch represented the most substantial cut feature. This ran across the site from the southwest corner of excavation towards the northern section (Frontispiece and Fig 6, contexts 51 and 120). The ditch was exposed over a length of approximately 10.5m; width ranged from *c.*0.90m to 1.40m, increasing to the north. The base of the ditch was fairly level, dropping only very slightly to the north (*c.*0.20m); recorded depth increased more markedly in this direction, from *c.*0.45m to 0.80m. This latter may reflect a rise in the original land surface, but is probably the result of more severe truncation of the area to the south.

The northern part of the ditch also appeared to have been recut, possibly more than once (hence the upper fills 40, 109 and cut 41, Fig 7). Excavation of the ditch produced few finds, the only datable material coming from the southern end (context 119). Stratigraphically the ditch cut overlay natural (contexts 70/80), although the possible recut (41) postdated a number of archaeological deposits. These included the fills of two pits (36 and 105), both of which produced pottery dating to the second half of the 3rd or 4th century AD (Appendices II and VII).

The final stages of infilling of the ditch included a layer (8) which contained pottery from the second half of the 4th century; this was overlain by the two further deposits which were influenced by the underlying ditch, (55) within the central hollow and (103) abutting the eastern side of the cut (Fig 7). Thus it appears that the line of the ditch was only lost in the later 4th century; hitherto recutting may have occurred, but probably over a fairly short space of time. To the south the ditch probably filled fairly rapidly with alluvial deposits carried down the hillside (contexts 117 and 119). It is suggested that the date of the ditch lies between the late 3rd century and mid 4th century; this would also fit with the overall dating of material from the site, as noted above.

The northern part of the excavation produced a number of cut features, the majority of which are shown in Fig 8. There is considerable range in size and depth, although it is possible that all the features were truncated. Those in the central part of Trench 3 (contexts 23, 32 and 34) were cut into the fills of (and therefore postdated) the major north–south ditch. In general the cuts contained little evidence to suggest original function or purpose. A few of the features may represent post holes and/or pits, whilst one or two of the larger ones may have been for gravel extraction; a third possibility is represented by cultivation and horticulture.

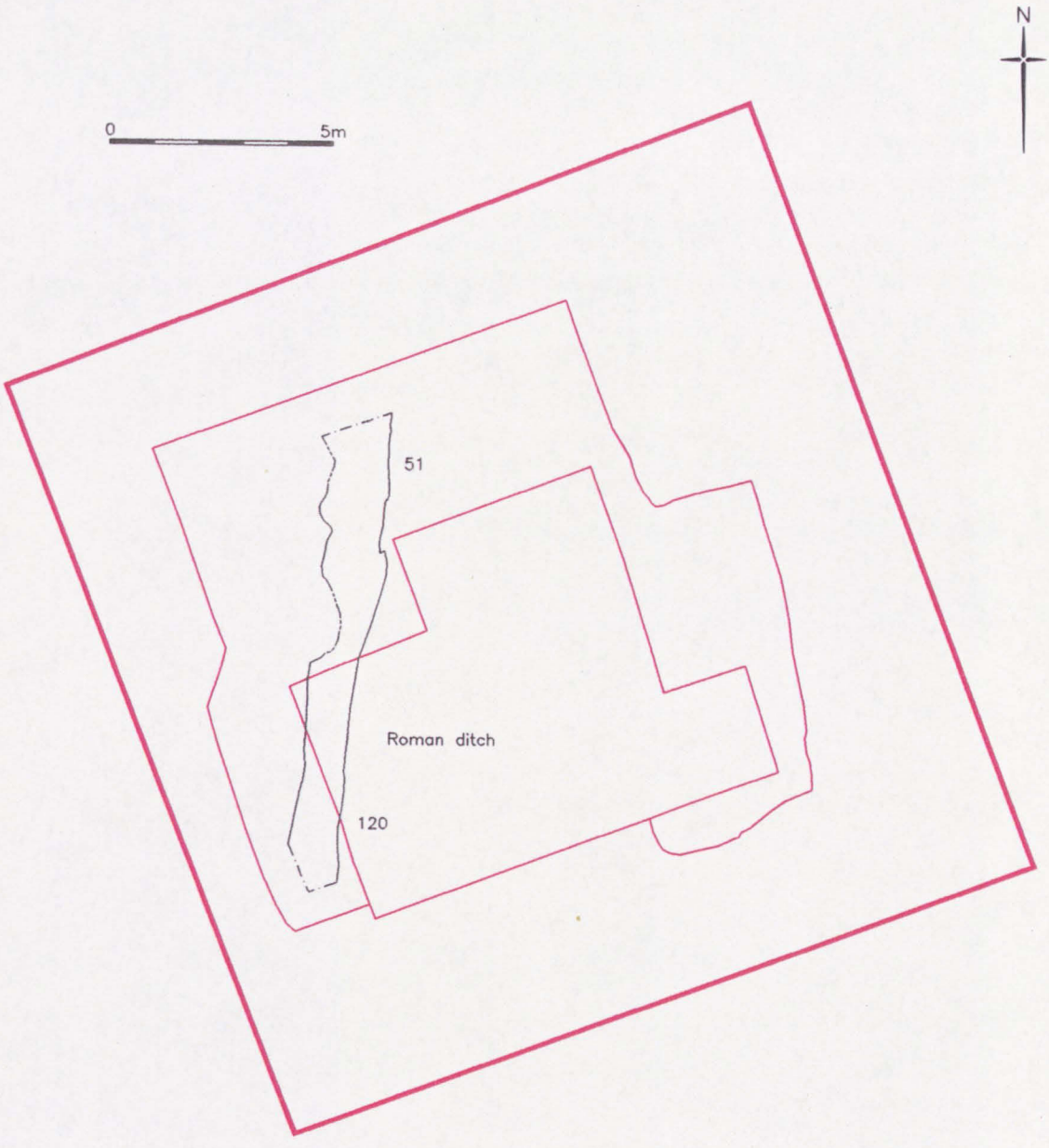


Fig 6 The Roman ditch

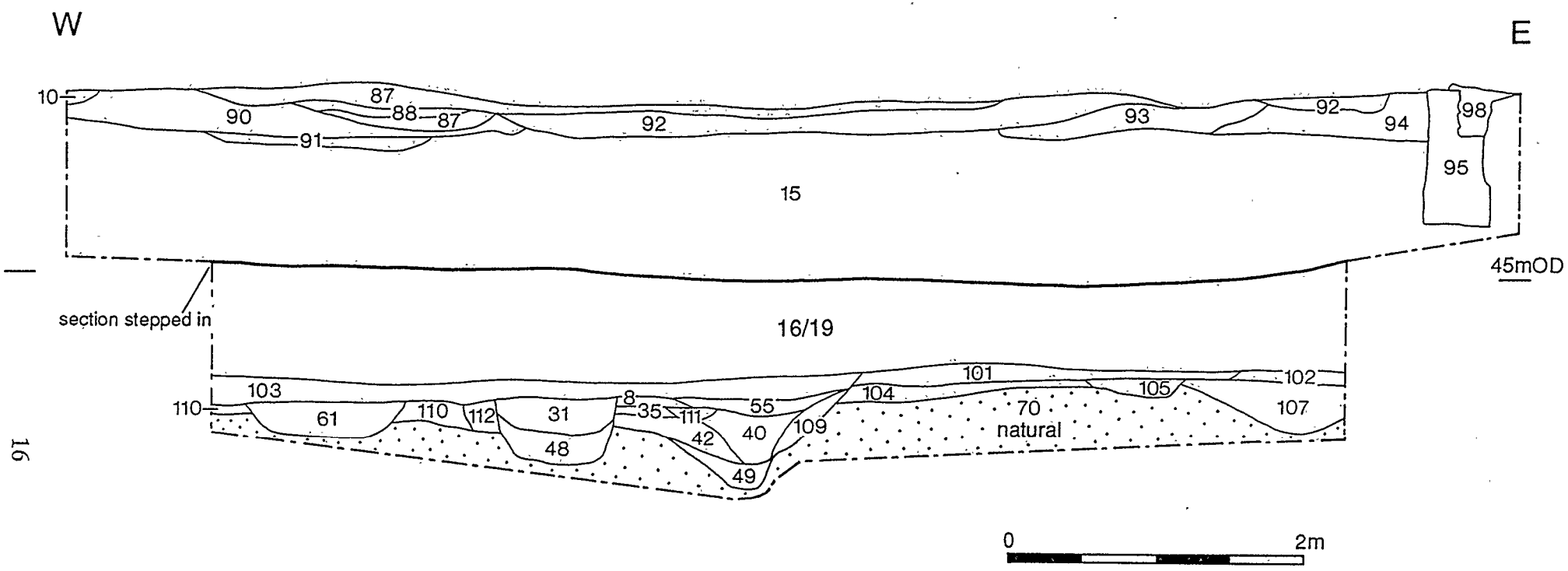


Fig 7 Section along the northern side of the excavation

The various cut features are briefly described as follows:

– a more or less circular pit (context 23), *c.*0.75m in diameter by 0.50m deep. The most likely date for this falls in the early to mid 4th century; (23) overlay the line of and cut at least the lower fills within the north–south ditch (51, *etc*). The pit fill (22) contained no finds; however, the uppermost of an overlying sequence of deposits contained a coin of 347–350 AD (context 17, Appendix IV). These deposits also sealed a layer (8) which included pottery of mid to later 4th century date.

– an apparently circular pit (32), probably of similar diameter to the above although slightly shallower (*c.*0.40m) and running into section to the north (Fig 7). It is possible that this is a post pit; the upper fill (31) contained frequent large flint nodules, except inone area which may represent a post pipe. It is also quite likely that the feature is truncated, given that both it and adjacent/earlier features are overlain by the single layer (103).

The feature appears to be of later 4th century date; it cut the deposit (8) which is dated to the second half of the century, and it was indirectly sealed by a general soil horizon (16/19) which at its lower level contained mainly (if not exclusively) later Roman material.

– a roughly ovoid pit (34), located between the two features described above; dimensions were approximately 0.90m to 1.00m in plan and depth about 0.25m. As in the case of pit (23) the cut overlay the line of the north–south ditch (51, *etc*); the date range for this feature on the basis of adjacent stratigraphy is also similar, *ie.*, early to mid 4th century AD.

– a small, elongated cut towards the eastern end of Trench 3 (context 37). Dimensions were approximately 0.75m x 0.45m, and depth *c.*0.20m. This feature produced pottery of *c.*250 to 400 AD (Appendix II); it also predated the later phases of infilling (and possible recutting) of the north–south ditch (51, *etc*). It is likely that the actual date falls between the later 3rd century and second quarter of the 4th century. The fill within (36) also produced the disarticulated but largely complete skeleton of a small to medium–sized dog (Appendix VI, ii).

– just to the west of (37), a shallow and rather elongated cut (44). The recorded length of this (north–south) was just under 2.0m, the maximum width 0.90m, and depth *c.*0.30m. This feature produced no finds, although it occurred at approximately the same stratigraphic level as pit 37 (above and Appendix VII). Generally there is little evidence on site to suggest a date before the mid 3rd century, whilst the overlying ditch fills (109, *etc*) suggest a *terminus ante quem* in the first half of the 4th century.

– in the northwest corner of the excavation, part of a probable pit (64); only a small area (*c.*0.25m by 0.70m) was excavated, the feature otherwise running into section to the west (Fig 11). (64) cut the fills of a large pit immediately to the east (see below, contexts 67/68); however, it also preceded infilling of an apparently related feature (60, *etc*). It would appear that all these events took place within a fairly short space of time, probably in the mid 4th century AD; the dating of this sequence of deposits and features is discussed in more detail below.

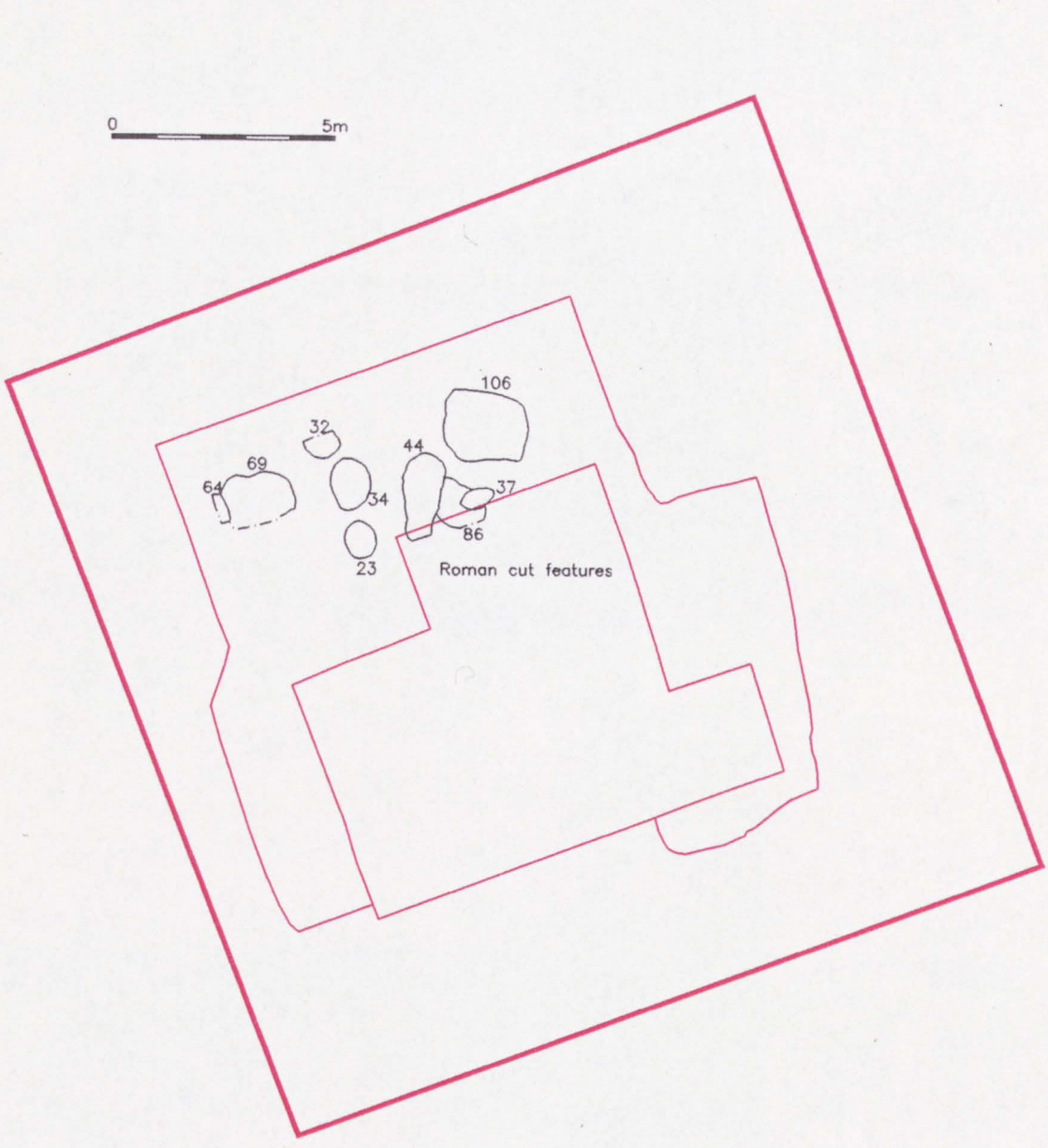


Fig 8 Roman pits in the northern part of the site

– a large and probably roughly circular pit (69), located close to the northwest corner of the excavation. The cut was approximately 1.50m in diameter by at least 1.05m deep; the southern part of the feature was not exposed in excavation, although it did not extend as far as the medieval pit described under 4.3 below (context 7, Fig 9).

The infilled pit was also overlain (and the upper fill 62 apparently truncated) by a fairly small and more or less circular feature (60). The diameter of this latter was just over 0.50m, maximum depth about 0.18m, and it was located directly over the centre/deepest part of the earlier pit. It seems likely that these two features are associated, although they are stratigraphically separated by an adjacent cut and overlying deposit (contexts 64 and 61, see above and Appendix VII). It is possible that (60) and its associated fills derive from subsidence into (69); they may also represent part of a post pipe, although there was no evidence for this within the lower part of (69).

The pit (69) is dated by pottery from the lower fill (68) to *c.*270–400 AD; there was also some earlier and residual material in the overlying fill (context 67, Appendix II). More significant evidence came from the overlying deposits; the layer (61) contained several coins, the latest of which dated to 364–78 AD (Appendix IV); as noted above, this layer probably quite closely postdated infilling of (69). Moreover, the subsequent fill (57) was sealed by a deposit (103) which also overlay a surface dated to the later 4th century (context 8).

Thus it appears that the above sequence of events (features 69, 64 and 60 and their respective fills) date to the middle years of the 4th century, *c.*340 to 370 AD.

– a fairly shallow, oval–shaped pit (86), dimensions approximately 0.90m by 1.25m and maximum depth 0.30m. There were no finds within the fill (85), although the pit was postdated by two of the features described above (37 and 44). The combination of stratigraphic position and general finds evidence would suggest a date around the middle of the 3rd century, although possibly earlier.

– a large and rather irregularly cut pit (106), located towards the northeast corner of excavation. Maximum dimensions were 1.90m by 1.60m, and maximum depth about 0.60m; the fill of this pit (context 105) produced pottery dated between 250 and 400 AD. In fact the feature falls at a similar stratigraphic level to cuts 36 and 44, overlain by a deposit (101) which predates the later phases of the major north–south ditch (41, 51, *etc*). Thus the latest date for 105/106 is likely to be around 350 AD, and may quite possibly be earlier.

The fill (105) included some burnt and partially vitrified material, which may derive from an industrial process close to the site. However, there was no direct evidence for this, such as metal slag or kiln waste.

Excavation of the northern part of the site revealed several other cut features or possible features, in addition to those shown on Fig 8 and described above. These are as follows:

– a presumed cut (18), overlying pits (23 and (34). This was fairly large in plan but quite shallow (up to 1.40m by 0.30m deep), and may represent either the truncated lower part of a pit or simply a hollow in the underlying ground surface. However, there were three discrete fills (17, 20 and 21), all of which produced pottery. Dating was in the range 250 to 400AD, with some residual material (*c.*50–160 AD) from the primary fill (Appendix II).

<3>(17) Iregular copy
House of Constantine
*c.*347–50
(reverse two victories)

<20>(16) Constantine I
330–335

<25>(16) Constantine I
*c.*315–20

<32>(19) Irregular copy
Theodora
*c.*340–47

Plate I 4th Century Roman coins – *Obverses* (Scale 3:1)

<10>(4) Irregular copy
House of Constantine
GLORIA EXERCITUS
Two soldiers holding standard
*c.*340–47

<20>(16) GLORIA EXERCITUS
Two soliders holding two standards
Mint TR.S (Trier)

<25>(16) SOLI INVICTO COMITI
Sol standing, holding whip? and globe
Mint PLN (London)

<32>(19) PIETAS ROMANA
Pietas holding two infants

Plate II 4th Century Roman coins – *Reverses* (Scale 3:1)

– a small cut (39), *c.*0.35m by 0.40m in plan and 0.14m deep, located at the northern end of the pit (34). This may represent a truncated post pit; it appeared to be sealed by the layer (8), dated to *c.*350–400 AD, although this relationship was not conclusively established.

– part of a cut (84), *c.*0.45m in plan and up to 0.20m deep, but removed to the northwest by the linear feature (44).

– a cut or hollow, partially excavated in one corner of Trench 3 and running into section to the north and east (contexts 107/108, Fig 7).

– two possible cut features, recorded in the northern section of Trench 3 (contexts 111/121 and 112/113, Fig 7). Neither of these was recognised in plan; the first may in fact represent a deposit within the north–south ditch (51, *etc*); whilst the second seems to have been truncated by the pit (32).

– a shallow, rather irregularly shaped feature, *c.*0.70m across and up to 0.15m deep (context 47). This was located in the same area as the slightly larger pit (34), although stratigraphically separate and apparently earlier (Appendix VII). The recorded position of (46/47) within the infilling of the north–south ditch (51, *etc*) suggests that it may represent a deposit within this sequence (as 121 above).

Towards the eastern end of the site, within Trench 4, the presumed natural colluvium (29) was overlain by a darker, more mixed and fairly pebbly horizon (context 28, Fig 5). Parts of an apparently contiguous layer were found to the northwest, across the eastern end of Trench 3 (contexts 79 and 102, Fig 7). It is likely that this represents reworking of the colluvium, which now only survives as a distinct layer where originally thicker, within the area of Trench 4. This deposit may have been formed during the Roman period; context (28) produced pottery dating to 270–400 AD.

All the features and deposits described above were overlain by a fairly homogeneous layer, some 0.40m to 0.70m thick. Typically this consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to fine pebbles and occasional larger flint nodules (Trench 3, Figs 7 and 10, contexts 16/19 and Trench 4, Fig 5, contexts 4/24/27). These deposits were probably derived largely from the downhill movement of soil, that is, from higher ground just to the east of the site (as previously suggested in the case of context 29). This may have occurred in part through natural agencies (as colluvium or hillwash), but is likely to owe more to cultivation over a long period of time.

It is probable that cultivation also led to reworking of pre–existent ground surfaces and the consequent truncation of most (if not all) of the Roman cut features described above. Certainly all of these appeared at more or less the same level, even where stratigraphically separate (Fig 7), whilst a number of the cuts were also quite shallow. It should be noted that many of the features were directly sealed by a fairly shallow (0.10m to 0.20m) and well–mixed layer (103), perhaps a primary cultivated horizon.

The presumably cultivated deposits overlying (103) produced both later Roman and medieval finds, although where they were horizontally subdivided in excavation (as particularly in Trench 4) the medieval material was found only in the upper parts of the horizon. Datable finds consisted primarily of pottery, with coins from contexts 4, 16 and 19 (Appendices II and IV).

The Roman material from these levels generally fell within the period 270–400 AD, with the intermediate context in Trench 4 (24) producing pottery of exclusively 4th century date. Coin dates ranged from *c.*270 to 402 AD, although the majority came from the latter part of this period; the latest individual date was 388–402 AD, for two coins from contexts 4 and 16. These dates are similar to or only slightly later than those for the underlying deposits and features (generally post 250 AD), a fact which also suggests truncation and reworking of the previous land surface.

In general terms the finds evidence demonstrates that Roman activity, at least in this part of Croydon, was essentially a feature of the later 3rd and 4th centuries. There is very little earlier material, and what there is occurs residually within contexts of the later period.

4.3 Medieval

The evidence for medieval activity on the site was found within two main areas:–

The first of these was represented (as noted above) by the general soil horizon which overlay the sequence of later Roman features (context 4, Fig 5 and contexts 1 and 16, Figs 7 & 10). This soil was probably largely formed by cultivation; this is suggested by the character and depth of the deposit and also by environmental evidence from an adjacent pit (context 7, see below and Appendix VI, i).

Medieval finds generally came from the central and upper parts of the soil horizon, with date ranges of 1050 to 1150 and 1230 to 1400 (contexts 4 and 1 respectively). Finds from layer 16 (1200 to 1400) were in general not closely differentiated by level. A single coin of Henry II or III (Appendix IV /36\) was recovered from the north section approximately 0.35m above the base of the context (Fig 7). No Saxon finds were made, either from the post–Roman soil horizons or residually at a higher level, to complement the single sherd discovered in 1988 (Davison 1988).

The second principal area for medieval evidence lay towards the western end of Trench 3, where the deposits described above were cut by a single large pit (context 7, Fig 9). This ran into section to the west but appears to have been roughly circular and about 3.00m in diameter. The cut was only clearly defined just above natural, at the level of the reworked subsoil (contexts 110/115), but could be traced much higher in section (Fig 10). The maximum recorded depth of the pit was about 1.70m, with the lower half (*c.*0.90m) cut into the natural river terrace gravel. It is likely that the land surface from which (7) was cut was somewhat higher still, and that this (plus the upper part of the cut and infill) had been truncated by subsequent cultivation.

It is quite likely that the pit was dug for gravel extraction. It was evidently left open for some time, and (at least in part) silted up naturally. This latter is shown by the range of environmental evidence from the lower fill (114), and in particular the small rodent/amphibian remains (Appendix VI, ii).

The pit also produced a range of pottery, both medieval and residual Roman (Fig 11 and Appendix II). The Roman pottery was only found within the upper fill (6), again suggesting a distinction between natural and deliberate backfill. Context 6 also produced some fragmentary peg tile, much of it forming a distinct layer at the uppermost level (Fig 10 and Appendix V).

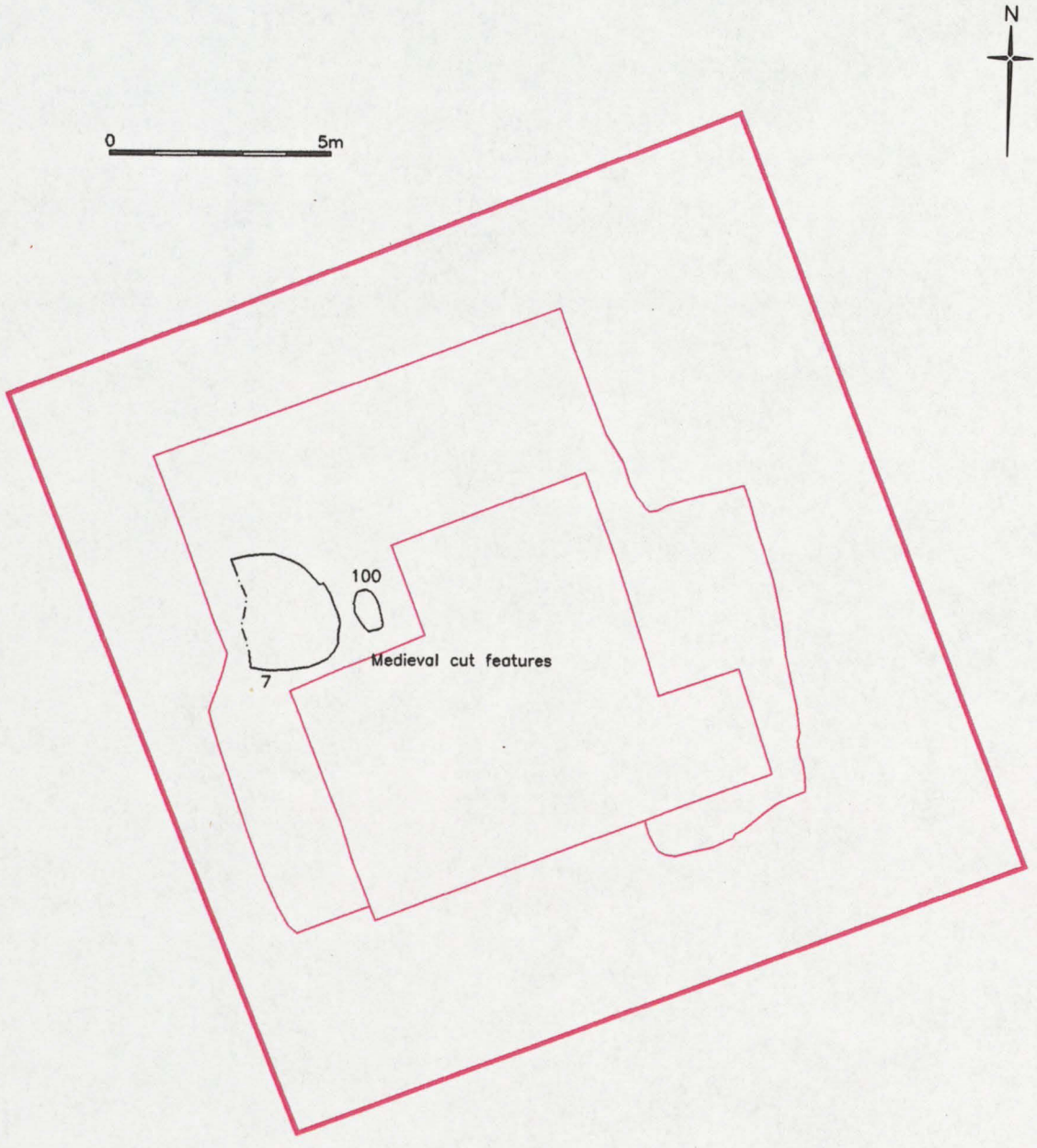


Fig 9 Medieval features

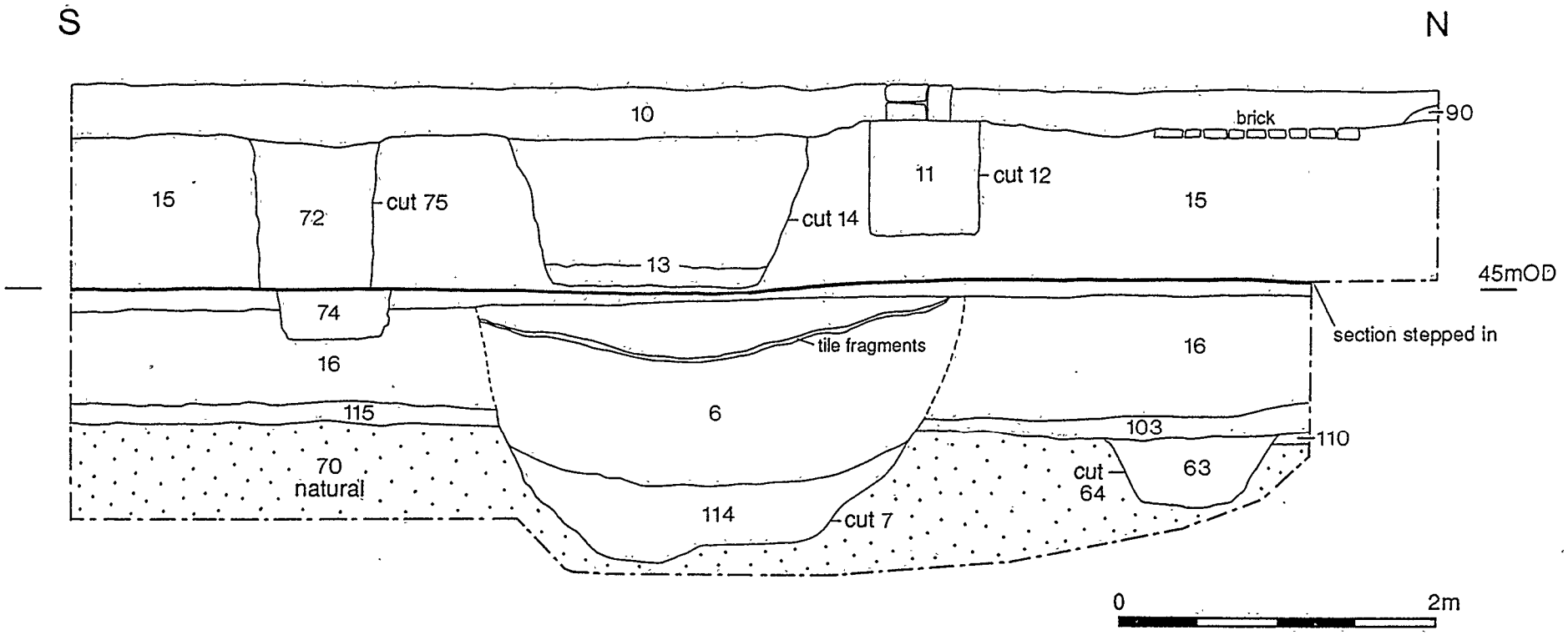
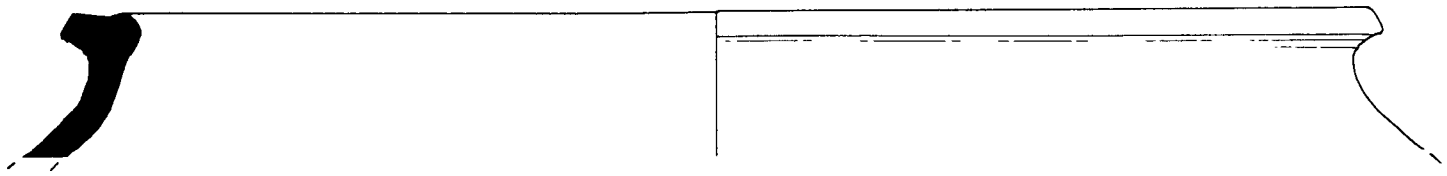
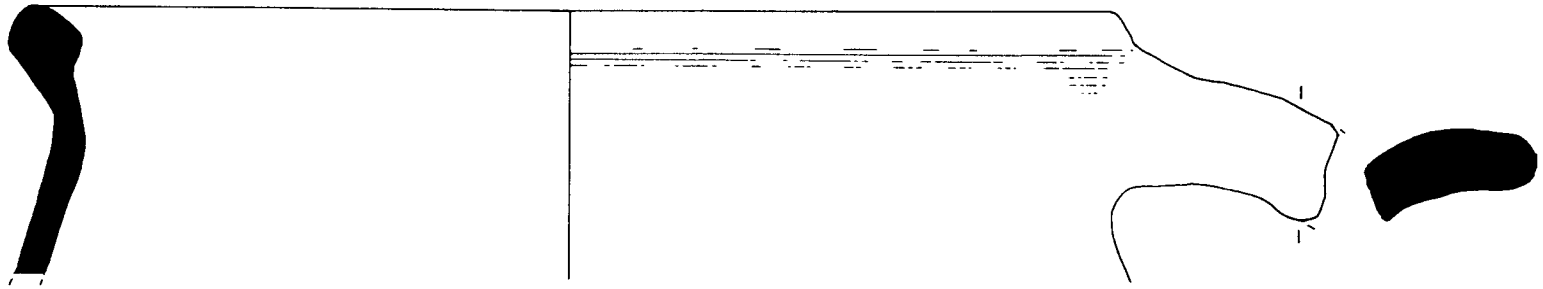


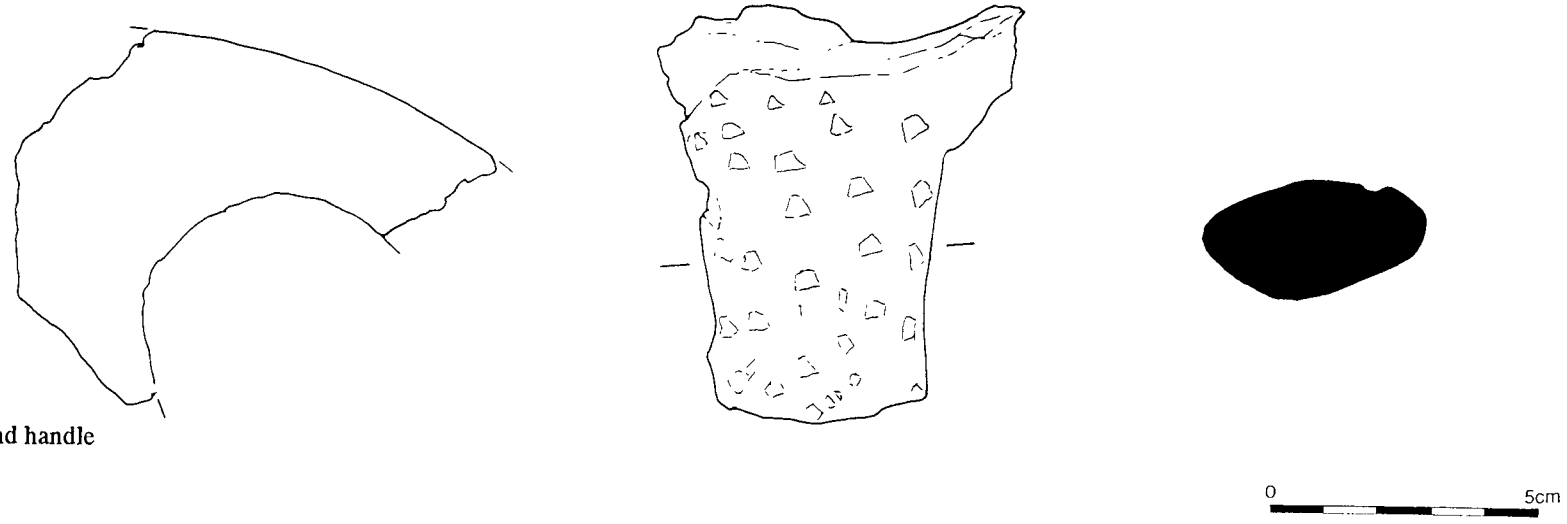
Fig 10 Section along the western side of the excavation



i) Earlswood cooking pot rim



ii) Limpsfield cooking pot, rim and handle



ii) S.Herts jug, rim and handle

Fig 11 Pottery from the medieval pit (context 7)

Just to the east of the large pit there was a smaller cut feature (context 100, Fig 9); this contained the articulated skeleton of a large dog which appeared to have been skinned (Appendix VI, ii). The pit itself was only briefly excavated and recorded during machining, and not clearly defined; the fill (99) was more or less indistinguishable from the surrounding soil horizon (16). However, there is no doubt that the skeleton was contained within a pit cut into an otherwise reworked deposit. The dimensions of this cut were approximately 0.90m by 0.50m in plan, whilst depth was at least 0.30m.

The dog burial was dated by associated pottery sherds to *c.*1350 to 1500; there were also a few fragments of peg tile of potentially similar date (Appendices II and V). The feature may therefore be roughly contemporary with the large pit (7), although stratigraphically the fill (context 99) was only sealed by the post-medieval cut (14); it is likely that the latter truncated the infilled pit. It may also be noted that investigation to the east of the present site has revealed the articulated remains of at least four dogs, of 17th century date (Tucker 1995, 14).

Some medieval material was also found residually within the post-medieval soil horizon (3/59) in Trench 4; this layer also included some Roman material, as did the upper horizon (15) in Trench 3. In fact it is quite likely that these deposits were built up in the medieval period but subsequently reworked.

4.4 Post-medieval

The excavation produced a range of evidence for post-medieval activity, within probable cultivated soil horizons and at a higher level relating to the subsequent development of the site. It should be noted that post-medieval deposits and features were very largely removed by machine, with brief investigation and/or subsequent record in section.

The upper soil horizons (contexts 15 in Trench 3; 2/56 and 3/59 in Trench 4) produced 17th and 18th century pottery, plus some residual material (Roman and medieval, Appendix II). There were a few other post-medieval finds from these layers, including fragments of clay pipe and glass (Appendix III.iii). The associated deposits were generally composed of dark brown mixed sand/silt, with medium to fine pebbles and occasional larger flint nodules. There was relatively little change within the soil profile from the late Roman and medieval deposits already described (contexts 4, 24, *etc*, 4.2 above). The post-medieval horizons were slightly lighter in colour and less stony; they also contained flecks of chalk which were not present at the lower level.

The post-medieval soil horizons were most extensively excavated by hand in the southeast part of Trench 4. This area also produced the first evidence of development (as opposed to cultivation), in the form of an apparent east-west linear cut and adjacent surface (contexts 53 and 54, Figs 5 and 12). Both areas were characterised by a light brownish yellow sandy/silty clay, although it is not clear what this represents.

It is likely that these features date to the mid or later 18th century. There were no directly associated finds, but the underlying layer (56) produced pottery of 1720+; (53) was also sealed by a soil horizon (52) which contained material dating between 1750 and 1900.

The first real evidence of construction on the site was represented by an east-west trench (context 75, fills 72 to 74). This clearly relates to a robbed out wall, probably forming a boundary rather than part of a building. At the lowest level the fill (74) contained much

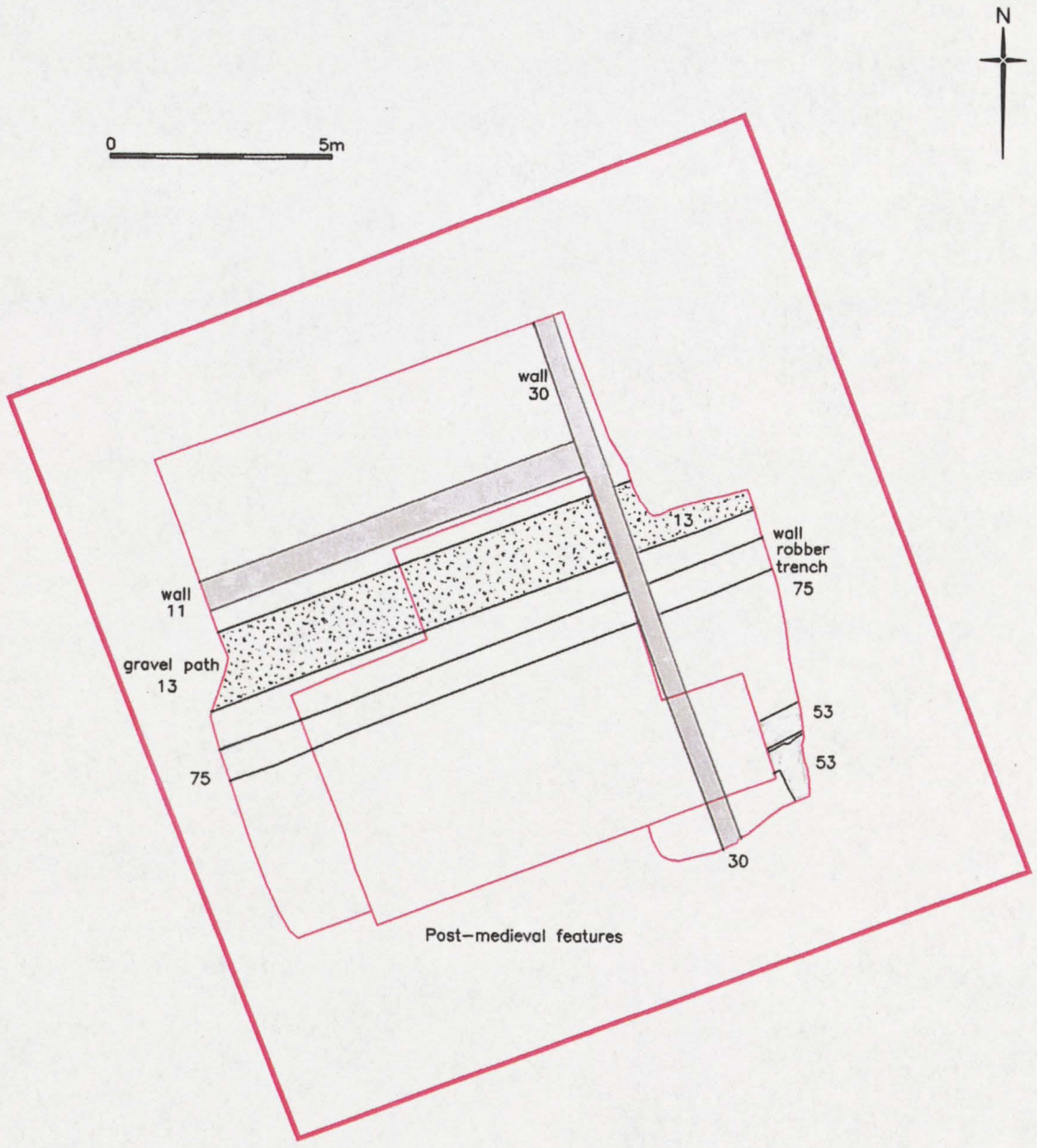


Fig 12 Post-medieval features excavated in 1987/8 and 1995

fragmentary mortar and chalk, plus occasional pieces of brick. There were no *in situ* remains, but this composition suggests that the wall was originally constructed of brick on a (largely) chalk foundation.

For the sake of clarity the robbed wall is shown in its entirety in Fig 12, , although in fact the greater part of this feature – some 8m – had been removed during excavations in 1987–88. This approach has also been adopted in the case of the other post–medieval features described below. The robber trench is also shown in section in Figs 5 and 10.

Construction of the wall probably dates to the mid or later 18th century. It could in fact be contemporary with the features (53) and (54) described above, although the direct stratigraphic relationship has been removed by robbing. Dating of the wall is based on three points, as described below:

– Fragments of brick from the primary backfill (74) are likely to be of late 17th or 18th century date (Appendix V).

– Although there is no obvious construction surface for the wall the robber clearly follows the line of an original construction trench. Adjacent deposits at the highest levels (contexts 76 and 77, Fig 5) may have built up against an *in situ* wall. However, the original construction clearly postdates the lower layer (2/56), which is truncated by the base of the robber and which (as already noted) produced pottery dated no earlier than 1720.

– The wall would appear to be shown on the Tithe Enclosure Award of 1800 (Fig 2, Bainbridge 1800); thus it must have been in existence before this date.

Robbing of the wall was not closely dated in excavation but apparently took place during the first half of the 19th century. By the 1840s the site area is shown as open land with an adjoining boundary on the line of the present north wall (Fig 2, Roberts 1847).

Running more or less parallel with the robbed wall (75) and some 0.70m to 0.90m to the north was a further linear feature, apparently a path (contexts 13 and 14, Fig 12). This was constructed within a trench cut into earlier deposits, about 1.60m wide and at the eastern edge of excavation some 0.35m deep (Fig 5). However, to the west of the area previously excavated the depth increased markedly to about 0.90m (Fig 10). The infill was generally composed of clean gravel; within the deeper western section this overlay a shallow (≤0.20m) primary deposit, mainly brick rubble with some broken roof tile.

The construction of the path probably dates to the earlier part of the 19th century There was no direct stratigraphic relationship with the robbed wall to the south, although both cuts appeared to respect the same land surface, suggesting that they were (at least to some extent) contemporary in use. However, the path may have survived until the site was developed in the period after 1850. In the mid 1860s (Ordnance Survey 1868) it still appears to be present within the eastern part of the site, continuing back to the east towards the buildings fronting the High Street.

The final phase of development is represented by two adjoining wallbases. A brick foundation (context 30/95) ran across the full width of the eastern part of the site, cutting both the wall robber and path described above (Fig 12). The recorded length was 12.6m, although a short section had been removed by excavation in 1988. The brickwork generally survived to a depth of 0.80m to 0.90m; the wall was about 0.45m wide at its

base and rather irregularly stepped in towards the top to about 0.23m. It is not entirely clear whether this upper section forms part of the foundation or standing wall; in Fig 7 the deposit (94) could well postdate construction, although to the east the wall construction cut apparently continues to a higher level (to just below the top of the extant brickwork).

The brick wall was abutted, on the western side and towards its northern end, by a further wallbase (11, 12). This latter consisted principally of a substantial mortared rubble base (flint and chalk with very occasional brick), some 0.70m square in cross-section. This was partially overlain by an inset wallbase, about 0.40m wide and consisting of one or two courses of Reigate stone, in places with a single course of brick over (Fig 10).

It appears that at least some of the brickwork within both the above features was reused. This observation is based both on the probable dates of the brick itself (Appendix V), and (in the case of 30/95) on the presence of broken and/or remortared brick within the structure.

The two walls may in fact be quite closely contemporary, despite the contrasting styles of construction. Their appearance can certainly be dated to the period between the later 1840s, when the area is shown as open land (Roberts 1847), and the early 1860s, when both are clearly shown as part of the development which has now taken place (Ordnance Survey 1865). In fact this probably followed the construction of Whitgift Street, and with further research could be more closely dated.

However, the walls may well derive from separate phases of construction. The brick base (39/95) is likely to be earlier, as a continuous feature which is abutted by the east-west foundation. The line also appears to represent a property boundary, which would probably have been established at an early stage in the development of the site.

The features described above were overlain only by demolition levelling and recent topsoil; they evidently formed part of the buildings which were cleared for redevelopment in the 1980s.

5. Conclusion

The archaeological excavation at 14 Whitgift Street has produced a number of significant results, both within the main areas of enquiry and in relation to particular finds.

There were a number of examples of prehistoric struck flint, although found almost entirely within later deposits. Nevertheless, the flintwork forms a valuable addition to the existing evidence for early settlement, particularly in the case of a number of Mesolithic tools. The circumstances of discovery, very largely within a probable reworked colluvium overlying Roman features, also suggests that further evidence of activity may be found on higher ground to the east of the site.

Evidence for Roman occupation represents the most significant finding of the excavation. There were a number of cut features of varying sizes, plus a range of finds which included frequent pottery sherds and thirty-nine coins. Dating of the recovered material indicates quite intensive activity in this part of Croydon in the later 3rd and 4th centuries, plus occasional evidence for an earlier presence. Amongst the finds there were also a number of objects of intrinsic interest, notably the 1st to 2nd century silver ring bezel and intaglio.

The excavation produced a number of medieval finds, principally pottery dated between 1150 and 1500; there was also one silver coin of 12th or 13th century date. A single large pit indicated gravel extraction and also yielded a range of environmental evidence. More generally, the depth and character of the soil profile on the site suggests that the area was cultivated, at least intermittently, until quite recent times. Post-medieval development of the site is indicated from the mid to later 18th century, but only really took place after 1850.

The excavation has shown the wealth and variety of archaeological evidence which is to be found within Croydon. Some of the findings may be considered thematically, in relation to similar discoveries in other parts of the town (for example the Mesolithic flintwork or later Roman coinage). It is also hoped at some stage to publish a account which will integrate the results of the two investigations of the site, by the Croydon National History and Scientific Society in 1987-88 and by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995.

Appendix I A report on the flint finds, ordered by context (Steve Tucker)

i) The struck flint

TRENCH 3

Context 1

<92>
Small grey-brown tertiary waste flake with the proximal end missing. Signs of post-depositional damage.

Context 8

1) Thick grey-brown secondary flake with cortex on the left dorsal side. A hinge fracture at the left lateral side. Has signs of post-depositional damage. L 40mm W 35mm T 9mm.
2) The butt end of a grey-brown tertiary flake with signs of post-depositional damage.
3) Thick grey-black tertiary flake ending in a hinge fracture. Possible scraper?. Signs of post-depositional damage. L 32mm W 40mm T 12mm.
4) Grey-black secondary flake with cortex on the right lateral side.
5) Grey-brown plunging waste flake with cortex on the left lateral side. Signs of post-depositional damage.

Context 16

<61>
1) Grey-brown secondary flake with corticated butt and ending in a hinge fracture. L 32mm, W 30mm, T 3mm.
2) Grey brown primary flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. L 25mm W38mm T 4mm.

Context 17

<86>
1) Grey-black primary flake with cortex on the dorsal side and ending in a hinge fracture. Signs of post-depositional damage.
2) Thick secondary waste flake with the butt end missing.

Context 19

<62>
1) Grey-brown secondary plunging flake showing signs of post-depositional edge damage. Has a faceted butt with parallel blade scars on the dorsal surface. The distal end is missing.
<63>
2) Grey-brown plunging flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. The butt and edges show signs of post-depositional damage. L 60mm, W 25mm, T 8mm.
3) Small grey-brown secondary waste flake with cortex on the dorsal surface.
4) Small grey-brown secondary waste flake with cortex at the distal end.
5) Small grey tertiary waste flake with linear butt ending in a hinge fracture.
<64>
6) Thick grey-black secondary flake with plain butt and blade scars on dorsal surface. Even though the edges display post-depositional abrasion, this piece may be interpreted as an utilised flake possibly a scraper. L 69mm W 37mm T 6mm.
<65>
7) Thick grey black secondary waste flake with cortex at distal end and faceted butt.
8) Small grey-brown primary waste flake with cortex on the dorsal surface.
9) Small brown-black secondary waste flake with a linear butt and cortex at the distal end.
10) Small grey-black primary flake.
11) Grey-black secondary flake with faceted butt and cortex at the distal end.

12) Grey–black secondary flake with cortex at the distal end.
13) Small brown–black plunging flake with a linear butt ending in a hinge fracture.
<67>
14) Grey–brown primary plunging flake with cortex on the dorsal surface and snapped close to the distal end.
15) Small yellow–brown primary flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. Has a plain butt but distal end missing.
16) Small plunging flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. The proximal end is damaged, but is snapped close to the distal end.
<68>
17) Small grey, pyramid core with parallel blade scars. The edges at the butt end show signs of post–depositional damage. L 50mm D 28mm.

Context 36

<96>
1) Small grey–brown blade fragment with signs of post–depositional damage. L 27mm W 8mm T 2mm. A microlith.
2) Ten small flint fragments, less than 10mm. Spalls.

Context 61

<70>
1) Thick grey flake/blade with plain butt and snapped distal end. Edges show signs of post–depositional damage.
<71>
2) Small grey–brown tertiary flake with signs of post–depositional damage.

Context 105

<85>
1) Light grey brown plunging flake with the butt end missing. There is cortex at distal end.
2) Grey–brown secondary flake with plain butt and cortex on the left lateral side.
3) Grey–black tertiary flake with the proximal end missing and ending in a hinge fracture.
4) Small grey–brown tertiary flake with plain butt and distal end missing. Signs of post–depositional damage.
5) Small grey–brown secondary flake with linear butt and cortex on the dorsal side.
6) Brown secondary flake with a plain butt and cortex at the distal end. Signs of post–depositional damage.

Context 114

<93>
1) Grey–black primary waste flake with damage to the proximal end and ending in a hinge fracture. There is cortex on the dorsal side.
2) Two small flint fragments, less than 10mm. Spalls.

Context 115

<72>
1) Small brown–black secondary flake with a linear butt and cortex on the right lateral side. Signs of post–depositional damage.

Context 118

<66>
1) Blade mid–section which has lost the distal end, but also has snapped close to the proximal end, thus removing the striking platform and bulb.

2) Brown–black proximal end of a tertiary flake with linear butt.
3) Yellow–brown tertiary flake with plain butt and is snapped on the left lateral side.

TRENCH 4

Context 2

<79>
1) Grey snapped mid–section of a secondary waste flake with signs of post–depositional damage.

Context 3

<45>
1) Small light–grey plunging flake with signs of post–depositional edge damage. The butt end is missing and ends with an hinge fracture.
2) Grey–brown secondary flake with a linear butt. The distal end is missing possibly snapped. There are signs of post–depositional edge damage.
3) Small, heavily damaged grey–black tertiary flake.

Context 4

<81>
1) Thick grey–black secondary waste flake with linear butt and some original cortex to both lateral sides. L 50mm W 45mm T 12mm.
2) Thick grey–black plunging flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. Both the butt and dorsal ends are missing.
3) Grey–black proximal end of a snapped tertiary flake with linear butt.
4) Small grey–brown tertiary flake with linear butt and signs of post–depositional damage.
5) Small, heavily damage grey–black tertiary flake.
<82>
6) Small plunging brown–black waste flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. This is a mid–section of the flake which has lost the distal end and has snapped close to the proximal end, thus removing the striking platform and bulb.
7) Small grey–brown waste flake with cortex to the left lateral side. There are signs of post–depositional damage.
8) Small grey–brown waste flake with cortex to the right lateral side. There are signs of post–depositional damage.
9) Small grey–brown waste flake with cortex at the distal end. The striking platform and bulb are missing and there are signs of post–depositional damage.
10) Small brown–black, secondary waste flake with faceted butt and ending in a hinge fracture.
11) Small grey–black plunging waste flake with cortex on the dorsal surface.
12) Grey–brown tertiary flake with signs of heavy post–depositional edge damage and slight patination.

Context 24

<76>
1) Plunging fragment of a grey pyramid core with post–depositional damage along the butt end.
2) Grey–brown plunging flake with original cortex at the distal end. The proximal end is snapped thus removing the striking platform and the bulb.
3) Grey–brown plunging flake with blade scars on the dorsal surface and cortex on the left lateral side. The edges show signs of post–depositional damage.
4) Grey–brown secondary flake with cortex on the dorsal surface and faceted butt. L 40mm W 22mm T 5mm.
5) Grey–brown plunging flake with signs of post–depositional edge damage. L 55mm W 18mm T 5mm.
6) Grey–brown secondary flake with 50% original cortex on the dorsal surface. L 50mm W 25mm T 8mm.

7) Grey–brown secondary flake with cortex at the distal end and a plain butt. L 37mm W 23mm T 5mm.
8) Grey–brown secondary flake with cortex on the left lateral side and a plain butt. L 50mm W 25mm T 8mm.
9) Thick grey tertiary flake with plain butt. L 60mm W 55mm T 14mm.
10) Small grey–brown flake with signs of post–depositional damage.
11) Small grey–brown flake with signs of post–depositional damage.
12) Small grey–brown flake with signs of post–depositional damage.
13) Small grey–brown flake with signs of post–depositional damage.
14) Small grey–brown flake with signs of post–depositional damage and ends in a hinge fracture.
15) Small grey–brown secondary flake with cortex at the butt end.
16) Small brown–black broken secondary flake.
17) Small brown–black broken secondary flake.
18) Small brown–black broken tertiary flake.
<77>
19) Grey–black secondary flake with cortex at the distal end. Shows signs of post–depositional damage though may have been utilised, possibly as a scraper. L 45mm W 45mm T 10mm.
20) Grey–brown secondary flake with cortex to one lateral side. Shows signs of post–depositional damage.
21) Small grey–brown secondary flake with faceted butt and distal end missing.
<78>
22) Thick grey–black secondary flake with some original cortex and blade scars on the dorsal surface. Even though the edges display post–depositional abrasion, this piece may be interpreted as an utilised flake possibly a scraper. L 62mm W 40mm T 5mm.

Context 27

<83>
1) Blue–grey plunging tertiary flake with proximal end missing. The distal end is also missing. There are signs of having been burnt.
2) Blue–grey core fragment with parallel blade scars. Possibly a pyramid core.
<95>
3) Light brown tertiary blade flake fragment. L 32mm W 7mm T 2mm. A microlith
<83>
4) Grey–brown plunging flake with plain butt and signs of retouch to the distal end. L 50mm W 20mm T 5mm. Signs of post–depositional damage. End scraper.
5) Grey–brown plunging tertiary flake with plain butt. L 40mm W 12mm T 7mm.
6) Small grey–brown flake/blade with the proximal end missing.
7) Small grey flake/blade snapped at the proximal end.
8) Small grey–brown waste flake.
9) Small grey–brown waste flake.
10) Small grey–brown waste flake.
11) Small grey–brown waste flake.
12) Small grey–brown waste flake.
13) Small grey–brown waste flake.
14) Small grey–black waste flake.
15) Grey–brown secondary flake with plain butt ending in hinge fracture. There is cortex on the right lateral side.
16) Grey secondary flake with corticated butt and signs of post–depositional damage.
17) Small grey–brown flake with corticated butt ending in a hinge fracture.
18) Small grey–brown flake with plain butt and distal end missing. Signs of post–depositional damage.
19) Light brown tertiary flake with plain butt.
20) Light brown tertiary flake with proximal end missing.
21) Small light brown tertiary flake with plain butt.
22) Small light brown tertiary flake with plain butt.
23) Small brown tertiary flake with the proximal end missing. Signs of post–depositional damage.

24) Small grey–brown secondary flake with the proximal end missing and cortex at the right lateral side.
25) Light grey–brown tertiary flake with plain butt and signs of retouch at the distal end. L 45mm W 35mm T 7mm. End scraper. Signs of post–depositional damage.
26) Grey–brown secondary flake with corticated butt and snapped at the distal end.
27) Small grey–black secondary flake with plain butt and snapped at the distal end. There is cortex on the dorsal side.
28) Grey–brown secondary flake with linear butt and cortex on the dorsal side.
29) Grey mid–section tertiary flake with both proximal and distal ends are missing.
30) Small primary waste flake.
31) Light grey–brown secondary waste flake with cortex at the distal end.
32) Small brown–black secondary waste flake.
33) Small brown–black secondary waste flake.
34) Small brown–black secondary waste flake.
35) Small brown–black secondary waste flake.
36) Small grey–brown secondary waste flake with plain butt and cortex on the left dorsal side.
37) Small primary waste flake.
38) Grey–brown primary waste flake with plain butt and cortex on the dorsal side. L 68mm W 36mm T 10mm.
39) Grey–black secondary waste flake with cortex on the lower dorsal side. Damaged at the proximal end.
40) Thick grey–black primary waste flake.
41) Thick grey–black primary waste flake.
42) Thick grey–brown core fragment with parallel blade scars.

Context 28

<80>
1) Small yellow–brown tertiary flake with post–depositional damage to both proximal and distal ends.
2) Orange–black blade with the proximal end missing and damage to the distal end. Cortex on the right dorsal side.

Context 29

<69>
1) Thick brown–black flake with some cortex on dorsal surface and ends in a hinge fracture. This piece was probably removed to rejuvenate or trim a core. L 50mm W 40mm T 17mm.
2) Small broken brown–black secondary waste flake.

Context 56

<73>
1) Small broken grey tertiary waste flake.
2) Grey–brown tertiary flake with the distal end missing. There are signs of post–depositional damage.

Context 59

<74>
1) Small brown–black secondary flake with cortex on the dorsal surface. The distal end is missing.
<75>
2) Small grey tertiary flake fragment with abrupt ventral retouch on the left lateral side. This piece may be interpreted as a borer. L 39mm W 20mm T 6mm.

Conclusions

The raw material from which the flintwork was struck appears to be mainly flint nodules of local derivation, including natural gravel cobbles.

Almost all the pieces exhibit varying degrees of edge damage caused possibly by post-depositional movement of the artefacts. This is consistent with the stratigraphic record, *ie.*, that this assemblage is almost wholly represented by residual items which have been found within features of a later date.

The only early tool types present were two microliths from context 36 in Trench 3 and context 27 in Trench 4, two pyramid cores and two damaged scrapers from contexts 19 and 24 in Trench 3, part of a blade from context 118 in Trench 3 and a small borer from context 59 in Trench 4. These artefacts, with the exception of one of the cores, are illustrated in Fig 4. They all appear to be of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date, although recovered from contexts dated to both Roman and medieval periods and therefore classified as residual pieces.

The paucity of chronological diagnostic artefacts makes it impossible to suggest a date for most of the flintwork, other than it could fall anywhere from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. However, the majority of the flintwork present in the collection is considered to be of a later heterogeneous later prehistoric type; the presence of crude, poorly prepared flakes and flakes terminating in a hinge fracture would be typical of such an assemblage.

ii) A brief report on the burnt flint.

A brief analysis of the flint showed that as a result of burning it had become discoloured and cracked. The majority of the material had fractured and split into angular fragments with external dimensions of between 0.02m and 0.08m. However, there were a few river pebbles that had not fractured and these had a maximum dimension of approximately 0.02m.

Context No	Weight (grams)
1	106
2	89
3	84
4	89
6	712
8	15
16	458
19	1900
20	172
24	367
27	2000
28	84
29	31
36	60
56	27
59	194
105	334
115	87
Total	**6809**

Table of burnt flint fragments recovered from the contexts on site.

NB. Burnt flint is where flint has become discoloured, crazed or cracked through the introduction of heat and is associated with cooking or heating of water. The presence of large amounts of this material is interpreted as evidence for a period of domestic activity. Burnt flints are also associated with cooking pits which when full are cleaned out for new use. As this process continued the removed burnt flint would subsequently mound around the pit with an access kept for bringing water. After the abandonment of these sites the mound might survive or become spread around either by the action of the elements or ploughing.

Pottery Assessment (R P Symonds and Richenda Goffin)

i) Summary

Total quantity (no. of standard museum boxes or no. of bags): 4 boxes
Roman pottery: 2 boxes
Medieval pottery: 1 box
Post-medieval pottery: 1 box

Spot-dating/computerisation according to standard MoLAS methods: Yes

Roman pottery
Date-range(s): mostly 250-400 (only three contexts, 21, 67 and 119 contain pottery dated earlier, and these contain a total of four sherds)
Size of groups (*): mostly small
Comment: The presence of SAMSG in contexts 8 and 105, and of HWC in contexts 24 and 119 suggests that there may have been some nearby occupation in the 1st and 2nd centuries, but these are a very meagre representation of the early Roman period.

Medieval pottery
Date-range(s): 1050-1500
Size of groups (*): Small
Comment: See overleaf

Post-medieval pottery
Date-range(s): 1600-1900
Size of groups (*): Small
Comment: See overleaf

*(small = <30 sherds; medium = 30-100 sherds; large = 100+ sherds; very large = multiple boxes)

Condition of pottery:

Mostly quite abraded. Only one burnt sherd.

General characteristics/comments (note particular contexts):

Roman

The Roman pottery assemblage is fairly typical for a site so far to the south of Roman London, including its generally high level of abrasion. For late 'rural' material, it contains a marginally higher-than-usual proportion of samian wares and amphorae, although few mortaria, and it contains a typical range of wares imported from Oxfordshire (OXRC) and the industry at Alice Holt, near Farnham (AHFA). There is a lower-than-expected proportion of black-burnished wares (BB1, BB2 or BBS) and of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (NVCC). Aside from the sherds of samian ware, there are no imported fine wares; the presence of Portchester type D (PORD) vessels suggests, however, that occupation of the site continued until the end of the Roman period (350-400 AD). Most of the pottery represents ordinary Roman cooking wares or tablewares. There is an interesting and significant presence of (probable) Patchgrove grog-tempered ware (GROG, from Kent; cf Pollard 1988, 214), mostly consisting of storage jars.

Medieval

A quantity of locally produced coarsewares and jugs were found, both redeposited into clearance levels (context 1), and in primary features. The largest amount was found in a large pit which may have been backfilled after gravel extraction. The fills (contexts 6 and 114) contained quantities of jugs and cooking vessels which were made at the Earlswood kilnsite, approximately 12 miles to the south-east of Croydon. Several sherds of a cooking vessel made in an orange fabric with squared rim were recovered from the fill (Fig 11), and also a sherd of a jug with both white and red slip. The white clay for the slip is thought to have come from the Reading beds, in the vicinity of Cheam, which was the same source as the white-firing clay used for the

production of Surrey whitewares (Turner 1970, 50). In addition sherds of a pipkin leg and jug handle in a plain slip and glaze were found.

Other coarseware recovered from the pit included sherds identified as originating from the production centre at Limpsfield (Prendergast, 1974). This kilnsite was even closer to the excavation on Whitgift Street than Earlswood. In particular a large rim sherd of a cooking pot with handle was identified as having been made in this fabric group (Fig 11); from further afield there was part of a probable S.Herts jug handle (also illustrated). A sherd of a Kingston-type jug and two sherds of a large late Surrey whiteware cistern-type of jug, made from a Cheam whiteware fabric, also came from the upper pit fill (context 6), placing the date range *c.*1350-1450.

Two other sherds of Earlswood pottery were found in (99), the fill of a pit which also contained the skeleton of a dog. One of the sherds was slipped and glazed and had applied slipped strips as decoration. This appears to be characteristic of pottery produced at this kilnsite.

It is also likely that pottery produced at Ashtead kilns was reaching Croydon. This kilnsite was manufacturing tiles in the Roman period and continued to make pottery in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Frere 1941, 58). Two sherds of possible Ashtead ware were provisionally identified in dump layers (56) and (59), but this has to be confirmed by seeing more kiln material.

Post-medieval

Small quantities of post-medieval ceramics were recovered, for the main part only small sherds. Most came from soil horizons or dumped deposits (52) and (56).

Potential

Key groups: None.

Vessels of individual importance: None.

Recommendations for further work

Roman: No further work is required. However, the material does contribute to the general understanding of the distribution of Roman pottery in the Croydon area, and in particular it shows a not-negligible late Roman occupation.

Medieval: Since the quantities of medieval pottery involved are not large, no further work is required such as quantification. The presence of locally produced pottery is of interest however, as it shows that Croydon was being supplied by these production centres as well as bigger ones such as London, Kingston and later Cheam, which also reached London itself. If further work is done on any of the local kilnsites, the evidence from this excavation would be useful when discussing distribution and types.

Post-medieval: No features of great significance were identified, and there were no recommendations for further work. The range of fabrics and forms were consistent with those usually found on London sites during this date range.

ii) Spot-dates (key overleaf)

1,MPOT,S,–,1230,1400,EARLSWOOD JUGS,LOND BOWL?,KING,MISC,–
2,PPOT,S,–,1630,1800,CHPO DISH,TGW DISH?,GUYS ,CBW DISH,TUDB,PMIR BOWL,METS DISH,SAIN,RBOR,PMR,–
3,PPOT,S,–,1600,1800,PMIR,KING JUG,–
4,MPOT,S,–,1050,1150,LOGR,–
4,RPOT,M,INCLUDES 1 SH LOGR: ?INTRUSIVE; ABRADED,350,400,AHFA SJ Lyne & Jefferies 1979 Fig 23 1A.13,AHFA SJ,AHFA II L&J Fig 30 4.38,AHFA II,SAMEG,VRW MORT VER III 2689,DR20,OXID III ?MHAD,OXID,PORD,TSK,OXID II VMICACEOUS,OXRC,SAND,BB2F,RDBK,FINE,GROG,–
6,MPOT,S,–,1350,1500,CHEA JUG,EARLSWOOD JUGS,LCALC,SHER JUG*,EARLSWOOD CP*,KING JUG,EARLSWOOD PIP?,LOND MEAS?,MISC SHELLY,–
6,RPOT,S,RESIDUAL: ABRADED,270,400,OXRC MORT,DR20L,DR20E,SAMEG DR33,OXID IV ?MHAD,GROG SJ PATCHGROVE,OXID,SAND,AHFA,–
8,MPOT,S,–,1150,1300,SHER,–
8,RPOT,M,INC 1 SH SHER: ?INTRUSIVE; ABRADED,350,400,SAMSG DR27,AHFA II WARPED,BB2F IVH5,BB2 IV,PORD II,SAND FOB ABR,AHFA II,SAND II,OXRC,SAND,GROG II,SAND IIF,GROG CB,OXID,–
15,PPOT,S,–,1600,1750,KING,RBOR CH POT,–
15,RPOT,S,RESIDUAL; 50,400,FINE III?,–
16,MPOT,S,–,1200,1400,SHER,EARLSWOOD,–
16,RPOT,S,RESIDUAL; ABRADED,270,400,SAMCG,OXRC IV VABR,OXID,GROG SJ ?PATCHGROVE,COAR SJ,RWS,AHFA II LID-SEATED,AHFA FB,OXRC DR38? VABR,OXRC ABR,AHSU II,SAND,GROG II ?PATCHGROVE,SAND II,–
17,RPOT,S,ABRADED,250,400,SAMEG DR33 ILLEG STAMP; VABR,SAMEG CU15,GROG SJ,SAND II VMICACEOUS,VRW,AHFA,TSK?,–
19,RPOT,S,–,270,400,OXRC,TSK,AHFA II,FINE,VRG?,COAR,OXID,SAND,BBS IIF,AHFA,SAND G226,–
20,RPOT,S,–,250,400,VRW,DR20E,AHFA,SAND II,SAND II LID-SEATED,RWS,GROG,GROG SJ ?PATCHGROVE,–
21,RPOT,S,–,50,160,VRW,–
24,RPOT,M,–,300,400,OXRC,DR20,VRW IVA,AHFA II,BB1,AHFA IV,SAND LID,OXID,OXID LID,CALC,GROG SJ,SAMCG,AHFA,BBS,GROG II,SAND II,HWC,COAR,FINE ROD,–
27,RPOT,S,–,270,400,SAMCG,OXRC,OXID,GROG ?PATCHGROVE,FINE ROD,SAND II,SAND,AHFA,BB2 II,–
28,RPOT,S,ABRADED,270,400,OXRC VABRADED,RWS,GROG ?PATCHGROVE,BBS ERJ,VRW BURNT,–
36,RPOT,S,–,250,400,AHFA II (FROM SIEVING),–
52,PPOT,S,–,1750,1900,STSL,BORDG,BORDY DISH,CHPO CUP,TGW OP,CREA TPOT,CREA PLATE,PMR,–
56,PPOT,S,–,1720,1800,TGW,CHPO,SWSG,RBOR PIP,FREC BOT,ENGS,SHER,STSL?,PMR FLASK?,RBOR? BOWL?,EARLSWOOD,TUDB,PMR,ASHTEAD?,–
59,MPOT,S,–,1350,1500,SHER,LOND JUG,EARLSWOOD JUG,CBW,TUDG CUP,ASHTEAD?,–
59,RPOT,S,RESIDUAL,250,400,AHFA II,SAND II,CC ?OXRC,–
61,RPOT,S,–,50,400,SAND II,SAND IV,–
67,RPOT,S,–,50,250,GROG ?PATCHGROVE,–
68,RPOT,S,–,270,400,OXRC?,AHFA (FROM SIEVING),SAND,–
73,PPOT,S,–,1770,1900,RBOR CH POT,PMR,TPW PLATE,–
99,MPOT,S,–,1350,1500,EARLSWOOD JUG,SHER,CHEA,–
105,RPOT,S,ABRADED,250,400,SAND LID PROF; ALMOST COMPLETE,SAMSG DR18,SAMSG DR29 ROD,AMPH,VRW I,VRW,GROG SJ ?PATCHGROVE,GROG,AHFA II,SAND III,SAND II,AHSU II,SAND,–
114,MPOT,S,–,1150,1300,EARLSWOOD? CP,SHER CP,SHER JUG,FROM SIEVING: SHER JUG STABBED ROD HANDLE ,EARLSWOOD CP APPLIED STAMP,EARLSWOOD,SHER,LOND,–
115,RPOT,S,ABRADED,270,400,HWC II,COAR SJ,VRW I,OXRC,NVCC III WPD,GROG SJ,SAND,–
119,RPOT,S,–,170,300,DR20L,HWC BURNT,–

iii) Pottery codes

RPOT – Roman

AHFA	Alice Holt/Farnham wares
AHSU	Alice Holt/Surrey wares
BB1	Black-burnished 1 ware
BB2	Black-burnished 2 ware
BB2F	Black-burnished 2 ware with fine fabric
BBS	Black-burnished style
CALC	Late Roman `Calcite-tempered' wares
CC	Misc colour-coated wares
COAR	Misc coarse wares
DR	Dressel amphorae
FINE	Misc fine wares
GROG	Grog tempered ware
HWC	Highgate `C' sand tempered wares
MHAD	Much Hadham ware
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware
OXID	Misc oxidised wares
OXRC	Oxfordshire Red colour-coated wares
PORD	Porchester `D' ware
RDBK	?Verulamium Region `Ring and Dot' beaker fabric
RWS	Roman misc red and white slipped wares
SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian
SAMEG	East Gaulish Samian
SAMSG	South Gaulish Samian
SAND	Misc Sand-tempered wares
TSK	Tenter street ware
VRG	Verulamium Region Grey wares
VRW	Verulamium Region White wares

MPOT – Medieval

CHEA	Cheam ware
CBW	Coarse border ware
EARLSWOOD	Earlswood ware
KING	Kingston ware
LCALC	Calcareous London-type ware
LOGR	Local grey ware
LOND	London-type ware
SAIN	Saintonge ware
SHER	South Herts wares
TUDG	Tudor green ware

PPOT – Post-medieval

BORDG	Green-glazed border ware
BORDY	Yellow-glazed border ware
CBW	Coarse border ware
CHPO	Chinese porcelain
CREA	Creamware
ENGS	English stoneware
FREC	Frechen ware
GUYS	Guys ware
METS	Metropolitan slipware
PMIR	Post-med iron-rich ware
PMR	Post-med redware
RBOR	Red border ware
STSL	Staffs slipware
SWSG	Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware
TGW	English/Dutch tin-glazed stoneware
TPW	Transfer-printed ware
TUDB	Tudor brown ware

Appendix III Registered finds assessment (Angela Wardle)

i) General description

1. Quantity

93 registered finds were recovered, quantified by material as follows:

copper alloy:	50	(including 40 coins)
flint:	30	(" groups)
glass:	1	
iron:	2	
lead:	8	
silver:	2	

All objects have been accessioned in accordance with the MOLAS system; the copper alloy and iron has been x-rayed as necessary.

2. Date, Range and Context

Prehistoric
The worked flint is assessed elsewhere (Appendix I). Much is from the cultivated soil horizons.

Roman
Thirty-nine Roman coins ranged in date from the late 3rd to the late 4th century, about 50% dating from the second half of the 4th century (see Appendix IV). The largest numbers came from soil horizons in Trenches 3 and 4, contexts [16/19] dated by ceramics as late Roman/medieval. Contexts [4] (Trench 4) and [61] (Trench 3, pit fill) contained later Roman pottery (see Appendix II).

A 2nd century brooch, [19]<50>, is the earliest Roman artefact, again from a later Roman to medieval horizon and a ligula [24]<48> is an ubiquitous type that could date from the 1st to the 4th century. A silver finger ring [16]<1> with intaglio, of 1st/2nd century date was an object of quality (front cover illustration).

Medieval
A silver coin [19]<36>, also from the soil horizon in Trench 3, is of later 12th to 13th-century date, but there are no other securely dated medieval artefacts. Two buckles from post-medieval contexts are long-lived types.

Post-medieval
A group of post-medieval artefacts, copper alloy buckles, a watch key and lead shot were unstratified, found during machining.

3. Condition of the material

The Roman copper alloy objects are unstable and powdery. The coins are extremely variable in condition. Several, although fragile, retain fine surface detail, but others are heavily corroded.

The later metalwork is encrusted but apparently stable.

4. General characteristics and potential of the material

The Roman finds consist of three items of personal adornment or use and thirty-nine coins, in which the chief interest of the assemblage lies.

The coins form a typical late Roman group and at first sight the lengthy date range, from the late 3rd to the late 4th century makes it unlikely that they are part of a dispersed hoard. However, the addition of a further 37 coins, all but one of 3rd/4th century date, from excavations on the same site in 1987/88 (Davison 1988) greatly increases the number recovered from a small area. Most

of the coins are from deposits of ?reworked colluvium on a hill and it is possible, though unprovable, that they had a common source further up the slope.

The presence of several coin hoards in the Croydon area was noted by Sheldon and Schaaf (1978, 85), one (No 78) consisting of nearly 3000 coins. More recently a dispersed hoard of 58 coins was discovered at Dees Garage, Croydon (BRR93), but this has a far narrower date range than the group under consideration (Hall 1993). The new finds at least strengthen the evidence of a Roman presence in Croydon, which may have been a roadside settlement (2.3 above and Sheldon & Schaaf 1978, 74).

The high concentration of coins in the area, whether or not they constitute a hoard, should be a factor for consideration in any future work in the area and all efforts should be made ensure as full a recovery as possible.

5. Objects of intrinsic interest.

[16]<1> (front cover) Silver finger ring with blue glass intaglio showing a standing figure, ?holding a club, possibly Hercules.

Only the bezel survives but the intaglio, although abraded, is of interest as a potentially datable object an example of a minor Roman art form.

6. Recommendations for further work

6.1 [16]<1> Specialist examination of the intaglio to confirm its iconography and date. Photography of this object is also recommended.

6.2 The coins should be taken into account in any future study of Roman settlement in the area, but no further work is required at present.

Several are in extremely fine condition and may be considered for photography, for example, [4]<10>; [16]<20>; [19]<32>.

The presence of a comparatively large number of coins should also be noted when formulating any future excavation strategies for sites in the immediate area.

ii) Registered finds list

Summary of coins (see also Appendix IV)

Roman
copper alloy

253–273	(regular issues)	1	
270–285	(irregular)	1	
287–296	Carausius	1	
310–320	Constantinian	1	
330–341	Constantinian	1	
341–350		10	(all irregular)
350–364		4	(all irregular)
364–378	Valentinianic	12	(all irregular)
388–402	Theodosian	3	
Uncertain 3rd		1	
Uncertain 4th		3	

Medieval
silver
Later 12th/13th century Henry II/III 1

Other finds

Roman
copper alloy
[19] <50> Brooch, T–shape with spring of 12 turns and a plain tapering bow. 2nd century
[24] <48> Ligula (cosmetic or pharmaceutical implement), with decorative moulding at the mid point of the handle. An olivary probe survives at one end, but the spoon is lost.

silver
[16] <1> Oval bezel from a finger ring, containing an abraded blue glass intaglio. A standing figure, perhaps holding a club, could be Hercules.

Post–medieval
copper alloy
Buckles
[1] <52> D–shaped loop
[3] <43> Square frame
[5] <47> Openwork loop, incomplete.
[5] <53> Double loop; corrosion might conceal details of decoration which could date this more precisely.
[5] <54> D–loop

Miscellaneous
[5] <4> Seal? 17th to 18th century
[5] <46> button
[5] <51> watch key

iron
[6] <89>
[31] <88>
Two fragments of strapping or binding, which are undatable.

glass
[56] <94> Post–medieval. Bottle fragment

lead
[5] <44> Post–medieval. Shot
[3] <60> (possibly a weight)

The following are waste or molten fragments of lead which cannot be identified:
[1] <55>
[6] <56>
[16] <58>
[19] <59>
[24] <57>

iii) Other finds (not registered)

The only other finds from the site were of post-medieval date, and consisted of the following:

glass
[52] Bottle fragment
[52] Five fragments of window glass
[73] Bottle fragment

clay tobacco pipe
[52] Four fragments of stem
[56] Sixteen " "
[73] One fragment of stem

Appendix IV The coins (Michael Hammerson)

Accession No	Context	Description
2	3	Clipped or cast copy, Constantinopolis, *c.*340–47
3	17	Irregular copy 2 victories, *c.*347–50
5	5	Probably Carausius (287–296); certainly within 270–295 bracket
6	4	Irregular Constantius II "Fallen horsemen" type *c.*355–65
7	4	Honorius, VICTORIA AUGGG, 388–402
8	4	Fragment of cast copy, House of Valentinian *c.*367–378
9	4	Probable fragment of late 3rd century to mid 4th century coin, broken/clipped in antiquity
10	4	Irregular copy, dynasty of Constantine, "1 standard", *c.*340–47
11	4	House of Valentinian, *c.*367–78; thin, possibly cast copy
12	16	Cast copy? House of Valentinian, *c.*367–78; very high lead content?
13	16	Probably mid 3rd to 4th century, irregular
14	16	Valens, *c.*364–75. Small – possibly a deliberate copy
15	16	Irregular Helena, *c.*340–47
16	16	Cast copy? House of Valentinian, *c.*365–75
17	16	As above
18	16	Irregular *Urbs Roma*. *c.*340–46
19	16	Cast copy? House of Valentinian. *c.*365–75
20	16	Constantine I, 330–335
21	16	House of Theodosius, *c.*388–402, (VICTORIA AVGGG); check flan for casting/striking
22	16	Illegible. X-ray markings suggest possibility of (irregular?) Claudius II posthumous Altar issue (*c.*270+) but uncertain. Mid 3rd to mid 4th century
23	16	Irregular Constantius II ("Fallen horseman"), *c.*335–65. FEL.TEMP.R(EPARATIO)
24	16	Irregular House of Constantine, "1 standard", *c.*340–47
25	16	Constantine I, London Mint, *c.*315–20
26	16	House of Theodosius, *c.*388–402, (VICTORIA) AVGGG
27	16	Mid 4th century+; unusual asymmetrical flan
28	16	Irregular Constantius II "Fallen horseman", *c.*355–65
29	16	" House of Constantine "1 standard", *c.*340–47
30	16	" Claudius II posthumous issue, Altar, *c.*270–85
31	19	" Constantius II "Fallen horseman", *c.*355–65
32	19	" (?cast copy) Theodora PIETAS ROMANA, *c.*340–47
33	19	" House of Constantine, "1 standard"
34	19	Valentinian I, *c.*364–78. ?cast copy
35	19	Valens, *c.*364–78
36	19	Henry II/III. +ILCERONLVN (1154–1272)
37	61	House of Valentinian, *c.*364–78, ?Cast copy
38	61	Tetricus II, 270–73
39	61	House of Valentinian, *c.*364–78. ?Cast copy
40	61	As above
41	61	Irregular; on analogy of rear of coin, *c.*340–360. Detail not too clear
42	61	" Urbs Roma, *c.*340–47

Appendix V Building material assessment (Ian M Betts)

Amount Recorded: 6 shoe boxes
Amount Retained: 2 shoe boxes

Roman Ceramic Building Material
(contexts: 3, 6, 8, 16, 19, 24, 27, 31, 59, 61, 62, 115)

Roman ceramic building material can normally be split into a number of groups based on fabric type and possible origin. These fabric types fall into two main groups, those of early Roman date and those of less common later Roman date.

a) *1st to mid 2nd century fabric types*
(contexts as above)

i) Fabric Group 2815 (1st to mid 2nd century, see also later types discussed below)

Source: North of London, mainly from the kilns straggling Watling Street between London and St Albans. Possibly also from kilns south-west of London.

Types of tile: brick, roofing (imbrex, tegula)

ii) Fabric 3018 (AD100–120)
(contexts 6, 8, 61)

Source: unknown

Types of tile: roofing (tegula)

iii) Fabrics 3023 and 3060 (AD 50/70 to 120)
(context 6)

Source: Radlett, Hertfordshire, near Watling Street south of St Albans.

Types of Tile: roofing (imbrex?, tegula)

b) *Mid–2nd Century and later fabric types*
(context 6)

Fabric Group 2815 (120/160 to early? 3rd century)
Individual fabric type: 2459B (sanding near 2459A)

Source: probably north–east London or Essex

Types of tile: roofing (tegula).

The tegula has the remains of a small round nail hole 7mm in diameter.

Daub
(contexts 6, 105)

The daub from context 6 is very unusual in having a large number of crushed chalk inclusions. This was found with both Roman and medieval ceramic building material so its date is uncertain.

The daub from context 105 lacks these chalk inclusions, and has a more typical Roman appearance, although it was only found with a fragment of stone, so its date is also uncertain. Some of this daub has been partly burnt and vitrified.

If this daub is Roman it may have formed part of clay and timber buildings.

Possible wall plaster
(context 59)

This context produced a small thin fragment of wall? plaster with one smoothed surface. The purpose of this plaster is uncertain, although it may have been mortar bonding from between tile courses. It was found with two small fragments of Roman roofing tile.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Building Material

1) *Peg Tile*
(contexts 6, 56, 99)

Fabric types: 2271, 2276, 2586

In London such tiles first appear in the late 12th century and continued to be the principal form of ceramic roof covering until the widespread introduction of pantiles after the Great Fire of 1666. The use of peg tiles continued after the Great Fire until the later 18th century when the use of slate roofing gradually took over.

The vast majority of peg tiles were almost certainly made at tile kilns close to the City. Most of these seem to have been east of London, tilemaking is recorded in Stepney from 1366 (McDonnell 1978, 114) and in the later 14th and 15th centuries Woolwich was a principal centre for the manufacture of roof tile supplying both the City and Westminster (Cherry 1991, 194).

It is extremely difficult to date peg tiles with any precision. Earlier tiles, those made before the late 15th century, tend to be thinner and are frequently characterised by the presence of splash glaze. The vast majority of these tiles have two round nail holes. Glaze is present on one of the WHT95 peg tiles from context 6, whilst an example from context 99 has part of a round nail hole 14mm diameter (originally one of a pair of holes).

Peg tiles made from the late 15th century onwards tend to be both thicker and of more uniform thickness; glaze is no longer present. The types of nail holes found in these peg tiles is more diverse, not only are they round, but they can be square, diamond or even hexagonal in shape. Again, however, almost all are of two nail hole type. The only tile of this type from WHT95 (context 56) has two small round nail holes 10mm in diameter and is in fabric type 2276. Peg tiles in fabric type 2276 are of interest as tiles of this type are not normally found in London before the late 15th century.

2) *Red Brick*
(contexts 11, 19, 74, 30)

Fabric types: 3032, 3215

The majority of red bricks found in the London area were almost certainly made using local brickearths. Bricks were being produced at Deptford, for use in London, as early was 1404 (Schofield 1984, 129), although it was not until the second half of the 15th century that brick buildings appeared in any number. By the 17th century there were a number of centres involved in brick manufacture such as Islington, Spitalfields, Moorfields and in the parish of St Giles in the Fields. Other brickmaking centres included Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Hoxton and Clerkenwell (Ray 1965).

The bricks from context 30 and 74 are in fabric type 3032. The bricks in context 11 may be underfired versions of fabric 3032, or may originate from a different brickmaking source. The only brick in fabric 3215 comprises a tiny fragment from context 19 associated with a Roman roofing tile. The date of the brick in fabric 3215 is not certain, although it is unlikely to be very different from the other bricks found at WHT95 which date to the period *c.*1666 to 1800.

Bricks in fabric 3032 are generally darker red in colour and are characterised by occasional flint, pebble and ash inclusions. The brick surface can have a slight yellowish tinge. Many of these bricks are frogged, a feature which began to appear in the bases of bricks from the 1690s onwards. The WHT95 examples from context 11 are frogged. Bricks of this type continued until at least 1800, by which time yellow London `stock' bricks were in common use.

Brick sizes:

Fabric	Average Size (mm) Length	Breadth	Thickness	
3032	220	98	64	
"	224	94	63	
3032?	222	106	65	(frog: c.154 x 60 x 14mm)
"	224	108	65	(" : ? x 60 x 15mm)

Stone Building Material

a) Rubble
(context 31)

Context 10 produced a very small fragment of chalk.

b) Quern?
(context 105)

From context 105 came a fragment of hard fine grained sandstone. One surface is roughly flattened. It is possible that this stone is part of a quern stone.

Further Work Required

If the site is to be published, the results of the building material analysis should be incorporated into the main body of the text. Items worthy of a special mention are the Roman tile in rare fabric type 3018.

Computerisation

All the building material record sheets will need to be computerised and checked. This will enable the information to be stored in a form that allows comparison with all the other sites in the MOLAS building material computer database.

Appendix VI Environmental evidence

i) The plant remains (Anne Davis)

Introduction

Four soil samples were taken for environmental analysis, three of them from Roman pit fills (cuts 37, 69 and 106), and the fourth from the lowest fill of a large medieval pit (cut 7). It was hoped that analysis of the plant and animal remains from these samples would provide information on the uses of the features and local vegetation, and thus on the economy and environment of the site in the Roman and medieval periods.

Methods

The samples, which ranged in volume from three to 28 litres, were processed by flotation, using a Siraf flotation tank. A sieve with mesh size 0.25mm was used to catch the floating material, and a 1.0mm mesh used to retain the residue. Both residues and flots were dried, and the former were sorted by eye for artefacts and biological remains. The flots were scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope, and plant remains were identified and recorded according to the following scale: + (1–10), ++ (11–50), +++ (51–200), ++++ (over 200). Familiar items were identified and recorded without removing them from the dish, but difficult and unusual remains were removed for closer study.

Results

Table 1 lists the plant remains identified, and their estimated abundance, together with their habitat preferences and potential uses.

The three Roman samples were disappointing and contained few plant remains. Sample 1 (context 36) contained a small number of seeds preserved by waterlogging, all of them from plants which grow mainly in disturbed environments such as arable fields and waste ground. Examples are poppy (*Papaver* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The flot also contained abundant fragments of unidentifiable plant tissue, and a moderate number of beetle fragments.

Sample 3 (context 68) had similarly few seeds in the flot. Some of the taxa were common to both samples, but sample 3 contained seeds from a wider variety of habitats, including duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) which is a floating aquatic plant. This sample also contained a single charred wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) and a wheat glume base.

No plant material was found in sample 5 (context 105) apart from a few charcoal fragments.

The medieval sample 2 (context 114) was very much richer in plant remains. It contained abundant wood fragments, including twigs and bark, and also thorns, probably of sloe/blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and the Rosaceae family which includes blackberry and rose. Mosses were moderately common and seeds/fruits were very abundant. The seed assemblage was dominated by many thousands of elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*). Fruit stones and seeds from a number of other woodland/hedgerow plants were present, such as sloe/blackthorn and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and bugle (*Ajuga reptans*).

The largest group, in terms of habitat preference, was of seeds from plants which grow commonly on disturbed ground, including arable and waste land. These plants are often very catholic in their habitat preferences however, and some, such as hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and woundwort (*Stachys* sp.) could equally well have grown in a woodland environment with the species mentioned above.

Several of these disturbed ground taxa e.g. fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), spreading hedge parsley (*Torilis cf. arvensis*) and sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*)

are most commonly associated with arable land and may have grown in cultivated fields or gardens.

Seeds of lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and sedges (*Carex* spp.) all grow in damp or wet environments such as marshes and ditches.

A number of hemp seeds (*Cannabis sativa*) were also found. Hemp was formerly cultivated for its fibre, and is not uncommon in medieval samples, usually in contexts rich in domestic or garden waste. In this sample it is the only species likely to have been deliberately cultivated.

In addition to the plant remains sample 2 contained abundant remains of beetles and mites, and occasional fly puparia, ostracods, and cladoceran ephippia (waterflea eggs).

Discussion

Plant remains from the Roman samples reveal little about the features from which they came, as the few seeds they contained were mostly from common weed species which grow in a variety of disturbed habitats, both natural and man-made. The charred remains of wheat are the only sign of waste from human activity. Duckweed seeds in sample 3 suggest a body of water nearby, although this need not have been large and may have been seasonal, eg. a flooded ditch.

The plant remains from the medieval pit were high in abundance and diversity, but difficult to interpret. The seed assemblage came almost entirely from wild plants, dominated by elder. Elder seeds are very common in archaeological samples, but the numbers found here are exceptional. It is also quite unusual to find such a clear group of remains from woodland/hedgerow plants. Another distinct group of seeds from arable weeds was present, as well as a few damp ground species and seeds of many common disturbed-ground plants which are found on most sites.

Elderberries, and the small number of blackberries/raspberries, may have been used to make food, wine, or preserves, and elderberries were also used in dyeing, tanning, and for various medicinal purposes in the medieval period. The absence of other common plant food remains suggests that this pit was not used as a receptacle for kitchen rubbish, but perhaps for agricultural or industrial waste. The hedgerow plants and wood could perhaps have been hedge trimmings or cleared brushwood, and the arable weeds would have been gathered accidentally with cereals, straw, or other crops and either disposed of directly or included with thatch or litter. Although hemp seeds are usually found in association with domestic waste in medieval samples, the plant was commonly cultivated for its fibres, and the seeds found here may represent waste from the processing of the hemp crop.

Finally, the possibility should not be ruled out that this was a natural accumulation in an overgrown pit, left open for some time, which was situated near arable fields or gardens as well as waste land, and perhaps overhung by elder and blackthorn bushes.

The plant assemblage from this pit contains interesting groups of species, which strongly suggest rural surroundings and nearby agriculture, but the function of the pit remains uncertain from this evidence alone. Study of the insect remains would be very helpful in solving this problem.

Conclusions

Plant remains from the Roman features were poor and few conclusions could be drawn from them. The medieval sample from pit 7 was rich in plant remains, groups of which were characteristic of woods or hedgerows, arable, waste and damp ground. These suggest an agricultural setting for the pit, but additional strands of evidence would be necessary to define the activities leading to deposition of these remains in the pit.

The plant remains

charred remains

		context no:	36	68	114
		sample no:	1	3	2
species	common name	habitat			
Triticum cf. aestivum s.l.	bread/club wheat	FI			1
Triticum sp.	wheat	FI		1	
Triticum sp.	wheat, glume base	FI		+	

waterlogged plants

		context no:	36	68	114
		sample no:	1	3	2
species	common name	habitat			
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	buttercups	ABCDEG			+
Ranunculus sardous Crantz	hairy buttercup	ABE			+
Ranunculus flammula L.	lesser spearwort	EG			+
Papaver sp.	poppy	ABGHI	+		
Fumaria sp.	fumitory	ABC			+
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	chickweed	AB			+
Stellaria sp.	chickweed/stitchwort	ABCDEG			+
Chenopodium album L.	fat hen	ABFH			+
Atriplex sp.	orache	ABFGH	+		+
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp.	goosefoots/oraches	ABFGH	+		
Rubus fruticosus/idaeus	blackberry/raspberry	CFGH			+
Prunus spinosa L.	sloe/blackthorn	CFG			++
cf. Prunus spinosa	sloe/blackthorn, thorn	CFG			++
Aethusa cynapium L.	fool's parsley	A		+	++
Conium maculatum L.	hemlock	CEG		+	+
Torilis cf.arvensis	spreading hedge-parsley	A			+
Euphorbia helioscopia L.	sun spurge	AGI			+
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	ABG	+		
Polygonum sp.	–	ABCDEFG			+
Rumex spp.	docks	ABCDEFG		+	++
Urtica dioica L.	stinging nettle	BCDEFGH	+	+	++
Cannabis sativa L.	hemp	BGHI			++
cf. Corylus avellana	hazel	CF			+
Solanum nigrum L.	black nightshade	BF			+
Stachys sp.	woundwort	ACEG			++
Ajuga reptans L.	bugle	CDE			+
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	BCFGH	+	++	++++
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	thistles	ABDEG	+		
Sonchus cf. arvensis	field milk-thistle	ADE			+
Juncus spp.	rush	ADEH		+	++
Lemna sp.	duckweed	E		++	
Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis	spike-rush	E			+
Carex spp.	sedge	CDEH			+
indeterminate	–	–			+
indeterminate	plant tissue	–	++++		
indeterminate	thorn	–			+
Bryophyta indet.	moss	–			++

Key to habitat codes:

A	Weeds of cultivated land	F	Edible plants
B	Ruderals. Weeds of waste places and disturbed ground	G	Medicinal and poisonous plants
C	Plants of woods, scrub, hedgerows	H	Commercial/industrial use
D	Open environment (fairly undisturbed)	I	Cultivated plants
E	Plants of damp/wet environment	K	Others (*eg.*parasitic)

Key to abundance rating:

+	=	1 to 10
++	=	11 to 50
+++	=	50 to 250
++++	=	250+

ii) The animal bone (Alan Pipe)

Introduction

This short report describes the animal bone recovered by hand-collection from Roman ([4], [8], [17], [20], [21], [24], [27], [63], [67], [68], [105], [115], [119]); medieval ([1], [59], [99]); late medieval [6]; and post-medieval ([52],[56]) contexts; plus that sorted from processed soil sample residues from Roman pit fills (cuts [37], [69] and [106]); and from the lowest fill [114] of the large late medieval pit [7].

It is intended that the analysis and interpretation of this material should shed some light on patterns of animal exploitation and husbandry and also some aspects of local environmental conditions.

Methods

All bones, whether recovered by hand-collection or sorted from the dried sample residues, were identified, described and recorded directly onto the MOLAS Environmental Archaeology Section ORACLE database.

Identifications of species and anatomy were made using the reference collection held at the Section laboratory plus Schmid, 1976; Wheeler and Jones, 1989; Cohen and Serjeantson, 1986; and Yalden and Morris, 1987.

All the material was weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram using an electronic balance. Whenever possible, fused bones were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm. using Vernier calipers and following von den Driesch, 1976.

All data derived from examination of the assemblage are held on ORACLE database and in tabulated form at the Environmental Archaeology Section laboratory and are available for consultation on request.

Results

A total of 706 fragments (5.36 kilograms) of hand-collected and sieved animal bone was recorded from material assigned to the Roman, medieval, late medieval and post-medieval periods. The total recovery of bone from each period is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Total recovery of animal bone

PERIOD	NOS.	WT. (GRAMS)
Roman	407	2365.4
Medieval	130	1637.3
Late medieval	152	1276.5
Post medieval	17	79.9
TOTAL	**706**	**5359.1**

Assemblage composition

The total identifiable assemblage consisted of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), pygmy shrew (*Sorex minutus*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*), goose (*Anser anser*) and frog/toad (*Rana temporaria/Bufo bufo*).

When bone condition was too poor to allow identification to species level, material was allocated to the approximate categories of 'cattle-size', 'sheep-size', mouse/vole, unidentifiable mammal and unidentifiable fish.

Table 2 gives the species-composition in terms of bone-weight recovery from each archaeological period.

Table 2 Species recovery by archaeological period

	PERIOD/WEIGHT (GRAMS)			
SPECIES/GROUP	ROM	MED	LMED	PMED
Cattle	953.7	83.8	543.7	19.4
'Cattle-size'	394.7		136.2	
Sheep/goat	88.9	63.7	29.7	43.0
'Sheep-size'	36.3	17.2	2.2	16.6
Pig	27.0		90.1	
Horse	272.7		369.6	
Dog	514.0	1472.5	97.6	
Mouse/vole			0.1	
Pygmy shrew			<0.1	
Chicken	0.2			
Goose				0.6
unidentified mammal	79.6		5.1	
unidentified fish			0.2	
TOTAL	**2365.4**	**1637.3**	**1276.5**	**79.9**

The Roman hand-collected remains

Considered as a complete assemblage, the hand-collected Roman group contained identifiable cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and chicken with a considerable proportion of 'cattle-size', 'sheep-size' and unidentifiable mammal. The group was dominated in terms of weight by cattle, with relatively small amounts of horse, sheep/goat, pig and dog. Chicken was represented by a single bone, a metacarpal. The bones were largely derived from the head (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog) and feet (cattle, dog) with major meat-bearing bones (scapula, femur and tibia) recovered only from cattle.

Analysis of epiphysial fusion and tooth wear indicated that all individual animals were adult at death; there were no infants, juveniles or aged individuals. Butchery marks, chops and knife-cuts, were observed on cattle scapulae (pits [18] and [69]), femur and tibia (pit [69]) consistent with preparation of shoulder, flank and leg joints and possibly subsequent meat removal ('boning out'). Only one bone, a horse metatarsal from context [8], was in good enough condition to be measured. This gave a minimum mid-shaft diameter and circumference of 19.2mm. and 64.0mm. respectively, probably indicating an animal of small pony size.

The Roman pit-fills

Pit [37]

This feature contained 567.8 grams of moderately eroded animal bone. These were mainly derived from one dog skeleton (465.8 grams) with only a few scraps of 'cattle-size' and 'sheep-size' vertebrae and ribs plus unidentifiable mammal fragments.

The dog skeleton was almost complete with all the major limb-bones largely present. The smaller bones, particularly the carpals, tarsals, sesamoids and phalanges were under-represented, which may be due to decay in the ground. All vertebral and long-bone epiphyses were fused, indicating a fully adult animal with an age at death of at least 1.5 to 2.0 years; all permanent teeth were fully erupted and in primary wear, again indicating an adult but not elderly individual.

The rather poor surface condition of the major limb-bones prevented accurate measurement of greatest length and therefore precluded calculation of approximate withers (shoulder) height.

However, comparison of the length of the calcaneum with that of a complete, well preserved, dog skeleton from the large medieval pit [7] suggests a small animal with a withers height lying very approximately in the range of 42 - 47 cm.

There were no indications of physical trauma, eg. fractures or any other pathological conditions such as malnutrition that could have resulted in death. However, the skeleton was incomplete, and such indications cannot be ruled out.

Pit [69]

This feature contained only 296.7 grams of animal bone derived from cattle, sheep/goat, horse, dog and chicken. A few limb-bone fragments of 'sheep-sized' and unidentifiable mammal were also present.

Cattle provided the bulk of the sample weight and were represented by upper and lower elements of the hind-limb. The epiphysial and tooth wear evidence indicate that all the animals were adult with no indications of infants, juveniles or aged individuals. Butchery marks were identified on hand-collected cattle scapula, femur and tibia (see previous comments).

Pit [106]

This feature contained only 20.2 grams of animal bone. These were derived from a sub-adult sheep/goat and scraps of 'sheep-size' and unidentifiable mammal bone. The sample is too small to justify further comment.

The medieval bones

A total of 130 fragments (1.64 kilograms) of animal bone was hand-collected from these contexts. These were derived from cattle, sheep/goat, dog and 'sheep-size'.

Cattle remains were derived from the head, lower fore-limb and feet, all probably from adult animals. Sheep/goats and 'sheep-size' remains were derived from the upper hind-limb and the fore and hind-feet and included sub-adult and adult material. No butchery marks were recorded on cattle or sheep/goat bones.

The fill, [99], of the medieval cut [100] contained a well-preserved, complete skeleton of a male dog, in addition to a few scraps of sheep/goat and 'sheep-size' vertebrae and ribs. The excellent surface condition of the dog bones allowed for accurate measurement and consequently a withers height of 63 to 70 cms. was calculated. This would perhaps indicate an animal of Labrador/Alsatian size, a substantially larger dog than that from pit [36].

All limb-bone and vertebral epiphyses of this animal were fully fused, indicating a minimum age at death of around 2 years although there was no indication that the animal was elderly. All the permanent teeth were fully erupted although not heavily worn, again an indication of adulthood but not advanced age.

The metacarpals ('front-paws') and metatarsals ('rear-paws') bore very fine cleanly executed knife-cuts on the anterior mid-shafts. This strongly suggests that the dog had been skinned as the cuts made around the paws would have helped to detach the pelt above the feet. No other cuts were observed on the dog remains; probably confirming that no further butchery of the carcase, e.g. for feeding to hawks, ferrets or other dogs, had taken place.

The late medieval hand-collected remains

A total of 1.21 kilograms of hand-collected animal bone were recovered from these contexts. These were derived from cattle, 'cattle-sized', sheep/goat, 'sheep-sized', pig, horse and dog. Cattle (49%) and horse (29%) dominate the group by weight; the other species each account for less than 10% of the total weight.

Cattle were represented by elements of the head, upper and lower fore–limb, and toes; sheep/goat by lower fore–limb, pig by mandible ('lower jaw') and upper fore–limb; and horse by foot.

The fusion and tooth–wear data indicate cattle of sub–adult and adult age, adult sheep/goat and horse and sub–adult and adult (1+ years) pig. No butchery marks were identified.

The late medieval pit [7]

The lower fill [114] of this feature contained 65.9 grams of animal bone sorted from sieved residue. This material included single fragments of cattle, 'cattle–sized', pig, horse, mouse or vole and pygmy shrew; the remainder consisted of a large number of frog/toad bones with eroded and unidentifiable fish and mammal fragments.

Cattle and horse were represented by single bones from the foot; pig by a single skull fragment. All these were probably from adult animals. No butchery marks were observed. Mouse/vole and pygmy shrew were each represented by only single limb–bones. Frog/toad were represented by 59 limb bones derived from both sub–adult and adult individuals.

The post–medieval remains

A total of 79.9 grams of hand–collected animal bone was recovered from these contexts. These were derived from cattle, sheep/goat, 'sheep–size' and rabbit.

Cattle were represented only by mandibular teeth; sheep/goat by tooth fragments and upper and lower limb. Only one bone of rabbit, a humerus ('upper fore–limb'), was identified; this was from a sub–adult animal. Tooth–wear and epiphysial fusion evidence indicates that all these bones were of adult, although not elderly, animals. No butchery marks were identified.

Discussion/conclusions

The small total sample weight available severely reduces the value of the assemblage for accurate interpretation of the economic and ecological factors responsible for it. Although no statistical inter–context or inter–period comparison was possible, some general statements may be made.

The group as a whole is dominated in terms of weight by the major edible domestic species; particularly cattle and then sheep/goat (all periods) with pig and horse in the Roman and late medieval periods and dog in the Roman, medieval and late medieval periods. Chicken and rabbit were each represented only by single bones respectively from the Roman and post–medieval periods. Goose was also represented by a single bone dated to late Roman/medieval. Apart possibly from rabbit, no edible wild bird or mammal species were recovered and there is no evidence for consumption of game.

In all the hand–collected and sample material, adult animals predominate with only occasional occurrence of sub–adult sheep/goats and pigs in each period. This implies consumption of beef, mutton and pork with only occasional consumption of lamb and young pig. The adult cattle and sheep/goat could have fulfilled a primary function, e.g. traction, dairying or wool production, before slaughter and were therefore probably not purposely reared for meat production.

In all periods, the carcase–part representation indicates disposal of bones from poor (e.g. feet), moderate (e.g. lower limb) and good (e.g. upper limb and vertebrae) meat–bearing quality. This may have arisen as a result of consumption of meat of a range of quality and cost; the presence of head, foot and toe elements may also be a result of disposal of primary carcase processing waste. The samples are, however, too small to allow comment on the specific functions fulfilled by each feature.

In addition to the consumed species, there is evidence of disposal of dog and horse remains from the Roman, medieval and late medieval periods. This probably includes disposal in purpose–dug pits as well as with other refuse.

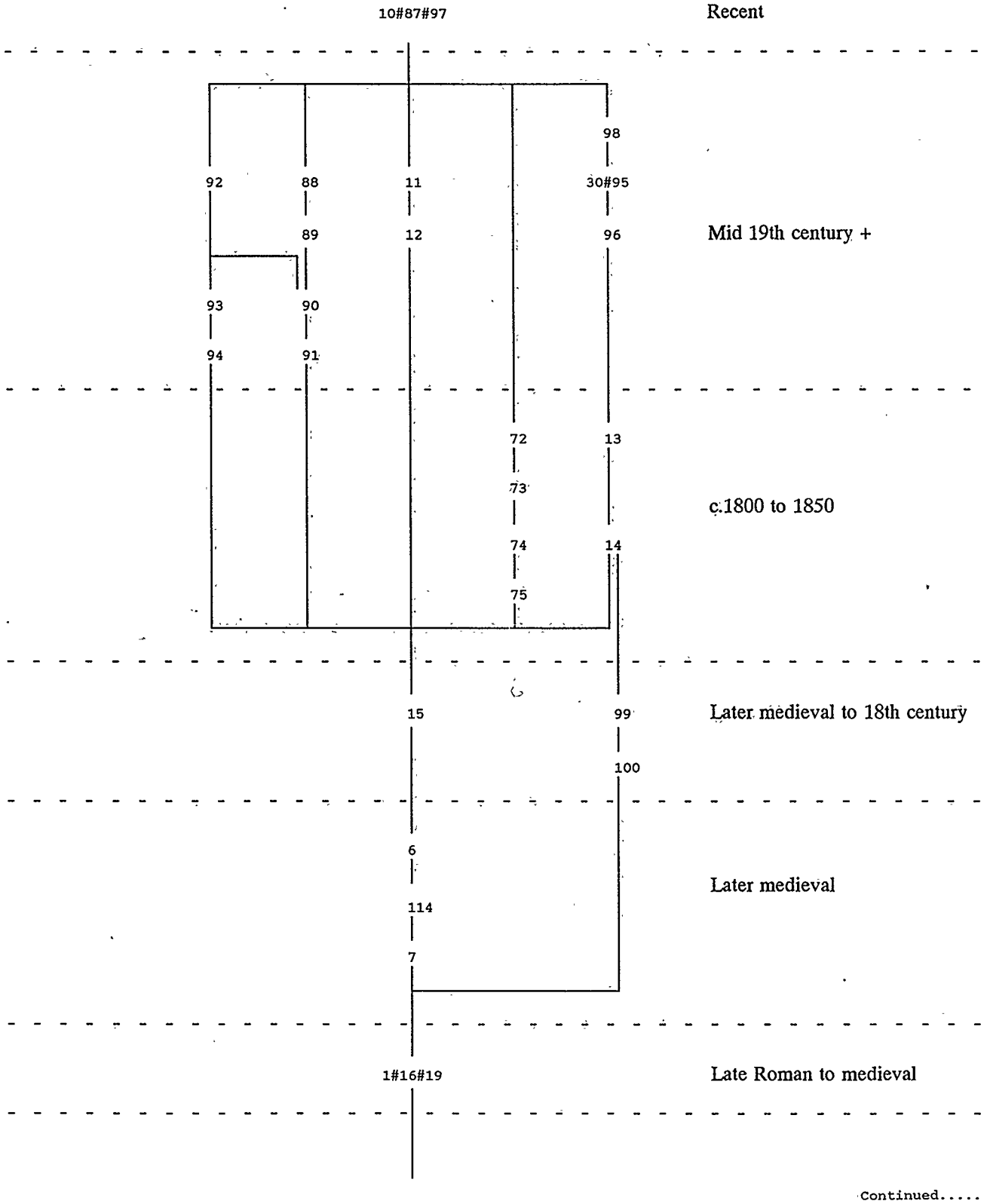
The ?skinned dog disposed of in pit [100] is possibly a reflection of local preparation of dogskin leather or removal of the skin for this purpose elsewhere. The use of dogskin to produce thin, tough, flexible leather is well documented throughout the medieval and post–medieval periods. It was particularly esteemed for the manufacture of gloves, 'fancy goods'and hawk jesses (Waterer, 1946).

The occurrence of frog/toad, mouse/vole and pygmy shrew in fill [114] of late medieval pit [7] indicates that this feature was open and, for at least part of the margin, flush enough with the ground surface to act as a 'pit–fall' trap for small animals; this may not have been true for the Roman pits. The pygmy shrew occurs throughout mainland Britain in almost all habitats with sufficient ground cover: woodland, hedgerows, heaths, dunes, grassland and scree (Corbet and Ovenden, 1980). It is therefore probable that vegetation cover reached or came very close to the pit.

The lack of domestic animal bone in the medieval pit suggests that it may have never been used for refuse disposal, at least not for animal remains. The two eroded unidentifiable fish fragments from this pit are probably insufficient to contradict this, and may merely indicate a chance inclusion, e.g. of an animal dropping.

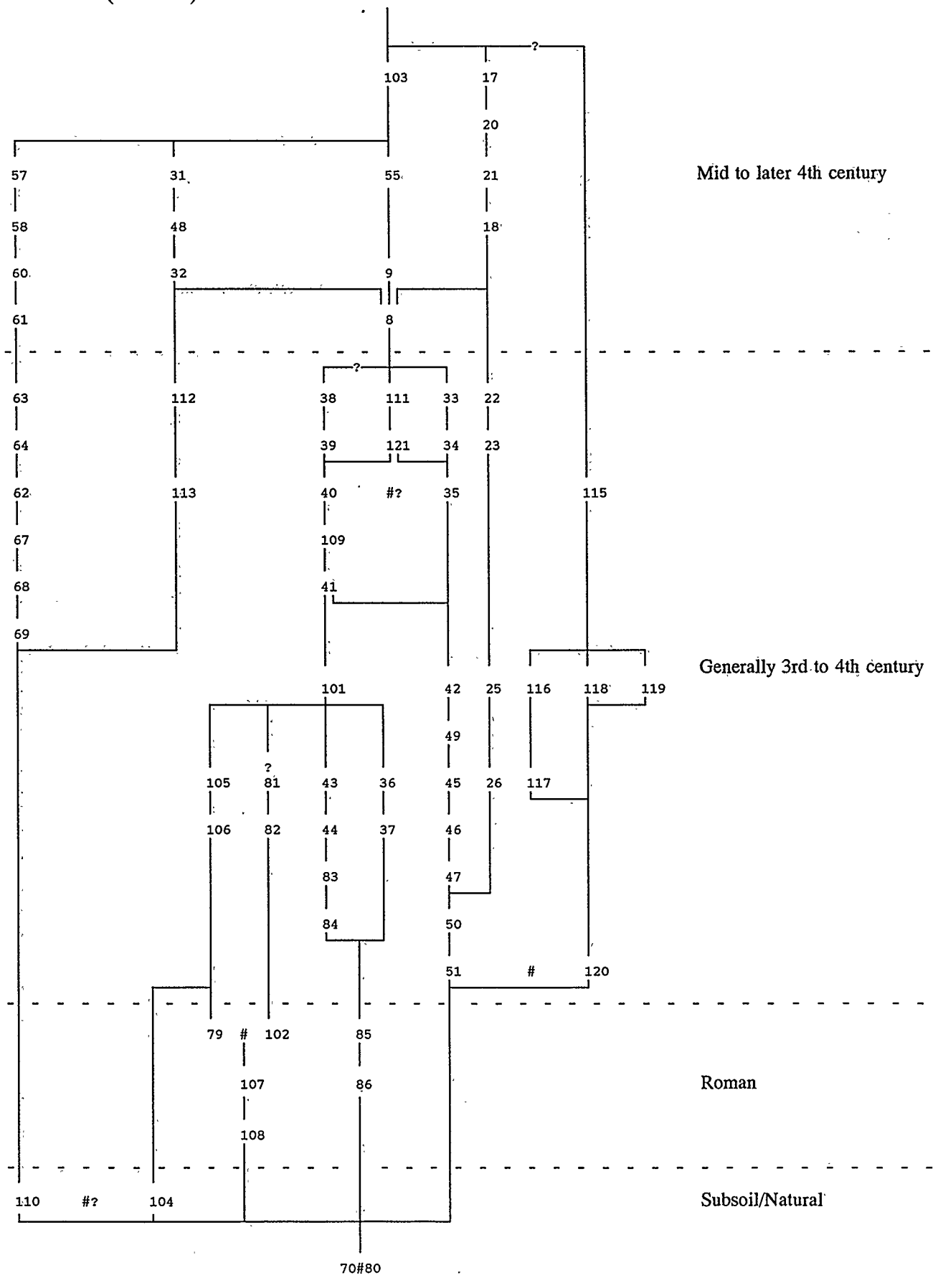
Appendix VII Matrices showing the relationship of archaeological contexts

TRENCH 3

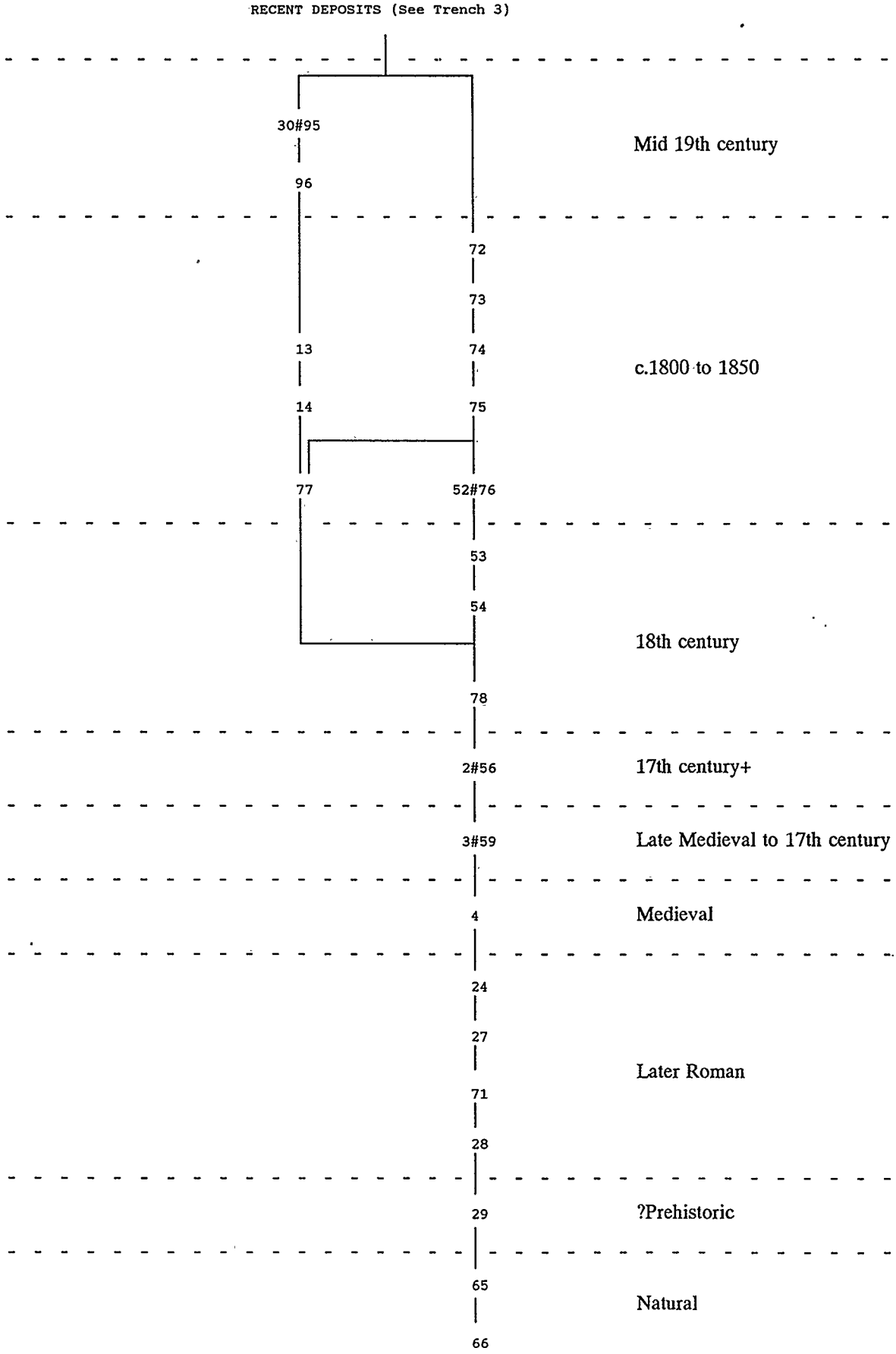


Continued.....

TRENCH 3 (continued)



TRENCH 4


RECENT DEPOSITS (See Trench 3)
30#95
96
72
73
13
74
14
75
77
52#76
53
54
78
2#56
3#59
4
24
27
71
28
29
65
66
Mid 19th century
c.1800 to 1850
18th century
17th century+
Late Medieval to 17th century
Medieval
Later Roman
?Prehistoric
Natural

Appendix VII (continued) Contexts probably or definitely forming parts of a single feature or event:

FIRST RECORD	EQUIVALENT
2	56, Probably also lower part 15
3	59, probably also 1
16	19, probably also 4 (Upper part of 16/19 also comparable to 3, *etc.*, but ceramic finds from lower level only)
52	76
66	70, 80 (Natural)
30	95
28	79, 102
104	Probably 110

DITCH CUT 51/120:

Primary fills:–

46?
50
116 to 119 incl

Fills of possible recut 45:–

42 and 49

Fills of possible recut 41:–

40 and 109 (also 35?)

Appendix VIII List of contexts recorded during the excavation

Context	Description	Comment	Date
1	Clearance after machining	Equivalent to central part of (16/19)	Medieval
2	Clearance after machining	Deposit overlying (3)	17th century+
3	Dark brown to greyish brown silt/sand. Up to 20% medium to fine pebbles	Probable cultivated soil (? reworked colluvium)	Medieval to 17th century
4	Similar to above but probably more stony, plus occasional larger flints	As above	Medieval
5	Machine clearance	Number allocated to metal finds from spoil heap	–
6	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles and flint nodules. Also moderate frags of chalk and occasional Reigate stone/tile	Upper fill within (7)	Later medieval
7	Large, roughly circular cut	Pit, perhaps originally for gravel extraction	" "
8	Mid to dark brown silty sand with moderate to frequent pebbles and flint nodules	Layer overlying ditch cut (41, *etc*)	Mid to later 4th century
9	Shallow, sub-circular feature	Possible pit or depression containing (55)	"
10	Mid brown silt with frequent gravel and building debris	Layer forming modern ground surface in northwest part of site	Recent
11	Brick and Reigate stone base on E-W mortared flint and chalk rubble foundation	Wall line running across northern part of site	Mid 19th century
12	E-W linear cut	Construction trench for above	"
13	Yellow/orange gravel over shallow layer of broken brick and tile	Fill within (14)	*c.* 1800 to 1850
14	E-W linear cut, *c.* 0.90m deep	Trench crossing northern part of site, previously interpreted as path construction	"
15	Mid to dark brown slightly sandy silt. Moderate to occasional fine gravel, occasional larger pebbles plus chalk flecks	Probable cultivated soil horizon (? reworked colluvium)	Later medieval to 18th century
16	Similar to above, but becoming slightly darker with more pebbles/flint nodules and less chalk	As above	Late Roman to medieval
17	Mid grey brown sandy silt with up to 20% pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Upper fill within (18)	Mid to later 4th century
18	Shallow, sub-circular feature	Possible pit or localised hollow	"
19	Dark greyish to greenish brown sandy silt with frequent medium/fine pebbles	As (16)	Late Roman to medieval
20	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small pebbles	Fill within (18)	Mid to later 4th century
21	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate fine/medium pebbles	Primary fill within (18)	"

Context	Description	Comment	Date
22	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with ≥20% small to large pebbles/gravel	Fill within (23)	Later Roman
23	Sub-circular cut	Pit on line of backfilled ditch (51)	"
24	Dark grey-brown silty sand. Up to 30% medium/fine gravel and occasional patches of yellowish clay	Probable cultivated soil (as 4)	"
25	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with *c.*40% medium to large pebbles	Fill within (26)	Roman
26	Sub-circular feature with U-shaped profile	Probably part of cut/infilling of ditch (51)	"
27	Dark grey brown sandy silt with *c.*25% medium to fine pebbles. Moderate patches of yellowish clayey silt and occasional larger flint nodules	Base of probable cultivated soil (?reworked colluvium)	Later Roman
28	Mixed orange to fairly dark brown sandy silt with medium to fine pebbles (*c.*15 to 35%)	Interface layer between (27 and 29) and probably derived from reworking of both	"
29	Firm, predominantly yellowish orange slightly sandy to clayey silt. At upper level frequent darker mottles plus moderate mainly fine pebbles	Probable natural deposit (? colluvium)	Prehistoric
30	Brick wall within N-S cut	Wallbase plus associated construction trench/backfill, running across eastern part of site	Mid 19th century
31	Mid to dark brown silty sand with up to 20% large flint nodules plus frequent medium to fine pebbles	Upper fill within (32). Large flints may represent packing for post	Mid to later 4th century
32	? Sub-circular cut (half sectioned at edge of excavation)	Pit, possibly for post	"
33	Mid grey gritty silty sand with up to 30% pebbles plus flint nodules	Fill within (34)	Later Roman
34	Shallow, apparently ovoid cut	Pit cutting western side of ditch (51)	"
35	Dark brown sandy silt with *c.*30% small pebbles and moderate larger flint nodules	Layer/fill on northern side of ditch recut (41)	"
36	Dark brown sandy silt plus medium to fine pebbles. Contains disarticulated skeleton of dog	Fill within (37)	"
37	Small ovoid cut	Pit, possibly truncated	"
38	Grey brown gritty sandy silt plus pebbles	Fill within (39)	"
39	Small sub-circular cut	Pit, possibly sealed/truncated by (8)	"
40	Dark grey sandy clay with *c.*20% small pebbles	Fill within (41)	"
41	N-S linear feature, with U-shaped cross section	Apparently a recut of northern part of ditch (51)	"

Context	Description	Comment	Date
42	Mid brown silty sand with small pebbles plus frequent medium gravel	Upper but truncated fill within ditch cut (45/51)	Roman
43	Light orange buff clayey silt to fairly dark brown sandy silt plus pebbles	Fill within cut (44)	"
44	Shallow, roughly linear N–S cut	Elongated pit or trench, function unknown	"
45	Section of ? N–S linear cut	Part of cut (51), or possibly a recut	"
46	Mid pinkish grey sandy silt with pebbles and frequent larger flint nodules	Fill within (47)	"
47	Shallow, sub–circular feature	Possible pit cut into ditch fill (50), or possibly just a localised secondary deposit	"
48	Fine grey sandy silt with occasional flint nodules	Primary fill within (34)	Mid to later 4th century
49	Light to mid grey mixed silty sand/flint nodules, plus frequent small pebbles	Fill within ditch cut/recut (45)	Roman
50	Mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional small pebbles and flint nodules	Primary fill within ditch cut (51)	"
51	N–S linear cut, U–shaped cross section, and up to 1.45m wide	Fairly large ditch running across northern part of Trench 3	"
52	Dark brown to greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium/fine pebbles	Dumped deposit or cultivated soil horizon	*c.*1800 to 1850
53	Light brownish yellow sandy/silty clay with darker sandy silt mottles. Occasional medium to fine pebbles and chalk flecks	Fill within (54) and forming layer to south	18th century
54	E–W linear cut ?	Only small section exposed and function unknown, possibly a construction trench	"
55	Dark grey gritty sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles	Fill within ? cut (9)	Later 4th century
56	Dark brown very silty sand with *c.*15% medium to fine pebbles	Probable cultivated soil horizon (? reworked colluvium)	17th and 18th century
57	Dark grey sandy clay with pebbles and occasional to moderate flint nodules	Upper fill within (60)	Later 4th century
58	Mid to light brown silty coarse sand with frequent small pebbles and occasional to moderate flint nodules	Lower fill within (60)	"
59	Dark brown to greyish brown very silty sand, 15% to 20% medium to fine pebbles	Probable cultivated soil horizon (? reworked colluvium)	Medieval to 17th century
60	Small and shallow circular feature	Possibly post pipe or subsidence, associated with underlying cut (69)	Later 4th century
61	Medium to small pebbles plus larger flint nodules (*c.*80%) in matrix of medium to dark brown sandy silt	Fill or layer overlying cuts (64 and 69)	Later 4th century

Context	Description	Comment	Date
62	Medium to small pebbles in matrix of mid brown sandy silt (*c.*2:1), plus frequent larger flint nodules	Upper fill within (69)	4th century
63	Similar to above, though more stony and in particular a higher percentage flint nodules	Fill within (64)	Mid 4th century
64	Part of cut feature, possibly sub-circular, at western edge of excavation	Pit, extent unknown	"
65	Yellow grey mixed medium/fine gravel, sand and silt plus occasional larger stones	Probable natural deposit/subsoil horizon	–
66	Light brown to orange brown mixed coarse sand/fine gravel and medium pebbles (*c.*2:1). Occasional larger flint nodules and silt	Natural (river terrace gravel)	–
67	Mid grey mixed sandy silt/pebbles	Fill within (69)	4th century
68	Mid to dark grey gritty silty clay with moderate to frequent chalk frags	Lower fill within (69)	"
69	Fairly large and deep sub-circular cut	Pit, function unknown	"
70	Mid to light yellowish brown, medium to fine gravel/pebbles with some sandy silt and larger flint nodules	Natural (river terrace gravel)	–
71	Fairly dark brown mixed silty sand/fine gravel. Occasional medium pebbles and orange brown mottles	Possibly natural/colluvial deposit	Roman
72	Light brown sandy silt with occasional darker grey streaks and chalk flecks and very occasional medium to fine pebbles	Upper fill within (75)	*c.*1800 to 1850
73	Dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate fine and occasional larger pebbles	Fill within (75)	"
74	Fairly dark brownish grey silty sand. Frequent mortar and chalk frags, moderate fine pebbles, occasional CBM (ceramic building material) frags	Primary fill within (75)	"
75	E–W linear cut, near vertical sides and *c.*0.90m deep	Robber trench running across central part of site	"
76	Medium to fairly dark brown sandy silt. Moderate fine plus occasional larger pebbles, occasional CBM and chalk frags	Possibly a dumped deposit	"
77	Dark brown sandy silt with moderate medium to fine pebbles and very occasional chalk, mortar and CBM frags	As above	"
78	Dark brown/greyish brown sandy silt with *c.*15% fine pebbles. Occasional larger pebbles and very occasional mortar, CBM and charcoal frags	Probable cultivated soil horizon (? reworked colluvium)	18th century
79	Mottled orange–yellow sandy silt with moderate to frequent small pebbles	Probable buried land surface, derived from natural deposit (? colluvium)	Roman

Context	Description	Comment	Date
80	Brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent medium pebbles	Natural (river terrace gravel)	–
81	Three separate deposits: generally dark grey sandy silt with varying quantities of gravel/pebbles	Fills within (82)	Roman
82	? Small sub-circular cut (half sectioned at eastern edge of excavation)	Pit, function unknown	"
83	Mid to dark grey mixed sandy silt/medium to fine gravel	Fill within (84)	? Roman
84	Cut feature, largely removed by (44)	Apparently part of a pit	"
85	Dark grey mixed sandy silt/gravel and pebbles	Fill within (86)	"
86	Fairly shallow ovoid cut feature	Pit, function unknown	"
87	Yellowish brown loose mortar with frequent brick frags	Demolition deposit	Recent
88	Dark brown soil	Deposit over (89)	Mid 19th century+
89	Light grey to brown sandy silt/clay/mortar with frequent brick frags	Localised deposit, possibly associated with demolition	"
90	Pinkish brown clay, silt and loose mortar, with occasional brick frags and chalk flecks	Probably dumped deposit, associated with development of site	"
91	Light brown sandy clay-silt with mortar frags	As above?	"
92	Dark brown clay silt with very occasional brick and mortar frags	As (90)?	"
93	Mid to light brown mixed sandy mortar and small to medium pebbles	As (90)?	"
94	Dark greyish brown mixed sandy clay and small pebbles. Moderate large pebbles and CBM frags	As (90)?	"
95	Brick wallbase, *c.* 0.90m deep	Wall foundation running across eastern end of Trench 3	Mid 19th century
96	E-W linear cut	Construction trench for above	"
97	Dark sandy silt with brick and mortar frags	Demolition deposit	Recent
98	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate fine pebbles and charcoal flecks	Construction backfill within (96)	Mid 19th century
99	Dark brown slightly sandy silt with moderate pebbles, and containing articulated skeleton of dog	Evidently fill within cut (100), although only differentiated by presence of skeleton	Medieval+
100	Cut feature	Pit containing (99), inferred rather than seen	"
101	Dark greyish brown mixed clay/silt, flint nodules and small pebbles	Layer, possibly buried land surface	Later Roman

Context	Description	Comment	Date
102	Mid greyish brown/yellow sandy silt with frequent pebbles	As above	Roman
103	Dark brownish grey sandy silt/loam. Occasional flint nodules and small pebbles	Layer, overlying and possibly truncating cuts (32, 69, *etc*)	Later 4th century
104	Mid greyish brown mixed small to medium pebbles and sandy silt (*c.*2:1)	Layer directly below (101) – reworked subsoil?	–
105	Mottled mid–dark brown or grey clayey silt/sand, occasional to moderate small pebbles	Fill within (106)	Later Roman
106	Fairly large, roughly ovoid cut	Pit; fill contains possible industrial waste but function unknown	"
107	Dark greyish brown mixed sandy clay/silt and gravel	Fill within (108)	?Roman
108	Part of cut feature in northeast corner of trench	Pit, full extent and function unknown	"
109	Mid grey–brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small pebbles	Fill within cut (41)	Later Roman
110	Dark greyish brown mixed sandy silt and small to medium pebbles	Layer overlying natural – ?subsoil	–
111	Mid brown coarse sandy silt with very occasional small pebbles	Fill within (121)	Later Roman
112	Large pebbles in brownish grey sandy silt (*c.*4:1)	Fill within cut (113) OR simply continuation of adjacent fill (32)	? Later Roman
113	Possible cut feature, recorded in section	Probably part of a pit, preceding and truncated by cut (32)	"
114	Generally dark brown slightly sandy silt. Lenses of silty sand/gravel, moderate medium to fine pebbles and occasional larger flint nodules	Lower fill within (7)	Later medieval
115	Dark grey sandy silt plus fine to large pebbles (*c.*2:1)	Layer overlying southern part of ditch cut (120)	Later Roman
116	Fairly dark grey–brown slightly sandy silt with pebbles (as 115)	Upper fill within northern part of (120)	Roman
117	i) Mid brown–grey silty sand plus fine gravel and frequent larger pebbles ii) Mid to light brown sandy silt with frequent medium to fine pebbles	Lower fill within northern part of (120) – alluvial deposits?	"
118	Mid greenish brown silty sand with frequent medium to fine pebbles	Fill within central part of (120)	"
119	Mid to light greyish brown mixed sandy silt/small to large pebbles and flint nodules	Fill within southern part of (120)	"
120	N–S linear cut, up to 1.40m wide	Ditch running across extended (southern) area of Trench 3	"
121	Small bowl–shaped cut feature	Probable pit, recorded in northern section of Trench 3	Later Roman

Appendix IX GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation | Excavation | Watching brief

Other (please specify)

2) LOCATION

Borough: Croydon

Site Address: 14 Whitgift Street, Croydon

Site Name: Site Code: WHT 95

National Grid Refs: **centre** of site: 32263 65243

limits of Site: a) 32258 65231 b) 32252 65248

c) 32268 65254 d) 32275 65237

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: MoLAS

Address: Number One London Wall, EC2Y 5EA

Site director/supervisor: Geoff Potter Project Manager: Robin Densem/Geoff Potter

Funded by: Edward Symmons and Partners, 2 Southwark Street, SE1 1RQ

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 25.1.95 Date Finished: 24.2.95

Fieldwork previously notified?: YES/NO (CNHSS excavation 1987–88)
Fieldwork will continue?: YES/NO/NOT KNOWN

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic	Roman
Mesolithic	Saxon (pre–AD 1066)
Neolithic	Medieval (AD 1066–1485)
Bronze Age	Post–Medieval
Iron Age?	Unknown

6) **Period Summaries** Use headings for each period (ROMAN; MEDIEVAL; etc.), and additional sheets if necessary

PREHISTORIC:
141 pieces of struck flint, mainly debitage (?later prehistoric) but also a few cores, tools and microliths of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date. Flintwork was almost entirely residual, with no associated features.

ROMAN:
A number of cut features, mainly pits/possible post holes but including a substantial linear (north–south) ditch. Finds included a fairly large quantity of pot, 39 coins, several small finds (brooch, ligula, ring intaglio, *etc*), and occasional building material. Dating was very largely later Roman, *c.*250–400 AD. Finds came from both features and overlying `dark earth' type deposits. Features appeared to have been truncated, probably by cultivation.

MEDIEVAL:
One large pit, probably dug for gravel extraction (*c.*1350–1500); range of environmental evidence from naturally accumulated lower fill. Also a smaller pit, of ?similar date, containing articulated skeleton of a skinned dog. Otherwise scattered potsherds (*c.*1050–1500), occasional peg tile and one later 12th/13th century coin, all recovered from probable cultivated soil horizon which covered the site.

POST–MEDIEVAL:
Scattered pottery (*c.*1600–1900) throughout upper soil horizons; also occasional glass and clay pipe. Evidence of development on site from late 18th century, including robbed east–west wall and probable gravel path (also east–west). Brick and mortared rubble wall bases dating from mid 19th century construction.

7) **NATURAL** (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: River Terrace Gravel (Taplow Terrace)

Height above Ordnance Datum: +44.03 to +44.28 (rising west to east)

8) **LOCATION OF ARCHIVES**

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

NOtes PLans PHotos NGatives

SLides COrespondence MScripts (unpub reports, etc)

b) All/~~some~~ records ~~have been~~/will be deposited in the following museum, record office, etc:

Museum of London

c) Approx year of transfer: 1995

d) Location of any copies: N/A

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? ~~YES~~/NO

If not, do wish RCHME to consider microfilming? YES/~~NO~~

9) LOCATION OF FINDS

a) In your possession (delete as appropriate): ~~ALL~~/~~SOME~~/NONE

b) All/~~some~~ finds ~~have been~~/will be deposited with the following museum/other body:

Museum of London

c) Approx year of transfer: 1995

10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SIGNED: **DATE:** 28.6.95

NAME (Block capitals): GEOFF POTTER

Appendix X The site archive

The site archive is held by the Museum of London under the site code WHT 95.

The archive consists of:–

- Separate context, drawing, environmental sample and photographic indexes
- 121 individual context sheets
- 5 environmental sample sheets
- Matrices of each trench (see Appendix VII)
- 6 1:20 sections
- 20 1:20 plans (single context)
- 4 1:20 plans (multi–context)
- 5 1:50 plans (outline and multi–context)
- Digitized plot of trench outlines (1987–1995) and primary coordinates for 1995 grid
- One copy of this report
- Specialist finds and environmental reports
- 23 35mm black and white negatives and contact prints
- 18 35mm colour transparencies

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