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Phased Summary and

Assessment Document

of the Excavations at 130-

162 The Highway, London

Borough of Tower Hamlets

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Phased Summary and Assessment Document of the Excavations at 130-162 The Highway, London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3745 8070

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 130-162 The Highway (Tobacco Dock Phase 2), London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The work was commissioned by Wates Construction on behalf of Bisley Properties SA. It formed part of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation as part of the conditions for the granting of Planning Permission. The fieldwork was undertaken between March and May 2002.
- 1.2 A palaeochannel of Quaternary date including a particularly interesting environmental sequence was located on the southeast side of the excavations.
- 1.3 Extensive Roman remains were identified comprising elements of clay and timber buildings, floor surfaces, drainage and boundary ditches as well as pits and a well. These features were located along the edge of a former low lying area of marsh to the south and immediately to the west of the Roman bath house sequence identified at the Babe Ruth site (HGA 02). The finds assemblages found include a large pottery group which suggests specialised activities going on at the site during the late 3rd century AD. The Roman small finds include a notable group of items of personal adornment. A similar focus has been discerned in the small finds from the Babe Ruth site.
- 1.4 The next period of intense site use commenced in the 16th century. For the 16th and 17th centuries the site appears to have been used for domestic habitation by a relatively affluent group of people. For the 18th century there is an apparent decline in prosperity and evidence for the existence of an apothecary. In the early 19th century a coffee house appears to have been situated in the locality. The 19th century reflects changes linked to the development of the docks immediately to the north. The post-medieval period is represented by extensive structural remains and particularly rich finds assemblages.

INTRODUCTION

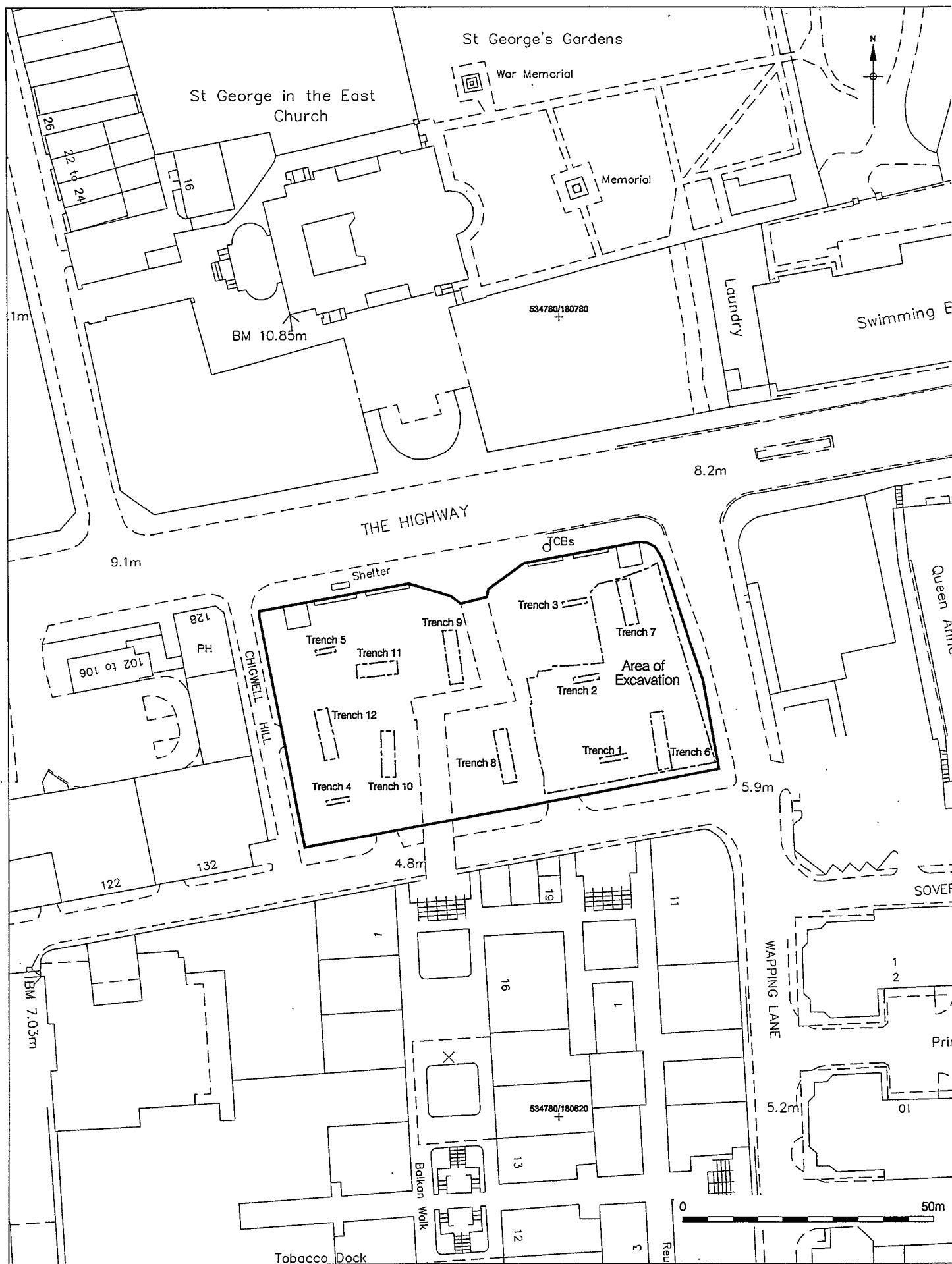
- 2.1 An open area archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between 4th March and 31st May 2002 at 130-162 The Highway (Tobacco Dock Phase 2), London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site is bounded to the north by The Highway, Pennington Street in the south, Wapping Lane (formerly Old Gravel Lane) to the east, and Chigwell Street to the west (see fig. 1). The site is a rectangular area of tarmac formerly a car park and covers an area approximately 3600 square meters. The central National Grid Reference is TQ 3745 8070.
- 2.2 The excavation was commissioned by Jon Wardle of Wates Construction on behalf of Bisley Properties SA.
- 2.3 Mr A. Douglas supervised the archaeological work and the Project Manager was Mr P. Moore and the Post-excavation manager Dr Frank Meddens. The fieldwork was inspected and monitored by Mr R. Hughes and Ms J. Windle of ArupGeotechnics and by Mr N. Truckle of English Heritage (GLAAS).
- 2.4 The investigation was preceded by a desk top assessment by Ove Arup (Ove Arup & Partners 1994) and two archaeological evaluations at the site both undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, the first between 8th and 12th 1996 (Bishop, 1996) and the second between the 5th May and the 10th June 1997 (Douglas, 1997).
- 2.5 The earlier archaeological reports clearly demonstrated that despite modern intrusions, significant archaeological strata could be anticipated across the site. As a consequence a suitable programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development was prepared. The proposed archaeological works were set out in an Archaeological Mitigation Report (Arup Geotechnics, 2001) and a Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation at Bisley Properties SA, Tobacco Dock Development, Tower Hamlets (Moore and Brown, 2001).
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.7 The earlier archaeological evaluations had been allocated the site code CYD 96 and the open area archaeological excavation was given the site code TOC 02.



Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Planning Department designated 'The Highway' as an Archaeological Priority Area. An archaeological requiring an agreed programme of archaeological works as part of the conditions for the granting of Planning Permission.
- 3.2 The site has been the subject to previous archaeological investigations, initially a Desk Top Assessment by Richard Hughes of Ove Arup and then two archaeological field evaluations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in 1996 and 1997. Its results are set out in 'An Archaeological Evaluation At Coopers Yard Shadwell' (Bishop, 1996). The first evaluation consisted of five trial trenches. Trenches 1 to 3 lay on the east side and Trenches 4 and 5 lay on the west side of the site. Deposits of archaeological potential were encountered in trenches 1, 4 and 5. In Trenches 1 and 4 more than 2.0m of archaeological material had accumulated while in Trench 5 cut features were recorded to a depth of 1.34m.
- 3.3 In order to better understand the significance and extent of the archaeological deposits a second more extensive archaeological evaluation was commissioned. Its results are presented in 'An Archaeological Evaluation At 130-162 The Highway, Tobacco Dock Factory Shops, Phase II - New Building' (Douglas, 1997). Seven trenches were investigated. These were numbered 6 to 12. Trench 6 in the southeast corner of the site, revealed a 2.0m sequence of stratified deposits. Early post-medieval remains overlay Roman stratigraphy that included, dumped deposits, demolition debris, domestic waste, possible timber structures, pitting, drainage channels and a potential defensive ditch. Trench 7 in the northeast corner of the site revealed a late-Roman pit truncating an earlier ditch. In Trench 8 in the south central part of the site, Roman deposits overlay deposits a projected palaeo-land surface. Trench 10 in the southwest corner of the site, revealed a sequence of nearly 1.0m of stratified Roman remains including, makeup layers, possible beaten earth floor surfaces and postholes. Trenches 9 (in the north central part of the site), 11 (in the northwest corner) and 12 (on the western side) did not produce significant archaeological deposits (Fig 2a).
- 3.4 The earlier archaeological interventions clearly demonstrated that potentially significant archaeological strata survived particularly on the eastern and southern sides of the site.
- 3.5 Bisley Properties SA are proposing to build a multi-storey building with a deep basement. The development would certainly have a severe impact upon the archaeological resource and as a consequence the Archaeological Consultant, Mr R. Hughes of Ove Arup, in consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (English Heritage) officer Mr N. Truckle acting as archaeological planning advisor for Tower Hamlets, agreed a programme of works to mitigate the impact of development.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

- 4.1 The site straddles a gravel spur that may have formed a promontory of higher ground partially enveloped by lower lying marshes. Such a location would have been advantageous to human habitation. The higher land would have been better drained and therefore more suitable for settlement. While the close proximity of a marsh environment rich in potential resources such as fish, wild fowl and seasonal grazing would have been attractive.
- 4.2 The evidence of prehistoric activity on the site is scant. Alluvial deposits are recorded on the south side of the site in Trenches 8 and 12 and may represent a palaeo-land surface. The presence of burnt and struck flint recovered from evaluation Trench 8 (Douglas, 1997) (Fig 2a) is an indication of possible Neolithic land-use.

Roman

- 4.3 The Highway is one of the traditional routes leading eastwards out of *Londinium*. The route traverses along the crest of a natural gravel terrace, above an alluvial flood plain to the south and is an effective short cut across the top of the River Thames meander at Wapping and Isle of Dogs. It may have connected other areas of Roman occupation.
- 4.4 Recent excavations have located a cemetery area to the east of *Londinium* and an east/west-orientated road (Barber and Bowsher, 2000). The road predates the first burials and extended beyond the cemetery area suggesting that its purpose was to create a link with areas further to the east. A simple extrapolation of the known alignment of the road would meet the River Thames at Ratcliffe. It would not however follow the escarpment edge but pass c. 100m to the north of the site (Lakin, 2002). A 'settlement' at Ratcliffe has been suggested but as yet there is no archaeological evidence for such a settlement.
- 4.5 A major Roman site was excavated in 1974 (LD74 and LD76) some 200m to the east of Tobacco Dock. Here a square masonry structure has been interpreted as a watch-tower (Johnson, 1975, Merrifield 1983, 133). However the LD74 and LD76 sites have undergone a detailed reappraisal (Lakin, 2002), which casts doubt on the interpretation of the masonry structure as a signal station and on the supposed military character of the site, suggesting that a mausoleum might be a more appropriate explanation. The archaeological evidence assessed by Lakin does indicate a multi-phase, multi-functional development. The first period of activity occurs in the late 1st or early 2nd century and includes an episode of quarrying followed by the use of the site for cremation burials with the 'tower' as a possible focus. The next activity occurred in later 3rd century when fence lines later replaced by ditches and gullies demarcated land divisions. A shed or barn may have been built at this time and the animal bone assemblage suggests that butchery may have been practiced on site. This evidence was interpreted as a possible indication that the LD74 and LD76 sites lay near a drove way supplying *Londinium* or some other nearby settlement. During the middle of the 4th century, timber-lined tanks, drains and metalling suggested that the site might have become 'industrial' in character. By the later 4th century the site appeared to have reverted to cemetery.
- 4.6 A Roman site has also been excavated (by the author) immediately to the east of Tobacco Dock at 172 -176 The Highway (formerly the site of Babe Ruth's Restaurant) HGA 02. Here the remains of a large bathhouse complex were unearthed. The bathhouse was probably built in the 3rd century and remained standing until AD 400+. Immediately to the north of the bathhouse a range of clay-and-timber buildings were revealed. The rooms to these building were well appointed with hearths, walls of painted plaster, and although some of the rooms had simple beaten earth surfaces others had floors of *opus signinum*. The clay-and-timber

buildings appear to represent an accommodation block associated with the bathhouse. An E/W orientated ditch was identified to the north of the building remains and was probably a boundary to them. It may be that the whole building complex was part of a *mancio* or inn.

- 4.7 By the 3rd century river levels had dropped dramatically. Between the end of the 1st and the middle of the 3rd century the figure may have been as much as 1.5m (Milne, 1995, 79). Falling river levels meant that by the mid-3rd century the port of *Londinium* was in decline and the construction of a defensive river wall (so that no goods could be unloaded) within a few years would signify its final demise. The failure of the port at *Londinium* may have benefited the settlement at Shadwell. The main port would have to have been moved down stream and perhaps the Tobacco Dock/Babe Ruth area of Shadwell was part of a lost late Roman port.

Summary of the 1997 excavations

- 4.8 In Trench 6 a sizeable broadly E/W ditch was observed across the trench. No dateable finds were recovered from this feature but its stratigraphic position suggested a Roman origin. It was interpreted as a possible invasion era military earthwork (invasion period forts are noted for their lack of finds). It subsequently proved to be a palaeo-channel (see Phase 1) however.
- 4.9 In Trench 7 an E/W orientated linear feature was thought to represent the possible remnants of a palisade. This in the excavations proved to be a geological anomaly.
- 4.10 In Trench 6 flooding was thought to have been a localised problem as in the south of the trench, a probable drainage channel truncated alluvial deposits.
- 4.11 Prior to domestic occupation earlier Roman ditches in Trenches 6 and 7 appeared to have been filled in. Ground level may have been deliberately raised with the dumping of deposits recorded in Trench 8. In Trench 10 a timber structure, possibly relating to the retaining of the terrace slope, may have been constructed. Such works were considered a precursor to the domestic use of the site.
- 4.12 Domestic occupation of the site appeared to have been ongoing during the 3rd and 4th centuries. In Trench 6 domestic waste accumulated which is likely to have come from near by. In Trench 10 part of a timber building with a beaten earth floor and overlying occupation debris, was recorded.
- 4.13 The nature of the Roman period of use of the site was at times difficult to interpret because of the limited extent of the evaluation trenches. A post line set within a cut feature in Trench 6 may have been a boundary or part of a building.
- 4.14 At some time during the late Roman period the site appears to have been largely abandoned. The deposition of large quantities of building material in Trench 6 may represent an indication that close by a substantial building was demolished. In Trench 10 a timber building appears to have been demolished or collapsed in situ.

Medieval

- 4.15 The site lies on the route of 'The Highway' that led east out of the City of London connecting the known medieval settlements of East Smithfield, Bramley Shadwell, Wapping and Radcliffe. Late medieval ribbon development could be expected along this route.
- 4.16 A medieval bone needle was found in the vicinity of the site (SMR 081042).
- 4.17 The evaluation discovered little evidence for a medieval presence, only a few sherds of residual medieval pottery were identified. The potential for medieval archaeology across the site was therefore considered low.

Post-Medieval

- 4.18 The Desk-Top Assessment (Ove Arup, 1994) indicates that the site had been continuously occupied from at least the early to mid 17th century onwards. Any occupation prior to this was thought most likely along the Highway frontage. Stow writing in 1598 states that 'of late, in place of elm trees, many small tenements raised towards Radcliffe' and 'much building at Wapping, East Smithfield, Bramley, and Shadwell, all on the south side of the highway to Radcliffe' (Stow, 375)
- 4.19 A map of the Civil War Defences of 1642 shows a Civil War fort and associated ditch and bank as part of a defensive earthwork that surrounded London in close proximity to the site. D. Sturdy (1975) asserts that this fort lay directly south of St George's Church 100 – 100m east of the 'Roman signal station' (neither of these structures would of course have been contemporary with the fort). The evaluation found no traces of these fortifications.
- 4.20 The earliest post-medieval remains encountered in the evaluation were 'dumped' deposits that dating to the 17th century.
- 4.21 Cartographic evidence referred to in the Desk-Top Assessment demonstrates that from the late 17th century onwards the site was predominantly used for domestic habitation. In typical fashion the early occupation was around the edge of the site with the central area given over to gardens. Prior to the installation of a municipal sewage system in the late 19th century domestic waste and cess would have been disposed of in pits dug to the back of the properties.
- 4.22 The site appears to have been further developed during the 18th and 19th centuries in a piecemeal fashion as individual owners adapted their properties to their needs. By the early to mid 19th century the central open spaces had been significantly encroached upon by structures.
- 4.23 On Rocque 's 1746 map a passage named Angel A. is shown connecting Pennington Street to the Highway. This alley is still shown on Horwood 's map of 1813 and by 1870 (O.S. 1870 map) it exists only as a narrow passage called Lavender Place and although entered from Pennington Street it offered no through way to 'The Highway'.
- 4.24 A major development that would have had a significant impact on Wapping and Shadwell was the building of the London Docks at the beginning of the 19th century. Immediately to the south of the site Tobacco Dock was constructed between 1811 and 1814 to link London Dock (Western Dock) to a second facility built to the east (Eastern Dock). A new 'tobacco warehouse' was built which housed tobacco up to the 1860's, wool for the next 100 years and wine and spirits throughout its use. The single storied structure was designed for tobacco storage and would later on be known as the skin floor; the wines and spirits were stored in the vaults (Courtney & Matthews, 1989). The docks would have attracted many labourers into the area seeking work. Indeed the population of the area trebled between 1801 and 1861 when it reached its peak of 1700 (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1994, 638). The well-to-do tradesmen, merchants and sea captains who had previously inhabited the area now moved to less overcrowded parts of London (Ibid).
- 4.25 The evaluation confirmed that the site had been largely used for domestic habitation during the 18th and 19th centuries. The presence of barrel wells, brick lined wells and cesspits, rubbish pits, and probable horticultural features confirmed that much of the site covered the back yards and gardens of properties that fronted the main roads. The wells and cesspits appear to have been deliberately filled in by the late 19th century with the arrival of the municipal sewage system.

- 4.26 The site maintained its basic 19th century configuration up to the 2nd World War when it was heavily bombed. All the buildings that survived the bombing were levelled during or immediately after the war.
- 4.27 After the war the site was subject to commercial/industrial development with the construction of five principal buildings. The eastern part of the site, was occupied by a major 'works' (O. S. Map 1982). By the time of the 1996 evaluation all these buildings had been demolished and the property was a car park for the Tobacco Dock Factory Shops development.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The Geological Map TQ 38SW, 1 : 10,000 shows the site to lie on alluvium overlying Terrace gravels, London Clay and the Woolwich and Reading Beds. The alluvium is shown running east-west along the northern property boundary.
- 5.2 The natural deposits encountered in the Phase 2 evaluation (Douglas, 1997) are summarized below.
- 5.3 In Trench 6 (southeast corner), natural sands and gravels were encountered at 3.51m OD. In Trench 7 (northeast corner), natural gravel was found between 6.29m OD and 6.03m OD. In Trench 8 (south centre), natural gravel sloped to the south from 4.90m OD to 4.27m, OD. In Trench 9 (north centre), compact gravel was recorded at 6.96m OD. In Trench 4 (southwest corner), sandy gravel was identified at 4.57m OD. Northeast of Trench 4 in Trench 10 gravels were recorded between 5.05m OD (north) and 3.83m OD (south). In Trench 5 (northwest corner), sandy gravel was at 6.55m OD. To the east in Trench 11 gravels were present between 6.85m OD and 6.58m OD.
- 5.9 The evaluation revealed a distinct slope in the natural topography from north to south towards the River Thames. In addition there appears to have been an incline from the centre of the site to both the east and west suggesting a salient of high ground.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The scope of the envisaged archaeological works included three separate areas where different mitigation strategies would apply. Only work has only been undertaken on one of these areas, which forms the basis of this report.
- 6.2 Area A (eastern third of the site) was to be fully excavated down to natural. The east, north, and south sides of the area were determined by the site boundary, while the western margin was defined by a line set out in the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. evaluation report (Douglas, 1997). This resulted in an area measuring approximately 55m E-W and 35m N-S. Included within area A were the former evaluation Trenches 1, 2, 6, and 7 (Fig 2a & 2b).
- 6.3 To facilitate the excavation Wates Construction inserted a temporary whaling structure to shore the south and east sides of the trench. A 360° mechanical excavator was supplied and under archaeological supervision which removed the modern overburden. Attendants were present to maintain all safety barriers and the movement and removal of spoil.
- 6.4 The trench was further cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits and features was accomplished using the single context recording method on pro forma context and planning sheets. Contexts in this report are shown within squared brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50 as appropriate.
- 6.5 Four Temporary Bench Marks were established within the Trench. The marks had been transferred from a bench mark on the southwest corner of the church St. George - the - East, the value of which is at 10.85m OD.

TBM 1 = 7.62m OD

TBM 2 = 4.81m OD

TBM 3 = 6.35m OD

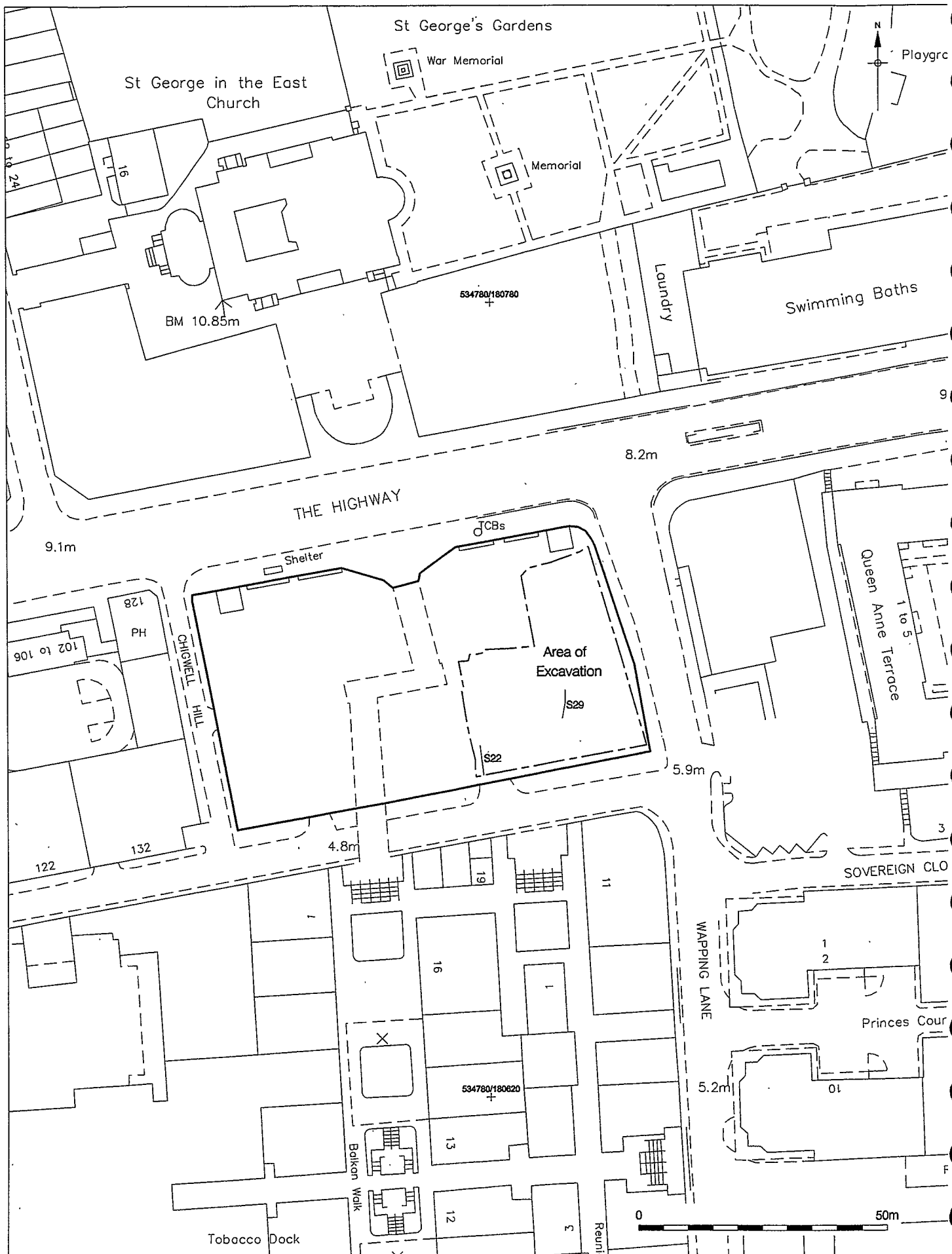
TBM 4 = 4.57m OD.

- 6.6 The work completed concerns the area on site defined as area A (Fig 2b).
- 6.7 Contents of the archive.

Context sheets	1735
Plans 1:20	682
Sections 1:10	32
Black and white print film 35mm	12

Colour slide film 35mm

12



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7 Phase 1 (not illustrated)

- 7.1 This phase represents the lowest level of the stratigraphic sequence and represents the natural drift geology encountered.
- 7.2 Natural sand and gravel (contexts [248], [661] and [662] was identified on the north side of the Trench at between 6.42m OD and 6.20m OD. The environmental investigations of these deposits concluded that they were undisturbed Quaternary terrace sediments identified as Taplow Gravel (Appendix 14).
- 7.3 In the extreme north of the site, a linear feature was recorded. Its fills comprised bands of sandy clay [932] and gravelly sand [933] apparently in a v-shaped cut [934] orientated E/W. The feature stretched over 5.60m and had a maximum width of 0.53m wide and was 0.30m deep. It was identified during the Phase 2 evaluation and an anthropogenic origin thought possible, indeed it was speculated that it represented the base of a palisade. However it is now thought to have been part of the natural sequence of deposition.
- 7.4 The excavation demonstrated that in the southern two thirds (contexts [1501], [867], [1040], [1645] [1694]) of the site that the natural topography inclined significantly to the south from a high of 6.20m OD on the west side of the trench to a low of 2.95m OD in the southwest corner. In the southeast corner the level on the natural was at 3.53m OD.
- 7.5 In the southeast quadrant a palaeo-channel was identified on a broadly E/W alignment (Fig 3). This feature was recorded in section (section 29 contexts fills [1653], [1654], [1656], [1657] [1660], [1671], [1673], [1675] [1677], [1678] and cut [1679] and section 31 contexts fills [1775], [1776] [1771] and cut [1781]). (Fig 3) The palaeo-channel measured up to 5.0m across and c. 2.50m deep and was filled with a sequence of clayey silty sands. The lowest level was at 2.58m OD. The sequence of sediments was sampled (<328> - <321>). The channel was likely to have been formed during a phase of downcutting that isolated the Taplow Terrace (in the north of the Trench) above the level of modern river activity sometime during the late Quaternary (Appendix 14). A notable find from fill [1657] was the distal portion of a massive Bovid humerus identified as wild ox (auroch) (Appendix 15)

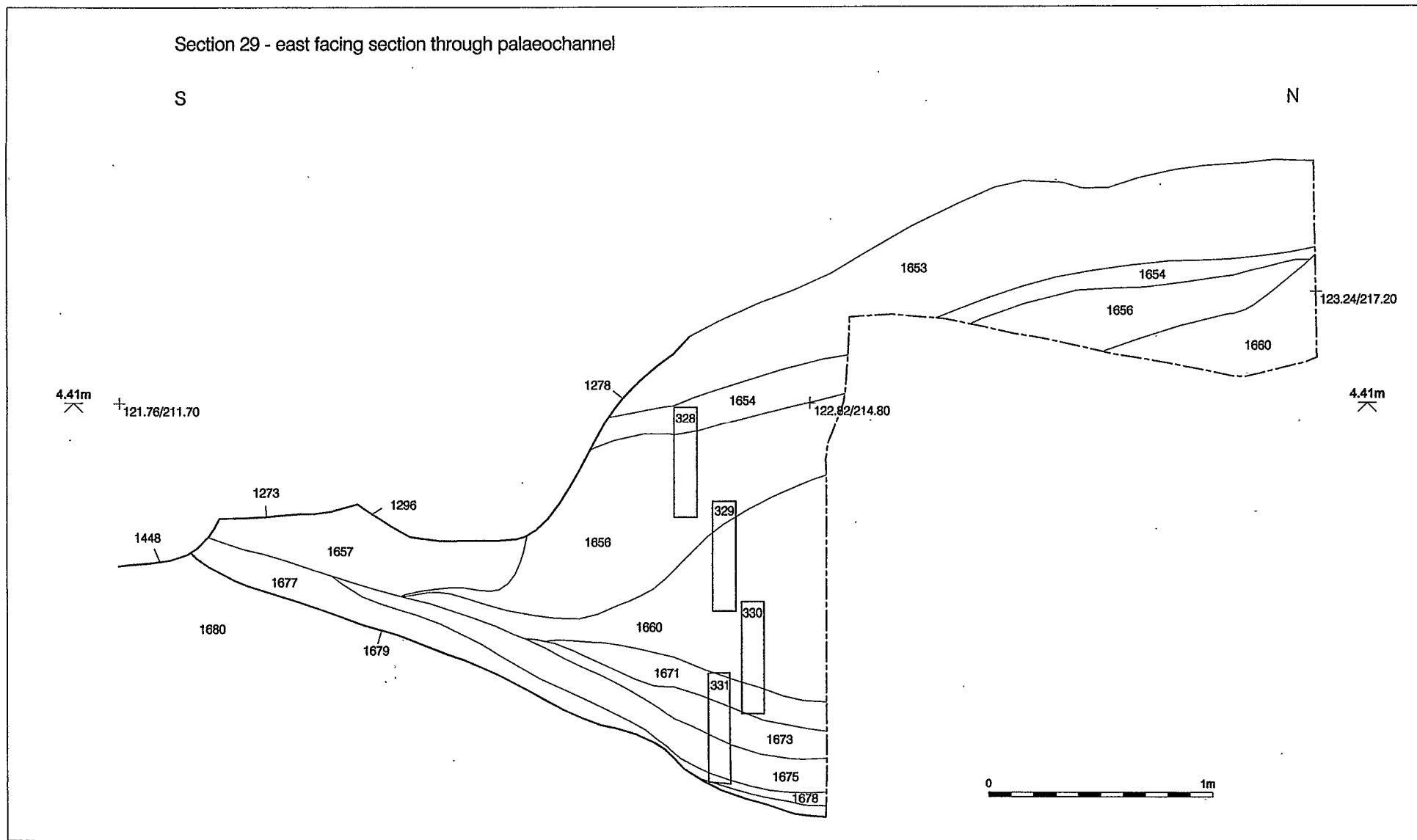


Figure 3
Section 29, Phase 1 palaeochannel
1:25

8 Phase 2 (not illustrated)

- 8.1 This phase represents a probable posthole and a possible pit in the southwest corner of the site that could be prehistoric in date. On the west side of the Trench, layers of redeposited natural that continued in that direction beyond the limits of the excavation were recorded. These soils probably represent episodes of down slope erosion and deposition pre-dating the Roman period. On the east side of the Trench, patches of redeposited natural were recorded, that because of their stratigraphic position have been assigned to this phase.

Posthole

- 8.2 An isolated posthole [664] (fill [663]) was recorded in the southwest corner of the Trench. The sub-circular cut measured 0.51m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.13m deep and had sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a grey brown sandy silt from which a sherd of prehistoric pot was recovered.
- 8.3 In the same part of the Trench as the posthole (see above) was a possible pit [970] (fill [1041], [969]). The cut measured 1.13m E-W, 0.68m N-S, and was 0.25m deep but was truncated to the south and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. It had a rounded corner, and sloping sides falling to a concave base. Silty sands filled this feature. No finds were recovered but because of its stratigraphic position it was assigned to phase 2.
- 8.4 Contexts [695], [736]/[737], [771] and [819] (see section 22) were layers of redeposited sand and gravel on the west side of the Trench. Bulk samples <287> of [696], <288> and <289> of [736] were subjected to lithostratigraphic investigation which demonstrated that they were almost certainly Taplow Gravels redeposited by colluvial action (Appendix 14). These were encountered between 4.30m OD and 4.18m OD.
- 8.5 What may have been re-deposited natural (contexts [1288], [1294], [1318] and [1389]) was encountered on the east-central side of the Trench between 5.31m OD and 5.10m OD.

9 Phase 3.1 c. AD 43 – 150 (Fig 4)

- 9.1 This phase represents the earliest Roman occupation on the site and includes a structure defined by possible beam slots and postholes, two large pits and part of what remains of a possible east/west ditch.

Structure1

- 9.2 Located on the west side of the trench were two probable beam slots running parallel on an E/W axis and set approximately 2.30m apart (centre to centre). The northern beam slot [890] (fill [889]) measured at least 3.76m in length, c. 0.50m wide and c. 0.20m deep. The southern beam slot [892] (fill [891]) was of similar dimensions. The cuts were characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base. Both features were truncated by a modern intrusion to the east and continued beyond the edge of excavation to the west. A silty sandy gravel with occasional daub and charcoal flecks filled the beam slots and from [890] Roman pottery sherds were recovered that date to AD 43 – 250.
- 9.3 Located 2.50m to the east of slot [892] was a linear feature [1396] (fill [1463]) that measured 2.80m E-W, 0.40m N-S and 0.18m deep. It may be that cut [1396] was a continuation to the east of the beam slot [892]. In the base of the cut [1463] a single rectangular posthole [1456] (fill [1455]) measuring 0.15m x 0.12m x 0.05m deep, was identified.
- 9.4 Immediately to the north of slot [1396] and set perpendicular to it was another probable beam slot [1393] (fill [1462]). This [1393] measured 1.10m N-S, 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep. It terminated at both ends with postholes cut into the base. The northern posthole [1395] (fill [1394]) was circular in shape and measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.26m deep. The southern one [1458] (fill [1457]) was 0.30m in diameter and 0.26m deep. A similar dark grey clayey silt filled both the beam slots and the postholes.
- 9.5 Located just 0.70m to the north of beam slot [890] were two postholes set 1.90m apart. Posthole [888] (fill [887]) was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.40m and 0.20m in depth. To the west of [888] a second sub-rectangular cut [886] (fill [885]) was sited that measured 0.50m E-W, 0.40m N-S and 0.15m deep but continued west beyond the limits of the trench.
- 9.6 Set approximately mid way between the two beam slots [890] and [892] was a row of 3 sub-rectangular postholes aligned E/W [884] (fill [883]), [882] (fill [881]), [880] (fill [879]). They had been regularly spaced 1.50m apart. The eastern posthole [880] measured 0.45m N-S, 0.35m E-W and 0.31m deep but was slightly truncated to the east by a modern intrusion. The central one [882] measured 0.51m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.27m deep. The western posthole [884] measured 0.45m N-S, 0.34m E-W, and 0.22m deep. All the above were filled with a similar sandy silt.
- 9.7 Posthole [882] and [888] were set opposite each other 1.90m apart and postholes [886] and [884] were also located opposite each other (if a little off set on the N/S axis) 2.20m apart. They [882], [888], [886] and [884] therefore spanned beam slot [890].
- 9.8 It may be that all the beam slots and postholes described above are part of the remains of a timber framed structure that measured at least 9.0m E-W continuing beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. The northern limits of the structure are uncertain and were probably not defined by the postholes [886] and [888] as this would have meant a very narrow building, only 3m wide. The northern boundary of the structure could have been lost by modern truncation. The N/S beam slot [1393] may indicate an entrance to

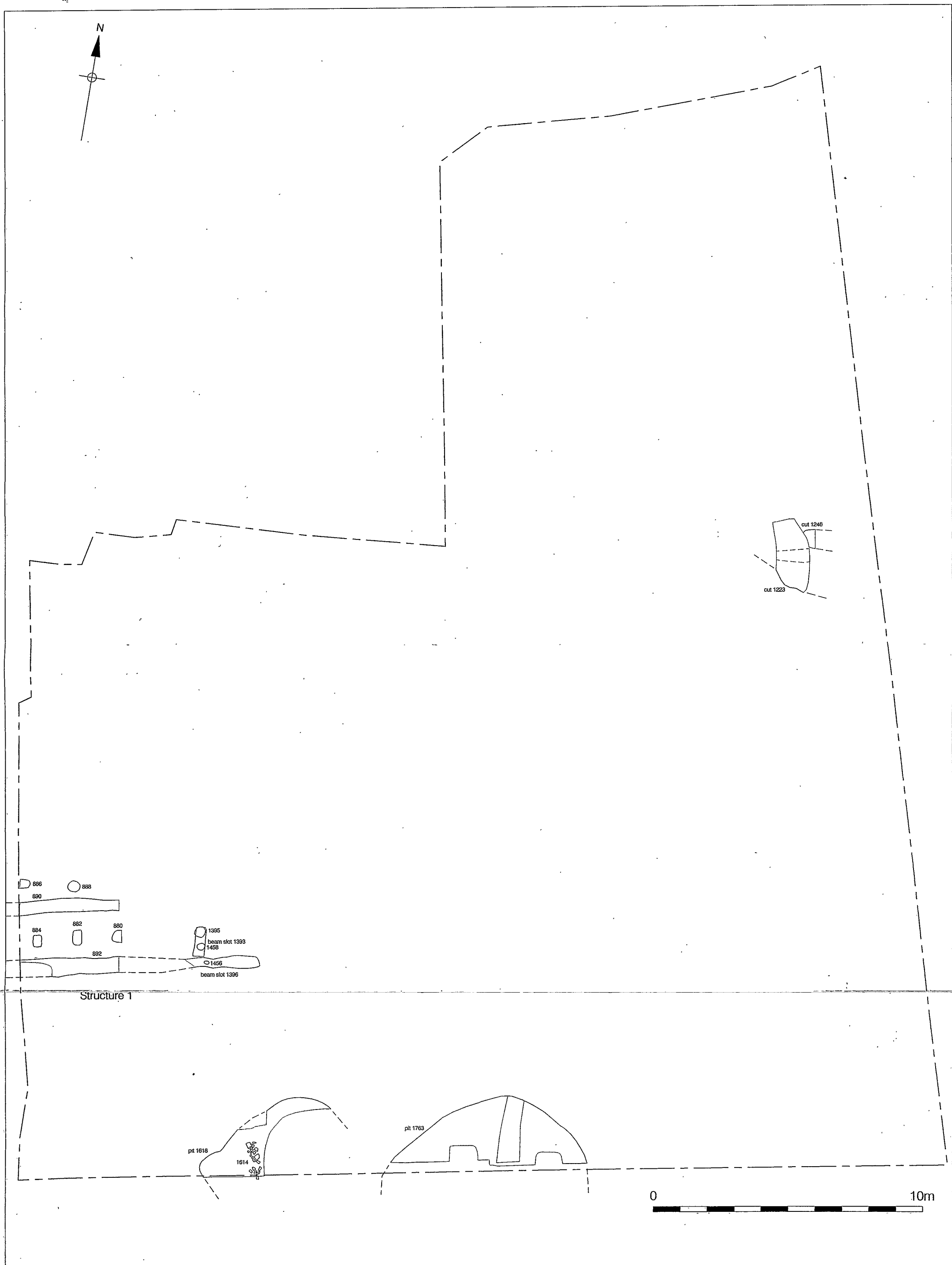


Figure 4
Phase 3.1
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the east. Furthermore because beam slot [1396] extends 2.0m east beyond slot [1393] it may be that the building was provided with an east facing veranda or porch.

Pitting

- 9.9 In the south of the trench a large sub-circular pit was recorded [1618] (fill [1614], [1616], [1617]). The pit measured 4.50m E-W, 3.10m N-S and 1.43m deep and was characterised by a near vertical side on the west, sloping sides to the north, while the sides to the east had been truncated (by later feature [1399]) and the pit continued to the south. The base was flat but sloped gently to the west. The primary fill [1617] was a soft, coarse sandy silt, with a maximum depth of 0.70m. Pottery recovered from this was dated to AD 120 – 150. A second fill [1616] of sandy clayey silt covered the primary fill. The uppermost fill was a scatter of ceramic building material (cbm) spread over an area measuring 1.50m N-S x 0.64m E-W.
- 9.10 A second large pit [1763] (fill [1762]) was located approximately 2m to the east of [1618]. Pit [1763] was sub-circular and measured 7.50m E-W, 2.60m N-S and was at least 2.0m deep but due to health and safety constraints could not be fully excavated. The feature continued south beyond the edge of the trench. It was filled with a dark grey black silty clay with occasional lenses of coarse black sand. Pottery retrieved was dated to AD 120 - 200+.
- 9.11 The primary function of the two pits described above may have been for gravel/sand extraction or in the case of pit [1763] perhaps a well but they subsequently seem to have been deliberately infilled with rubbish.

East/West Ditch

- 9.12 What may have been the remains of an E/W ditch [1223] (fill [1224], [1163], [1156]) was recorded on the east side of the Trench and for stratigraphic reasons has been assigned to this phase. The feature was 1.20m long but was truncated by later intrusions to both the east and west; it had a maximum width of 2.70m, and was 0.64m deep. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The primary fill [1224] was a loose, dark brown silty clayey sand and gravel 0.18m thick which was covered by mottled yellow orange sand [1163] 0.36m thick. The top fill was compacted mottled grey brown clayey sand [1156] with only occasional flecks of charcoal and cbm.
- 9.13 The ditch [1223] was recorded as truncating a possible pit [1246] (fill [1245]) but it may be that this feature was merely the lower fill of ditch [1223]. Cut [1246] was sub-circular in shape with sloping sides falling to a concave base, and measured 0.60m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 10m deep. The fill was organic thought to be degraded wood.

10 Phase 3.2 AD 200 – 260 (Fig 5)

- 10.1 This phase represents activity dated to the first half of the 3rd century and includes the terracing of the slope to the south. Upon this terraced platform a beaten earth surface seems to have been prepared. Truncating the surface was a multitude of stakes and posts the purpose of which is uncertain. However an E/W timber drain was constructed that may have supplied water to this area. To the north of the terrace an E/W aligned ditch may represent the boundary to the activity to the south. Further to the north the eastern terminus of an E/W ditch was unearthed.

Terraced Platform

- 10.2 In the south of the trench the natural slope appeared to have been cut into, and the ground levelled and prepared as a floor or surface.
- 10.3 Context [1278] represented a terracing cut that measured approximately 15.0m E-W, 9.50m N-S and a maximum of c. 1.40m deep but the east side was truncated by the evaluation trench. The northern edge was characterised by a sloping edge falling to a base at 3.37m OD. The highest level on the cut was at 4.76m OD.
- 10.4 The base of [1278] was terraced again on the west side by context [1601] a sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides falling to a flat base that inclined from north to south. The cut measured 5.0m E-W, 4.60m N-S and had a maximum depth of c. 0.95m (at the northwest corner). The level on the base was at 3.60m OD sloping to 3.36m OD.
- 10.5 The cut [1601] was filled by a sandy silt [1642] with frequent rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles. Frequent charcoal fragments and moderate amounts of cbm, and chalk fragments. The deposit measured 8.20m E-W, 5.20m N-S and was 0.10m thick. Pottery recovered from this deposit was dated to AD 250 - 400. The fill sloped from 3.76 to 3.42m OD.
- 10.6 The fill/layer [1642] was overlain by a possible beaten earth floor composed of a compacted silty sand [1526] with frequent rounded to sub-angular gravel. It measured 7.65m E-W, 5.20m E-W and sloped from north to south from 4.13 to 3.73m OD. Pottery recovered dates to AD 200 – 270+.
- 10.7 Two meters to the east of the surface [1526] other possible floor deposits were recorded. Layer [1761] was a thin sandy layer that measured 3.90m N-S x 3.90m E-W. This may be a makeup layer for a possible beaten earth floor [1651] 0.15m thick that overlay [1761]. The level on the floor was at 3.50m OD.
- 10.8 Further to the east of [1651] and separated from it by an archaeological evaluation trench were deposits that are likely to have been laid down to level and consolidate the ground. Overlying the natural sands and gravel a dump layer [1627] of silty sand gravel was recorded. The deposit measured 6.5m E-W, 4.30m N-S and 0.32m thick. Pottery recovered dates to AD 150 - 250. A silty sandy gravel [1532] measuring 2.80m N-S, and 0.55m E-W overlay [1627]. The ceramic evidence from [1532] dates to AD 140 - 260. The highest level was at 4.27m OD.

Timber Drain

- 10.9 An E/W linear feature [1576] with fill [1575] truncated the layers [1532] and [1627]. This cut measured 6.20m E-W, 1.50m N-S, and 1.15m deep but was truncated to the west (by one of the earlier evaluation trenches) and continued east beyond the limits of the excavation. The ditch was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The base sloped slightly to the west from 3.22m OD to 3.17m OD. A post [1620] (cut [1621])

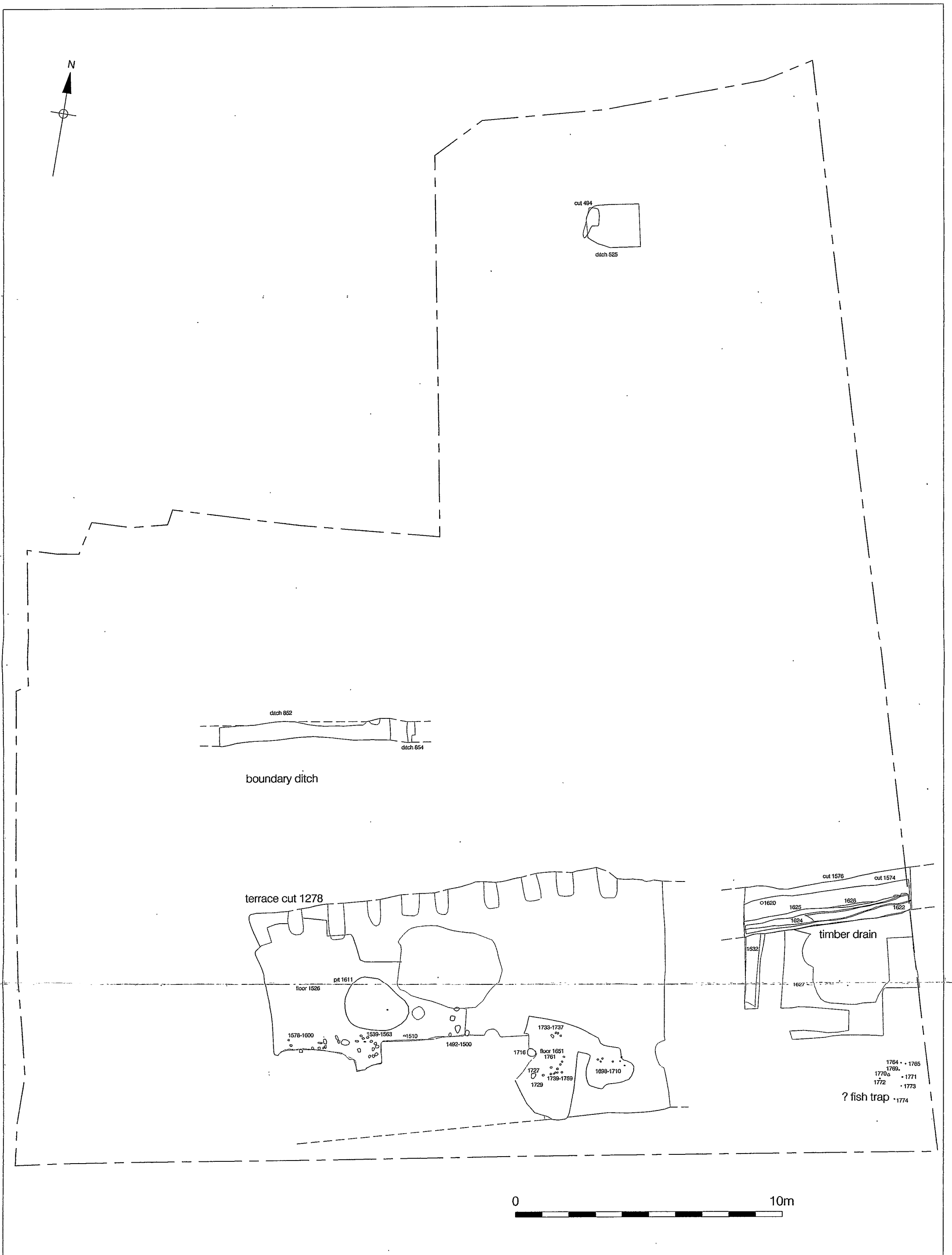


Figure 5
Phase 3.2
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measuring 0.15m x 0.12m x 1.34m long was driven into the base of the cut [1576]. The fill was a silty sand. Both the timber post [1620] and the linear cut [1576] were truncated by a later construction cut [1574] that held a timber box drain (see below). It may that cut [1576] and post [1620] represent the remains of a drain or ditch that had to be replaced or superseded by the timber box drain.

- 10.10 Context [1574] represented the construction cut for the timber box drain. This construction cut was on the same alignment as the earlier [1576] and was excavated to the same depth. The cut aligned E/W and measured 6.10m E-W, 1.18m N-S and c. 1.0m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. Context [1622] and [1624] represented timber planks laid on edge, which formed the southern side of the drain. The northern side was also constructed with planks [1625] and [1626] laid on edge. These timbers were very degraded and crumbled during excavation. The backfill to the cut was a compacted gravelly silt sand [1573] from which pottery dates to AD120 - 150.
- 10.11 The fill of the drain was a silty sand [1623]. At the western end a linear cut [1529] (fill [1528]) was recorded. The cut measured 1.90m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.55m deep but was truncated by later intrusions both to the east and west. The feature was excavated on the same alignment as [1574] and rather than being separate probably represents the upper fill to the drain. Pottery recovered from the fill was dated AD 180 - 250.
- 10.12 It may be that the timber box drain would have been covered with a timber lid of which no trace has survived and was then buried. The drain appeared to flow from east to west and may have been a conduit supplying water to the area of the beaten earth surfaces.

Postholes and stakeholes truncating the surfaces

- 10.13 Truncating layer [1526] was a series of postholes and stakeholes the full details of which are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Context No	Shape	Dimensions (m) Longest axis first	Depth (m)	Fill No
1510	Circular	0.07 x 0.04	0.21	1509
1539	Circular	0.07 x 0.07	0.11	1538
1541	Triangular	0.09 x 0.07	0.19	1540
1543	Circular	0.07 x 0.07	0.11	1542
1545	Ovoid	0.14 x 0.09	0.24	1544
1547	Ovoid	0.07 x 0.05	0.08	1546
1549	Ovoid	0.07 x 0.05	0.06	1548
1551	Ovoid	0.13 x 0.10	0.18	1550
1553	Triangular	0.12 x 0.08	0.27	1552
1555	Triangular	0.09 x 0.09	0.11	1554
1557	Rectangular	0.13 x 0.09	0.05	1556
1559	Ovoid	0.10 x 0.07	0.09	1558
1561	Triangular	0.11 x 0.06	0.11	1560
1563	Rectangular	0.15 x 0.13	0.09	1562
1578	Ovoid	0.06 x 0.08	0.05	1577

1580	Rectangu lar	0.12 x 0.08	0.07	1579
1582	Square	0.10 x 0.10	0.15	1581
1584	Ovoid	0.10 x 0.08	0.08	1583
1586	Rectangu lar	0.20 x 0.04	0.13	1585
1588	Rectangu lar	0.20 x 0.10	0.17	1587
1590	Square	0.11 x 0.08	0.07	1589
1592	Rectangu lar	0.08 x 0.06	0.05	1591
1594	Rectangu lar	0.10 x 0.06	0.12	1593
1596	Rectangu lar	0.20 x 0.10	0.25	1595
1598	Square	0.10 x 0.10	0.08	1597
1600	Circular	0.40 x 0.22	0.24	1599
1492	Circular	0.22 x 0.19	0.20	1491
1494	Ovoid	0.22 x 0.16	0.16	1493
1496	Square	0.17 x 0.16	0.21	1495
1498	Rectangu lar	0.10 x 0.07	0.35	1497
1500	Ovoid	0.30 x 0.18	0.16	1499

10.14 The possible surface [1651] was also truncated by a large number of stakeholes. The details of which are in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Context No	Shape	Dimensions (m) Longest axis first	Depth (m)	Fill No
1698	Square	0.06 x 0.06	0.07	1697
1700	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.15	1699
1702	Square	0.06 x 0.06	0.11	1701
1704	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.06	1703
1706	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.14	1705
1708	Ovoid	0.04 x 0.03	0.07	1707
1710	Ovoid	0.05 x 0.04	0.07	1709
1727	Rectangl e	0.22 x 0.18	0.05	1726
1729	Rectangl e	0.20 x 0.14	0.04	1728
1731	Rectangl e	0.14 x 0.12	0.11	1730
1733	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.11	1732
1735	Circular	0.08 x 0.08	0.08	1734
1737	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.09	1736
1739	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.09	1738
1741	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.06	1740
1743	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.08	1742
1745	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.07	1744
1747	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.07	1746
1749	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.12	1748
1751	Circular	0.05 x 0.05	0.12	1750
1753	Circular	0.05 x 0.05	0.06	1752
1755	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.06	1754
1757	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.05	1756

1759	Circular	0.06 x 0.06	0.07	1758
1716	Circular	0.36 x 0.36	0.20	1647

- 10.15 The stakeholes and postholes described above do not make neat alignments although they are on a roughly east/west axis. Their function is at present indeterminate but they do suggest sustained and repetitive activity.
- 10.16 In the southeast corner of the trench a cluster of timber stakes [1764], [1765], [1769], [1770], [1771], [1772], [1773], [1774] was recorded embedded into natural deposits at between 3.44m OD and 3.56m OD. For stratigraphic reasons these stakes have been assigned to this Phase. The stakes were from oak round wood poles either whole or cleft into quarters but only the tips survived. D. Goodburn (Appendix 13) states that their roughly v-shaped arrangement is suggestive of a wild fowl or fish trap. A peaty deposit [1521] (see Phase 4.1) covered this feature so marshy conditions appear to have existed here.

E/W Boundary Ditches

- 10.17 In the central part of the Trench, 6m to the north of the terraced platform an E/W aligned ditch [852] (fill [851]) was recorded. The ditch measured 6.45m E-W, 0.90m N-S, by 0.34m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base. The fill was a silty sand from which pottery was retrieved that dates to AD 225 - 260. The ditch was truncated both to the east and west by later features. However a feature [854] (fill [853]) found c. 0.70m further to the east may be a continuation of this ditch. It [854] measured 0.75m N-S, 0.28m E-W and was 0.28m deep and was characterised by a similar profile to that of [852] had a fill of a similar silty sand. The overall length was at least 7.30m. It probably represents a land division and may mark a boundary to the activity associated with the terraced platform and the stakehole and posthole structures to the south.
- 10.18 Approximately 19m to the north of ditch [852] the rounded terminus of a second ditch [525] (fill [537], [524]) that would have continued further to the east was identified. It measured 2.0m E-W, 1.60m N-S and 0.72m deep but was truncated to the east by later intrusions. This ditch was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The primary fill was sandy clayey silt, 0.35m thick with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of cbm flecks. The upper fill [524] was a silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecking. Pottery from [524] was dated to AD 140 - 260. The highest level was at 6.21m OD and the lowest at 5.23m OD.
- 10.19 An irregular cut feature [494] (fill [500]) truncated the west end of ditch [525] and was probably just an upper fill of the ditch. The fill [500] was a compacted sandy clay from which no finds were recovered.
- 10.20 Ditch [525] was a fairly substantial affair and appears to have been re-cut throughout the later Roman phases sometimes with timber shoring to support the sides and to keep the ditch open. It may be that drainage was its primary purpose although the ditch probably also marked a boundary.

Disuse

- 10.21 The surface layer [1526] (see para. 10.6) was truncated to the south by a sub-rectangular cut [1602] (fill [1644]) that measured 1.60m E-W, 1.40m N-S, and 0.29m deep. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a compacted sandy gravelly silt. Pottery from [1644] dates to AD220 - 260.
- 10.22 A second roughly circular pit [1611] (fill [1603]) further to the north also truncated the layer [1526]. The pit measured 2.45m E-W, 2.10m N-S and had a maximum depth of 0.20m and had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a dark brown silty sand from which pottery, scraps of metal, cbm and fragments of animal bone (including a horse skull) were retrieved. It may be that this pit was for rubbish disposal and may

be an indication that the area was being cleared. If so the finds retrieved from the pit may date the end of this phase of activity. The pottery was dated to AD 220 - 260. Alternatively this may represent a structured deposit. Further analysis may clarify the matter.

11 Phase 4.1 c. AD 260 – 330 (Fig 6)

- 11.1 Phases 4.1 to 5.2 represent a period from c. AD 260 – 330 when there was intensive occupation of the site. In Phase 4.1 the terrace platform of phase 3.2 was covered by earth that was either intentionally dumped or had slumped down the slope. In the southeast corner marshy deposits appear to have been covered by dumped deposits perhaps in a deliberate attempt to consolidate the ground. In the south of the Trench traces of what may be a substantial clay-and-timber building (Building 1) were uncovered. In the north the butt-ended ditch of Phase 3.2 appears to have been re-cut by a ditch the sides of which were revetted with timber. A probable well also appears to have been dug in this area. Along the eastern side the fragmentary remains of timber drains appear that may be part of a system to channel water south down the slope. A number of additional layers and features (of an indeterminate character) are assigned to this phase on stratigraphic grounds.

Dump Layers

- 11.2 A sequence of dumped deposits was found in the central part of the Trench overlying the earlier surface [1526] (see Phase 3.2, para 10.6). A dump of sandy clayey silt [1519] 0.14m thick and measuring 3.50m E-W, and 1.70m N-S partially covered [1526]. Overlying [1519] was a clayey sand [1444] measuring 9.40m E-W, 6.0m N-S and up to 0.50m thick. Pottery from [1444] dates to AD 200 - 250. Partly covering [1444] was a deposit of silty sand gravel [1397] measuring 2.37m N-S, 1.50m E-W and up to 0.25m thick. The layer [1459], a sandy gravelly silt measuring 1.90m E-W and 1.75m N-S, also partly covered [1444]. Pottery from [1459] dated to the early 3rd century. The highest level on these deposits was at 4.47m OD. It may be that these deposits were the result of natural erosion down the slope or that they were deliberately dumped.

Land consolidation in the southeast corner of the trench

- 11.3 In the southeast corner a sandy peat [1521] covered the timber stakes of Phase 3.2 (para 10.5). Layer [1521] measured 6.40m E-W, 6.30m N-S and was up to 0.40m deep. The deposit continued to the south and east beyond the limits of the trench and was truncated to the north and west by later intrusions. The level of the deposit was between 3.75 and 3.41m OD. It was interpreted as having formed naturally (perhaps under marshy conditions) and contained pottery dating to the late 3rd century.
- 11.4 A silty gravel [1619] possibly also laid down by natural processes overlay the sandy peat [1521]. The layer [1619] measured 4.20m E-W, 3.70m N-S and was up to 0.10m thick. The deposit continued south beyond the edge of the excavation but was truncated to the west. The layer produced only residual pottery dating to AD 120 - 200.
- 11.5 A deposit of coarse sand and gravel [1612] that measured 4.20m E-W, 4.02m N-S and 0.11m thick overlay [1619]. This layer continued south beyond the limits of the excavation and was truncated to the west. Pottery dates to AD 200-250. Layer [1612] was in turn partly overlain by a gravelly coarse sand [1564]. Layer [1564] measured 2.34m N-S, 1.35m E-W and up to 0.12m thick but continued south beyond the limits of the trench and was truncated to the east and west. Contexts [1612] and [1564] may have been laid down in a deliberate attempt to consolidate the ground. The highest level was at 3.79m OD. Roman pottery recovered from [1564] dates to the 3rd century.

Building 1

- 11.6 On the south side of the trench a sub-rectangular cut [1446] (fill [1401]) was recorded that measured 9.0m N-S, 7.5m E-W, and about 0.19m deep. It had been truncated to the east by the evaluation trench. The fill was a firmly compacted gravelly silty sand. It may be that

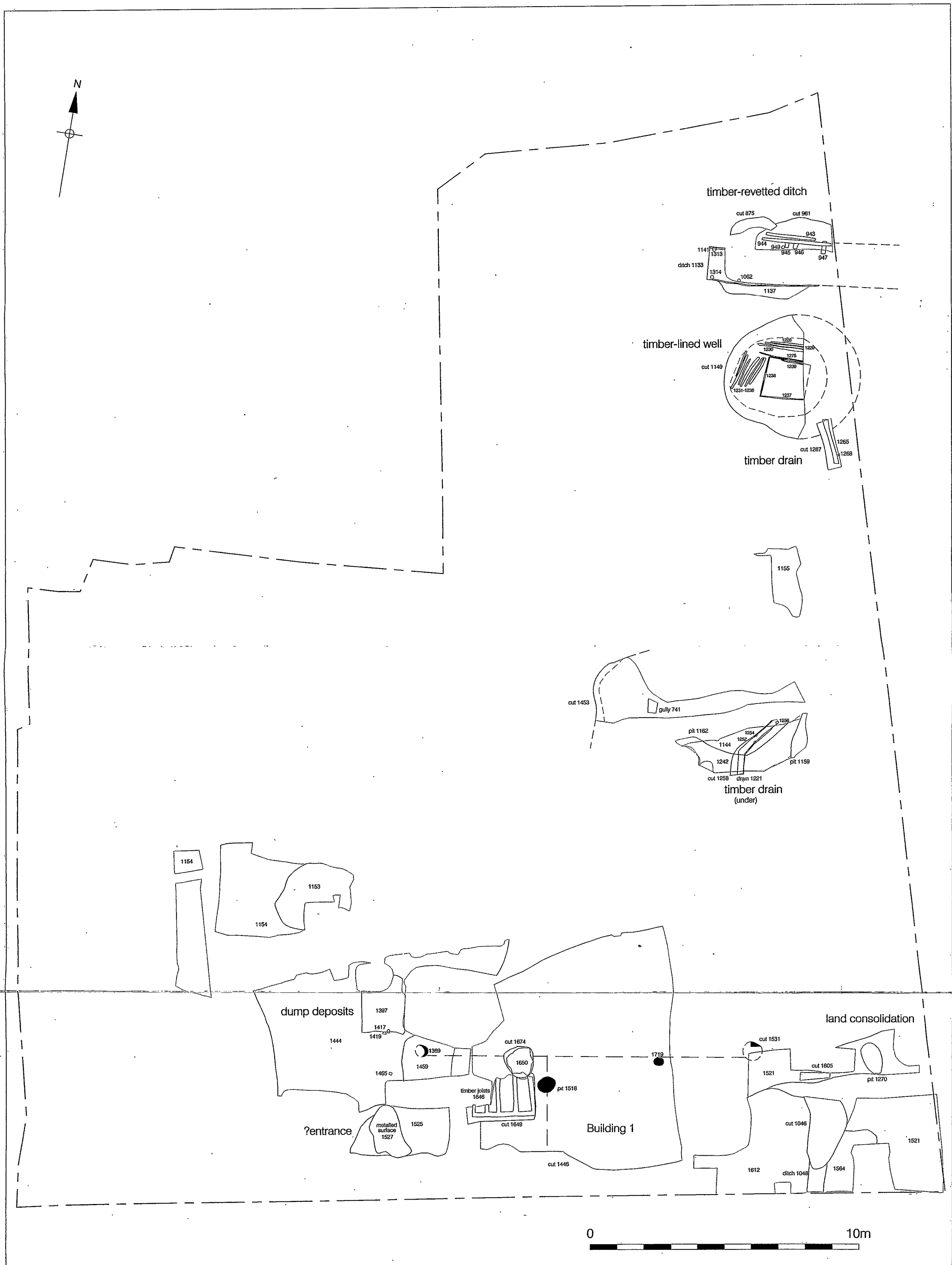


Figure 6
Phase 4.1
1:125

the cut was to prepare the ground for the formation of a level base on which to build. The level on [1401] was at 4.12m to the north sloping to c. 3.53m in the south.

- 11.7 Truncating fill [1401] was a probable posthole [1719] (fill [1718]). It was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base and measured 0.36m E-W, 0.30m N-S by 0.43m deep. The fill was a silty clay.
- 11.8 Circa 3.50m to the east of posthole [1719] a second possible posthole was excavated [1531] (fill [1530]) measuring 0.30m E-W, 0.25m and 0.10m. The sub-circular cut had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill, a clayey silt, contained fragments of glass as well as charcoal and cbm.
- 11.9 Context [1369] (fill [1368]) represented a third probable post pit, 9.0m to the west of posthole [1719]. The sub-circular feature was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a concave base and measured 0.40m N-S, 0.12m E-W, and 0.48m deep but was truncated to the west by a later intrusion. The fill was a sandy silt from which Roman pottery was retrieved.
- 11.10 The three probable postholes described above were on an E/W alignment that extended over 12.50m and could represent the remains of the north wall of a clay-and-timber building.
- 11.11 Also truncating [1401] was a possible circular post pit [1518] (fill [1517]) 0.65m in diameter and 0.35m deep. The sides were near vertical, falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt from which 3rd century pottery was recovered. It may be that this post pit defines an internal N/S wall that would have abutted the E/W north wall.
- 11.12 Immediately to the west of post pit [1518] a sub-rectangular cut [1649] (fill [1646], [1648]) was recorded. This measured 2.66m E-W, 1.80m N-S and was 0.18m deep. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a base that inclined to the south from 3.36 to 3.29m OD. It held decayed timber [1646]. It appears there was a single E/W timber 2.40m long and 0.20m wide. At right angles to this there were 5 timbers laid N/S set approximately 0.50m apart. These were up to 1.65m in length and 0.20m wide. These decomposed timbers could represent the remnants of floor joists that supported a wooden floor. Between the wood a fine sandy silt [1648] with inclusions of moderate amounts of charcoal, and daub flecks, small patches of brickearth and occasional fragments of wall plaster was present. Finds recovered from this deposit include coins, bone hair pins, animal bone as well as pottery. The pottery dates to AD 300+.
- 11.13 Located just to the north of the timber feature and slightly truncating it was a cut [1674] (fill [1650]) This was roughly square measuring 1.18m N-S, 1.10m E-W and only 0.13m deep. The sides were near vertical falling to a slightly concave base. The fill comprised randomly and tightly packed chalk lumps ranging from 70-140 x 50-130 x 70-100mm and broken tile. The highest level was at 3.66m OD. This may have been part of the building, perhaps a stanchion base which needed to be inserted perhaps to repair the north wall, or it may represent the post demolition clearance rubble.
- 11.14 In the east of the trench a linear feature was recorded [1048] (fill [1047]) truncating the ground consolidation layers [1564]. The cut measured 2.40m N-S, 0.70m E-W and was 0.33m deep but continued to the south beyond the limits of the excavation. The sides were near vertical falling to a flat base. [1048] was truncated at its north end by a butt-ended ditch [1046] (fill [1045]) which was orientated N/S. The ditch [1046] measured 2.9m N-S, 1.35m E-W and 0.44m deep but was truncated to the north by a later intrusion. Cut [1605] (fill [1604]) was a continuation to the north of cut [1046] but separated from it by a later intrusion. [1605] measured 1.10m E-W x 0.32m N-S so that overall the ditch [1046]/[1605] would have had a length of at least 3.70m. The fill of these features was a similar sandy silt and from [1045] pottery which was dated to AD 220-300 was recovered. It may be that these linear cuts were drainage

ditches down the eastern side of the building or they may actually constitute robber trenches. Either way, they could define the eastern limits of the building.

- 11.15 Approximately 1.0m to the west of the possible timber floor (see para 11.12) a surface makeup layer [1525] existed. The deposit measured 3.80m E-W, 1.85m N-S and was composed of compacted dark grey sandy silt with frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal and moderate amounts of cbm. Pottery recovered dates to AD 200-400. A layer of rammed gravel [1527] overlay [1525] and may represent the remnants of a metalled surface. The gravel element measured 2.0m N-S x 1.65m E-W and was at a level of 3.56m OD. Pottery was dated to AD 220 - 300. It is thought that the gravel surface represents the entrance to the building.
- 11.16 To the east of the structure a solitary pit [1270] (fill [1249]) was identified. The sub-circular cut measured 1.15m N-S, 0.76m E-W and was 0.12m deep and had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a loose, silty sand with occasional fragments of cbm, charcoal and daub. Pottery from the fill dates to AD 200 - 260. It may be that the pit was for the disposal of domestic refuse.
- 11.17 To the west of the building two stakeholes were found cutting layer [1397]. The first [1417] (fill [1418]) measured 0.12m in diameter 0.40m deep and was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a concave base. Close by a stakehole of similar dimensions was represented by [1419] (fill [1420]). A third square stakehole [1465] (fill [1464]) measuring 0.10m across and 0.40m deep was recorded 1.50m to the south. They were all filled with similar soft grey, clayey silt. The purpose of these stakes is uncertain

E/W Timber Revetted Ditch

- 11.18 On the north side of the Trench the earlier E/W ditch [525] (see Phase 3.1 para 10.18) was re-cut. The western butt end and southern side of the new ditch was represented by cut [1133] measuring 3.80m E-W, 1.25m N-S and 1.0m deep and characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base.
- 11.19 Within cut [1133] contexts [1137] and [1141] represented very poorly preserved wood that appear to have been planks laid on edge. Timber [1137] was on the south side and measured 4.0m E-W, 0.45m in height and 0.03m thick. This plank was held in position by two posts evidenced by postholes [1064] (fill [1314], [1063]) and [1062] (fill [1061]). Context [1064] measured 0.12m in diameter and 0.27m deep and was characterised by near vertical sides falling to pointed base. The posthole actually contained a timber stake [1314] while [1063] represented the upper fill of decayed timber. One meter to the east a second posthole [1062] was located also measuring 0.12m in diameter but only 0.18m deep. The sides of this one were near vertical falling to a pointed base. Decayed timber filled the cut.
- 11.20 The northern plank [1141] was also laid on edge and measured 0.60m E-W, 0.06m in height and 0.03m thick. This timber appeared to have been pinned in position with a post represented by context [1066] (fill [1313], [1065]). Posthole [1066] measured 0.14m in diameter and was 0.25m deep. Context [1313] represented the post tip and [1065] the uppermost fill of decayed wood. The timbers described above supported the sides of the ditch presumably to maintain an open channel. Both pile tips [1313] and [1314] were both hewn boxed heart style from relatively small logs with rectangular cross sections 130 x 100mm (Appendix 13).
- 11.21 The primary fill of [1133] was a gravelly sandy silt [1038], which was covered by a second fill [1037] from which Roman pottery was recovered.
- 11.22 The northern side of the revetted ditch was represented by a cut [961] measuring 2.90m E-W, 1.15m N-S with sloping sides falling from 5.92 to 5.19m OD. Contexts [945], [946] and [947] represented very decayed wood which may have been

rectangular timber blocks. These blocks measured between 400 - 250 x 110 - 160 x 2mm and were laid N/S. They supported horizontal plank [944] laid E/W, which was 2.70m long, 0.12m wide and 0.02m thick. Set just behind timber [944] a second one also lying E/W and measuring 1.90 x 0.12 x 0.02m was found. A posthole [949] (fill [948]) measuring 0.13m in diameter and 0.20m deep with near vertical sides falling to a pointed base was immediately to the south. The fill was loose gravelly sandy silt. This posthole may represent an upright had been removed or decayed away. The post could have helped to secure the timber planking in place.

- 11.23 The basal fill of [961] was a loose silty gravelly sand [960] containing occasional fragments of cbm and may represent slumping of the sides during the original excavation of the ditch. Overlying the timbers and filling [961] was clayey sandy silt [893] sealed by silty gravelly sand [902].
- 11.24 Cut [875] (fill [863]) is recorded as truncating [961] but may actually represent the same cut further to the west. This feature [875] measured 1.15m E-W, 0.40m N-S. The fill was sterile silty sand with frequent gravel.
- 11.25 Overall the dimensions of the ditch were 5.0m E-W, 3.0m wide and at least 1.0m deep continuing beyond the limits of the excavation to the east. The timber shoring of the sides may have created an open channel 1.5m wide.

Timber lined well

- 11.26 Located in the northeast of the Trench but south of the ditch described above was the construction cut [1149] for a timber-lined feature. Cut [1149] was a large sub-circular pit measuring 4.35m N-S, 3.0m E-W, and 1.25m deep but it was truncated to the east by modern intrusions. The highest level on the cut was at 6.10m OD. The sides were sloping but then stepped in falling to a flat base. The pit was lined with timber planks [1237], [1238], [1239] and [1275] laid on edge. The internal dimensions of the timber lining were 1.50m N-S and 1.50m E-W but the structure was truncated to the east. Behind the lining was a fill of silty gravelly sand [1273]. Further timber planks [1228], [1229], [1230], [1231], [1232], [1233], [1234], [1235], [1236] were laid on this fill [1273]. Timbers [1228], [1229] and [1230] were orientated E/W, while the others were arranged N/S. These appeared to form a platform surrounding the actual lining. The wood was very poorly preserved but its dimensions as recorded are given in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Timber	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Setting	Orientation
1228	1.20	0.08	0.02	Flat	E/W
1229	1.40	0.08	0.02	Flat	E/W
1230	1.70	0.08	0.02	Flat	E/W
1231	1.40	0.08	0.02	Flat	N/S
1232	1.60	0.07	0.02	Flat	N/S
1233	1.40	0.06	0.02	Flat	N/S
1234	1.45	0.07	0.02	Flat	N/S
1235	1.45	0.09	0.02	Flat	N/S
1236	1.60	0.08	0.02	Flat	N/S
1237	1.60	0.10	0.04	On edge	E/W
1238	1.50	0.18	0.04	On edge	N/S
1239	1.44	0.20	0.04	On edge	E/W
1275	1.70	0.05	0.03	On edge	E/W

- 11.27 The primary fill within the lining was a sandy gravelly sand [1218] 0.15m thick. Although no pottery was recovered a jet bracelet <485> was found. A gravelly sand [1160] 0.61m thick overlay the primary fill and the timbers. This deposit was in turn sealed by an upper fill of silt sand gravel [1148]. The timber-lined pit described above may have been a well and the contents [1160] and [1148] may be deliberate infilling of the well once it went out of use. Pottery from [1148] was dated to AD 200 - 270 and from [1160] to AD 250 - 270.

A timber drain on the east side of the Trench

- 11.28 Just to the south and east of the timber lined well a stretch of timber drain was recorded. The construction cut [1287] measured 1.90m N-S, 0.40m E-W and was 0.20m deep and was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 5.17m OD but the feature had been truncated from above by later activity. Decayed timber [1265] only 0.02m thick was thought to have formed its base. The level on the base was at 5.06m OD. A stakehole [1268] (fill [1267]) 0.07m in diameter and 0.11m deep was recorded truncating the bed of the construction cut. The stake may have been to secure the sides of the drain. The clay deposit [1286] probably represented the backfill to the construction cut. The fill of the drain was a clayey sand [1266].
- 11.29 Approximately 10m to the south of drain [1287] was a construction cut [1258] for another stretch of drain. The dog-leg cut aligned N/S then veered to the east measuring 2.50m x 0.48m x 0.32m deep and was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The timber sub-structure and sides are represented by contexts [1222] and [1221]. The remnants were too poorly preserved to be retrieved but they were examined on site by Damian Goodburn (Appendix 13). The dugout oak drain was 0.27m wide and at least 0.21m deep. The level on the base was at 5.02m OD. Three stakeholes [1252] (fill [1251]), [1254] (fill [1253]) and [1256] (fill [1255]) truncated the bed of the construction cut and these are likely to have represented stakes used to secure the planking. The stakeholes were rectangular in shape with steeply sloping sides falling to a pointed base. The full dimensions are given in Table 4 below. Decayed wood filled all the stakeholes. The backfill to the construction cut was represented by context [1257], a sandy clay. The fill of the drain was a sandy silt [1220] with frequent gravel at the base. It may be that the timber drains [1287] and [1258] were part of the same structure.

Table 4

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
1252	0.12 x 0.04	0.26	1251
1254	0.10 x 0.07	0.30	1253
1256	0.16 x 0.15	0.34	1255

- 11.30 A layer of sandy gravel [1242] that measured 3.60m E-W, 1.80m N/S and 0.20m thick covered the drain [1258]. The level was between 5.48m OD and 5.28m OD

Other features and deposits on the east side of the Trench

- 11.31 Layer [1242] was truncated by a possible pit cut [1159] (fill [1158]) that measured 1.64m N-S, 0.57m E-W and 0.11m deep but was truncated to the north, south and east. The sides were vertical falling to a flat base with a slight incline to the north, from 5.28m OD and 5.24m. The fill was a silty clay.
- 11.32 Also recorded as truncating layer [1242] was a sub-circular cut [1162] (fill 1161) characterised by near vertical sides falling to a base sloping to the north. The pit measured 3.20m E-W, 1.0m N-S and was 0.43m deep. The fill was a silty clay with

occasional lumps of chalk. The function of the pitting was indeterminate but both [1159] and [1162] were probably only open for a short time before being filled in and overlain by a sandy gravel [1144]. Layer [1144] measured 4.36m E-W, 1.68m N-S and was 0.14m thick but was truncated on all sides by later activity. Pottery recovered from [1144] dates to AD 220 - 270.

- 11.33 An irregular shaped cut feature [1453] (fill [1430], [1412]) measured c. 7.50m E-W, 2.40m N-S and was 1.12m deep. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a base that inclined to the east from 5.49m OD to 5.21m OD. The basal fill was a gravelly silty sand [1430] and the upper fill [1412] a sandy gravelly silt. The upper most fill was at 6.16m OD.
- 11.34 A short length of a N/S aligned linear cut [741] (fill [740]) was recorded truncating [1412]. The cut measured 0.83m N-S, 0.42m E-W and 0.18m deep. It was characterised by the a vertical west side and a sloping east side falling to a flat base. The fill was a silty clay. Both [741] and [1453] are undated but for stratigraphic and spatial reasons have been assigned to this phase.
- 11.35 In the northeast of the trench overlying the earlier ditch [1223] (see Phase 3.1) compacted mottled brown grey clayey sand [1155] was recorded. The deposit measured 2.70m N-S, 1.65m E-W and was up to 0.30m thick. The level was at 5.97m OD. Roman pottery came from this deposit.

Layers in the central part of the Trench

- 11.36 In the central part of the trench (to the north of the terracing) a light grey sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded pebbles [1154] was recorded overlying the natural sands and gravel. The deposit measured 6.30m E-W, 5.80m N/S and c. 0.10m thick sloped to the south from 5.53 to 4.45m OD. Pottery recovered from the layer dated to the 3rd century.
- 11.37 A light brown sandy silt [1153] with occasional charcoal flecks and measuring 2.52m N-S x 2.34m E-W, partly covered layer [1154].

12 Phase 4.2 Late 3rd / Early 4th century (Fig 7)

- 12.1 Phase 4.2 represents a period of erosion and redeposition of material down the slope so that deposits and features associated with Building 1 (of Phase 4.1) were buried. The building of some clay-and-timber type structures of which only some traces of the brickearth walls survived appears to have followed this.
- 12.2 Gravelly silty sands [1277] up to 0.18m thick covered [1401] (see Phase 4.1 para 11.6). The southern edge of these deposits was aligned on a straight E/W axis that may indicate a wall line, ie the E/W north wall of the Building 1 (described in Phase 4.1) and this shows that the building was still standing when the material was deposited. However [1277] was overlain by [1276] an extensive layer of silty sand measuring 9.0m N-S, 7.50m E-W and up to 0.20m thick that spread south beyond the putative E/W wall. The highest level on [1276] was at 4.31m OD and it sloped to the south to a level of 3.35m OD. Pottery recovered from [1276] dates to AD 200 – 270.
- 12.3 To the west of [1276] equivalent deposits were recorded. A layer of clayey silt [1323] with frequent gravel inclusions, sealed the postholes and covered the earlier dumped deposits described in Phase 4.1. The deposit measured 10.20m E-W, 5.40m N-S and sloped from a high of 4.60m to 3.97m OD. Pottery from the layer dates to AD 225 - 300. Overlying part of layer [1323] was a sandy silt [1247] with frequent gravel, measuring 1.02m N-S, 0.38m E-W, and 0.10m thick. The level was at 4.51m OD. Roman pottery from this layer dates to AD 270 – 400.
- 12.4 Context [1367] represented a layer of gravelly silty sand that measured 1.20m N-S, x 1.24m E-W. The highest level was at 4.22m OD. This overlay layer [1323] and posthole [1369] (see Phase 4.1).
- 12.5 In the south central part of the trench context [1486] represented a layer of mottled green brown sandy clayey silt measuring 1.60m E-W, 0.88m N-S and up to 0.30m thick. The deposit sloped to the south from 4.06 to 3.56m OD. This layer too could have been redeposited by erosion from higher up the slope. Pottery from the layer dates to AD 150 - 250.

Brickearth walls

- 12.6 Overlying the redeposited clayey silt [1323] were the traces of possible brickearth walls. A deposit of sandy silt [916], which measured 2.20m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.10m thick, may have been part of the foundation slab for a possible brickearth wall [908]. The wall was composed of a firmly sandy silt that measured 1.50m E-W with a possible N-S return measuring at least 1.0m. The wall was at least 0.30m wide. The highest level was at 4.81m OD. Pottery from the foundation slab dates to AD 250 - 270.
- 12.7 A deposit of light brown silt sand [1333] 1.50m to the southeast of [908] was also thought to represent the possible remnants of a brickearth wall. The deposit measured 0.48m E-W, 0.16m N-S and was 0.14m thick but was truncated to the south by a later intrusion.
- 12.8 If the brickearth deposits described above were the remains of structures they were probably very short lived and seem to have been quickly destroyed and buried. Overlying the deposits [1333] and part of [908] was a layer of clayey silt [1219] that measured 2.10m E-W, 1.90m N-S and 0.10m thick. Pottery from this deposit dates to AD 250 - 300.

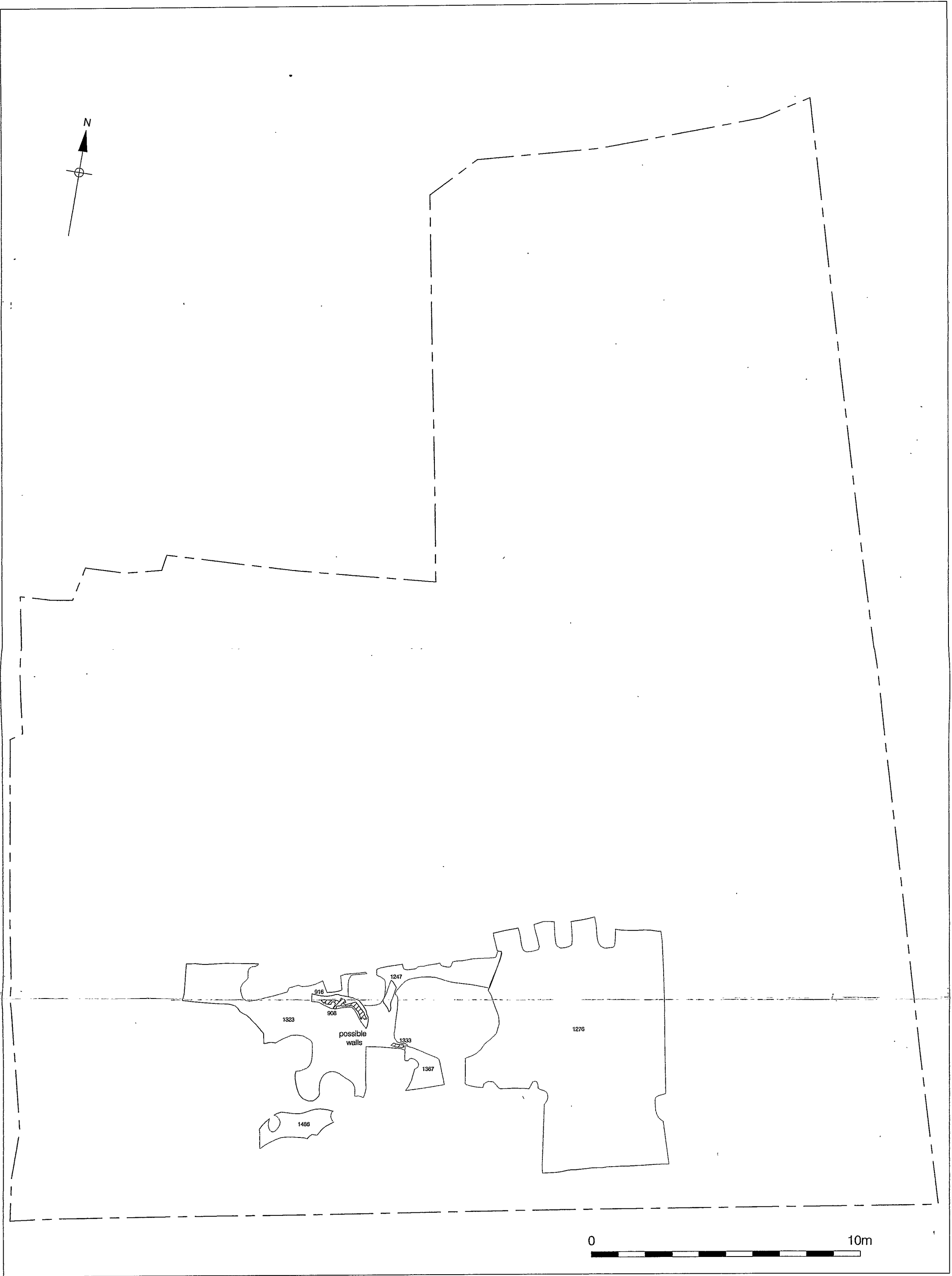


Figure 7
Phase 4.2
1:125

13 Phase 5.1 Late 3rd / Early 4th century (Fig 8)

- 13.1 This Phase represents dumped deposits recorded on the south side of the Trench probably laid down to level the ground. A north/south ditch in the southeast corner may have been dug for drainage but was quickly filled in. The terrace slope appears to have been stabilised, perhaps with the building of a timber revetment. A new clay-and-timber structure (Building 2) was erected to the south. A possible mud brick structure probably existed to the north and west of Building 2. However this brickearth built structure appears to have been quickly superseded by a sunken masonry feature, possibly an oven. A second possible oven was recorded to the north of the revetment. A pit and postholes to the west of Building 2 attest to further possible timber structures that may be part of, or associated with, Building 2. Features in the southwest corner of the Trench included a possible N/S drainage ditch and an L-shaped slot and possible posthole that may be an indication of further structures in this part of the Trench. Finally a layer rich in demolition debris in the south of the Trench probably represented the destruction of buildings in close proximity and may date the end of this activity.

Dumped deposits

- 13.2 In the southwest corner of the Trench sealing posthole [664] (see Phase 3.1, para 8.1) a layer of compacted silty sand [606] with frequent gravel was found. The deposit measured 4.38m N-S, 2.36m E-W and 0.15m thick and sloped to the south from 4.48 to 3.61m OD. The deposit was truncated on all sides.
- 13.3 To the north and further up the natural slope a sandy silt [847] measuring 6.30m N-S and 3.20m E-W was recorded sealing the Roman features of Phase 3.2. The layer sloped south from 5.43 to 4.78m OD. Pottery from this deposit dates to the mid 3rd century. Partially overlying [847] was a coarse sand silt and gravel [801] measuring 3.20m E-W, 1.60m N-S and 0.29m. This deposit also graded to the south from 5.52 to 5.36m OD. Covering [801] and [847] was a silty sand [800] measuring 6.30m N-S, 3.20m E-W and a maximum thickness of 0.42m. The layer [800] was inclined to the south from 5.54m to 4.85m OD. Although the deposit [800] was contaminated with a few intrusive post-Medieval sherds and the Roman ceramics date to AD 350 - 400 the layer for stratigraphic reasons has been assigned to this phase.
- 13.4 A 0.50m further up the slope a sandy silt [869] overlay the natural sands. The deposit measured 3.20m E-W, 2.60m N-S and c. 0.20m thick. The layer sloped south from 5.75 to 5.39m OD.
- 13.5 Layer [868] a silty sand was recorded 3.0m further to the north. At 6.23m OD it overlay natural deposits. The layer measured 1.40m N-S, 1.20m N-S and was c. 0.20m thick.
- 13.6 A sequence of overlying deposits was recorded in the south central part of the trench. The basal layer was a sandy clay [858] measuring 6.90m N-S, 3.70m E-W and c. 0.40m thick. It sloped down to the south from 4.56m OD to 2.89m OD. Pottery from this deposit dates to the late 3rd century. Layer [858] was overlain by coarse sand and silt [654]/[857] with occasional lenses of silty clay. The deposit measured 7.0m E-W, 1.50m N-S and was up to 0.35m thick. The layer sloped to the south from 4.49 to 4.16m OD. Pot sherds recovered from [654] date to AD 325 - 400. The layer [858] was also overlain by a sandy gravel silt [1416] that measured 1.60m E-W, 1.50m N-S and up to 0.35m thick. Layer [654] was partially covered by a gravelly, sandy silt [856], which measured 1.80m E-W, and 1.70m N-S. The highest level on [856] was at 4.55m OD sloping south to 4.32m OD.
- 13.7 Overlying layer [856] and [1154] (Phase 4.1, para 11.37) was a sandy silt [1214] which sloped abruptly to the south from 4.51m OD to 3.96m OD. The deposit measured 3.20m E-W, by 3.0m N-S and had a maximum thickness of 0.49m. Pottery from [1214] dates to

AD 250 – 270. Layer [1214] was at its southern margins in part overlain by a clayey silt [1213] measuring 1.90m N-S and c. 4.50m E/W.

- 13.8 Approximately 2.0m to the east of [1214] and overlying layer [1219] (see Phase 4.2, para 12.8) was a sandy silt [1217] measuring 2.15m and 0.33m E-W at levels between 4.56m OD and 4.43m OD. Pottery from the deposit was dated AD 200 - 350.
- 13.9 In the south central part of the Trench context [1516] comprised of grey brown silt with occasional yellow clay patches and measured 1.50m N-S, by 1.26m E-W. The layer sloped to the south from 3.87 to 3.58m OD. The deposit overlay natural sands and was truncated by cut [1508] (see para 13.50). Pottery from this layer dates to AD 250 - 300.
- 13.10 A grey silt [1613] (similar to [1516]) was recorded on the south side of the Trench. The layer measured 2.10m E-W, 1.0m N-S and up to 0.42m thick and sloped to the south from 3.35m OD to 3.17m OD. The deposit was truncated to the east by a later feature but continued south beyond the limits of the trench. Pottery from the layer dates to AD 250 - 300.
- 13.11 A sequence of deposits was recorded in the southeast corner of the trench. The lowest layer [1506] in the sequence overlay the earlier feature [1046] (see Phase 4.1, para 11.14). Deposit [1506] was a dumped layer of sandy silt measuring 3.75m E-W, 3.50m N-S and 0.37m thick. [1506] was covered by a thin layer silty sand [1379] measuring 6.20m E-W, 3.50m N/S and 0.08m thick. These layers were truncated to the north and west by later intrusions but continued to both the east and south beyond the limits of the excavation. A small patch of orange sandy gravel [1454] overlay [1379]. Covering [1454] was a sandy silt [1227] measuring 4.98m E-W, 3.0m N-S and 0.16m thick. This deposit was truncated to the east and west but continued to the south beyond the edge of excavation. Pottery from [1227] dates to AD 250 - 300. The layer [1227] was partially overlain by heavily truncated deposit of sandy silt [1049] with frequent fragments of cbm and occasional charcoal. The deposit measured 0.92m N-S, 0.53m, and 0.26m thick. The deposit sloped from north to south and from 4.05m to 3.79m OD. Pottery from [1049] dates to AD 270 - 330. These layers are thought to have been dumped and laid down to consolidate and raise ground level.

N/S ditch in the SE corner of the trench

- 13.12 Truncating layer [1379] (see above) was a possible N/S ditch [1534] (fill [1533]), which measured 2.03m N/S, 0.94m E-W and 0.22m deep. The feature was truncated to the north by a later intrusion and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the south and east. The cut was characterised by sloping sides to a slightly concave base. The fill was a sandy silt notable for a high concentration of cbm fragments. The highest level on the fill was at 3.78m OD.
- 13.13 A layer of clayey sandy silt [1515] measuring 2.20m N-S, 1.50m E-W and 0.16m thick sealed ditch [1534]. This layer was probably laid down to consolidate and level the ground. The level was at 3.85m OD. Pottery recovered from [1515] dates to AD 225 - 270.

E/W Ditch terracing the slope

- 13.14 An E/W butt-ended ditch [1448] (fill [1447]) was recorded in the central part of the trench. The ditch measured at least 15m E-W, 0.75m wide and 0.30m deep but was truncated to the east. The sides were sloping to a slightly concave base. The base itself was fairly level at 4.27m at the west end dropping to 4.21m OD on the east side. The fill was compacted silty sand from which pottery was retrieved which dates to AD 200 - 250. It may be that this narrow trench was part of a structure revetting the natural slope.

Post built structure truncating E/W ditch

- 13.15 Truncating the E/W linear feature described above was a series of eleven post-pits. These were characterised by a rectangular shape with rounded corners, vertical sides falling to a base that sloped to the north. (Full details and dimensions are given in Table 5 below). The pits were all orientated N/S and ranged in length from 1.50m to 0.88m, in width from 0.80m to 0.50m and in depth from 1.38m to 0.80m. The level on the bases ranged between 3.25m OD and 3.62m OD. Post pipes recorded in some of the pits evidenced that these pits had held timber posts. At least some of the posts were held firmly in position by irregular chalk blocks packed around them. The post-pits formed an E/W line c. 15m long and set at regular intervals of c. 1.5m – 2m apart.

Table 5

Post Pit	Dimensions (m)			Fills	
	N-S	E-W	Depth		
1408	0.88	0.54	1.09	1407	silty clay
				1423	post packing
				1424	post pipe
1406	1.15	0.54	1.18	1405	
				1421	post packing
				1422	Post pipe
1415	1.48	0.80	1.13	1413	Silty sand
				1414	Sandy silt
				1428	Decayed wood
				1429	Cut - post
				1432	Silty sandy gravel
1377	1.50	0.60	0.80	1376	Sandy silt
				1378	Silty sand
				1380	Post pipe
1346	1.15	0.76	1.38	1343	Silt sand gravel
				1344	Post packing
				1345	Post pipe
1337	1.32	0.52	1.20	1334	Silty sand
				1335	Post pipe
				1336	Post packing
1311	1.04	0.50	1.20	1310	Silty sand
				1317	Post packing
				1326	Silty sand
				1325	Post pipe
1298	1.38	0.50	1.25	1297	Silt sand chalk
1296	1.44	0.65	1.10	1295	Silt sand chalk
1241	1.35	0.60	0.98	1240	Silt sand

					chalk
1469	1.29	0.60	0.92	1466	Sandy silt
				1467	Silt sand chalk
				1468	Post pipe

- 13.16 Clearly the post structure respects the alignment of the earlier E/W linear feature [1448]. Both the linear feature and the post pits are thought to be part of the works necessary to secure the stability of the natural slope, perhaps revetting the slope. That this work was essential may be confirmed by the deposits of eroded material described in Phase 4.2 that had been deposited over earlier Roman features. These works would have been undertaken before rebuilding could begin.

Building 2

- 13.17 Overlying the erosion deposit [1276] (see Phase 4.2, para 12.2) was a layer of compacted silty sand with frequent gravel [1477]. The deposit measured 5.28m E-W, 4.15m N-S and was 0.10m thick and inclined to the south from a level of 3.87 to 3.21m OD. It may be that this layer represented the brickearth slab upon which a new building was constructed. Roman pot sherds were recovered from this deposit.
- 13.18 Postholes [1435], [1437], [1441], [1443], [1503], [1505], [1566] cut layer [1477]. All the postholes were characterised by a circular shape and vertical sides falling to a concave base and were filled with a similar dark grey sandy silt. Dimensions are given in Table 6 below.

Table 6

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fills
1435	0.10 x 0.10	0.21	1434
1437	0.10 x 0.10	0.17	1436
1441	0.14 x 0.13	0.44	1440
1443	0.09 x 0.12	0.12	1442
1503	0.10 x 0.10	0.15	1502
1505	0.09 x 0.09	0.15	1504
1566	0.50 x 0.50	0.48	1565, 1439, 1438
1490	0.09 x 0.09	0.14	1489

- 13.19 For the most part the postholes were around 0.10m in diameter but posthole [1566] (recorded with a post-pipe of c. 0.15m in diameter) was notably larger than the rest at 0.50m in diameter. Although posthole [1437] actually cut the backfill to [1566] they are considered contemporary. It may be that [1566] was positioned first and [1437] was erected subsequently.
- 13.20 Five of the postholes [1435], [1437], [1566], [1441] and [1443] were arranged E/W over a distance of c. 3.0m. They were in two groups; at the west end there were three grouped closely together [1435], [1437], [1566] followed by a gap of 2.0m to a further two [1441] [1443]. It may be that these postholes represent a wall line. They were on the same alignment as a postulated wall in Phase 4.1.
- 13.21 Set at right angles and 1.5m to the south of the posthole [1435] was posthole [1490] and a further 0.50m to the south were two more [1503] and [1505] set E/W 0.30m apart. Possible floor deposits overlay posthole [1490] so that these are thought to have been in place for only a short while. They may represent an internal (possibly temporary) N/S wall but a possible beam slot recorded just to the west of them suggests it may have been the location for a more robust N/S wall.
- 13.22 Context [1607] (fill [1606]) was a sub-circular posthole that measured 0.62m E-W, 0.32m N-S and 0.52m deep. The sides were steeply sloping to a flat base. The

highest level was at 3.86m OD. The fill was a silty sandy gravel with moderate concentrations of chalk lumps. This posthole may indicate a continuation of the north wall of Building 2 further to the west.

- 13.23 A circular posthole [1767] (fill [1766]) located in the south of the Trench could also be part of this building. The posthole measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep but was truncated from above by a later pit. The fill was a clayey silt with decayed wood fragments and was thought to be the rotted remains of the post.
- 13.24 Two possible post pits were recorded on the east side of Building 2. Context [1450] (fill [1449]) was sub-circular and measured 0.83m N-S, 0.65m E-W and 0.17m deep but was truncated to the east. The pit was characterised by sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base. This pit truncated the floor makeup [1477]. The fill was a grey black silty sand and produced pottery dated to the late 3rd century.
- 13.25 Approximately a meter to the south a similar feature, context [1452] (fill [1451]) was excavated. This pit measured 0.92m N-S, by 0.35m E-W, and was 0.15m deep but was truncated to the east. The pit was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base but an impression in the base may be an indication that it once held a post.
- 13.26 The two post pits described above could define a N/S wall return and perhaps the eastern limits of the building.
- 13.27 Context [1472] (fill [1471]) represented a possible beam slot that may define the location of an internal N/S wall. The cut measured 3.55m N-S, 0.50m E-W and 0.29m deep, and was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a base that sloped to the south from 3.50m OD to 3.27m OD. The fill was a organic sandy silt with frequent fragments of charcoal, cbm, and mortar, moderate concentrations of wood some of which appeared to have been burnt, and occasional lumps of chalk. Pottery recovered from the fill was dated to AD 250 – 400. The cut [1472] was recorded as truncating the floor [1473] and it may be that the ground beam had been robbed out. The fill of the beam slot was probably laid down when the actual beam was removed or had decayed.
- 13.28 Possible floor deposits were recorded to the east of the beam slot [1472] described above. A layer of compacted sandy silt [1433] measuring 0.92m N-S, 0.56m E-W and 0.05m thick covered the posthole [1490]. Pottery from this deposit was dated to AD 240 - 400. The deposit [1433] was overlain by silty sand [1425] measuring 0.90m N-S, 0.53m E-W and 0.06m thick. It may be that [1433] represented the remnants of a floor makeup layer and [1425] the beaten earth floor surface. The level of [1425] was at 3.70m OD. Just 0.40m to the north a silty sand [1426] with a high ash content may also represent a floor. This layer measured 0.50m N-S, 0.30m E-W and 0.06m thick. The surface level here was at 3.74m OD. Pottery from [1426] dates to AD 250 - 270.
- 13.29 To the west of the beam slot context [1609] (fills [1473], [1474], [1475]/[724]) represented the north side of and a base to a cut that measured 2.40m E-W, 2.44m N-S and 0.22m deep. The highest level on the cut was at 3.75m OD. The base sloped to the south from 3.69 to 3.31m OD. (It may be that this context is a negative impression after the removal of floor layers) The cut was filled with a sandy silt [1474], which included moderate concentrations of patches of brickearth, fragments of *Opus signinum*, and charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered from this deposit dates to AD 270-300 and a coin <573> was also recovered. It may be that [1474] was a floor makeup. The layer/fill [1474] was overlain by a firmly compacted silty sand [1475] that may represent a beaten earth floor 0.14m thick. Partly overlying [1475] was a patch of sandy silt [1473] that could represent a possible repair to the floor. The deposit [1473] measured 1.53m N-S, 1.62m E-W and was up to 0.19m thick. Pottery from the [1473] dates to the late 3rd century.
- 13.30 Above [1473] was a compacted sandy silt [1427]. The deposit measured 2.85m E-W, c. 2.0m N-S and up to 0.12m thick. The highest level was at 3.81m OD. This is likely

to represent resurfacing of the floor. Pottery from [1427] dates to the mid-late 3rd century.

- 13.31 To the south of [1427] further possible floors were recorded. Context [1696] was a cut which measured 4.50m E-W, 2.30m N-S and 0.23m deep with sloping sides falling from 3.27 to 2.93m OD. The feature was truncated to the west and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the south. However it may be that rather than representing a true cut the context constitutes a tip line or landslide. The fill was a sandy clayey silt [1695] which produced pottery dated to AD 300 - 400. Overlying [1695] was a possible floor make-up of mid grey sandy silt [1658] measuring 1.50m N-S, 1.40m E-W and 0.12m thick. Roman pottery came from the deposit. Partly overlying layer [1658] was a compacted sandy silt [1676], which may be the remnants of a beaten earth floor. The possible floor [1676] measured 0.35m x 0.35m and was 0.07m thick and the level was at 3.34m OD.
- 13.32 Truncating floor [1695], context [1715] (fill [1714]) represented an ovoid shaped pit that measured 1.50m N-S, 1.10m E-W and was 0.23m deep. The fill was a sandy clayey silt from which pottery was recovered that dated AD 270 - 300. This feature was overlain by yellow silt sand clay (brickearth) [1681] that measured 0.64m E-W and 0.20m N-S. The level on this patch of possible beaten earth floor was at 3.23m OD.
- 13.33 Just to the north of [1681] context [1672] represented another patch of yellow clay silt (brickearth) that may also constitute remnants of the beaten earth floor. The deposit measured 0.60m x 0.58m with a level at 3.31m OD.
- 13.34 Context [1341] represented a compacted sandy silt with very frequent charcoal fragments, ash and burnt shell overlying the possible floor makeup layer [1477]. The deposit measured 3.55m N-S, 1.06m E-W and had a maximum thickness of 0.14m; it sloped to the south from 3.96 to 3.41m OD. It may be that this was a dumped layer of refuse material that was associated with the occupation of the building. Roman pottery was recovered from the deposit.

Brickearth structure

- 13.35 Overlying dumped deposit [1154] (Phase 4.1) and [1214] (Phase 5.1) the remnants of what may be a brickearth wall appeared to have survived. Context [1164] was a light brown compacted silt with occasional flecks of cbm. The deposit measured 0.63m E-W, 0.28m N-S and 0.07m thick. The highest level was at 4.57m OD.
- 13.36 It may be that wall [1164] stretched further to the east over a distance of approximately 1.5m and in line with it was a second patch of compacted silt (brickearth) [1165] that measured 0.56m N-S, 0.22m E-W 0.24m thick. The level here was at 4.71m OD.
- 13.37 Overlying deposits [1164] and [1165] was a layer of sandy silt [1147] with frequent lenses of brickearth, which may represent the demolition of the mud brick structure. The deposit measured 3.0m N-S, 3.36m E-W and 0.22m thick. The layer sloped to the south from 4.90m OD to 4.60m OD. The layer was truncated by structure [1136] (see below).

Possible Oven

- 13.38 Located in the south central part of the Trench, north of Building 2 was a sunken masonry structure. The construction cut [1136] was rectangular measuring 2.0m E-W, 1.38m N-S and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The cut was truncated to the east. The highest level was at 4.86m OD. The fill was a firmly compacted sandy silt [1135] from which pottery dates to AD 270 - 300.

- 13.39 The fill [1135] was truncated by a smaller sub-rectangular cut [1128] that measured 1.39m E-W, 0.96m N-S and 0.15m deep. The cut had vertical sides falling to an irregular base. The fill was a pinkish grey sandy silt [1127] with frequent fragments of burnt flint and occasional fragments of cbm. Pot sherds from [1127] date to AD 250 – 300.
- 13.40 Overlying [1127] was a compacted sand silt (brickearth) [1055] that measured 1.54m E-W, 0.80m N-S and 0.05m thick. The deposit appeared to have been scorched bright red.
- 13.41 Overlying [1055] was a layer of reddish brown sandy silt [1054] with inclusions of very frequent flecks of burnt daub. This deposit measured 1.20m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.04m thick. It was a bedding layer for a tile base [1043] and the north wall [704] (see below). Three tiles laid flat covering an area 1.20m E-W x 0.30m N-S formed the base. The tiles measured 450mm x 300mm x 30mm. The level on the base was at 4.72m OD.
- 13.42 A wall surrounding the tile base survived to the north and was represented by context [704]. The wall measured 0.82m E-W, 0.35m N-S, 0.24m high, it was built with ceramic tiles measuring 150mm x 150mm x 30mm and stood eight courses high. The highest level was at 4.96m OD.
- 13.43 Context [1042] represented a rubble backfill behind wall [704] composed of cobble sized chunks of ragstone, sandstone and flint nodules. The overall dimensions were 1.90m E-W, 1.35m N-S and 0.13m deep but it was truncated to the east. The highest level was at 4.73m OD.
- 13.44 This rectangular partially sunken masonry structure was infilled with a loose sandy silt [874] with inclusions of frequent fragments of cbm and burnt daub and occasional charcoal, 0.15m thick. The highest level was at 4.83m OD. Pottery recovered from this deposit was dated to the late 3rd century.
- 13.45 Partially overlying the backfill [1042] was a spread of broken tile [1044] measuring 0.70m E-W and 0.55m N-S, which was interpreted as possibly demolition of the structure.
- 13.46 A possibly similar structure was sited approximately 2m to the north where a rectangular construction cut [706] was recorded. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The cut measured 1.20m x 1.20m x 0.44m deep but was truncated to the east. The highest level was at 5.22m OD and the lowest at 4.88m OD.
- 13.47 The pit [706] contained a basal deposit of silty sand [1150] that measured 1.20m E-W and 0.70m N-S from which pottery was recovered that dated to AD 270 - 400. The level on the deposit was between 5.03m OD and 4.99m OD. It may be that this deposit was a bedding/levelling layer for the structure [714]. Broken tile and brickearth [714] measured 1.20m E-W and 0.70m N-S and overlay [1150]. This was possibly the remains of the masonry structure that was contained within the pit.
- 13.48 Pit [706] appeared to have been deliberately infilled with a loose silty sand [705] with inclusions of occasional fragments of burnt flint, charcoal and cbm. Pottery recovered from the deposit was dated to AD 270 - 400.

Pits and Postholes to the west of the building

- 13.49 Layer [1367] (see Phase 4.2, para 12.4) was truncated by pit [1366] (fill [1365] [1342]). It was heavily truncated by later features, which measured 1.08m N-S, 0.42m E-W and 0.20m deep. The pit was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The primary fill [1365] was a silty sand 0.14m thick. The upper fill [1342]

was a silt with frequent inclusions of broken tile and occasional chalk lumps. Pottery recovered from the fill [1342] dates to AD 270-400.

- 13.50 A sub-rectangular pit [1508] (fill [1487]) was located 1.50m to the south of pit [1366] and may be the same feature. Pit [1508] measured 1.14m N-S, 0.80m E-W and 0.35m deep. The feature was truncated to the north. The fill was a mid grey sandy silt.
- 13.51 The nature of the pitting described above is uncertain but it may have been for refuse disposal. However evidence of structural activity was evidenced by substantial postholes. Pit [1366] was truncated by a probable posthole [1332] (fill [1331]) circular in shape, with vertical sides falling to a concave base and measuring 0.39m in diameter by 0.42m deep. The fill of silty sand produced pottery which was dated to AD 270 - 400.
- 13.52 To the southeast of posthole [1332] context [1485] (fill [1488], [1483], [1484]) represented a circular posthole measuring 0.60m x 0.40m x 0.28m deep. It had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The post pipe [1488] measured 0.35m x 0.20m. Ragstone and flint cobble size stones [1483] had been used to pack the post. The backfill was a gravelly clayey silt [1484].
- 13.53 Sited c. 2m to the east a second posthole [1482] (fill [1481], [1480]) was located. The roughly circular posthole with vertical sides falling to a concave base measured 0.52m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.50m deep. A fill of sandy clayey silt [1481] was capped with a packing of stone and broken tile/brick [1480]. Both the postholes described above were cut from a level of c.3.80m OD.
- 13.54 The three postholes described above could be part of Building 2 or all that remains of ancillary structures associated with Building B.
Features in the southwest corner of the trench
- 13.55 Truncating layer [606] was a N/S linear feature [478] (fill [477], [459], [458]), which butt-ended to the north. The cut measured 3.32m N-S, 0.90m E-W, and had a maximum depth of 0.55m. The sides sloped to a base that inclined to the south from 3.73m OD to 3.34m OD. The highest level was at 4.04m OD. The primary fill [477] was a silty sand 0.14m thick which was covered by a silty sand [459] 0.11m thick. The upper most fill [458] was a silty sand [458] 0.30m thick. It may be that these contexts represent a drainage ditch.
- 13.56 Immediately to the west of ditch [478] and also truncating layer [606] was a possible posthole [541] (fill [540]). The sub-circular cut measured 0.35m E-W, 0.19m N-S and 0.28m deep but was truncated to the south by a later feature. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a silty sand.
- 13.57 A cut feature [481] (fill [480], [479]) recorded to the west of [478]. [481] measured 1.43m N-S, 0.88m E-W and 0.16m deep. The feature continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the south and west. Silty sands filled the cut. It may be that [481] represents an L-shaped feature possibly a structure.
- 13.58 Recorded approximately 8m to the north a large possible rubbish pit [806] (fill [805]) was found which truncated the layer [800]. The pit was sub-circular in shape with sloping sides falling to a concave base that measured 1.44m N-S, 1.35m E-W and 0.34m deep. The fill was a gravelly silty sand [805] from which pot sherds were recovered that date to the mid to late 3rd century.

E/W revetted ditch

- 13.59 An E/W ditch [751] was located in the central part of the Trench truncating layer [1144] (see Phase 4.1, para 11.32). The ditch, which was butt-ended to the west and truncated to the east, measured 10.20m long, 0.66m wide at the terminus widening to

1.56m to the east, and c. 0.86m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base that gently inclined to the east from 5.17m OD to 5.09m OD. Cutting the base and the primary fill were a number of stake and postholes lining the sides of the ditch beginning 6m east of terminus. A similar grey clay filled all the stake and postholes. Full details are given in Table 7 below. There were no traces of any horizontal timbers and it may be that these stakeholes are an indication that wattle hurdles were used to support the sides.

Table 7

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
973	0.16 x 0.11	0.05	972
975	0.10 x 0.09	0.09	974
977	0.15 x 0.09	0.07	976
979	0.07 x 0.06	0.06	978
981	0.05 x 0.05	0.04	980
983	0.06 x 0.05	0.04	982
985	0.10 x 0.07	0.04	984
987	0.08 x 0.06	0.08	986
989	0.08 x 0.06	0.07	988
991	0.06 x 0.06	0.05	990
993	0.05 x 0.05	0.05	992
995	0.08 x 0.05	0.04	994
997	0.09 x 0.07	0.09	996
999	0.09 x 0.06	0.08	998
1001	0.07 x 0.06	0.05	1000
1003	0.05 x 0.05	0.05	1002
1005	0.09 x 0.07	0.08	1004
1007	0.08 x 0.05	0.05	1006
1009	0.06 x 0.05	0.12	1008
1011	0.06 x 0.06	0.08	1010
1013	0.14 x 0.04	0.05	1012
1015	0.13 x 0.10	0.07	1014
1017	0.06 x 0.04	0.07	1016
1019	0.06 x 0.06	0.07	1018
1021	0.10 x 0.09	0.05	1020
1023	0.10 x 0.10	0.11	1022
1025	0.08 x 0.06	0.03	1024
1027	0.06 x 0.06	0.06	1026
1170	0.10 x 0.08	0.12	1169
1172	0.07 x 0.05	0.04	1171
1174	0.05 x 0.05	0.05	1173
1176	0.08 x 0.05	0.11	1175
1178	0.08 x 0.06	0.11	1177
1180	0.13 x 0.07	0.05	1179
1182	0.08 x 0.04	0.09	1181
1184	0.26 x 0.20	0.08	1183
1186	0.05 x 0.05	0.05	1185
1188	0.06 x 0.05	0.06	1187
1190	0.05 x 0.04	0.05	1189
1192	0.05 x 0.05	0.03	1191
1194	0.09 x 0.08	0.04	1193
1196	0.08 x 0.07	0.07	1195
1198	0.20 x 0.15	0.14	1197
1200	0.17 x 0.17	0.11	1199
1202	0.10 x 0.10	0.06	1201
1204	0.15 x 0.12	0.04	1203
1206	0.23 x 0.05	0.06	1205
1208	0.10 x 0.09	0.05	1207
1210	0.11 x 0.09	0.07	1209
1212	0.14 x 0.11	0.07	1211
1384	0.11 x 0.09	0.10	1383
1386	0.06 x 0.05	0.05	1385
1388	0.12 x 0.10	0.13	1387

- 13.60 The primary fill of the ditch was a sandy silt [1142] from which Roman pottery was recovered. This deposit was truncated by some of the stakeholes and was therefore laid before the stakes were in place.
- 13.61 A dark grey clay [942] overlain by a silty sand gravel [750] filled the ditch. From [750] pottery was retrieved that dates to AD 250 - 300+.
- 13.62 The deposit [750] was truncated by two postholes [1384] and [1386] perhaps indicating a second phase of revetting of the ditch. A final fill of dark green brown silty clay [862] sealed the two postholes. Pottery recovered from the fill was dated to AD 240 -270. Bone hair pins <381> and <382>, a copper alloy penannular bracelet <378>, copper alloy fragments <383> and <403>, iron nails <400>, as well as two coins <401> and <402> dating to the 3rd/4th century were all recovered from the fill [862]. The ditch was probably for drainage but may have also marked a boundary to the activity recorded in this phase to the south.
- 13.63 Overlying the fill [862] (see above) was a compacted silt sand [849]/[843] with frequent fragments of cbm. The deposit measured 2.47m E-W, 0.80m N-S, and was 0.06m thick. Pottery from this deposit dates to the mid-late 3rd century. This layer was probably laid down to consolidate the ground after the ditch had been filled in.

Demolition

- 13.64 A spread of broken brick/tile [1053] and occasional lumps of chalk overlay the dump layer [1213] (see para 13.7). The deposit measured 3.20m E-W, and 1.60m N-S with a level of 4.38m OD. This material may represent the demolition of buildings in the close proximity. Pottery from the demolition layer dates to AD 300+ and probably marks the end of this phase.

14 Phase 5.2 Early 4th century (Fig 9)

- 14.1 This Phase represents the possible collapse of the timber revetment and the deposition of probably eroded material down the slope. Building 2 appears to go out of use and a third clay-and-timber building (Building 3) was erected. Pitting within the footprint of Building 3 probably post date the destruction of Building 3 and represents the end of this phase of activity. In the north of the Trench a timber-lined east/west ditch replaces a similar feature thought to have been constructed during Phase 4.1. A timber drain was recorded running down the slope along the east side of the Trench. A large pit possibly for rubbish disposal was recorded in the central part of the Trench.

Slope erosion

- 14.2 Context [1250] represented a negative feature measuring c. 6.50m N-S, and 9.50m E-W but was truncated to the east and the west. The highest level was at 4.82m OD on its northern edge where a steeply sloping side fell to 4.43m OD. The southern side fell from c. 4.12m OD to 3.81m OD. The feature was seen when the fill/layers [935], [51], [922] [921] were removed by the excavators. Contexts [935] and [51] were in turn partially covered a sandy silts [921] and [922]. Pottery from [922] and [935] dates to the mid-late 3rd century.
- 14.3 The deposits described above covered post pits [1346], [1337], [1311], [1298], [1296], [1241], [1469] of Phase 5.1 (see para 13.15) perhaps indicating that the retaining structure represented by the post pits had now collapsed allowing material to be deposited by erosion further down the slope. The southern side of the feature respects the supposed north E/W running wall of a Building 2 and it may be that that building was still standing when the deposits that infilled the cut [1250] were laid down.
- 14.4 Overlying [874] and [1044] (see Phase 5.1 para. 13.44 and 13.45) was a dumped layer of sandy silt [846] with fragments of daub, cbm and charcoal. The layer measured 7.0m E-W and 4.55m N-S. Pottery recovered from this deposit dates to mid-late 3rd century.

Building 2 of Phase 5.1 goes out of use

- 14.5 Covering the floor deposits of Phase 5.1 was a dump layer of sandy silt [1307] with inclusions of frequent broken tile and occasional chalk lumps and burnt timbers. The burnt timbers may be an indication that Building 2 of Phase 5.1 had burnt down. The layer was particularly rich in small finds including 23 coins, <510>, <511>, <512>, <514>, <515>, <516>, <517>, <518>, <519>, <520>, <521>, <522>, <523>, <533>, <534>, <535>, <536>, <537>, <538>, <539>, <540>, <541>, <688>. Where it has been possible to identify the coins they date to the 3rd/4th century. Bone hair pins <508>, <529> and <532> were also recovered and <529> was datable to the late 3rd/4th century. The handle of a key? <501> was also found as well as copper alloy <524> and <542>, a glass gaming counter <509>, part of an iron handle <525>, and a number of iron nails <507>, <530>, <631>, <671>. Pottery from the layer dates to AD 270 - 400. The deposit measured 7.88m E-W, 4.0m N-S and 0.20m thick. The layer sloped to the south from 4.12m OD to 3.55m OD. This deposit probably represents a dump, which included material from the now demolished building and domestic debris of its former inhabitants. A new building was to be constructed on top of the layer [1307] partly represented by the postholes [1306], [1283] and [1309] (see below).
- 14.6 Overlying pit [1508] (see Phase 5.1 para 13.50) was a layer sandy gravelly silt [1338] with frequent broken pieces of tile, stone and occasional lumps of chalk. This deposit may represent building debris perhaps originating from the building in Phase 5.1. Pottery dates to the 3rd century. Layer [1338] was recorded in section 20 as [723]. A thin clay deposit overlying [723] was only seen in section and recorded as layer [738].

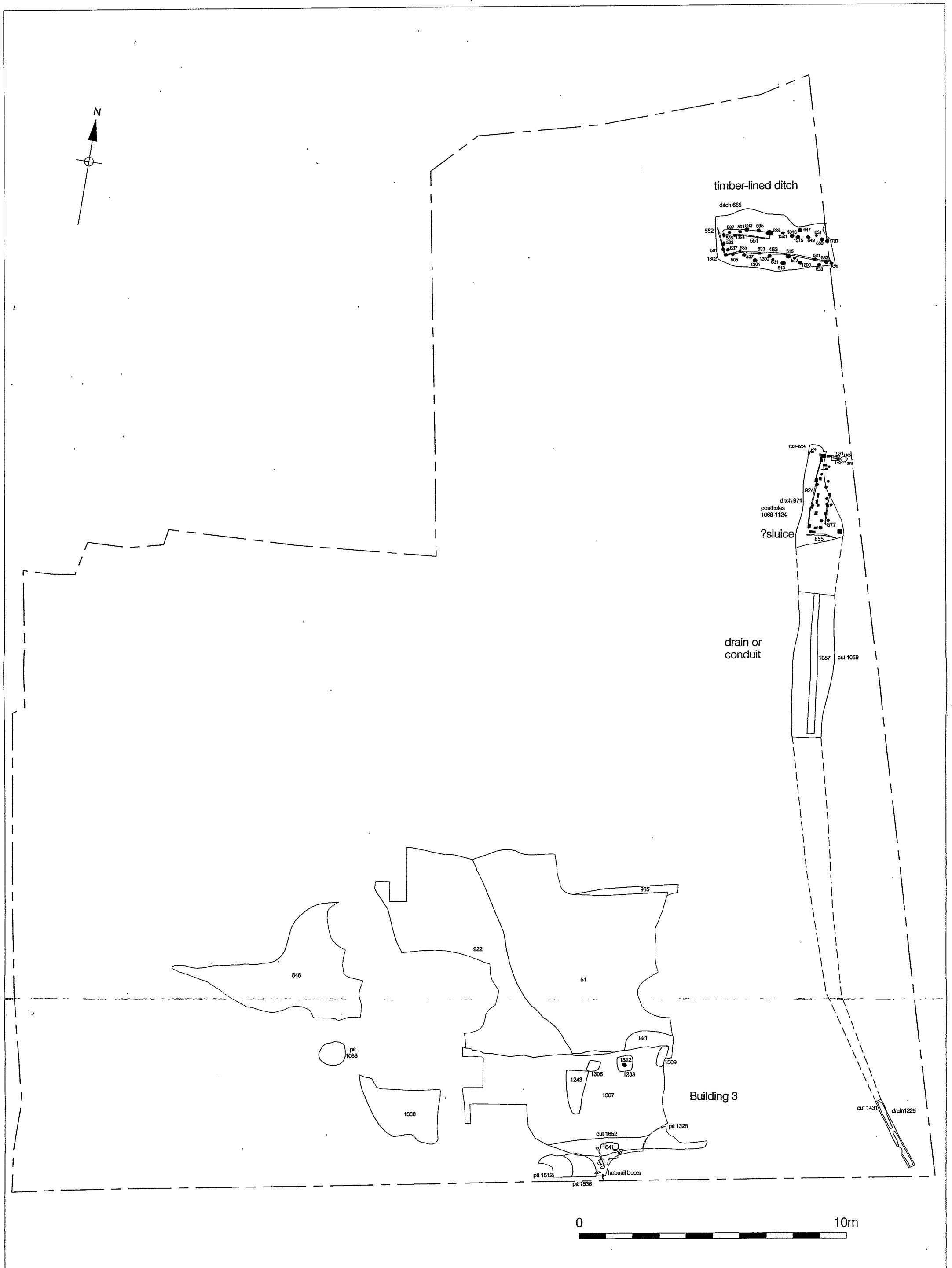


Figure 9
Phase 5.2
1:125

Building 3

- 14.7 The building appears to have been rebuilt as evidenced by three postholes that truncated the layer [1307]. The postholes were aligned E/W and may have formed the north wall. The western most posthole [1306] (fill [1305]) was characterised by a square shape, vertical sides falling to a flat base that measured 0.53m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.43m deep. The fill was a sandy silt from which Roman pottery and a coin <502> that were dated to the 3rd century were retrieved.
- 14.8 About 1.20m to the east a second posthole [1283] (fill [1282], [1312]) was sited. This square posthole, measured 0.56m N-S, 0.54m E-W by 0.45m deep, and had near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a clayey sandy silt from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 220-270. Context [1312] represented a post-pipe, 0.15m in diameter within the posthole.
- 14.9 A further 1.20m to the east a third feature [1309] (fill [1308]) may also be a post pit. The cut was sub-rectangular in shape, with steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base that had a concave post impression. The post pit measured 0.80m N-S, 0.32m E-W and 0.45m deep but was truncated to the east. The fill was a sandy clayey silt with frequent fragments of charcoal and cbm. Pot sherds retrieved from the fill date to AD 250-270. Two coins <504> (dated AD 250-270) and <505> were also found within the fill.
- 14.10 Overlying [1307] was a layer of sand and clay [1243] that measured 1.60m N-S, 0.80m and 0.05m thick. The deposit may be the remnants of a beaten earth floor. Pot sherds date to the early to mid 3rd century. The deposit sloped south from 3.86m OD to 3.67m OD.
- 14.11 A linear E/W cut [1652] (fill 1641, 1610, 1608) truncated [1307] to the south. It measured 3.5m E-W, 1.45m N-S and 0.35m deep but continued south beyond the Trench edge. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The straight E/W edge is suggestive of a wall line. The depth of the cut suggests that there could have been a floor at a lower level further to the south beyond the limits of the excavation. The basal fill [1641] appeared to be a spread building rubble composed of tile, stones, and decayed timber perhaps the remnants of a collapsed wall that measured 1.0m N-S, 1.0m E-W and 0.20m thick. Context [1641] was covered by a sandy clayey silt [1610] with very frequent fragments of charcoal and moderate amounts of cbm and stone. Pottery recovered from [1610] dates to AD 250-300. A pair of hob nail boots <583> and <584> was also recovered from the fill [1610] as well as, a coin <588> and a jet bead <589> that were both thought to date to the 3rd/4th century, as were a glass bead <590> and nail fragments <591>. The upper fill was a clayey sandy silt [1608] with frequent charcoal and moderate cbm fragments. It may be that the material filling [1652] represents demolition/collapse of Building 3 and clearance of detritus fragments of cultural material deriving from the occupation of the building.

Post demolition pitting

- 14.12 Fill [1608] (see above) was truncated by a sub-circular pit [1536] (fill [1535]). The pit with sloping sides falling to a flat base measured 1.20m E-W, 0.90m N-S and 0.20m deep. The fill was a sandy silt from which pottery was recovered that was dated to AD 250-270. The pit [1536] was truncated to the west by another sub-circular pit [1512] (fill [1511]). The cut [1512] had sloping sides falling to a flat base and measured 1.30m E-W, 0.86m N-S and 0.13m deep but continued south beyond the edge of excavation. The fill was a clayey silt. Pot sherds date to AD 200-250.
- 14.13 The east end of [1608] was truncated by a sub-circular pit [1328] (fill [1327]). The cut measured 2.42m E-W, 0.84m N-S and 0.25m deep but was heavily truncated to the north and south and had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt

with frequent cbm fragments and broken pieces of tile. Pottery dates to AD 250 - 300. It may be that the pits described above were originally dug as rubbish pits when Building 3 had been demolished.

E/W timber lined ditch

- 14.14 In the north of the Trench an E/W timber lined ditch [665] truncated the earlier E/W ditch [1133]/[961]/[875] (see Phase 4.1, para 11.18). The cut measured 4.40m E/W, 2.30m E-W and was 1.55m deep. The highest level was at 6.31m OD and the base sloped east from 5.18m OD to 5.09m OD. The ditch had steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base.
- 14.15 The sides were revetted with timber. Context [483] was a very poorly preserved timber plank that had been laid on edge aligned E/W. The plank measured 3.10m x 0.35m. A second plank [551] was set opposite [483] also on edge and aligned E/W. The plank [551] measured 1.80m in length and 0.20m wide. Both of these planks had collapsed slightly so that they were now inclined towards each other. A third plank [552] was set at right angles to and west of [551] and [483]. Plank [552] was also set on edge and measured 0.90m long, 0.20m wide and 0.02m thick. Stake and postholes recorded truncating the base and the sides of the ditch probably represented the stakes and posts used to fix the horizontal timber planking in place. Full details are given in Table 8 below. Eight postholes ([1299], [1300], [1301], [1302], [1315], [1316], [1321] and [1324]) were notable for the survival of the actual wooded post tips, which were lifted for more detailed recording. All the stake tips were hewn to square section points from small oak logs with the largest at c. 100mm square. The internal dimensions of the revetted ditch measured 4.0m E-W and c. 1.0m N-S.

Table 8

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Timber
503	0.16 x 0.11	1.0	502	1302
505	0.13 x 0.09	0.75	504	
507	0.14 x 0.11	0.75	506	
509	0.16 x 0.12	0.80	508	1301
511	0.14 x 0.12	0.75	510	1300
513	0.16 x 0.14	0.80	512	
515	0.19 x 0.16	0.80	514	
517	0.10 x 0.08	0.75	516	
519	0.15 x 0.11	0.75	518	1299
521	0.12 x 0.12	0.75	520	
523	0.13 x 0.11	0.75	522	
533	0.14 x 0.11	0.75	532	
581	0.12 x 0.10	0.06	580	
583	0.15 x 0.12	0.55	582	
585	0.16 x 0.10	0.50	584	
587	0.12 x 0.12	0.60	586	
589	0.12 x 0.10	0.50	588	1324
591	0.12 x 0.10	0.10	590	
593	0.16 x 0.14	0.37	592	
595	0.12 x 0.12	0.12	594	
629	0.12 x 0.12	0.60	628	
631	0.10 x 0.10	0.70	630	
633	0.12 x 0.10	0.63	632	
635	0.10 x 0.08	0.55	634	
637	0.10 x 0.10	0.77	636	
639	0.24 x 0.20	0.70	638	
641	0.10 x 0.10	0.80	640	1321
643	0.14 x 0.12	0.80	642	1316

645	0.14 x 0.14	0.78	644	1315
647	0.14 x 0.12	0.82	646	
649	0.08 x 0.08	0.50	648	
651	0.14 x 0.12	0.55	650	
653	0.14 x 0.12	0.57	652	
707	0.14 x 0.12	0.60	655	

- 14.16 The basal fill of the ditch was a sandy silt [607], which sloped to the east from 5.44m OD to 5.35m OD. Pottery from this deposit was dated to AD 270-300. The deposit [607] was overlain by a silty sand and gravel [576] 0.15m thick. Partially overlying [576] was a sandy gravelly silt [467] with moderate fragments of wood around the sides of the ditch, which may represent slumping and the collapse of the revetment. Pottery recovered from the deposit dates to c. AD 270/300+. The feature appears to have been deliberately infilled. A sandy silt [570] overlay [467] which in turn was overlain by a sandy gravelly silt [545]. From [545] pot sherds were retrieved that date to AD 270 - 350. The uppermost fill was a clayey sand and gravel [466] from which pottery was recovered that dated AD 270 - 350+.

N/S timber drains or conduits

- 14.17 Approximately 7.0m to the south ditch [665] a N/S cut [971] was recorded measuring 3.85m N-S, 1.80m E-W and 0.75m deep but truncated to the east and south. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to flat base. The highest level was at 5.34m OD.
- 14.18 In the base of the cut were very decayed timber elements that were probably the traces of timber planking laid on edge. Context [924] was a plank measuring 2.90m long, 0.20m wide and 0.02m thick. This timber was placed on the west side. Running parallel with [924] but set 0.60m apart was a second plank [877] that measured 1.20m in length, 0.08m wide and 0.02m thick. A third plank [855] was set at right angles to [924] and [877]. The timber [855] measured 1.10m in length, 0.16m wide and 0.02m thick. If the parallel timbers [877] and [924] were a conduit for channelling water then timber [855] could have been a sluice to regulate the flow. The base of [971] was truncated by stake and postholes that represented the stakes and posts that would have fixed the planks in place. In 23 of the postholes the actual tips of the oak posts survived and these were lifted for more detailed recording (Appendix 13). Some of the pile ends were reused evidenced by weathered faces and redundant features, for instance the blind mortice in pile [1340] whilst others were freshly hewn. Most of the piles like [1352] were boxed heart sections from smallish logs 350 - 200mm in diameter but some for example [1362] were box halved by hewing a cleft half log. The sizes of the piles ranged from 200mm square to 140mm x 90mm. Interestingly tool signature marks on the reused timber [1340] and the fresh pile [1352] show that they were cut with the same axe. The axe had a blade just over 60mm wide. Other piles had been hewn with different axes, for example [1360], which had been cut with a blade over 85mm wide. Some of these piles had over 50 growth rings and these were sampled for dendrochronological dating. Full details of the postholes are given in Table 9 below.

Table 9

Context No	Dimensions	Depth	Fill	Timber post
1068	0.18 x 0.12	1.24	1067	1352
1070	0.18 x 0.16	1.22	1069	1340
1072	0.14 x 0.08	0.85	1071	1350
1074	0.12 x 0.09	0.25	1073	1349
1076	0.13 x	0.55	1075	1347

	0.13			
1078	0.08 x 0.08	0.62	1077	1348
1080	0.10 x 0.10	0.08	1079	
1082	0.12 x 0.09	0.38	1081	1353
1084	0.07 x 0.07	0.15	1083	
1086	0.12 x 0.10	1.16	1085	1362
1088	0.09 x 0.06	0.46	1087	1359
1090	0.15 x 0.12	0.76	1089	1358
1092	0.11 x 0.10	0.28	1091	
1094	0.12 x 0.10	0.88	1093	1360
1096	0.09 x 0.09	0.25	1095	
1098	0.13 x 0.09	1.0	1097	1363
1100	0.08 x 0.08	0.30	1099	
1102	0.07 x 0.07	0.67	1101	1357
1104	0.09 x 0.09	0.56	1103	1361
1106	0.12 x 0.08	1.15	1105	1392
1108	0.13 x 0.10	0.21	1107	
1110	0.10 x 0.10	0.09	1109	
1112	0.09 x 0.07	0.49	1111	1356
1114	0.11 x 0.08	0.32	1113	1391
1116	0.08 x 0.08	0.11	1115	
1118	0.15 x 0.07	0.47	1117	1355
1120	0.17 x 0.09	0.91	1119	1354
1122	0.18 x 0.12	1.18	1121	1382
1124	0.16 x 0.08	0.52	1123	1351
1402	0.23 x 0.23	0.97		1371
1403	0.09 v 0.09	0.31		1370
1404	0.07 x 0.07	0.20		1374

14.19 Contexts [909] a sandy silt and [876] a silty sand represent the deliberate backfilling to the east of timber plank [877]. Pottery recovered from [909] was dated to the late 3rd century and that from [876] dates to the mid-late 3rd century.

- 14.20 The backfill to the west of and behind plank [924] was a silty clayey sand [1039]. Contexts [1261], [1262] [1263] [1264] represented decayed wood fragments dumped in with fill [1039]. The largest fragment [1261] measured 0.18m x 0.17m x 0.10m.
- 14.21 Context [850] represented a sandy silty clay fill to the south of the possible sluice timber [855]. To the north of the sluice the fill was a silty sand [878] from which pottery was recovered which was dated to the late 3rd century. These are the primary fills to the feature.
- 14.22 The deposits [850] and [878] were covered with a silty sand [817] which in turn was partially covered with a silty clay [848]. Pottery from [817] dates to AD 270 - 400 and ceramics from [848] to AD 240 - 400.
- 14.23 From the uppermost fill [820] (see Phase 6.1 para 15.6) pottery that dates to the 4th century. The ceramic evidence may be an indication that the feature remained in operation perhaps as a ditch until sometime in the 4th century.
- 14.24 Approximately 2.0m to the south of the timber lined feature described above and truncating the east end of the E/W ditch [751] (see Phase 5.1, para 13.59) was a stretch of timber drain running on a N/S orientation. The construction cut for the drain [1059] measured 5.35m long, 1.40m wide and 0.90m deep. The sides were near vertical, falling to a concave base. The highest level was at 5.67m OD and the base sloped to the south from 4.76m OD to a low of 5.10m OD. Context [1057] represented decayed wood that was probably the remains of the wooden conduit that was laid in the bottom of the trench. The timber drain appeared to be a box type construction with a flat base and vertical sides that measured 0.20m wide and 0.20m deep. Context [1056] represented the clay silty sand and gravel that filled the drain. The trench was backfilled sand and gravel [1058].
- 14.25 The construction cut [1431] (fill [1225], [1050], [1134]) for a timber drain was recorded in the southeast corner of the site truncating layer [1515] (see Phase 5.1). The cut measured 2.50m N-S, 0.20m E-W and 0.08m deep. The surviving timber dugout drain [1225] measured 2.50m long, 0.17m wide and 0.07m deep. The timber had been poorly preserved but a short length 0.75m long was lifted. The drain was first hewn into a rectangular section and then hollowed down the centre. Originally a separate plank lid would probably have covered the drain (Appendix 13). The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [1134]. A clayey silt [1050] filled the drain itself.
- 14.26 The three separate timber drains described above may all be elements of a single N/S conduit channelling water down the slope. If so then the conduit had an overall length of at least 28m
- Pit
- 14.27 In the south central part of the Trench a circular pit was recorded [1036] (fill [1035]) measuring 1.0m N-S, 0.90m E-W and 0.28m deep. The sides were vertical except in the north where the side sloped to a flat base. The highest level was at 4.36m OD. The fill was a coarse sand silt and gravel with fragments of cbm, charcoal and chalk. Pot sherds from the deposit date to AD 270 - 290. This feature may have been a simple domestic rubbish pit.

15 Phase 6.1 Late 4th century (Fig 10)

- 15.1 This Phase represents the occupation of the site later in the 4th century when a new building (Building 4) was constructed at least in part with masonry foundations.
- 15.2 In the central part of the site a sequence of layers were recorded. The basal layer [618] was a compacted silty sand, that measured 5.0m E-W, and 1.70m N-S. Layer [618] overlay a spread of demolition rubble [843]/[849] (see Phase 5.1, para 13.63). Roman pottery from [618] dates to the 3rd/4th century.
- 15.3 Partially covering [618] was a compacted silt sand and gravel [555] measuring c. 6.0m E-W, 4.0m N-S with a maximum thickness of 0.12m. A compacted silty clay [556] with frequent fragments of charcoal, cbm and chalk partially covered [555]. The deposit [558] measured 0.98m N-S and 0.68m E-W. The highest level was at 5.98m OD. This deposit may be the remains of a beaten earth floor. If this interpretation is correct then this would be an indication that buildings existed in this area ie. to the north of the cut terrace.
- 15.4 Further evidence for structures in the north of the trench was suggested by the presence of two possible postholes. Truncating layer [555] was a possible post pit context [554] (fill [553]). The cut measured 0.62m E-W, 0.60m N-S and 0.65m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a rounded base. The fill was a clayey sandy silt.
- 15.5 Approximately 4.50m to the northeast a second possible posthole was recorded context [620] (fill [619]). This feature had been truncated from above by a large post-Medieval pit [321] and cut natural deposits. The cut measured 0.33m N-S, 0.35m E-W and was 0.12m deep. The fill was a clayey sand.

Timber drains

- 15.6 The upper most deposits of [971] the timber lined N/S drain (see Phase 5.2, para 14.17) were compacted sandy silts [820], [1030]/[1032] c. 0.30m thick. Deposit [1030] was notable for the dump within it of irregularly shaped greensand stone blocks. Pottery from [820] dates to the 4th century and [1032] produced pot dating to AD 250 - 350. It may be that these deposits represent the deliberate filling in of [971] or its collapse. It could be that at least in part the timber drains of earlier phases were replaced. Deposit [1030]/[1032] was truncated from above by [1157] (see below).
- 15.7 On the north side of the Trench a heavily truncated linear cut [699] (fill [807], [802], [698]) aligned N/S and measuring 0.70m N-S, 1.60m E-W and c. 0.80m deep truncated [1273] the backfill to the well cut [1149]) and the drain [1287] see Phase 4.1. The primary fill [807] was a silty sand 0.20m thick. This was overlain by a sandy silt [802] 0.30m thick from which Roman pottery was recovered. The uppermost fill [698] was a clayey silt sand. Pot sherds found in this material date to the late 4th century. It may be that this was a drainage gully associated with linear N/S cuts further to the south.
- 15.8 Approximately 4.0m to the south a heavily truncated N/S linear cut [1157] (fill [968], [941], [923]) was identified. The feature measured 2.30m N-S, 0.50m E-W and was 0.75m deep but was truncated by modern intrusions to the north, south, and east. It truncated the earlier cut [971] (see Phase 5.2). The feature was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The base sloped to the south from 5.20m OD to 5.10m OD. The basal fill [968] was a silt clay 0.05m thick, which was overlain by a silty sand [941] up to 0.30m thick. The upper most fill [923] was a silty sand with frequent flint pebbles and occasional cobble sized stones.
- 15.9 Located 1.5m further to the south another N/S linear cut [469] was identified truncating layer [618] (see above para. 15.2). It may be that [469] was a continuation of features

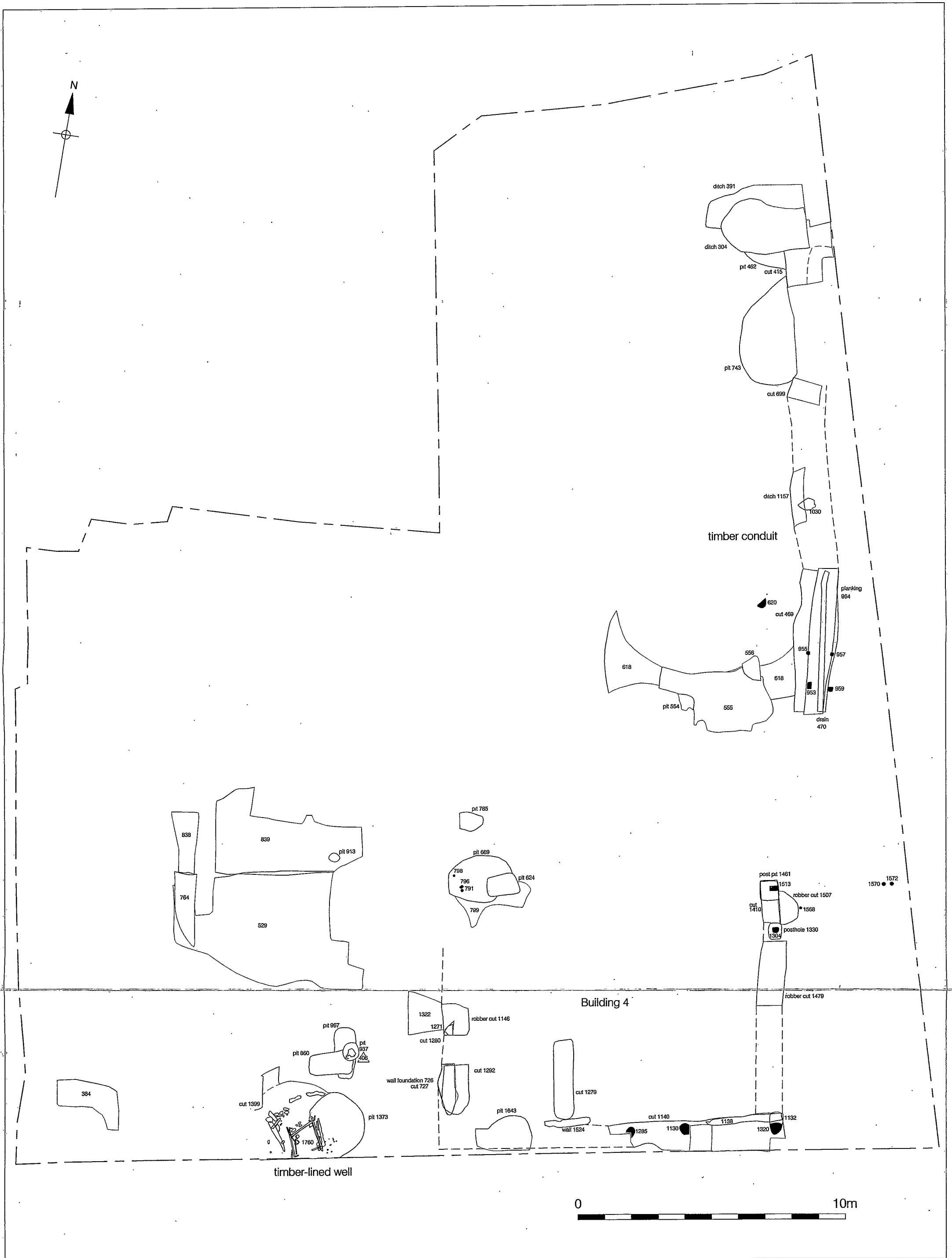


Figure 10
Phase 6.1
1:125

[971] and [699] recorded to the north. Cut [469] measured 5.30m N-S, 1.60m N-S and had a maximum depth of 0.57m. It was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. Decayed wood [964], probably represented the remains of timber planking laid on edge that revetted the sides of the ditch. The planking, which for the most part only survived as a 'shadow,' measured 5.30m long, and was at least 0.37m in height. The planking appeared to support both sides of the ditch creating a channel c. 0.60m wide. The base of the ditch was at 5.07m OD in the north sloping to 4.85m OD in the south.

- 15.10 Holding the timber revetment in place were wooden posts that were represented by four postholes full details are given in Table 10 below. All of these postholes were characterised by vertical sides falling to a pointed base and were filled with a similar sand gravel.

Table 10

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
953	0.27 x 0.20	1.0	952
955	0.12 x 0.12	0.60	954
957	0.12 x 0.10	0.67	956
959	0.17 x 0.16	0.30	958

- 15.11 Context [965] represented a deliberate back filling of gravel and sand behind the wooden shuttering.
- 15.12 Context [963] a silty sand from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 270 - 400 was probably laid down to level the timber drain. The timber of the drain itself [470] was very decayed but in section appeared to be a box type construction 0.20m wide. Overlying it was a deliberate backfill of sandy silt [451] from which pottery came which dates to AD 370 - 400.

Ditches in the north of the site

- 15.13 Cutting timber lined ditch [665] of Phase 5.2 (see para 14.14) were a series of inter-cutting features that were butt-ended to the west but truncated to the east by modern truncation. The earliest of them was cut [462] (fill [461]) which measured 1.35m E-W, 1.10m N-S and 0.25m deep but was heavily truncated to the north and east. Sloping sides falling to a flat base defined the cut. It may be that this was the but-end of a ditch that continued further to the east. The fill was a sandy gravelly silt from which pottery came that dates to AD 180 - 300.
- 15.14 Adjacent to cut [699] was a large sub-rectangular cut [743] (fill [742]) measuring 4.10m N-S, 2.0m E-W and 0.43m deep but truncated to the east by a Roman cut [415] and a modern intrusion. The fill was a gravelly sandy silt from which Roman pottery dates to AD 270 - 400.
- 15.15 Both the features described above were truncated by a sub-rectangular cut [415] (fill [422], [414]) with sloping sides falling to a concave base. It measured 2.10m N-S, 0.90m E-W and 0.90-m deep. The highest level was at 6.33m OD and the lowest at 5.43m OD. The basal fill was a sandy gravelly silt [422] 0.53m thick and the upper fill was a gravelly sandy silt [414]. Pottery from [422] dates to AD 150-250 and from [414] dates to AD 100 - 250.
- 15.16 A butt-ended possible E/W ditch [391] (fills [378], [369], [364]) truncated [415]. This measured 3.60m E-W, 1.65m N-S, was 0.53m deep and had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.34m OD and the lowest at 5.74m OD. The primary fill [378] was a sandy gravelly silt from which two coins were recovered <185> dating to the 3rd/4th century and <186> that dates to the 3rd century. Fill [378] was partially overlain by a gravelly sandy silt 0.15m thick from which Roman pottery

dates AD 270 - 400. The upper fill [364] was a sandy gravelly silt 0.16m thick from which ceramics were retrieved that date to AD 270 - 370.

- 15.17 A final possible but-ended E/W ditch [304] (fill [305]) truncated [391]. This measured 3.20m E-W, was 2.40m wide and 0.40m deep. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.34m OD and the lowest 5.96m OD. The fill was a sandy silt from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 350 - 400+.
- 15.18 It would appear that the features described were above represent re-cutting of the terminus of an east/west ditch that was continually silting up. These ditches may be the replacement for the timber-lined ditch [665] of Phase 5.2. If so then they represent a much more informal response to the imperative to maintain the ditch open.

Building 4

- 15.19 In the south-central part of the Trench a layer of sandy silt [1322] with lenses of brickearth mixed with cbm was found. The deposit [1322] measured 1.55m N-S, 1.45m E-W and was 0.10m thick. The highest level was at 4.22m OD. This layer could represent the demolition and levelling of earlier structures prior to the construction of Building 4.
- 15.20 The N/S aligned trenches described below appear to have delineated the west wall of Building 4.
- 15.21 A N/S linear cut [1292] (fill [1291]) was identified on the south side of the Trench and measured 1.90m N-S, 0.90m E-W and 0.40m but was truncated to the north by an archaeological evaluation trench. The sides of the cut were steeply sloping falling to a base inclined to the south from 3.27m OD to 3.09m OD. The fill, a clay silt with inclusions of cbm, mortar and charcoal produced pottery dating to AD 350+. This feature was recorded as being truncated by another N/S cut [727] (fill [726]) thought to represent a wall foundation. However more likely is that cut [1292] was the actual foundation cut that held the foundation [726]. The foundation itself was a mix of mortar sand and lumps of stone with occasional fragments of cbm that measured 1.90m N-S, 0.60m E-W by 0.20m deep.
- 15.22 The foundation [726] continued to the north of the evaluation trench where it was recorded as [1280] (fill [1271]) measuring 0.40m N-S, 0.30m E-W and 0.10m deep.
- 15.23 The possible wall foundation [727] was truncated by what may be a robber trench context [1168] (fill [1167]). The cut measured 1.50m N-S, 0.50m E-W and 0.14m deep and had steeply sloping sides falling to a base that sloped to the south from 3.67m OD to 3.38m OD. The clayey silt fill produced pottery that dates to AD 350 - 400.
- 15.24 This robber trench was thought to have continued to the north where it was assigned the contexts [1146] (fill [1145]). Here the trench measured 1.15m N-S, 0.95m E-W and 0.40m deep but was truncated to the north and south by modern intrusions. The cut had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a clayey silt with frequent fragments of cbm and moderate charcoal fragments. This feature may be part of a robber trench. Pot sherds from the fill date to the late 4th century. The robber trench [1146] truncated a layer [1322] of possible demolition debris (see para 15.19)
- 15.25 On the east side of the Trench the probable remains of a N/S running masonry wall foundation [1410] (fill [1476], [1470]) were unearthed. The cut measured 1.61m N-S, 0.66m E-W and was 0.59m deep. The highest level was at 4.29m OD and the lowest at 3.70m OD. The basal fill [1476] was a sandy gravel 0.39m deep that was covered by a packed lumps of chalk, Kentish Ragstone and broken brick/tile [1470].
- 15.26 To the south the wall foundation [1410] was truncated by a post pit [1330] (fill [1329]). The rectangular pit measured 0.64m N-S, 0.49m E-W and was 0.64m deep. The fill

was a silty gravel and sand. A rectangular post pipe [1304] (fill [1303]) cut the backfill [1329]. The post pipe, which measured 0.24m E-W, 0.21m N-S and was 0.41m deep, it had vertical sides falling to a flat base. Decayed timber filled the post pipe.

- 15.27 A second rectangular post pit [1461] (fill [1460], [1445]) truncated the wall foundation [1410] to the north. The pit measured 0.76m N-S, 0.68m E-W and was 0.70m deep and had steeply sloping sides falling to a base that sloped to the east before flattening out. The fill was a gravelly sand [1460] 0.61m thick overlain by post packing [1445] composed of chalk, greensand and broken brick. The post packing surrounding a post pipe [1513] that measured 0.30m E-W, 0.18m N-S, was 0.61m deep and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill of the post pipe was a silty sand [1411].
- 15.28 The wall foundation and the post pits described above are very likely to be contemporary and represent what remains of the actual foundations of the east wall of Building 4.
- 15.29 To the south of [1410] a linear feature was excavated [1479] (fill [1478]) which was probably a robber trench and an indication that the wall foundation would have continued further to the south. Cut [1479] measured 2.70m N-S, 0.80m E-W, and was 0.72m deep. It was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a base that sloped to the south from 3.66m OD to 3.44m OD. The fill was a gravelly sandy silt.
- 15.30 A pit [1507] (fill [1409]) adjacent to [1410] was also thought to be part of the robbing of the foundations. It measured 1.38m N-S, 0.80m E-W, was 0.41m deep and had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a silty clay.
- 15.31 A gravelly sand [1381] covered the wall foundation and the post pits described above and this in turn was overlain by silty sand and gravel [1375]. The highest level on [1375] was 4.34m OD. Probably residual Roman pottery was recovered from [1375], which dates to AD 150 - 200.
- 15.32 Some idea of the internal lay out of Building 4 was provided by deposits and features that probably defined some of the internal walls. A possible beam slot [1279] (fill [1259]) was recorded 4.0m to the east of what may be the location of the western wall of the building. The cut measured 3.0m N-S, 0.70m E-W and was 0.15m deep and had vertical sides falling to a base that sloped to the south from 3.70m OD to 3.29m OD. The fill was a silty clay with frequent fragments of charcoal and cbm. Two burnt timbers rested on top of the deposit. Pottery recovered from the fill dates to AD 350-370. The beam slot truncated the postholes [1503] and [1505] of Phase 5.1 (see para 13.18).
- 15.33 Immediately to the south of [1279] an E/W feature was recorded that may represent the remains of a brickearth wall [1524] (fill [1523]). The construction cut measured 1.70m in length, 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep. The fill was a silty sand. The wall had been built over an earlier pit [1512] (see Phase 5.2, para 14.12).
- 15.34 About 0.70m to the east another E/W cut [1140] was identified. It measured 6.50m E/W, 1.30m N-S and was 0.28m deep and had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The cut continued south beyond the edge of excavation. It's base was truncated by four possible postholes [1285], [1130], [1320] and [1132] the full details of which are given in Table 11 below. Posthole [1132] also truncated posthole [1320] perhaps indicating that the post here had at some point been replaced. The posthole [1132] produced pottery that dates to AD 250 - 300. A similar dark grey silty sand filled the post pits.

Table 11

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
1320	0.50 x 0.40	0.50	131

			9
1285	0.44 x 0.34	0.18	128 4
1132	0.52 x 0.46	0.36	113 1
1130	0.38 x 0.37	0.31	112 9

- 15.35 Post pit [1132] was overlain by a horizontal timber [1138] 2.85m long, 0.28m wide and 0.16m thick. It may be that this timber was in situ and a base plate or alternatively it had been disposed of in the trench [1140] when the uprights were removed. The timber was sampled for dendro dating.
- 15.36 The timber [1138] and the post pits [1320], [1130], and [1285] were covered by a sandy silt [1139] with frequent fragments of cbm. The fill also produced 13 coins <447>, <448>, <449>, <450>, <451>, <452>, <453>, <454>, <455>, <461>, <494>, <495>, and <497>. These predominantly the coins date to the 3rd/4th century but three are Constantinian and date to AD 307 – 350. The pottery dates to AD 350 - 400.
- 15.37 Building 4 probably extended beyond the limits of the excavation to the south and unfortunately the northern limit of the Building was not clearly defined most likely due to later intrusions. However deposits and features in the central part of the Trench could be structural and may relate to Building 4 or adjacent structures. A silty gravelly sand [799] was identified measuring 3.0m E-W, 1.70m N-S and 0.30m thick. The highest level here was at 5.17m OD. Pottery retrieved from the deposit dates to AD 300 - 400.
- 15.38 An ovoid shaped pit [669] (fill [668]), which measured 2.44m E-W, 1.79m N-S and 0.53m deep truncated layer [799] (see above). The highest level was at 5.27m OD and the lowest at 4.74m OD. The cut had sloping sides falling to a concave base and was filled with silty sand and gravel. Pottery recovered from the fill was dated to AD 270 - 400. Three stakeholes truncated the base and these may be an indication that the pit was shored. Full details of the stakeholes are given in Table 12 below. All were characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to pointed bases and all were filled with similar silty sand.

Table 12

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
791	0.08 x 0.08	0.04	790
796	0.13 x 0.10	0.08	795
798	0.08 x 0.08	0.08	797

- 15.39 The pit [669] was truncated by a second Roman pit [624] (fill [623]) rectangular in shape and measuring 1.17m E-W, 0.94m N-S and 0.34m deep. It was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt from which pottery dates to AD 270 - 370.
- 15.40 Approximately 2.50m to the north of pit [624] a sub-oval pit [785] (fill [784]) was recorded truncating natural deposits. The cut measured 0.90m E-W, 0.75m N-S and was 0.15m deep with sloping sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 5.47m OD and the lowest at 5.32m OD. The fill was a sandy gravelly silt from which some cbm fragments were retrieved.
- 15.41 In the south of the trench context [1643] (fill [1628]) represented a probable rubbish pit, which measured 2.10m E-W, 1.40m N-S and 0.29m deep. It continued south beyond the edge of excavation. The cut was characterised by a sub-rectangular

shape with sloping sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 3.21m OD. The fill was a dark grey, silty clay with occasional fragments of cbm, charcoal, chalk and oyster shell. Pottery from the fill dates to AD 370+. It may be that this feature was originally dug when Building 4 was abandoned or was no longer permanently inhabited.

Wells

- 15.42 A large pit [1373] (fill [1372]) was identified in the southwest of the site. The pit was sub-circular in shape with sloping sides falling to a flat base and measured 2.50m N-S, 2.02m E-W and was 1.18m deep. The fill was a dark grey/black sandy silt from which pottery was retrieved that dates to AD 390+. The highest level was at 3.46m OD and the lowest at 2.28m OD. The pit [1373] was probably a well and was truncated to the west by a timber lined well (see below).
- 15.43 A crudely built timber lined well was set in a large circular construction cut [1399] that measuring 2.70m E-W, 2.50m N-S by 1.16m deep but continued south beyond the edges of the excavation. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 3.44m OD and the lowest at 2.28m OD.
- 15.44 The cut [1399] was lined with interlocking timbers that formed a square structure measuring 1.0m across at the top and was c. 1.0m high. At the bottom, the well was only 0.47m (1 cubit?) square. The highest level was at 2.86m OD and the lowest at 1.81m OD. The timbers were given the generic context number [1760] but were also individually numbered [1629] – [1645], [1655], [1661] – [1670], [1684] – [1693], [1717], [1720] – [1725] (Appendix 13).
- 15.45 The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [1537] with frequent wood and chalk. Pottery from the backfill dates to AD 270 - 350. The fill of the well was a clayey silt [1615] with frequent fragments of cbm, bone, and wood. The pottery recovered from the well dates to AD 300 - 400. A copper vessel, probably a bowl <596> was also retrieved from the fill.
- 15.46 The well appears to have been deliberately filled in with a sandy peaty silt [1398]. Overlying [1398] was a clay silt [1281] 0.50m thick. Pottery from [1281] dates to AD 400 and a coin <527> dates to the 3rd/4th century. [1281] was in turn covered by a clayey silt. Context [1269] measuring 2.0m E-W, 0.90m N-S and 0.22m thick. Pot sherds from [1269] date to AD 350 - 400. A spread of flint nodules, tile and sandstone [1226] that measured 1.92m E-W and 1.10m N-S and thought to represent demolition debris partially covered [1269].

Ritual pitting?

- 15.47 To the west of Building 4 in the south central part of the Site a series of inter-cutting pits were recorded that are out of the ordinary. Pit [967] (fill [1166], [966]) was sub-rectangular in shape with vertical sides falling to a flat base that measured 1.90m N-S, 0.80m E-W and 0.35m deep. Its north side had been consolidated with Roman tile/brick [1166]. The fill was a sandy clayey silt [966].
- 15.48 The pit [967] was truncated by an E/W aligned pit [860] (fill [904], [859]) measuring 1.78m E-W, 1.0m N-S and 0.61m deep. The cut was rectangular in shape and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The primary fill was a gravelly sandy silt [904] 0.45m thick, which produced pottery dating to AD 350 - 400 and two 4th century coins <408> and <409>. The upper fill was a clayey silt [859], which produced pottery dating to AD 270 - 400.
- 15.49 A circular feature [937] (fill [936], [903]) truncated the pit [860]. The cut [937] measured 0.68m N-S, 0.61m E-W and 0.42m deep and was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The basal fill a sandy clayey silt [936] was 0.07m

thick on which had been placed a complete pot <406>. An upper fill of sandy clayey silt [903] covered the vessel. Pottery recovered from [903] dates to AD 270 - 370.

- 15.50 The three pits described above appear to represent the repeated excavation of pits in the same place possibly for votive offerings.

Additional deposits and features

- 15.51 Sandy silt layers were recorded in the west-central part of the site from which the ceramic evidence and stratigraphic position is consistent with deposition in the 4th century. Layer [529] measured 7.10m E-W, 4.75m N-S and had a maximum thickness of 0.55m. The highest level was at 5.29m OD. Pottery from this layer dates to AD 270 - 400. Partially overlying [529] was the layer [764] which measured 2.75m N-S and 0.80m E-W. The layer sloped to the south from 5.41m OD to 5.21m OD. Pot sherds from this deposit date to AD 300 - 350.
- 15.52 Further to the north and overlying the earlier feature [706] (see Phase 5.1, para 13.46) was a compacted silty sandy gravel layer [839], which measured 4.75m E-W, 3.50m N-S and 0.30m thick from which Roman pottery was recovered. The level was at 5.92m OD. Context [838] was a layer of similar material 0.80m to the west of [839] and was separated from it by a later intrusion. Context [838] measured 2.45m N-S, 1.0m E-W and 0.30m thick.
- 15.53 An isolated possible posthole was recorded [913] (fill [912]) truncating layer [839]. The cut was ovoid in shape with sloping sides falling to a flat base and measured 0.45m E-W, 0.32m N-S and was at least 0.10m deep. The fill was a sandy silt.
- 15.54 In the southwest corner of the Trench a sandy silt [384] was recorded overlaying the earlier Roman features [541] and [478] (see Phase 5.1). The deposit measured 2.28m E-W, 1.92m N-S and up to 0.16m thick. The highest level was at 4.19m OD. Pottery from the layer dates to AD 330 - 420.
- 15.55 Three stakeholes were recorded on the east side of the trench truncating [1573] the uppermost fill of [1574] (see Phase 3.2, para. 10.10). The full details of the stakeholes are given in Table 13 below. They were all circular in shape and had near vertical sides falling to a rounded base and all were filled with decayed wood. The function of the stakeholes is uncertain.

Table 13

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth	Fill
1568	0.10 x 0.10	0.10	1567
1570	0.11 x 0.11	0.22	1569
1572	0.11 x 0.11	0.28	1571

16 Phase 6.2 sub-Roman (not illustrated)

- 16.1 This Phase represents post occupation deposits that accumulated in the south of the Trench overlying the final phase of Roman occupation. A single possible posthole was the only tentative evidence to suggest that the site may have still been occupied.
- 16.2 Overlying the robber trench [1167] (see Phase 6.1, para. 15.23) was an extensive layer of dark grey clay silt [1060] frequent fragments of charcoal, Opus signinum, and oyster shell measuring 11.40m E-W, 3.50m N-S and c. 0.15m thick. The deposit produced pottery that dates to AD 350 - 400. A layer of clay silt [722] partially overlay [1060] from which pottery, which dates to AD 350 - 400, was recovered as well as 12 coins <431>, <433>, <434>, <435>, <436>, <437>, <438>, <439>, <440>, <441>, <543>, and <605> that date to the 3rd or 3rd/4th century.
- 16.3 Layer [725] a compacted mottled grey brown and orange silt at 4.07m OD was recorded in section. It was overlain by [722] and was probably part of the same sequence of dumping.
- 16.4 Layer [722] was partially overlain by [660] (recorded as [721] in section). This layer [660], a sandy silt, measured c. 15.60m E-W, 5.20m N-S and 0.15m thick. Roman pottery produced by [660] dates to AD 350 - 400.
- 16.5 Also overlying [722] was a clayey silt [940] which measured 2.50m E-W, 2.40m N-S and 0.25m thick but was truncated to the east by the evaluation trench. Pot sherds from this deposit date to AD 270 - 330.
- 16.6 Overlying [660] was a layer of sandy clayey silt [720] measuring 6.0m E-W, 4.0m N-S and 0.20m thick. From this deposit pot sherds were recovered that date to AD 200 - 400.
- 16.7 A gravelly sandy silt [718] with frequent fragments of tile, mortar, and daub measuring 3.70m E-W, 2.0m N-S and 0.21m thick overlay [720]. The deposit produced late 4th century pottery.
- 16.8 On the east side of the Trench overlying the timber drain [1431] (see Phase 5.2, para 14.25) was a Roman dump layer of sandy silt [1028] with occasional fragments of charcoal and oyster shell, measuring 5.65m E-W, 1.60m N-S and 0.30m thick. From this deposit pottery was retrieved that dates to AD 270 - 400+.
- 16.9 A possible posthole [939] (fill [938]) was recorded truncating the layer [940]. The sub-circular feature measured 0.60m, 0.26m E-W and 0.25m deep but truncated to the east by the evaluation trench. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt which produced a few sherds of Roman pottery.

17 Phase 7 Medieval (not illustrated)

- 17.1 This Phase represents the formation of an agricultural type soil that may have originated during the medieval period.
- 17.2 On the western side of the Trench two deposits of similar sandy silt were recorded context [348] and [349]. In the north [348] measured 2.80m N-S, 0.98m E-W and was 0.15m thick. Only two pot sherds were recovered from this deposit of which one was dated to AD 1200 – 1500. In the southwest corner of the site, 15.5m to the south of [348], context [349] measuring 2.47m N-S, 2.26m E-W and 0.16m thick was found. Amongst the residual Roman pottery recovered from [349] a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pot was identified. The level on [348] sloped from 6.31m OD to 6.16m OD while the surface of [349] sloped from 4.35m OD to 4.22m OD to the south. These two deposits possibly represented an agricultural soil.

18 Phase 8 17th century AD 1600 – 1680 (Fig 11)

- 18.1 This Phase represents activity thought to date to the 17th century when horticultural type soils accumulated. The garden soils were recorded in the southern half of the Trench where they had survived modern horizontal truncation. Features recorded within this garden area included possible planting holes; rubbish pitting, wells, and cesspits. In the east of the Trench a large timber lined pit was identified the function of which is uncertain although it could be a large well. The edges of the large timber lined pit were respected by the remnants of a gravel/beaten earth surface. In the northeast of the Trench pitting of an indeterminate nature was recorded as well as a possible gully. The archaeological evidence suggests that the Trench was located in an area to the rear of properties that would have fronted the post-Medieval roads. Cartographic evidence does in deed indicate that roads surrounded the site. Rocque's 1746 map (admittedly 100 years later) shows Ratcliffe highway to the north of the area of the Trench, Old Gravel Lane (now Wapping Lane) to the east, Pennington Street to the south and a north/south running lane to the west named Angel A.

Garden soil

- 18.2 The deposits described below probably represented horticultural or garden soils that were being worked in the 17th century.
- 18.3 A layer of coarse sandy silt [575] was found in the southwest part of the Trench. The deposit measured 4.20m E-W, 3.0m N-S and was up to 0.30m thick and sloped to the south from 4.86m OD to 4.50m OD. Pottery recovered from the layer dates to AD 1550 – 1650 although some residual Roman pottery was also collected that dates to AD 43 – 250. Layer [575] covered pit [816] (para 18.21) and possible ditch [677] (see para 18.20).
- 18.4 Partially overlying [575] context [45] recorded in the central part of the Trench was a mid grey brown with yellow mottling, sandy clayey silt with occasional fragments of cbm and charcoal. The deposit measured 13.70m E-W, 11.0m N-S and was up to 0.40m thick. The layer sloped to the south from a high of 5.67m OD to 4.21m OD. Both pottery and clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the deposit; the pot dates to AD 1630 – 1650 while the tobacco pipe dates to AD 1640 – 1660. The layer [45] sealed pit [615] (see para 18.23) and ditch [659] (see para 18.19).
- 18.5 A similar deposit to [45] was recorded in the centre of the site namely layer [905] where it was truncated on all sides by later intrusions. Sandy silt [905] measured 0.44m E-W x 0.17m N-S. The highest level was at 5.57m OD.
- 18.6 Partially covering [45] was a patch of dark grey silty sand [476] that measured 1.94m E-W, 0.54m N-S and 0.33m thick. The highest level was at 4.87m OD whilst the lowest was at 4.54m OD. Pot sherds recovered from this deposit date to AD 1600 to 1700 although some residual Roman pottery dated to AD 270 – 400 was also collected.
- 18.7 On the west side of the Trench 2 further deposits of horticultural soil were identified that were truncated to the north, south, and east but continued to the west beyond the edge of the Trench. Layer [808] a dark brown sandy silt measured 2.60m E-W, 1.34m N-S and was 0.16m thick. The highest level was at 5.81m OD. Circa 0.50m to the south of [808] a yellow brown silty sand [748] was recorded. This deposit measured 3.34m N-S, 3.10m E-W and was up to 0.30m thick. The highest level here was at 5.64m OD.
- 18.8 A sequence of overlying deposits which was truncated on all sides was identified in the west central part of the site. The lowest deposit was a light grey brown sandy silt [627] measuring 2.50m N-S, 0.80m E-W and 0.10m thick. The layer sloped to the

south from 5.64m to 5.45m OD. Covering [627] was a dark brown grey sandy silt
[456] measuring

5.20m N-S, 0.87m E-W and up to 0.20m thick. This layer sloped to the south from 5.78m to 5.26m OD. Pot sherds from [456] date to AD 1630 – 1700. A second spit of dark brown grey sandy silt [431] 0.10m thick overlay [456]. The highest level was at 5.86m sloping to 5.46m OD. Pottery retrieved from [431] dates to the early/mid 17th century. A patch of dark brown sandy silt with lenses of yellow brown material [430] partially covered [431]. The layer [430] measured 0.70m N-S and 0.55m E-W and had a highest level of 5.63m OD. Pot sherds recovered from [430] date to AD 1550 – 1700.

- 18.9 Approximately 5.0m further to the east of [430] another sequence of probable horticultural soils was recorded. The lowest was a brown grey sandy silt [528] measuring 3.0m N-S, 2.40m E-W and 0.15m thick. The highest level was at 5.53m OD and the lowest at 5.0m OD. Layer [528] was partially covered by a greenish grey silty sand [732] measuring 4.35m N-S, 2.50m E-W, with a maximum thickness of 0.25m. The highest level was at 5.43m OD, while the lowest was at 5.15m OD. Pot sherds from this deposit date to AD 1550 – 1700. The upper most layer was a clayey silt [667] that measured 6.0m N-S, 3.0m E-W and was c. 0.15m thick. It sloped to the south from 5.54m to 5.05m OD. Pottery from [667] dates to AD 1630 – 1650/80 but clay tobacco pipe also retrieved dates to AD 1700 – 1770.
- 18.10 A possible posthole [612] (see para 18.28) truncated the layer [732] (see above) and the pits [617] (see para 18.27) and [675] (para 18.26) truncated layer [667] (see above). The posthole and the pits were in turn covered by a sequence of deposits [574], [497], [468], [460], interpreted as garden soil. The basal layer [574] was a greenish yellow silty sand measuring 4.30m N-S, 3.85m E-W and up to 0.20m thick. Partially overlying [574] was a sandy silt [497] with occasional fragments of oyster shell measuring 3.65m N-S, 1.80m E-W and up to 0.10m thick. Layer [468] a silty sand with frequent pebbles, moderate concentrations of coal and clinker fragments, as well as occasional oyster shell overlay [497]. Context [468] measured 6.60m N-S, 3.80m E-W and was c. 0.10m thick. The upper most deposit was layer [460] a sandy silt with frequent fragments of coal and cbm, and occasional oyster shell, measuring 6.0m N-S, 3.80m E-W and up to 0.12m thick. Layer [460] sloped to the south from a high of 5.77m OD to 5.20m OD. Pottery retrieved from [574] dates to AD 1630 – 1650 and the tobacco pipe to AD 1690 – 1710, pot from [497] dates to AD 1580 – 1700 and the tobacco pipe to AD 1660 – 1680, from [468] the pottery dates to AD 1630 – 1650, and from [460] to AD 1612 – 1650 whilst the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 18.11 Just to the north of [667] a layer of dark brown sandy silt [739] was recorded measuring 1.30m N-S, 1.10m E-W and 0.10m thick. The layer [739] was covered by a silty sand [473] 0.09m thick that had been truncated on all sides by later intrusions. From [473] pottery was recovered that was dated to AD 1570 – 1700, and clay tobacco pipe also retrieved from the layer dates to AD 1660 – 1680. The highest level was at 5.83m OD.
- 18.12 Approximately 1.20m further to the east more deposits of probable garden soil were identified. Layer [657] a silty sand measured 3.90m N-S, 1.90m E-W and was up to 0.15m thick. The deposit had been truncated to the east, west and south. Pot sherds from the deposit date to AD 1550 – 1700 although some residual Roman pottery was also collected that date to AD 270 – 400.
- 18.13 A possible well [673] (see para 18.29) truncated layer [657] but was partially covered by another layer of horticultural soil [656], a silty sand measuring 3.80m N-S, 1.90m E-W, and 0.10m thick. This layer was truncated to the east and west by later intrusions. It sloped to the south from 5.85m to 5.38m OD. Pottery from [656] dates to AD 1580 – 1700 while the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 18.14 Context [1029] represented an isolated strip (it was truncated on all sides by later intrusions) of probable garden soil in the central part of the Trench. The layer

measured 1.74m N-S, 0.15m E-W and 0.18m thick. The highest level was at 6.03m OD.

- 18.15 In the south central part of the Site a deposit of gravely sandy silt [323] measuring 1.0m N-S, x 0.50m E-W was recorded overlying context [45]. This deposit was probably just part of the horticultural soil matrix. Only residual Roman pot was retrieved from [323] dating to AD 240 – 400.
- 18.16 In the extreme south of the Site a sandy silt [962] layer was recorded measuring 6.60m E-W, 0.60m N-S and 0.06m thick but the deposit continued south beyond the edge of excavation and was truncated to the north. The highest level was at 3.57m OD and the lowest at 3.44m OD.

Features sealed by the garden soil

- 18.17 The horticultural soil described above would have been continually manured and forked over and this activity could easily have destroyed stratigraphic relationships. The layers of garden soil therefore covered some features that also probably date to the 17th century and have consequently been assigned to this Phase.
- 18.18 Part of a large cut [818] (fill [728]) was identified in the south of the Trench, however the function of the pit is uncertain. The feature was sub-circular in shape and was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flatish base. The pit measured 12.0m E-W, 3.0m N-S and was 0.42m deep but extended south beyond the limits of the Trench and was truncated from above by a later truncation. The highest level was at 3.90m OD and the lowest level was at 3.48m OD. The fill was dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of moderate amounts of cbm fragments and occasional fragments of charcoal. Pottery recovered from the fill dates to AD 1580 – 1700, although some residual Roman pottery was also retrieved that dates to the 4th century.

E/W ditch

- 18.19 Truncating feature [818] (see above) was the possible remnants of an east/west aligned ditch [659] (fill [658]). The feature measured 5.30m E-W, 1.10m N-S and 0.22m deep but it continued beyond the edge of excavation to the south. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt that contained pottery dated to AD 1550 – 1700.
- 18.20 In the southwest corner of the Trench a sub-rectangular shaped feature [677] (fill [676]) was identified measuring 1.90m E-W, 1.80m N-S and 0.50m deep but it was truncated by later intrusions to the east, west and south. The highest level was at 4.48m OD and the lowest was at 3.98m OD. The fill was a mid grey brown, gravely sandy clayey silt. Residual Roman pottery that was dated to AD 330 – 370 was recovered from the feature. It may be that [677] was part of the same ditch found further to the east as [659]. The ditch could mark a property boundary or some other land division.

Planting hole/bedding trench

- 18.21 Recorded in the southwest part of the Trench was a rectangular shaped pit [816] (fill [719]) with near vertical sides falling to a smooth base that was inclined to the east. The pit measured 3.0m E-W, 1.40m N-S and was 0.24m deep. The highest level was at 4.65m OD and the lowest at 4.02m OD. The fill was a gravely sandy silt from which post-Medieval pot sherds were recovered. It may be that this feature had a possible horticultural purpose such as a bedding trench.
- 18.22 The layer [667] overlay a rectangular shaped pit [730] (fill [729]) that measured 1.42m N-S, 0.77m E-W and 0.16m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides to a flat base. The fill was sandy silt from which clay tobacco pipe was retrieved which

dates to AD 1660 – 1680. The relative lack of finds suggests that this pit too could have been a planting hole.

Refuse pit

- 18.23 Truncating part of the extensive feature [818] was a smaller sub-circular pit [615] (fill [614]) that measured 1.08m E-W, 0.92m N-S and was 0.46m deep. It was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a dark grey black, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk. Pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone were retrieved from the pit. The pot dates to AD 1580 – 1700. The pit was probably dug for the disposal of domestic rubbish.
- 18.24 Located in the southeast corner of the Trench and truncated by the construction cut [35] (see Phase 9) was a pit [298] (fill [297]) measuring 1.06m E-W, 0.40m N-S, and 0.40m deep. The pit was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a silty sand with frequent oyster shell and occasional fragments of brick. This pit too may have been dug for refuse disposal.

Features between the garden soils

- 18.25 Some features described below were recorded between the layers of garden soil perhaps indicating their temporary nature.

Planting hole

- 18.26 Layer [667] was truncated by an ovoid pit [675] (fill [674]) which measured 1.72m x 1.20m x 0.31m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a mostly flat base but with a concave depression to the west. The fill was a clayey sand from which residual Roman pottery was recovered that dates to AD 270 – 400. It may be that this feature was a planting hole.

Refuse pit

- 18.27 Cut [675] (see above) was truncated by a circular cut [617] (fill [616]) that measured 0.86m x 0.80m x 0.20m deep and characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a rounded base. The fill was an ashy silty sand with frequent flint pebbles, moderate flecks and fragments of coal and charcoal, and occasional oyster shell. As well as pot sherds, fragments of metal, cbm, animal bone and a bone knife handle <201> which were also recovered from the fill. The pottery dates to AD 1590 – 1650. Cut [617] may represent a small domestic refuse pit.

Posthole

- 18.28 A cut [612] (fill [611]) was recorded c. 2.30m to the south of pit [617]. The possible posthole measured 0.32m in diameter, was only 0.12m deep and was characterised by sloping sides falling to a pointed base. The silty sand fill produced pot sherds dated AD 1550 – 1700.

Possible well

- 18.29 Truncating layer [657] was a small circular pit [673] (fill [672]) measuring 0.54m N-S, 0.48m E-W and 0.26m deep. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was sandy silt that contained pottery that dates to AD 1580 – 1900. It may be that this cut was a well but it could only have been in operation for a short period as it was partially covered by horticultural soil [656] also dated to the 17th century.

Features truncating the garden soil

E/W butt-ended ditch

- 18.30 In the central part of the Trench an E/W aligned ditch cut [14] (fill [13]) was recorded. The ditch, which butt-ended to the west and was truncated to the east, measured 5.80m E-W, 1.30m N-S and 0.50m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded pebbles and fragments of cbm, and occasional fragments of oyster shell and animal bone. The highest level was at 5.22m OD and the lowest level at 4.71m OD. Pottery recovered from the ditch was dated to AD 1620 – 1700 but the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1730 – 1780. The ditch probably demarcates a land-division within the garden area.

Horticultural features

- 18.31 In the south-central part of the Trench a sub-circular shaped pit cut [427] (fill [426]) measured 0.50m E-W, 0.28m N-S, and 0.27m deep. The silty sand fill produced pottery dated to AD 1580 – 1900. The lack of the inclusions within the fill may be an indication that feature could have been a planting hole. Two further possible planting holes were recorded in this area of the Trench and are described below.
- 18.32 A circular shaped pit cut [261] (fill [260]) was found measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.15m deep, which truncated the horticultural soil [45]. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base. The fill was a coarse sandy silt with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks, and occasional fragments of oyster shell and coal.
- 18.33 Also truncating soil [45] but 10m to the north and east of [261] a small circular pit [411] (fill [410]) was identified. The pit measured 0.75m x 0.55m x 0.22m deep and was defined by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a silty sand with occasional fragments of cbm and oyster shell and charcoal flecking. Pottery recovered from the fill was dated to the 16th/17th century.
- 18.34 In the central part of the Trench north of the ditch [14] and truncating layer soil [656] was a N/S linear feature [572] (fill [571]). The cut measured 2.44m N-S, 0.96m E-W and was 0.20m deep. It was truncated to the north and the top of the western edge was also truncated by a later intrusion. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base that inclined to the south. The fill was a dark brown silty sand with occasional fragments of cbm, animal bone and lumps of chalk. Pottery found in the fill dates to AD 1550 – 1700. It may be that the feature was a bedding trench
- 18.35 To the southwest, truncating layer [575] a small circular pit cut [180] (fill [179]) was recorded. The pit measured 0.46m x 0.42m x 0.14m deep and had sloping sides falling to a concave base. The pit was thought to possibly be a planting hole.

A possible structure and other postholes

- 18.36 On the west side of the Trench truncating the garden soil [808] was a possible posthole cut [788] (fill [787]) measuring 0.38m N-S, 0.24m E-W and 0.66m deep. The fill was a sandy silt.
- 18.37 Located 0.60m to the east of posthole [788] was cut [786] ([789]) a N/S aligned slot measuring 0.70m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.06m deep but truncated to the north and south by later intrusions. The cut had vertical sides falling to a flat base. It may be that [786] constituted the truncated remains of a beam slot and along with posthole [788] represent the very fragmentary traces of a timber structure.
- 18.38 An actual timber post was recorded in the south central part of the Site truncating [45]. The single up-right driven timber post [484] measured 360mm x 105mm x 72mm and had one end cut to a point.

Rubbish pits

- 18.39 There was a concentration of pitting in the south central part of the Trench south of the E/W ditch [14] described in para 18.30. All the pits had similar silty sand fills and many were described as rubbish pits because of the concentrations of fragments of pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, coal/charcoal, brick and tile.
- 18.40 Cut [211] (fill [210]) was sub-rectangular in shape and truncated to the west and south by later intrusions. The pit measured 0.62m E-W, 0.52m N-S and 0.38m deep and had near vertical sides falling to a base that inclined to the southwest. The silty sand fill had frequent inclusions of broken brick, as well as fragments of coal/charcoal, animal bone, and wood. Pottery from the pit dates to AD 1580 – 1700.
- 18.41 The pit [211] was truncated by another sub-rectangular pit cut [168] (fill [167]) which measured 1.30m N-S, 0.80m E-W and was 0.22m deep but was truncated to the west by a later intrusion. The pit had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt with inclusions of fragments of charcoal, chalk, metal, animal bone and brick and tile. Pot sherds from the fill date to AD 1630 – 1700.
- 18.42 Cut [769] (fill [768]) was sub-circular in shape measuring 1.08m N-S, 0.85m E-W and 0.39m deep and was truncated to the west (by an earlier evaluation trench). The fill was a sandy silt with occasional fragments of coal, charcoal, brick, tile oyster shell.
- 18.43 Pit [769] was truncated by cut [372] (fill [371]) a rectangular feature measuring 2.46m E-W, 1.40m N-S and 0.24m deep but was truncated to the west. The pit was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. Pottery dates to AD 1580 – 1900, while the clay tobacco pipe was dated to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 18.44 Pit [372] was truncated by cut [170] (fill [169]) a sub-circular pit with sloping sides that measured 0.80 N-S, 0.80m E-W and 0.38m deep. It was heavily truncated by later intrusions. Pot sherds from the fill date to the mid-late 17th century.
- 18.45 Cut [453] (fill [452]) was rectangular in shape with near vertical sides falling to a flat base that measured 1.0m E-W, 0.74m N-S and was 0.15m deep. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional fragments of charcoal, animal bone, and cbm. Pottery retrieved from the fill was dated to the 17th century.
- 18.46 Pit [453] was truncated by cut [300] (fill [299]) a sub-circular pit measuring 1.05m E-W, 0.32m N-S and 0.31m deep but this pit was itself truncated to the south by a later intrusion.
- 18.47 Cut [337] (fill [336]) was a heavily truncated sub-circular pit measuring c. 1.20m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded pebbles and fragments of coal.
- 18.48 Pit [337] was truncated by cut [302] (fill [301]) another heavily truncated sub-circular pit that measured 1.02m E-W, 0.33m N-S and 0.23m deep. The pit was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill produced pottery dated to AD 1600 – 1800 and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 18.49 An ovoid shaped pit cut [341] (fill [340]) was excavated that measured 0.85m E-W, 0.43m N-S and 0.25m deep and was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill comprised sandy silt with occasional moderate organic flecks and fragments of animal bone, oyster shell, brick, and glass. The pit produced pot dating to AD 1550 – 1700 and clay tobacco pipe that dates to AD 1640 – 1680.
- 18.50 Pit [341] was truncated by cut [283] (fill [282]) a circular pit measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.35m deep with sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill produced pottery dating to AD 1550 – 1700 and clay tobacco pipe dating to AD 1610 – 1640.

- 18.51 A sequence of inter-cutting rubbish pits was recorded the earliest of which was a sub-rectangular cut [409] (fill [408]) that measured 0.72m E-W, 0.55m N-S and 0.18m deep and had steeply sloping sides. Cut [409] was truncated by a sub-circular pit [402] (fill [401]) measuring 0.74m E-W, 0.33m N-S and 0.26m deep which was truncated itself to the south by a modern intrusion. The pit was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill produced pottery dated to AD 1580 – 1700. Pit [402] was truncated by a sub-rectangular shaped cut [343] (fill [342]) that measured 1.28m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.26m deep but was truncated on its south side. The cut had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill produced pottery dating to AD 1630 – c.1650.
- 18.52 In the central part of the Trench, north of the ditch [14] a possible rubbish pit [100] (fill [99]) was recorded. Sub-circular in shape the pit measured 1.76m N-S, 0.60m E-W and 0.28m deep. It was truncated to the west by a later intrusion. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy gravelly silt with fragments of cbm, oyster shell, and charcoal. Pottery recovered from the fill dated to AD 1650 – 1700.
- 18.53 In the west central part of the Trench truncating the garden soil deposit [460] a pit cut [449] (fill [450]) was identified. The pit was roughly circular in shape measuring 0.95m x 0.81m x 0.20m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was silty sand with occasional fragments of brick and tiles, animal bone, and metal as well as occasional charcoal. Pot sherds from the fill date to AD 1580 – 1650. It may be that the pit was for the disposal of domestic rubbish.
- 18.54 Approximately 11.0m to the north of the pit [449] a small probably rubbish pit was located [367] (fill [368]). The sub-circular feature measured 0.80m N-S, 0.70m E-W, and was 0.35m deep and was truncated to the east by a modern pipe trench. The cut had near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.30m OD. The fill was a dark grey black sandy silty gravel from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 1612 – 1650.

Cesspits

- 18.55 On the south side of the Trench was a rectangular pit [441] (fill [440]) with vertical to steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base that measured 1.36m E-W, 1.20m N-S, and 0.32m deep. Pottery dated to AD 1590 – 1800 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1660 – 1680. The very regular rectangular shape, vertical sides, flat base and the dimensions suggest that this feature may have been dug as a cesspit. Cesspits are usually lined with timber or brick because they remain open for some time, and are repeatedly re-used (their contents being clean out). In this instance the timber lining could have rotted away.
- 18.56 In the southwest part of the Site were two inter-cutting pits. The earliest pit was cut [747] (fill [760], [746]) a rectangular shaped pit with vertical sides falling to a flat base that measured 2.02m N-S, 1.18m E-W and 0.83m deep but the feature continued beyond the edge of the Trench to the west. Sandy silts filled the cut and from the primary fill [760] pot sherds were recovered that date to AD 1630 – 1700 and clay tobacco pipe collected from the same context dates to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 18.57 Pit [747] was truncated by another rectangular pit cut [745] (fill [744]) that measured 1.0m E-W, 0.80m N-S and 0.34m deep but continued beyond the limits of the excavation. The pit was characterised by vertical sides falling to flat base. The fill was silt, crushed brick and sand from which pottery was retrieved that dates to AD 1630 – 1680. The clay tobacco pipe recovered from the fill dates to the 19th century and may be contamination. The two cuts described above are thought to represent cesspits.
- 18.58 Approximately 12.0m to the north of the pitting described above another large pit was recorded, cut [845] (fill [844]) truncating natural sand and gravel. This rectangular pit measured 2.83m N-S, 1.49m E-W and 0.48m deep but continued beyond the edge of

excavation to the west. It had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.21m OD. The fill was a dark brown almost black clay silt with frequent fragments of charcoal and moderate concentrations of broken brick and tile. The feature may have been a cesspit, which was subsequently deliberately filled in. Pottery dates to AD 1650 – 1680, while the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1680 – 1710.

Wells

- 18.59 In the west of the Trench a possible well was represented by a circular cut [775] (fill [774], [773]) measuring 1.35m E-W, 1.28m N-S and 0.39m deep with vertical sides falling to a flat base. The primary fill [774] was a sandy silt 0.11m thick, while the upper fill was loosely compacted sand and gravel.
- 18.60 Also recorded in the western part of the Trench was a chalk and brick lined well cut [389] (chalk [412], brick [280] backfill [418], [390]). Its construction cut measured 1.90m in diameter and was 2.02m deep and had vertical sides falling to a slightly concave base. The highest level was at 5.89m OD. The bottom of the well was lined with faced chalk blocks (8 courses and 1.08m high). The blocks varied in size from 230 – 140mm x 200 – 90mm x 200 – 80mm. The larger blocks were predominantly used in the lower courses and some of these were curved suggesting that the blocks had been specially cut for the well. Tool marks were evident on many of the chalk blocks. The upper part of the well lining was composed of unfrogged orange brick measuring 224 – 220 x 115 – 106 x 18 – 56mm and dated to the mid 17th century to early 18th century. The brick work which was unbonded was 5 courses high. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [418] 1.20m deep overlain by a silty sand [390]. From [418] pot sherds were recovered that date to AD 1590 – 1900 and the clay tobacco pipe date to AD 1640 – 1680. The well appears to have remained open until the late 17th or early 18th century (see fill [279] Phase 9, para 19.25).
- 18.61 Approximately 8.0m to the east of well [389] the remains of another much smaller well was recorded cut [901] (fill [1033] [900]). The construction cut was sub-rectangular with vertical sides falling to a flat base and measured 1.0m N-S, 0.60m E-W and was 0.38m deep. The highest level was at 6.17m OD. Very poorly preserved timber staining the backfill to the construction cut suggests that the well was lined with a wooden barrel that measured c. 0.65m in diameter (internal). The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [1033] from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 1630 – 1800. The well appeared to have been deliberately filled in with sandy silt [900] with frequent fragments of coal, cbm, and crushed mortar. Pot retrieved from [900] dated to AD 1580 – 1700.
- 18.62 On the north side of the site another barrel well was discovered, namely cut [670] (fill [569], [671], [602]). The circular construction cut measured 1.70m E-W, 1.50m N-S and 0.90m deep and had vertical sides falling to a slightly concave base. The highest level was at 6.25m OD. A wooden barrel [569] with an internal diameter of 1.0m lined the well. The backfill [671] to the cut was compacted sandy gravel from which pottery that dates to AD 1600 – 1700 was retrieved. The primary fill of the well was a clayey silt [602] 0.06m thick which produced pottery dating to AD 1570 – 1800.
- 18.63 A further barrel well [759] (fill [758], [757], [763], [666]) was recorded cutting the possible surface [897] (see para 18.76). The square construction cut measured 2.20m N-S, 1.90m E-W and 1.0m deep and the highest level was at 6.09m OD. Decayed timber and the mineralised impressions of three iron hoops showed that the barrel was at least 0.44m in height and had an internal diameter of at least 1.30m. The backfill to the construction cut was a clayey silt [763]. The primary fill of the well was a sandy silt [757] 0.45m thick, which was covered by silty sand [666] probably thrown into the well when it went out of use. Pottery recovered from [666] was dated AD 1600 – 1900.

- 18.64 Recorded in the northwest part of the Site truncating the natural sand and gravel was a brick lined well cut [601] (fill [600], [599], [598]). The rectangular construction cut measured 1.70m E-W, 1.35m N-S and 2.15m deep. It had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.40m OD. The lining of the well [599] was built out of unfrogged orange fabric brick measuring 226 x 104 x 62mm laid without mortar in header fashion. The brickwork was consistent with a mid 17th to early 18th century date. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy clay [600] with frequent gravel. A sandy silt [598] filled the well but only probably residual pottery dating to the 16th century was recovered from it.

Large timber lined square pit

- 18.65 In the east central part of the Trench a large pit [321] was recorded. The pit measured 7.0m E-W, 4.60m N-S and 1.50m deep and was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was 6.08m OD and the lowest was 4.58m OD. Within the pit, a square timber tank? was constructed. The remains of 8 square upright posts were recorded set into the natural sand at the base of the construction cut (full details are given in Table 14 below). Six of these posts [309], [311], [313], [315], [317] and [318] were marked by soft brown decayed wood the other two [215] and [216] by voids. They supported horizontal timber planking represented by decayed and very fragmentary timber [320]. The wooden tank thus constructed measured internally 2.90m N-S and 2.68m E-W.

Table 14

Context	Fill	Dimensions	Highest level	Lowest level
215		0.14 x 0.12 x ?	5.96	
216		0.12 x 0.11 x 1.45m	5.98	4.53
309	308	0.12 x 0.12 x 1.31m	5.81	4.50
311	310	0.06 x 0.06 x 1.23m	5.84	4.61
313	312	0.06 x 0.06 x 1.34m	5.84	4.50
315	314	0.06 x 0.06 x 1.10m	5.84	4.74
317	316	0.14 x 0.12 x 0.92m	5.65	4.73
319	318	0.10 x 0.10 x 1.20m	5.81	4.61

- 18.66 Contexts [597], [549], [557], [577], [536], [499], [493], [490], [407], [405] represent the backfill to the construction cut. Pottery recovered from [597] dates to AD 1630 – 1700, from [549] to AD 1580 – 1650, from [577] to AD 1570 – 1700, from [536] to AD 1580 – 1650, and from [499] to AD 1580 – 1700.
- 18.67 An irregular cut [464] (fill [463]) adjacent the south side of the timber tank may have been associated with works necessary to repair the tank or have simply been part of the backfill to the construction cut. Cut [464] measured 2.25m E-W, 0.60m N-S and 0.16m deep and was characterised by sloping sides falling to an irregular base. The fill was a silty sand which produced pottery dated to AD 1620 – 1650.
- 18.68 To the east of the sunken tank and truncating the backfill a sub-circular pit [496] (fill [495]) with sloping sides falling to an uneven base was recorded. The feature measured 1.55m E-W, 1.15m N-S and 0.36m deep and was filled with sandy silt and gravel. This putative pit was sealed by the surface layer [403] (see below). Pottery from the pit dated to AD 1612 – 1650.
- 18.69 The function of the timber lined tank is uncertain.

Metalled surface

- 18.70 A compacted silty sand [404] with frequent gravel capped the backfill to the construction cut and sealed pit [496] but respected the sunken tank. The layer measured c. 5.50m x 5.50m but was truncated to the east and west. The highest level was at 6.12m OD. Probably the same layer was recognised further to the east where it was assigned the context number [403]. Deposit [403] measured c. 6.0m N-S x 2.50m E-W but was truncated on all sides. The highest level was at 6.08m OD. Pottery recovered from [404] dates to AD 1630 – 1680 and the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1660 – 1680. From [403] the pottery was dates to AD 1580 – 1650 and the clay pipe to AD 1610 – 1640. These deposits are thought to represent a surface layer that respected the sunken timber tank [320].
- 18.71 A patch of sandy silt [375] measuring 0.70m N-S and 0.37m E-W, partially overlay [403]. Pottery from [375] dates to AD 1600 – 1700.
- 18.72 Context [234] represented a decayed timber measuring 1.24m x 0.30m x 0.08m lying on the surface of [403]. The wood [234] and layer [375] were covered by compacted sandy clayey silt [225] that continued to respect the sunken tank [320]. The deposit measured 1.80m N-S, 1.22m E-W and was c. 0.08m thick
- 18.73 Remnants of what may have been a metalled surface were identified in the central part of the site. Layer [733] was a loose, orange brown, sandy gravel which measured 2.10m E-W, 1.96m N-S and 0.15m thick and may have acted as a make-up layer for a possible surface [686]. This surface was composed of a compacted sandy gravel, measuring 3.49m E-W, 3.08m N-S and c. 0.06m thick. The highest level was at 6.06m OD. Pot sherds recovered from [686] dates to AD 1580 – 1800.
- 18.74 Approximately 7.0m to the east of [686] a sandy gravel layer measuring 2.34m E-W, 1.32m N-S and c. 0.10m thick was recorded as context [465]. The highest level here was at 6.06m OD. Layer [465] was probably an extension to the east of the gravel surface [733]. Pottery retrieved from [465] was dates to AD 1550 – 1700 although some residual Roman pot dating to AD 200 – 400 was also identified.
- 18.75 In the north of the site further probable surface layers were found, context [1143] a gravely sandy silt was overlain by a compacted sandy silt [897] that measured 8.15m N-S, 3.60m E-W and up to 0.20m thick. The highest level was at 6.35m OD sloping south to 6.06m OD.

Filling in of the timber lined pit.

- 18.76 The timber tank [320] appeared to have been deliberately filled in. The basal fill was 0.50m thick and comprised a sandy silt and gravel [767] with frequent fragments of brick and tile, as well as occasional fragments of charcoal, coal, timber, oyster shell, chalk and flint nodules. The basal fill was covered by a sequence of compacted sandy silts and silty clays [281], [277], [236] and [235]. Pottery recovered from [281] dates to AD 1630 – 1650 while the clay tobacco pipe from the same context dates to AD 1660 – 1680. Pot from [277] dated to AD 1600 – 1700. From context [236] pot dating to AD 1630 – 1680 was retrieved while the collected tobacco pipe dated to AD 1660 – 1680. From the uppermost fill [235] pot sherds and clay tobacco pipe were recovered, the former dates to AD 1580 – 1700 and the latter to AD 1680 – 1710.

Pitting in the northeast of the Trench

- 18.77 Located in the northeast part of the Trench was an area of inter-cutting pits. The earliest was cut [794] (fill [810], [770], [781]) which measured 3.0m N-S, 1.60m E-W, and 0.70m deep and had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The pit was cut by [535] to the west and modern engineering works to the east. The highest level was at 6.09m OD. The basal fill [810] was a silty gravely sand, 0.20m thick, which was covered by a sandy silt [770] which was in turn overlain by a clayey sandy silt [781].

Context [781] produced clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1640 – 1660 and pottery that was dated to 1550 – 1700. The 19th century pottery listed as coming from [770] was probably contamination.

- 18.78 Pit [794] was truncated by a sub-circular pit cut [535] (fill [534]) which measured 2.20m E-W, 1.60m N-S and 0.54m deep and truncated to the east and west by modern intrusions. The pit had sloping sides falling to a concave base. A sandy silt with inclusions of fragments of cbm, chalk, charcoal and animal bone filled the feature.
- 18.79 Pit cut [492] (fill [491]) measuring 1.34m N-S, 0.96m E-W and 0.29m deep, characterised by sloping sides falling to a rounded base truncated pit [535]. Pit [492] was itself truncated on its west and east sides by later pitting. The fill of silty sand produced pottery dated to AD 1580 – 1900.
- 18.80 Pit [492] was truncated by two pits [420] (fill [419]) and [435] (fill [434]). Pit [420] also truncated by later intrusions measured 1.74m N-S, 0.50m E-W and 0.25m deep. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The sandy silt fill produced pottery dated to AD 1580 – 1900 and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1640 – 1660. Pit [435] measured 1.0m N-S, 0.96m E-W and 0.20m deep and was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. Cut [435] was truncated to the south by a later intrusion. The highest level was at 6.24m OD. From the sandy silt fill pottery was recovered that dates to AD 1480 – 1650.
- 18.81 In close proximity to the pitting described above was a heavily truncated pit [455] (fill [454]), which measured 0.88m E-W, 0.68m N-S and 0.28m deep. The cut had sloping sides concave base. The fill a clayey sandy silt produced pottery identified as post-medieval and some Roman residual pottery dated to AD 200 – 400.

E/W gully

- 18.82 Located in the northeast corner was an E/W aligned gully-like feature cut [334] (fill [333]). It measured 1.65m E-W, 0.75m N-S and was 0.25m deep. The cut was butt-ended to the west and was truncated to the east by modern engineering works and had sloping sides falling to a narrow flat base. The fill was a clayey sandy silt with occasional fragments of cbm, oyster shell and charcoal flecks. Pot from the fill dates to AD 1580 – 1800 and the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 18.83 Approximately 3.0m to the south of [334] another gully-like feature was recorded. The cut [447] (fill [373]) was aligned E/W and measured 1.70m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.10m deep but was truncated at both ends. The cut had sloping sides falling to a base that gently inclined to the east. A gravely sandy silt filled the gully.

Cesspit

- 18.84 A probable cesspit [702] (fill [697], [701], [696]) was recorded in the north of the Trench. The construction cut measured 1.80m E-W, 1.56m N-S, and 0.55m deep. It continued north beyond the limits of the excavation. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.14m OD. Decayed and very poorly preserved timber [697], little more than a brown stain, probably represented the wooden lining to the feature. The backfill to the construction cut was a gravely sand silt [701]. A dark grey black sandy silt [696] formed the pit fill. Pottery from the backfill dates to AD 1550 – 1700, while pot from the fill dates to AD 1630 – 1680.

19 Phase 9 - late 17th century/early 18th century AD 1680 –1720 (Fig 12)

- 19.1 Phase 9 represents the late 17th century/early 18th century when masonry buildings begin to encroach into an area that had previously been open. The remains of cellared buildings (Buildings A and B) were recorded in the southeast and southwest corners of the Trench. On the east side of the Trench the surface layers probably representing a yard and described in Phase 8 are characterised by increased activity, with postholes, possible wall foundations, as well as possible rubbish pitting all truncating some of these surface layers. Two probable postholes in the west of the Trench attest to some form of structure in this location. In the south of the Trench another isolated posthole was also recorded. In the west of the Trench the chalk and brick lined well of Phase 8 appears to have been filled in during this period. While in the east a barrel well was sunk. Rubbish pits continued to be dug and filled.

Building A

- 19.2 In the southeast corner of the Trench the partial remains of a substantial dwelling were recorded that were built sometime in the late 17th or early 18th century. Context [35] represented the construction cut terraced into the south sloping ground for an external E/W wall [131]. The wall [131] measured 7.0m E-W, 0.38m N-S and 0.21m high but continued east beyond the edge of excavation. The wall was composed of unfrogged brick of an orange fabric that measured 230 x 106 x 56mm bonded with a light grey lime mortar. Two buttresses to the south of the wall indicate the location for the original position of a 1.50m wide fireplace.
- 19.3 South of the wall but abutting it were the remains of the original brick floor of the building. The floor remnants had an overall dimension of c.1.65m E-W by 0.90m N-S. The floor [207] was composed of a single layer of bricks (similar to those used in wall [131]) laid on bed and bonded with silty sand. The bricks measured 230-232 x 104-? x 62-63mm. The level on the floor was at 3.91m OD. Clay tobacco pipe found in between the bricks dates to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 19.4 Within the fireplace a deposit of compacted crushed brick, dirty brickearth and silt [217], measuring 1.90m E-W, 0.66m N-S, 0.33m thick was interpreted as the make-up layer for the base of the fireplace. The level here was at 3.86m OD.
- 19.5 Overlying [217] and extending slightly beyond the original fireplace was a layer of loose, silty sand [160] with a high percentage of coal fragments as well as fragments of cbm, animal bone, and crushed mortar. The layer measured 2.20m E-W, 0.60m N-S and was 0.10m thick with a level at 3.96m OD. Pottery recovered from [160] dates to AD 1630 – 1800 and the collected clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 19.6 Context [231] represented surviving floor makeup on the east side of the Trench which measured 1.70m N-S, 1.10m E-W but continued both to the south and east beyond the limits of the Trench. The makeup layer was composed of compacted silty sand and the level was at 3.87m OD.
- 19.7 Cut [238] (fill [126]) represented a construction trench for a drain that truncated the floor makeup layer [231]. The drain was aligned E/W and then returned at a right angle N/S. The cut measured 1.40m E-W, 1.04m N-S, was c. 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep and would have flowed east to west and then north to south. Its sides were lined with bricks (similar to those used in [131]) laid edge and its N/S stretch was covered over with bricks laid on bed.
- 19.8 The floor makeup [231] was in part overlain by the remnants of a brick floor [116] that measured 1.10m E-W, and 0.92m N-S. The floor was composed of bricks (similar to

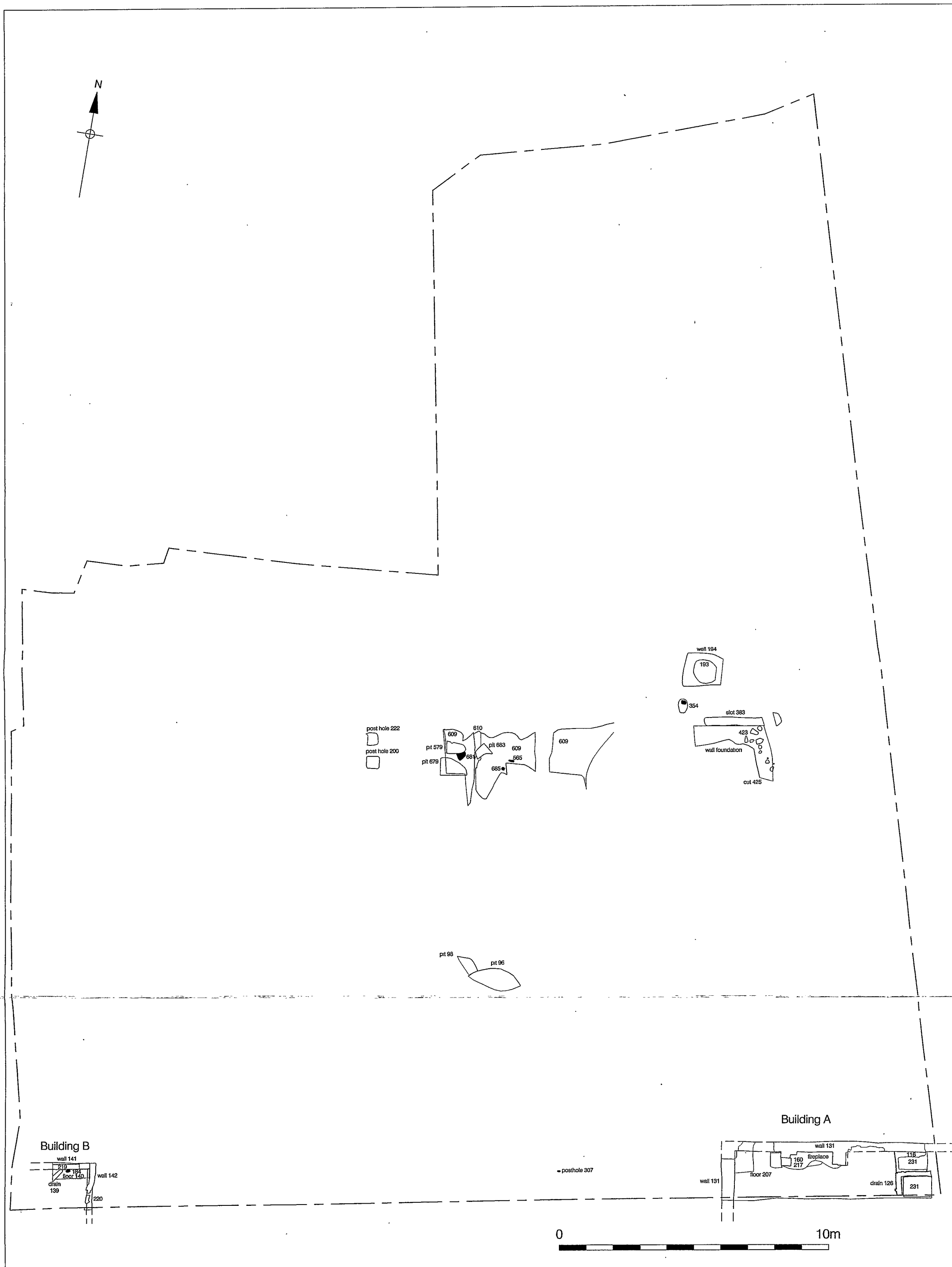


Figure 12
Phase 9
1:125

those used elsewhere in the building) laid on bed. The cover of the drain and the sides of the open gutter were both flush with the floor. The highest level on the floor [116] was at 3.97m OD.

Building B

- 19.9 A cellared building (Building B) was recorded in the southwest corner of the Trench.
- 19.10 The construction cut [143] was L-shaped and measured 2.31m N-S, 1.83m E-W, 1.16m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.88m. It continued south and west beyond the limits of the Trench. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. Contexts [219] and [220] represented decayed timber planks that had been laid flat in the base of the cut and used as a levelling course for brickwork. Context [219] was orientated E/W and measured 0.93m long, 0.20m wide and was 0.03m thick. It continued beyond the edge of excavation to the west, while context [220] aligned N/S measured 1.62m long, 0.20m wide and 0.03m thick and continued to the south.
- 19.11 Upon timber [219] the E/W cellar wall [141] was built which returned N/S overlying timber [220] and was assigned the context number [142]. The wall foundation [141]/[142] was 0.24m wide (2 brick courses) and survived to a maximum height of 0.93m (12 brick courses). Wall [141] was built in orange unfrogged brick measuring 230mm x 106mm x 61mm and was dated to the late 15th – late 17th centuries. While wall [142] was built with orange unfrogged brick measuring 222mm x 100mm x 68mm and dates to the late 17th – early 19th centuries. Both walls were tied together and were bonded with a soft creamy mortar in a pattern of alternative courses of headers and stretchers. The backfill to the construction cut on the external side was a sandy silt [93] from which pottery dating to AD 1600 – 1900 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1610 – 1640 was recovered. The backfill on the internal side of the construction cut was assigned the context [201] and produced pot dating to AD 1590 – 1900 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 19.12 The backfill [201] was truncated by an ovoid stakehole [184] (fill [183]), which measured 0.14m x 0.08m x 0.23m deep and characterised by near vertical sides falling to a concave base. Decayed wood edged the hole. It may be that the stakehole was part of a scaffolding structure that supported the superstructure to the wall foundations during construction.
- 19.13 The stakehole [184] was sealed by a floor makeup layer composed of sandy silt [175] 0.12m thick. This deposit produced only residual clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1610 – 1640. Upon the bedding layer [175] the remnants of a brick floor [140] were recorded. The floor, which measured 1.12m E-W, and 0.34m N-S but was truncated to the south continued west beyond the edge of the Trench. The floor was composed of a single course of unfrogged orange fabric brick (measuring 212mm x 100mm x 63mm) laid on bed. The brick was dated late 17th – early 19th century. The level on the floor was at 3.92m OD.
- 19.14 The floor was truncated by a drain [139] (fill [138]) orientated NE/SW that measured 0.57m in length, 0.13m in width, was 0.14m deep and continued beyond the edge of excavation to the west. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a concave base. The cut ended at wall [141] at a point where the wall itself had been cut into perhaps to house a down pipe feeding the drain. Silt and decayed wood filled the drain perhaps indicating that the drain had been built using wooden pipes.

Timber Structure

- 19.15 In the centre of the Trench two postholes [222] (fill [221]) and [200] (fill [199]) were recorded. Posthole [222] measured 0.45m x 0.45m x 0.35m deep and was characterised by its square shape, and vertical sides falling to a flat base. Another square posthole [200] measuring 0.47m x 0.47m x 0.23m was sited c. 0.90m to the

south. Their fills were a similar silty sand. Pottery from [221] dates to AD 1680 – 1710. The postholes probably represent a timber-framed structure that continued further to the west but because of later intrusions its extent cannot be determined.

Features cutting the surface layer [686]

- 19.16 Also in the central part of the Trench two pits and three possible postholes truncated external surface [686] (see Phase 8). Cut [679] (fill [678]) represented a sub-circular pit that measured 0.92m E-W, 0.68m N-S and was 0.22m deep but was truncated to the west and south by modern intrusions. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill, a soft silty clay produced pot dating to AD 1580 – 1700.
- 19.17 The second pit [683] (fill [682]) was recorded 0.44m to the east of [679]. Pit [683] was rectangular in shape and measured 0.63m x 0.58m x 0.33m deep. The cut had a sloping east side with the other sides being near vertical and it had a flat base. The fill was a black silty clay with only occasional small fragments of chalk, cbm and oyster shell. Pot from the fill dates to AD 1550 – 1700. These features were probably for refuse disposal.
- 19.18 The largest of the postholes was [681] (fill [680]), a sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides falling to a flat base that measured 0.40m N-S, 0.33m E-W and 0.17m deep. The fill was a silty clay with the occasional broken brick up to half bat size. Pot from the fill dates to AD 1580 – 1700.
- 19.19 To the east of posthole [681] two more were recorded a circular one [685] (fill [684]) which measured 0.13m x 0.11m x 0.20m deep. The cut characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. This posthole was filled with decayed timber. The second was rectangular [565] (fill [564]) with vertical sides falling to a rounded base that measured 0.24m E-W, 0.06m N-S and 0.09m deep. The fill was a silty clay.
- 19.20 The function of the three postholes described above is uncertain but they were probably of a very temporary kind for posthole [681] and the pits [679] and [683] were covered by a surface make-up layer [610] composed of sandy silt which measured 2.05m N-S, 1.60m E-W and 0.07m thick. Pottery from [610] dated to AD 1690 – 1800 while the clay tobacco pipe dated AD 1700 – 1740. Overlying [610] was a compacted sandy gravel [609] possibly a surface that measured 5.10m E-W, 2.90m N-S and c. 0.10m thick. The highest level was at 6.13m OD sloping south to 5.68m OD. Pot retrieved from the layer dates to AD 1630 – 1800 while the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1640 – 1660.
- 19.21 Surface [609] was truncated by a sub-oval feature cut [579] (fill [578]) that measured 0.79m E-W, 0.42m N-S and 0.14m deep but was truncated to the west by modern intrusions. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a silty clay. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the fill, the former dates AD 1630 – 1680 and the latter to AD 1680 – 1710.

Wall foundation

- 19.22 To the east of the surface [609] a foundation cut [425] (fill [423], [424]) for a probable wall was identified truncating surface layer [465] (see Phase 8). The wall foundation [423] was composed of lumps of greensand up to 300mm x 200mm x 100mm with a few chalk and flint nodules, topped with crushed and broken tile that may have been the remains of a levelling course. The foundation remains were aligned N/S with a return to the west. The construction cut measured 1.87m N-S, 2.78m E-W and was 0.57m wide and 0.14m deep, but was truncated to the east, west and south by later intrusions. The backfill to the cut was a silty clay [424] in which only residual medieval and Roman pottery was found.

- 19.23 A linear slot [383] (fill [382]) was found truncating surfaces [404] and [403] (see Phase 8) and respecting wall foundation [425]. The slot measured 1.96m E-W, 0.28m wide and 0.17m deep and was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a fine sand. This feature may represent a drainage gully, perhaps channelling water run-off away from the structure represented by foundation [425].
- 19.24 A meter to the north and west of slot [383] a rectangular posthole [354] (fill [370], [353]) with vertical sides falling to a flat base was recorded. It measured 0.54m x 0.30m x 0.25m. Decayed wood [370] in the base of the cut was all that remained of the actual post, which appeared to have been rectangular, and 0.17m x 0.10m in size.

Filling in of well [389]

- 19.25 The chalk and brick lined well [389] in the west of the Trench appears to have been deliberately filled in with sandy silt [279], probably sometime during this Phase. Pottery recovered from the [279] was dated to AD 1690 – 1800 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710.

Barrel well

- 19.26 Contexts [194] (fill [152], [154], [171], [173], [176], [193], [735], [793]) represent a barrel well that truncated the fill of the sunken timber tank. The construction cut [194] was square and measured 1.44m E-W, 1.26m N-S and c. 1.56m deep. It was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The barrel was represented by context [193] and had an internal diameter of 0.90m, but was in a such poor state of preservation that it could not be lifted. The backfill to the construction cut was a compacted gravely sand silt [793] from which pottery was recovered that was dated to AD 1620 – 1650 and clay tobacco pipe that dates to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 19.27 The primary fill of the well was a sandy silt [735] 0.28m thick. Pottery retrieved from the fill dates to AD 1630 – 1700. The well appeared to have been deliberately filled in and a sequence of sandy silt and silty sands was recorded [176], [173], [171], [154] and [152] above the primary fill. Deposit [154] was notable for its high ash content, and it may represent fire-rake out debris. From all of these fills clay tobacco pipe was recovered dating to AD 1680 – 1710. Pot from [152] dated to AD 1630 – 1680, from [154] to AD 1580 – 1900, from [171] and [173] to AD 1630 – 1700, and from [176] to AD 1630 – 1650/80.

Rubbish pits

- 19.28 In the area of garden soil (see Phase 8) rubbish pits continued to be dug and filled. Cut [98] (fill [97]) represented a sub-circular shaped pit with sloping sides falling to a flat base that measured 1.20m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.28m deep. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal fragments and occasional fragments of oyster shell.
- 19.29 Pit [98] was truncated by a second pit [96] (fill [95]) which measured 1.80m E-W 0.80m N-S and 0.41m deep. The feature was truncated to the south by later intrusions. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent broken brick and tile, and occasional fragments of animal bone and oyster shell. Pot sherds recovered from the fill dated to the late 17th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710. Both the pits described above are thought to represent rubbish pits.
- 19.30 Also in the south of the Trench truncating the earlier pit [343] (see Phase 8) was a single posthole [307] (fill [306]) measuring 0.08 x 0.06 x 0.23m deep. This cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a pointed base. The posthole was filled with decayed wood.

20 Phase 10 – 18th century AD 1720 – 1780 (Fig 13)

20.1 This Phase represents the period AD 1720 – 1780. During this time Buildings A and B built during Phase 9 remained standing and occupied. Building A was subject to some alteration when the fireplace was repositioned to the east and the floor raised. In the east of the Trench the structure represented by the wall foundation [425] appears to have been demolished. Also during this period an earlier barrel well was filled in and a timber lined cesspit covered over. However a possible well may have been dug in the north of the Trench and a barrel well was sunk in the south. In the northwest the remnants of a brick silt trap/soakaway and associated drain were identified. In the east of the Trench the remnants of a N/S wall incorporated into a later building were recorded. These remains appear to be the only trace of a building that stood here.

20.2 In the south-central part of the Trench garden soil continued to form. These soils blanketed rubbish pits and planting holes that, because of their stratigraphic position and the available dating evidence, have been assigned to this Phase. It seems likely that as garden soils are often forked over the 'real' stratigraphic relationship between these and the 18th century features they covered had been destroyed. Numerous rubbish pits and possible horticultural features also truncated the 18th century garden soil. Numerous brick lined cesspits and pits probably for cess but without any identifiable lining were recorded across the Trench.

Garden Soil

20.3 Contexts [36], [50], and [52], represented garden soil in the south-central part of the Trench that covered an area measuring 18.50m E-W, by 15.0m N-S. Pottery from [36] dates to AD 1612 – 1900 while the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1700 – 1740. Layer [50] produced pot dated to the mid/late 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1770. Pottery retrieved from deposit [52] was dated to AD 1612 – 1800 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1660 – 1690.

20.4 In the west of the Trench a layer of sandy silt [813] with frequent gravel and only occasional fragments of cbm covered an earlier cesspit [845] (see Phase 8, para 18.58). The deposit measured 5.40m N-S, 2.70m E-W and was between 0.05m and 0.15m thick but was truncated by later intrusions to the south and east and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the north and west. The layer sloped to the south from 6.37m OD to 6.28m OD. Pottery from the deposit dated to AD 1770 – 1860.

20.5 Context [271] in the central area of the Trench represented a layer of silty sand that measured 2.78m E-W, and 2.50m N-S. Probably the same layer was recorded to the south as context [153]. Here it measured 2.82m E-W x 1.40m N-S. A modern drain run separated the two. The highest level on [271] was at 6.29m OD and the lowest on [153] was at 6.02m OD. Pottery from both of these contexts dates to AD 1720 – 1780 while the clay tobacco pipe from [271] dates to AD 1700 – 1740 and from [153] to AD 1660 – 1680.

20.6 In the southeast corner of the Trench a deposit of dark grey sandy silt [253] measuring 1.90m E-W and 1.10m N-S was recorded at 4.18m OD. This is also likely to be garden soil.

20.7 In the east of the Trench overlying the cut feature [383] (see Phase 9, para 19.23) was a layer of sandy clay silt [376] measuring 6.35m N-S and 1.60m E-W but truncated on all sides by later intrusions. The deposit sloped gently to the south from 6.14m OD to 5.92m OD. It produced pottery dated to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1660 – 1680.

Features masked by the 18th century garden soils

- 20.8 In the south central part of the Trench garden soil that formed during the 18th century masked pits that are also of 18th century origin. Many of these were probably for the disposal of rubbish, while others may have been horticultural features.

Rubbish pits

- 20.9 In the south of the Trench context [394] (fill [393]) was a sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides falling to a flat base. The cut measured 1.0m E-W, 0.22m N-S and 0.11m deep but was truncated from above by pit [339] (see below) and continued south beyond the edge of excavation. The fill was a sandy silt with occasional fragments of cbm, oyster shell and charcoal/coal and small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
- 20.10 Pit [394] was truncated by pit [339] (fill [338]) also sub-rectangular in shape, which measured 1.60m E-W, 1.07m N-S and 0.35m deep but continued south beyond the edge of the Trench and was truncated to the east by later intrusions. The fill of the pit was sandy silt from which pottery was retrieved that dated to AD 1630 – 1800.
- 20.11 Layer [50] (see para 20.3) covered a concentration of pitting activity with 3 inter-cutting pits. The earliest pit [206] (fill [204]) sub-rectangular in shape measured 2.0m E-W, 1.0m N-S and 0.55m deep and was truncated to the south by modern machining. The fill was a dark grey/black silty sand from which pot dated to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1640 – 1660 was recovered.
- 20.12 Pit [206] was truncated by a sub-circular cut [164] (fill [205]) measuring 1.80m N-S, 1.66m E-W and 0.67m deep and truncated to the east and west by later intrusions. The fill was a dark brown grey sandy silt with green mottling. Pottery from the fill dates to the late 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1780 – 1820.
- 20.13 Truncating pit [164] (see above) was a sub-rectangular cut [166] (fill [165], [163]), which measured 1.80m N-S, 1.70m E-W and 0.35m deep. It was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The lower fill was a sandy silt [165] 0.07m thick which produced pottery dated to AD 1750 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1730 – 1780. Sherds of glass, iron nails and animal bones were also retrieved from [165]. The upper fill [163] of a mottled green brown, sandy silt produced pot sherds that date to AD 1750 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1730 – 1780. The concentration of pottery recovered from this pit is typical of an 18th century domestic assemblage from a fairly affluent household. The proximity of the pit to Building A might suggest that it was the source of the ceramics.
- 20.14 Pit [49] (fill [48]) represented a heavily truncated feature that measured 1.48m E-W, 1.18m N-S and 0.23m deep, it had sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a loose mid brown gravelly sand silt which produced pottery dated to AD 1720 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe which dated to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 20.15 A sub-circular cut [58] (fill [57]) measuring 1.26m N-S, 0.70m E-W and 0.64m deep truncated pit [49] but was truncated itself by a modern intrusion to the west. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent gravel, broken tile and brick, occasional fragments of oyster shell, wood, and animal bone. Pottery retrieved from the fill dates to AD 1590 – 1900 and the collected clay tobacco pipe to AD 1740 – 1800.
- 20.16 Cut [27] (fill [26]) represented an E/W linear feature measuring 2.80m E-W, 0.95m N-S and 0.34m deep but was truncated to the west, east and south. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a smooth base that inclined to the west. The fill was a sandy silt which produced pottery dating to AD 1660 – 1730 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 20.17 Truncating the western end of [27] was a probable rubbish pit [11] (fill [10]) sub-circular in shape. The cut had near vertical sides falling to a flat base and measured

2.20m N-S, 2.20m E-W and 0.39m deep but was truncated to the south by a modern drain. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent broken tile and brick, crushed mortar, oyster shell and occasional sherds of glass, and fragments of slate and animal bone. The pottery dates to AD c.1735 – 1770 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740.

- 20.18 There was a concentration of rubbish pitting circa 4.50m to the west of Building A. Context [400] (fill [399]) represented a triangular shaped pit measuring 0.76m E-W, 0.70m N-S and 0.15m deep. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt that produced pottery dating to AD 1710 – 1760 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1730 – 1780.
- 20.19 Adjacent to pit [400] was a rectangular shaped one [255] (fill [254]) measuring 1.48m N-S, 1.20m E-W and 0.35m deep. It had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. Pottery was dated to the early to mid 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1739 – 1780.
- 20.20 Both the pits [400] and [255] were truncated by a rectangular cut [275] (fill [274]) measuring 0.97m x 0.90m x 0.51m deep and characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The sandy silt fill produced pottery dating to AD 1580 – 1900 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1770.
- 20.21 Pit [275] was truncated by cut [162] (fill [161]) rectangular in shape, with near vertical sides falling to a flat base and measuring 1.63m N-S, 1.10m E-W and 0.45m deep. Pot sherds dated to the early/mid 18th century and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1730 – 1760.

Horticultural features

- 20.22 Some of the features masked by the garden soil may have had a horticultural purpose. The fills of these features generally do not have the concentration of fragmentary inclusions noticed in the features that are thought to have been rubbish pits. Just to the south of the concentration of pits described above was an ovoid shaped pit [286] (fill [285]) possibly a planting hole. The pit with steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base measured 0.90m N-S, 0.65m E-W and 0.35m deep but was truncated to the west by a later intrusion. The silty sand fill produced pottery dated to AD 1550 – 1700.
- 20.23 Cut [417] (fill [416]) represented a linear slot aligned N/S that measured 1.80m N-S, 0.55m E-W and 0.28m deep but was truncated to the north and south by later intrusions. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a dark brown grey sandy silt with very frequent charcoal fragments and occasional fragments of coal and brick. Pot sherds recovered from [416] date to the late 18th century but the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1640 – 1660. The feature may have been a bedding trench.
- 20.24 The southern end of [417] was truncated by a possible planting hole a sub-circular pit [439] (fill [438]) that measured 1.05m N-S, 1.0m E-W and was 0.40m deep. The cut had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a gravely, clayey sandy silt and the pottery dates to AD 1600 – 1800.

Features cutting the 18th century garden soil

- 20.25 In the south-central part of the Trench features were found truncating the 18th century garden soil.

Postholes

- 20.26 A possible posthole [487] (fill [486]) measuring 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.34m deep truncated layer [52]. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a dark grey sandy silt.

- 20.27 A second possible posthole [191] (fill [190]) was sited 2.50m to the southeast of [487]. Context [191] was sub-circular in shape and had vertical sides falling to a concave base. The cut measured 0.35m E-W, 0.20m N-S and 0.45m deep but the feature was truncated to the west and south by later intrusions. The fill was a silty sand in which pot was found dating to AD 1630 – 1800.
- 20.28 The layer [376] (see para 20.7) in the northeast of the Trench was truncated by a stakehole [322] represented by a square shaped void measuring 0.13m x 0.10m x 0.22m deep.
- Rubbish pits
- 20.29 Context [47] (fill [46]) represented a probable rubbish pit sub-circular in shape and characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The pit measured 1.20m N-S, 1.10m E-W and was 0.38m deep. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent fragments of coal, charcoal and cinders, and occasional sherds of glass, fragments of animal bone and chunks of iron slag. Pot sherds recovered from the fill date to AD 1612 – 1800, and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 20.30 A probable rubbish pit, square in plan [71] (fill [74], [70]) was also recorded. The cut measured 1.20m x 1.20m x 0.18m deep and had near vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt [74] with frequent clinker, cinders and coal fragments and occasional slag. Lying on top of the fill were pieces of broken masonry [70] (brick and broken stone slab).
- 20.31 Adjacent to the possible posthole [191] was a probable rubbish pit [259] (fill [258]). The pit was oval in shape and characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. It measured 1.40m N-S, 1.05m E-W and was 0.36m deep. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent fragments of coal, and occasional fragments of oyster shell and slate. Pot dating to AD 1660 – 1800 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740 came from the fill.
- 20.32 Another probable refuse pit [257] (fill [256]) was sited just to the east of [259]. The pit [257] was sub-oval, with sloping sides falling to a concave base and it measured 1.20m N-S, 0.80m E-W by 0.27m. It was truncated to the west by a later pit. A sandy silt with inclusions of broken brick, fragments of coal, cinder, slate, and animal bone formed the fill. Pottery dates to AD 1630 – 1800 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 20.33 The posthole [191] and the pits [259] and [257] were truncated by a sub-rectangular pit [189] (fill [188]) that measured 1.80m E-W, 1.60m N-S and 0.45m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was silty sand [188] that contained frequent fragments of oyster shell, brick, tile, and charcoal/coal. The pottery dates to the early to mid 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740.
- 20.34 Layer [271] in the western half of the Trench was also truncated by a small pit of unknown purpose [270] (fill [269]) that measured 0.64m E-W, 0.60m N-S and was 0.14m deep but was truncated to the south by a modern drain. The pit had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a silty sand.

Alterations to Building A

- 20.35 Abutting the floor remains [231] and the wall [131] was an internal buttress [111] measuring 0.45m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.30m high. The buttress was built with orange fabric unfrosted brick measuring 220-227 x 100-104 x 62mm dating to the mid 17th – early 18th century. The bricks were bonded with a pale grey ashy lime mortar. It may be that the buttress represents an modification to the fireplace indicating it had been moved to the east.

- 20.36 The floor of the building recorded in Phase 9 appears to have been raised and re-laid as the earlier brick floor [207] was covered by a bedding layer of compacted silty sand [185] 0.13m thick upon which a second brick floor [178] had been laid. Pottery from [185] dates to the late 17th/early 18th century. The floor [178] comprised orange fabric unfrogged bricks measuring ? x 102-100 x 65-64mm laid on bed. The bricks were bonded with silty sand but traces of mortar on the bricks suggest that they were re-used. The level on the floor [178] was at 4.12m OD.
- 20.37 A dump of silty sand [177] with frequent fragments of coal and wood, and occasional sherds of glass, 0.08m thick, overlay [178]. Pottery from [177] dates to AD 1690 – 1800.

Demolition spread and pit

- 20.38 In the east of the Trench a spread of broken brick and tile [398] overlay surface layer [404] and part of the wall foundation [425] (see Phase 9). Deposit [398] measured 1.95m E-W and 1.15m N-S but was truncated by a pit [386] to the south. The sub-circular pit [386] (fill [385]) measured 0.92m E-W, 0.80m N-S and was 0.30m deep. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a base that sloped to the north. The highest level was at 5.99m OD. The fill was a silty clay with two granite cobbles. The rubble layer and the pit suggest that the structure represented by [425] had been demolished

Filling in of barrel well [569]

- 20.39 The primary fill [602] of the barrel well [569] (see Phase 8, para 18.62) was covered by a silty sand [568]. From [568] pottery dates to AD 1720 – 1750 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710 suggesting that the well had been deliberately filled in during the 18th century.

Timber lined cess pit goes out of use

- 20.40 In the north of the Trench fill [696] of the timber-lined cess pit [702] (see Phase 8, para 18.84) was capped over by a compacted sandy silt [700] layer measuring 2.0m N-S, 1.90m E-W and 0.15m thick. This layer was probably laid down to consolidate the ground.

Possible well

- 20.41 Also in the north of the Trench a large ovoid shaped pit [1052] (fill [1051]) with steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base was identified. The cut measured 3.05m N-S, 2.40m E-W and 1.28m deep. The highest level was at 6.27m OD. The fill was a clayey silt mixed gravel from which burnt daub and animal bone were recovered. The pit may have been a well, which truncated the earlier surface [897] (see Phase 8, para 18.76).

Barrel well

- 20.42 In the south of the Trench (only c.1.50m to the east of the cess pit [62]) a barrel well [33] (fill [32], [9], [8]) was recorded. The construction cut was circular in shape with vertical sides falling to a flat base, and it measured c. 0.90m in diameter and was 0.48m deep. Context [32] represented very decayed wood that was all that remained of the barrel. The primary fill was a sandy silt [9] 0.37m thick, which produced pottery dating to AD 1600 – 1750. Clay tobacco pipe dating to AD 1660 – 1680 was retrieved from the upper fill of silty sand [8].

Unlined pits possibly for cess

- 20.43 The pits detailed below all have common characteristics. They are rectangular in shape and had vertical or near vertical sides falling to a flat or only slightly concave base. Pit [448] produced decayed timber planks, which may once have lined the pit to support the sides and maintain an open hole. The other pits too could have been lined with timber but if this is the case all traces of the wood have rotted away. The pits are all thought to represent possible cesspits.
- 20.44 Posthole [487] (para 20.26) was truncated to the west by a large rectangular pit [251] (fill [250], [249]) measuring 2.84m N-S, 1.26m E-W and 0.76m deep. It was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The pit was filled with sandy silts [250] and [249]. The lower fill [250] produced pottery dating to AD 1550 – 1900 and from the upper fill to AD 1660 – 1900.
- 20.45 In the central part of the site context [915] (fill [914]) represented a rectangular pit with vertical sides falling to a flat base. The pit measured 1.50m E-W, 1.20m N-S by 0.85m deep and was filled with a clayey sandy silt. Pottery dates to AD 1735 – 1780 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740.
- 20.46 Pit [915] was truncated by another pit [527] (fill [526]) which measured 1.16m E-W, 0.42m N-S, by 0.47m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a clayey silt with frequent broken brick and crushed mortar. Pot recovered from the fill dates to AD 1720 – 1750/60 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 20.47 Pit [527] was in turn truncated by cut [488] (fill [489]/[689]) which was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 0.58m N-S, 0.40m E-W, and 0.52m deep. The fill was a sandy silt.
- 20.48 Context [448] (fill [896], [689]/[446]) represented a large sub-rectangular pit measuring 2.50m E-W, 2.20m N-S by 0.48m deep. It had been truncated to the east by later intrusions. The pit was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The basal fill comprised decayed timber planks that appeared to have been discarded into the pit. The timber was covered with a clayey sand from which pottery came that dates to AD 1720 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe which dates to AD 1730 – 1780.
- 20.49 Located only 0.50m to the south of the brick lined cesspit [213] was a rectangular cut [224] (fill [223]) that measured 2.45m E-W, 1.90m N-S by 0.30m in depth. This pit was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.19m OD. The fill was a silty sand with occasional fragments of clinker, cbm, mortar, oyster and mussel shell and animal bone. Pottery from the fill dates to the 18th century while the clay tobacco pipe date to AD 1700 – 1740.
- 20.50 On the eastern side of the Trench a rectangular pit [363] (fill [362]) with vertical sides falling to a flat base was recorded. The pit measured 1.0m N-S, 0.74m E-W and 0.42m deep but was truncated to the east. The fill was a sandy silt with moderate amounts of oyster shell.
- 20.51 In the north of the Trench a rectangular pit [866] (fill [865]) truncating natural deposits was recorded. The pit measured 1.35m N-S, 0.60m E-W and was 0.70m deep and was truncated to the east by a modern intrusion. The cut had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.17m OD and the lowest at 5.47m OD. The fill was a sandy silt with only occasional fragments of cbm and chalk. It was partially capped with a layer of sandy silt [864] measuring 1.20m N-S, 0.50m E-W and up to 0.15m thick. A single piece of pot was recovered from the layer and that was dated to AD 1570 – 1800.
- 20.52 Only 0.30m to the north of cess pit [230] was a rectangular feature [1290] (fill [1289]) with vertical sides falling to a flat base and measuring 1.15m E-W, 0.98m N-S and

0.21m deep. The highest level was at 4.15m OD and the lowest at 3.94m OD. The fill was a silty clay.

- 20.53 In the north central part of the Trench a rectangular pit [926] (fill [925]) was found with steeply sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base. The cut measured 0.85m E-W, 0.56m N-S, and 0.28m deep. The highest level was at 6.27m OD. The fill was sandy silt with brickearth lenses.
- 20.54 Pit [224] was truncated by cut [172] (fill [159]) an ovoid shaped cut with sloping sides falling to flat base. It measured 1.10m N-S, 0.70m E-W by 0.14m deep. The fill was sandy gravel from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 1600 – 1900. The purpose of pit [172] may have been for rubbish disposal or planting.

Other features that do not cut Phase 10 deposits but are nevertheless stratigraphically consistent with an 18th century date

- 20.55 In the central part of the Trench a possible drainage gully [830] (fill [829]) aligned N/S was recorded. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base that inclined to the south and measured 2.0m N-S, 1.0m E-W and 0.09m deep. It was truncated by later intrusions to the north and south. The fill comprised a sandy silt with occasional small fragments and flecks of chalk and cbm. Pottery dates to AD 1570 – 1800.

Rubbish pits

- 20.56 In the south central part of the Trench other rubbish pits were encountered. Context [753] (fill [752]) represented a sub-circular pit with sloping sides falling to a flat base. The pit measured c.1.0m x 1.0m x 0.30m deep. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent pebbles, occasional cbm and animal-bone fragments. The fill produced pottery dated to AD 1770 – 1860.
- 20.57 Pit [753] was truncated by a second sub-circular cut [626] (fill [625]), which measured 1.75m E-W, 1.70m N-S by 0.24m. It had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a silty sand with frequent gravel, chalk fragments and broken brick and tile. Pot recovered from the fill dates to AD 1760 – 1800 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1770.
- 20.58 A layer of compacted silty sandy gravel [498] partially overlay pit [626]. This deposit measured 1.40m E-W, 1.30m N-S and was up to 0.08m thick. The clay tobacco pipe from [498] was dated to AD 1660 – 1680 and is likely to be residual. The layer was probably laid down to consolidate the ground.
- 20.59 In the central part of the Trench truncating layer [657] (see Phase 8) a cut [692] (fill [691]) of uncertain function was recorded. It measured 0.40m x 0.32 x 0.25m deep and was characterised by sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt.
- 20.60 Also located on the eastern margins of the site was a heavily truncated possible pit [1248] (fill [1244]). The feature measured 1.20m N-S, 0.90m E-W and 0.25m deep but was truncated to the west, east and south. It was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a silty gravelly sand that contained no cultural material.
- 20.61 The partial remains of a possible pit [387] (fill [388]) were recorded in the northwest part of the Trench. It measured 0.91m E-W, 0.76m N-S and 0.22m deep and had a sloping side falling to a slightly concave base. The fill was a mix of sand and gravel and sandy silt with occasional fragments of cbm and charcoal. Pottery from the fill dates to AD 1710 – 1800 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740.

Cesspit

- 20.62 Also in the central part of the Trench truncating the barrel well [901] (see Phase 8, para 18.61) was a rectangular pit [899] (fill [898]) with steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base that measured 1.82m N-S, 0.54m E-W and 0.50m deep but was truncated to the south and east. The fill was a sandy silt from which pottery was recovered that was dated to AD 1700 – 1740. The clay tobacco pipe retrieved from the fill dates to AD 1680 – 1710.

Postholes

- 20.63 In the northeast corner of the site a possible posthole [242] (fill [241]) was situated that measured 0.62m x 0.52m x 0.27m deep. The circular cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt from which pot dates to AD 1600 – 1800. The posthole truncated natural sand and gravel and the highest level on the feature was at 6.36m OD.
- 20.64 Approximately 7.0m to the south of posthole [242] a possible E/W ditch was recorded [267] (fill [129], [266]). The feature, which was but ended to the west and truncated to the east measured 1.60m E-W, 0.90m N-S, and was 0.24m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a smooth base that gently sloped to the east from 6.08m OD to 6.06m OD. The highest level was at 6.29m OD. The primary fill was a compacted sandy gravel [129] 0.08m thick, which was overlain by an upper fill of sandy silt [266].

Animal burrow

- 20.65 Recorded on the eastern edge of the Trench was a possible animal burrow [1216] (fill [1215]). The feature measured 0.96m E-W, 0.39m N-S and was excavated to a depth of 0.57m but not bottomed. The cut was characterised by irregular shaped sides. The fill was a gravely silty sand.

Brick Lined Cess Pits

- 20.66 Layer [813] (see para 20.4) was truncated by a construction cut [812] (fill [755], [811], [734], [731], [703]) for a brick lined cesspit. The square feature had vertical sides falling to a flat base and measured 2.50m N-S, 2.40m E-W and was c. 0.80m deep. The brick lining [755] used unfrogged bricks measuring 218 x 106 x 61mm dated late 17th – early 19th century and bricks measuring 220 x 104 x 65mm that date to the late 17th – early 18th century. The backfill to the cut was a silty sand [811] which produced pottery dating to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe which dates to AD 1660 – 1680. The primary fill of the cesspit was a soft grey green silty sand [734] 0.34m thick. Pottery from the primary fill dates to the early/mid 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740. Other finds from the fill were a wine glass, wig curler <307>, a glass stopper, and a ceramic marble <305>. The primary fill was overlain by silty sand [731] which produced pot dated to the mid 18th century and clay tobacco pipe dated AD 1730 – 1780. The upper fill of the cesspit was a loose, dark grey black, sandy silt [703] with fragments of brick and tile and occasional oyster shell and crushed mortar. Context [703] included pottery dated AD 1775 – 1880 and clay tobacco pipe that dates to AD 1700 – 1740. Glass bottles, a ceramic handle <233>, antler and iron handle <234> and a bone/ivory brush <235> were also retrieved from the fill. Context [703] probably represents the deliberate filling in of the cesspit once it had gone out of use.
- 20.67 Underneath the brick lining [755] on the south side of the pit was a line of three rectangular postholes spaced at a regular c. 0.60m distance apart. These postholes were all characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base and a rectangular post pipe (full details are given in Table 15 below). A similar sandy silt filled all the postholes and the occasional fragment of brick and tile attested to their post-medieval origin. It may be that the postholes were part of the temporary shoring of the cesspit during its construction.

Table 15

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Dimensions of post pipe (m)
821	0.60 x 0.30	0.34	822	0.14 x 0.08
823	0.60 x 0.40	0.41	824	0.15 x 0.11
825	0.40 x 0.40	0.51	826	0.15 x 0.11

- 20.68 Another brick lined cesspit [214] (fill [213], [212], [181], [174], [158]) truncated layer [271]. The construction cut [214] measured 2.10m E-W, 1.98m N-S and 0.55m deep and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The brickwork [213] that lined the pit was composed of orange and yellow fabric unfrogged brick measuring 232-231 x 110-108 x 62mm. The bricks were laid in alternate courses of header and stretcher and were bonded with a silty clayey sand. Voids in the brick lining may have been to allow the liquid waste to seep out. The construction cut was backfilled with a clayey sand [212] from which pot was recovered that dated to AD 1630 – 1750 and clay tobacco pipe was collected that dated to AD 1680 – 1710. The primary fill was a clayey silty sand [181] 0.08m thick. Pottery from the primary fill dates to the mid 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710. The primary fill was covered by silty clayey sand [174] which produced pottery dating to the mid 18th century. The uppermost fill was a sandy silty clay [158] from which pot was retrieved that dates to AD 1720 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe that dates to AD 1660 – 1680.
- 20.69 In the south of the Trench a brick lined cesspit [62] (fill [60], [63], [65], [42]) was identified. The construction cut measured 2.50m E-W, 2.40m N-S and was 1.34m deep. It was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The lining [60] was composed of orange purple fabric, unfrogged bricks measuring 232-230mm x 102-96mm x 58-64mm and dated to the late 17th – early 19th century. Many of the bricks used in its construction were badly fired and warped. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [63] from which pottery dates to AD 1630 – 1800 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710. The primary fill was a silt [65] with a high organic content and inclusions of frequent broken brick, animal bone, moderate concentrations of oyster shell, occasional wood fragments, flint nodules, and sherds of glass. Pottery dates to AD 1720 – 1800 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1740. The upper fill was a sandy silt [42] with moderate concentrations of brick and occasional oyster shell, 0.86m thick. Deposit [42] produced pot dated to AD 1720 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1730 – 1780.
- 20.70 Context [230] represented a square construction cut for a brick lined cesspit measuring 2.50m x 2.50m x 0.45m deep and characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 4.15m OD and the lowest at 3.59m OD. The pit was lined with brick [132], [133], [134], [135], [144], [145]. The brickwork was composed of an orange purple fabric, unfrogged brick measuring 227-218 x 100 x 67-70mm, bonded with a sandy mortar in an English/irregular pattern. The bricks are dated to the early 18th – 19th century. The walls had survived to a maximum height of 0.44m (6 courses), and were c.0.30m wide. The internal dimension of the structure was 1.85m across. The primary fill of the cesspit was a gravel sand [229] 0.05m thick. From this deposit pottery was recovered that was dated to AD 1580 – 1800.
- 20.71 The east wall of the cesspit [230] appears to have been reinforced or rebuilt with the construction of a second east wall abutting the internal face of the original wall, the remnants of which were represented by contexts [125] and [114]. The southern stretch measured 0.50m E-W, 0.40m N-S and was 0.43m in height (6 courses). The bricks used in [114] measured 235-224 x 102-104 x 68-57mm and were dated to the late 17th – 19th century. Context [125] measured 0.75m N-S, 0.45m E-W and 0.24m in height and was constructed with bricks measuring 220 x 102 x 64mm, dated to c.1664 – early 18th century and others measuring 224 x 100 x 64mm dated to the late 17th – early 19th century. A similar off-white coarse sand and lime mortar was used to bond the bricks in [114] and [125].

- 20.72 The cesspit appeared to have been deliberately filled in, with a sandy silt [101] with frequent broken brick and tile and crushed mortar. Pot dated to AD 1735 – 1770 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1640 – 1660 was retrieved from [101].

Brick silt trap and drain

- 20.73 Located in the northwest part of the Trench was a sunken brick structure probably a silt trap/soakaway. Context [291] represented the construction cut rectangular in shape and measuring 0.50m N-S, 0.40m E-W and 0.57m deep, but truncated to the west by a later intrusion. The cut had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.29m OD. Lining the pit were unfrogged orange fabric bricks, measuring 226mm x 109mm x 62mm and dated to the late 15th – early 18th century. The bricks [290] were laid on edge and bonded with a dark grey mortar with charcoal flecks. The brick lining was only a single brick in thickness and measured 0.40m N-S, 0.40m E-W by 0.35m deep (3 brick courses). The fill, a sandy silt [289] produced pottery dated to AD 1630 – 1680 but the clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1700 – 1770.
- 20.74 Just to the south of the silt trap soakaway [291] were the remnants of an associated brick drain [345] ([326], [346]). The construction cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base and measured 0.50m E-W, 0.40m N-S and 0.14m deep. It was truncated to the west. The brick work [326] consisted of 4 unfrogged orange purple fabric bricks measuring 226mm x 96mm 62mm (only one of which was whole) laid on bed and bonded with a grey ashy mortar with charcoal flecking. The backfill was a sandy silt which produced pottery dating to AD 1580 – 1900.

An 18th century building incorporated into a 19th century Building

- 20.75 Incorporated into wall [120] (see Phase 12) and recorded in elevation was a section of brickwork [413] that may originally have been built in the 18th century. A possible robber trench was also recorded just to the south of [413] in Phase 11. It seems probable therefore that a building stood on the east side of the Trench in the 18th century but that virtually all traces of this structure were destroyed by 19th century re-development.

21 Phase 11 late 18th/early 19th century 1780 – 1820 (Fig 14)

- 21.1 This Phase represents the late 18th/early 19th century, when more buildings encroached into the area of the Trench. On the west side of the Trench the walls of a cess pit that went out of use during Phase 10 appear to have been partly robbed. The robbed bricks could have been re-used in the construction of a new building (Building C), which was built adjacent and partly over the south wall of the disused and filled in cesspit. Also on the west side of the Trench the cellar of Building B was deliberately filled in and some of the walls robbed suggesting that the building had now been demolished. A new building (Building E) was constructed on the foot print of Building B. An E/W ditch to the north of Building E was probably to drain run-off water away from the building.
- 21.2 On the eastern side of the Trench a cellared building (Building D) was built and just to the west a brick lined cesspit, probably associated with it was constructed. In the east of the Trench a pit filled with building rubble and a robber trench are indications that an earlier structure (see context [413] Phase 10, para 20.75) once stood here.
- 21.3 Garden soils continued to form across parts of the Trench and isolated postholes and possible planting holes suggest continued horticultural activity within some parts of the Trench. In the central section a N/S gully may demarcate some form of property or land-use boundary.
- 21.4 In the south and central areas of the Trench, rubbish pits continued to be dug and in the northeast corner of the site a large pit, probably for rubbish disposal had been excavated and filled.
- 21.5 Four brick lined wells were sunk in the south and central parts of the Trench and what may have been a soakaway and associated feeder drain were recorded in this area.
- 21.6 Two brick lined cesspits constructed during Phase 10 appear to have been filled in. However three new brick lined cesspits were built during this Phase of activity.

Building C

- 21.7 The cesspit [755] on the west side of the Trench, which had been deliberately filled in during Phase 10 may have been used as a source of building material, as part of the cesspit's brick walls appear to have been partly robbed out by cut [694] (fill 693)). The cut, which measured 1.80m E-W, 1.68m N-S, and 0.59m deep had vertical sides falling to a flat base. Pot sherds from the fill date to the early 19th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1780 – 1820.
- 21.8 Context [835] represented a layer of silty sand that overlay the backfill [811] to the construction cut of the earlier cesspit [755] (see Phase 10, para 20.66). The deposit measured 2.92m E-W, x 1.42m N-S but was truncated to the east, west and south by modern drain runs. The deposit may be a levelling layer prior to construction.
- 21.9 Context [835] was truncated by a construction cut [815] measuring 1.80m E-W, 0.54m N-S and was 0.38m deep, which ended in the east but continued to the west beyond the edge of excavation. The cut was filled by a levelling layer of sandy silt [814] 0.10m thick, upon which a brick wall foundation [803] was built. Pottery and a wig curler <334> were recovered from [814]. The pot dates to AD 1600 – 1700 while the wig curler was probably residual from Phase 10. The wall foundation measuring 1.80m x 0.44m x 0.38m deep was built with frogged yellow and orange purple fabric bricks measuring 220-225mm x 96-102mm x 62-65mm that date to mid/late 18th – early 19th century. The bricks were bonded with a light grey shelly/sandy mortar. The backfill to the construction cut was sandy silt [828] from which pottery was retrieved which was dated to AD 1600 – 1800.

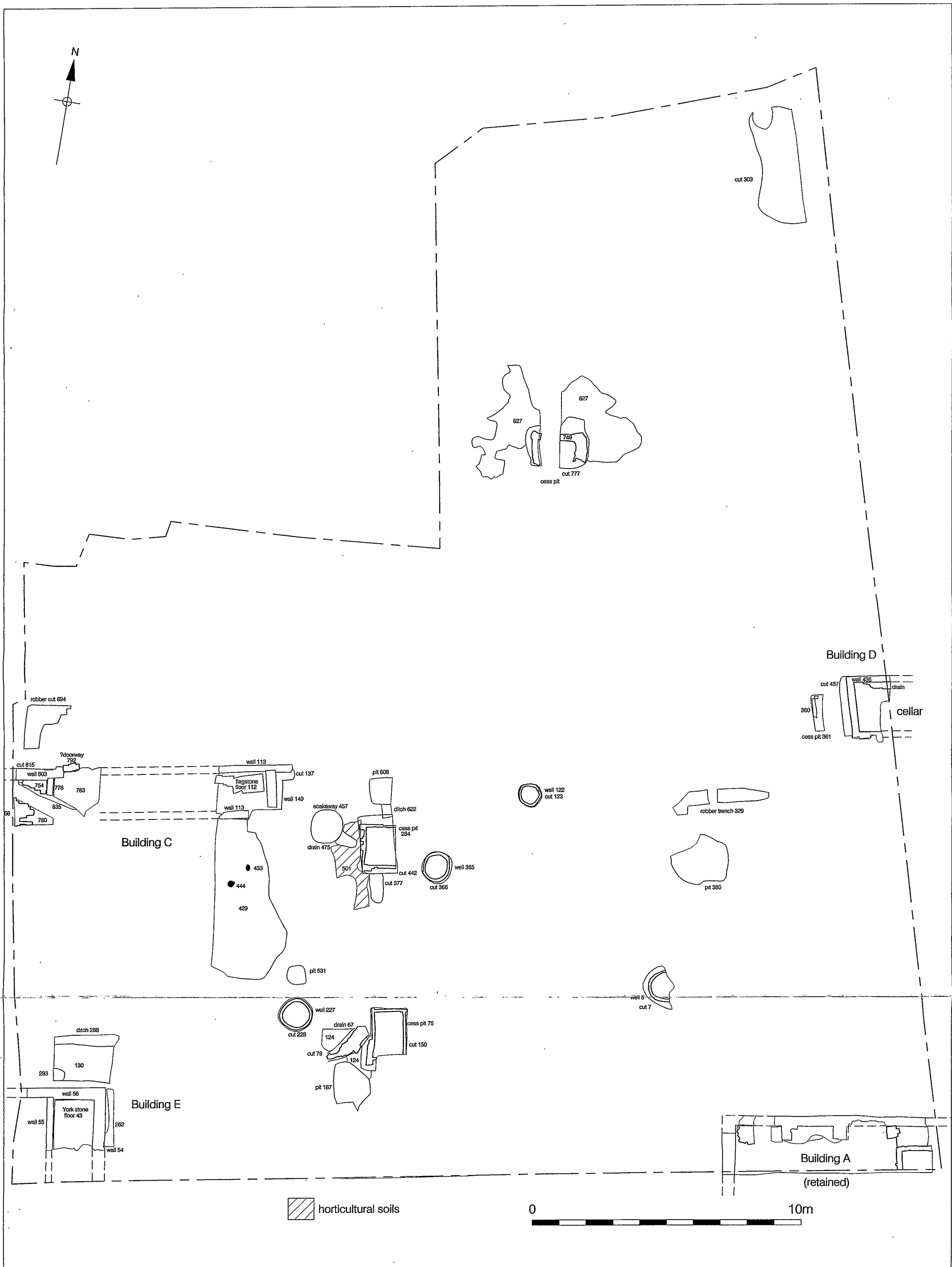


Figure 14
Phase 11
1:125

- 21.10 Abutting the wall foundation [803] was a N/S wall foundation [778], which measured 0.64m N-S, and 0.23m E-W. The remains of [778] were only a single course of headers laid on bed. The bricks were orange and purple fabric unfrogged bricks which measured 226mm x 100mm x 60mm. The bricks have been dated to c. AD 1721 – 1780. The bricks were bonded with a sandy light grey mortar.
- 21.11 Abutting the wall foundations [803] and [778] was a floor make-up layer composed of compacted sandy silt [779] which measured 1.0m E-W, 0.56m N-S and 0.10m thick. Upon [779] lay a brick floor [754] constructed from yellow and purple fabric, frogged bricks, measuring 231-226 x 102-100 x 65mm, laid on bed. The bricks dated to late 18th – 19th century. The level on the floor was at 5.92m OD. A slab of concrete may represent a repair and is evidence that the floor remained in use until modern times.
- 21.12 The remains of probably the same floor as [754] were recorded further to the south, separated from it by a modern drain. Here the floor make-up deposit of compacted sandy silt [780] measured 1.50m E-W, 1.0m N-S and was 0.14m thick but the layer was truncated on the north, south and east sides and continued beyond the limits of the Trench. Only residual pottery dated to AD 1630 – 1680 was retrieved from the floor make-up. Upon [780] the remnants of a brick floor [756] were recorded measuring 1.06m N-S and 0.74m E-W but extending beyond the edge of the Trench. The floor was composed of frogged yellow and purple fabric bricks measuring 235-233 x 105-104 x 65mm, they were laid on bed and bonded with earth. The bricks have been dated to the 19th century. The level on the floor was between 6.01m OD and 5.93m OD.
- 21.13 There is evidence that the building represented by the walls [803] and [778] and the floors [756] and [754] may have extended further to the east. Context [792] represented a single course of unfrogged orange purple fabric brick, measuring 235 x 106 x 75mm, laid on bed and bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. The bricks dated to the late 18th-early 19th century. The brickwork measured 0.60m E-W and 0.30m N-S and was built on top of the earlier cesspit walling [755] of Phase 10. A layer of compacted silty sand [783] measuring 1.80m N-S, 1.76m E-W and 0.11m (but truncated to the east and south) abutted wall foundation [778] and brickwork [792] to the north. The level on [783] was at 5.99m OD. It may be that [792] represented a doorway and [783] the floor makeup east of an internal dividing wall [778].
- 21.14 Approximately 4.5m to the east of [778] and separated by a modern sewer were the remains of a masonry structure [137] (fill [113], [149], [112], [136] truncating garden layer [153] (see Phase 10, para 20.5). The construction cut, sub-rectangular in shape measured 2.75m E-W, 1.05m N-S and 0.30m deep but was truncated to the west and south. The E/W walls [113] of this sunken feature were composed of bricks measuring 230mm x 100mm x 60mm and were two brick courses wide, and had survived to a height of 4 brick courses (0.40m). The eastern N/S wall [149] abutted the E/W north wall and was built with similar bricks and bonded with a similar whitish grey mortar with occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silty mortar from which clay tobacco pipe that dated to AD 1700 – 1770. Abutting the walls were the remnants a flagstone floor [112] covering an area of 1.75m E-W and 0.75m N-S. The largest individual squared stone block measured 850 x 700 x 100mm. The level on the floor was at 5.86m OD.
- 21.15 It may be that the masonry structure described above was actually a continuation of Building C. If so then the elements of this building within the Trench measured 9.50m E-W and 1.50m N-S (internally) and comprised at least two rooms.

The cellar of Building B goes out of use

- 21.16 The cellar of Building B (see Phase 9) appears to have been deliberately filled in. The primary fill was a silt deposit [92] 0.17m thick that contained frequent fragments of coal, slag and melted glass. Pottery from this deposit dates to AD 1580 – 1900. The

upper fill was a sandy silt [84] from which clay tobacco pipe was recovered that dates to AD 1680 – 1710 but the pottery which was retrieved dates to the late 18th century.

Robbing of wall [141] of Building B

- 21.17 Truncating the infill [84] and the backfill [93] to the construction cut of the cellar of Building B was a linear cut [91] (fill [90]) that measured 1.16m E-W, 0.35m N-S, and 0.34m deep but continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to an uneven base. The feature was probably a robber cut that would have partly dismantled wall [141]. The cut was filled with a sandy silt with occasional broken brick, and fragments of oyster shell, wood and charcoal. Pottery from the fill dated to AD 1630 – 1700 and the clay tobacco pipe to the mid 17th century.

A new building in the SW corner (Building E) (Fig 16)

- 21.18 A sub-rectangular cut [77] truncated the backfill to the robber cut [91]. The pit measured 2.53m N-S, 2.01m E-W and was 0.45m deep but the feature was truncated to the south by modern machining and continued to the west beyond the edge of the Trench. It was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base and was the construction cut for an L-shaped wall foundation, of which the E/W orientated element was designated context [56] and the N/S return was context [54]. The exposed wall foundation [56] measured 3.0m E/W and was 0.40m wide (3 brick courses) and stood to 6 courses in height (c. 0.45m). The bottom 3 courses stepped out. The wall foundation [54] measured 1.93m N-S, 0.38m wide (3 brick courses) and survived up to 8 brick courses in height c. 0.59m. The bottom course of bricks was stepped out. The walls were built with orange and purple bricks with yellow facing measuring 230mm x 100mm x 60mm which were bonded with a creamy sandy mortar with occasional fragments of charcoal. Many of the bricks used were broken ½ and ¾ bat size and were probably re-used. The bricks had been mostly arranged as headers.
- 21.19 Wall foundations [56] and [54] were external and load bearing and an internal N/S wall [55] abutted [56]. Foundation [55] measured 1.89m N/S, 0.23m wide (2 brick courses) and 0.40m in height (5 brick courses) but was truncated to the south by modern machining. Similar bricks and mortar to those used in the external wall foundations were used in the construction of wall [55].
- 21.20 The backfill to the construction cut [77] on the external side was a sandy silt [76] which produced pottery dated to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1780 – 1820.
- 21.21 Context [115] represented a backfill of sandy silt to the west of [55] but the deposit was only seen in section and not excavated.
- 21.22 Abutting wall foundations [55] to the west, [56] to the north and [54] to the east was a bedding layer of compacted sandy silt [53] which measured 1.80m N-S, 1.48m E-W by 0.07m thick. It was truncated by modern machining to the south. Overlying [53] was a york stone floor [43]. The stone slabs were up to 510mm x 500mm x 80mm. The floor showed signs of repair with occasional brick and chalk infilling gaps between the stone slabs. The level on the floor was at 4.55m OD.

E/W ditch

- 21.23 A probable E/W ditch [288] (fill [287]) was excavated c. 2.0m to the north of Building E. The ditch measured 2.30m E-W, 0.44m N-S and 0.29m deep but it was truncated to the north and east and continued beyond the edge of excavation to the west. The ditch was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and occasional fragments of cbm. Pottery from the fill dates to AD 1775 – 1880. The ditch truncated the horticultural soil [31] and may have been for drainage.

Building D cellar and cess pit

- 21.24 In the east of the Trench the remains of a cellar [437] (fill [436]) were found. The construction cut was sub-rectangular and measured 2.38m N-S, 1.64m E-W and 1.0m deep but it was truncated to the east by modern machining. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. Lining the pit were unfrogged bricks [436] in an orange fabric, measuring ? x 120mm x 50mm and dated to the 17th – 19th century. Also noted were purple brick fabrics measuring 217 x 97 x 66mm and 233 x 105 x 63mm. The bricks were laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers with the N/S wall conforming to an English bond pattern, and the E/W return showing an English garden and rat-trap pattern. The bottom course was built with bricks laid on end. The bonding material was a light grey ashy lime mortar. Built abutting the E/W north wall was an E/W drain. The north edge of the drain was constructed with broken pan tile and the southern edge with bricks mostly ½ bats laid on bed.
- 21.25 The remnants of what may be a brick lined cesspit [361] (fill [360]) were recorded just to the west of Building D. The construction cut was rectangular with vertical sides falling to a flat base that measured 1.30m N-S, 0.46m E-W and 0.17m deep. It was truncated to the south and east by modern machining. The west side of the pit was lined with a single course of orange fabric brick measuring 221 x 104 x 65mm and 225 x 101 x 74mm laid on bed in stretcher fashion. The bonding material was a cement-like coarse sandy mortar. The building material and more importantly the bonding material is consistent with a 19th century date for construction.

Evidence of earlier structures

- 21.26 On the east side of the Trench was a large sub-rectangular pit [380] (fill [332]) that measured 3.14, E-W, 1.94m N-S and 1.19m deep. The pit had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a mix of silty sand, brick rubble and gravel. Pottery found in the feature dated to AD 1770 – 1860 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710. The pit was clearly being used for the disposal of demolition material/ building rubble.
- 21.27 Some 1.10m to the north of [380] was a linear E/W cut [329] (fill [328]) measuring 3.60m x 0.50m x 0.16m deep, which was truncated to the west by a later intrusion. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a silt with frequent broken brick up to ½ bat size. It may be that [329] was a robber cut and together with the pit described above were an indication that an earlier 18th century masonry structure had stood in this location.

Garden soil deposits

- 21.28 In the south of the Trench partially overlying context [50] (see Phase 10, para 20.3) was a deposit of garden type soil [124], which measured 2.0m N-S and 1.62m E-W. Pottery recovered from [124] dates to the late 18th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1780 – 1820.
- 21.29 Deposits of probable horticultural soils were identified in the north and central parts of the Trench. In the north layer [827], a silty sand, measured 6.30m E-W, 4.0m N-S and 0.20m thick. The highest level was at 6.37m OD. Pottery from the layer dates to the late 18th century.
- 21.30 Layer [501] a gravely silt was located in the central area and measured 2.26m N-S, 0.90m E-W and 0.13m thick. The level was at 5.75m OD falling to 5.50m OD. Pot sherds dated to AD 1720 – 1780 were found in the deposit.
- 21.31 Approximately 2.0m to the west of [501] a silty sand [429], which measured 6.0m N-S, 3.80m E-W and 0.07m thick, was recorded. The level on [429] was at 5.85m OD

sloping south to 5.50m OD. Pot sherds from [429] were dated to the late 18th century while the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1660 – 1680.

- 21.32 In the southwest corner of the Trench a layer of sandy silt [325], probably a garden soil, overlay earlier horticultural deposits. Layer [325] measured 4.04m N-S, 2.20m E-W and 0.12m thick but was truncated to the north south and east and continued beyond the edge of excavation to the west. The highest level was at 4.53m OD. The deposit produced pottery dating to the late 18th century as well as residual Roman pottery dating to the late 4th century.
- 21.33 The layer [325] was partially overlain by a sandy silt [130] with occasional fragments of cbm and charcoal measuring 2.20m E-W, 1.50m N-S and up to 0.22m thick. The highest level was at 4.75m OD.
- 21.34 Partially overlying layer [130] was a mid grey brown sandy silt [262], which measured 2.20m N-S, 0.42m E-W and 0.23m thick but was truncated on all sides by later intrusions. Probably the same deposit was identified a little further to the north as [263] where it sealed pit [293]. Layer [263] produced clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1780 – 1820 and pottery dated to AD 1770 – 1860. Overlying the layer [263] was a sandy silt [31] measuring 3.70m E-W, 1.26m N-S, and 0.12m deep but was truncated to the north, south and east and continued beyond the edge of excavation to the west. Pottery from [31] was dated to the late 18th century.

Planting holes?

- 21.35 Possible planting holes were recorded truncating some of the horticultural soil. Seen only in the east facing section 22 was a cut feature [951] (fill [950]) which truncated layer [325]. The cut was characterised by a steeply sloping side falling to a slightly concave base and measured 0.27m N-S and was 0.32m deep and the feature was truncated to the south by cut [143]. The fill was a dark grey sandy silt.
- 21.36 Layer [130] was truncated by a cut [293] (fill [292]), which was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.48m x 0.43m x 0.15m deep and had steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt with occasional broken pieces of tile, produced a residual Roman coin <418> dated to the mid 4th century.

Postholes truncating [429]

- 21.37 The garden soil [429] was truncated by 2 possible postholes [433] (fill [432]) and [444] (fill [443]). Posthole [433] was ovoid in shape and measured 0.20m x 0.17m x 0.26m deep. Located approximately 0.90m to the southwest of [443] was a sub-circular posthole [444] which measured 0.28m x 0.25m x 0.20m. Both postholes had near vertical sides falling to a pointed base and were filled with a similar sandy silt. These postholes are probably indicative of temporary structures but interpretation is difficult.

Possible ditch/gully

- 21.38 In the central part of the Trench a possible N/S ditch [622] (fill [621]) was recorded. The cut measured 0.60m N-S, 0.30m E-W and 0.36m deep but it was truncated to both the north and south by modern intrusions. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a sandy silt from which pottery was recovered that dated to AD 1770 – 1820.
- 21.39 Approximately 2.0m to the south was recorded N/S linear cut [377] which measured 1.12m N-S, 0.50m E-W and 0.16m deep but the cut had been truncated to the north by a later intrusion. It had sloping sides falling to a flat base. It may be that this was a continuation of the gully to the south. The gully could have marked a property boundary or delineated different areas of land-use.

Pitting

- 21.40 In the central part of the Trench context [608] (fill [613], [573]) represented a sub-rectangular pit the measured 1.10m N-S, 0.85m E-W, and was 0.66m deep. It was truncated to the east by a modern intrusion. The cut had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The basal fill was a silt [613] 0.16m thick, which was covered by a silty sand [573] with occasional oyster shell and fragments of animal bone. Pottery from [573] was dated to the early 19th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1799 – 1807. This feature may have been a cesspit backfilled with domestic rubbish.
- 21.41 In the south central part of the Trench was a large sub-oval pit [187] (fill [186]) with steeply sloping sides falling to flat base. It measured 1.80m N-S, 1.40m E-W and was 0.35m deep but was truncated to the south by a modern intrusion. The fill was a silty sand with frequent fragments of oyster shell, broken brick and tile and moderate concentrations charcoal. The pottery dates to the late 18th – mid 19th century and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1780 – 1820. The pit was probably for the disposal of domestic refuse.
- 21.42 Approximately 3.5m to the north of [187] another probable rubbish pit was located. The sub-circular cut [531] (fill [530]) measured 0.72m N-S, 0.65m E-W and was 0.30m deep and was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. The fill was a silty sand with moderate amounts of brick and occasional lumps of chalk. Pottery from the pit was dated to AD 1720 – 1780 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1730 – 1780.
- 21.43 In the north of the Trench truncating gully [334] (see Phase 8, para 18.82) was a large sub-rectangular pit cut [303] (fill [276]) measuring 4.40m N-S, 1.70m E-W by 0.40m deep. It was truncated to the east by modern machining. The pit was characterised by sloping sides falling to a base that inclined towards the south. The fill was a gravelly sandy silt [276] from which pottery was recovered dated to AD 1770 – 1860 however the clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1640 – 1660.

Wells

- 21.44 In the south central part of the Trench a brick lined well [228] (fill [809], [842], [227], [226]) was identified. The construction cut was circular in plan, measured 1.35m in diameter and was 1.35m deep. The cut had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The well was lined with frogged brick [227] in an orange purple fabric, measuring 210mm x 90 – 100mm x 60 – 64mm and yellow frogged bricks measuring ? x 102mm x 60mm. Most of the bricks used particularly those in the upper courses were broken to ½ bat size. The brickwork, predominantly headers, survived to a maximum height of 17 courses (1.35m) and was bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [809]/[842] and produced pottery dated to AD 1770 – 1860. The well was deliberately filled in with sandy clay silt [226] from which pottery dated to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1730 – 1780.
- 21.45 Cut [366] (fill [365], [350]) represented a well located in the central part of the Trench. The circular cut measured 1.20m in diameter and 0.56m in depth. It was lined with shallow frogged purple with yellow facing bricks that measured 210-200mm x 100mm 60-80mm. The bricks were arranged in courses of unbonded stretcher, of which 8 courses (0.56m in height) had survived. The primary fill of the well was a clayey silt [350] 0.03m thick.
- 21.46 Another probable brick lined well was recorded further to the east context [123] (fill [122], [121]). The construction cut measured 0.90m in diameter and 0.56m deep. It was lined with bricks [122] in an orange purple fabric (measuring 217mm x 96mm x 61mm), dated to the late 18th century – 1900. The unbonded bricks were laid in courses of mostly stretchers on bed which survived to a maximum height of 5 courses 0.33m high. The backfill to the construction cut was a clayey silt.

- 21.47 On the east side of the Trench was another brick lined well [7] (fill [5], [6]). The sub-circular construction cut measured 1.68m N-S, 1.18m E-W, and 0.56m deep but was truncated to the east by modern machining. The well was lined with unfrogged orange fabric bricks [5] measuring 220mm x 100mm x 65mm. The bricks were arranged unbonded in courses of stretchers laid on bed. Seven courses of brickwork 0.48m in height had survived. The backfill to the construction cut was a clayey silt [6] from which pottery was dated to AD 1770 – 1860.

Soakaway

- 21.48 Context [475] (fill [474]) represented a sub-rectangular cut, which measured 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. The cut had vertical sides falling to a base that sloped to the north from 5.48m OD to 5.26m OD. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent whole bricks and occasional sherds of glass and fragments of animal bone. The pottery dates to AD 1775 – 1820 and the clay tobacco pipe to AD 1780 – 1820.
- 21.49 Feature [475] was recorded as being truncated by context [457] (fill [445], [428]) which represented a circular cut 1.18m in diameter and 0.58m deep with vertical sides falling to a flat base. The primary fill was a sandy silty clay 0.42m thick which produced pottery dated to AD 1775 – 1820 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1780 – 1820. A second fill of silty clay [428] 0.20m thick covered [445]. From [428] came pottery dating to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1640 – 1660.
- 21.50 Both [475] and [457] are probably contemporary with [457] representing a possible soakaway and [475] representing a feeder drain. The brick work for both the soakaway and the feeder drain was presumably robbed prior to being filled in.

Cesspits

- 21.51 Two of the cesspits built during Phase 10 appear to have been deliberately filled in during this Phase. Cesspit [214] (see Phase 10, para 20.68) was filled with a sandy silty clay [157] from which pottery was dated to mid to late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1730 – 1760. While cesspit [62] (see Phase 10, para 20.69) seems to have been purposefully filled in with silty sand and broken brick [41]. From [41] pottery dated to AD 1720 – 1780 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1700 – 1770 was found.
- 21.52 Other cesspits were probably built during this Phase. In the south central part of the Trench the remains of one were recorded. The construction cut [150] was rectangular in shape with vertical sides falling to a flat base and measured 2.38m N-S, 1.70m E-W and 1.24m deep. The pit was lined with unfrogged orange fabric bricks [75] measuring 225 x 105 x 65mm and laid in English bond. The bricks were bonded with a very degraded mortar and the walls survived to a height of 14 courses (1.26m). The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [151] from which pottery was recovered that dated to AD 1770 – 1820. The primary fill was a clayey sandy silt [110] that contained late 18th century pottery and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1700 – 1740.
- 21.53 Truncating the backfill [151] was the construction cut [79] (fill [67], [78]) for a brick drain that would have fed the cesspit. The construction cut was curvi-linear and measured 2.0m long, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to flat base. The cut was lined with bricks [67] which were shallow frogged, in an orange purple fabric and measured 218mm x 100mm x 64mm which date to the 18th – 19th century. The bricks were stretchers laid on edge in such a fashion as to form a concave base to the drain. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy clayey silt [78]. The cesspit and the drain appear to have gone out of use in the 19th century (see Phase 12).

- 21.54 A brick lined cesspit [777] (fill [749], [776], [782]) was recorded in the north of the Trench. The rectangular construction cut measured 2.40m E-W, 1.85m N-S, and 0.21m deep but it was truncated to the south and from above by modern intrusions. The pit was lined with unfrogged orange fabric brick [749] measuring 234-222 x 110-104 x 62-60mm and dated to the 18th century. Only 2 courses of brickwork survived bonded by a sandy mortar. The backfill to the construction cut was a silty sandy clay [776] that produced clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1630 – 1680. The cesspit appears to have been deliberately filled in with a silty sandy clay [782] from which pottery dates to the late 18th century and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710.
- 21.55 Recorded in the central part of the Trench was a brick lined cesspit [442] (fill [284], [265],). The sub-rectangular construction cut measured 2.14m N-S, 1.30m E-W and 0.38m deep and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The lining [284] was constructed with bricks which were unfrogged and in an orange fabric measuring ? x 105mm x 68-63mm and dated to the late 17th – early 19th centuries. Voids deliberately left in the brickwork would have enabled the liquid waste to seep out. The primary fill was a silt [265] with frequent broken brick and tile, fragments of oyster and mussel shell, animal bone, sherds of glass, 0.38m thick. Pottery from the primary fill dated to the early 19th century while the clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1730 – 1780.

22 Phase 12 19th Century (Fig 15)

- 22.1 This Phase represents the 19th century, post 1820. Building C on the west side of the Trench probably remained standing until at least the late 19th century however the building may have been in a dilapidated state by this time. Furthermore the eastern most cellared room perhaps used for coal storage, appears to have been filled in sometime during the 19th century.
- 22.2 Some time during the 19th century a brick drain superseded the ditch to the north of Building E. The cellar to Building E was also filled in, probably during the latter half of the 19th century. However the filling in of the cellar does not mean that the building itself was no longer in use as the cartographic evidence indicates that the building remained standing until the mid 20th century when WW II bombing destroyed it.
- 22.3 There was further encroachment upon the open areas of the Trench during the 19th century. In the northeast of the Trench a brick cellar (Building F) was built. This had a brick floor under which was a brick drain. The E/W aligned wall, which abutted this cellar, was probably part of the same structure.
- 22.4 In the southeast of the Trench part of a large industrial or warehouse building was unearthed (Building G). The surviving remains included a sub-basement to a building with a distinctive shape. Approximately half way along the north wall the wall angled to the south. The building had a distinctive shape with the north wall of the building angled to the south approximately half way along its length. This building can be identified on cartographic evidence from the 19th and 20th centuries (O.S. maps 1870 and Goad Fire Insurance plan 1936). The south facing elevation of the north wall seems to show brickwork of an earlier date and it may be that an upstanding element of an earlier 18th century building had been incorporated into this build. Originally Building G may have been constructed during the first half of the 19th century but much of it appears to have been rebuilt post 1850. Evidence for this was the post 1850 brickwork identified in the south E/W wall. The building was altered again when ceramic drains were introduced probably in the late 19th century. A change in its layout may have occurred at this time because an internal E/W wall was demolished to ground level and then floored over. The floor also covered the ceramic drain. That the structure was multi-storied and that the upper floors may have been used to store goods or house machinery is suggested by the internal postholes that could have held upright posts to support the ceiling. In the west the floor was made with stone slabs in a fairly regular fashion but becoming more haphazard to the east and then abutting a very irregular brick floor. It may be that the stone slab floor was the original floor designed for heavy use and the irregular stone floor and the brick floors were later repairs. That heavy machinery was housed in the basement was further suggested by the presence of a possible base for such equipment.
- 22.5 An open yard area may have existed immediately to the north of Building G while to the south and adjacent to Building G was another 19th century building (Building H). Building H was at least 9.0m N-S and at least 4.20m and was originally sub-divided into four separate rooms. To the west of the building and probably associated with it, was a brick culvert with silt trap. This would have taken wastewater south perhaps to be discharged directly into the docks. A brick lined cesspit was partially built on top of the culvert. The cesspit, culvert and Building G are all thought to have been built contemporaneously. However the N/S culvert appears to have gone out of use while Building G was still standing. This was indicated by installation of a posthole that appeared to respect the building but truncated the culvert. Furthermore an E/W culvert was built truncating the N/S one and tunnelled under the external N/S orientated west wall of the building continuing east beyond the edge of the excavation. This culvert probably connected to the sewage system under Wapping Lane.

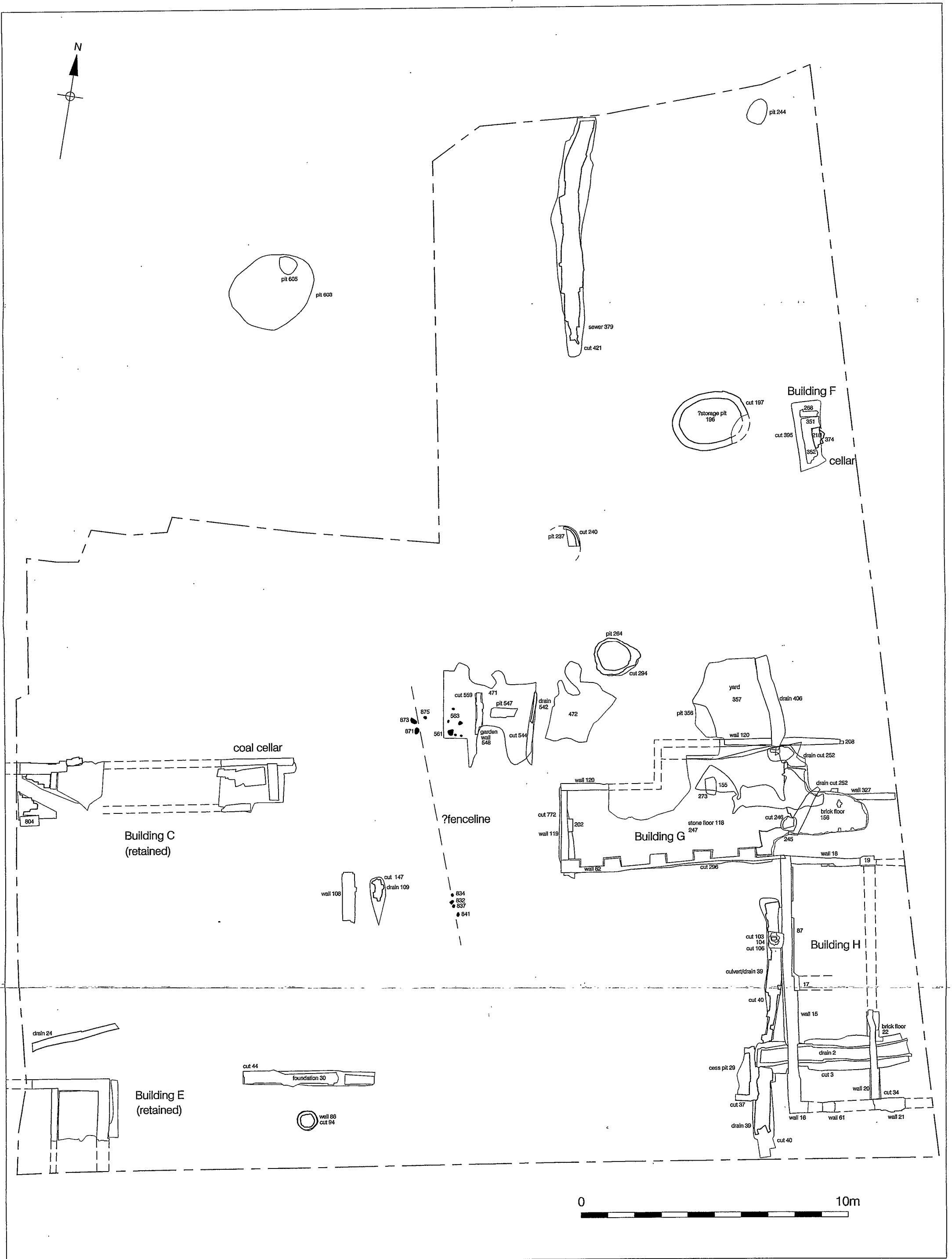


Figure 15
Phase 12
1:125

- 22.6 In the central and south parts of the Trench further wall foundations were exposed suggesting that much of that area of the Trench had been built over. However some parts of the Trench (at least for some of the 19th century) remained open and garden soil continued to form. Property divisions were probably marked by brick walls evidenced by a garden wall in the central part of the Trench. However post and stakeholes in some areas of the Trench suggests that fences may have also been used to maintain some of the land divisions.
- 22.7 The remnants of brick drains and a sewer on the north side of the Trench are evidence that by the late 19th century a municipal system now removed sewage from the site. Some of earlier cesspits were no longer needed and were probably filled in during this Phase. Some of the earlier wells were also filled in but at least one further well was sunk.
- 22.8 On the north side of the Trench certainly three, possibly four sunken brick structures appear to have been built. The function of these structures (thought to be too shallow for wells and do not conform to the characteristics of cess pits) is uncertain.

Building C

- 22.9 The building represented by the floor [756] remained in use until probably at least the late 19th century. A deposit of sand silt [804] which measured 0.70m E-W, 0.40m N-S and 0.12m deep abutted the brick floor [756] to the north but was truncated to the south, east and continued west beyond the edge of excavation. Pottery from this deposit dates to AD 1800 – 1900. It may be that it was laid down at the time of demolition or at least when the building was in a dilapidated state and the floor no longer maintained.
- 22.10 The cellar [137] (see Phase 11, para 21.14) may have gone out of use during the 19th century as it was filled in with sand [107]. This sand was stained black with coal dust and produced pottery dateable to AD 1830 – 1860 and 19th century clay tobacco pipe. The coal dust may be an indication that the cellar was used for storing coal.

Building E (Fig 16)

- 22.11 The cellar of the Building E in the southwest corner appears to have been deliberately backfilled with sandy silt [25] with frequent brick rubble, crushed mortar, clinker and ash. The deposit measured 1.80m N-S, 1.56m E-W and 0.36m deep but was truncated to the south by modern machining. Pottery recovered from the fill dates to AD 1800 – 1900.
- 22.12 A meter to north of Building E and probably associated with it was the remains of a brick drain [24]. Aligned E/W, the drain measured 2.70m E-W, and 0.40m N-S but was truncated to the east and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. It was constructed with frogged bricks in an orange fabric, which measured 225-218mm x 100-98mm x 63-60mm and date to the mid 19th century – 1900. The unbonded bricks were laid on edge and formed a concave base to the drain. A coin <5> identified as a 19th century penny was found within the bricks. The brick drain appears to have replaced the ditch [288] of Phase 11.

Building F

- 22.13 In the northeast part of the Trench context [395] (fill [351], [352], [392]) represented the remains of a possible cellar. The construction cut was sub-rectangular, with vertical sides falling to a flat base, and measured 2.64m N-S, 1.11m E-W and 0.46m deep. The sides were lined with bricks. The N/S wall [352] measured 1.72m long, 0.45m wide and 0.46m in height. The bricks were laid in a stretcher pattern and bonded with a light grey mortar with fragments of chalk and occasional small pebbles. They were in an orange fabric, measuring 215 x 96 x 62mm dated 18th – early 19th century. The cellar wall returned E/W and was assigned the context [351]. Wall [351]

measured 0.41m long, 0.40m wide and 0.46m in height and was built with shallow frogged bricks, measuring 226 x 102 x 63mm, which date to the mid 19th century – 1900 and were bonded with a similar mortar as [352]. The backfill to the construction cut was a clayey sandy silt [392] from which pottery was recovered dating to AD 1580 – 1900 and some residual clay tobacco pipe dating to AD 1640 – 1660.

- 22.14 Context [381] (fill [374]) represented the remains of a brick lined drain in the northwest corner of the cellar. The construction cut had steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base, measured 0.73m long, 0.36m wide and 0.14m deep but was truncated to the east by modern machining. The cut was lined with shallow frogged purple with yellow facing fabric bricks that measured 220mm x 100mm x 66mm and dated to the mid-19th century – 1900. The bricks were set on edge to form the sides, which were then spanned with bricks laid on bed.
- 22.15 A layer of silty sand [324] turned black with coal dust covered the drain. The deposit measured 108m N-S, 0.29m E-W and was 0.03m thick. It was a make-up layer for a brick floor [218] built with similar bricks as had been used in the construction of the drain. The bricks were laid on bed and bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. The level on the floor was at 5.89m OD.
- 22.16 To the north of the cellar [395] and abutting it were the remains of an E/W wall [335] (fill [268] [344]). The construction cut had vertical sides falling to a flat base and measured 0.79m E-W, 0.44m N-S and 0.35m deep but was truncated to the east by modern machining. The wall [268] was built with unfrogged bricks in an orange fabric, laid in stretcher fashion and bonded with grey mortar with chalk inclusions. The dimensions of the bricks were 220 – 225mm x 105mm x 55 – 62mm. They were probably re-used and the original use dates to the mid 17th – early 18th century. The wall measured 0.68m long, 0.28m wide and survived to 0.20m in height. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt. This wall was probably part of the same building as the cellar.

Building G

- 22.17 Context [296] represented a construction cut for the E/W orientated south wall of an industrial/warehouse type building recorded in the east of the Trench. The cut measured 10.51m E-W, 0.56m N-S, and was 0.13m deep and characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The wall [82] was built with frogged bricks in an orange and occasionally yellow faced fabric (measuring 210mm x 110mm x 60mm). They were laid in English bond with a sandy yellow brown mortar. The wall measured 10.51m long, 0.25m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.87m in height. The wall was notable for 5 internal buttresses spaced regularly 1.0m apart. The buttresses had been built on stepped foundations and projected 0.40m into the room. The upper two courses of brickwork were given a separate context number [203] because the bricks appear to post date AD 1850. A silty gravel [295] backfilled the construction cut.
- 22.18 The construction cut for the N/S west wall of the building was assigned the context [772] although this cut was probably the same as [296]. Cut [772] measured 5.47m N-S, 0.34m wide and was 1.03m deep on the external side and only 0.05m on the internal side. It had vertical sides falling to a flat base. It was filled with the N/S return [119] to the E/W wall [82]. The wall [119] was built with similar bricks to those used in [82] bonded with a different light grey mortar with chalk inclusions.
- 22.19 Contexts [397], [359]/[539] represented the construction cut for E/W orientated north wall [120]. The backfill was a gravelly silt [396], [358]/[538]. The wall was at least 10.50m long but was interrupted by a modern intrusion. It is clear that for the two parts of the wall to have met it would have to have returned or was angled to the south. The wall [120] included a variety of frogged and unfrogged bricks. That the wall [120] was rebuilt was suggested by context [208], which represented a piece of brickwork, tacked on to the east end of [120]. The brickwork [208] survived to 0.40m

(6 courses) in height and 0.60m in length. It may be that parts of the wall [120] had to be rebuilt when a ceramic drain [406] (see below) was inserted.

- 22.20 Internal to the building and truncating the natural clay deposits was a ceramic drain run [252], which was covered by the floor makeup layer.
- 22.21 To the north of the building the cut [406] for a ceramic drain was recorded. The pipe trench measured 3.10m N-S, 0.44m E-W and was 0.25m deep. The cut was truncated to the north by a modern intrusion and in the south it was inserted through the north wall [120] of the cellar.
- 22.22 Truncating natural deposits was the construction cut [331] for an internal wall foundation [327]. The cut measured 2.30m E-W and 0.22m N-S and was 0.35m deep but it was truncated to the east and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 4.40m OD. The wall foundation was built with shallow frogged, machined, orange fabric brick measuring 228-220mm x 104mm x 60mm, bonded with a cement like mortar and dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. Brickwork projecting 0.45m to the north at the west end of the wall was probably remnants of a N/S return. The wall foundation [327] was covered over when the brick floor [156] was laid down. The foundation [327] may have been part of the original layout of the building but was demolished, perhaps when the ceramic drains were inserted.
- 22.23 Abutting wall [208] was a floor make-up deposit of gravelly silt sand [247] 0.08m thick. The makeup was truncated by a rectangular pit [273] (fill [272]) that measured 0.64m N-S, 0.38m E-W and 0.22m deep. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a smooth base that inclined to the north. The fill was a sandy silt with frequent fragments of slag and occasional fragments of brick, slate and glass. A badge <152> with the inscription "Thames Cycling Club founded 1867" was also retrieved. The feature may have been a posthole that would have held an upright support for the ceiling.
- 22.24 The possible posthole [273] described above was partially overlain by a stone slab floor [118] composed of flagstones ranging from 610mm x 480mm x 50mm to 190mm x 120mm x 50mm. The stone floor measured c. 8.0m N-S and 4.0m E-W but in the western half of the room the floor pattern became much more irregular with smaller pieces being used in a much more haphazard fashion. Pottery found between the stones was dated to AD 1825 – 1860. To the east a brick floor [156] built with red and occasionally orange brick with yellow facing laid on edge and bonded with a yellow brown sandy mortar, abutted the stone floor. The surviving brick floor measured 3.90m E-W and 3.50m N-S and was truncated by modern machining to the east. The level on both the brick and stone floors was at c. 4.60m OD.
- 22.25 Truncating the brick and flagstone floor was a possible stanchion base [246] (fill [245]). The square construction cut measured 0.65m x 0.56m x 0.17m deep and had near vertical sides falling to an uneven base. The fill was a mortar/cement with frequent sub-angular pebbles, concretion. The feature [246] could have acted as a base for an upright that would have supported the ceiling or could have been part of the base for some form of heavy machinery.
- 22.26 A spread of sandy mortar [155] measuring c. 5.0m E-W, 1.5m N-S and 0.03m thick covered parts of the stone floor [118] and the brick floor [156]. The spread of mortar seemed to have been deliberately laid down to level and repair the floor.

Section 22 - east facing section

S

N

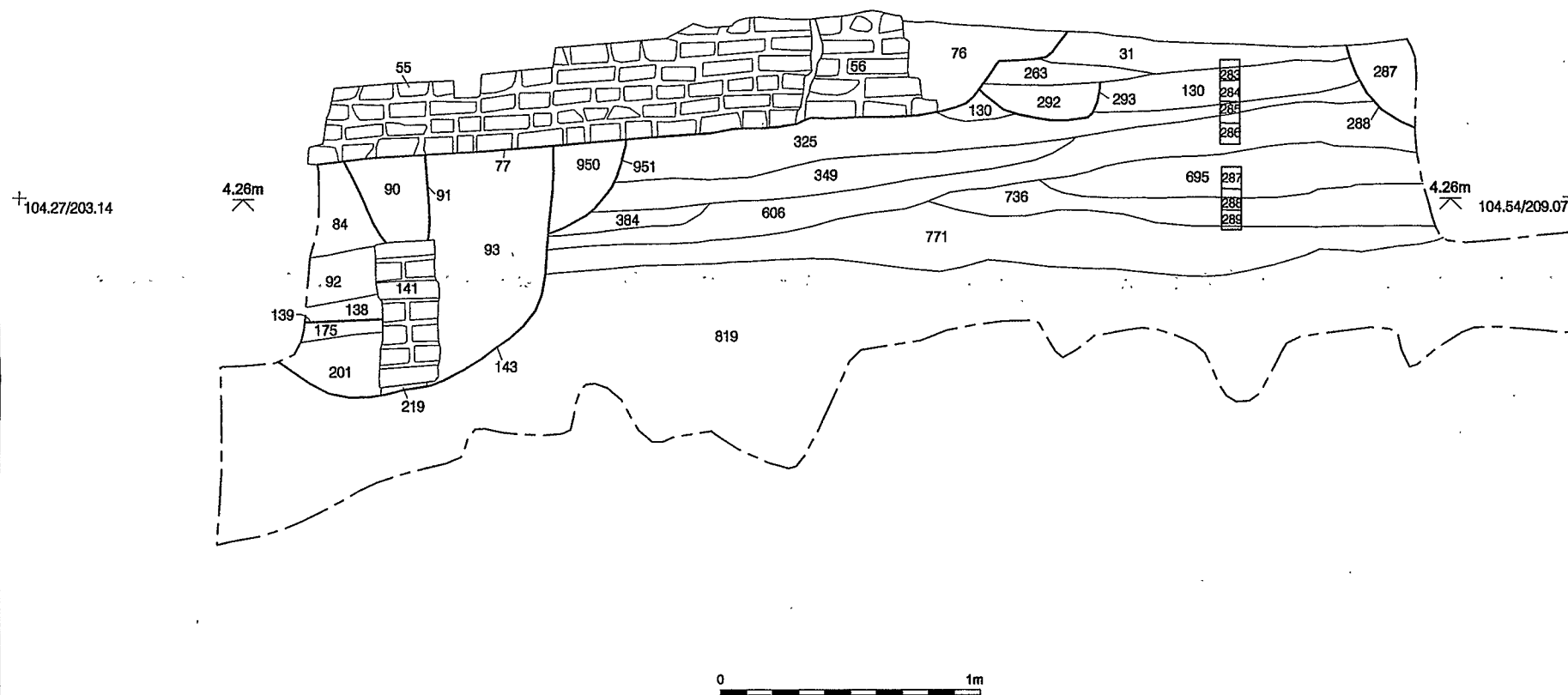


Figure 16
Section 22
1:25

- 22.27 Built abutting the N/S orientated west wall of the building was a brick 'buttress' [202] which measured 0.47m x 0.18m x 0.41m in height (5 brick courses). The buttress was built with frogged bricks in an orange with yellow facing fabric, measuring 222mm x 111mm x 69mm and bonded with a whitish grey mortar.
- 22.28 The cellar appears to have been deliberately filled in with sandy silt and broken bricks [117] measuring 10.51m E-W, 4.27m N-S (the internal measurements of the cellar) and 1.30m thick. Pottery from the fill dates to AD 1630 – 1680. Glass and plaster was also recovered from the deposit.

Open Area/Yard

- 22.29 North of Building G, context [357] represented a compacted sandy silt and gravel that measured 3.24m N-S, and 2.93m E-W. Pottery recovered from the deposit dated to AD 1660 – 1870 while the clay tobacco pipe was residual and dated to AD 1660 – 1680. It seems that [357] represented an open area or yard.
- 22.30 Layer [357] was truncated by a sub-rectangular pit [356] (fill [355]), which measured 1.56m N-S, 0.68m E-W and 0.33m deep. The pit had vertical sides falling to an uneven base. The fill was sandy gravel with moderate quantities of brick fragments. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe from the fill was probably residual; the pot dates to AD 1570 – 1800 and the tobacco pipe to AD 1680 – 1710. The pit truncated earlier rubbish pits and this may account for the presence of the residual ceramics. It may be that the pit was dug for the disposal of refuse.

Building H

- 22.31 South of and adjacent to the Building G was another building (Building H). Context [81] represented the construction cut for a N/S aligned west wall with stepped foundations. The footings [87] measured 9.34m N/S, 0.45m E-W and had a maximum height of 0.23m. Because the ground sloped to the south the foundations were deeper there to retain the brick coursing and the building level. At the north end the footing was only a single course of bricks but in the south was three courses in height. The foundation, contained bricks with dimensions 219mm x 104mm x 58mm and was dated to the 19th century. Upon the foundation the N/S aligned west wall [15] was built measuring 9.34m N/S, 0.36m E/W and 1.15m in height. Orange fabric bricks (225mm x 100mm x 60mm) bonded with a yellowish white sandy mortar were predominantly used and were laid in English bond. A silty clay [80] backfilled the construction cut.
- 22.32 At the south end of wall [15] there was an E/W return [16] that extended 0.37m to the east and again was built on a stepped foundation. The foundation to the wall [16] was recorded a further 0.50m to the east as context [61]. Here the surviving foundation measured 0.46m E-W, and 0.40m N-S (ie 2 bricks wide) and consisted of a single course of header bricks laid on edge. The bricks were machine made and frogged, measuring 220 x 96 x 66mm suggesting a mid 19th – early 20th century date. A further 1.50m to the east a remnant probably of the same wall was recorded as context [21]. The brickwork [21] measured 1.14m E-W, 0.42m N-S and 0.34m in height (4 courses in height). The bottom foundation course were header bricks laid on edge and the wall above was built in an English bond pattern. The bricks were machine made and frogged and bonded with Portland type cement suggesting a mid 19th – early 20th century date.
- 22.33 Context [17] was recorded approximately half way along the wall [15] and represented heavily truncated brickwork 0.34m wide that projected 0.24m to the east and was probably the remnants of an E/W orientated wall return. It was probably an internal dividing wall and the north facing side was rendered with mortar.

- 22.34 Abutting the north end of [15] there was the E/W return [18] measuring 2.67m in length, 0.23m wide (built on a single course of stepped foundations 0.34m) and surviving to a height of c. 1.0m.
- 22.35 A block of brickwork [19] abutting the east end of wall [18] probably represents a wall return to the south. However wall [19] was truncated to the east and south and would probably have continued in both directions. The brickwork measured 0.61m E/W, 0.35m N-S and 0.75m in height.
- 22.36 Wall [19] was in alignment with a N/S wall (probably the same wall) represented by the construction cut [34] and wall foundation [20]. The cut measured 3.50m N-S, 0.49m E-W was up to 0.16m deep and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The brickwork survived to a height of 6 courses with the bottom course being a stepped foundation of headers on bed. The bricks dated from the late 17th – 19th century.
- 22.37 The configuration of the brickwork described above suggests a rectangular building measuring 9.0m N-S by at least 4.20m E-W and it had at least four rooms. Two complete rooms one on the north the other on the south side were within the Trench and they were of equal dimension being 4.20m N-S and 3.0m E-W.
- 22.38 Abutting the east facing side of wall [20] was a compacted silt [23] measuring 0.41m N-S, 0.30m E-W and 0.13m thick that was the bedding layer for a brick floor [22]. The remnants of the brick floor consisted of 4 bricks laid on bed. The level on this surface was at 4.43m OD.
- 22.39 External to the building and running N/S along the west wall [15] was a construction cut [40] for a substantial brick culvert/drain [39]. The cut measured 9.20m N-S, 0.85m E-W and was 0.84m deep (maximum) but continued south beyond the edge of excavation. Near vertical sides falling to a smooth base characterised the cut. The base inclined to the south and fell from 4.25m OD to 3.66m OD. Approximately 2/3 along its length to the south a silt trap was constructed and to accommodate this the base of the construction cut here was at 3.61m OD.
- 22.40 The culvert [39] was built with shallow frogged bricks in an orange fabric measuring 217 – 224mm x 100 – 104mm x 64mm and bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. The bricks date from the late 18th – 19th century. They were laid on edge creating a concave base to the drain. The silt trap was a rectangular structure measuring 0.50m N-S, 0.36m E-W (internal dimension) and c. 0.44m deep. The silt trap was divided into two equal sized compartments by a yolk stone slab set on edge and keyed into the brickwork. South of the silt trap the barrel shaped roof to the culvert/drain had survived modern truncation. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [38] which produced pottery dated to AD 1580 – 1900. Sandy silt [12] filled the silt trap and the culvert to the south and from this deposit pottery was recovered that dates to AD c. 1833 – 1847. A coin <7> identified as a 19/20th century penny was also retrieved.
- 22.41 Context [37] (fill [29], [28]) represented a brick lined cesspit sited immediately to the west of the culvert. The sub-rectangular construction cut measured 2.10m N-S, 0.84m E-W, and 0.20m deep but was truncated to the west by the evaluation trench. The brick lining [29] was composed of orange fabric bricks measuring 221mm x 102mm x 60mm which date to the mid 19th century – 1900. The east side of the pit lining was built on top of part of the brick culvert [39] but it is thought that both the cesspit and the culvert were contemporary. The fill of the cesspit was a sandy silt [28] from which pottery was recovered dated to AD c. 1850 – 1860 and clay tobacco pipe to AD 1820 – 1840.
- 22.42 Truncating the N/S running culvert was an E/W running culvert [3] (fill [2], [1], [64]) that tunnelled under the external N/S wall [15] and the internal N/S wall [20] and continued further to the east where it was truncated by modern machining. The construction cut measured 5.80m E-W, 1.30m N-S and was 0.90m deep. The cut had

steeply sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base that sloped to the east. Lining the cut was a brick culvert/drain [2] built with frogged bricks, in an orange faced with yellow fabric, measuring 225mm x 104-100mm x 65mm and dated to the late 18th century – 1900. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [64]. The fill was a loose sandy gravel [1] from which pottery was recovered that dates to AD 1830 – 1860 and clay tobacco pipe that dates to AD 1850 – 1910.

- 22.43 North of the silt trap a square posthole [106] truncated the base of the brick culvert. The posthole measured 0.60m x 0.56m x 0.22m and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The hole was filled with post packing [104] comprised of chalk lumps and broken brick and tile. The post pipe [103] measuring 0.20m x 0.14m penetrated the base of the cut at least 0.25m. The fill of the post pipe was a soft decayed wood [102]. Presumably the post was dismantled or allowed to fall down while the post tip remained in the ground and the posthole was filled in with a sandy silt [105]. The purpose of the post is unclear but was presumably erected when the culvert was no longer in use.

Wall Foundations

- 22.44 In the central part of the Trench a length of N/S wall foundation was recorded. The stepped foundation [108] measured 1.91m N-S, 0.41m E-W and c. 0.16m in height (2 courses). The orange purple fabric, frogged and machine made brick measured 224 - 218mm x 107 - 95mm x 60 - 65mm and dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. The bricks were bonded with a cement like mortar. The highest level was at 5.52m OD.
- 22.45 Approximately 6.0m to the south an E/W wall foundation was uncovered [44] (fill [30]). The construction cut measured 4.94m E-W, 0.50m N-S and 0.14m deep and had vertical sides falling to a flat base. The wall was built with machine made, unfrogged bricks, in an orange purple fabric, measuring 214mm x 100mm x 60mm and bonded with a hard pale grey mortar with inclusions of frequent very small stone fragments. The brickwork was dated to mid 19th century – 1900. The remnants of the foundation measured 4.92m E-W, 0.35m N-S and 0.50m (7 courses) in height. The wall foundations [108] and [44] were evidence for further structures in this part of the Trench.

Garden wall

- 22.46 A N/S wall foundation [559] (fill [558], [548] also recorded in the central part of the Trench probably constitutes the remnants of a garden wall. The construction cut measured 1.34m N-S, 0.27m E-W and was 0.07m deep, it had vertical sides falling to a flat base. A levelling layer of silty clay [558] appears to have been laid down upon which the foundation was built. The brickwork consisted of a single course of orange fabric frogged brick measuring 223-215mm x 105-94mm x 51-50mm and laid on bed in header fashion.

Brick drains

- 22.47 A probable drain [544] (fill [543], [542]) was recorded in the central part of the Trench. The construction cut measured 2.60m N-S, 0.26m E-W and was 0.06m deep. It had vertical sides falling to a smooth base that inclined to the south. A silty clay [543] was the basal fill, either an earlier fill to the drain or a deliberate levelling layer presumably to achieve the desired gradient for the drain. The brickwork [542] consisted of a single row of frogged bricks, in an orange fabric, measuring 224mm x 92mm x 66mm and brick measuring 220mm x 104mm x 64mm dating to the mid 19th century – 1900.
- 22.48 The remnants of another brick drain [147] (fill [146], [109]) aligned N/S was recorded to the south of the cesspit [442] (see Phase 11, para 21.55). The construction cut for the drain measured 0.81m N-S, 0.48m E-W and 0.15m deep with steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base. Filling the cut was a layer of silty sand [146] 0.03m thick. The drain was constructed with frogged bricks, in an orange purple fabric,

measuring 224mm x 96-95mm x 65-62mm and dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. The unbonded bricks were arranged in stretcher fashion and on edge, to form the concave base. The drain flowed to the south with the base falling from 5.52m OD to 5.50m OD. From the bedding layer [146] pottery was recovered that dated to AD 1830 – 1860 and clay tobacco pipe was dated to AD 1820 – 1840.

Cesspits filled in

- 22.49 By the mid 19th century cess pit [442] appears to have gone out of use, the primary fill was covered by a series silty sands [233], [232], [198], [182] from which pottery was retrieved that dates to the early/mid 19th century.
- 22.50 Cesspit [150] (see Phase 11, para 21.55) also appears to have gone out of use at approximately the same time. It was filled in with a clayey sandy silt [83] from which pottery was recovered dated to AD 1807 – 1820 and clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1820 – 1840. The feeder drain [79] to the cesspit was also allowed to silt up with sand [66] c. 0.10m thick. The fill produced pottery dating to AD 1848 – 1860 and clay tobacco pipe dating to AD 1780 – 1820.

Wells

- 22.51 The filling in of several of the wells probably also took place during the 19th century.
- 22.52 Context [4] a silty coarse sand that filled well [7] produced pottery that dates to AD 1830 – 1860 and tobacco pipe dating to AD 1780 – 1820. While pot dated to AD 1580 – 1900 was recovered from the sandy silt [148] that filled well [123]. The primary fill [350] of well [366] was covered with a sandy silty clay [347] 0.12m thick. Pot from [347] dates to the early 19th century and the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1820 – 1840. This fill [347] was in turn covered by a mix of sandy gravel and brick rubble [330].
- 22.53 At least one well appears to have been constructed during this Phase. Context [94] represents a circular construction cut measuring 0.76m in diameter and 0.36m deep. The cut was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The cut was lined with unfrogged bricks [86] measuring ? x 90mm x 60mm and ? x 98mm x 61mm dating to the mid 19th century – 1900. Context [85] represented a sandy silt fill to the well and pottery recovered from the fill dates to AD 1790 – 1900.

Sewer

- 22.54 In the north of the site the remains of a brick lined sewer [421] (fill [379]) were recorded. The construction cut was orientated N/S and measured 9.0m in length, 1.30m wide and 0.90m deep (maximum) and continued north beyond the limits of the excavation. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave base that inclined to the north from 6.07m OD to 5.20m OD. The sewer was built with frogged orange fabric bricks measuring 224 - 220mm x 102 - 100mm x 65 - 64mm and dated to the late 18th – early 19th century. They were predominantly laid in a stretcher on bed bond.

Brick-lined pits of uncertain function

- 22.55 Also located on the north side of the Trench was an oval structure [197] (fill [196], [195]). The construction cut measured 2.84m E-W, 2.22m N-S and 0.16m deep and was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. The highest level was at 6.24m OD. The pit was lined with unfrogged bricks measuring 230-226mm x 104-103mm x 60-57mm that dated to the early 17th – early 18th century. Only a single course of bricks had survived the modern truncation of the northern part of the Site and these were arranged as headers on bed and bonded with soil. The fill of the feature was a clayey sandy silt [195] with frequent fragments of cbm, charcoal, crushed mortar and occasional fragments of animal bone and coal. The pottery

recovered from the fill dates to the early – mid 19th century while the clay tobacco pipe dates to AD 1700 – 1770.

- 22.56 A smaller but similar feature 294] (fill [264], [278]) was recorded approximately 8.0m to the south. The construction cut measured 1.72m E-W, 1.45m N-S and 0.25m deep. The sides were vertical falling to flat base. The highest level was at 6.11m OD. The brick lining was composed of unfrogged orange fabric brick, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 65mm and arranged as headers on bed, bonded with soil. The lining was only a single brick wide and survived to only 3 courses in height. The fill [278] was a gravely silt with frequent fragments of brick and tile and occasional crushed mortar. Pottery retrieved from [278] dates to AD 1800 – 1860.
- 22.57 The partial remains of another brick lined pit [240] (fill [237], [239], [209]) was also recorded in the north part of the Trench. The sub-circular construction cut measured 0.79m N-S, 0.70m E-W and 0.17m deep and had near vertical sides falling to a flat base but was truncated to west and south. The frogged orange purple fabric bricks measured ? x 102mm x 66mm and dates to the late 18th – 19th century. The lining was only a single course wide and only survived to 2 courses in height. The bricks were laid stretcher on bed. The backfill to the construction cut was a sandy silt [239]. A silty sand [209] with moderate inclusions of cbm fragments filled the pit. The pottery dates to AD 1800 – 1860.
- 22.58 The three sunken brick lined pits were severely truncated by modern activity and would originally have been considerably deeper. The use, which these pits had been put, is uncertain but storage is a possibility. However it is clear the sometime during the mid 19th century they went out of use and were filled in.
- 22.59 In the northwest part of the Trench a large ovoid pit [603] (fill [567]) was recorded measuring 3.20m E-W, 2.92m N-S, 0.25m deep with vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt with some brick fragments towards the top of the fill. It may be that this was the remains of a feature similar to the ones described above but in this case the brick lining has been completely robbed out.
- 22.60 The circular pit [605] was truncated by cut [603] (fill [567]) which measured 0.68m x 0.66m x 0.21m deep. The pit was characterised by vertical sides to the north and sloping sides to the south falling to a flat base. The fill was a silty sand. The function of [603] is not known.

Garden soil

- 22.61 In some parts of the Trench garden soil continued to form. Context [471] represented a silty clay with frequent fragments of brick that measured 3.58m N-S, 2.59m E-W and c. 0.15m thick. The highest level was at 6.15m OD. Pottery recovered from layer dates to AD 1830 – 1860 while the clay tobacco pipe was residual and dating to AD 1700 – 1770.
- 22.62 This layer probably continued to the east (divided by a modern drain run) as [472]. The deposit [472] measured 3.10m N-S, and 2.13m E-W and the highest level was at 6.13m OD. Pottery retrieved from [472] however could only be broadly dated to AD 1580 – 1800.

Fence Line ?

- 22.63 A possible N/S fence line represented by 7 postholes [895] [871], [873], [832], [834], [837], [841] was recorded in the central part of the Trench (the full details are given in Table 16 below). The postholes were all filled with a similar sandy silt. They were in two groups separated by a modern drain run, a northern group [895] [871] and [873] and a southern one comprising of the remaining 4 postholes. If the two groups were associated then it may evidence for a fence line measuring at least 7.60m long.

Table 16

Context No	Dimensions (m)	Depth	Fill
832	0.22 x 0.12	0.16	831
834	0.10 x 0.10	0.25	833
837	0.17 x 0.13	0.18	836
841	0.12 x 0.08	0.14	840
871	0.19 x 0.14	0.23	870
873	0.25 x 0.20	0.15	872
895	0.18 x 0.17	0.25	894

Features cutting [609]

- 22.64 Truncating the surface layer [609] (see Phase 9, para 19.20) was a series of possible postholes and stakeholes that could be of 19th century origin. Context [547] (fill [546]) represented a rectangular shaped pit with vertical sides and a flat base that measured 0.95m E-W, 0.41m N-S and 0.10m deep. At the east end of the hole, a square impression 0.38 x 0.32 x 0.04m deep maybe an indication that the pit once held a post. The fill was a silty clay with pieces decayed wood at the east end.
- 22.65 Context [561] (fill [560]) represented two probable postholes c. 0.50m apart one square measuring 0.25m x 0.23m x 0.13m deep and the other triangular measuring 0.18m x 0.15m x 0.22m deep. Both postholes were filled with a similar silty clay.
- 22.66 In close proximity to the postholes described above was a group of four stakeholes represented by context [563] (fill [562]). The stakeholes were c. 0.09m in diameter and ranged in depth from 0.29m to 0.10m in depth. All were filled with degraded wood.

Pit

- 22.67 A small possible rubbish pit [244] (fill [243]) circular in shape truncated the northwest corner of pit [303] (see Phase 11, para 21.43). Pit [244] measured 0.90m N-S, 0.70m E-W and 0.20m deep and had sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt with fragments of cbm and animal bone.

23 Phase 13 (not illustrated)

- 23.1 This phase represents modern activity including a probable engineering test pit, an evaluation trench and a posthole.
- 23.2 A rectangular pit [69] (fill [68]) was recorded adjacent the east facing side of the N/S running wall [15] ie internal to the building. The pit measured 1.98m E-W, 0.90m N-S and 1.0m deep and was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. It was filled with a loose pink gravel. It may be that this cut was an engineering test pit.
- 23.3 In the south central part of the Site context [89] (fill [88]) represented an archaeological evaluation trench excavated in 1996 and subsequently backfilled.
- 23.4 Although originally recorded as being sealed by a Roman layer [839] the posthole [1152] (fill [1151]) is now thought to be a modern intrusion. The cut measured 0.60m N-S, 0.34m E-W and 0.26m in depth and was characterised by a rectangular shape, with vertical sides falling to a flat base. The fill was a sandy silt with occasional fragments of wood.

24 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASES

- 24.1 Phase 1 represented the natural drift geology within the Trench. The site is on the north bank of the River Thames some 0.65km north of the present day waterfront and occupies a bluff that separates the floodplain from the terrace gravels. There was a marked incline in the natural topography from a high of 6.42m OD in the northwest corner to a low in the south of the Trench at 2.95m OD. Field and laboratory investigations (Appendix 14) have demonstrated that in the northern part of the site there was undisturbed Quaternary terrace sediment, Taplow Gravel. The Taplow Gravel appears to be isolated from modern river activity to the south by a E/W orientated palaeochannel that would have been formed during a period of downcutting sometime during the late Quaternary. Recovered from one of the fills of the palaeochannel was part of the humerus of an auroch.
- 24.2 Phase 2 represented the earliest evidence for human activity on the Site and is prehistoric in date. In the southwest corner of the site a single posthole and a possible pit were recorded truncating redeposited sands and gravel. From the fill of the posthole a single sherd of pot was recovered that may date to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age. Three more sherds of similar flint tempered fabric were retrieved from later Roman deposits (Appendix 2). The lithic assemblage also suggests that some form of activity took place in the prehistory. However the burnt and struck flint collected was mostly residual and recovered from later Roman contexts. Whilst analysis of the technology employed in the production of the struck flints showed that at least some of the pieces were characteristic of the Bronze Age others were thought to date to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period (Appendix 11). The archaeological evidence therefore seems to suggest activity that perhaps was only occasional and temporary (perhaps seasonal) in nature but was sustained over a long period. The site is part of a growing corpus in the east London area that demonstrate the importance of the environment of the Thames floodplain to prehistoric peoples.
- 24.3 Phase 3.1 represented the earliest phase of Roman occupation of the site dating to the 1st/2nd century. Located in the southwest corner of the Trench were the remains of what was probably a clay-and-timber building with earth-fast foundations (Structure 1). Beam slots and postholes defined a rectangular building measuring at least 9.0m long and 3.5m wide set on an east/west axis. The configuration of the beam slots may indicate a porch/veranda entrance to the east.
- 24.4 An environmental sample <333> taken from the fill (context 1458) of one of the postholes from Structure 1 produced plant material dominated by *Sambucus nigra* (elder) and *Carex* sp. (sedges). Charcoal was also noted in the flotation residue.
- 24.5 Further evidence that the site was occupied during this period, was provided with the excavation of the terminus of an east/west ditch located on the east side of the Trench and two large pits in the south. One of the pits was at least 4.50m across and 1.42m deep while the other was 7.50m across and at least 2.0m deep. While both pits were probably utilised for refuse disposal the larger pit may originally have been a well.
- 24.6 Pottery dating to AD 43 – 250 was recovered from a beam slot that formed part of Structure 1 and ceramics were also retrieved from pit [1618] dating to the early 2nd century. However most of the pottery from this period was residual and the features in this phase were largely assigned to it on the basis of their stratigraphic position, and their spatial relationships.
- 24.7 Phase 3.2 dates to the first half of the 3rd century when in the south of the Trench, the sloping ground appears to have been terraced and a level platform created measuring at least 15.0m E/W and 9.50m N/S. What may have been the remnants of beaten earth surface was recorded, laid down on this level ground. It is unclear if these surfaces represent internal floors or an external surface. However numerous

posts and stakes truncated the beaten earth surfaces indicating repeated and sustained activity.

- 24.8 A group of wooden stakes in the southeast corner of the Trench, which truncated natural sands and gravel, may be part of the same activity represented by the stakeholes recorded to the west. Alternatively the stakes could have been part of a fish or wild fowl trap.
- 24.9 On the east side of the Trench an E/W timber drain, which appeared to have replaced an earlier ditch, may have been a conduit for water. The flow of the drain from east to west may be an indication that water was supplied to the area represented by the surface layers.
- 24.10 Approximately 6.0m to the north of the terraced platform, an E/W ditch at least 7.30m long was identified. This ditch may have been a boundary to the activity represented by the layers, postholes and stakeholes, recorded to the south.
- 24.11 Located in the north of the Trench, was the terminus of a substantial ditch, 1.60m wide and 0.72m deep but only a small 2.0m long stretch survived later re-cutting. The base inclined to the east and it would have drained in that direction but the ditch may also have marked a boundary. The importance of this feature was evident in later Roman phases by the repeated re-cutting of the ditch.
- 24.12 Pitting that truncated the layers in the south of the Trench may mark the end to this phase of activity.
- 24.13 The relatively small assemblage of ceramics recovered from this phase (Appendix 2) may be an indication that intensive activity did not take place until after AD 260.
- 24.14 Animal bone recovered from this phase included the tibia of a horse from surface layer [1526] and a horse skull from pit [1611]. These pieces of horse bone could be an indication of specialised activity or structured deposition.
- 24.15 Phases 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2, cover the period AD 260 – 330 a time of substantially increased activity. The earliest deposits were in Phase 4.1. On the southeast side of the site a thin peat layer formed in a localized depression. The wet conditions were confirmed by the presence of *Sphagnum* moss spores in a section of column sample <296> (Appendix 14). The pollen assemblage from the peat indicated the presence of grassland, disturbed/waste ground and cereal cultivation and open woodland in close proximity to the site. This marshy land was reclaimed and the peat deposits were buried under dumped deposits of sand and gravels. The ceramic evidence suggests that this happened during the late 3rd century.
- 24.16 In the south-central part of the site 'dumped' deposits of sandy clayey silt covered the earlier surfaces. This was thought to be either the result of colluvial action or deliberately laid down material to consolidate and raise ground level.
- 24.17 Part of a sizeable clay-and-timber building (Building 1) appears to have been built over the dumped deposits. The building measured 12.50m E-W and at least 5.0m N-S and had a minimum of two rooms. A line of three postholes defined the north wall of the building and a posthole may indicate the location of an internal N/S wall. What may be robber trenches defined the east end of the building. While to the west a metalled surface could indicate an entrance to the building. Deposits of decayed wood may be the remnants of timber joists and evidence that at least part of the building was floored with timber. A roughly square feature circa 1.18m across but only 0.13m deep and filled with chalk lumps and broken tile may have formed the base for a upright and be an indication that the north E/W orientated wall needed repair.
- 24.18 In the north of the Trench the earlier E/W aligned had been re-cut and replaced with timber-revetted ditch at least 3.80m long, 1.5m wide and 1.0m deep. Two wooden tips

[1313] and [1314] recovered here were the remains of posts that had pinned the planking to the sides of the ditch. One of these [1313] has been sampled for dendro dating.

- 24.19 Approximately 4.0m to the south of the ditch described above was a timber lined well, which measured 1.50m across and at least 1.25m deep. A wooden drain leading from the well may have channelled water south. It may be that the drain supplied water to Building 1.
- 24.20 Other features and deposits assigned to Phase 4.1 on primarily stratigraphic grounds included three stakeholes to the west of Building 1 and pitting and a short stretch of a gully in the east central part of the Trench. Although because of the fragmentary nature of these remains their purpose remains uncertain.
- 24.21 Phase 4.2 represented the destruction of Building 1 when gravelly sands and silts up to 0.30m thick covered the deposits and features that defined the building. These deposits were probably the result of natural erosion down the slope. On top of the redeposited material, the traces of what may be brickearth/mud type walls were identified. The walls may have represented relatively temporary structures, as they appear to have been quickly buried under dumped deposits assigned to Phase 5.1.
- 24.22 Phase 5.1 represented the apparent revetment of the terrace slope and the levelling and draining of the land to the south. These works appear to have been a necessary precursor to the construction of Building 2. The stabilisation of the slope seems to have been achieved by the digging of an E/W aligned ditch 15.0m long, 0.75m wide and 0.30m deep, which traversed the slope. Compacted silty sand filled the ditch, and this was truncated by eleven post-pits spaced 1.5 to 2.0m apart. The post-pits probably held timber uprights held fast by chalk packing. These features and deposits, may be the remains of a retaining structure that would have held back the earth to the north. To the south of the revetment, a N/S orientated ditch, in the southeast corner of the Trench, may indicate that it was first necessary to drain the land before sandy deposits could be laid down so as to level and consolidate the ground.
- 24.23 A brickearth slab appears to have been the base upon which Building 2, a timber-framed structure was erected. Postholes and post-pits appear to define an E/W orientated north wall of the building. This wall was built on the same alignment as the earlier E/W wall of Building 1, recorded in Phase 4.1. Post-pits also may define the eastern limits of the building, with a possible N/S return to the E/W wall. The western limits of the building, because of later intrusions are not clearly defined. The structure measured at least 7.50m E/W and 5.0m N-S. Postholes apparently internal to the building may define a N/S aligned dividing wall. However floor deposits, which sealed these internal postholes, suggest a wall of short-lived duration. A N/S beam slot set perpendicular to the north wall of the building may represent a more substantial wall that divided it into at least two rooms. Patches of compacted brickearth both to the east and west of the beam slot suggest a structure with beaten earth floors. The environmental evidence (Appendix 14) supports the interpretation for beaten earth floors. Within column sample <107> a 'stable' occupation surface [1427] was recognised. The phosphate assessment of [1427] revealed significantly enhanced phosphate levels and this also supports the interpretation of the deposit as an occupation surface. A layer of sandy silt with inclusions of ash, burnt shell and charcoal (the debris of occupation) [1341] may represent actual trample upon the floor.
- 24.24 To the west and north of Building 2 were two patches of brickearth that may be the remnants of a wall(s) at least 2.30m long. However whatever structure this brickearth may have represented it appears to have been rapidly superseded by a partially sunken rectangular masonry structure possibly an oven. The masonry base to the oven comprised three tiles laid flat on a bedding layer of silty sand that appeared to

have been scorched. A masonry wall that had survived to a height of 0.24m high (8 tile courses) enclosed the tiles.

- 24.25 Sited c. 2.0m to the north of the oven, a second partially sunken structure was identified, but here the remains were less well preserved. A square construction cut measuring 1.20m across and 0.44m deep with a fill of broken tile overlain by a silty sand with burnt flint and charcoal, could represent, a second oven.
- 24.26 Postholes to the west of Building 2 attest to the possibility of ancillary structures in this location. Pitting possibly for the disposal of rubbish may also have been undertaken.
- 24.27 An L-shaped feature and a possible posthole in the southwest corner of the Trench, may be evidence for further structures in this part of the site. What may have been a large rubbish pit and a drainage ditch were also sited on the western edge of the site.
- 24.28 In the central part of the Trench and approximately 6.0m to the north of the timber revetment was a butt-ended E/W orientated ditch at least 10.20m long. The primary fill of the ditch was truncated by a number of stakeholes that suggest it was necessary torevet the sides of the ditch, perhaps with wattle hurdles. Two postholes truncated the second fill of ditch and may be an indication that a second phase of revetting had to be undertaken in order to keep the ditch open. However, the ditch was eventually allowed to silt up and from this uppermost deposit two 3rd/4th century coins, bone hair pins, a copper alloy bracelet, iron nails, as well as scraps of copper alloy were recovered.
- 24.29 The end of this phase was marked by a spread of broken tile recorded to the west of Building 2, which probably reflects the demolition of buildings in the immediate vicinity.
- 24.30 Phase 5.2 represented the apparent collapse of the timber revetment and the displacement of sandy silts down the slope. These deposits appear to respect the alignment of the supposed north E/W wall of Building 2. This suggests that the building was still at least in part, standing when they were laid down. A layer [1307] of sandy silt, broken tile and burnt timbers that overlay Building 2 suggest that it was subsequently demolished. The layer was particularly rich in coins with 26 coins dated to the 3rd/4th century. Bone hair pins, and possibly the handle of an iron key were also retrieved.
- 24.31 A new building (Building 3) appears to have been built over the levelled remains of Building 2. Three post pits may define the alignment of the north E/W wall of Building 3. Immediately to the south of the putative wall was the remnant of a beaten earth floor. In the very south of the Trench running parallel with the postulated north wall a linear feature was present which was suggestive of a wall line. The cut was 0.35m deep and continued south beyond the edge of excavation perhaps indicating that the floor of the building continued south at a lower level. The cut was filled with demolition material including broken tile, lumps of stone and timber fragments that were probably deposited when Building 3 was destroyed. Finds from this material included a pair of hob nail boots <583> <584>, a jet bead <589>, a glass bead <590> and fragments of iron nail <591>. Located to the west of Building 3 was a probable rubbish pit.
- 24.32 In the north of the Trench, the timber lined ditch of Phase 4.1 appears to have been again re-cut and replaced with a second timber-lined ditch. The new cut appears to have been deepened to at least 1.55m but also narrowed to 1.0m wide. The ceramics recovered indicate that it remained open until circa AD 330.
- 24.33 To the south of the ditch the remnants of timber drains were recorded that may have channelled water from north to south over at least 27.50m with the drain continuing beyond the edge of the Trench.

- 24.34 The digging of rubbish pits in the south of the Trench but within the footprint of Building 3 suggested that the building had gone out of use. They mark an end to this phase of activity.
- 24.35 Phase 6.1 represented the later 4th century when occupation of the Site appears to have undergone a revival. A new building (Building 4) was identified constructed on top of the remains of Building 3. Although largely robbed, the remains of substantial masonry foundations defined both the western and eastern limits of Building 4. On the east side the foundations would have held at least two timber-uprights set 1.50m apart. The posts could have framed a doorway or have been part of the wall construction. The northern and southern extent of the building are not so clearly defined. The foundations of the north E/W wall may have been destroyed by later truncation, although pitting may indicate the northwest corner of the building. In the south, a linear feature with four postholes that truncated the base may define an E/W wall foundation. However this E/W wall may not be an external wall and the building could have continued to the south beyond the edge of the excavation. What may have been a timber sill beam was recovered from the fill of the E/W foundation. This fill also included 13 coins of 3rd or 4th century date and three of these were identified as Constantinian dated AD 307 – 350. This rectangular building would have measured circa 12.50m E/W and at least 10.0m N/S.
- 24.36 A N/S beam slot and what may be the remains of a brickearth wall set at right angles immediately to the south of it give some indication of the internal ground plan of the building, with a small room or hall/corridor circa 3.50m wide located to the rear(?) of the building.
- 24.37 Located approximately 5.0m to the west of Building 4 was a crudely built timber well, Damian Goodburn (Appendix 13) indicates that it was probably the most crudely built Roman timber well lining yet recorded in the London region. He suggests that unskilled labourers rather than carpenters were employed in its construction. The wood used in the timber lining was a mixture of species and some demonstrated evidence of reuse. The main elements were sawn oak planks 0.25m thick and other thicker planks 0.60m thick, and several small radially cleft sections of oak. These were wedged in place by small round piles and other timbers that had been hewn to a sub-rectangular section. In some of the planking chisel cut recesses for countersinking nails suggested that the planks were recycled. A group of narrow but thick planks used in the lining appeared to come from the same or similar baulks. Axe marks show that an axe with a 70mm blade had been used to hew a square timber. The baulk was then marked out and sawn into four thick but narrow planks typically c. 230mm wide and 60mm thick. These planks appear to resemble a group used in 3rd century well in Southwark at Borough High Street (BHB 00). These relatively short planks are typical of later Roman woodwork. The backfill to the well contained an assortment of small timber and roundwood offcuts including an alder stake. Non-oak wood was also recovered from the top of the well head where a small halved beech log had been used with some cleft logs to form a sort of kerb. A scatter of small stake tips found around the upper parts of the lining was suggestive of a wattle fence around the well head. The fence was probably to keep out animals and debris from polluting the water. Non oak species from Roman archaeological contexts from the City of London is rare and the use of beech for structural purposes is unknown to the wood specialist. Pottery and numismatic evidence recovered from the well was consistent with it being in use during the latter half of the 4th century
- 24.38 To the north of the well three inter-cutting pits were recorded. The first of these pits was either intended to remain open for some time or it was an underground chamber/cist. It was rectangular and aligned N/S and was truncated by a similar pit aligned E/W. This second pit produced pottery dated to AD 350 – 400 and two 4th century coins. A third circular pit, which truncated both the earlier rectangular pits, contained a complete Alice Holt ware cooking pot <406> decorated with a combed girth band. The vessel appeared to have been deliberately placed. The contents of

the pot were excavated off-site but no finds or environmental remains could be discerned.

- 24.39 In the north of Trench the timber lined E/W orientated ditch of Phase 5.2 appears to have gone out of use by the 4th century. However it appears to still have been necessary to maintain an E/W channel as evidenced by a series of ditches and re-cuts identified in this location.
- 24.40 What were probably parts of a timber drain were excavated on the eastern side of the Trench. The ceramics from these features are consistent with a 4th century date suggesting that the N/S drainage system continued to be maintained during this late Roman period. The dugout drains recorded at Tobacco Dock were the smallest yet seen by the wood specialist (Appendix 13) and were half the size of those usually found in the City of London. This difference in scale was probably a reflection of the different drainage requirements, with the drains in the City being part of a large civic system.
- 24.41 In the west-central, north and southwest of the Trench certain 'dump' layers were attributed to this phase because of their stratigraphic position and the dating of the recovered ceramics. The phosphate assessment of layer [529], column sample <108> (Appendix 14) shows high phosphate levels attributed to the addition of human and/or animal faecal material, which may represent the manuring of horticultural soil or the deliberate dumping of cess.
- 24.42 Pitting within the presumed footprint of Building 4 suggested that this structure had now gone out of use. Pottery recovered from one pit dated to the late 4th century.
- 24.43 Phase 6.2 represented apparent abandonment of the site with soil being allowed to build up across the southern part of the Trench covering the earlier Roman strata. Residual late Roman material including pottery and a quantity of 3rd/4th century coins were from these layers. A column sample <107> through layer [721] produced enhanced phosphate levels which could be explained by the dumping of cess on waste ground or the spreading of manure for horticultural purposes (Appendix 14). A single posthole was a further indication that the site was still occasionally used during this post-Roman period.
- 24.44 Nearly all of the Roman ceramic building material consisted of mid-1st to 2nd century fabrics local to the Greater London area. However small amounts of cbm of mid-2nd century or later date originating from the south coast was present. It would appear that 1st/2nd century cbm was being brought onto site having been dismantled elsewhere and was being re-used in the construction of 3rd and 4th century buildings. A large number box-tile fragments are represented in the assemblage of cbm at Tobacco Dock and these may relate to the nearby bathhouse discovered at HGA 02. None of the examples was sooted internally and this may suggest that they were broken during the construction of the bath complex. That the settlement at Tobacco Dock was closely related to the development of a bath complex at HGA 02 was further supported by common signature mark (a circle with a central cross) noted on a tile fragment from [1641] and on a tile from the bathhouse. As the building material at Babe Ruth appears to have been re-used this also suggests that the building material derives from the same original source.
- 24.45 Much of the Roman building material was abraded and was recovered from later contexts indicating that the ground had been reworked probably by later agriculture or gardening.
- 24.46 Only a single fragment of *Opus signinum* type mortar was found at Tobacco Dock and no tesserae or wall plaster. This general lack of higher grade building material may be an indication of the low status of the buildings on the site. A view further supported by the use of lower quality materials such as wattle and daub in at least in some of the

structures evidenced by a fragment of mortar with withie impressions that was recovered from layer [846].

- 24.47 Some 220 coins dating to the Roman period, ranging from the 2nd to the late 4th or early 5th century were recovered from the site. Most of these coins were from the mid 3rd to mid 4th century suggesting that this was the period when the Roman settlement was at its height.
- 24.48 Over a 100 Roman small finds (Appendix 8) were also recovered from the site and of these the vast majority come from Phases 4.1 to 6.2 and generally date to the 3rd or 4th century. Amongst this assemblage were a number of items of personal adornment including hairpins of bone and jet, bracelets of copper alloy and shale, a jet bead, a bead spacer. Other copper alloy objects included a finger ring, a belt buckle and a brooch. Objects for the maintenance of personal hygiene in nature included a pair of tweezers. Items of a recreational character, included glass and ceramic gaming counters. Household objects were also found, a copper alloy vessel <596> and a spoon <547>. A piece of shale <698> possibly part of a table was also recovered. A very rare find was the copper-alloy handle of a scalpel <398>, which although from a post-Medieval deposit was identified as Roman. These objects attest to the domestic nature of the activities at the site.
- 24.49 There was little evidence for industrial activity but what may be a piece of litharge <706> and a lump of heavily leaded bronze <673> was recovered from a dumped deposit in Phase 6.2. This may be evidence for metalworking; in particular the possibility that precious metal extraction from base metals was being undertaken in the vicinity.
- 24.50 Analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage suggests that intensive occupation of the site did not begin until after AD 260/270s (Phases 4.1 – 5.2). The large numbers of late 3rd century beakers and mortaria may be an indication that specialized activities (possible involving drinking and food preparation) were taking place.
- 24.51 The ceramic evidence from timber-lined ditch of Phase 5.2 suggests that it may have remained open until c. AD 330. This may be an indication of the date for the end of the activity represented by Phase 5.2. While pottery collected from the deposits assigned to Phase 6.1 suggest a date of AD 350 – 400+. This may be an indication that there was a sharp decline in intensity of activity during the early 4th century but with a revival in the late 4th. The relatively large number of late 4th century pottery assemblages suggests that occupation of the site during this period was intense. Some of these assemblages may date to the early 5th century. Also collected from contexts assigned to the late Roman phases were a few sherds of handmade vessels of sub-Roman form.
- 24.52 There was only a small amount of evidence for bone-working during the Roman period which included a sheep's cranium with horn cores removed recovered from the fill of the well (context [1615]) in Phase 5.2 and a worked deer antler from layer [1028] assigned to Phase 6.2.
- 24.53 The animal bone assemblage from the Roman phases produced some interesting finds. Two species of rodents were identified, the house mouse from [1695] (Phase 5.1) and the black rat from [1307] (Phase 5.2). While rodent infestation of the houses might be expected the presence of the black rat *Rattus rattus* is of particular note. It has been suggested that the black rat, during the Roman period was confined to ports and the larger urban centres. Philip Armitage postulates that the presence of the black rat, at Tobacco Dock may bring into question this assertion. Alternatively (in the light of the recent discoveries made near by at HGA 02) the site may have been in a much more port like setting than previously thought.
- 24.54 Some of the 'dumped' deposits were subjected to a lithostratigraphic investigation; [1475] and [606] of Phase 5.1, [529] of Phase 6.1 and [722] and [721] of Phase 6.2.

These sediments were clayey gravelly sands and silts with low organic matter content and contain charcoal and fragments of cbm. They probably represented a mixture of colluvial deposits of Taplow Gravel and Langley Silts (brickearth) and anthropogenic dumping (Appendix 14). The results are consistent with the archaeological interpretation.

- 24.55 The analysis of the pollen recovered from column samples <106> and <107> has produced important evidence for the local vegetation cover and land use during the late Roman period. The sequence is dominated by herbaceous pollen taxa (Appendix 14) including *Poaceae* (Grass family), *Cyperaceae* (Sedge family), *Taraxacum* type (Dandelion), *Polygonum aviculare* (Knotweed), *Ranunculus* (eg Buttercup), *Trifolium* type (Clover), and *Artemisia* (Mugwort) indicating vegetation communities consisting of tall and short grassland, waste/disturbed ground, and damp ground species, that are consistent with areas close to human habitation. The presence of cereal pollen and taxa associated with cultivated fields such as cornflowers may be an indication that cereal cultivation was being undertaken in the area.
- 24.56 Column sample <296> through the peat deposits in Phase 4.1 provided definite evidence for cereal cultivation as well as grassland and disturbed/waste ground in the vicinity. Pollen from this sample also included *Quercus*, (Oak), *Ulmus* (Elm), *Betula* (Birch), and *Corylus* (Hazel) and indicated the presence of open mixed deciduous woodland close to the site. The presence of Alder (*Alnus*) is considered important as it provides some indication of the type of vegetation cover on the nearby Thames floodplain.
- 24.57 Phase 7 represented the medieval period when the site appears to have been devoid of habitation. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from post-Roman agricultural type soils that blanketed the southern part of the site and may be an indication that the formation of these soils began in the Medieval period.
- 24.58 Phase 8 represented the 17th century from AD 1600 – 1680 when horticultural soil continued to accumulate. The distribution of features across the Trench such as planting holes, rubbish pits, cesspits and wells, which are typically located in the back properties suggest that the sites' frontages had already been developed. It seems likely therefore, that the modern street pattern had already been laid out by the 17th century. The 18th century cartographic evidence shows the site surrounded by The Highway to the north, Pennington Street to the south, Wapping High Street (formerly Old Gravel Lane) to the east and an alley way (named as Angel A on Rocque's map of 1746) to the west.
- 24.59 The cut features assigned to this phase were categorized according to their probable function. The majority were interpreted as rubbish pits with a concentration of such features in the south-central and northeast part of the Trench.
- 24.60 In the north and west-central part of the Trench 6 probable wells were identified including barrel lined ones as well as wells lined with brick and brick and chalk.
- 24.61 On the edges of the Trench in the south, west and north rectangular cesspits were located. Of these five cesspits one was brick lined while the others showed no traces of a lining or were lined with wood.
- 24.62 In the south and central part of the Trench some features were thought to have had a horticultural purpose and may have been planting holes or bedding trenches.
- 24.63 A posthole and a beam slot on the western edge of the Trench and the remnants of a timber post and a posthole in the south-central part of the Trench are an indication that some timber structures were erected here during this phase.

- 24.64 Other features assigned to this phase included two east/west ditches in the south of the Trench, which may have been dug to demarcate property divisions. Two possible east/west aligned drainage gullies were also recorded on the northeast side.
- 24.65 An unusual feature in the east-central sector was a sunken timber-lined 'tank'. The roughly square timber framing about 2.90m across and 1.50m high was set in the centre of a large construction pit 7.0m x 4.60m. Whether the structure would have continued above ground and/or was roofed over is not certain. A metalled surface appears to respect the sunken feature suggesting that a surface was necessary to provided access. The scale of the feature is suggestive of an industrial purpose but further interpretation is difficult. Ceramics recovered from its fill suggests that it went out of use prior to c. 1680.
- 24.66 Phase 9 represents the period AD 1680 – 1720 when substantial brick buildings fronting onto Pennington Street appear to have been built. The partial remains of two cellared properties were unearthed in the southeast (Building A) and southwest (Building B). These were dated by the ceramics recovered from construction cuts and the fabric types, and dimensions of the building material as well as the type of mortar used. The thickness of the walls in Building A, at circa 0.38m wide suggest that the superstructure was probably wholly made of brick. The partly sunken room represented by Building A had a 1.90m wide fireplace (dimensions consistent with a 17th century date) built against the north wall, a brick laid floor and an internal under-floor brick drain. The fireplace and the drain on the sub-basement level may be an indication that the room was the kitchen.
- 24.67 The walls of Building B were only about half the thickness of those recorded in Building A suggesting that Building B was a half-timbered structure (Appendix 6). A timber drain internal to Building B truncated a brick floor. The cellar of Building B may have been used for storage but the drain may be an indication that the cellar could have been used for other utilitarian functions such as a laundry.
- 24.68 In the central part of the site two postholes attest to the location of some kind of timber structure but further interpretation is difficult.
- 24.69 Other structural remains were also discovered on the east side of the Trench where part of a rubble foundation was recorded. These shallow foundations could be part of some out-house type building. An E/W aligned feature immediately to the north of the foundations could represent a gutter.
- 24.70 Probable postholes in the central part of the site suggest that other timber structures were extant but because of the paucity of these remains the extent and nature of these remains is not known.
- 24.71 The ceramics recovered from the chalk and brick lined well of Phase 8 indicate that it was probably filled in during Phase 9. The pottery evidence also indicated that rubbish pits continued to be dug and filled in, and that in the east of the Trench, truncating the filled in tank of Phase 8, a barrel well was sunk.
- 24.72 Phase 10 represented the period in the 18th century from c. AD 1720 – 1780. Buildings A and B appear to have remained standing and in use throughout this period although Building A did undergo some modification. The position of the fireplace in Building A shifted to the east and the floor was raised with a second brick surface laid over the original.
- 24.73 The structure represented by the rubble foundation in the east – central part of the Trench recorded in Phase 9 was probably demolished at some point during this phase. That there were other brick buildings in the 18th century on the east side of the Trench was indicated by what may have been brickwork of that date incorporated into a later 19th century wall. A robber trench and a pit filled with demolition material recorded in Phase 11 further supports the idea of a building in this location

- 24.74 Garden soil continued to accumulate, pitting for rubbish disposal and probably for planting also continued. In the north of the Trench an earlier barrel well and a timber-lined cesspit, appear to have been filled in. However a new barrel well was sunk in the south of the Trench and a possible well was identified to the north.
- 24.75 The increase in the number cesspits suggests an increase in the density of occupation. These features appear mainly to be located in the backyards of properties fronting Pennington Street and an alley that connected Pennington Street with The Highway (shown on Horwoods map of 1813 and is named as Lavender Place on the O.S. map of 1870). The brick-lined cess pits in particular may be indicative of an outhouse type structure (Appendix 6). The silt-trap and a brick drain, on the west side of the Trench, apparently in association with a brick lined cesspit supports this interpretation.
- 24.76 Phase 11 represented the period AD 1780 – 1820 when building development encroached upon the open area behind the earlier frontages. Analysis of the building material from these structures was consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date of construction.
- 24.77 On the west side of the Trench an E/W aligned wall foundation abutted by a N/S wall foundation and brick floor represented Building C. This building fronted onto the alley known as Lavender Place by the 1870's and it appears to lie immediately to the south of an open yard about half way up the alley (Appendix 6). The position of a possible doorway in the E/W foundation would have given access to the yard to the north. The building respected two cess pits (within the yard area) assigned to Phase 10, which probably indicates the redevelopment of the property on the footprint of the earlier building.
- 24.78 Masonry foundations and a flagstone floor to the east but on the same alignment as Building C probably represented a continuation of the building. Overall the structural remains within the Trench measured circa 10.0m x 2.0m and probably represented ancillary and utilitarian rooms to the rear of main part Building C. The storage of coal seems to be one of the uses to which the flagstone-floored room was put. Analysis of the building material from these remains suggests that they could have been in use until at least the latter half of the 19th century.
- 24.79 On the east side of the Trench the remains of a cellar, with a brick floor and an under floor drain were unearthed. These remains may represent the rear of Building D fronting onto Gravel Lane (now known as Wapping High Street). A probable brick-lined cesspit could represent an outhouse to the rear of the structure.
- 24.80 Other brick-lined cesspits, as well as brick wells and probably a soakaway, recorded in the central part of the Trench, may represent the outhouses shown in a now enclosed area on the 1870 O.S. map.
- 24.81 Building B appears to have been demolished and a new building (Building E) seems to have been built on top of the remains. Building E was represented by an L-shaped wall foundation the width of which suggested they were the external load bearing walls for an all brick construction. The large number of broken bricks (1/2 bats) in the foundation may represent the re-use of building material salvaged from the demolished Building B. However the floor to Building E was Yorkstone a material of increasing popularity in the London region only after the development of the canals in the late 18th century.
- 24.82 Building A probably remained standing and inhabited through out this phase.
- 24.83 Phase 12 represented the 19th century post 1820 when the central area of the site, which until then had still been largely an open 'garden' area as shown on Horwood's map of 1813, became increasingly developed.

- 24.84 The cellars of Buildings C and E were filled in but the buildings themselves probably remained standing.
- 24.85 A brick E/W drain to the north of Building E may be associated with this structure and be a replacement for an open ditch recorded in Phase 11.
- 24.86 In the central part of the Trench, a single course of bricks [542] was laid out on a N/S orientation. It may be that these remains, interpreted as the remnants of a drain actually represented a wall that enclosed the west side of the yard to the north of Building G (Appendix 6). A parallel course of bricks [548] described, as a foundation to a "garden wall", may be another boundary wall shown on the O.S. map of 1870
- 24.87 In the northeast of the Trench, was part of a cellared building (Building F) with a brick floor and internal drain. North of the cellar and abutting it were the remains of an E/W wall. These remains may be part of the rear of a property at the corner of Gravel Lane and the Highway shown on the O.S. map of 1870.
- 24.88 In the north of the Trench, were the remains of three sunken brick lined pits and a brick lined sewer. These features were probably located in the backyards of properties fronting onto The Highway. These features may have fallen out of use, with the development of the central area of the site, by the 1870's (Appendix 6).
- 24.89 A N/S orientated brick drain and wall foundation in the south-central part of the Trench, may be the remains of an outbuilding, behind and to the south of Building C. Further to the south a stretch of E/W wall foundation may represent the rear of a property fronting onto Pennington Street (see Appendix).
- 24.90 In the east of the Trench, an industrial/warehouse type building (Building G) stood. This structure, which would have fronted onto Gravel Lane appears to correspond to the position of two gable-end buildings shown on the O.S. map of 1870. By 1936 cartographic evidence (Goad's 1936 Fire Insurance map) suggests that these two structures had become a single property.
- 24.91 On the 1936 map the north E/W wall of building G is shown angled to the south (an alignment also shown on the O.S. map 1870) but the wall as recorded, stepped to the south and west at a right angle. The variety of bricks used and an abutting section of brickwork tacked onto the east end of the wall indicates that the wall had probably been rebuilt. It may be, that the archaeological evidence reveals a cartographic error that fossilized an earlier alignment, or that the wall was covered in such a way, as to appear to run at an angle. The build of the southern E/W wall suggested that the building was a multi-storey affair and that it was probably designed to house heavy goods or machinery. The wall was constructed using the very strong English Bond and was reinforced by five internal buttresses an indication that it was anticipated to bear the weight of a significant load. A further buttress built abutting the western N/S wall may evidence that there were problems with supporting the superstructure. Foundations for an internal E/W wall indicated that the original layout to Building G had been altered. The ceramic drains were also a later addition. These modifications could explain the differences between the 1870 and 1936 maps. The fragmentary nature of the Yorkstone flag floor suggests heavy use and shoddy repair. The floor, which abutted the flagstones to the east, was constructed with bricks laid on edge John Brown (Appendix 6) points out that bricks on edge would have provided greater support for heavy loads. A possible stanchion base indicated that machinery might have been housed on the ground floor. Alternatively, the base could have supported the ceiling.
- 24.92 Goad's Fire Insurance map shows that by 1936 Building G was being used as a Tea chest store.

- 24.93 To the south and adjacent to Building G was another property thought to date to the 19th century, Building H. The southern E/W wall of the structure appears to respect Building A of Phase 9 and may be a new party wall between the two properties. Building H was thought to be divided by an internal E/W wall but as John Brown (Appendix 6) points out, the O.S. map of 1870 shows two properties between Buildings A and Building G. It may that the dividing wall was a party wall actually separating two different properties. The north E/W wall of Building G probably also returned to the south and this may represent the rear of two properties from an earlier phase. To the rear of the range of buildings represented by Building H was a substantial N/S brick culvert and a brick lined cesspit both of which are thought to have been contemporary. Probably sometime during the late 19th century the drainage system was radically altered and a new E/W culvert was built that truncated the N/S drain and continued underneath the walls of Building H, and beyond the edge of the excavation.
- 24.94 During the second half of the 19th century, many of the cesspits, recorded in Phase 11, appear to have gone out of use and have been filled in. This probably reflects the fact that a municipal sewage system was now being built across London. An unusual find from the fill [83] of cesspit [150] were two Ottoman tobacco pipes, originating from Turkey and dated to after 1850.
- 24.95 By the mid-19th century most of the wells, also appear to have been filled in, although one in the south of the Trench may have been built post 1850.
- 24.96 Although 19th century development of the site had certainly encroached upon much of what in the 17th and 18th centuries had been open 'garden' area, in the central sector of the excavations some land was still not built on and here garden soil probably continued to accumulate. Postholes perhaps indicating a fence line, and a few other scattered postholes of uncertain function attest to activity in these areas. The O.S. map of 1870 shows the land to the rear of properties fronting the site sub-divided into yards or gardens.
- 24.97 The severe bomb damage that the site suffered during World War II meant that all the pre-war structures were completely demolished either during or after the war. Subsequently five major buildings were constructed across the site. In the eastern sector of the area covered by the Trench, a building stood defined as major "works" building (Ove Arup, 1994). This structure would be demolished and a car park laid out for the Tobacco Dock Factory Shop development. Phase 13 represented a few modern features that were recorded in the Trench these included a wooden post, a possible engineering test pit and an archaeological evaluation trench, first excavated in 1996.
- 24.98 From the post-medieval phases 233 contexts produced an assemblage of 10,156 sherds of pottery (Appendix 3). In the 17th century (Phases 8 and 9) the ceramics were of a general domestic nature but the relatively high number of drinking and serving forms, may indicate that an Inn was located in the vicinity. Local and regional fabrics common to the London area dominated the majority 17th century pottery. There were some imported wares, mostly of European origin, namely Frechen and Westerwald stoneware jugs and bottles. A small quantity of Chinese porcelain was also present. The occurrence of imported pottery may be an indication of some socio-economic status but could also be explained by the location of the site and its proximity to the port of London.
- 24.99 An indication, that the site, in the 17th century, may have been in a relatively prosperous neighbourhood comprises the presence of clay tobacco pipe bowls dating to AD 1610 – 1640. Prior to circa 1640 clay tobacco pipes are usually absent from low socio-economic status sites (Appendix 4).
- 24.100 The pottery assemblage from Phase 10 is of typical 18th century character. The local earthenwares and Border ware products are increasingly replaced by delft

ware, stoneware and industrial fine ware products. There is an increase in the percentage of imported Chinese porcelain, which is probably explained by its increasing affordability. The assemblage is still largely domestic in nature but pottery recovered from the fill of cesspit [755], which included ointment pots, storage jars, and wet drug jars may indicate the presence of an apothecary shop. Interestingly the presence of a large number of bowls, colanders, and flowerpots may be linked with the growing of medicinal plants and the preparation of medicines and ointments. Apothecaries are considered to have been at a middle socio-economic level in the 18th century. There are other ceramics from this phase that probably indicate fairly well-to-do households in the vicinity, including a Lambeth polychrome dinner service, a rare armorial Chinese porcelain plate, and some decorative examples of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware.

- 24.101 Most of the pottery from the late 18th/early 19th century (Phase 11) remained domestic in character but from cesspit [442] and pit [187] came significantly larger proportions of tea and coffee drinking and serving forms. These pottery groups may have come from a Tavern or Coffee-House. Overall the pottery from Phase 11 suggests a decline in socio-economic status. In particular the lack of identical services, stamped or branded products or unusual forms is considered to be an indication of a lack of prosperity.
- 24.102 The low status of the pottery assemblage remains the same throughout the 19th century. The presence of sponge decorated white earthenware and pearlware reinforces the perception that households in the vicinity were of relatively low socio-economic status, ie working class.
- 24.103 The plant macro fossil assessment of the environmental samples of post-medieval deposits produced charred and waterlogged seeds from range of species including grains, hedgerow/grassland types and fruits. Of particular interest was sample <21> of the 17th century garden soil [476], which produced frequent fruit seeds including *Rubus* sp. (brambles), *Sambucus nigra* (elder), *Vitis vinifera* (grape), and *Ficus carica* (fig).
- 24.104 From the 18th century, Phase 10, an abundance of well-preserved waterlogged seeds were recovered. From fill [734] of cesspit [755] came an assemblage dominated by *Rubus* sp (brambles), *Sambucus nigra* (elder), and *Apiaceae* (carrot family). Sample<33> from the fill [446] also of a probable cesspit [448], produced a similar collection with the addition of *Ficus carica* (fig) seeds.
- 24.105 These plant remains give some insight into the dietary habits of the 17th and 18th century inhabitants of Tobacco Dock, the exploitation of seasonal fruits and possibly local horticulture. The presence of vine and fig seeds could be an indication of specialised horticulture (if the plants were grown locally) and the consumption on site of high status foods. Alternatively their being there may be related to the proximity of the port facilities.
- 24.106 The fragments of four pipeclay hair curlers dating to c. AD 1730 – 1750 may also indicate a degree of affluence for the site during the 18th century. Hair curlers are generally associated with medium and high socio-economic groups (Appendix 5).
- 24.107 A further indication of the relative wealth of the households in the vicinity, during the 17th and 18th centuries was from the presence of blue and white tin-glazed wall tile. Although only a small amount of tile was found, such tiles were popular in well-appointed houses during the 17th and early to mid 18th century (Appendix 6).
- 24.108 The post-medieval small finds assemblage is dominated by finds from the 18th century and early 19th century and included items of personal dress and hygiene such as buttons, combs, toothbrushes, bone syringes, as well as household objects like thimbles, spoons, knife and cutlery handles. The finds are generally domestic in

character but five lead tokens, which were also recovered, may be an indication of a more specialised function (Appendix 8).

- 24.109 Two possible non-domestic activities identified on the site, comprised evidence for an apothecary and a Coffee House. From the same cesspit which produced the apothecary pottery group (context [703] in Phase 10) an antler knife handle <233> was recovered and a rare agate ware pistol grip cutlery handle <234>. From context [265] (Phase 11) associated with the coffee-shop pottery assemblage were five cutlery handles of ivory, bone and wood and a bone handle <699> decorated with an engraving of a ship, a castle, a horse and a tulip.
- 24.110 The majority of the animal bone from the post-medieval phases represented discarded household food debris, recovered from the cesspits and rubbish pits (Appendix 15). Of particular interest was the occurrence of turbot from (context [83] the fill of cesspit [75], Phase 12), this would have been an expensive fish to buy and as such is at odds with the perception of the site, during the 19th century, as being of low economic status. In addition to the food remains other animal bone was recovered, including a house sparrow, a frog and a field mouse from contexts in Phase 8, possibly a tawney owl, and the remains of household pets (cats and dogs) from Phase 10.
- 24.111 The presence of the black rat (*Rattus rattus*) recovered from cesspit [75] (Phase 12) was surprising, as by the 19th century the black rat was supposed to have been displaced by the more aggressive brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*). However shipping in the nearby docks could have been responsible for bringing in the black rat.

25 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND THE RESEARCH DESIGN

Original Research Objectives

- 25.1 The original research objectives of the excavation, were set out in A Written Scheme Of Investigation For An Archaeological Excavation At Bisely Properties SA, Tobacco Dock Development (Moore and Brown 2001) and are listed below with a summary of the potential for the archaeological evidence recovered from the site to answer these questions.

Topography

- 25.2 **The excavations are likely to facilitate an understanding of the topography at the time of the prehistoric and Roman occupation. This information in conjunction with evidence from nearby sites, help refine the existing topographic models for this part of London. Of particular note is the gravel spur in the centre of the site.**
- 25.3 The excavation revealed the slope of an escarpment overlooking the Thames flood plain. The slope was clearly modified by colluvial action during prehistoric times. In the Roman era, colluvial and anthropogenic 'dumping' as well as terracing impacted on the underlying topography.
- 25.4 The possibility of a gravel spur in the centre of the site was a model that was noted in the 1997 evaluation but could not be tested because the excavation accessed here was limited to Area A.
- 25.5 The geological information when combined with the data from the east side of Wapping Lane at HGA 02 (Babe Ruth's) will certainly inform our understanding of the topographic model. However a wider area of study should be considered to answer the revised research questions:

Where was the Roman waterfront?

What is the gradient and profile of the incline towards the River Thames?

How was the slope gradient reworked by natural erosion and deposition?

What environmental and/or climatic factors influenced the development of the flood plain in the post-Roman era?

- 25.6 A study of the modern bore hole records in the Wapping area may inform some of the answers to these questions.
- 25.7 **Specific points to be considered were taken from the Greater Thames Research Framework (Kent County Council 1998):**
- Holocene sediments accumulated on top of a complex pre-Holocene topography, the shape of which will have affected the first points transgressed by rising Holocene sea levels.
 - The Holocene stratigraphic sequence is complex and does not always form the broadly sub-horizontal sequences predicted by previous work.
 - Complex trends and cycles within clay-silt/peat units have been noted and imply complex shifts in environments of depositions, possibly over short time scales.
- 25.8 Pre-Holocene terrace gravels (Taplow Gravels) were identified in the north of the site. These sediments had in deed been affected by rising Holocene sea levels and were

separated from the alluvium of the Thames flood plain by a palaeochannel, which would have been formed during a period of down-cutting. Further (dating) of the deposits sampled from the palaeo-channel may more precisely indicate when this period of erosion occurred. It is intended that the column samples from the palaeochannel will also be studied in greater detail as part of a joint research project with the Museum of London.

- 25.9 The peat deposit noted in Phase 4.1 demonstrates how rapidly such deposits can form and how localised changes in the environment perhaps affected by man can influence deposition.

Prehistoric

- 25.10 The nature and presence of prehistoric activity at the site was considered uncertain. However the gravel spur and the area below it (ie in the area of evaluation Trench 8) was considered an area that should be carefully investigated.
- 25.11 The limits of the excavation meant that this objective was outside the scope of the archaeological works carried out to date.
- 25.12 The lithic assemblage from the evaluation (CYD 96) and from the excavation (TOC 02) have been collated and reported as a single assemblage. They indicate low-key visitation of the site, probably commencing during the Mesolithic/early Neolithic and possibly continuing during later prehistoric periods.
- 25.13 An indication of the vegetation cover and by implication climatic conditions prevailing in the late Quaternary was provided by the pollen assessment of the column samples <328> to <331> of the fill of the palaeochannel. The basal part of the sequence, is dominated by Poaceae (Grass Family) pollen, with *Cyperaceae* (Sedge Family) and *Taraxacum* type (e.g. Dandelion). These indicate areas of open land, possibly disturbed ground, dominated by grassland vegetation. The presence of *Quercus* (Oak), *Alnus* (Alder) and *Corylus* (Hazel) is considered surprising given the possible age of the sediments.

Roman

- 25.14 **The excavation may be able to date the foundation for the Roman precursor of The Highway.**
- 25.15 It was suggested as long ago as the late 1970's (Black 1979) that Ratcliff was a Roman settlement, possibly a small port. However there was little archaeological evidence to support this view: excavations nearby at Butchers Row produced only a few sherds of residual Roman pottery (Schwab & Nurse 1977, 221).
- 25.16 Merrifield (1983) suggested that the line of the modern road, The Highway, follows the course of a Roman road running east from *Londinium* to Ratcliff. The Highway is first documented in the 15th century as a dry track (Barber & Bowsher 2000, 52).
- 25.17 An E/W road was discovered in the area of eastern cemetery that predated the earliest inhumations. This road was thought to have been built c. AD 70-80 and continued in use until the at least the late 3rd century (Lakin 2002, 2).
- 25.18 An archaeological evaluation at Broadlove Lane and Cable Street (Pitt 995) revealed evidence of an E/W orientated ditch, which would have respected the alignment of the projected road if it carried on beyond the cemetery.
- 25.19 There was no discernable evidence for the presence of a Roman road leading east from *Londinium*, on the site, possibly as a result of later truncation of relevant depositional features. However the discovery of significant Roman remains at Tobacco Dock, together with those immediately to the east at the Babe Ruth site

(HGA 02) and those at the signal station/mausoleum (LD 74 and LD 76) strongly suggest that such a thoroughfare existed, from at least the late 1st century/early 2nd century until the late 4th century. Current archaeological opinion is that the road may have passed c. 100m to the north of these Shadwell sites (Lakin 2002, 3), and the excavation subject of this report does not contradict this.

- 25.20 **The evaluation raised the possibility of an early Roman military installation.**
- 25.21 The excavation proved that the Roman defensive ditch was actually a much earlier feature and represented a palaeochannel. The 'palisade' was actually a geological anomaly.
- 25.22 **Was the large scale landscaping associated with ground preparations for new buildings erected in the 3rd and 4th centuries? Were these buildings associated with the signal station/mausoleum to the east of the site?**
- 25.23 The earliest Roman structure identified on the site and represented by beam slots and postholes, was thought to date to the late 1st or early 2nd century. However the structure was difficult to interpret and its function was uncertain. There was no evidence for the building being military in nature. The ceramic evidence suggests that occupation of the site during the late 1st/ early 2nd century was perhaps peripheral to any foci of settlement.
- 25.24 Large scale landscaping including the terracing of the slope down to the River Thames does occur prior to settlement of the site in the late 3rd century. Horse bones recovered from deposits in Phase 3.2 may indicate a specialist function for the site and or structured deposition during the period AD 200 – 260. However it was the period after AD 360 that saw the most intense site use.
- 25.25 The late Roman ditches in the north of the site ran from west to east while the base of a broadly contemporary boundary ditch on the HGA 02 site inclines from east to west. This suggests that some kind of watercourse, on the line of Wapping Lane could have separated the Tobacco Dock site from sites further east in the late Roman period. However the main period of occupation ie post AD 360 at Tobacco Dock was contemporary with the bathhouse complex discovered at the Babe Ruth excavations (HGA 02). Some of the building material from Tobacco Dock had the same signature mark as that recovered from Babe Ruth. This certainly suggests that the Roman development at the two sites were closely connected. The phasing of the signal station/mausoleum site (Lakin 2002) is also similar to the phasing of both TOC 02 and HGA 02 suggesting that all the Shadwell sites are broadly contemporary and that they may form part of a settlement more significant and more functionally integrated than hitherto realised.
- 25.26 **Clay-and-timber buildings were recorded in the evaluation and similar types of structures have been recorded to the east at LD 74. The open area excavation may establish the pattern of construction, spatial distribution between buildings, alleyways between buildings, wells pits, and yards to the rear of the buildings. Such buildings and their alignments may relate to the road.**
- 25.27 The excavation clearly demonstrated that in the southeast corner of the trench there was a sequence of at least four buildings, constructed one on top of the other dating from the mid 3rd century through to the late 4th or early 5th century. The clay-and-timber buildings of the 3rd and 4th century appear to have been superseded by a final building dating to the late 4th century that, at least in part, had masonry foundations.
- 25.28 Similar clay-and-timber buildings were found at HGA 02 and at LD 74. The building at LD 74 was thought to represent a shed or barn, at Babe Ruth's they represented an accommodation block associated with the bathhouse, while at Tobacco Dock they may represent houses.

- 25.29 Clay-and-timber buildings are the most common form of building technique in Roman Britain. In the City of London the most common form of building preparation for these types of structures consisted of the laying down of a clay or brickearth slab to provide a building platform generally 0.15 – 0.30m thick (Perring et al 1991, 69). A similar technique appears to have been employed here. Such buildings can be constructed with or without dug wall foundations. Timber verticals can be held fast in postholes or pits or rested on beams at ground level. Some of the brickearth walls may have been built without any timber support, a method also recorded elsewhere in London (Ibid).
- 25.30 Consideration should be given to the layout and spatial distribution of all of the known buildings at Shadwell. Parallels and comparisons should be made with comparable sites within and outside *Londinium*. A comparison of the distribution of the buildings, construction techniques used to build the structures and building materials employed is likely to inform our understanding of the status, and function of these buildings. The artefactual evidence appears to be domestic in character but further analysis of the distribution of the evidence including the pottery, small finds, and coins may provide additional information on the function of these buildings.
- 25.31 The proposed soil micromorphological analysis of the Kubiena samples <111>, <112> and <113> will characterise in greater detail the formation process for the beaten earth floor in Building 2. This too may provide new evidence for the use to which the building was put.
- 25.32 The buildings at Tobacco Dock appear to respect and be set perpendicular to the E/W alignment of the presumed road. The buildings also seem to respect the N/S alignment of Wapping Lane, which during the Roman period may have been the location for a watercourse or facility.
- 25.33 Grouped around the 'mausoleum' were cremations and inhumations but there was no evidence for burials at Tobacco Dock. The possibility of ritual deposition in the final phase of Roman occupation is intriguing and parallels should be sought.
- 25.34 The recent excavations at Shadwell (TOC and HGA) have shed new light on the morphology of the Roman settlement. As D. Goodburn states the Tobacco Dock & Babe Ruth area of Shadwell is increasingly likely to be part of a late Roman port. A port would require all the facilities to service the needs of the merchants, seamen and travellers who would have to be accommodated there. It is against this background that the sites at Shadwell should be modelled and interpreted.

Medieval

- 25.35 There was no evidence for medieval occupation of the site other than agricultural type soil and a few sherds of pottery.

Post-medieval

- 25.36 **Cartographic evidence suggest that structures associated with the defence of London during the English Civil War may be located at the site.**
- 25.37 No evidence was found either in the evaluation or the excavation for such structures. If the earthworks were actually constructed as shown on the Civil War Defences map of 1642, they might have existed to the east of the site, although there was no evidence of any such feature at Babe Ruth either.
- 25.38 **Cartographic evidence show the site contained domestic dwellings on all four sides. The excavation may provide information relating to 17th, 18th and 19th century housing.**
- 25.39 The excavation confirmed the cartographic evidence that the frontages of the site had been built on from early 17th century. A synthesis of the cartographic and the

archaeological evidence has revealed the history of the development of the site, including detailed information on the types of buildings, and building materials used in their construction.

25.40 The excavation has produced rich assemblage of both charred and waterlogged seeds and fruits that will produce a wealth of information on the changing post-medieval environment, economy and diet.

25.41 The animal bone mostly representing discarded food remains should provide a basis for determining the dietary habits and food procurement strategies from the 17th to the 19th centuries. A period when the local area underwent significant changes from perhaps a relatively well-to-do neighbourhood to an area with a high density of working class housing.

25.42 **Additional research questions**

25.43 The approach to the analysis and publication of the Tobacco Dock site archive should be an integrated one, incorporating the excavation archive of the adjoining Babe Ruth site HGA 02.

25.44 If the Shadwell sites were part of a Roman port facility which had been shifted downstream from its earlier location in the City, then there should be specific identifiable similarities between the late port associated assemblages from the city and the early port assemblages from Shadwell. The necessary comparisons between these assemblages should therefore be made.

25.45 The Tobacco Dock, Babe Ruth and the LD74 and LD76 sites will be reviewed jointly to obtain a view of the Roman activity at Shadwell which will be as complete as possible.

25.46 The Roman pottery will be defined and described. The assemblage is to be studied jointly with that from the adjoining Babe Ruth site. The element which may characterise specific activities at the Tobacco Dock site will be analysed in detail.

25.47 The post Roman pottery will be described and analysed. Particular attention will be paid to the possible Inn, Coffee House and apothecary groups. This analysis as that of the non-ceramic finds material of post-medieval date will be linked to a study of the historic archive pertinent to the site.

25.48 The Roman ceramic and stone building materials will be analysed jointly with the Babe Ruth material. Particular attention will be paid to the material which originated from the south coast, the pieces with makers marks, and the pieces with animal footprints. This should assist in defining the production sites. The nature of the interactions involved in the construction work done at Shadwell. Based on the animal footprints it may also be possible to define the original timing and seasonality of the production process. The post-medieval assemblage and construction types will be interpreted in the light of the results of the historic archive study.

25.49 The tobacco pipe assemblage is of intrinsic interest and needs description for publication. The nature of the group of material needs to be related to the activities associated with the adjoining Tobacco Dock facilities.

25.50 The small finds assemblage requires analysis description and comparison with the material from the Babe Ruth site. This material needs to be reviewed with respect to the activities it indicates being carried out in the vicinity. The large assemblage of materials relevant to personal adornment and hygiene in addition will need analysis with respect to its implications regarding the gender of the population present and active locally. The iron small finds and bulk iron finds will require analysis with respect to the presence of boat nails and boat maintenance items specifically with respect to the question of the site being active as a Roman port facility.

- 25.51 Selected items of leather require further analysis and description for publication as do parts of the glass assemblage. The latter should also be reviewed with respect to its potential for answering questions relating to the activities being carried out at the site during both the Roman and post-medieval periods.
- 25.52 The wood assemblage were possible should be used to enhance dating by use of dendro chronological analysis. The assemblage requires description for publication.
- 25.53 Environmental analysis relevant to the question of local environmental conditions and land-use as well as questions of diet will be completed for selected samples pertaining to both the Roman And post-medieval periods. Further work will be completed looking at soil micro-morphology, pollen, plant macrofossils, waterlogged wood, charcoal and phosphates.
- 25.54 The animal bone from selected groups for both the Roman and post-medieval phases will be analysed in more detail with respect to questions about diet and food procurement strategies and this and the remainder of the assemblage will be included in the text for publication. The additional fishbone extracted in the processing of the environmental samples will be included in the further analysis.

26 **ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION PROGRAM**

- 26.1 The full analysis and publication program, as it is proposed to do this jointly with the Babe Ruth archive (HGA 02), can only be formulated on completion of the assessment of the Babe Ruth archive. It is therefore proposed that a separate program is to be produced on completion of the HGA 02 assessment and a copy of this distributed to all interested parties at this time. An integrated approach to these two archives makes sense as effectively the sites are interrelated and they can only be understood by taking account of each other. Joint analysis and integrated publication will be the most efficient manner in which to take the project forward.
- 26.2 It is clear from the size and importance of the Tobacco Dock and Babe Ruth archives that the resulting publication will be sizeable and will need appreciable academic input. It is proposed therefore that the publication of the Tobacco Dock and Babe Ruth sites will be in the form of a PCA monograph. Martin Millett, Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology, Fitzwilliam, University of Cambridge has agreed to be external referee and academic advisor on this project.

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- Maps Referred To In This Document
- A Map Of The Civil War Defences Of 1642 in the A Desktop Assessment, Tobacco Dock Factory Shops Phase II – New Building,
- Rocque's 1746 Map

Horwood's 1813 Map

O.S. 1870 Map

Goad Fire Insurance Plan 1936

O.S. 1982 Map

Appendix 1 Context Index

Context	Plan	Grid Sq	Sect elev	Phase	Type	Description	High. Level	Low. Level
1				12.0	Fill	Loose, sandy gravel, fill of brick culvert	3.81	3.55
2	2	130-135/205		12.0	Masonry	Culvert - Brick, yellow faced orange fabric, frogged, 220x110x65mm	4.08	3.46
3	3	130-135/205		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for culvert	4 19	3 24
4				12.0	Fill	Loose, silty gravel, in filling of well	4 82	
5				11.0	Masonry	Well - Brick, orange, unfrogged, 220x100x65mm	4 84	4 77
6				11 0	Fill	Clayey silt, backfill to cut [7]	4.86	
7	7	125/205-210		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for well	4 86	4.3
8				10 0	Fill	Silty sand, infilling well	4 45	
9				10 0	Fill	Sandy silt, poss primary fill of well	4.34	
10				10.0	Fill	Sandy silt and brick/tile rubble	5 24	
11	11	120/210		10.0	Cut	Rubbish pit	5.24	4.85
12				12.0	Fill	Sandy silt, fill of brick drain	4	
13				8.0	Fill	Sandy silt fill of ditch [14]	5.25	5.13
14	14	120/210		8.0	Cut	E/W ditch	5.22	4.71
15	15	130/205-210	2	12 0	Masonry	Exterior N/S wall - brick, orange with yellow facing, 225x100x60mm	5.41	4 32
16	15		2	12.0	Masonry	E/W S-wall return to [15], 220x105x60mm	4.85	4 32
17	15		2	12.0	Masonry	Interior E/W wall - 210x110x60mm	5.3	5.2
18	15		3	12.0	Masonry	E/W N-wall return to [15] - 220x100x60mm	5.49	4.41
19	15		3	12 0	Masonry	Interior? N/S return to [18] - 215x100x50mm	5.15	4.44
20	20	135/205		12 0	Masonry	N/S wall 210x96x60mm = wall [19]	4.5	
21	21	135/205		12 0	Masonry	E/W wall poss part of [15]	4.46	4 13
22	22	135/205		12.0	Masonry	Brick floor, orange 235x100x60mm	4.43	
23	23	135/205		12.0	Layer	Makeup for floor [22]	4 36	4.31
24	24	100-105/205		12.0	Masonry	Brick E/W drain 220x90x60mm	4 89	4 84
25				12.0	Fill	Infilling of cellar [55]	4.82	
26				10.0	Fill	Sandy silt	5.17	5.13
27	27	120-125/210		10.0	Cut	Rubbish pit	5.16	4.82
28				12.0	Fill	In fill of brick lined cess pit [29]	4.23	
29	29	130/205		12.0	Masonry	Cess pit, red brick, 220x100x60mm	4.34	4.13
30	30	110-115/205		12.0	Masonry	E/W wall, red brick unfrogged, 230x100x63mm	5.35	4 65
31	31	100-105/205	22	11.0	Layer	Firm sandy silt	4 89	4.62
32				10.0	Timber	Gone out timber lining of well	4.45	
33	33	120/205		10.0	Cut	Construction cut for barrel well	4.51	3 97
34	34	130-135/205		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [20]	4.23	4.07
35	35			9.0	Cut	Construction cut for [131] - missing context sheet		
36	36	120-125/210		10 0	Layer	Dark Grey brown sandy silt garden soil? = [50], [52]	6.04	5.12
37	37	130/205		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for cess pit [29]	4 22	4 03
38				12.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [40]	4 42	
39	39	130/200-210		12.0	Drain	Brick, red, frogged, 220x110x60mm	4.5	3.71

40	40	130/200-210		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for N/S drain and silt trap	4.42	3.61
41				11.0	Fill	Silty sand upper fill of cess pit [60]	4.57	
42				10.0	Fill	Mid green silty sand cess?	4.48	
43	43	100-105/200 100-105/205		11.0	Masonry	Yorkstone floor	4.55	4.44
44	44	110-115/205		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [30]	4.98	4.7
45	45	105/200		8.0	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clayey silt, garden soil?	5.67	4.19
46				10.0	Fill	Charcoal sandy silt- fire rakeout?	5.05	
47	47	120/210		10.0	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, flat base - well reused as rubbish pit?	5.05	4.67
48				10.0	Fill	Gravel sandy silt fill of pit [49]	5.01	
49	49	120/205-210		10.0	Cut	Irregular, concave sides, flat base	5.01	4.78
50	50	120-125/200-210		10.0	Layer	Garden soil? = [36], [52]	4.94	4.29
51	51	120-125/205-210 120/215		5.2	Layer	Compact, silt sand gravel	5.4	4.49
52	52	110/205		10.0	Layer	Garden soil? = [36], [50]	4.95	4.43
53	53	100-105/200 100-105/205		11.0	Layer	Floor makeup	4.47	4.41
54	56	100-105/200 100-105/205	1	11.0	Masonry	External N/S wall	5.04	4.49
55	56	100-105/200 100-105/205	1, 22	11.0	Masonry	Internal N/S wall, brick, orange & purple 230x100x60mm	4.92	4.68
56	56	100-105/200 100-105/205	22	11.0	Masonry	External E/W wall	5.01	4.5
57				10.0	Fill	Gravel sandy silt fill of [58]	5.01	
58	58	120/205		10.0	Cut	Sub circular, steeply sloping, flat base - poss rubbish pit	5.03	4.36
60	60	120/205		10.0	Masonry	Brick lining to cess pit - red unfrogged 220x115x80mm	4.39	4.05
61	61	130/205		12.0	Masonry	Brick on edge assoc with [16]?	4.14	
62	62	120/200-205		10.0	Cut	Construction cut for cess pit [60]	4.64	3.3
63				10.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [62]	4.39	
64				12.0	Fill	Backfill to cut 3	3.62	
65				10.0	Fill	Clayey silt - primary fill of cess pit [60]	3.62	
66				12.0	Fill	Sand - fill of drain [67]	5.11	4.92
67	67	110-		11.0	Masonry	Brick drain - unfrogged	5.08	4.92

68		115/205		13.0	Fill	220x100x60mm	4.13	
69	69	130/205		13.0	Cut	Pink gravel - fill of [69] Rectangular, vertical sides flat base - modern	4.13	3.14
70	70	120/205		10.0	Masonry	Stone & brick - unfrogged 220x100x60mm	4.47	4.44
71	71	120/205		10.0	Cut	Oval, near vertical, flat base	4.51	4.33
74				10.0	Layer	Red brown, sandy silt, bedding layer	4.43	
75	75	115/205		11.0	Masonry	Cess pit? Brick, unfrogged 225x105x65mm	5.06	3.8
76			1, 22	11.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [77]	4.79	
77	77	100- 105/200 100- 105/205	1,22	11.0	Cut	Construction cut walls [56] & [54]	4.75	4.31
78				11.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [79]	5.07	
79	79	110- 115/205		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for drain [67]	5.07	4.86
80				12.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [81]	4.98	
81				12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall foundation [87]	4.98	4.54
82	82	115- 125/210 115- 130/215	5	12.0	Masonry	E/W wall red/orange with occa yellow faced brick, frogged 210x110x60mm	5.66	4.99
83				12.0	Fill	Infilling of cess pit [75]	4.33	
84			1, 22	11.0	Fill	Secondary backfill within walls [141] & [142]	4.33	
85				12.0	Fill	Infilling of well [86]	4.1	
86	86	110/200- 205		12.0	Masonry	Well - brick, unfrogged, 220x100x65mm	4.11	3.9
87	15			12.0	Masonry	Wall foundation - 220x100x75mm	4.33	4.32
88				13.0	Fill	Backfill to modern cut [89]	4.93	
89	89	115/205		13.0	Cut	Cut for eval trench	4.93	4.1
90			22	11.0	Fill	Fill of [91]	4.36	
91	91	100- 105/200	22	11.0	Cut	Robber cut	4.36	4.04
92			1, 22	11.0	Fill	Primary backfill within walls [141] & [142]	3.98	
93			1,22	9.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [143]		
94	94	110/200- 205		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for well [86]	4.07	3.74
95				9.0	Fill	Fill of [96]	5.21	
96	96	120/210		9.0	Cut	Sub-oval, sloping sides, flat base, rubbish pit	5.21	4.8
97				9.0	Fill	Fill of pit [98]	5.21	
98	98	120/210		9.0	Cut	Sub-oval, concave sloping sides, sloping base	5.29	5.02
99				8.0	Fill	Fill of [100]	5.5	
100	100	115/210		8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base, poss rubbish pit	5.5	5.22
101	101	130/205		10.0	Fill	Backfill to brick structure [132]	4.02	
102				12.0	Fill	Fill of [103]	4.09	
103	103	130/210		12.0	Cut	Post pipe	3.83	3.58
104	103			12.0	Fill	Post packing	4.36	
105				12.0	Fill	Fill of [106]	4.05	
106	106	130/210		12.0	Cut	Posthole	4.36	3.91
107				12.0	Fill	Backfill to cellar? [113]	5.92	
108	108	115/210		12.0	Masonry	Wall foundation - 225x95x60mm	5.52	5.44
109	109	115/210		12.0	Masonry	Brick drain - red, 220x95x65mm	5.52	5.5
110				11.0	Fill	Primary fill of cess pit [75]	3.95	
111	111	135/200		10.0	Masonry	Brick buttress - fireplace	4.04	3.99

112	112	110/215		11.0	Masonry	Flagstone floor	5.86	5.82
113	113	110/215		11.0	Masonry	E/W wall	6.02	5.83
114	114	130/205		10.0	Masonry	Added walling to [132] - 220x110x60mm	3.16	
115			1	11.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [77]	4.58	
116	116	135/200- 205		9.0	Masonry	Brick floor	3.97	3.89
117				12.0	Fill	Backfill to building [82]		
118	118	120- 130/215 120/210		12.0	Masonry	Flagstone floor	4.71	4.6
119	82	120/210- 215	6	12.0	Masonry	W wall aligned N/S of building [82]	5.77	5.4
120	82		7	12.0	Masonry	N wall aligned E/W of building [82]		
121				11.0	Fill	Infill of well [122]	5.6	
122	122	120/215		11.0	Masonry	Well - brick, 220x100x60mm	5.6	5.4
123	123	120/215		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for well [122]	5.65	5.09
124	124	115/205		11.0	Layer	Grey/dark brown sandy silt	5.07	4.94
125	125	130/205		10.0	Masonry	Added walling to [132] - 220x110x60mm	3.59	
126	126	135/200		9.0	Masonry	N/S brick drain	3.84	3.7
129				10.0	Fill	Primary fill of [267]		
130	130	100- 105/205	22	11.0	Layer	Mid brown/grey sandy silt	4.75	4.59
131	131	125- 135/200- 205		9.0	Masonry	E/W external wall	4.21	3.93
132	132	130/205		10.0	Masonry	Cess pit? 215x100x65mm	4.09	
133	132			10.0	Masonry	E part of S wall	4.14	4.1
134	132			10.0	Masonry	S part of E wall	4.1	
135	132			10.0	Masonry	Part of E wall	3.8	
136	136	110/210		11.0	Fill	Backfill of cut [137]	5.94	
137	137	110/215		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for walls [113] & [149]	5.64	
138			22	9.0	Fill	Fill of drain cut [139]	3.85	
139	139,1 41	100/200	1, 22	9.0	Cut	Cut for internal drain	3.85	3.64
140	140,1 41	100- 105/200	1	9.0	Masonry	Floor - brick, orange, 236x108x62mm	3.92	3.87
141	141	100- 105/200	22	9.0	Masonry	E/W external wall = [142], brick, orange, 231x104x55mm	4.36	4.04
142	141		1	9.0	Masonry	N/S external wall - 230x112x61mm	4.44	3.52
143	143	100- 105/200- 205	1, 22	9.0	Cut	Construction cut for walls [141] & [142]	4.33	3.34
144	132			10.0	Masonry	N wall	4.11	
145	132			10.0	Masonry	W wall	4.09	
146				12.0	Fill	Bedding layer for [109]	5.46	5.41
147	147	115/210		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for drain [109]	5.53	5.38
148				12.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [123]	5.6	
149	149	110/215		11.0	Masonry	N/S wall return to wall [113]	5.99	5.83
150	150	115/205		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for cess pit [75]	5.04	3.8
151				11.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [150]	5.04	4.42
152				9.0	Fill	Fill of barrel well [193]	5.95	
153	153	110/220		10.0	Layer	Grey/brown with green mottling, silty sand	6.14	6.02
154				9.0	Fill	Infill of barrel well [193]	6	5.85
155	155	125- 130/215		12.0	Layer	Mortar spread	4.68	4.62
156	118			12.0	Masonry	Brick floor	4.64	4.6
157				11.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [213]	6.29	
158				10.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [213]	6.12	
159				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [172]	5.97	
160	160	130/200- 205		9.0	Layer	Infilling fireplace	3.96	3.93
161				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [162]	4.45	
162	162	120/205		10.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base - rubbish pit	4.45	3.99

163				10.0	Fill	Upper fill of cut [166]	4.69	
164	164	120/205		10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, flat base - rubbish pit	4.86	4.19
165				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [166]	4.44	
166	166	125/205		10.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle - rubbish pit	4.69	4.34
167				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [168]	4.49	
168	168	120/200-205		8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle, steeply sloping sides, concave base - rubbish pit	4.49	4.11
169				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [170]	4.59	
170	170	120/205		8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base - rubbish pit	4.61	4.23
171				9.0	Fill	Fill of barrel well [193]	5.95	5.82
172	172	115/215		10.0	Cut	Ovoid, concave sides, sloping base - rubbish pit?	5.94	5.8
173				9.0	Fill	Fill of barrel well [193]	5.54	
174				10.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [213]	6.09	
175	175	100-105/200	1, 22	9.0	Layer	Floor makeup	3.85	3.81
176				9.0	Fill	Fill of barrel well [193]	5.38	
177	177	130/200-205		10.0	Layer	Post demolition dumping	4.18	4.15
178	178	125-130/200-205		10.0	Masonry	Brick floor	4.12	4.08
179				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [180]	4.6	
180	180	110/205		8.0	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, concave base- horticultural feature?	4.6	4.46
181				10.0	Fill	Primary fill of cess pit [213]	5.85	
182				12.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [284]	6.66	
183				9.0	Fill	Gone out wood in cut [184]		
184	184	100/200		9.0	Cut	Stakehole poss scaffolding	3.68	3.45
185	185	125-130/200-205		10.0	Layer	Makeup for floor [178]	4.04	4.03
186				11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [187]	4.85	
187	187	115/205		11.0	Cut	Sub-oval, steeply sloping sides, flat base - rubbish pit	4.85	4.5
188				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [189]	4.68	
189	189	115/205		10.0	Cut	Sub-oval, steeply sloping sides, flat base - rubbish pit	4.68	4.23
190				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [191]	4.25	
191	191	115/200		10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, vertical sides, concave base	4.25	3.92
193	193	125/220		9.0	Fill	Decayed wood - lining for barrel well	6.05	
194	194	125/200		9.0	Cut	Construction cut for barrel well [193]	5.02	4.49
195				12.0	Fill	Fill of [196]	6.24	
196	196	125-130/230		12.0	Masonry	Ovoid brick structure - unfrogged, 220x100x60mm	6.24	
197	197	125-130/230		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for [196]	6.24	6.08
198				12.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [284]	5.54	
199				9.0	Fill	Fill of cut [200]	6.06	
200	200	115/215		9.0	Cut	Square, vertical sides, flat base	6.06	5.83
201	184		22	9.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [143]	3.68	
202	82		6	12.0	Masonry	Buttress abutting [119]	5.2	
203	82		5	12.0	Masonry	Repair to wall [82]	4.99	
204				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [206]	4.53	
205				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [164]	4.86	
206	206	115-120/205		10.0	Cut	Rubbish pit	4.78	4.17

207	207	125- 130/200- 205		9.0	Masonry	Brick floor - orange, unfrogged, 230x100x58mm	3.91	3.84
208	82		7	12.0	Masonry	Wall tacked onto E-end of wall [120]	5.01	
209				12.0	Fill	Fill of well [237]	6.08	
210				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [211]	4.45	
211	211	120/205		8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle steeply sloping sides, sloping base	4.45	4.27
212				10.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [214]	6.28	
213	213	110/220		10.0	Masonry	Cess pit - orange, unfrogged, 230x103x62mm	6.3	6.04
214	214	110/220		10.0	Cut	Construction cut for [213]	6.28	5.73
215	215	125/220		8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.96	
216	215	125/200		8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.98	4.53
217	217	130/200		9.0	Layer	Makeup layer within fireplace	3.86	3.85
218	218	130/230		12.0	Masonry	Brick - purple and orange fabric - 215x104x65mm, 234x105x63mm	5.89	
219	219	100- 105/200	22	9.0	Timber	Levelling for wall [141]	3.49	3.47
220	219			9.0	Timber	Levelling for wall [142]	3.47	3.44
221				9.0	Fill	Fill of cut [222]	6.18	
222	222	115/220		9.0	Cut	Square, vertical sides, flat base	6.18	5.83
223				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [224]	6.21	
224	224	110- 115/215- 220		10.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	6.19	5.75
225	225	130/220- 225		8.0	Layer	Compacted, yellow/brown, sandy clay silt	6.13	6.1
226				11.0	Fill	Infilling of well [227]	4.36	
227	227	110/205		11.0	Masonry	Brick - 210x90x60mm	5.19	4.36
228	228	110/205		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for [227]	5.24	3.91
229	230			10.0	Fill	Primary fill of cess pit [132]	3.64	
230	230	130/205		10.0	Cut	Construction cut for [132]	4.15	3.59
231	231	140/200- 205		9.0	Layer	Floor makeup	3.87	
232				12.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [284]	5.36	
233				12.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [284]	5.26	
234	234	130/220- 225		8.0	Layer	Decayed timber	6.05	
235	235	125/220- 225		8.0	Fill	Fill of timber lined pit [320]	6.13	
236				8.0	Fill	Fill of timber lined pit [320]	6.06	
237	237	120/225		12.0	Masonry	Brick, unfrogged, purple & orange fabric	6.17	6.02
238	238	135/200		9.0	Cut	Construction cut for drain [126]	3.87	3.57
239				12.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [240]	6.18	
240	240	120/225		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for well [237]	6.18	6.01
241		130/240		10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [242]	6.19	
242	242	130/240		10.0	Cut	Poss. Posthole	6.36	6.09
243				12.0	Fill	Fill of cut [244]	6.36	
244	244	130/240		12.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, flat base - pit	6.36	6.24
245	155			12.0	Masonry	Stanchion base	4.68	4.62
246	246	130/215		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for stanchion base	4.59	4.48
247	247	120- 125/210 120- 125/215		12.0	Layer	Floor makeup	4.94	4.49
248		130/240		1.0	Layer	Light brown/yellow, gravel sand - natural		
249				10.0	Fill	Secondary fill of cut [251]	4.66	
250				10.0	Fill	Primary fill of cut [251]	4.54	
251	251	110/205		10.0	Cut	Rectangular, nr vertical, flat	4.76	3.82

252	252	100/215		12.0	Cut	base	4.53	4.27
253	253	130-135/205		10.0	Layer	Drain Dark grey sandy silt	4.18	4.08
254				10.0	Fill	Fill of pit [255]	4.62	
255	255	120/205		10.0	Cut	Rectangular, sloping, flat base	4.62	4.09
256				10.0	Fill	Fill of pit [257]	4.43	
257	257	115/205		10.0	Cut	Sub-oval, sloping sides, concave base	4.52	4.25
258				10.0	Fill	Fill of pit [259]	4.18	
259	259	110/205		10.0	Cut	Sub-oval, sloping sides, concave base	4.38	4.02
260				8.0	Fill	Fill of pit [260]	4.3	
261	261	110/205		8.0	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, concave base	4.28	4.09
262	262	105/200-295	1	11.0	Layer	Mid Grey/brown, sandy silt =? [263]	4.74	4.39
263		100-105/205	22	11.0	Layer	Mid Grey brown sandy silt	4.75	4.62
264	264	120-125/220		12.0	Masonry	Poss well - red brick, 230x205x65mm	6.18	5.89
265				11.0	Fill	Primary fill of cess pit [284]	4.98	
266				10.0	Fill	Upper fill of cut [267]	6.29	
267	267	130/235		10.0	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, base sloping to E - poss ditch	6.29	6.06
268	268	130/230		12.0	Masonry	Wall - orange, unfrogged, 223x100x63mm	6.24	6.04
269				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [270]	6.24	
270	270	110/220		10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	6.26	6.04
271	271	110/220		10.0	Layer	Mid Grey/brown, silty sand, = [153]	6.29	6.22
272				12.0	Fill	Fill of cut [273]	4.66	
273	273	125/215		12.0	Cut	Cut for pit?	4.62	4.4
274				10.0	Fill	Fill of pit [275]	4.52	
275	275	120-125/205		10.0	Cut	Rectangular, sloping sides, flat base	4.52	4.04
276				11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [303]	6.37	
277				8.0	Fill	Fill of timber lined pit [320]	5.67	
278				12.0	Fill	Infill of [264]	6.02	
279				9.0	Fill	Infill of well [280]	5.73	
280	280	105/215		8.0	Masonry	Brick lining - orange, unfrogged, 240x100x50mm	5.73	
281				8.0	Fill	Fill of timber lined pit [320]	5.42	
282				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [283]	4.41	
283	283	120-125/200-205		8.0	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, concave base	4.41	4.16
284	284	115/210-215		11.0	Masonry	Cess pit - orange, unfrogged, 220x105x60mm	5.71	5.43
285				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [286]	4.43	
286	286	120/205		10.0	Cut	Ovoid, steeply sloping, concave base	4.43	4.08
287			22	11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [288]		
288	288	100-105/205	22	11.0	Cut	E/W ditch	4.75	4.38
289				10.0	Fill	Fill of silt-trap [290]	6.33	
290	290	105/220		10.0	Masonry	Silt-trap?- Brick, orange, unfrogged, 230-223x110x65mm	6.33	
291	291	105/220		10.0	Cut	Construction cut for [290]	6.29	5.74
292				11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [293]	4.6	
293	293	100/205	22	11.0	Cut	Poss post-pit	4.6	4.45
294	294	120-125/220		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for [264]	6.11	5.89
295				12.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [296]	4.55	
296	296	115-125/210 130/215		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [82]	5.14	4.17
297				8.0	Fill	Fill of [298]		

298	298	135/205	8.0	Cut	Sloping sides, concave base		
299			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [300]	4.6	
300	300	120/205	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides	4.6	4.29
301			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [302]	4.43	
302	302	125/205	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	4.43	4.26
303	303	130/235-240	11.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle, irregular, pit	6.37	6.03
304	304	125-130/235	6.1	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, flat base - poss ditch	6.34	5.96
305			6.1	Fill	Fill of cut [304]	6.33	
306			9.0	Fill	Fill of posthole	4.4	
307	307	120/200	9.0	Cut	Posthole	4.4	4.17
308			8.0	Fill	Fill of [309]	5.81	
309	309	125/220	8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.81	4.5
310			8.0	Fill	Fill of [311]	5.84	
311	311	125/225	8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.84	4.61
312			8.0	Fill	Fill of [313]	5.84	
313	311	125/225	8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.84	4.5
314			8.0	Fill	Fill of [315]	5.84	
315	311	125/225	8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.84	4.74
316			8.0	Fill	Fill of [317]	5.65	
317	309	125/220	8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.65	4.73
318			8.0	Fill	Fill of [319]	5.81	
319	309	125/220	8.0	Cut	Posthole	5.81	4.61
320	320	125/220-225	8.0	Fill	Decayed timber lining pit	6.11	
321	321	125-130/220-225	8.0	Cut	Construction cut for timber lined pit	6.08	4.58
322	322	130/220	10.0	Cut	Stakehole	6.06	5.84
323	323	115/205	8.0	Layer	Gravelly sandy silt	4.77	
324		130/230	12.0	Layer	Floor makeup	5.83	
325	325	105/200-100-105/205	11.0	Layer	Spit 2 of layer [130]	4.53	4.31
326	326	105/220	10.0	Masonry	Remnants of drain	6.27	6.18
327	327	130-135/215	12.0	Masonry	E/W wall shallow frog, 234x110x62mm	4.44	4.04
328			11.0	Fill	Fill of [329]	4.57	
329	329	125-130/215	11.0	Cut	Robber cut	4.55	4.43
330			12.0	Fill	Infill of well [365]	4.99	
331	331	130-135/215	12.0	Cut	Construction cut for [327]	4.4	4.05
332		125/215	11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [380]		
333			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [334]	6.04	
334	334	130/235-240	8.0	Cut	Linear, sloping, flat base	6.04	5.86
335	335	130/230	12.0	Cut	Construction cut for [268]	6.23	5.88
336			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [337]	4.4	
337	337	120/200-205	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides	4.4	4.15
338			10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [339]	4.46	
339	339	125/200-205	10.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, flat base	4.46	4.11
340			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [341]	4.32	
341	341	125/200	8.0	Cut	Ovoid, sloping sides, concave base	4.32	4.14
342			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [343]	4.23	
343	343	120/200	8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, flat base	4.23	3.97
344			12.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [335]	6.23	
345	345	105/220	10.0	Cut	Construction cut for [326]	6.26	6.1
346			10.0	Fill	Fill of drain [326]	6.27	
347			12.0	Fill	Infilling of well [365]	4.64	
348	348	105/220	7.0	Layer	Post-med garden soil?	6.31	6.16

349	349	105/200 100- 105/205	1, 22	7.0	Layer	Spit 3 of layer [130]	4.35	4.22
350				11.0	Fill	Primary fill of well [365]	4.52	
351	351	130/230		12.0	Masonry	E/W wall - orange, unfrogged, 218x104x63mm	6.07	5.87
352	351	130/230		12.0	Masonry	N/S return to [351]	6.19	5.92
353				9.0	Fill	Fill of [370]	6.05	
354	354	125/220		9.0	Cut	Posthole	6.07	5.92
355				12.0	Fill	Fill of [356]	6.09	
356	356	125/215- 220		12.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle, vertical sides, flat base	6.09	5.51
357	357	130/215- 220 125/220		12.0	Layer	Compacted sandy silt with freq gravel	6.13	5.87
358				12.0	Fill	Fill of [359]	5.9	
359	397			12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [120]	5.9	4.38
360	360	130/220		11.0	Masonry	N/S wall foundation?	5.76	
361	361	130/220		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for [360]	5.83	5.66
362				10.0	Fill	Fill of [363]		
363	363	130/220		10.0	Cut	Rectangle, vertical, flat base	5.76	5.34
364				6.1	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [391]	6.34	
365	365	115/210- 215		11.0	Masonry	Well - yellow faced, shallow frog, 210-200x100x60-80mm	5.2	4.49
366	366	115/210- 215		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for well [365]	5.2	4.49
367	367	105/220		8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, nr vertical, flat	6.3	5.94
368				8.0	Fill	Fill of [367]	6.3	
369				6.1	Fill	Fill of ditch [391]	6.18	
370				9.0	Fill	Decayed wood	5.92	
371				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut 372	4.44	
372	372	120/205		8.0	Cut	Sub rectangular, sloping sides, flat base	4.44	4.2
373				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [447]	6.32	
374	374	130/230		12.0	Masonry	Brick drain	5.83	5.71
375	375	130/220		8.0	Layer	Sandy silt	6.13	6.06
376	376	130/220- 225		10.0	Layer	Compacted sandy clay silt with freq gravel	6.14	5.92
377	377	115/215		11.0	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, flat base - drainage?	5.55	5.25
378				6.1	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [391]	6	
379	379	120/230- 240		12.0	Masonry	Brick sewer	6.32	5.38
380	380	125/210- 215		11.0	Cut	Ovoid, steeply sloping, flat base	3.52	3.18
381	381	130/230		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for brick drain [374]	5.79	5.65
382				9.0	Fill	Fill of [383]	6.06	
383	383	125- 130/220		9.0	Cut	Linear, vertical , flat base	6.06	5.89
384	384	105/200 100- 105/205	1, 22	6.1	Layer	Spit 4 of layer [130]	4.19	4.11
385				10.0	Fill	Fill of [386]	6.06	
386	386	115/220		10.0	Cut	Circular, vertical, sloping base	6.06	5.74
387	387	105/215		10.0	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, concave base	5.99	5.84
388				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [387]	5.99	
389	389	105/215		8.0	Cut	Construction cut for well [412]	5.89	3.88
390				8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [389]	5.89	
391	391	125- 130/235		6.1	Cut	Butt end of Roman E/W ditch	6.34	5.74
392				12.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [395]	6.25	6.09
393				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [394]	4.13	
394	394	120/200		10.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	4.15	4.04
395	395	130/230		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for walls [351] & [352]	6.25	5.79

396				12.0	Fill	Fill of [397]	5.9	
397	397	130/215		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [120]	5.9	4.39
398	398	125- 130/220		10.0	Layer	Brick and tile	6	
399				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [400]	4.06	
400	400	125/205		10.0	Cut	Sub-square, sloping sides, concave base	4.06	3.91
401				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [402]	4.26	
402	402	120/200		8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	4.26	4
403	403	130/220- 225		8.0	Layer	Metalled surface	6.08	5.82
404	404	125/220- 225		8.0	Layer	Same as [403]	6.12	5.98
405	405	125/220		8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	6.11	
406	406	130/220		12.0	Cut	Drain	6.13	5.69
407				8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	6.01	
408				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [409]	4.31	
409	409	120/200		8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides	4.31	4.13
410				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [411]	4.79	
411	411	125/205		8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, concave base	4.79	4.57
412	412	105/215	12	8.0	Masonry	Chalk lining to well	5.12	3.98
413	120	130/215	7	10.0	Masonry	N/S wall built over by E/W wall [120]	5.92	4.4
414				6.1	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [415]	6.28	
415	415	130/235		6.1	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, concave base	6.33	5.43
416				10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [417]	4.87	
417	417	110/205		10.0	Cut	N/S Linear, vertical sides, flat base	4.87	4.26
418				8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [389]	4.92	
419				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [420]	6.23	
420	420	130/230		8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	6.23	5.98
421	421	120/230- 240		12.0	Cut	Construction cut for brick sewer [379]	6.07	5.2
422				6.1	Fill	Primary fill of cut [415]	5.97	
423	423	125- 130/220 125- 130/215		9.0	Masonry	Wall foundation	6	5.81
424				9.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [425]	5.93	5.82
425	425	125- 130/220 130/215		9.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [423]	5.91	5.7
426				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [427]	4.41	
427	427	120- 125/205		8.0	Cut	Ovoid, nr vertical sides, concave base	4.38	4.11
428				11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [457]	5.75	
429	429	110/210- 215		11.0	Layer	Mid Grey/brown silty sand - Post-med = [431] ?	5.85	5.5
430	430	105/210- 215		8.0	Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt	5.63	5.58
431	431	105/210- 215		8.0	Layer	Same as [429]	5.86	5.46
432				11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [433]	5.71	
433	433	110/210- 215		11.0	Cut	Posthole?	5.75	5.49
434				8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [435]	6.24	
435	435	130/230		8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	6.24	6.04
436	436	130/215- 220 135/220		11.0	Masonry	Brick cellar? and gutter		
437	437	130/220		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for [436]	5.32	4.13

438			10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [439]	4.46	
439	439	110-115/205	10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, flat base	4.46	4.06
440			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [441]	4.8	
441	441	110/205	8.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	4.8	4.48
442	442	115/210-215	11.0	Cut	Construction cut for cess pit [284]	5.78	4.59
443			11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [444]	5.67	
444	444	110/210	11.0	Cut	Posthole	5.67	5.56
445			11.0	Fill	Primary fill of cut [457]	5.55	
446			10.0	Fill	Fill of cut [448]	5.39	
447	447	130/235	8.0	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, flat base sloping to E - poss gully	6.35	6.17
448	448	115/210	10.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	5.37	4.89
449	449	110/210	8.0	Cut	Ovoid, steeply sloping, concave base	5.54	5.3
450			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [449]	5.54	
451			6.1	Fill	Backfill to cut [469]		
452			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [453]	4.55	
453	453	120/205	8.0	Cut	Rectangular, nr vertical sides, flat base	4.55	4.4
454			8.0	Fill	Fill of cut [455]	6.25	
455	455	130/230	8.0	Cut	Sloping sides, flat base	6.25	5.97
456	456	105/210-215	8.0	Layer	Dark brown/Grey, sandy silt - poss horticultural soil = [460]	5.78	5.26
457	457	110/215	11.0	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, flat base - poss barrel well with wood gone out	5.78	5.13
458			5.1	Fill	Upper fill of cut [478]	4.09	
459			5.1	Fill	Fill of cut [478]	3.69	
460	460	110/210-215	8.0	Layer	same as [456]	5.77	5.2
461			6.1	Fill	Fill of cut [462]	6.29	
462	462	130/235	6.1	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, base slopes to E	6.29	6.07
463			8.0	Fill	Fill of [464]	6.08	
464	464	125/220	8.0	Cut	Irregular	6.08	5.84
465	465	125-130/220-125/215	8.0	Layer	Sandy gravel	6.06	5.74
466			5.2	Fill	Fill of ditch [665]	6	
467	483	125-130/235	5.2	Fill	Backfill behind timber planking	5.71	
468	468	110/210-215	8.0	Layer	Silty sand with freq gravel = [456]?	5.76	5.29
469	469	130/220-225	6.1	Cut	Construction cut	5.63	5.06
470	470	130/220-225	6.1	Fill	Decayed wood - water pipe	5.39	4.33
471	471	115-120/215-220	12.0	Layer	Levelling, dump	6.15	5.77
472	471	115-120/215-220	12.0	Layer	Levelling, dump	6.13	5.97
473	473	110/215	8.0	Layer	Horticultural soil?	5.83	
474			11.0	Fill	Fill of cut [475]	5.73	
475	475	110-115/215	11.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, nr vertical, base sloping to W	5.77	5.26
476	476	115-120/205	8.0	Layer	Dark Grey, silty sand	4.87	4.54
477			5.1	Fill	Primary fill of cut [478]	3.54	

478	478	105/200-205	5.1	Cut	Sub-oval, sloping sides, base slopes to S	4.04	3.34
479			5.1	Fill	Fill of cut [481]	3.66	
480			5.1	Fill	Primary fill of cut [481]	3.56	
481	481	100/200	5.1	Cut	Irregular, base to SE	3.55	3.39
483	483	130/235	5.2	Timber	Plank revetting ditch [665]	5.55	5.29
484	45	120/205	8.0	Timber	Post	4.6	
486			10.0	Fill	Fill of [487]	5.61	
487	487	110/200	10.0	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	5.61	4.25
488	488	115/210	10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, nr vertical, flat base	5.28	4.76
489			10.0	Fill	Fill of [488] - overcut Roman tile diff feature	5.27	
490			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	5.97	5.68
491			8.0	Fill	Fill of [492]	6.23	
492	492	130/230	8.0	Cut	Sloping sides, concave base	6.23	5.89
493	493	125/225	8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	6.01	5.57
494	494	120/235	3.2	Cut	Irregular, sloping sides, uneven base	6.32	6.07
495			8.0	Fill	Fill of [496]	6.04	
496	496	130/220-225	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, uneven base	6.04	5.68
497	497	110/210-215	8.0	Layer	Compacted sandy silt with freq gravel	5.81	5.42
498	498	110/210	10.0	Layer	Compacted silty sandy gravel	5.32	5.24
499			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	6.01	5.96
500			3.2	Fill	Fill of cut [494]	6.34	
501	501	110-115/210-215	11.0	Layer	Compacted gravel silt	5.75	5.5
502			5.2	Fill	Fill of [503]	5.58	
503	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.58	4.58
504			5.2	Fill	Fill of [504]	5.63	
505	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.63	4.78
506			5.2	Fill	Fill of [507]	5.56	
507	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.56	4.81
508			5.2	Fill	Fill of [509]	5.54	
509	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.54	4.74
510			5.2	Fill	Fill of [511]	5.49	
511	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.49	4.74
512			5.2	Fill	Fill of [513]	5.43	
513	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.43	4.63
514			5.2	Fill	Fill of [515]	5.5	
515	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.5	4.6
516			5.2	Fill	Fill of [517]	5.44	
517	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.44	4.69
518			5.2	Fill	Fill of [519]	5.36	
519	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.36	4.61
520			5.2	Fill	Fill of [521]	5.38	
521	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.38	4.63
522			5.2	Fill	Fill of [523]	5.23	
523	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.23	4.48
524		125/235	3.2	Fill	Second fill of [525]	6.32	
525	525	125/235	3.2	Cut	E/W ditch	6.21	5.32
526			10.0	Fill	Fill of [527]	5.16	
527	527	115/210	10.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, steeply sloping, flat base	5.16	4.69
528	528	110/210	8.0	Layer	Mid brown/Grey, sandy silt - Roman?	5.53	5

529	529	110-205-215, 105/215	6.1	Layer	Mid brown/Grey, sandy silt - Roman?	5.29	4.82
530			11.0	Fill	Fill of [531]	5.42	
531	531	110/210	11.0	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, concave base	5.42	5.03
532			5.2	Fill	Fill of [533]	5.48	
533	503	125-130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.48	4.63
534			8.0	Fill	Fill of [535]	6	
535	535	130/230	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, concave base	6.21	5.67
536			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	5.94	5.86
537		125/235	3.2	Fill	Primary fill of [525]	5.89	
538			12.0	Fill	Fill of [539] - same as [358]		
539	397	130/215	12.0	Cut	Same as [359]		
540			5.1	Fill	Fill of [541]	3.99	
541	541	105/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.99	3.73
542	542	120/215-220	12.0	Masonry	Brick drain - orange, frogged, 224-215x102-75x62-63mm	5.81	
543			12.0	Fill	Levelling	5.8	
544	544	120/215-220	12.0	Cut	Construction cut for drain [542]	5.83	5.76
545			5.2	Fill	Fill of cut [665]	5.82	
546			12.0	Fill	Fill of [547]	6.06	
547	547	120/220	12.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical, flat base	6.06	5.82
548	548	120/215-220	12.0	Masonry	N/S wall? Orange, frogged, 223-215x105-94x50-51mm	6.04	
549			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	5.78	
551	551	130/235-240	5.2	Timber	Plank revetting ditch [665]	5.51	5.33
552	552	130/235-240	5.2	Timber	Plank revetting ditch [665]	5.57	
553			6.1	Fill	Fill of [554]	5.84	
554	554	125/220	6.1	Cut	Poss posthole	5.84	5.19
555	555	125-130/220	6.1	Layer	Metalled surface	5.97	5.79
556	556	130/220	6.1	Layer	Compacted, silty clay - poss floor	5.98	5.79
557			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	5.88	5.74
558			12.0	Fill	Levelling	5.99	
559	559	120/220	12.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [548]	6.1	5.94
560			12.0	Fill	Fill of [561]	5.99	
561	561	115/215-220	12.0	Cut	Postholes	5.99	5.8
562			12.0	Fill	Fill of [563]	6	
563	561	115/215-220	12.0	Cut	Postholes	6	
564			9.0	Fill	Fill of [565]		
565	565	120/215	9.0	Cut	Posthole	5.84	5.76
567			12.0	Fill	Fill of [603]	6.43	
568			10.0	Fill	Fill of [569]	6.31	
569	569	120/235	8.0	Fill	Degraded wood - barrel lining	6.28	5.38
570			5.2	Fill	Fill of cut [665]	5.62	
571			8.0	Fill	Fill of [572]	5.37	
572	572	115/215	8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, concave base	5.96	5.55
573			11.0	Fill	Fill of [608]	5.87	
574	574	110/210-215	8.0	Layer	Greenish yellow, sandy silt	5.73	
575	575	110-115/200 105-110/205	8.0	Layer	Brown, coarse sand silt - redeposited?	4.86	4.5
576			5.2	Fill	Fill of cut [665]	5.54	
577			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]	6.1	5.81
578			9.0	Fill	Fill of [579]	5.99	
579	579	115/220	9.0	Cut	Irregular, concave sides,	5.99	5.84

580			5.2	Fill	uneven base		
581	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Fill of [581]	5.46	
582			5.2	Fill	Stakehole	5.46	4.95
583	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.46	4.91
584			5.2	Fill		5.43	
585	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.43	4.93
586			5.2	Fill		5.43	
587	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.43	4.83
588			5.2	Fill		5.43	
589	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.43	4.93
590			5.2	Fill		5.4	
591	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.4	5.3
592			5.2	Fill		5.43	
593	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.43	4.26
594			5.2	Fill		5.4	
595	503	130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.4	5.28
597			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [321]		
598			8.0	Fill	Infill of well [599]	6.39	
599	599	110/230	8.0	Masonry	Brick lining for well - unfrogged 220x110x60mm	6.39	6.32
600			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [601]	6.39	
601	599	110/230	8.0	Cut	Construction cut for well [599]	6.4	4.25
602			8.0	Fill	Primary fill of [569]	5.86	
603	603	110/235	12.0	Cut	Ovoid, vertical, flat base	6.42	6.09
604			12.0	Fill	Fill of [605]	6.17	
605	605	110/235	12.0	Cut	Sub-circular, vertical, flat base	6.17	5.96
606	606	100- 105/205, 105/200	5.1	Layer	Mid Grey/brown, silty sand with freq gravel	4.48	3.61
607			5.2	Fill	Fill of cut [665]	5.44	
608	606	115/215	11.0	Cut	Rectangle, vertical, flat base	5.89	5.19
609	609		9.0	Layer	Compacted sandy gravel - yard? surface	6.13	
610	610	115/215- 220	9.0	Layer	Make-up for surface [609]	5.88	5.86
611			8.0	Fill	Fill of [612]	5.23	
612	612	110/210	8.0	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, pointed base - posthole?	5.23	5.1
613			11.0	Fill	Primary fill of [608]	5.31	
614			8.0	Fill	Fill of [615]	4.25	
615	615	115/205	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, concave base	4.25	3.43
616			8.0	Fill	Fill of [617]	5.46	
617	617	110/210	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, concave base	5.46	5.22
618	618	125- 130/220	6.1	Layer	Compacted, silty sand - Roman	5.88	5.74
619			6.1	Fill	Fill of [620]	5.07	
620	620	130/220	6.1	Cut	Poss posthole	05-Jul	4.9
621			11.0	Fill	Fill of [622]	5.77	
622	622	115/215	11.0	Cut	Linear, vertical, concave base	5.75	
623			6.1	Fill	Fill of [624]	5.11	
624	624	120/210	6.1	Cut	Rectangular, steeply sloping, flat base	5.11	4.81
625			10.0	Fill	Fill of [626]	5.24	
626	626	110- 115/210	10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, flat base	5.24	5
627	627	105/210- 215	8.0	Layer	Orange-brown/Grey, sandy silt	5.64	5.45
628			5.2	Fill	Fill of [629]	6.29	
629	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	6.29	4.48
630			5.2	Fill	Fill of [631]	5.49	
631	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.49	4.7
632			5.2	Fill	Fill of [633]	5.4	
633	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.4	4.67
634			5.2	Fill	Fill of [635]	5.4	

635	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.4	4.7
636			5.2	Fill	Fill of [637]	5.35	
637	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.35	4.58
638			5.2	Fill	Fill of [639]	5.36	
639	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.36	4.66
640			5.2	Fill	Fill of [641]	5.45	
641	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.45	3.77
642			5.2	Fill	Fill of [643]	5.43	
643	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.43	4.06
644			5.2	Fill	Fill of [645]	5.4	
645	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.4	3.97
646			5.2	Fill	Fill of [647]	5.39	
647	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.39	4.57
648			5.2	Fill	Fill of [649]	5.31	
649	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.31	4.96
650			5.2	Fill	Fill of [651]	5.24	
651	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.24	4.96
652			5.2	Fill	Fill of [653]	5.33	
653	503	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.33	4.76
654	654	105- 110/205	5.1	Layer	Grey, sandy silt - same as [857]	4.49	4.16
655			5.2	Fill	Fill of [707]	5.21	
656	656	110- 115/210- 215	8.0	Layer	Dark Grey/brown, sandy silt	5.85	5.38
657	657	115/215	8.0	Layer	Dark brown, silty sand	5.72	5.33
658			8.0	Fill	Fill of [659]	4.18	
659	659	120- 125/200	8.0	Cut	E/W ditch	4.18	3.9
660	660	115- 125/200- 205	6.2	Layer	Brown, sandy silt with iron panning = [721]	4.64	3.45
661			1.0	Layer	Natural sand	6.42	6.3
662			1.0	Layer	Natural gravel	6.35	6.17
663			2.0	Fill	Fill of [664]	4.12	
664	664	105/205	2.0	Cut	Poss posthole	4.12	3.98
665	665	125- 130/235	5.2	Cut	E/W ditch revetted with timber	6.31	5.09
666			8.0	Fill	Infilling of well [758]	6.14	
667	667	110/210- 215	8.0	Layer	Dark Grey/yellow, clayey silt	5.54	5.05
668			6.1	Fill	Fill of [669]	5.27	
669	669	120/210	6.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	5.27	4.74
670	670	120/235	8.0	Cut	Construction cut for barrel well	6.25	5.37
671			8.0	Fill	Backfill to cut [670]	6.25	
672			8.0	Fill	Fill of [673]	5.32	
673	673	115/210	8.0	Cut	Poss post-pit	5.36	5.08
674			8.0	Fill	Fill of [675]	5.39	
675	675	110/210- 215	8.0	Cut	Ovoid, nr vertical, flat base	5.52	5.14
676			8.0	Fill	Fill of [677]	4.48	
677	677	105- 110/200- 205	8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle, sloping sides, flat base	4.48	3.98
678			9.0	Fill	Fill of [679]	5.81	
679	679	115/215- 220	9.0	Cut	Sub-circular, nr vertical, flat base	5.81	5.59
680			9.0	Fill	Fill of [681]	5.77	
681	679	115/215- 220	9.0	Cut	Poss posthole	5.81	5.64

682				9.0	Fill	Fill of [683]	5.77	
683	683	120/220		9.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical, uneven base	6.02	5.68
684				9.0	Fill	Fill of [685]	6.02	
685	565	120/215		9.0	Cut	Posthole	6.02	5.83
686	686	115-120/215-220		8.0	Layer	Metalled surface	6.02	5.64
687				2.0	Fill	[687] & [688] = [771]	4.25	
688	688	105/205		2.0	Cut	[687] & [688] = [771]	4.31	4.01
689				10.0	Fill	Same as [446]	5.41	
690	690	115/210		10.0		Void recorded as [448]		
691				10.0	Fill	Fill of [692]	5.32	
692	692	115/210		10.0	Cut	N/S Linear, sloping sides, concave base	5.32	5.08
693				11.0	Fill	Fill of [694]	6.21	
694	694	100/215-220		11.0	Cut	Robber trench	6.21	5.52
695	695	105/205	22	2.0	Layer	Redeposited natural?	4.45	4.29
696				8.0	Fill	Fill of timber lined pit [697]	6.24	
697	697	120/240		8.0	Timber	Lining of pit	6.25	5.1
698		130/230		6.1	Fill	Upper fill of [699]	6.19	
699	699	130/230		6.1	Cut	Linear, sloping sides	6.02	5.19
700	700	120/240		10.0	Layer	Compacted sandy silt	6.29	
701				8.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [702]	6.14	
702	702	120/240		8.0	Cut	Construction cut	6.14	5.59
703				10.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [755]	6.14	
704	704, 1042	110-115/210		5.1	Masonry	Tile wall?	4.96	4.72
705				5.1	Fill	Top fill of [706]	5.22	
706	706	110/210		5.1	Cut	Construction cut possible/oven?	5.22	4.88
707	503	125-130/235		5.2	Cut	Stakehole	5.21	4.61
714	714	110/210		5.1	Masonry	Wall?	5.08	4.96
718	718	105-110/200-205	21	6.2	Layer	Firm, mid brown Grey, gravel sand silt	4.48	3.69
719		105-110/205	21	8.0	Fill	Fill of [816]	4.55	
720	720	105-110/205	21	6.2	Layer	Friable, dark Grey brown, sandy clayey silt	4.68	4.13
721			20	6.2	Layer	Same as [660]	4.75	4.35
722	722	110-125/205 115-120/200	20	6.2	Layer	dark Grey, clayey silt	4.52	3.23
723			20	5.2	Layer	Grey/brown, sandy silt = 1338	3.7	
724			20	5.1	Layer	Clayey silt = [1475]	3.7	
725			20	6.2	Layer	Silt = 722	4.07	
726	726	115/205	20	6.1	Fill	Fill of [727]	3.66	
727	727	115/205	20	6.1	Cut	Construction cut for wall foundation	3.62	3.1
728	728	115-120/200 115/205		8.0	Fill	Fill of [818]	3.98	
729				8.0	Fill	Fill of [730]	5.45	
730	730	110/210-215		8.0	Cut	Rectangular, nr vertical, flat base	5.48	5.22
731				10.0	Fill	Fill of cess pit [755]	5.95	
732	732	110/210		8.0	Layer	Green/Grey, silty sand	5.43	5.15
733	733	120/215-220		8.0	Layer	Makeup for surface [686]	5.91	5.69
734				10.0	Fill	Primary fill of cess pit [755]	5.78	
735				9.0	Fill	Primary fill of barrel well [193]	4.77	
736	736	100-105/205	22	2.0	Layer	Redeposited natural?	4.3	4.18
737	737	105/205		2.0	Layer	Redeposited natural?	4.23	4.03
738		115/205	20	5.2	Layer	Orange brown, clay - lens on	3.7	

739	739	110/215	8.0	Layer	723 Same as [667] & [656]	5.9	5.71
740			4.1	Fill	Fill of [741]	6.07	
741	741	125/220	4.1	Cut	N/S linear, vertical sides, uneven base	6.07	5.89
742			6.1	Fill	Fill of [743]	6.31	
743	743	135/230- 235	6.1	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, base sloping to E	6.31	5.84
744			8.0	Fill	Fill of [745]	5.18	
745	745	100/210	8.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical, flat base	5.18	4.84
746			8.0	Fill	Upper fill of [747]	5.07	
747	747	100/205- 210	8.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical, flat base	5.21	4.23
748	748	100- 105/210- 215	8.0	Layer	Mid yellow/brown, silty sand	5.64	5.34
749	749	120/230	11.0	Masonry	Red unfrogged brick, 230x206x60mm - cess pit?	6.36	6.18
750			5.1	Fill	Fill of [751]	5.48	
751	751	120- 130/220 120/215	5.1	Cut	E/W ditch	6.09	5.06
752			10.0	Fill	Fill of [753]	5.18	
753	753	115/205- 210	10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, base uneven	5	4.7
754	754	100/215	11.0	Masonry	Brick floor - yellow & purple, frogged - 220x100x60mm	5.92	
755	755	100/215- 220 105/215- 220	10.0	Masonry	Brick unfrogged - cess pit	6.15	5.79
756	756	100/215	11.0	Masonry	Brick floor = [754]	6.01	
757			8.0	Fill	Infilling of well [758]	5.69	5.21
758			8.0	Fill	Decayed wood - barrel well	6.09	5.08
759	759	125/225	8.0	Cut	construction cut for barrel well [758]	4.55	
760			8.0	Fill	Primary fill of [747]	6.09	
763			8.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [759]	5.41	5.21
764	764	105/210	6.1	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt - garden soil = [574]	5.02	
767			8.0	Fill	Primary infill of timber lined pit [320]	4.24	
768			8.0	Fill	Fill of [769]	4.5	4.11
769	769	120/205	8.0	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, concave base	5.26	
770			8.0	Fill	Fill of [794]	4.27	3.49
771	771	100- 105/205	2.0	Layer	Redeposited natural?	5.8	4.53
772	772	120/210- 215	12.0	Cut	Construction cut for [119]	5.71	
773			8.0	Fill	Fill of [775]	5.59	
774			8.0	Fill	Primary fill of [775]	5.71	5.32
775	775	100/215	8.0	Cut	Circular, vertical, flat base	6.37	6.29
776			11.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [777]	6.37	6.16
777	777	120/230	11.0	Cut	Construction cut for wall [749]	6.05	5.92
778	778	100/215	11.0	Masonry	N/S brick wall abuts [803]	5.94	
779	779	100/215	11.0	Layer	Floor makeup	5.92	
780	780	100/215	11.0	Layer	Floor makeup	6.17	
781			8.0	Fill	Upper fill of [794]	6.3	
782			11.0	Fill	Infilling of [749]	5.99	
783	783	100- 105/215	11.0	Layer	Brown/black, silty sand	5.47	
784			6.1	Fill	Fill of [785]	5.47	5.32
785	785	115- 120/215	6.1	Cut	Ovoid, sloping sides, uneven base	5.81	5.75
786	786	100/215	8.0	Cut	N/S - poss robber trench	5.75	
787			8.0	Fill	Fill of [788]		

788	788	100/215		8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, steeply sloping, flat base	5.75	5.09
789				8.0	Fill	Fill of [786]	5.81	
790				6.1	Fill	Fill of [791]	4.83	
791	791	115/210		6.1	Cut	Stakehole	4.83	4.79
792	792,5	100-55		11.0	Masonry	Doorway?	6.03	
793		105/215		9.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [194]	5.03	
794	794	130/225-230		8.0	Cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, flat base	6.09	5.26
795				6.1	Fill	Fill of [796]	4.85	
796	791	115/210		6.1	Cut	Stakehole	4.85	4.77
797				6.1	Fill	Fill of [798]	4.88	
798	791	115/210		6.1	Cut	Stakehole	4.88	4.8
799	799	115-120/210		6.1	Layer	Loose, silt sand gravel	5.17	5.06
800	800	100-105/205-215		5.1	Layer	Grey/brown, silty sand - poss Roman	5.41	4.85
801	801	100-105/205-215		5.1	Layer	Yellow/Grey, gravel sand silt - surface?	5.52	5.36
802				6.1	Fill	Fill of [699]	5.7	
803	803	100/215		11.0	Masonry	E/W wall - yellow & orange frogged brick	6.2	5.99
804	804	100/215		12.0	Layer	Dark brown/black, sand silt	5.88	
805				5.1	Fill	Fill of [806]	5.44	
806	806	100-105/210		5.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	5.44	5.1
807				6.1	Fill	Primary fill of [699]	5.4	
808	808	100/215		8.0	Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt - levelling?	5.81	5.6
809				11.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [228]	4.36	
810				8.0	Fill	Fill of [794]	5.65	
811				10.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [812]	6.24	
812	812	100/215-220 105/215-220		10.0	Cut	Construction cut for cess pit	6.24	5.44
813	813	100-105/225		10.0	Layer	Compacted Grey/brown, sandy silt with freq gravel	6.37	6.28
814	814	100/215		11.0	Fill	Levelling	5.87	
815	815	100/215		11.0	Cut	Construction cut for [803]	6.15	5.77
816	816	105-110/205	21	8.0	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, flat base	4.65	4.02
817				5.2	Fill	Fill of [971]	4.88	
818	818	115-120/205 115-125/200		8.0	Cut	Linear E/W, sloping sides	3.9	3.48
819	819	100-105/200-205	22	2.0	Layer	Natural?	4.18	3.32
820				6.1	Fill	Fill of [971]	6.14	
821	821	100/215		10.0	Cut	Posthole	5.78	5.44
822				10.0	Fill	Fill of [821]	5.78	
823	823	100/215		10.0	Cut	Posthole	5.81	5.4
824				10.0	Fill	Fill of [823]		
825	825	105/215		10.0	Cut	Posthole	5.95	5.44
826				10.0	Fill	Fill of [825]	5.95	
827	827	120-125/230		11.0	Layer	Dark brown/black, silty sand	6.37	
828				11.0	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [815]	6.15	
829				10.0	Fill	Fill of [830]	4.92	

830	830	115/210		10.0	Cut	N/S linear, sloping sides, concave base - ditch?	4.92	4.68
831				12.0	Fill	Fill of [832]	4.66	
832	832	115/210		12.0	Cut	Posthole	4.66	4.5
833				12.0	Fill	Fill of [834]	4.77	
834	834	115/210		12.0	Cut	Posthole	4.77	4.52
835	835	100-105/215		11.0	Layer	yellow/brown, silty sand	5.88	5.81
836				12.0	Fill	Fill of [837]	4.68	
837	832	115/210		12.0	Cut	Posthole	4.68	4.5
838	838	105/210-215		6.1	Layer	Compacted, yellow/orange, silty sandy gravel	5.5	5.4
839	839	110-115/210-215		6.1	Layer	Same as [838]	5.92	5.24
840				12.0	Fill	Fill of [841]	4.64	
841	832	115/210		12.0	Cut	Posthole	4.64	4.49
842				11.0	Fill	Same as [809] Backfill to cut [228]	4.82	
843	Missin g	125-130/220		5.1	Layer	Demolition rubble - Roman		
844				8.0	Fill	Fill of [845]	6.21	
845	845	100/220		8.0	Cut	Rectangular, vertical, flat base	6.21	5.81
846	846	105-115/210-110-115/205		5.2	Layer	Dark Grey/brown, sandy silt - Roman	5.13	4.63
847	847	100/205-215-105/210-215		5.1	Layer	Dark Grey/brown, sandy silt - Roman	5.43	4.78
848				5.2	Fill	Fill of [971]	5.07	4.92
849	849	125-130/220		5.1	Layer	Demolition rubble - Roman = [843]	5.81	5.68
850				5.2	Fill	Fill of [971]	5.4	4.77
851				3.2	Fill	Fill of [852]	5.94	
852	852	110-115/215		3.2	Cut	E/W ditch	6.04	5.67
853				3.2	Fill	Fill of [854]	6.05	
854	854	115/215		3.2	Cut	E/W ditch	5.99	5.73
855	855	130/225		5.2	Timber	E/W plank - sluice?	4.93	4.82
856	856	105-110/205	21	5.1	Layer	Mid brown Grey, sandy silt - Roman	4.55	4.32
857			21	5.1		Same as [654]		
858	858	105-110/200-205	21	5.1	Layer	Mid Grey, sandy clay	4.56	2.89
859				6.1	Fill	Top fill of [860]	4.28	
860	860	110-115/205		6.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, flat base	4.25	3.51
862				5.1	Fill	Top fill of [751]	5.63	
863				4.1	Fill	Fill of [875]	6.33	
864	864	120/230-235		10.0	Layer	Sandy silt	6.32	6.22
865				10.0	Fill	Fill of [866]	6.17	
866	866	120/230-235		10.0	Cut	Rectangle, nr vertical, flat base	6.17	5.47
867	867	100/210-215-105/210-215		1.0	Layer	Lt brown, sandy silt - archaic soil?	5.63	4.48
868	868	100-105/220		5.1	Layer	Green brown, silty sand	6.23	
869	869	100-105/215		5.1	Layer	Lt brown, sandy silt	5.75	5.39
870				12.0	Fill	Fill of [871]	6.01	
871	871	115/215		12.0	Cut	Posthole	6.01	5.78

872			12.0	Fill	Fill of [873]	6.01	
873	873	115/220	12.0	Cut	Posthole	6.01	5.76
874			5.1	Fill	Infill of [704]	4.83	
875	875	125- 120/235- 240	4.1	Cut	Steeply sloping sides	6.33	5.87
876			5.2	Fill	Fill E of plank [877]	4.83	
877	877	130/225	5.2	Fill	Decayed wood - N/S plank	4.87	4.85
878			5.2	Fill	Fill W of plank [877]	5.04	4.83
879			3.1	Fill	Fill of [880]	4.79	
880	880	105/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	4.79	4.48
881			3.1	Fill	Fill of [882]	4.79	
882	880	100- 105/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	4.79	4.49
883			3.1	Fill	Fill of [884]	4.79	
884	880	100/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	4.79	4.57
885			3.1	Fill	Fill of [886]	5.13	
886	886	100/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	5.13	4.94
887			3.1	Fill	Fill of [888]	5.13	
888	886	100/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	5.13	4.94
889			3.1	Fill	Fill of [890]	5.04	
890	890		3.1	Cut	E/W linear cut	5.04	4.82
891			3.1	Fill	Fill of [892]	4.66	
892	892	100- 105/210	3.1	Cut	E/W linear cut	4.66	4.49
893			4.1	Fill	Fill of [961]	5.89	
894			12.0	Fill	Fill of [895]	6.05	
895	873	115/220	12.0	Cut	Posthole	6.05	5.8
896			10.0	Fill	Timber - fill of [448]	4.91	4.77
897	897	125- 230/225 125- 130/230	8.0	Layer	Compacted, yellow/brown, gravely sandy silt - surface?	6.35	6.06
898			10.0	Fill	Fill of [899]	6.16	
899	899	115/215- 220	10.0	Cut	Rectangular, steeply sloping, flat base	6.15	5.58
900	900	115/220	8.0	Fill	Fill of [901]	6.17	
901	901	115/220	8.0	Cut	Sub-circular, nr vertical, flat base - barrel well	6.17	5.76
902			4.1	Fill	Top fill of cut [961]	6.03	
903			6.1	Fill	Top fill of [937]	4.32	
904			6.1	Fill	Primary fill of [860]	4.1	
905	905	115/210	8.0	Layer	Grey/brown, sandy silt	5.57	
906			10.0	Fill	Fill of [907]		
907	907	115/210	10.0	Cut	Steeply sloping sides	5.26	5.01
908	908	110- 115/210	4.2	Deposit	Brickearth wall	4.81	4.74
909		130/225	5.2	Fill	Fill of [971] - silt below plank [877]	4.9	
910			10.0	Fill	Fill of [911]	5.25	
911	911	110- 115/210	10.0	Cut	Sub-rectangle, sloping sides - large pit	5.32	4.76
912			6.1	Fill	Fill of [913]	5.41	
913	913	110/210	6.1	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, flat base	5.41	5.32
914			10.0	Fill	Fill of [915]	4.89	
915	915	115/210	10.0	Cut	Rectangle, vertical, flat base	4.89	4.04
916	916	110- 115/210	4.2	Layer	Makeup for [908]	4.71	4.69
921	921	125/205	5.2	Layer	Loose, sandy silt with freq gravel	4.48	4.23
922	922	115/210- 215 120/205- 210	5.2	Layer	Loose, sandy silt gravel	5.4	4.03
923	923	130/225	6.1	Fill	Top fill of [1157]	5.66	5.2
924	924	130/225- 230	5.2	Fill	Decayed wood - N/S plank	5.04	4.92
925			10.0	Fill	Fill of [926]	6.27	
926	926	125/230	10.0	Cut	Square, steeply sloping, flat base	6.27	6.02

932	932	125- 130/240	23	1.0	Deposit	Sand gravel - natural feature	6.31	6.23
933	932	125- 130/240	23	1.0	Deposit	Sand gravel - natural feature	6.31	6.23
934	932	125- 130/240	23	1.0	Cut	Natural feature	6.29	5.99
935	935	120- 125/210		5.2	Layer	Compacted, silty sand gravel	4.69	4.44
936				6.1	Fill	Primary fill of [937]	3.99	
937	937	115/205		6.1	Cut	Poss cremation pit	4.32	3.91
938				6.2	Fill	Fill of [939]	4.19	
939	939	125/205		6.2	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, concave base - poss posthole	4.19	3.94
940	940	120- 125/205		6.2	Layer	Mid Grey/orange, clayey silt - Roman	4.13	3.74
941				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1157]	5.3	
942		130/220		5.1	Fill	Fill of [751]	5.27	
943	943	130/235		4.1	Timber	Structural timber in cut [961]	5.52	5.43
944	943	130/235		4.1	Timber	Structural timber in cut [961]	5.46	5.37
945	943	130/235		4.1	Timber	Structural timber in cut [961]	5.54	
946	943	130/235		4.1	Timber	Structural timber in cut [961]	5.36	
947	943	130/235		4.1	Timber	Structural timber in cut [961]	5.43	
948	943	130/235		4.1	Fill	Decayed wood in cut [949]	5.41	
949	943	130/235		4.1	Cut	Posthole	5.41	5.25
950			22	11.0	Fill	Fill of [951]	4.43	
951	951	100/205	22	11.0	Cut	Steeply sloping, concave base	4.43	4.12
952				6.1	Fill	Fill of [953]		
953	953	130/220		6.1	Cut	Posthole	5.25	
954				6.1	Fill	Fill of [955]	5.23	
955	953	130/220		6.1	Cut	Posthole	5.23	4.63
956				6.1	Fill	Fill of cut [957]	5.37	
957	953	130/220		6.1	Cut	Posthole	5.37	4.7
958				6.1	Fill	Fill of [959]	5.36	
959	953	130/220		6.1	Cut	Posthole	5.36	4.86
960				4.1	Fill	Primary fill of [961]	5.66	5.31
961	961	130/235- 240		4.1	Cut	Linear E/W, nr vertical sides	5.92	5.14
962	962	120- 125/200		8.0	Layer	Soft, dark brown, sandy silt	3.57	3.44
963				6.1	Fill	Infill of revetment		
964	964	130/220- 225		6.1	Fill	Gone out & decayed wood	5.34	4.85
965				6.1	Fill	Backfill to cut [469]	5.34	5.22
966				6.1	Fill	Fill of [967]		
967	967	110- 115/205		6.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, flat base		
968	968	130/225		6.1	Fill	Primary fill of [1157]	5.38	5.12
969				2.0	Fill	Primary fill of [970]	4.44	
970	970	100/205		2.0	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base - prehistoric?	4.44	4.19
971	971	130/225- 230		5.2	Cut	N/S linear, sloping sides, flat base	5.34	4.6
972				5.1	Fill	Fill of [973]	5.27	
973	973	120- 130/220		5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.27	5.22
974				5.1	Fill	Fill of [975]	5.27	
975	973	120- 130/220		5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.22	
976				5.1	Fill	Fill of [977]	5.14	
977	973	120- 130/220		5.1	Cut	Stakehole		
978				5.1	Fill	Fill of [979]	5.27	
979	973	120- 130/220		5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.27	5.14
980				5.1	Fill	Fill of [981]	5.27	
981	973	120- 130/220		5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.27	5.23
982				5.1	Fill	Fill of [983]	5.27	
983	973	120- 130/220		5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.27	
984				5.1	Fill	Fill of [985]	5.27	
985	973	120-		5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.27	5.23

		130/220						
986			5.1	Fill	Fill of [987]	5.31		
987	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31	5.24	
988			5.1	Fill	Fill of [989]	5.31		
989	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31	5.24	
990			5.1	Fill	Fill of [991]	5.31		
991	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31	5.25	
992			5.1	Fill	Fill of [993]	5.31		
993	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31		
994			5.1	Fill	Fill of [995]	5.31		
995	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31	5.24	
996			5.1	Fill	Fill of [997]	5.31		
997	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31		
998			5.1	Fill	Fill of [999]	5.31		
999	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.31	5.21	
1000			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1001]	5.32		
1001	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.27	
1002			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1003]	5.32		
1003	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.27	
1004			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1005]	5.32		
1005	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.24	
1006			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1007]	5.32		
1007	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.27	
1008			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1009]	5.32		
1009	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.2	
1010			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1011]	5.28		
1011	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.28	5.23	
1012			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1013]	5.28		
1013	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.28	5.23	
1014			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1015]	5.28		
1015	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.2	
1016			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1017]	5.28		
1017	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.28	5.22	
1018			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1019]	5.28		
1019	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.28	5.22	
1020			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1021]	5.32		
1021	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.11	
1022			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1023]	5.32		
1023	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Posthole	5.32	5.03	
1024			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1025]			
1025	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole			
1026			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1027]	5.32		
1027	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.32	5.13	
1028	1028	130- 135/205	6.2	Layer	Sandy silt	4.13	3.91	
1029	1029	115/215	8.0	Layer	Mid brown/Grey, sandy silt	6.03	5.91	
1030	1030	130/225	6.1	Fill	Greensand blocks	5.24	4.95	
1032	1032	130/225	6.1	Fill	Fill of [971]	4.97	4.91	
1033			8.0	Fill	Fill of [901]	6.14		
1035			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1036]	4.36		
1036	1036	110/205	5.2	Cut	Circular, vertical, flat base	4.36	4.08	
1037		125- 130/235	4.1	Fill	Top fill of [1033]	6.3		
1038		125-	4.1	Fill	Primary fill of [1133]	6.09		

1039	1039	130/235		5.2	Fill	Top fill of [971]	5.18	4.88
1040	1040	130/225	22	1.0	Layer	Natural sand & gravel	3.75	2.95
		100/200-205						
1041				2.0	Fill	Upper fill of [970]	4.51	
1042	1042, 704	110-115/210		5.1	Masonry	Foundation - ragstone, flint nodules, sandstone	4.73	4.65
1043	1042, 704	110-115/210		5.1	Masonry	Tile floor - Roman	4.72	
1044	1042, 704	110-115/210		5.1	Masonry	Demolition?	4.99	4.86
1045				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1046]	3.69	3.57
1046	1046	130/200-205		4.1	Cut	N/S linear, sloping sides, concave base	3.69	3.13
1047				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1048]	3.81	3.33
1048	1048	130/200-205		4.1	Cut	N/S linear, sloping sides, concave base	3.81	3.13
1049	1049	130/205		5.1	Layer	Greenish Grey, sandy silt	4.05	3.79
1050				5.2	Fill	Fill of drain [1225]	3.77	3.72
1051				10.0	Fill	Fill of [1052]	6.27	
1052	1052	125/225-230		10.0	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping, flat base - quarry pit?	6.27	4.93
		120/225-230						
1053	1053	110-115/205		5.1	Layer	Demolition	4.38	4.21
1054				5.1	Fill	Levelling	4.76	
1055	1055	110-1156/210		5.1	Layer	Compacted, red, scorched? Brickearth	4.78	4.63
1056				5.2	Fill	Fill of conduit	5.09	
1057	1057	130/220-225		5.2	Fill	Decayed wood - conduit	5.09	4.66
1058				5.2	Fill	Backfill to cut[1059]	5.63	
1059	1059	130/220-225		5.2	Cut	Construction cut for wood conduit	5.67	4.66
1060	1060	105-120/205	20	6.2	Layer	Dark Grey brown, clay silt	4.36	3.65
		115/200						
1061				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1062]	5.38	
1062	1062	125/235		4.1	Cut	Posthole	5.29	5.11
1063				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1064]	5.38	
1064	1062	125/235		4.1	Cut	Posthole	5.38	4.11
1065				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1066]	5.36	
1066	1062	125/235		4.1	Cut	Posthole	5.36	4.11
1067				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1068]	4.75	
1068	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.75	3.51
1069				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1070]	4.64	4.54
1070	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.64	3.42
1071				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1072]	4.69	
1072	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.69	3.84
1073				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1074]	4.65	
1074	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.65	4.4
1075				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1076]	4.65	
1076	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.65	4.1
1077				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1078]	4.66	
1078	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.66	4.04
1079				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1080]	4.68	
1080	1068	130/225-230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.68	4.6
1081				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1082]	4.7	4.49
1082	1068	130/225		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.7	4.32
1083				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1084]	4.7	
1084	1068	130/225		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.7	4.55
1085				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1086]	4.74	

1086	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.74	3.58
1087			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1088]	4.7	
1088	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.7	4.24
1089			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1090]	4.73	
1090	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.73	3.97
1091			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1092]	4.69	
1092	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.69	4.41
1093			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1094]	4.73	
1094	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.73	3.85
1095			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1096]	4.71	
1096	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.71	4.46
1097			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1098]	4.72	
1098	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.72	3.72
1099			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1100]	4.7	
1100	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.7	4.4
1101			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1102]	4.66	
1102	1068	130/225-230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.66	3.99
1103			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1104]	4.74	
1104	1068	130/225-230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.74	4.18
1105			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1106]	4.76	
1106	1068	130/225-230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.76	3.61
1107			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1108]	4.7	
1108	1068	130/225-230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.7	4.46
1109			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1110]	4.59	
1110	1068	130/225-230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.59	4.5
1111			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1112]	4.64	
1112	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.64	4.15
1113			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1114]	4.66	
1114	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.66	4.34
1115			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1116]	4.61	
1116	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.61	4.5
1117			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1118]	4.67	
1118	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.67	4.2
1119			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1120]	4.75	
1120	1068	130/225	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.75	3.84
1121			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1122]	4.74	
1122	1068	130/230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.74	3.56
1123			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1124]	4.63	
1124	1068	130/230	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.63	4.11
1125		130/225 26	1.0	Layer	Light Grey/yellow sand - natural	4.64	
1126		130/225 26	1.0	Layer	Orange/Grey, gravel & coarse sand		
1127			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1128]	4.68	
1128	1128	110-115/210	5.1	Cut	Rectangle, nr vertical, flat base	4.68	4.56
1129			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1130]	3.12	
1130	1130	125/200	6.1	Cut	Posthole	3.12	2.77
1131			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1132]	3.4	
1132	1132	130/200	6.1	Cut	Posthole	3.57	3.04
1133	1133	125-139/235	4.1	Cut	E/W ditch	6.3	5.27
1134			5.2	Fill	Backfill to cut [1431]	3.74	3.68
1135			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1136]	4.72	
1136	1136	110-115/210	5.1	Cut	Construction cut for cist?	4.86	4.48
1137	1137	125-130/235	4.1	Timber	Plank revetting ditch [1133]	5.55	
1138	1138	125-130/200	6.1	Timber	Ground beam	3.61	3.37
1139			6.1	Fill	Backfill to cut [1140]	3.76	3.62
1140	1140	125-130/200	6.1	Cut	Construction cut for ground beam	3.5	2.92
1141	1137	125-130/235	4.1	Timber	Plank revetting ditch [1133]	5.55	
1142	1142	125-130/220	5.1	Fill	Fill of [751]	5.37	5.11
1143		130-125/230-235	8.0	Layer	Silt sand gravel	6.35	6.14

1144	1144	125- 130/215- 220	4.1	Layer	Sandy gravel	5.69	5.5
1145			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1146]	4.15	
1146	1146	115/205	6.1	Cut	Robber trench	4.15	3.75
1147	1147	110- 115/210	5.1	Layer	Mid green/Grey, sandy silt	4.9	4.5
1148			4.1	Fill	Top fill of [1149]	6.13	
1149	1149	125- 130/230- 235	4.1	Cut	Construction cut for well	6.1	4.84
1150	1150	110/210	5.1	Fill	Top fill of [706] = [705]	5.03	
1151			13.0	Fill	Fill of [1152]	5.3	
1152	1152	110/210	13.0	Cut	Posthole	5.3	5.06
1153	1153	110/210- 215	4.1	Layer	Sandy silt	5.44	4.97
1154	1154	105- 110/210- 215	4.1	Layer	Sandy silt with freq gravel	5.53	4.45
1155	1155	130/225	4.1	Layer	Compacted, clayey sand	5.97	5.82
1156			3.1	Fill	Top fill of [1223]	5.85	
1157	1157	130/225	6.1	Cut	N/S linear, steeply sloping sides	5.84	5.1
1158			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1159]	5.49	
1159	1159	130/215- 220	4.1	Cut	N/S linear, vertical sides, flat base	5.49	5.24
1160			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1149]	5.72	
1161			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1162]	5.47	
1162	1162	125- 130/220	4.1	Cut	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	5.28	4.88
1163			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1223]	5.77	
1164	1164	110/210	5.1	Deposit	Brickearth wall	4.57	4.55
1165	1165	115/210	5.1	Deposit	Brickearth wall	4.71	4.62
1166	1166	110- 115/205	6.1	Masonry	Tile & brick consolidating the sides of pit [967]		
1167			20	Fill	Fill of [1168]	3.67	
1168	1168	115/205	20	Cut	Robber trench	3.67	3.25
1169			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1170]		
1170	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole		
1171			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1172]		
1172	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole		
1173			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1174]	5.28	
1174	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.28	5.23
1175			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1176]	5.28	
1176	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.28	5.17
1177			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1178]	5.37	
1178	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.37	5.26
1179			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1180]	5.37	
1180	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.37	5.32
1181			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1182]	5.37	
1182	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.37	5.28
1183			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1184]	5.13	
1184	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.13	5.05
1185			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1186]	5.37	
1186	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.37	5.32
1187			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1188]	5.29	
1188	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.29	5.23
1189			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1190]	5.29	
1190	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.29	5.24
1191			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1192]	5.29	
1192	973	120-	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.29	5.24

		130/220						
1193			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1194]	5.29		
1194	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.29	5.24	
1195			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1196]	5.29		
1196	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.29	5.22	
1197			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1198]	5.24		
1198	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.24	5.1	
1199			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1200]	5.26		
1200	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.26	4.94	
1201			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1202]	5.13		
1202	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.13	5.07	
1203			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1204]	5.26		
1204	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.26	5.11	
1205			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1206]	5.2		
1206	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.2	5.06	
1207			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1208]	5.2		
1208	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.26	5.14	
1209			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1210]	5.14		
1210	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.14	5.06	
1211			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1212]	5.14		
1212	973	120- 130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.14	5.07	
1213	1213	110/210	5.1	Layer	Levelling?	4.31	4.13	
1214	1214	110/205- 210	5.1	Layer	Levelling?	4.51	3.96	
1215			10.0	Fill	Fill of [1216]	4.2		
1216	1216	135/210	10.0	Cut	Animal burrow?	4.2	3.63	
1217	1217	115/210	5.1	Layer	Dark brown/black, sandy silt	4.56	4.43	
1218			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1149]	5.11		
1219	1219	115/205- 210	4.2	Layer	Mottled yellow/Grey, clayey silt	4.54	4.36	
1220			4.1	Fill	Fill of drain [1221]	5.33	5.18	
1221		125- 130/220 125/215	4.1	Timber	Box drain	5.34	5.02	
1222	1222	125- 130/220 125/215	4.1	Cut	Gone out wood	5.33	5	
1223	1223	130/225	3.1	Cut	E/W ditch?	5.72	5.08	
1224	1224	130/225	3.1	Fill	Primary fill of [1223]	5.52		
1225	1225	135/200- 205	5.2	Timber	Drain	3.77	3.66	
1226	1226	110/200- 205	6.1	Masonry	Poss demolition or in situ foundation?	3.7	3.49	
1227	1227	125- 130/200 130/205	5.1	Layer	Mid brown Grey, sandy silt	3.78	3.61	
1228	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.3		
1229	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Plank - Platform assoc with well	5.3		
1230	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.3		
1231	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.25		
1232	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.25		
1233	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.25		
1234	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.25		
1235	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.25		
1236	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.13		
1237	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.05		
1238	1228	130/230	4.1	Timber	Plank - Platform assoc with well	5.13		
1239	1228	130/235	4.1	Timber	Part of timber lined well	5.19		
1240			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1241]	4.45		
1241	1241	115- 125/210	5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, flat base	4.45	3.53	

1242	1242	125- 130/215- 220	4.1	Layer	Loose, sandy gravel	5.48	5.28
1243	1243	120/205	5.2	Layer	Soft, light brown, sand clay	3.86	3.64
1244			10.0	Fill	Fill of [1248]	3.99	
1245			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1246]	4.88	
1246	1246	130/225	3.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	4.88	4.78
1247	1247	115/210	4.2	Layer	Firm, light brown/Grey, sandy silt	4.51	4.42
1248			10.0	Cut	Animal burrow?	4.04	3.79
1249			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1270]	3.97	
1250	1250	120- 125/205- 210	5.2	Cut	Linear, steeply sloping sides, sloping base	4.82	3.72
1251			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1252]	5.13	
1252	1252	130/220	4.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.13	5.06
1253			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1254]	5.1	
1254	1252	130/220	4.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.1	4.8
1255			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1256]	5	
1256	1252	130/220	4.1	Cut	Posthole	5.27	4.79
1257			4.1	Fill	Backfill to cut [1258]	5.29	
1258	1258	125/215- 220 130/220	4.1	Cut	Construction cut for timber drain	5.31	4.98
1259	1259	120/200- 205	6.1	Fill	Fill of [1279]	3.78	3.26
1261	1261	130/230	5.2	Fill	Decayed timber	5.14	
1262	1261	130/230	5.2	Fill	Decayed timber	5.09	
1263	1261	130/230	5.2	Fill	Decayed timber	5.11	
1264	1261	130/230	5.2	Fill	Decayed timber	5.08	
1265	1265	130/230	4.1	Fill	Decayed timber - drain	5.06	5.05
1266			4.1	Fill	Levelling?	5.17	5
1267			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1268]	5	
1268	1268	130/230	4.1	Cut	Stakehole	5	4.89
1269	1269	110/200- 205	6.1	Layer	Dark Grey brown, clay silt	3.5	3.4
1270	1270	130/205	4.1	Cut	Ovoid, sloping sides, flat base	3.97	3.79
1271			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1280]	3.9	
1272			6.1		Same as [727] - context sheet missing		
1273			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1149]	5.19	5.08
1274	1274	130/215- 220	2.0	Layer	Clay with freq gravel	5.45	5.31
1275	1228	130/230- 235	4.1	Timber	Plank - platform assoc with well	5.15	
1276	1276	120/200- 210 125/205- 210	25 4.2	Layer/fill	Firm, gravel silt sand	4.31	3.35
1277	1277	120- 125/205- 210	25 4.2	Layer/fill	Firm, gravel silt sand	4.16	
1278	1278	110- 125/205- 210	3.2	Cut	Linear, steeply sloping, flat base - terracing cut	4.76	2.96
1279	1279	120/200- 205	6.1	Cut	N/S linear, vertical, flat base - beam slot?	3.7	3.29
1280	1280	115/205	6.1	Cut	Same as [727] - context sheet missing	4.08	3.8
1281			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1399]	3.46	3.28
1282			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1283]	4.04	
1283	1283	125/205	5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.06	3.59
1284			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1285]	2.95	
1285	1285	125/200	6.1	Cut	Posthole	2.95	2.75
1286	1286	130/230	4.1	Fill	Fill of [1287]	5.09	

1287	1287	130/230		4.1	Cut	Construction cut for drain	5.17	5
1288	1288	125- 130/215- 220		2.0	Layer	Sandy clay - redeposited natural?	5.31	5.23
1289				10.0	Fill	Fill of [1290]	4.15	
1290	1290	130/205		10.0	Cut	Square, vertical sides, flat base	4.15	3.94
1291			20	6.1	Fill	Fill of [1292]	3.58	
1292	1292	115/205	20	6.1	Cut	Robber trench?	3.69	3.09
1293	1295	130/215- 220		1.0	Layer	Sandy silty gravel - redeposited natural?	5.31	
1294	1294	125/215- 220 130/220		2.0	Layer	Sandy silty gravels - redeposited natural	5.31	5.13
1295				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1296]	4.54	
1296	1241	120/210		5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.54	3.25
1297				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1298]	4.64	
1298	1241	120/210		5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.64	4.42
1299	503			5.2	Timber			
1300	503			5.2	Timber			
1301	503			5.2	Timber			
1302	503			5.2	Timber			
1303				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1304] - decayed wood	3.87	
1304	1304	130/210		6.1	Cut	Post pipe	3.87	3.46
1305				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1306]	3.98	
1306	1306	120/205		5.2	Cut	Posthole	3.98	3.53
1307	1307	120- 200- 205 115/205	20	5.2	Layer	Sandy silt - post-Roman occupation	4.12	3.55
1308				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1309]	4.12	
1309	1309	125/205		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.12	3.6
1310				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1311]	4.7	
1311	1241	120/210		5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.79	3.52
1312	1312	125/205		5.2	Fill	Post-pipe	4.02	
1313	1062			4.1	Timber			
1314	1062			4.1	Timber			
1315	503			5.2	Timber			
1316	503			5.2	Timber			
1317				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1311] - post packing	4.1	
1318	1318	125- 130/215		2.0	Layer	Sandy gravel - redeposited natural?	5.2	5.09
1319				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1320]	3.42	
1320	1320	130/200		6.1	Cut	Posthole	3.42	2.97
1321	503			5.2	Timber			
1322	1322	115/205		6.1	Layer	Sandy silt with freq angular pebbles, mod lenses of brickearth & cbm - demolition?	4.22	4.1
1323	1323	105- 120/210 110- 115/205		4.2	Layer	Clay silt with freq gravel	4.6	3.97
1324	503			5.2	Timber			
1325				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1311] - post pipe	3.99	
1326				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1311]	3.96	
1327				5.2	Fill	Fill of [1328]	3.57	
1328	1328	125/200- 205		5.2	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	3.57	3.17
1329				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1330] - post packing	4.09	
1330	1330	130/210		6.1	Cut	Post pit	4.09	3.45
1331				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1332]	4.65	

1332	1332	115/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole?	4.65	4.15
1333	1333	115/205	4.2	Deposit	Brickearth wall?	4.34	4.25
1334			5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1337]	4.75	
1335			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1337] - post pipe	4.09	
1336			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1337] - post packing	4.09	
1337	1241	115/210	5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.7	3.5
1338	1338	115/205	5.2	Layer	Dark Grey, sand gravel silt	3.76	3.33
1340			5.2	Timber			
1341	1341	125/205	5.1	Layer	Compacted sandy silt with freq charcoal	3.96	3.41
1342	1342	115/205	5.1	Layer	Lt brown yellow, brickearth - demolition	4.06	3.96
1343			5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1346]	4.76	
1344	1344	115/210	5.1	Fill	Fill of [1346] - post packing	3.85	
1345			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1346] - post pipe	3.86	
1346	1241	115/210	5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.26	3.53
1347			5.2	Timber			
1348			5.2	Timber			
1349			5.2	Timber			
1350			5.2	Timber			
1351			5.2	Timber			
1352			5.2	Timber			
1353			5.2	Timber			
1354			5.2	Timber			
1355			5.2	Timber			
1356			5.2	Timber			
1357			5.2	Timber			
1358			5.2	Timber			
1359			5.2	Timber			
1360			5.2	Timber			
1361			5.2	Timber			
1362			5.2	Timber			
1363			5.2	Timber			
1364		130/225	1.0	Layer	Greyish red, clay - natural	4.54	
1365			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1366]	4.08	
1366	1366	115/205	5.1	Cut	Sloping concave sides, flat base	4.08	3.74
1367	1367	115/205	4.2	Layer	Silty sand with freq gravel	4.22	3.87
1368			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1369]	4.08	
1369	1369	115/205	4.1	Cut	Sub-circular, vertical sides, concave base	4.08	3.62
1370	1068		5.2	Timber			
1371	1068		5.2	Timber			
1372			6.1	Fill			
1373	1373	110-115/200-205	6.1	Cut	Fill of [1373] Sub-circular, nr vertical, flat base	3.46 3.46	2.28
1374			5.2	Timber			
1375			6.1	Fill	Backfill to wall [1470]	4.34	
1376			5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1377]	4.65	
1377	1377	115/210	5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.65	3.64
1378			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1377]	4.08	
1379	1379	130-135/200-205	5.1	Layer	Silty sand	3.96	3.55
1380			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1377] - post pipe	4.05	
1381			6.1	Fill	Backfill to wall [1470]	4.31	
1382			5.2	Timber			
1383			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1384]	5.26	
1384	1384	130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.26	5.15
1385			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1386]	5.26	
1386	1384	130/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.26	5.21
1387			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1388]	5.66	
1388	973	120/220	5.1	Cut	Stakehole	5.66	5.51
1389			2.0	Fill	Fill of [1390]	5.1	

1390	1390	125- 130/215- 220		2.0	Cut	N/S linear, sloping sides, flat base	5.18	4.77
1391				5.2	Timber			
1392				5.2	Timber			
1393	1393	105/210		3.1	Cut	N/S linear, steeply sloping, flat base - beam slot	4.67	4.44
1394				3.1	Fill	Fill of [1395]	4.68	
1395	1395	105/210		3.1	Cut	Posthole	4.68	4.42
1396	1393	105- 110/210		3.1	Cut	E/W beam slot	4.59	4.44
1397	1397	115/205- 210		4.1	Layer	Firm, silt sand gravel	4.29	4.12
1398				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1399]	3.02	
1399	1399	110/200- 205		6.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base - pit?	3.44	2.28
1400		130/225		1.0	Layer	Grey clay - natural	4.09	
1401	1401	120- 125/200- 210	25	4.1	Layer/fill	Hill wash laid on terracing cut [1446]	4.12	3.08
1402	1068	130/230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.75	3.78
1403	1068	130/230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.75	4.44
1404	1068	130/230		5.2	Cut	Posthole	4.75	4.55
1405				5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1406]	4.76	
1406	1406	110/210		5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.76	3.61
1407				5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1408]	4.53	
1408	1408	110/210		5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.53	3.5
1409				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1507]	4.14	
1410	1410	130/210		6.1	Cut	Construction cut for wall [1470]	4.29	3.7
1411				6.1	Fill	Fill of [1513] - decayed wood	4.3	
1412				4.1	Fill	Top fill of [1453]	6.16	5.15
1413				5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1415]	4.75	
1414				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1415]	4.09	
1415	1415	110- 115/220		5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.75	3.62
1416	1416	105- 110/200- 205	21	5.1	Layer	Sand gravel silt - Roman	3.99	3.32
1417	1417	115/205		4.1	Cut	Stakehole	4.26	3.86
1418				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1417]	4.26	
1419	1417	115/205		4.1	Cut	Stakehole	4.34	3.96
1420				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1419]	4.34	
1421				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1406] - post packing	4.01	
1422				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1406] - post pipe	3.72	
1423				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1408] - post packing	3.99	
1424				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1408] - post pipe	4.53	
1425	1425	120/205		5.1	Layer	Brickearth floor	3.7	3.63
1426	1426	120/205		5.1	Layer	Compacted sandy silt with freq ashy charcoal	3.74	
1427	1427	120/205		5.1	Layer	Compacted sandy silt - occupation	3.81	
1428				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1429]	3.77	
1429	1429	110/220		5.1	Cut	Post pipe	3.75	3.6
1430				4.1	Fill	Fill of [1453]	5.88	
1431	1431	135/200- 205		5.2	Cut	Construction cut for drain [1225]	3.74	3.6
1432				5.1	Fill	Primary fill of [1415]	3.8	
1433	1433	120/205		5.1	Layer	Floor makeup	3.68	3.61
1434				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1435]	3.66	
1435	1435	120/205		5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.66	3.53
1436				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1437]	3.74	
1437	1435			5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.74	3.6
1438				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1439]	3.74	
1439	1435			5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.74	3.32
1440				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1441]	3.8	

1441	1435		5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.8	3.37
1442			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1443]	3.81	
1443	1435	125/200	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.81	3.71
1444	1444	110- 115/205 110- 120/210	4.1	Layer	Lt green Grey, clayey sand	4.41	3.31
1445	1445	130/210	6.1	Masonry	Fill of [1461] - post packing	4.3	
1446	1446	120- 125/200- 210	4.1	Cut	Terracing cut?	4.06	3.1
1447			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1448]	4.7	
1448	1448	110- 125/210	5.1	Cut	E/W ditch	4.7	4.14
1449			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1450]	3.96	
1450	1450	125/205	5.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	3.9	3.73
1451			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1452]	3.73	
1452	1452	125/205	5.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, flat base	3.73	3.43
1453	1453	120- 130/220	4.1	Cut	Irregular, sloping sides, flat base	6.14	5.02
1454	1454	125/200	5.1	Layer	Sandy gravel - redeposited natural?	3.52	3.46
1455			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1456]	4.51	
1456	1395	105/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	4.51	4.46
1457			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1458]	4.47	
1458	1458	105/210	3.1	Cut	Posthole	4.47	4.34
1459	1459	115/205	4.1	Layer	Firm, greenish, sand gravel silt	4.07	3.75
1460			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1461] - post packing	4.3	
1461	1461	130/210	6.1	Cut	Post pit	4.3	3.59
1462			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1393]	4.65	
1463			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1396]	4.59	
1464			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1465]	3.75	
1465	1417	115/205	4.1	Cut	Stakehole	3.75	3.35
1466			5.1	Fill	Top fill of [1469]	4.48	
1467			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1469] - post packing		
1468			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1469] - post pipe		
1469	1241	125/210	5.1	Cut	Rectangle, vertical sides, base slopes S to N	4.48	3.56
1470	1470	130/210	6.1	Masonry	Wall foundation	4.17	3.96
1471			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1472]	3.73	3.58
1472	1472	120/200- 205	5.1	Cut	Beam slot	3.85	3.27
1473	1473	120/205	5.1	Layer	Floor repair?	3.61	3.52
1474	1474	120/205	5.1	Layer	Beaten earth floor?	3.73	3.42
1475	1475	120/205	5.1	Layer	Floor makeup	3.67	3.44
1476			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1410] - levelling	4.09	3.95
1477	1477	120- 125/205 120/200	5.1	Layer	Compacted silty sand with freq gravel - poss surface	3.81	3.21
1478			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1479]	4.28	
1479	1479	130/205- 210	6.1	Cut	Robber trench	4.28	3.44
1480			5.1	Masonry	Post packing	3.84	
1481			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1482]	3.71	
1482	1482	110/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.71	3.21
1483	1483	110/205	5.1	Fill	Fill of [1485] - post packing	3.92	3.8
1484			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1485]	3.8	
1485	1485	110/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.81	3.53
1486	1486	110/205	4.2	Layer	Greenish brown, sandy clayey silt	4.06	3.56
1487			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1508]	3.45	
1488			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1485] - post pipe	3.8	
1489			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1490]	3.53	
1490	1435	120/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.53	3.41
1491			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1492]	3.93	
1492	1492	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.93	3.87
1493			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1494]	3.86	
1494	1492	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.86	3.7

1495			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1496]	3.86	
1496	1492	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.86	3.65
1497			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1498]	3.7	
1498	1492	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.7	3.35
1499			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1500]	3.73	
1500	1492	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.73	3.57
1501	1501	100- 105/205- 225	1.0	Layer	Natural orange gravel	6.2	4.02
1502			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1503]	3.51	
1503	1435	120/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.51	3.39
1504			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1505]	3.51	
1505	1435	120/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.52	3.39
1506	1506	130/200- 205	5.1	Layer	Sandy silt	3.74	3.47
1507	1507	130/210	6.1	Cut	Robber trench?	4.11	3.73
1508	1508	115/205	5.1	Cut	Ovoid, steeply sloping sides, flat base	3.85	3.5
1509			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1510]	3.7	
1510	1492	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.7	3.49
1511			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1512]	3.16	
1512	1512	120/200	5.2	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, flat base	3.19	3.05
1513	1513	130/210	6.1	Cut	Post pipe	4.3	3.59
1514	1514	125/210	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	4.55	
1515	1515	135/200- 205	5.1	Layer	Clayey sandy silt - consolidation	3.85	3.67
1516	1516	115/205	5.1	Layer	Silt sand with clay patches	3.87	3.58
1517			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1518]	3.69	
1518	1518	120/205	4.1	Cut	Circular, vertical sides, concave base - poss posthole	3.69	3.32
1519	1519	110/210	4.1	Layer	Dark Grey brown, sandy clayey silt	4.47	4.15
1521	1521	130- 135/200- 205	4.1	Layer	Sandy peat	3.75	3.41
1523	1523	120/200	6.1	Fill	Fill of [1524] - brickearth wall	3.22	
1524	1524	120/200	6.1	Cut	Linear, nr vertical sides, flat base	3.22	3.12
1525	1525	115/205	4.1	Layer	Poss makeup for [1527]	3.48	3.2
1526	1526	110- 115/205- 210	3.2	Layer	Compact, silty sand with freq gravel - levelling?	4.13	3.67
1527	1527	115/205	4.1	Layer	Cobble surface?	3.56	3.36
1528			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1529]	4.24	
1529	1529	130/210	3.2	Cut	Steeply sloping sides, concave base	4.41	3.86
1530			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1531]	4.08	
1531	1529	130/205	4.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, flat base	4.08	3.98
1532	1529	130/205- 210	3.2	Layer	Sandy silty gravel	4.27	4.08
1533			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1534]	3.78	3.72
1534	1534	135/200- 205	5.1	Cut	N/S ditch?	3.72	2.61
1535			5.2	Fill	Fill of [1536]	3.2	
1536	1536	120/200	5.2	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	3.18	2.96
1537			6.1	Fill	Backfill to construction cut [1399]		
1538			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1539]	3.87	
1539	1539	110- 115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.87	3.76
1540			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1541]	3.87	
1541	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.87	3.7
1542			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1543]	3.87	
1543	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.87	3.7
1544			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1545]	3.79	
1545	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.79	3.55
1546			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1547]	3.81	

1547	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.81	3.68
1548			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1549]	3.87	
1549	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.87	3.68
1550			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1541]	3.87	
1551	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.87	3.6
1552			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1553]	3.68	
1553	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.68	3.45
1554			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1555]	3.68	
1555	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.68	3.57
1556			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1557]	3.63	
1557	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.63	3.54
1558			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1559]	3.63	
1559	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.63	3.53
1560			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1561]	3.63	
1561	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.63	3.51
1562			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1563]	3.73	
1563	1539	115/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.73	3.61
1564	1564	130/200-205	4.1	Layer	Sand & gravel - redeposited	3.79	3.39
1565			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1566]		
1566	1566	120/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole - for post pipe [1439]	3.74	3.3
1567			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1568]	4.2	
1568	1568	130/210	6.1	Cut	Posthole	4.2	4.09
1569			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1570]	4.07	
1570	1568	135/210	6.1	Cut	Posthole	4.07	3.81
1571			6.1	Fill	Fill of [1572]	4.07	
1572	1568	135/210	6.1	Cut	Posthole	4.07	3.85
1573			3.2	Fill	Top fill of [1574]	4.12	4.08
1574	1574	130-135/210	3.2	Cut	Construction cut for drain	4.16	3.17
1575			3.2	Fill	Fill of 1576	4.18	4.12
1576	1576	130-135/210	3.2	Cut	E/W linear, sloping sides - poss ditch	4.32	3.17
1577			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1578]	3.83	
1578	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.83	3.7
1579			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1580]	3.81	
1580	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.81	3.76
1581			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1582]	3.82	
1582	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.82	3.67
1583			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1584]	3.83	
1584	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.8	3.74
1585			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1586]	3.81	
1586	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.81	3.74
1587			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1588]	3.85	
1588	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.85	3.63
1589			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1590]	3.8	
1590	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.8	3.69
1591			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1592]	3.8	
1592	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.8	3.65
1593			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1594]	3.79	
1594	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.79	3.6
1595			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1596]	3.89	
1596	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.89	3.64
1597			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1598]	3.8	
1598	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.87	3.8
1599			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1600]	3.8	
1600	1539	110/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.8	3.56
1601	1601	110/205 110-115/210	3.2	Cut	Terracing?	4.52	3.32
1602	1602	110-115/205	3.2	Cut	Rectangle, sloping sides, flat base	4.05	3.36
1603			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1611]	4.07	
1604			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1605]	3.78	
1605	1605	130/205	4.1	Cut	Same as [1045]	3.78	3.67
1606			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1607]	3.8	
1607	1607	120/205	5.1	Cut	Posthole	3.86	3.38
1608	1608	120-125/200	5.2	Fill	Top fill of [1652]	3.26	3.12
1609	1609	120/205	5.1	Cut	Cut containing floor deposits	3.75	3.31
1610	1610	120-125/200	5.2	Fill	Fill of [1652] - poss collapse?	3.23	3.08
1611	1611	115/205	3.2	Cut	Circular, sloping sides, flat base	3.9	3.67

1612	1612	130/200-205 125/200	4.1	Layer	Gravelly sand - redeposited	3.56	3.21
1613	1613	115/200	5.1	Layer	Grey/brown, silt	3.35	3.17
1614	1614	110/210	3.1	Masonry	Fill of [1618]	3.75	3.2
1615			6.1	Fill	Fill of well [1760]		
1616			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1618]	3.54	3.48
1617			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1618]	3.2	3.11
1618	1618	105/200 110/200-205	3.1	Cut	Sub-circular, steeply sloping sides, base slopes E to W	4	2.57
1619	1619	125/200 130/200-205	4.1	Layer	Silty gravel	3.4	3.07
1620	1620	130/210	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.72	
1621	1621	130/210	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.72	2.58
1622	1622	130-135/210	3.2	Timber	Drain	3.56	3.39
1623			3.2	Fill	Fill of drain [1622]	3.44	3.3
1624	1622	130-135/210	3.2	Timber	Drain	3.5	
1625	1622	130-135/210	3.2	Timber	Drain	3.37	3.22
1626	1622	130-135/210	3.2	Timber	Drain	3.46	
1627	1627	130-135/205-210	3.2	Layer	Silty sand & gravel	4.13	3.74
1628	1628	120/200	6.1	Fill	Fill of [1643] - poss floor	3.42	2.97
1629	1760		6.1	Timber			
1630	1760		6.1	Timber			
1631	1760		6.1	Timber			
1632	1760		6.1	Timber			
1633	1760		6.1	Timber			
1634	1760		6.1	Timber			
1635	1760		6.1	Timber			
1636	1760		6.1	Timber			
1637	1760		6.1	Timber			
1638	1760		6.1	Timber			
1639	1760		6.1	Timber			
1640	1760		6.1	Timber			
1641	1641	120-125/200	5.2	Masonry	Fill of [1652]	3.12	2.93
1642	1642	110-115/205-210	3.2	Layer	Brown sandy silt with high organic content	3.76	3.42
1643	1653	120/200	6.1	Cut	Containing poss floor deposit [1628]	3.21	2.92
1644			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1602]	4	
1645	1645	105-110/200-205	1.0	Layer	Sand & gravel - redeposited natural	4.37	3.53
1646	1646	115-120/205	4.1	Timber	Ground beams	3.46	3.34
1647			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1716]	3.42	
1648	1648	115-120/205	4.1	Fill/layer	Sandy silt abutting ground beams [1646]	3.45	3.36
1649	1649	115-120/205	4.1	Cut	Cut for timber beams [1646]	3.54	3.29
1650	1650	120/205	4.1	Masonry	Fill of [1674]	3.66	3.59
1651	1651	120-125/205	3.2	Layer	Clayey sand (brickearth) - floor?	3.51	3.23
1652	1652	120-125/200	5.2	Cut	Linear, steeply sloping, base slopes to S	3.3	2.9

1653	1653	110- 135/210- 215 125/205 130/220	29	1.0	Layer/Fill	Yellow/Grey, sand	5.51	4.34
1654			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	5.11	4.17
1655	1760	110/205		6.1	Masonry	Flint, tile, sandstone - part of backfill to [1399]	3.90	2.51
1656			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	5.08	3.94
1657			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	3.95	3.56
1658	1658	120/200- 205		5.1	Layer	Mid Grey, sandy silt	3.23	3.13
1659	1659	115/205		1.0	Layer	Clay - natural?	3.4	2.93
1660			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	4.08	3.05
1661	1760			6.1	Timber			
1662	1760			6.1	Timber			
1663	1760			6.1	Timber			
1664	1760			6.1	Timber			
1665	1760			6.1	Timber			
1666	1760			6.1	Timber			
1667	1760			6.1	Timber			
1668	1760			6.1	Timber			
1669	1760			6.1	Timber			
1670	1760			6.1	Timber			
1671			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	3.34	2.96
1672	1672	120/200- 205		5.1	Layer	Poss beaten earth floor	3.31	
1673			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	3.36	2.8
1674	1674	120/205		4.1	Cut	Square, sloping sides, flat base	3.54	3.41
1675	1653	120/210- 215	29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	2.65	
1676	1676	120/205		5.1	Layer	Poss beaten earth floor	3.34	3.3
1677	1653	120/210- 215	29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	3.8	2.59
1678			29	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1679]	2.73	2.58
1679	1653	120/210- 215	29	1.0	Cut	Paleo-channel		
1680	1653		29	1.0	Layer	Sand & gravel - natural	4.2	3.05
1681	1681	120/200		5.1	Layer	Earth floor?	3.23	3.21
1682				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1683]	3.38	
1683	1683	110/205		5.1	Cut	Posthole - re-excavation of 1485	3.38	3.11
1684	1760			6.1	Timber			
1685	1760			6.1	Timber			
1686	1760			6.1	Timber			
1687	1760			6.1	Timber			
1688	1760			6.1	Timber			
1689	1760			6.1	Timber			
1690	1760			6.1	Timber			
1691	1760			6.1	Timber			
1692	1760			6.1	Timber			
1693	1760			6.1	Timber			
1694	1653	125/215		1.0	Layer/fill	Firm, silty clay	4.56	4.39
1695				5.1	Fill	Fill of [1696]	3.33	
1696	1696	115- 120/200- 205		5.1	Cut	Sub-circular, sloping sides, concave base	3.27	2.93
1697				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1698]	3.49	
1698	1698	120- 125/205		3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.49	3.42
1699				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1700]	3.49	
1700	1698	120/205		3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.41	3.26
1701				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1702]	3.4	
1702	1698	120/205		3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.4	3.29
1703				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1704]	3.39	
1704	1698	125/205		3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.33
1705				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1706]	3.43	
1706	1698	125/205		3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.43	3.29
1707				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1708]	3.42	
1708	1698	125/205		3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.42	3.35
1709				3.2	Fill	Fill of [1710]	3.39	

1710	1698	125/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.32
1712	1521	125/200 130- 135/200- 205	1.0	Layer	Sandy gravel	3.49	2.77
1714			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1715]	3.13	3.06
1715	1715	115/200	5.1	Cut	Ovoid, sloping sides, concave base	3.08	2.85
1716	1716	120/205	3.2	Cut	Posthole	3.41	3.22
1717	1760		6.1	Timber			
1718			4.1	Fill	Fill of [1719]	3.43	
1719	1719	125/205	4.1	Cut	Posthole	3.43	3.15
1720	1760		6.1	Timber			
1721	1760		6.1	Timber			
1722	1760		6.1	Timber			
1723	1760		6.1	Timber			
1724	1760		6.1	Timber			
1725	1760		6.1	Timber			
1726			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1727]	3.39	
1727	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.34
1728			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1729]	3.38	
1729	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.38	3.34
1730			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1731]	3.43	
1731	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.43	3.33
1732			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1733]	3.49	
1733	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.49	3.38
1734			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1735]	3.4	
1735	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.4	3.32
1736			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1737]	3.49	
1737	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.49	3.4
1738			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1739]	3.43	
1739	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.43	3.34
1740			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1741]	3.42	
1741	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.42	3.36
1742			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1743]	3.42	
1743	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.42	3.34
1744			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1745]	3.39	
1745	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.32
1746			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1747]	3.4	
1747	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.4	3.33
1748			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1749]	3.38	
1749	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.38	3.26
1750			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1751]	3.39	
1751	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.27
1752			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1753]	3.39	
1753	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.33
1754			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1755]	3.38	
1755	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.38	3.32
1756			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1757]	3.39	
1757	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.39	3.34
1758			3.2	Fill	Fill of [1759]	3.41	
1759	1698	120/205	3.2	Cut	Stakehole	3.41	3.34
1760	1760	110/200- 205	6.1	Timber	Roman well	2.86	1.81
1761	1761	120- 125/205 120/200	3.2	Layer	Makeup for surface [1651]	3.5	3.18
1762			3.1	Fill	Fill of [1763]	3.65	2.84
1763	1763	115- 120/200- 205	3.1	Cut	Sub-circular, nr vertical sides	3.65	1.48
1764	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.56	
1765	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.44	
1766			5.1	Fill	Fill of [1767]	2.85	
1767	1767	120/200	5.1	Cut	Posthole	2.85	2.81
1769	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.41	
1770	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.56	
1771	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.56	
1772	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.5	
1773	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.53	
1774	1770	135/205	3.2	Timber	Stake	3.53	

1775	120/205	31	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1781]	3.21	2.83
1776	120/200- 205	31	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1781]	2.87	2.48
1777	120/200- 205	31	1.0	Fill	Fill of [1781]	3.15	2.43
1781	120/200- 205	31	1.0	Cut	Paleo-channel	3.21	2.35

Appendix 2 An assessment of the Roman pottery

By Malcolm Lyne

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 The excavation produced 4079 sherds (113,520 gm.) of third to fourth-century date pottery from 213 contexts. Four abraded and residual sherds of calcined-flint tempered prehistoric pottery (34 gm.) were also retrieved from excavated Roman features.
2. Methodology
 - 2.1 All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric scale for determining the natures, sizes, forms and frequencies of added inclusions and classified according to the codes formulated by the Museum of London Archaeological Service for use on pottery from the Roman city, Southwark and surrounding areas (Anon 2000). Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with in-built artificial illumination source.
 - 2.2 Most of the pottery assemblages are too small for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975): those from the late 4th century final Roman occupation layer [660]/[722]/[1060] and the ?Early 5th century Pit [1283] were, however, considered sufficiently significant and large enough for such quantification.
3. **The Assemblages.**
 - 3.1 The phasing of the previous excavation is used here with the addition of a sub-phase to cover the ceramic evidence for prehistoric activity not encountered in those excavations.
 - 3.2 Prehistoric activity Phase 2
The ceramic evidence for prehistoric activity takes the form of four residual and abraded calcined-flint-tempered sherds, of which one comes from the fill of Posthole [664], two from the early third century layer [1444] and the other from the similarly dated sandy gravel horizon [1532]. A more precise date for these fragments is difficult to arrive at but a Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age date is suspected.
 - 3.3 Phase 3.1 c.AD.43-150
The few sherds of this period are largely abraded and residual in their contexts. One feature, Pit [1618], did, however, yield a small (six sherds early-second-century assemblage), including two pieces from a Central Gaulish Dr.18/31 platter (c.AD.120-150). Ditch [1133], otherwise lacking in pottery, also produced a residual sherd from bead-rim jar in grey AHSU fabric from its uppermost fill. (c.AD.70-120).
 - 3.4 Phase 3.2 c.AD.200-260
Most of the tiny amount of pottery from this phase can probably be dated to the period AD.225-260 and immediately pre-dates or is contemporary with the terracing of the site around the middle of the century. Ditch [525] yielded just two sherds, one of which is from an East Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowl and the other from a greyware jar of uncertain but probable Mucking origin. Somewhat larger assemblages come from layer [1642] and leveling layer [1526] immediately above. The 20 sherds (192 gm.) of pottery from [1641] include fragments from a BB1 incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl (c.AD.210-280), a Colchester Colour-coat beaker, an East Gaulish Samian Dr.33 cup and an intrusive post-Medieval sherd. The 21 sherds (538 gm.) of pottery from the leveling layer above include fragments from a developed beaded-

and-flanged bowl in BB1 fabric (c.AD.240/70-300), a BB2 flask from Kent (c.AD.170-230), a cornice-rimmed Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat hunt-cup (c.AD.160-250) and Central Gaulish Samian vessels.

- 3.5 The fact that the incipient BB1 beaded-and-flanged bowl from layer [1642] is the only example of its kind from the excavation, coupled with the presence of the developed example in leveling layer [1526] immediately above suggests that intensive occupational activity on the site did not commence until AD.260 or slightly later.
- 3.6 Phases 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2 c.AD.260-300
A considerable number of features can be dated to this phase, including several timber-lined drains. One of these, Ditch [665], yielded 78 sherds (2056 gm.) of pottery datable to the period c.AD.260-330.
- 3.7 The construction back-fill behind the timber revetment yielded nine sherds (718 gm.) including six large fresh fragments from an Alice Holt beehive: this is unlikely to have reached London before AD.270, although made from c.AD.200 onwards. The other sherds include a fragment from a BB1 cooking-pot and another from a rouletted pentice beaker in Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat fabric: Perrin (1999) is of the opinion that vessels of this type were not made in the Nene Valley until after AD.250. We therefore arrive at a date of AD.250/70 for the construction of the drain.
- 3.8 The pottery from the lower fill of the feature (Context [607]) supports this dating in that it includes fragments from a BB2 beaded-and-flanged bowl of Essex origin (c.AD.270-370), a Class 1C Alice Holt/Farnham storage-jar (c.AD.270-400) and a Moselkeramik beaker (c.AD.200-276). Moselkeramik beakers are diagnostic of early third century occupation but are an exceedingly rare component of Tobacco Dock assemblages. This further supports the idea that little was going on at Shadwell until the 260/270s.
- 3.9 The pottery from the upper fills of the drain (Contexts [545] and [466]) includes fragments from a beaded-and-flanged bowl in HADBS fabric, a BB1 cooking-pot and Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat vessels (AD.240-400). The freshest sherds, however, come from an Alice Holt/Farnham ware Type 5B.4 bowl with internal black slip; suggesting that the ditch may have remained open until c.AD.330
- 3.10 North-south timber-lined drain [971] seems to have been of similar date although the 40 sherds (986 gm.) of pottery from its various fills include fewer diagnostic sherds. Other significant features with pottery assemblages of this phase include the construction cuts for Cist [1136] and Well [1149], Ditches [751] and [1534] and Pits [1128] and [1652].
- 3.11 The pottery assemblages belonging to this phase are characterized by the presence of significant quantities of BB1 developed beaded and flanged bowls, dog-dishes and cavetto-rim cooking-pots, late Essex BB2 open forms, sandy Essex grey-ware cooking vessels from the Mucking and related kilns and small amounts of Alice Holt/Farnham grey wares. The fine-wares are dominated by colour-coated beakers from a variety of sources, including Colchester, the Lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire: there are comparatively few other fine-ware forms other than a small number of residual in use open forms in Central Gaulish and East Gaulish Samian. Many of the colour-coated beakers from the Lower Nene Valley kilns have white-painted decoration; a method of decoration not thought to have made its appearance before the middle of the third century.
- 3.12 Periods 4 and 5. c.AD.350-400+
There is some reason for thinking that there was a drastic reduction in activity on the site during the early-fourth-century. A typical Alice Holt/Farnham industry beaded-and-flanged bowl form of the period c.AD.270/90-330 is the wide-flanged 5B.4 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). These are very common in the City of London and closely mimic

their BB1 prototypes: here at Shadwell they are absent, apart from the example in the top fill of Ditch [665] referred to above. Some assemblages could conceivably belong the early-fourth century but in all cases are small and uncertain.

- 3.13 The late-fourth-century occupation was intense and characterized by a number of large pottery assemblages. Chief amongst these is the very large assemblage from final occupation layers [660], [722] and [1060] which together produced 580 sherds (20363 gm.) of pottery. Another large 228 sherd (6328 gm.) assemblage came from the fill of beam-slot [1140] for a building on the southern edge of the site. Other features with assemblages of this date include floor deposit [1628], construction cut [469], linear cut [699], robber trenches [1146] and [1291], Slot [1279], Pits [860], [1283], [1373] and the fill of Well [1760].
- 3.14 Most of these assemblages come from building destruction deposits and are characterized by a preponderance of Alice Holt/Farnham industry greywares and Oxfordshire red-colour-coated fineware bowls and dishes. Other wares include Oxfordshire Parchment ware bowls, Oxfordshire Whiteware mortaria, sandy buff Overwey/Portchester D horizontally rilled cooking-pots, Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat bowls, dishes and jars and a few vessels from the Much Hadham kilns. Significant quantities of Mayen ware jars, bowls and dishes and marbled flagons from the Rhineland, as well as occasional shell-tempered ware cooking-pots and bowls from the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire are also present.
- 3.15 Some of the assemblages may be early-fifth century in date: the 48 sherds (1352 gm.) of pottery from Pit [1373] include fresh sherds from a cooking-pot in BB1 fabric with a zone of diagonal-line decoration around its girth and an Alice Holt/Farnham ware beaded and flanged dish with devolved flange. The decoration on the first vessel is found on very late BB1 necked bowls of c.AD.370-420 date: vessels of this type are rarely found east of Dorset and mainly occur in post 400 assemblages on sites in south-west Britain. I know of two examples from the Isle of Wight and one from a late well at Oakridge near Basingstoke. The devolved Alice Holt beaded-and-flanged dish type 6C.2 is to all intents and purposes a bead-rim pie dish and one of the last new types to appear in the repertoire of that industry. Other examples are present in the assemblages from Contexts [718] and Pit [1281].
- 3.16 Crude handmade vessel fragments of Sub-Roman appearance also occur in some of the latest Roman assemblages. A fragment from a very wobbly convex-sided dish in grog-tempered fabric is present in the assemblage from construction cut [469] and a sherd from another polished soot-soaked example comes from layer [529].

4. Recommendations.

- 4.1 It is unfortunate that the previous excavations on the site remained unpublished for a quarter of a century, during which time some of the archive was mislaid. As a result, publication when it came (Lakin et al 2002) was something of a salvage operation and only the Samian pottery was dealt with in anything like the detail required (Bird 2002). The new excavation presents us with the possibility of redressing such deficiencies and answering the question as to when the Period 3 occupation commenced and when the site was abandoned.
- 4.2 All of the assemblages quoted above should be published with an estimated 50 pottery drawings. The number of drawings can be kept down by reference to existing pottery corpora. Although none of the individual late-third century assemblages are large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents, it is proposed that all of them should be combined in order to do this. Justification for this lies in the fact that superficial examination suggests that there are abnormally large numbers of late-third-century beakers and mortaria: this in itself may indicate that specialized activities were taking place on the site during this period and an attempt should be

made to identify the nature of these activities. This is further suggested by published quantifications of the late-third-century pottery from the previous excavations (Lakin et al 2002, Tables 8 and 10).

- 4.3 The assemblages should be analysed, described and illustrated jointly with those from the adjoining Babe Ruth site.
- 4.4 The late fourth century assemblages should also be quantified by EVEs for the same reason.
- 4.5 It is recommended that Joanna Bird analyses the Samian and David Williams to identifies the range of late amphorae present on the site. Most of the amphora sherds appear to be from North African cylindrical vessels but a few horizontally ribbed ones may be Palestinian.

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Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Earliest Date	Latest Date	No.of Sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
<u>The excavation</u>							
TOC 02 +	MISC ROMAN				45	1232 gm.	
	Tile		Roman		1	22 gm.	

TOC 02 8. Fill of Well 7. Gp.2

POST-MED	1600	1800	43	650 gm.
Tile	Roman		16	1142 gm.

Date. 17th-18th c.

TOC 02 38. Backfill of construction cut 40. Gp.5

SAMEG	Dr.31	150	250	1	12
VCWS	Closed	50	250	1	12
Total				2	24 gm.

TOC 02 45. Layer of garden soil. Gp.19

AHFA	Ev.rim	300	400+	1	8 Abraded
BB1	Dog-dish	200	400	1	16
GROG	Jar	370	400+	1	38 + Organic ?Sub-Roman
HARSH	Fl.bowl	350	400+	1	22
LNVC	Beaker	160	400	2	4
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	4	228
OXRC	Dr.38	240	400+	2	74 Abraded
SAND	Jars			9	198
SAMEG		160	260	1	4 Abraded
MISC		350	400+	14	360
POST-MED		1550	1700+	18	324
Total				54	1276 gm.
Tile				1	46 gm.

Date. Post-Medieval

TOC 02 50. Layer of garden soil. Gp.18

AMPH	Amphora			1	82 gm.
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TOC 02 51. Compact silt sand gravel. Gp.233

BAET	DR20	170	300	3	652 Fresh
BB1	Open=+closed	225	400	3	46 fresh
	Cavetto-rim	225	270	2	20
BB2	Jar	110	300+	1	4
COLCC	Beaker	130	250	1	2 rouletted
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	3	270
LNVC	Beaker	180	400	1	52 base
	Beaker	250	370	1	8 white paint Decoration indented
MORT	Mortarium	200	300	9	390 Perrin M86 Calc fl trits
SAND	Necked-jar	180	370	3	40
	Jar base			1	60
	Jar			1	12
Total				29	1556 gm.
Tile				2	18 gm

Date. C.AD.225-270

TOC 02 57. Gravel sandy fill of Pit 58

SAND	Ev.rim	220	300+	1	24 gm.abraded
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Date. residual

TOC 02 130 Layer of medium brown/grey sandy silt. Gp.72

AHFA	B+Fl bowl	270	400+	1	146
	Misc			4	80
AMPH	Amphora			2	112 abraded
	Amphora			1	54
BB1	Closed	225	400	2	26 abraded
LVNCC	Dish	270	400	1	6
OXRC	Mort	240	400	1	8
	Misc	240	400	3	20
SAND				9	98
MISC				2	26
POST-MED	Pipkin	1500	1600	1	42
BORDY		1550	1700	1	4
Total				28	622 gm.

Date. 16th-17th c.

TOC 02 175 Floor make-up. Gp.34

AHFA				2	52
LVNCC	Open form			1	54
BORDY	Closed	1550	1700	3	12
RBORE		1580	1800	3	64
Total				9	182 gm.

Date. 17th c.

TOC 02 201. Backfill of Cut 143

OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	2	62 gm. abraded
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Date. Residual in PM feature

TOC 02 249. Secondary fill of Cut 251

OXRC	Bowl base	240	400	1	58 gm. heavily Abraded
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Date. Residual in PM feature

TOC 02 250. Primary fill of Cut 251

MISC ROMAN				2	72 gm. abraded
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Date. Residual in PM feature

TOC 02 253. Layer of dark grey sandy silt

AHFA	B+fl bowls	270	400+		x2
	Ev.rim jar	270	400	9	282
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	2	80
LVNCC	Closed	180	400	2	14
OXRC	Closed	240	400	1	4
SAND				17	158
Total				31	538 gm.
Tile	imbrex			1	102

				1	12
Total				2	114 gm.
TOC 02 265. Primary fill of cess pit 284. Gp.56					
AMPH	Amphora			1	94 gm.
TOC 02 266. Upper fill of Ditch 267. Gp.74					
AHFA	Store-jar	270	400+	1	116 W/S
GROG		370	400+	1	16
SAND	Necked-jar	270	370	1	30
	Jar			2	28
BORDG	Open form	1550	1700	1	10
Total				6	200 gm.
Date. Post-Med					
TOC 02 270. Cut base. Gp.76					
AHFA	5B.8 Bowl	270	400+	1	20
OXRC	Closed	240	400+	1	4
	C23 beaker	270	400	1	1
Total				3	25 gm.
Date. AD.270-400					
TOC 02 276. Fill of Pit 303. Gp.80					
BB1	Incip b+fl				
	Bowl	220	280	1	10 gm.
TOC 02 292. Fill of Post-pit 293. Gp.78					
HARSH	Jar	360	400+	1	16 gm.
	Fired clay			1	4 gm.
TOC 02 305. Fill of Ditch 304. Gp.92					
AHFA	ev.rims	270	400		x2
	Cl.3C jar	300	400	8	110
	Cl.10 beehive				
		270	400		
	6C.1 Dish	350	400	14	842
BB1	B+fl bowl	270	300	1	22
BB2	Closed			4	62
COLCC	Beaker			1	2
HARSH	Jar	350	400	1	10
LNVC	Beaker	180	400	2	12
MAYEN	Gose 546 C'pot				
		350	400		
	Gose 480 dish				
		350	400	2	106 fresh
OGWW	GW2.2 Jar	300	400	2	20
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400+		
	M18 Mort	240	300	2	160
OXRC	Beaker	270	400	4	12
	C52 Bowl	350	400		
	C97 Mort	240	400	9	194 fresh
OXID	Closed			1	8
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	6
SAND				2	26

Total	54	1592 gm.fresh
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Tile	1	24 gm.
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Date. C.AD.350-400+

TOC 02 323. Gravelly sand silt

OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	36 gm.
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TOC 02 325. Spit 2 of layer 130

AHFA	6A.12 Dish	300	400		
	Cl.5B Bowl	270	400		
	Cl.3C Jar	200	400	15	178
BB1	Cooking pots				x2
	Dog dish			3	30
LVNCC	B+Fl bowl	270	400+		
	Flagon	250	400		
	Dog dish	270	400	6	66
MAYEN	Jar	350	400	1	40
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400+	2	58
OXRC	C81 Bowl	300	400	4	26
SAND	B+fl bowl	300	400		horiz rilled
	Jar			8	174
MISC				4	72
Total				43	644 gm.

Date. Late 4th c. or later

TOC 02 348. Post-Med garden soil

MEDIEVAL	Jug	1200	1500	1	2
EARTHENWARE	Closed			1	2
Total				2	4 gm.

TOC 02 349. Spit 3 of Layer 130. Gp.72

AHFA	6C-1 Dish	330	400+		
	1A-16 Jar	300	400+		
	Ev.rim	270	400	11	152
GROGSA	Closed	c.be Saxo-Norman		2	60
HADOX	Closed	200	400		
LVNCC	Beaker	180	400	1	2
OXID				2	48
OXRC		240	400	1	8
OXMO	M20 Mort	240	300	3	138
SAND				2	28
Total				22	432 gm.

Date. ?Post-Roman

TOC 02 357. Layer of compacted sandy soil with frequent gravel

SAMEG	Dr.37	150	260	1	34 gm. fresh
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TOC 02 364. Upper fill of Ditch 391. Gp.103

AHFA	Closed	270	400	2	16
SAND	Jar	270	370	3	68
Total				5	84 gm.
Tile				1	8 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-370 (Residual)

TOC 02 369. Fill of Ditch 391. Gp.103

BB2	CAM305B Bowl	270	300	1	58
HARSH	Jar	360	400	1	12
SAND	Jar			1	50
Total				3	120 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-400 (Residual)

TOC 02 378. Primary fill of Ditch 391

AHFA	6C.1 Dish	330	400		
	6A.4 Dish	270	370	10	238
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	1	20 micaceous
GROG	B+Fl bowl	270	400+	2	88 E.Kent Lyne 1994 Ind.7A
HARSH	Jar base	360	400+	1	34
LVCC	Beaker	250	370	1	6 w.p.spirals
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400+	1	72
SAND				1	40 Horiz rilled
	Jars			5	80
BORDY		1550	1700	1	6
Total				23	584 gm.
Tile				1	12 gm.

Date. C.1550-1700

TOC 02 384. Spit 4 of Layer 130

AHFA	Cav.rim	270	400		
	6A.4 Dish	270	370	10	126
BAET	DR20	170	300	1	20
BB1	Bowl			1	20
BB2	Pie dish			1	32
LVCC	Beaker				
	Jar	270	400	2	10
MAYEN	Jar	350	400	1	18
OXRC		240	400	4	68
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	22
SAND	Closed			1	4
Total				22	320 gm.
Tile				4	30 gm.

Date. Residual in Post-Med feature

TOC 02 403. Metalled surface

AHFA	Cl.5B Bowl	270	400		
	6A.4 Dish	270	370		
	Ev.rim	270	400	6	34
LVCC	Beaker	250	370	1	2
MAYEN	Gose 474	350	400	1	34
OXRC	Misc	240	400	6	54
SAMEG		140	260	1	32
SAND	Dog-dish				
	B+fl bowl	270	400		

	Necked-jar	270	370	11	188
Total				26	344 gm.

Date. Residual in Post-Med feature

TOC 02 410. Fill of Cut 411

SAND				1	32 Abraded
BORDG	Open form	1550	1700	1	2
Total				2	34 gm.
Tile				1	12 gm.abraded

Date. 16th/17th c.

TOC 02 414.Upper fill of Ditch 415. Gp.115

GAUL	Amphora	60	250	2	76 micaceous
	Amphora	60	250	5	80
MICA	Deep bowl	70	140	1	26
OXID				1	2
OXRC	Bowl	240	400	2	10
SAND	CAM 271 Jar	150	300	5	66 one pot
Total				16	260 gm.

Date. C.AD.100-250

TOC 02 422. Primary fill of Ditch 415. Gp.115

BB1	Dog dish	200	400	1	22
BB2	4A2 Bowl	110	200	2	48 Monaghan no.
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	6	104 micaceous
HADG	Necked jar	150	300	1	78 large, fresh
Total				10	252 gm.

Date. C.AD.150-250

TOC 02 424. Fill of Cut 425 for Wall 423. Gp.225

AHFA	Closed	270	400	1	4 w/s
FINE	Closed	200	400	1	4
Total				2	8 gm.

TOC 02 451. Backfill of construction cut 469. Gp.230

AHFA	Dev.b+fl bowl	270	400		x5
	1.33 jar	270	350		
	cl 3B jar	270	400		
	6A.4 Dish	270	370		
	6A.10 Dish	330	400	30	736
BB1	Dish			1	6 abraded
BB2				1	2
GROG	Conv dish	2400+		1	24 v.wobbly*
	Store-jar	200	400	2	924 Essex grey
LNVC	Beaker	250	370	1	2 w painted dec
MARB	Closed	370	400	1	18 German
OXMO	M22 Morts	300	400	4	138 x2
OXRC	C14 Flagon	350	400		
	C45 Dish	270	400		
	C55 Bowl	240	400	7	52
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	42
SAND	Jar	270	370	2	32

MISC	Closed	300	400	3	24 Streak burnished
				1	18
Total				55	2018 gm.
tile				1	6 gm.

Date. C.AD.370-400 or later

TOC 02 452. Fill of Cut 453. Gp.128

AHFA		270	400	3	14 Abraded
SAND				1	14 Abraded
BORDY	Bowl	1550	1700	1	38
Total				5	66 gm.
Tile	tegula			7	305 gm.abraded

Date. 17th c.

TOC 02 454. Fill of Cut 455. Gp.129

SAND	Dog-dish	200	400	2	34
OXID	Basal			1	4
Total				3	38 gm.

Date. Residual in Post-Med feature

TOC 02 461. Fill of linear cut 462. Gp.131

BAET	DR20	43	250	1	74
LVCC	Beaker	180	300	1	4
Total				2	78 gm.

TOC 02 465. Layer of sandy gravel

HADOX	?Face pot	200	400	1	16 gm.
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TOC 02 466. Fill of Ditch 665. Gp.132

BBS	Cavetto-rim	270	350	1	18
HADOX	Dr.38 bowl	250	400	1	10
Total				2	28 gm.

TOC 02 467. Backfill behind timber planking of Ditch 665. Gp.132

AHFA	Cl.10 beehive	180	400	6	676
BB1	Closed			1	8
LVCC	Pentice bkr	270	350	1	6
SAND	Closed			1	28
Total				9	718 gm.

Date. C.270/300+

TOC 02 476. Layer of dark grey silty sand.

AHFA	Jar	270	400	1	36 gm. abraded
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TOC 02 524. Second fill of E/W Ditch 525. Gp.249

SAMEG	Dr.37	140	260	1	14 gm.
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TOC 02 529. Layer of mid-brown sandy silt

AHFA	Cl.5B Bowls	270	400		x4
	6A-4 Dish	270	350		

	Ev.rim	270	400		x4
	1C Store-jar	270	350		
	6C-1 Dish	330	400	34	962 x2
BAET	DR20	170	300	2	246
FINE				1	16 Abraded
GROG	Dog-dish	270	400	2	36 v.woobbly and Small
				1	44 fresh
GROG	Dog-dish	?400+		1	14 +v.large calc. inclusions
	Conv-sided Dish	370	420	1	16 Industry 7A
HADOX	Flagon	250	400	8	94
HOFA	Amphora	250	350	2	100
LVNCC	B+FL.bowl	270	400	1	40 abraded
	Beaker	180	400	6	74
MARB	Closed	350	400	1	22 German marbled ware
MORT	Mortarium	300	400	2	30 painted wall-sided buff fabric *
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400	2	168
	M17 Mort	240	300	5	184
	M22 Mort	300	400	5	186
	M22 Mort	300	400	7	280
OXPA	P8 Jar	300	400	2	56
OXRC	C100 Mort	300	400	1	24
	Bowl	240	400	1	12
OXWW	W54 Bowl	100	300	1	34
PORD	Rilled jar	330	420	1	16
SAMLZ	Base	120	200	1	10 OVC...
SAND	Dog-dishes	270	370	7	466 large fresh x2
SAND	Ev.rim jar	200	400	2	98 fresh
	Jar base			2	76
	Jars				x2
	Dog-dish				
	B+FL.bowl			11	382
	Dog-dish	300	400	7	246 Farnham 6 Bells ware
	Convex-sided Dish			1	12 Soot-soaked Polished all Over
	B+Fl bowl etc			16	300
	Beaker			2	20
MISC				3	54
POST-MED	Open-form	1600	1700	1	32 Earthenware
Total				140	4350 gm.
Tile				5	416 gm.
Briquetage				1	166 gm. abraded

Date. C.AD.270-400 with ?intrusive post-Med sherd

TOC 02 534. Fill of Pit 535. Gp.143

AHFA	Store-jar	3	168
HADOX	Closed	1	10

OXRC				2	20
BORD	Open form	1550	1700	2	38
STONEWARE				2	24
EARTHENWARE				1	130
Total				11	390 gm.

TOC 02 537. Primary fill of E/W Ditch 525. Gp.249

SAND	Jar			1	14 gm.
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TOC 02 545. Fill of timber revetted Ditch 665 Gp.132

AHFA	5B-4 Bowl	270	330	1	34 fresh
	Ev.rim	270	400	26	474
AMPH	Amphora			1	32
BB1	Cooking pot			1	6
HADBS	B+fl.bowl	250	400	1	68
	Necked jar			1	36
LVNCC	Beakers	250	400	8	92
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	14
OXRC	Dr.38	240	400		
	C23 Beaker	270	400	3	24
SAND	Jar			2	52
Total				45	832 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-350

TOC 02 575. Layer of coarse brown sandy silt

BAET	DR20	43	250	1	22 gm.
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TOC 02 578. Fill of Pit 579. Gp.154

OXRC	Beaker base	240	400		
	Dr.38 bowl	240	400	2	42
SAMEG	Dr.37	140	260	2	18
EARTHENWARE					
	Open form	1500	1700	1	12
	Jug	1500	1600	1	8
MISC				1	20
Total				7	100 gm.

Date. 16th c.

TOC 02 598. Infill of Well 599. Gp.155

AHFA				2	60 Abraded
BAET	DR20			1	30 Abraded
BB1	Cooking-pot			1	46 Abraded
MED	Gl.open form	1350	1500	1	20
POST MED	Gl.open form	1450	1600	1	12
Total				6	168 gm.

Date. 16th c.

TOC 02 607. Fill of timber revetted E/W ditch 665. Gp.132

AHFA	Cl.1C Store-jar	270	400		
	Cooking-pot	270	400	6	162
BAET	DR20	43	250	1	20
BB2	B+Fl bowl	270	370	5	78
FINE				1	14 Abraded cream
LVNCC	Box lid			1	10

	Beaker			1	6
MOSL	Beaker	200	276	1	62
OXRC	C22 Beaker	240	400	1	6
SAND	Jar			3	70
	Braughing jar	150	300	2	50
Total				22	478 gm.
Tile imbrex				1	114 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-300+

TOC 02 609. Layer surface

	FINE			1	18 Abraded cream
OXRC	Beaker			2	6 abraded
SAND	Jar			2	16 abraded
Total				5	40 gm.

Date. Residual in post-Med feature

TOC 02 614. Fill of Pit 615. Gp.250

AHFA	Cavetto rim	270	400	4	58 abraded
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	8
Total				5	66 gm.

TOC 02 618. Layer of compacted silty-sand. Roman

AHFA	6C.1 Dish	330	400	4	44
AMPH				1	36
BB1	Closed			4	24
	Dog-dish	200	400		
	B+fl bowl	240	300	2	38
BB2	Closed	120	370	21	152
COLCC	Beaker	130	250	5	28
HADBS	B+fl.bowl	270	400	15	348 fresh 1 pot
LNVC	Beakers	180	400		
	Beaker	250	370	17	53 w.painted dec
	Beakers	250	370	33	138 w.painted
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	40
OXPA	Bowl	240	400	1	6 unusual
OXRC	C51 Bowl	240	400+		
	Beaker	270	400	5	30 rouletted
	C100 mort	300	400		
	Dr.38 bowl	240	400	7	58
SAND	B+Fl bowl	270	400		
	Mucking type				
	M jar	200	300+		
	Necked-jars	200	300+	46	594
	Jar	270	370	4	30
OXID	Closed			2	12
EARTHENWARE		1600	1800	1	18
MEDIEVAL				9	120
Total				178	1769 gm.
Tile				1	20 gm.

Date. Mainly 3rd c. with a little 4th c., medieval and post-Med

TOC 02 623 Fill of Cut 624. Gp.161

SAND	Hook-rim jar	270	370	1	8 gm. Rettenden
Tile				1	4 gm.
TOC 02 654. Layer of grey sandy silt =857					
COLCC	Beaker	130	250	2	30
FINE	Jar			1	20
LVNCC	Beaker	180	270	1	4
OXRC	C49 Dish	240	400		
	C75 Bowl	325	400	4	30
SAMLZ		120	200	1	4 Abraded
SAND				2	10
Total				11	98 gm.
Tile				2	6 gm.
TOC 02 657 Layer of dark-brown silty sand					
LVNCC	Flagon	270	400	2	10
	Open form	270	400	1	4
OXMO	M22 Mort	240	400	1	30
Total				4	44 gm.
TOC 02 660 Layer = 721					
AHFA	Jars	270	400+		
	1.33 Jar	270	350		
	4.44 jar	270	350		
	5B-4 Bowl	270	330	4	190
	5B-8 Bowls	270	400	5	192
	5B.10 Bowl	350	400		
	6A.4 Dishes	270	370		
	6C.1 Dish	330	400	77	2028
AMPH	Amphora			3	240
LVNCC	Beaker	250	270	2	12
GROG	Store-jar	300	400	3	380 Essex
GROGSA	Ev.rim jar	270	400+	3	108 Fresh W.Kent
HADBS	Open form	300	400	5	82
	Jar			1	42
HADG	Closed	250	400	7	136
HARSH	Jar	350	400+	1	22
	B+fl bowl	350	400	1	20
LVNCC	B+FL bowl	270	400	2	22
	Beaker	250	400	2	10
	B+fl.bowl	270	400		
	Dog dish	270	400	3	62
				5	86
LVVWW	Mortarium			1	42
MAYEN	Gose 474 Bowl	350	420	1	36
MARB	Base	300	400	1	48
NACA	Amphora	200	400	1	148 fresh
OXID				2	28
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	3	180
	M17 Mort	240	400		
	M18 Mort	240	300		
	M22 Mort	300	400	7	668
	M22 Mort	300	400	3	168 burnt
	M23 Mort	350	400	2	336 fresh
OXRC	Bowl	240	400	12	250

	C49 Bowl	240	400		
	C51 Bowl	240	400	4	232
	C83/85 Bowl	350	400	13	174 fresh 1 pot
PORD	Jar	330	420	4	130
SAND				24	1168
	B+F1 bowl	300	400	1	48 soot-soaked Fresh
	B+f1 bowl	270	400	9	428 x3
	B+f1 bowl	370	400		int groove v.fresh
	Necked jars	270	370	6	276
TRIP	Amphora	200	400	1	50
MISC				2	40
Total				221	8082 gm.
Tile				1	56 gm.

Date. 4th c. with freshest sherds AD.350-400

TOC 02 663. Fill of PH 664. Gp.164

Prehistoric	L.B.A.	E.I.A	1	6 gm.
Tile			1	18 gm. abraded

TOC 02 667 Layer of dark grey/yellow clayey silt

CAMP1	Amphora		1	64 gm.
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TOC 02 668. Fill of Pit 669. Gp.166

AHFA	Cl.3C	270	300	1	10
	Cl.5B Bowl	270	400	2	58
	Cavetto rim	270	400	13	288
BB1	Cooking pot			1	10
MORT				2	62 ?Colchester
SAND	Beaker base	270	400	1	196
Total				20	624 gm.

TOC 02 674. Fill of Pit 675. Gp.168

AHFA	Cavetto rim	270	400	1	30
OXRC	Mortarium	240	400		abraded
	Bowl	240	400	2	68 abraded
TRIP	Amphora	200	400	1	58
Total				4	156 gm.

TOC 02 676 Fill of Cut 677. Gp.252

AHFA	6A-4 Dish	270	370		
	6C-1 Dish	330	400	6	124
BAET	DR20			2	308 Burnt
LVNCC	Closed	270	400	1	16
OXMO	M22 Mort	240	400	1	74
OXRC	C51 Bowl	240	400	4	102 abraded
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	22
SAND	Dog-dish				
	Jars			7	72
Total				23	718 gm.

Date. C.AD.330-370

TOC 02 698 Upper fill of Linear Cut 699. Gp.174

AHFA	B+fl bowl	370	400		small fla.
		270	400		
	6A.4 Dish			16	362
BB1	Beaker			1	10
HADOX	Closed			1	6
LVNCC	Closed	270	400	1	14
MAYEN	Closed	350	400	1	20
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	12
OXPA	P24.1 Bowl	240	400	2	120
OXRC	C51 Bowl	240	400	1	64
	C83 Bowl	300	400	2	32
SAND	Jar			9	298
	Ev.rim	300	400	2	30
Total				37	968 gm.

Date. Late 4th c.

TOC 02 703 Fill of brick cess pit 755. Gp.175

BORD	Tankard	1600	1700	1	32 gm.
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TOC 02 705. Fill of poss cist/oven 706. Gp.263

AHFA	B+fl bowl	270	400	2	48 abraded
LVNCC	Beaker	250	400	3	12 abraded
Total				5	60 gm.

Date. ?Residual

TOC 02 707. Stakehole. Gp.132

SAND	Ev.rim				
	Necked jar			8	188
BORDY	Open form	1550	1700	1	4
Total				9	192 gm.

Briquetage				1	12 gm.
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TOC 02 718. Layer of firm brown-grey, gravel sand silt

AHFA	Cl.5B Bowls	270	400		x2
	5B.4 Bowl	270	330		
	5B.10	350	400		
	6C.2 Dish	370	400+	28	504
FINE	Elab bowl			2	32 Exotic import research
LVNCC	Jar	300	400	2	26
LVNCC	Beaker	250	370	1	2 w/p.
MAYEN	Jar	350	400	1	16
OXID				4	102
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	2	80
OXPA	Bowl	240	400	1	12
OXRC	C18 Jar	270	400		
	C97 Mort	240	400	11	170
OXWS	M22 Mort	300	400	1	38
SAND	Necked jar	300	400	3	124 coarse
	Ev.rim			6	134
Total				62	1240 gm.
Tile				2	76 gm.

Date. Late 4th c.

TOC 02 719. Fill of Pit 816. Gp.251

AHFA	6C.1 Dish	330	400		
	Cooking-pots	270	400	6	168 abraded
HADOX	Closed	250	400	1	14
LVNCC	Beaker			3	12 abraded
MAYEN	Gose 474 bowl				
		350	400	1	30
OXID				2	56
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400	5	140
OXRC	Bowl	350	400	1	6
RHMO	Mortarium	200	270	1	164
SAND	'Swan neck'				
	Rim	270	370	5	188
EARTHENWARE	POST-MEDIEVAL			1	118
Total				26	896 gm.

Date. Post-Medieval

TOC 02 720. Layer of silt

NACA	Amphora	200	400	2	372 gm. fresh
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TOC 02 722 Layer of dark grey clayey silt

AHFA	Ev.rim	270	400		
	4-45 store-jar				
		350	400		
	5B-4 Bowl	270	330		x3
	5B Bowl	270	400		
	5B Bowl	370	400		small flange
	5B.10 Bowls	350	400		x2
	6A.10 Dish	330	400		
	6C-1 Dishes	330	400	55	1612 x2
BB1				2	36
BB2	CAM307 Jar	200/250	370	1	70
	Dog dish			1	12
FINE	Closed			1	32
GAUL	Amphora			1	80
GRÖG	Jar	270	400	2	124 E.Kent Lyne 7A
GROGSA	Jar	270	400	2	72 West Kent
HADBS	B+fl bowl	300	400	1	40
HADG	Jar			2	50
	B+fl bowl			1	26
HADOX	Closed			3	96
HARSH	Jar	350	400	1	68
LVNCC	Bead-rim bkr	250	350	4	38 white
	Indent bkr	180	350	2	18 orange
	Closed	270	400	5	61
	Beaker	250	400	2	16
	Beaker	250	400		
	Dog dish	270	400	3	32
LVNVW	Mortarium	200	300	5	286
MAYEN	Gose 545 jar	350	400	1	112 large fresh
	Gose 488 bowl				
		350	400	1	58
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400		
	M17 Mort	240	400	4	320 fresh
	M17 Mort	240	400	6	260

OXRC	Bowl	240	400	1	4
	C47 Bowl	270	400		
	C49 Bowl	240	400		
	C52 Bowl	350	400		
	C100 Mort	300	400		
	C51 Bowl	240	400	15	344
PORD	Jar	330	420		
SAMEG	Mort	170	260	1	32
VRW	Closed			1	8
SAND				6	78
	B+fl bowl	270	400	1	84
	Jars etc			9	206
	Dog-dish			5	228
<u>MEDIEVAL</u>	<u>Jug</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total				146	4505 gm.
Tile	Imbrex			7	754 gm.

Date. C.AD.350-400 with ?intrusive medieval sherd

TOC 02 726. Fill of wall foundation construction cut 727. Gp.264

SAND	Closed			1	10 gm.
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TOC 02 728. Fill of linear E-W cut 818. Gp.254

AHFA	6A.13 Dish	270	400	3	92
OXMO	Mortarium	300	400	1	90
OXRC	C82 Bowl	325	400	1	18
SAND	Dev.b+fl bowl				
		270	400	2	94
Total				7	294 gm.

Date. 4th c.

TOC 02 732. Layer of green/grey silty sand

AHFA	6C.1 Dish	330	400	10	256 abraded
TRIP	Amphora	100	300	2	186 abraded
BB1	Dog dish			1	38 abraded
LVNCC	Dog dish	270	400		
	Beaker base			3	78 abraded
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	34 abraded
SAND	Closed			1	10 abraded
<u>EARTHENWARE</u>		<u>1500</u>	<u>1700</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>
Total				19	620 gm.

Date. 16th-17th c.

TOC 02 740. Fill of N-S linear cut 741. Gp.256

LVNCC	Beaker			1	2 gm.
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TOC 02 742. Fill of sub-rectangular Pit 743. Gp.177

AHFA	Cl.1C.Store-jar				
		270	350		
	Cl.10 beehive				
		200	400		
	cooking-pot	270	400	12	362
LVNCC	Beaker	250	400	1	8 w.p decor
VRW	Closed			1	14
Total				14	384 gm.

Tile				1	18 gm.
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Date. C.AD.270-400

TOC 02 750. Fill of E-W Ditch 751. Gp.255

AHFA	Cl.1A	270	350	1	10
AMPH				1	44
COLCC	Beaker	130	250+	2	6
LNVCC	Beaker	225	300		slit indents
	Beaker	250	400	2	4 w.p decor
OXRC		240	400	1	4
SAMLZ	Dr.37 bowl	120	200	3	26
SAND	Ev.rim bkr			1	16
	Indented bkr			5	46
Total				16	156 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300+

TOC 02 764 Layer = 674

?AHSU	Jar	50	140	1	10 abraded
?LNVCC	Bowl			2	20 ***
LNVCC	Bowl	300	350	1	6
VRW	Jar	200	330	1	32
MISC				1	10
Total				6	78 gm.

TOC 02 770. Fill of sub-rectangular Pit 794. Gp.184

AHFA				3	162
EARTHENWARE		1600	1800	1	50
				1	6
CHINA		1800	1900	1	1
Total				6	219 gm.

Date. 19th c.

TOC 02 781 Upper fill of Cut 794

LNVCC	Box lid	270	400	1	14 cse white
LOXI	Bowl	120	200	1	32
Total				2	46 gm.

TOC 02 795. Fill of Stakehole 796. Gp.190

BB1				1	4 gm.
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TOC 02 799. Layer of loose silt sand gravel

OXRC	C81 bowl	300	400	2	20
SAND	Jar			5	112
Total				7	132 gm.

TOC 02 800. Layer of grey-brown silty sand. - poss Roman

AHFA	B+fl bowl	270	400	3	122
	Misc			35	696 abraded
AMPH				2	62
BAET	DR20			3	166
BB1	Cooking-pot	225	400		
	B+fl bowl	280	400		
	B+fl bowl	370	400	4	166

BB2	Ev.rim jar				
	6C.2 Dish	370	400	2	64***
COLCC	Beaker			2	6
HARSH	Bowl	350	400	1	18
LNVC	Flagon	350	400	2	48
NFPA	Fulford 106				
	Mortarium	320	370	1	18 abraded
OXID				14	196
OXMO	M22 Morts	300	400	9	340 x5
OXPA	P24 Bowls	240	400	3	114 x3
OXRC	C51 Bowl	240	400		
	C71 Bowl	300	400	9	290
	C75 Bowl	325	400		
	C23 Beaker	270	400	8	82 abraded
PORD	Jar	330	420	8	150
SAND	Ev.rim jar			1	44
	6C.2 Dish	370	400	12	262
				15	416 abraded
BORDG		1550	1700	1	4
Total				135	3264 gm.
TILE				1	24 g.

Date. C.AD.350-400 with ?intrusive Post-Med sherd

TOC 02 802. Fill of linear Cut 699. Gp.174

BB1	Open form			1	30
BB2	lid seated jar			1	34
SAND	Jar			1	24
Total				3	88 gm.
Tile				1	30 gm.

TOC 02 805. Fill of Cut 806. Gp.191

BB2	Open form			2	30
SAND	Dog-dish			1	18
Total				3	48 gm.

Date. mid-late 3rd c.

TOC 02 814. Levelling. Gp.186

Stoneware	tankard	1600	1700	2	62 gm.
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TOC 02 817. Fill of linear N/S Cut 971. Gp.243

AHFA	Store-jar	270	400	1	30 gm.
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TOC 02 820. Fill of linear N/S Cut 971. Gp.243

AHFA	B+fl bowl	270	400		
	Store-jar	270	400	3	116
OXPA	P24 Bowl	240	400	1	70 large, fresh
Total				4	186 gm.

Date. 4th c.

TOC 02 839. Gravel layer same as 838. Gp.194

LNVC	Closed			1	10 abraded
SAND	Closed			1	22 abraded

Total				2	32 gm.	
TOC 02 842 = 809. Backfill of construction cut 228. Gp.65						
BB1	Cooking-pot			3	14 gm.	
TOC 02 844. Fill of rectangular Pit 845. Gp.195						
BAET	DR20	170	300	2	254	
MERIDA	Amphora	1600	1750	6	562	fresh
Total				8	816 gm.	
TOC 02 846. Layer of dark brown sandy silt. Roman						
AHFA	6A.4 Dish	270	370			
	5B.8 Bowl	270	400	4	98	
BB1	Ev.rim	200	280	2	32	x2
BB2	Ev.rim jar			5	42	
	Dog dish			2	42	
BBS	Ev.rim jar			2	30	
	Cavetto-rim					
	B+fl bowl			5	106	
COLCC	Beaker	130	250	2	8	
FINE	Beaker			1	4	
LVNCC	Beakers	180	400	12	56	
LVNCC	Beaker	250	370	1	4	
MHADG	Jar	250	400	1	18	
MOSL	Beaker	200	276	2	10	
NFCC	Beaker.	260	400	1	2	
OXID	Jar			1	12	abraded
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	2	22	
OXRC	Beakers	240	400	14	120	
SAND	Swan neck					
	Jar rim	270	370			
	Dog dish					
	B+fl bowl	270	400	20	348	
	B+fl bowl	270	400	1	58	
SAND	3H7.7 Jar	180	250			
	5A5.1 Bowl	250	350	6	52	
VCWS	Closed			1	12	
MISC				3	40	
Total				88	1116 gm.	
Tile	Imbrex			1	44 gm.	
	Imbrex			1	18 gm.	grogged
Date. Mid-late 3 rd c.						
TOC 02 847. Layer of dark grey-brown sandy silt - Roman						
BBS	Dog dish			1	22	
SAMEG	Dr.33	200	260	2	102	most of Rheinzabern
OXID	Flagon			1	10	
Total				4	134 gm.	
Date. mid-3 rd c.						
TOC 02 848. Fill of linear N-S Cut 971. Gp.243						
LVNCC	Beaker			1	2	
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	108	

SAND	Jar			1	60
Total				3	170 gm.

TOC 02 849. Demolition rubble layer = 843. Roman

BB1	Cooking-pot			8	72
BB2	Jar			1	18
?HADOX	Closed	250	400	1	2 w.p.decor
LNVC	Beakers	250	370	7	50
SAND	Beaker	250	400	4	46 bead-rimmed
	Pentice bkr	250	370	2	6 rouletted
Total				23	194 gm.

Date. mid-late 3rd c.

TOC 02 851. Fill of E-W Ditch 852. Gp.198

BB1	Cooking-pot	200	270	1	18
LNVC	Beakers			5	60
SAMEG	Dr.33	140	260	1	24
SAND	Jar			2	10
Total				9	112 gm.

Date. C.AD.225-260

TOC 02 856. Layer of mid grey-brown sandy silt. Roman

AHFA	Closed	270	400	2	24
COLCC	Beaker	250	300	2	10
HADBS	Dev b+Fl bowl				
		270	400	2	24
HADOX	Cavetto-rim				
	Jar	250	300	1	24
SAND	Necked jar			1	84 coarse 6 Bells
Total				8	166 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-400

TOC 02 858. Layer of mid-grey sandy clay

HADOX	Closed			2	10
SAND	Necked jar	270	370	1	18
	Jar			1	10
Total				4	38 gm.

Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 859. Top fill of Pit 860. Gp.268

OXRC	Bowl base	240	400	1	40 refired
LNVC	Open form	270	400	3	22
SAND	Dog dish				
	Necked jar			4	70
	Closed			5	65
	Jar			1	10 cse
Total				14	207 gm.

Tile				1	8 gm.
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TOC 02 862. Top fill of E-W Ditch 751. Gp.255

BB1	Ev.rim	225	280	11	116 1 pot fresh
BB2	Ev.rim jar	150	250	15	170

COLCC	Beaker base			1	54
FINE	Beakers			4	78
HADG	Pentice bkr			7	94
LVNCC	Beaker	250	400		w.p.dec.bead-rim fresh
	Cornice rim				
	Beaker	160	270	14	224 fresh
OXRC	Bowl	240	400	1	8
SAMEG	Dr.45 mort	170	260	2	258 fresh
SAMLZ		120	200	4	30
SAND	Closed			11	96
Total				70	1128 gm.

Date. C.AD.240-270

TOC 02 874. Infill of masonry tile wall 704, Gp.199

AMPH	Amphora			1	114
LVNCC	Beaker	250	270	1	2 w.p.decor Rhenish
SAND				1	8
	Open form			1	46 s.s.micaceous
Total				4	170 gm.

Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 876. Fill east of plank 877. Gp.243

BB1	Open form	200	300	1	70 large fresh
SAND	Closed			4	54 fresh 1 pot
Total				5	124 gm.

Date. mid-late 3rd c.

TOC 02 878. Fill west of plank 877. Gp.243

BB1				1	6 Abraded
LVNCC	Beaker	250	370	1	4 w.p
SAND	Jar			2	12
Total				4	22 gm.

Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 885. Fill of PH 886. Gp.200

LVNCC	Closed			1	14 gm.
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TOC 02 889. Fill of E-W linear Cut 890. Gp.200

HOO	Flagon	43	250	1	6 gm.
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TOC 02 903 Top fill of Crem Pit 937

AHFA	3B.14 cooking				
	Pot	350	400+	18	342 All one pot
	Closed	270	400+	1	30
LVNCC	Beaker	250	350	1	2 w.paint decor
SAND	Jar			4	22 fresh
	Dog-dish	270	370	1	10 Farnham 6 Bells
Total				6	34 gm.

Date. C.AD.350-400+ More likely to be 350-370 and late for a cremation.

TOC 02 904. Primary fill of Pit 860. Gp.268

AHFA	Cooking-pot	270	400	1	92 large fresh
	Cooking-pot	270	400		
	Cl.3C				
	6A.13 Dish			21	326
HADOX	Necked bowl			1	6
LVNCC	Closed			2	12
LVNCC	Beaker	250	270	2	6 w.p
MAYEN	Jar	350	400	3	58
MORT	Mortarium			1	58
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	10 v.abraded
	M22 Mort	300	400	1	86
OXRC	?C84 Bowl	350	400	1	8
	C46 Bowl	340	400	5	44
SAND	Jar			1	46
	Necked jar			2	40 soot-soaked
TSK	Jar base	270	370	1	26
Total				43	818 gm.

Date. C.AD.350-400

TOC 02 909. Fill of N-S linear Cut 971-silt below plank 877. Gp.243

AHFA	Closed	270	400	1	12
BB1	Cooking-pot			1	4
COLCC	Beaker			3	36 fresh
FINE				5	10 Abraded cream
LVNCC	Closed			3	52
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	1	52 abraded
OXWS	WC3 Bowl	240	400	1	52
SAMLZ		120	200	4	48 V.abraded
SAND	B+fl bowl	250	400	4	188
Total				23	454 gm.
Tile				1	2 gm.

Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 914. Fill of Pit 915. Gp.204

NGGW	Jar			1	12 gm.vitr.pimply
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TOC 02 916. Make-up for brickearth wall 908. Gp.270

COLCC	Beaker base			1	62
HADOX	Flagon			2	40
LVNCC	Beakers	180	400	5	62
SAMEG	Dr.45 mort	170	260	1	92
SAND	Jar base			3	106
Total				12	362 gm.

Date. Mid-late 3rd c. prob 250-270

TOC 02 921. Loose sandy silt with gravel. Gp.233

OXID	Jar			1	4
SAND	Jar			2	28
Total				3	32 gm.

TOC 02 922. Layer of loose sandy silt gravel. Gp.233

AHFA	Jar			2	16
AMPH	Amphora			2	30 abraded

BB1	Dog-dish	200	300		
	B+fl bowl	270	300		
	Fish dish			8	196
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	2	28 micaceous
LVNCC	Closed			1	8
NGGW	Jar	200	250	1	12
	Jar			1	12 fresh
OXID				2	28
Total				19	330 gm.

Date. mid-late 3rd c.

TOC 02 935. Layer of compacted silty sand gravel

AHFA	Store-jar	270	400	1	72 abraded
BB1	Dog-dish	220	300	7	80
MISC	Jar			2	60
MORT	Mortarum			2	40
MOSL	Beaker	200	276	5	16
NAFR	Amphora	200	400	1	24
OXRC	C23 Beaker	270	400		
	Bowl	240	400	4	22
SAND	Jars			10	72
Total				32	386 gm.
Tile				2	40 gm.

Date. Mid-late 3rd c. ?AH Store jar sherd intrusive

TOC 02 938. Fill of PH 939. Gp.208

?AHFA	Closed			2	24
BB2	Closed			1	66
HADOX	Closed			1	6
Total				4	96 gm.

TOC 02 940. Layer of mid-grey orange clayey silt. Roman.

AHFA	Ev.rim jar	270	400	1	76
BB1	Cooking-pot			1	12
HADOX	Closed			2	10
LVNCC	Beaker			3	6
NAFR	Amphora	200	400	1	28
SAND	B+fl bowl	270	400	4	368 large fresh
Total				12	500 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-330

TOC 02 942 Fill of E-W ditch 751. Gp.255

SAND	Closed			1	12 gm.fresh
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TOC 02 963. Infill of revetment. Gp.230

AHFA	Cl.1A	270	350		
	5B.10 bowl			5	174 undecorated
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300		
	M22 Mort	300	400	2	480
OXRC	Beaker	240	400	2	16
Total				9	670 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-400

TOC 02 964. Gone out and decayed wood. Gp.230

BAET	DR20	43	250	1	320
FINE	Beaker			1	2
HADOX	Pedestal base			1	144
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	1	178
Total				4	644 gm.

TOC 02 1028. Layer of sandy silt

AHFA	6A.4 Dish	270	370		
	3B Jar	270	400		
	5B.4 Bowl	270	330	12	274
	6C.1 Dish	330	400	6	142
DORBB1	Ev.rim	200	400	2	22
	Open form			3	28
FINE				1	10 cream
GAZA	Rilled amph			2	48
GROGSA	Store-jar	300	400	13	2108
HADOX	Closed			1	4
HARSH	Jar			1	8
LNVC	Beakers	270	400		
	Perrin 126				
	Beaker	180	270	10	64
	Beaker	160	250	3	16
MAYEN	Dish	350	420	1	8
MHADG	Necked bowl	300	350		
	Beaker			2	14
MISC				14	96
MUCK	Necked jars				x2
	Dev.b+fl bowls				x2
		300	370		
	Ev.rim	270	400		
	Dog-dishes			39	928 x4
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300		
	M22 Mort	240	400	11	366
OXPA	Bowl	240	400	1	8
OXRC	Beaker	240	400	8	22
	C47 Dish	270	400	2	18
SAMEG	Dr.45 Mort	170	260	4	150
	Dr.37	140	260	1	16
Total				137	4350 gm.

Date. c. AD.270-400+

TOC 02 1032 Fill of N-S linear cut 771

LNVC	Beaker	250	350	1	8 gm.rouletted
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TOC 02 1034

AHFA	3C Jar	200	400		
	6A-12 Dish	270	400	2	84
BB1	Open form			1	28
MAYEN	Jar	350	420	3	200
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	2	294
PKGTV	Store-jar	270	400	1	30 abraded
LNVC	Beaker	250	270	3	64
SAND	Closed			3	40
Total				15	736 gm.

TOC 02 1035. Fill of Pit 1036. Gp.253

AHFA	Ev.rim	270	400	6	134
BB1	Cooking pot	220	280	1	54 fresh
OXID	Closed			1	16
Total				8	204 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-290

TOC 02 1037.Top fill of E-W Ditch 1133. Gp.248

AHSU	Bead-rim	70	120	1	12 gm.
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TOC 02 1045. Fill of N-S linear feature 1046. Gp.308

BB1	Dog-dish	220	300	1	24
SAMEG	Dr.37	140	260	1	6
VRW	Mortarium	70	150	1	124 abraded
Total				3	154 gm.

TOC 02 1049. Layer of greenish-grey sandy silt

AHFA	Beaded+fl				
	Bowl	270	330	1	44
SAND				1	14
Total				2	58 gm.

TOC 02 1053 Demolition layer

AHFA	5B Bowls	270	400	5	160 w/s fresh x2
LNVC	Beaker	250	370	1	10 bead-rim white
	Beaker	180	400	2	74 orange
SAND	Jar			1	94
Total				9	338 gm.

Date. AD.300+

TOC 02 1060 Dark grey-brown silt layer

AHFA	6C-1 Dish	330	400	6	82
	1A-17 Jar	300	400+		
	5B Bowls	270	400		x2
	6A-4 Dishes	270	350		
	6C-1 Dishes	330	400	70	2220 x2
	ev.rim jar	270	400	7	118
	5B.10 Bowl	350	400	5	522 1 Bowl fresh
BAET	DR20	170	300	2	216
BB1	Dog dish	220	370	1	20
	Closed			1	28
	Cavetto rim			1	24
BBS	B+fl bowl	270	400	1	22
GROG	Jar	270	400	1	38 orange grog
	Jar			1	12
GROGSA	Dish			1	44 clinkery ***
HADOX	Closed	250	400	2	10
	Necked jar	250	400	1	14
HARSH	Necked jar	350	400	2	52
	Necked jar	350	400		
	B+fl bowl	350	400	4	144
?KOLN	Conv-sided				
	bowl			4	90 late*****
LNVC	Dog-dish	270	400	1	28
	CAM 360/368	250	400	5	56

	Jar	270	400	4	70	
MARB	Closed	300	400	2	24	German
MAYEN	Gose 474 bowl					
		350	400	1	68	
NAFR	Africana 1	200	400	1	42	
OXID	Closed			3	84	
OXMO	M22 Morts	300	400	3	180	x2
	M22 Mort	300	400	7	312	
OXPA	Bowl base	240	400	1	142	
	P24 Bowl	240	400	5	106	
OXRC	C23 Beaker	270	400			
	C55 Bowl	240	400	2	10	
	C61 Bowl	350	400			
	C100 Mort	300	400	8	246	
	C46 Dish	340	400			
	C83 Bowl	340	400			
	C97 Mort	240	400	14	438	
	C47 Dish	270	400	1	14	
	Small jar	240	400	2	30	
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	26	
SAND	Jar			6	122	
	Necked jar			11	174	
	Necked jar					
	B+Fl bowl			13	294	
	B+fl boel	350	400	1	30	
	Open form			1	50	
	Store-jar	350	400			
	B+fl bowl	270	400	2	330	
	Closed			1	10	
VRW	Jar			1	24	
MISC	Necked jar			1	40	sandy white-ware
				5	82	
Total				213	7776	gm.
Land drain		1900	1950	1	20	gm.
Tile				1	16	gm.

Date. C.AD.350-400+

TOC 02 1127. Fill of Pit 1128. Gp.199

BB1	Cooking-pot			1	4	
HADBS	Closed			1	8	
LVCC	Beaker	250	270	1	6	
OXRC	C68 Bowl	300	400	1	6	
SAND	Dog dish	200	400			
	Necked-jar	250	400	3	80	
Total				7	104	gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1131. Fill of PH 1132. Gp.306

BB2	Closed			2	20	
BBS	Dog dish			1	20	
LVCC	Beaker			1	8	
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	1	156	
SAMLZ	Dr.45 mort	170	200	2	12	

Total			7	216 gm.
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Tile			1	26 gm.
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Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1135. Fill of construction cut for cist 1136. Gp.199

AHFA	Store-jar	270	400		
	Closed	270	400	8	132
COLCC	Beaker			3	10
SAND	Necked jars	200	400	7	162 Mucking type J
	Beaker			1	8
Total				19	312 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-300+

TOC 02 1139. Fill of Construction Cut 1140 for ground beam. Gp.306

AHFA	5B.6 Bowl	270	400+		
	5B.10 Bowl	270	400+		x2
	3B Jar	270	400+		X2
	6A.13 Dish	270	400+		
	1A.17 Jar	270	350	51	1252
	6C.1 Dish	330	400+	6	74
	1C Store-jar	350	400	17	820 refired
AMPH				2	162
	Rilled amph			1	16
BB1	Dog-dish	300	400	11	212 x3
	B+fl bowl	280	400	3	116
BB2				2	18
BBS	Ev.rim jar			1	12
FINE	Closed			1	6
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	2	160
GROG	Store-jar	350	400	1	540 Essex
HADBS	Open form	300	400	1	12
HADOX	Closed			2	14
LVNCC	Closed	270	400	7	84
	Beaker	250	400	3	20
	Mortarium	350	400	1	36
	Beaker base			1	84
LRMA	Flagon	350	400	1	30
MAYEN	Jar	350	400	1	16
MUCK	Storage jar	300	400	1	540
	Necked jar				
	Dog-dish				
	Convex-sided dish			16	326
OXID	Jars			19	370
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	6	258
	M17 Mort	240	300	1	40
OXRC	Beaker	240	400		
	C84 Bowl	350	400	10	90
	C79 Bowl	340	400		
	C83 Bowl	300	400		
	C84 Bowl	350	400	25	394
OXWS	WC4.1 Mort	240	300	1	40
PORD var	Ev.rim	330	420	3	44
PORD	Rilled sherd	330	420	1	2
SAMLZ	Dr.37	120	200	3	12 abraded

SAND	Jars	300	400	19	414
				8	114
Total				228	6328 gm.
Tile				14	640 gm.

Date. C.AD.350-400

TOC 02 1142. Fill of E-W Ditch 751. Gp.255

OXID				1	2 gm.Abraded Lump
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TOC 02 1144. Layer of sandy gravel

BB1	Dog dish	220	270	1	18 gm.
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TOC 02 1145. Fill of robber trench 1146. Gp.263

AHFA	Store-jar	270	400	4	184
BB2	Open form			2	102
LVNCC	B+fl bowl	270	400		
	Dog dish	270	400	3	76
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	12
	M22 Mort	300	400	3	98 x2
OXRC	C46 Bowl	340	400	3	84
SAND	CAM 124 Bkr	120	350		
	Necked jar	200	400	4	60
MISC				2	22
Total				22	638 gm.
Tile				1	1 gm.

Date. Late 4th c.

TOC 02 1148. Top fill of construction cut for well 1149. Gp.241

BB2	Ev.rim jar			1	28
LVNCC	Closed			1	4
Total				2	32 gm.

Date. C.AD.200-270

TOC 02 1150. Top fill of construction cut of poss cist/oven 706 = 705. Gp.263

AHFA	Jar	270	400	2	18 gm.
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TOC 02 1154. Sandy silt with frequent gravel

BAET	DR20	170	300	1	204
SAND	B+fl bowl	250	370		Mucking
	Cavetto-rim				
	Bowl	200	350	3	126 Mucking Type K
Total				4	330 gm.

Date. C.3rd c.

TOC 02 1155. Compacted clayey sand

HADOX				1	1 gm.abraded
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TOC 02 1160. Fill of Construction cut for well 1149. Gp.241

LVNCC	Beaker	250	270	2	14 gm. w.p.décor
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TOC 02 1168. Cut of robber trench. Gp.263

MAYEN	Jar	350	400	1	18 gm.
TOC 02 1214. Levelling layer					
AMPH	Amphora			1	58 fresh
HADG	Dog dish				
	Jar	200	370	5	76 fresh
LVNCC	Beaker	225	300	2	6
LVNCC	Beaker	250	270	1	2 w.p.décor
OXID				1	4 Sandy cream
OXRC	Beaker	240	400	1	4 abraded
SAMLZ	Closed	120	200	1	14 abraded
<u>SAND</u>	<u>Jar</u>			<u>2</u>	<u>28</u>
Total				14	192 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-270

TOC 02 1217. Layer of dark brown/black sandy silt					
BB1	Dog-dish	200	350	2	52 fresh joining
<u>SAND</u>	<u>Jar</u>			<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>
Total				4	64 gm.

TOC 02 1219. Layer of mottled yellow-grey clayey silt					
BB2	Jar	150	270	2	20
COLCC	Beaker			1	2
GROG	Store-jar	200	400	1	32 Essex
SAMLZ		120	200	1	2
SAND	Jar			11	300 fresh
	B+fl bowl	270	400	6	82 fresh
<u>MISC</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total				23	442 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1227 Layer of mid-brown-grey sandy silt 130/205					
AHFA	6A-4 Dish	270	370	8	162 x2
HADOX	Dr.36 copy	250	400	1	28
LVNCC	Beakers			5	108
SAMEG		160	260	1	12
<u>SAMLZ</u>		<u>120</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u> Abraded
Total				16	326 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1243. Layer of soft brown sandy clay					
BB1	Cooking pot			1	2
BB2	5E1.8 Dish	170	250	3	54
<u>SAND</u>	<u>Jar</u>			<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
Total				7	68 gm.

Date. Early-mid 3rd c.

TOC 02 1247. Layer of firm brown/grey sandy silt					
AHFA	Closed	270	400	1	6 fresh
<u>HADOX</u>	<u>Jar</u>			<u>5</u>	<u>34</u> one pot
Total				6	40 gm.

TOC 02 1249. Fill of Pit 1270. Gp.305

SAMEG	Closed	200	260	1	16 gm.
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TOC 02 1259 Fill of Slot 1279. Gp.211

AHFA	5B Bowl	350	400	3	84 small flange
LNVC	Pentice bkr	270	370	4	32 rouletted
SAND	Necked jars			4	104 x2
OXID	Closed			1	6
Total				12	226 gm.

Date. C.AD.350-370

TOC 02 1269. Layer of dark grey brown clay silt

HARSH	Store-jar	350	400	1	102
SAND	B+fl bowl	270	400	1	20
Total				2	122 gm.

TOC 02 1276 Layer of gravel silt sand Gp.275

AHFA	4-42 Jar	200	300	5	122
AMPH				1	50
BAET	DR20	170	300	1	256
BB1	Dog-dish	220	300	1	24
				1	10
BB2	Ev.rim jar	150	270	1	8
EIFL	Closed	200	350	1	40
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	1	28
HADOX	Closed	200	400	1	4
LNVC	Closed	160	400	1	10
OXRC	C51 Bowl	240	400	2	74
SAMEG	Dr.37	170	260	2	42
	Dr.45	200	260	1	162
SAMLZ		120	200	1	40
SAND	Store-jar	270	400	2	242
	Jar			1	22
	Beaker base			1	40
Total				24	1174 gm.

Date. c.AD.200-270

TOC 02 1277. Layer/fill of terracing cut 1278. Gp.275

BB1	Open form			1	26
SAND	Store-jar			1	46
Total				2	72 gm.

Date. 3rd c.

TOC 02 1281. Fill of Pit 1283. Gp.212

AHFA	Cl.5B Bowls	270	400		x7
	Cl.3B Jar	270	400		
	6C.1 Dish	330	400		
	6C.2 Dish	370	400		
	6A.4 Dish	270	370	30	932
	1C.6 Store-jar				
		350	400	6	606
BB1	Jar			3	118
BBS	Ev.rim jar			1	130 large fresh
COLCC	Beaker			1	6
FINE	Closed			1	12
HADBS	B+fl bowl	370	400	6	196 int groove

HADOX	Jar	250	400	5	142
HARSH	Jar	350	400	2	66
LVNCC	Beaker	300	400	1	8
	Dog dishes	270	400	2	86
MARB	Closed	300	400	1	14
MAYEN	Gose 545 Jar	350	400	1	80
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400	1	148
	M22 Mort	300	400		
	M17 Mort	240	300	2	136
OXPA	P24 bowl	240	400	3	44
	P24 bowl	240	400	1	34
OXRC	C72 Bowl	300	400		
	C68 Bowl	300	400		x2
	C100 Mort	300	400		
	C49 Dish	240	400	24	298
	C51 Bowl	240	400		
	C52 Bowl	350	400		
	C48 Dish	270	400		
	C56 Bowl	300	400		
	C77 Bowl	340	400	21	720 fresh
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	56
SAND	Closed			2	26
	B+fl bowl	370	400	1	66 int groove
					Fresh
Total				116	3924 gm.
Tile				1	26 grogged

Date. C.AD.400

TOC 02 1282.Fill of PH 1283. Gp.212

AHFA	1C.4 Store-jar				
		220	300	1	210
BB2	Open form		270	1	16
COLCC	Beaker			1	4 rouletted
Total				3	230 gm.
Tile				2	52 gm.

Date. C.AD.220-270

TOC 02 1291 Fill of robber trench 1292. Gp.265

AHFA	5B-8 Bowl	270	400	4	106
MARB	Closed	350	400	1	26 abraded German
LVNCC	Beaker	180	400	1	10 abraded white
LVNCC	Closed	270	400	1	8 orange
SAND	Closed			1	16
TSK	Jar	270	300+	1	16
Total				9	182 gm.
Tile				2	298 gm.

Date. C.AD.350+

TOC 02 1305 Fill of PH 1306. Gp.212

SAND	Jar			2	32 gm.
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TOC 02 1307 Layer of sandy silt. Post Roman occupation

AHFA	Ev.rim	270	400		
	5B Bowl	370	400		small flange
	6A.4 Dish	270	370	47	960
	Cooking-pot	270	400		
	IA.14 Jar	270	350	10	180
AMPH	?amphora			1	208 knife-trimmed
BB1	Cooking pot			1	42
	B+fl bowl	300	370	3	154
BB2	B+fl bowl	270	400		
	Ev.rim			5	90
	Beaker			15	340
	Closed			88	90
	B+fl bowl	270	400		
	Dog dishes			5	192 fresh
BBS	B+fl bowl	270	400	2	68
COLCC	Beaker			12	330
GAUL	Amphora			1	6
HADOX	Closed			1	8
LVNCC	Closed			1	6 w.p.décor
	Beakers	250	370	4	20 w.p.décor
	Beakers			3	18
LVNWW	Mortarium			1	40
MICA	Closed			2	16 C.be OXRC
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	36 burnt
	M17 Mortaria	240	300	3	358
OXRC	C45 Bowl	270	400	1	6
	C20 Beaker	270	400	2	22
SAMLZ	Dr.37 base	120	200	1	114 burnt
SAND	B+fl dish				
	Necked jars			9	340
	Open form			1	58
	B+fl bowl	270	400	11	324
				1	36
Total				232	4082 gm.

TOC 02 1308. Fill of PH 1309. Gp.212

HADOX	Beaker	250	400	2	6 fresh
LVNCC	Beaker	250	370	6	14 w.p.fresh 1
					Pot
Total				8	20 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-270

TOC 02 1323 Layer of clay silt with frequent gravel

AMPH	Amphora			1	80
BB1	B+fl.bowl	270	300+		x2
	Ev.rim jar	220	280		x3
	Dog dish	200	270	23	620
	Dog dish	200	270		
	B+fl bowl	270	300	3	64
BB2	Ev.rim			1	8
COLCC	Beaker			2	24
	Closed			5	44
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	6	252
HOO	Closed	43	250	3	38
LVNCC	Beakers	200	300	5	122
	Flagon	225	275	1	4 Perrin 1999,

Fig 189

OXID	Closed			9	80	
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	3	212	
OXRC	Bowl	240	400	1	76	abraded
	Beaker	240	400	1	4	
SAMEG	Mortarium	170	260	1	20	
	Dr.37	140	260	7	46	
SAMLZ	Dr.38	140	200	14	256	
SAND	B+fl bowls	270	400	9	246	
	Necked jar	270	370	5	116	fresh
						Rettenden
SAND	Necked-jars			17	220	
	Necked-jar	170	300+	3	128	Fresh
	CAM306 Bowl	200	350	2	46	
	Misc			4	422	
TSK	Jar	180	300+	2	76	
Total				128	3184	gm.

Date. C.AD.225-300

TOC 02 1327. Fill of Pit 1328. Gp.307

BB2	Cavetto rim			3	98	
CAMPI	Amphora			1	60	
COLCC	Beaker			3	16	bead-rim fresh
GROG	Store-jar	200	400	1	156	Essex
OXID	Closed	250	350	1	18	
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	1	68	fresh
OXRC	C97 Mort	240	400	1	46	
SAND	Hook-rim	200	400	5	86	
Total				16	548	gm.
Tile	imbrex			3	282	gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1331 Fill of PH.1332 Gp.276

AHFA		270	400	3	34	Sl.abraded
OXRC	Beaker	270	400	1	6	sl.abraded
Total				4	40	gm.

TOC 02 1338. Layer of dark grey sand gravel silt

BAET	DR20	170	300	1	438	
BB1	B+fl bowl	280	400	2	44	
OXID	Closed			1	60	abraded
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	2	88	
SAMEG	Dr.38	140	260	2	122	abraded
SAND	Dog-dish	200	400			
	B+fl.bowl	250	400			x2
	Ev.rim			15	512	
Total				23	1264	gm.

Date. 3rd c.

TOC 02 1341. Layer of compacted sandy silt with frequent charcoal.

BB2	Open form			1	4	gm.
	Fired clay			1	18	gm.

TOC 02 1342 Layer of demolition brickearth

AHFA	5B-4 Bowl	270	330	1	22 abraded
OXRC	Beaker	270	400	1	10 fresh
SAND	Rolled over				
	Jar rim			4	82
Total				6	114 gm.

TOC 02 1365. Fill of Pit 1366. Gp.213

BB2	Necked jar			1	18
LNVC	Beaker			3	20
SAND	Jar			1	12
Total				5	50 gm.

Date. 73rd c.

TOC 02 1368. Fill of Pit 1369. Gp.277

SAND	Closed			1	12 gm.
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TOC 02 1372 Fill of Pit 1373, Gp.278

AHFA	6C.2 Dish	370	400+	1	80 Large fresh
	6C.1 Dish	330	400+		
	5B.9 Bowl	270	400+	2	164
	5B.8 Bowl	270	400+		X2
	6A.8 Dish	330	400+	20	418
BB1	Cooking-pot			1	4
	Jar	350	400+	1	10 fresh diag burnished lines ****
	Pie-dish			1	30
GROG	Store-jar	300	400	1	156
LNVC	Open form	270	400	4	52
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	22
OXPA	P24 Bowl	240	400	2	46
OXRC	C100 Mort	300	400		
	C81 Bowl	300	400		
	C13 Jug	350	400	4	76
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	50
RETTENDON	Closed	270	370	1	54
SAMEG	Mortarium	170	260	1	26
SAND	B+fl bowl	270	400	1	66 micaceous
				4	98
Total				48	1352 gm.

Date. Prob AD.390+

TOC 02 1375. Backfill to masonry wall foundation 1470. Gp.303

NGWH	Pentice bkr	150	250	1	2 gm.
	Tile			1	2 gm.abraded

TOC 02 1401. Hill wash laid on terracing cut 1446.

BB1	Incip b+fl				
	Bowl	210	280	1	38 fresh
	Dev b+fl				large fresh
	Bowl	240	300	4	304 one bowl
Total				5	342 gm.

Date. C.AD.225-275

TOC 02 1426. Layer of charcoal. Gp.236

LNVC	Beaker	250	270	1	4 gm.bead-rim
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TOC 02 1427. Occupation layer of compacted sandy silt. Gp.236

BB2	Open form	200	300	2	78
LNVC	Wall-sided				
	Mort			1	30
NACA	Amphora	200	400	2	92
OXID	Bowl	250	350	1	50
OXPA	P24 Bowl	240	400	1	30
OXRC	C97 Mortarium				
		240	400		
SAND	Closed			4	62
Total				11	342 gm.

Date. Mid-late 3rd c.

TOC 02 1433. Floor make-up. Gp.236

OXRC		240	400	2	6 gm. flakes
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TOC 02 1444. Layer of light green clayey sand

Prehistoric				2	6 abraded lumps
AHFA	Jar	200	400	1	10
AMPH	Amphora			2	396 handle
BAET	DR20	170	300	1	52
BB1	Cooking-pot	225	400	1	28 obtuse lattice
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	2	66 micaceous
HADG	Beaker			1	4
LNVC	Hunt cup	160	250	2	28
SAMLZ	Curle 21	150	200	1	82 large sherd
SAND				2	20
	Beaker			1	6
Total				16	698 gm.

Date. c.AD.200-250

TOC 02 1447. Fill of E-W Ditch 1448. Gp.274

BB1	Jar			3	22
HADOX	Flagon	200	400	1	12 handle
LNVC	Closed	160	400	1	20
OXID	Flagon			1	4 w.slip
SAMEG	Dr.38	140	260	8	216 v.worn
	Dr.31	150	260	2	164 large
SAND	Jar			2	30
				1	58 abraded
VCWS	Closed	50	250	1	18
Total				20	544 gm.

Tile				2	52 gm.
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Date. C.AD.200-250

TOC 02 1449. Fill of Pit 1450. Gp.239

COLCC	Pentice bkr	270	350	7	38
LNVC	Beaker	250	270	13	64 w.p.décor
Total				20	102 gm.

Tile				1	2 gm.
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Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 1459. Layer of greenish sand gravel silt

LNVC	Beaker base			1	62
SAMLZ	Platter	120	200	1	16 abraded
MISC	Closed			1	14
Total				3	92 gm.

Date. Early 3rd c.

TOC 02 1471. Fill of Beam slot 1472. Gp.290

LNVC	Beaker	250	370	1	6
OXRC	C97 Mort	240	400	1	14
Total				2	20 gm.

TOC 02 1473. Layer of floor repair. Gp.292

NACA	Amphora	200	400	3	378
LNVC	Closed			2	4
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	88 v.abraded
SAND	Ev.rim			7	38
Total				13	508 gm.

Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 1474. Beaten earth floor. Gp.292

AHFA	5B.9 Bowl	270	300	4	118 self slip
BB1	Open form				
	Jar			2	26
BB2	B+fl bowl	250	300+		
	Ev.rim			3	94
HADOX	Jar	200	400	1	14
HARSH	Jar			1	14
LNVC	Beaker	250	400	1	10 w.p.decor
	Beaker	250	270	3	8 Rhenish
OXMO	M17 Mort	240	300	1	82
OXRC	C23 Beakers	270	400	4	50 x2
SAND	Closed			1	34
Total				21	450 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-300

TOC 02 1475. Floor make-up. Gp.292

BB2	Closed			4	16
SAND				2	6
Total				6	22 gm.

Date. C.AD.200-270

TOC 02 1477. Layer. Poss surface

SAND				1	6 gm.
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TOC 02 1486. Layer of greenish-brown sandy clayey silt

BB2	CAM 406				
	Beaker	150	250	1	30 large

TOC 02 1487. Fill of Pit 1508. Gp.281

AHFA	Jar	270	400	1	18
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OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	12 abraded
SAMEG	Dr.37	140	260	1	2
Total				3	32 gm.

TOC 02 1511 Fill of Cut 1512 Gp.319

LNWV	Mortarium			1	14
SAMEG	Dr.31	150	260	1	16 fresh
SAND	Reeded-rim				
	Bowl	200	250	2	210 fresh
	Necked jar			1	26
	Jar			1	24
Total				6	290 gm.

Date. C.AD.200-250

TOC 02 1515. Layer of clayey sandy silt - consolidation.

AHFA	1C.4 Store-jar				self slip
		220	300	3	370 abraded
BB1	Dog-dish	200	400	1	36 abraded
GROG	Closed	L.I.A.-AD.50		1	14
SAMLZ	Dr.37	120	200	1	16
SAND	Jar			1	8
Total				7	444 gm.
tile				2	44 gm.

Date. C.AD.225-270

TOC 02 1516. Layer of silt sand with clay patches

BB2	B+fl.bowl	250	400	2	48 fresh
SAND	Closed			2	22
Total				4	70 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1517 Fill of PH.1518. Gp.291

GROG	Store-jar	200	400	4	256
MICA	Closed			1	6 abraded
SAMEG		160	260	1	12
Total				6	274 gm.

Date. 3rd c.

TOC 02 1521. Layer of sandy peat

BB2	B+fl bowl	250	330	1	40
FINE	Indented bkr			1	2
SAMEG		140	260	1	4
Total				3	46 gm.

Date. Late 3rd c.

TOC 02 1525. Layer. Poss make-up for 1527 cobble surface

AHFA				10	158
BB1	Dog-dish	200	400	1	16
COLCC	Beaker			3	18
LNWVW	Mortarium			1	256
OXMO	Mortarium	240	400	1	46
SAMLZ	Dr.31 dish	150	200		

	Dr.38	140	200	5	102
SAND	Closed			1	52
	CAM 306 Bowl	200	350	1	26
METS	Trencher	1630	1700	1	22
Total				24	696 gm.

TOC 02 1526. Levelling layer

BB1	B+fl bowl	270	300	3	160 x2
BB2	Flask	170	230	3	70
FINE	Beaker			1	10
HADOX	Closed	200	400	4	24
LNVC	Hunt cup	160	250	2	14
SAMLZ	Dr.33	120	200		
	Dr 31	150	200	4	84 fresh
SAND	Store-jar	100	300	4	176
Total				21	538 gm.

Date. C.AD.200-270+

TOC 02 1527. Cobble surface

SAND	Incip. B+fl bowl	220	300		
	Necked jar			4	76 gm.

TOC 02 1528. Fill of Pit 1529. Gp.313

SAND	Necked jar	180	250	7	88 gm.
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TOC 02 1532. Layer of sandy silt gravel

Prehistoric				1	22 abraded
BB1	Open form			1	32
SAMEG		140	260	1	46
Total				3	100 gm.

TOC 02 1533 Fill of NS Ditch 1534. Gp.311

AHFA	5B-8 Bowl	270	400		
	6A-12 Dish	270	400	4	122
BB1	Open form			1	28
HADG		250	400	1	6
NACA	Africana II	200	400	2	118 Fresh
SAND	Carinated Bowl			4	114 fresh ****
Total				12	388 gm.
Tile	Imbrex			1	88 gm.burnt
Fired clay				1	16 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-400

TOC 02 1535. Fill of Pit 1536. Gp.320

LNVC	Bowl	250	300		
	Beaker	250	400	4	44
	Beaker	250	270	1	4
OXRC	C51 Bowl	240	400	1	74
NACA	Amphora	200	400	1	334
Total				7	456 gm.

Date. c.AD.250-270

TOC 02 1537 Fill of Construction Cut 1399. Gp.272

AHFA	Ev.rim	270	400	1	46 w.slip fresh
	4.42 store jar	270	350		
	5B.4 Bowl	270	330	2	310
BB1	B+fl bowl	270	300	2	20
HADOX	Closed	200	400	1	6 fresh
	CAM 360/368				
	Flagon	180	400	11	96 one pot
GROGSA	Store-jar	200	350	2	830
LVNCC	Beaker base	180	400	1	60
MARB	Jug	300	400	1	60
OXRC	C75 Bowl	325	400	1	8
SAND	4A2.6 Jar	170	230	2	88 fresh
Total				24	1524 gm.

Date. C.AD.270-350

TOC 02 1564 Layer of sand and gravel

BB1	Open form	200	300	1	16 fresh
VRW	Mortarium	130	150	2	152 abraded
Total				3	168 gm.

Date 3rd c.

TOC 02 1573 Top fill of construction cut for drain 1574. Gp.316

SAMLZ	Dr.18/31	120	150	1	12 gm.
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TOC 02 1603 Fill of Pit 1601. Gp.285

AHFA	Jar			1	10
BAET	DR20	170	300	7	566
BB1	Dog dish	220	300	5	64
BB2	Jar		270	3	10
SAMEG	Mortarium	170	260	1	38 fresh
SAND	Jar			1	30
Total				18	718 gm.

Date. C.AD.220-260

TOC 02 1610. Fill of Cut 1652. Gp.321

AHFA				1	6
	Jar	270	400	1	12 bl slip
BB1	B+fl bowls	270	300		
	Dog dish	220	270	3	82
FINE	Beaker			1	6
HADG	Bowl			1	50
HADOX	Beaker base			1	58
LVNWW	Mortarium			1	22
NACA	Amphora	200	400	12	1240
OXRC	Beaker	240	400	5	208
SAMEG	Dr.45 mort	170	260	1	6
SAND	Jar			1	20
Total				28	1710 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1612. Layer of redeposited gravelly sand

LVNCC	Hunt cup	160	250	1	20
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SAMEG	Dr.37	200	260	2	88 very fresh
Total				3	108 gm.

Date. C.AD.200-250

TOC 02 1613. Layer of grey-brown silt

BB1	B+fl bowl	240	300	1	90 fresh
BB2	Pie-dish	170	270		
	Dish			3	84
LNVC	M48 Mort	250	400	1	26
	Beaker			1	14
OXRC	C55 Bowl	240	400	2	22
SAMLZ	Dr.38 bowl	140	200	5	188 v.worn
SAND	Dog dish			3	44
Total				16	468 gm.

Date. C.AD.250-300

TOC 02 1614. Masonry fill of Pit 1618. Gp.287

LNVC	Closed			1	4 gm.
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TOC 02 1615 Fill of Well 1760

AHFA	1C-6 Store-jar				
		350	400+	23	2378 fresh
	Ev.rim jar	270	400	3	76 fresh 1 pot
	Jar	270	400	2	54
	1C Store-jar	270	400	9	708
	6C.1 Dish	330	400		
	6A.4 Dish	270	370	29	564
AMPH	P+W Cl.60	100	200	1	206 compl top
BAET	DR20	170	300	1	98
BB1	Dog-dish	300	400		ext fettled
	Bead-rim	300	400	4	150 fresh
	Cooking pot			17	212 fresh lower
					Part 1 pot
	B+fl bowl	270	300	1	8
	Closed			1	4
	Dog dish			1	16
BB2	Open form			1	14 refired
GROGSA	Jar			1	8
HADG	Jar			1	26 fresh
LNVC	Beaker	350	400+	2	70
	Beaker	250	370	4	56 w.p.décor
					fresh 1 pot
	Pentice bkr	270	400	12	184 fresh 1 pot
	B+fl bowl	270	400		
	Closed			3	100
NACA	Amphora	200	400	1	914 spike
OXID	Closed			1	4
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400	2	262
	M22 Mort	300	400	1	128
OXPA	P.24 Bowl	240	400	2	106 fresh
OXRC	C23 Beaker	270	400	1	20
	C51 Bowl	240	400	3	180 burnt
	C77 Bowl	340	400	1	218 complete
	C55 Bowl	240	400	1	14
				1	2

SAMEG	Mortarium	170	260	1	72 burnt
SAND	CAM 124 Bkr	120	350	1	218 ¾ of pot
	Jar			3	102
	B+fl bowl	250	400	1	30
	Swan neck				
	Jar	270	370		
	B+fl bowl	370	400+	4	208 Int groove
<u>EARTHENWARE</u>		<u>1800</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total				141	7412 gm.
Tile				2	210 gm.
P.med	Drain pipe			1	100 gm. vitr

Date. C.AD.300-400

TOC 02 1617. Fill of Pit 1618. Gp.287

OXID	Closed	50	150	1	8
SAMLZ	Dr.18/31	120	150	2	16
VRW	Jar	50	250	2	24
<u>FINE</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>52</u>
Total				6	100 gm.

Date. C.AD.120-150

TOC 02 1619. Layer of silty gravel

BB1	Cooking pot	110	300+	1	6
BB2	1B7.1 Bottle				
		120/150-180/190		2	32
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	1	24 micaceous
<u>SAMLZ</u>	<u>Dr.37</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>
Total				5	90 gm.

Date. C.AD.120-200

TOC 02 1627 Layer of silty sand and gravel

SAMEG	Dr.37	140	260	1	32 fresh
<u>VRW</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total				2	36 gm.
Tile				1	30 gm.

Date. C.AD.150-250

TOC 02 1628. Fill of Cut 1643 containing possible floor deposit. Gp.292

AHFA	Cl.5C	270	400		
	Cl.5B Bowl	270	400	10	338
BB1	Cooking-pot	350	400	2	66 fresh
COLCC	Beaker base			1	16
GAUL	Amphora	60	250	1	20
LVNCC	Rouletted jar	300	400		Perrin 275
					Most of
	Beaker	250	400	12	164
NGWW	Closed			1	4
OXID	Closed			4	162
	Closed			1	52
OXMO	M22 Mort	300	400	3	244
OXRC	C81 Bowl	300	400	2	32 abraded
PORD	Jar	330	420	1	36 high fired

RETT	Jar base	270	370	1	24
SAMEG		140	260	1	6
Total				40	1164 gm.
Tile				2	22 gm.

Date. 370+

TOC 02 1642. Layer

BB1	Incip b+fl				
	Bowl	210	280	5	58
COLCC	Closed			2	6
HADBS	Flask			1	10
HADOX	Closed	200	400	2	16
SAMEG	Dr.33	140	260	1	4
SAND	Jars	250	400	6	62 fresh
	Jar base			2	32
POST-MED		1500	1700	1	4 Black glazed
Total				20	192 gm.

TOC 02 1646. Timber ground beams. Gp.297

AHFA	Closed	200	400	2	22
HADOX	Closed	200	400	1	2
Total				3	24 gm.

TOC 02 1648. Fill of 1646. Gp.297

AHFA	B+fl bowls	270	400		x2
	6A.4 Dish	270	400	16	318 gm.

Date. C.AD.300+

TOC 02 1650. Masonry fill of Pit 1674. Gp.296

BB1	Open form			1	12 gm.
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TOC 02 1658 Med grey sandy-silt

AHFA				3	104 gm.
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TOC 02 1695. Fill of Pit 1696. Gp.294

COLCC	Beaker			2	96
LNVC	Beaker base	270	400	1	40
NACA	Amphora	200	400	1	116
OXRC	C81 Bowl	300	400	1	16
Total				5	268 gm.

TOC 02 1714. Fill of Pit 1715. Gp.322

BB1	Dev.b+fl bowl	270	300	1	82 gm.large fresh
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TOC 02 1762. Fill of Pit 1763. Gp.323

BB2	CAM 40B	120	270	3	122 fresh
SAMLZ	Dr.38 bowl	140	200	3	72 fresh,worn
					Vessel
Total				6	194 gm.

Date. C.AD.120-200+

Appendix 3 Post-Roman pottery assessment

by Berni Sudds

1 Quantity

Total number of boxes: 94 boxes.

Total sherd count: 10,156 sherds (estimated number of vessels; 3495).

Total number of contexts producing pottery: 233 contexts.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 The Museum of London Specialist Service's pottery type codes have been used to classify the ceramics. The material was quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted) and estimated vessel equivalents. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London. A ceramic database cataloguing these attributes has been generated using Microsoft Access 2000.

3 Phasing

- 3.1 A list of provisional dates for the pottery within the contexts is provided in Table 3. The **Date range** is the earliest date for the earliest material within the context and the latest date of the latest material in the context. The **Latest Date** is the range for the latest dated pottery type and the **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the pottery in the context. Also noted is the number of sherds present in each context (**Size**). Groups are determined as (S)mall (1-30 sherds), (M)edium (31-100 sherds) or (L)arge (over 100 sherds).

4 Condition and nature of the assemblage

- 4.1 The assemblage ranges in date from the 13th to 19th century. The earliest post-Roman material is represented by a small quantity of medieval pottery recovered from an agricultural soil. By far the greater part of the assemblage, however, dates from mid 16th century and the first primary groups probably date from the late 16th or 17th century. Given the wide range of features encountered on site the condition of the assemblage varies considerably. Groups of a mixed nature, in terms of condition and date, are evident in addition to large homogenous assemblages containing complete or near complete vessels. The latter groups provide the greatest opportunity for quantification, particularly in the case of possible clearance groups that contain multiple examples of the same vessel types. The size of the phase assemblages also reveals information about function and how land use has developed in this area of London. Invariably, the continuity of activity on site has given rise to a quantity of residual material but the majority of features can be dated with relative confidence.

5 Discussion of pottery by phase

Unstratified	Phase 7	Phase 8	Phase 9	Phase 10	Phase 11	Phase 12
Present	Present	7%	3%	49%	18%	23%

Table 1: Post-Roman assemblage by phase (%sherd count)

Intrusive material

Contexts: [660], [668], [1367], [1616]

- 5.1 A small quantity of intrusive post-medieval pottery is present within Roman features. Fabrics identified include 17th century Border ware (BORD), black-glazed red earthenware (PMBL) and early post-medieval slipped red earthenware (PMSRY). A single sherd of clear glazed red earthenware (PMR) was also recovered.

Phase 7: Medieval

Contexts: [348].

- 5.2 Two sherds of Mill Green ware represent the only primary medieval pottery recovered from site. Both sherds were derived from layer [348] but only one, a white slipped and green-glazed jug, is diagnostic.
- 5.3 An equally small quantity of medieval pottery is present residually within post-medieval features comprised single sherds of London-type ware (LOND), early German stoneware (EGS) and Coarse Border ware (CBW).

Phase 8: 17th century (AD1600 – 1680)

Contexts: [13], [45], [99], [167], [169], [210], [225], [235], [236], [277], [281], [282], [301], [333], [340], [342], [343], [368], [371], [375], [401], [403], [404], [418], [419], [426], [430], [431], [434], [440], [450], [456], [460], [463], [465], [468], [473], [476], [491], [495], [497], [499], [528], [536], [549], [571], [574], [575], [577], [597], [602], [611], [614], [616], [656], [657], [659], [666], [667], [671], [672], [686], [696], [701], [728], [732], [744], [760], [781], [844], [900], [1033].

Fabrics and forms

- 5.4 The phase 8 assemblage amounts to slightly less than 7% of the post-Roman site sherd count. In terms of fabric composition the group is fairly typical of 17th century sites in this area of London. Border ware, local coarseware and tin-glazed products account for the majority of the phase, representing 38%, 27% and 19% respectively. The remainder of the group is comprised of imports, fine redwares, non-local coarsewares and London stoneware. The most common form type identified is the dish, followed by chamber pots, bowls, jugs, jars and porringers. Other forms represented include plates, cups, mugs, bottles, pipkins and chafing dishes.
- 5.5 Border ware products are most commonly green (BORDG) or yellow (BORDY) glazed, although both olive (BORDO) and brown (BORDB) glazed vessels are represented in small quantity. In each category dish forms predominate and where diagnostic are of the flanged type. The next most common Border ware form is the chamber pot, present as green glazed type 2 vessels. Bowls are rounded and carinated and the form assemblage also includes yellow glazed chafing dishes, green and yellow glazed pipkins and an olive glazed upright candlestick. Clear glazed carinated porringers and slip-trailed dishes represent the only identifiable phase 8 Red border ware (RBOR/ RBORSL) form types although brown and green glazed vessels are evident (RBORB/ RBORG).
- 5.6 The local coarseware assemblage is comprised of early post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE), early post-medieval slipped red earthenware (PMSRG/ PMSRY) and post-medieval red earthenware, all produced in the London region. There is a period of crossover but post-medieval red earthenware develops out of, and eventually supersedes, the earlier coarseware traditions. As to be expected the 17th century groups at Tobacco Dock are dominated by the latter group although the earlier fabrics are represented in some quantity indicating deposition from the first half of the century. Form types identified for the early red earthenwares include PMSRY and PMSRY flanged dishes and carinated bowls. Two PMSRY jug forms are also present. A greater diversity of forms types is evident within the PMR assemblage represented by bowls, dishes, chamber pots and jars. Where diagnostic bowl forms are rounded and dishes flanged. A single PMR lid was also recovered.
- 5.7 The majority of the tin-glaze recovered from phase 8 groups is plain white glazed (TGW C), pale blue glazed (TGW BLUE) or unclassified (TGW). Characteristically 17th century vessels with Orton type 'A', 'B' and 'D' (TGW A/ TGW B/ TGW D) decoration are, however, also evident. Style 'A' includes those vessels with 'Wan Li' decoration, usually panel based and often depicting stylised birds. Orton type 'B'

decoration is characterised by speckled manganese glaze and type 'D' is distinguished by geometric designs often based on natural floral or foliate themes but stylised and applied with short thick brush strokes. Unsourced, TGW A and D chargers and pale blue glazed chamber pots represent the most commonly occurring form types. Plates and white glazed porringers and carinated cups comprise the remainder of group.

- 5.8 The fine redware fabrics from Essex are dominated by 17th century post-medieval black glazed red earthenware mugs and Metropolitan slipware (METS) flanged dishes. Fine post-medieval red earthenware is also present but no form types were identified. Non-local coarsewares are solely represented by two sherds of Staffordshire slipware (STSL). Similarly, London stoneware (LONS) is the only British stoneware recovered from phase 8 groups and includes just one diagnostic bottle form.
- 5.9 Imported wares are primarily of European origin although a small quantity of blue and white export Chinese porcelain is present. The most commonly occurring imports are Frechen (FREC) and Westerwald (WEST) stoneware jugs and bottles. A single vessel of Normandy stoneware (NORS) is also present. Imported earthenware fabrics include Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), north Holland slipware (NHS), north Italian bichrome and polychrome marbled slipware (NIMS BICR/ NIMS POLY) and German Werra slipware (WERR). Form types for the latter group include a north Italian polychrome marbled slipware rounded bowl and a Werra slipware dish. A single sherd from a Spanish olive jar (OLIV) was also recovered. Tin-glazed imports include a Ligurian berettino (LIGU) vessel and a Montelupo (MLTG) tazza and Montelupo *alla porcellana* (MLTG ALPO) dish from Italy. The remaining imports are represented by a 17th century Portuguese faience (POTG) dish, an unsourced tin-glazed (TGW IMP) example and an unsourced Spanish vessel (SPOW).

Dating, function and significance

- 5.10 The earliest phase 8 assemblages contain combinations of Border ware, red Border ware, post-medieval red earthenware and Chinese porcelain products with early post-medieval slipped red earthenware. These groups may be dated from mid or late 16th to mid 17th century but the general paucity of 16th century ware types may suggest deposition dates towards the later end of this range. The very small quantity of late 15th to 16th century pottery recovered, including the Ligurian berettino tin-glaze, Normandy stoneware and early post-medieval red earthenware, represent residual finds within 17th century features.
- 5.11 Many of the 17th century assemblages remain broadly dated although the presence of particular fabric combinations, and in some cases form types, suggests a certain degree of chronological phasing. Groups containing brown-glazed Border ware or Portuguese faience with early post-medieval slipped red earthenware probably date from the early to mid 17th century. Similarly, groups containing primary tin-glazed ware with 'Orton type A' decoration, either with other products such as Werra slipware, or as the only closely datable ware type present may be dated from c.1612 to 1650. The remaining groups dated to the first half of the 17th century (c.1630 to 1650) contain 'Orton type B', 'C' or 'D' decorated tin-glaze with early post-medieval slipped red earthenware, Dutch red earthenware or Montelupo *alla porcellana*. Groups where tin-glaze with Orton style 'B' or 'D' decoration represent the only diagnostic ware types are provisionally dated from 1630 to 1680, and finally those assemblages containing green-glazed Border ware type 2 chamber pots may be of mid to late 17th century date.
- 5.12 The fabric range and composition of the majority of the phase 8 groups is well paralleled in the area. These groups include local and regional fabrics common to London but relatively little imported material, often taken to indicate status. The small number of groups that do contain imports, however, demonstrate a fairly broad range.

Their presence may suggest some socio-economic status although some, if not all may be explained by the location of the site in such close proximity to the Thames.

- 5.13 In terms of function most groups appear to be of a domestic nature with utilitarian cooking, serving, heating/ lighting and sanitary form types. A couple of phase 8 groups contain relatively high quantities of drinking and serving forms, however, perhaps indicating the presence of a tavern in the vicinity (see potential and recommendations).

Phase 9: Late 17th to early 18th century (AD1680 – 1720)

Contexts: [93], [95], [152], [154], [160], [171], [173], [176], [201], [221], [279], [353], [424], [578], [609], [610], [678], [680], [682], [735], [793].

Fabrics and forms

- 5.14 The late 17th to early 18th century phase 9 groups are similarly characterised by Border ware products, local coarsewares and tin-glaze. A change from phase 8 is, however, observed in the relative quantities recovered. Local coarsewares represent the most commonly occurring fabric, followed by tin-glazed products and then Border wares. The remainder of the assemblage continues to be comprised of imported fabrics, fine redwares, non-local coarsewares and London stoneware. Dishes account for over half of the diagnostic form assemblage and are primarily flanged in profile. Bowls, chamber pots, albarellos, pipkins, jars and plates are also represented. The remainder of the identifiable form assemblage is comprised of porringer, skillet, jug, mug, colander and ointment vessels.
- 5.15 The Border wares are primarily brown and yellow-glazed although both green and olive-glazed examples are present. Relatively few forms were identified but brown-glazed flanged dishes and green-glazed type 2 chamber pots occur most frequently. Identifiable yellow-glazed forms demonstrate more diversity including carinated bowls, flanged dishes and tripod pipkins. Red Border ware products are most commonly clear glazed with green and brown-glazed examples evident only in small quantity. The few forms types identified include skillets and pipkins.
- 5.16 As to be expected of late 17th to early 18th century assemblages primary local coarseware products are solely made up of post-medieval red earthenware. The small quantities of early and slipped post-medieval red earthenware recovered are considered to be residual. Forms identified for the post-medieval red earthenware include rounded and handled bowls, pipkins, flanged dishes, jars, chafing dishes and colanders.
- 5.17 The phase 9 tin-glaze assemblage is primarily plain white (TGW C) or has Orton style 'H' decoration (TGW H). The latter post-dates c.1690 and is characterised by pale blue glaze with dark blue painted decoration. Form types for TGW C include chamber pots, ointment pots, plates and porringers and for TGW H both dishes and plates are evident. Tin-glazed albarello forms with Orton type 'D' decoration have also been recovered. Although Orton dates this style from 1630 to 1680 it is markedly more long-lived occurring in late 17th and even early 18th century groups. Tin-glaze with Orton type 'E' and 'F' decoration (TGW E and F) further corroborates a late 17th, or late 17th to early 18th century date. Type 'E' decoration is referred to as 'Persian blue' and includes the 'Blue of Nevers' design characterised by a dark blue glaze decorated all over with splashes of white glaze. Orton type 'F' designs are usually blue-painted Chinese style scenes described as 'Chinamen among grasses'. The remaining tin-glaze comprises pale blue glazed examples, including a fluted dish, and residual fragments of a mug with speckled manganese glaze (TGW B) and a dish with Orton type 'A' decoration.
- 5.18 Fine Essex redwares are represented, albeit rarely, by small quantities of Metropolitan slipware, including a flanged dish, and non-diagnostic post-medieval

black-glazed red earthenware. Non-local coarseware and non-imported stoneware are singularly evident in the assemblage as a combed slipware dish and a sherd of London stoneware.

- 5.19 The quantity and range of imports is similarly limited. Both Frechen and Westerwald stoneware are evident in addition to Montelupo tin-glaze, north Italian bichrome and polychrome marbled slipware, and Chinese blue and white porcelain. A Westerwald jug and a Chinese porcelain bowl represent the only form types identified.

Dating, function and significance

- 5.20 A number of the phase 9 assemblages remain broadly dated due to their small size or lack of diagnostic material, although for others a fairly narrow deposition date can be suggested. Groups including both tin-glaze with Orton type 'H' decoration and fragments of Border ware, post-medieval black-glazed red earthenware or Frechen stoneware are likely to date to the last decade of the 17th century or the early 18th century. Indeed, any groups with primary Metropolitan slipware, Border ware, Frechen stoneware and Montelupo tin-glaze are unlikely to post-date c.1725. Other groups dated from the late 17th to early 18th century contain either TGW E or a combination of TGW E and TGW H.
- 5.21 As with the phase 8 assemblage, phase 9 groups are dominated by local and regional fabrics well paralleled in the London area. Again few imports are present but contrary to the earlier phase no grouping can be observed. The presence of these fabrics is less likely to be indicative of status but rather due to the proximity of the river. Phase 9 includes few large assemblages but where diagnostic the form range would suggest activity of a domestic nature. Features of interest include the fill of well [280], representing a large domestic group dated from c.1690 to 1710, and a smaller late 17th century fill ([735]) containing a Montelupo tin-glazed vessel depicting a nude male figure.

Phase 10: 18th century (AD1720 – 1780)

Contexts: [9], [10], [26], [36], [42], [46], [48], [50], [52], [57], [63], [65], [101], [153], [158], [159], [161], [163], [165], [174], [177], [181], [185], [188], [190], [204], [205], [212], [223], [229], [241], [249], [250], [254], [256], [258], [269], [271], [274], [285], [289], [338], [339], [346], [376], [388], [398], [399], [416], [438], [446], [526], [568], [625], [689], [703], [731], [734], [752], [811], [813], [829], [864], [898], [914].

- 5.22 Almost half of the entire post-Roman assemblage (49%) was derived from features phased to the 18th century. Although fewer groups containing pottery were identified than for phase 8 the size of each group is generally larger. Further developments in composition can also be observed with tin-glazed products taking precedence over local coarsewares, accounting for 42% of the phase assemblage. Regional Border wares and local coarsewares form 20% and 18% respectively with non-imported stoneware and imported wares accounting for 8% and 7%. Small quantities of non-local coarsewares, industrial finewares, fine redwares and non-imported porcelain comprise the remainder of the phase.
- 5.23 A change in the composition of the form assemblage is also evident in addition to a diversification in the range of types encountered. Plates, no longer dishes, dominate the group with chamber pots and bowls representing other significant 18th century form types. Dishes are, however, still relatively well represented in addition to jars, cups, saucers, albarellos, jugs, flowerpots and mugs. Other form types identified include bedpans, bottles, butterpots, candlesticks, colanders, ointment pots, pipkins, porringers, skillets, sugar moulds, tankards and teapots. The remainder of the form assemblage comprises slightly more unusual types, namely a biscuit ware sagger, a cylindrical posset pot and a number of gaming counters made from tin-glazed plates or dishes. Residual forms include chafing dishes and moneyboxes.

- 5.24 Both white and red Border ware products have been recovered from phase 10 features. At least some of the former are likely to be residual but the red Border ware industry continued to supply London through the 18th century. The white Border wares are predominantly green-glazed although yellow, olive and brown-glazed examples are also evident in some quantity. Yellow and green-glazed Border ware forms include flared, deep flared and rounded bowls, flanged and deep dishes, chamber pots, porringers, chafing pots and pipkins. Within this group there appears to be a tendency for yellow-glazed vessels to be restricted to bowl and porringer forms and for green-glazed examples to be dishes and chamber pots although this may be purely coincidental. A green-glazed bedpan and moneybox have also been recovered. Few olive and brown-glazed forms were identified which include chamber pots, bowls and flanged dishes.
- 5.25 Red Border ware products are predominantly clear or brown-glazed with green-glazed and slip-trailed vessels comprising only a small proportion of the group. The greatest form diversity is apparent within the clear-glazed assemblage. Where diagnostic bowls are rounded, shallow rounded or flared and dishes rounded or flanged. The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of chamber pots, saucer candlesticks, colanders, porringers, skillets, pipkins and a single bedpan. Chamber pots are the most commonly occurring brown-glazed form although rounded and deep flared bowls, rounded and carinated porringers and a single pipkin have also been identified. Green-glazed red Border wares include chamber pot and bowl forms and, finally, slip-trailed red Border ware is represented by a single flanged dish.
- 5.26 The primary 18th century local coarsewares assemblage consists entirely of post-medieval red earthenware. The small quantity of early and slipped post-medieval red earthenware recovered is evidently residual. Bowl forms dominate the post-medieval red earthenware form assemblage, commonly rounded and handled types although deep, flared, deep flared, rounded and wide examples have also been recovered. Flowerpot, jar and dish forms are also relatively common. The jars are usually storage, handled or rounded types but also include straight-sided or bunghole examples. Dishes are often flared although flanged, and rounded examples are evident in addition to a more unusual divided form. The remaining post-medieval red earthenware form assemblage is comprised of chamber pots, colanders, chafing dishes, pipkins, skillets and sugar cone moulds.
- 5.27 Where diagnostic the tin-glaze is commonly plain pale blue-glazed, white-glazed (TGW C) or demonstrates 'Orton type H' decoration. Examples with both 'Orton type D' and 'G' (TGW G – Lambeth polychrome) decoration are also evident in some quantity. Although the former occurs more regularly during the 17th century and the latter in the first decade of the 18th century both types could be primary in early phase 10 groups. Tin-glaze with sponged decoration (TGW SPNG) is the next most common group, dated to the first half of the 18th century (c.1700 – 1740), followed by 'Orton type E' decoration, which like TGW D and TGW G could be primary in earlier groups. A small quantity of residual TGW A, B and F was also recovered from 18th century features.
- 5.28 Chamber pots are by far the most commonly occurring form type for TGW BLUE, followed by plates, including late 17th to early 18th century Britton type 'I' examples. The remaining forms identified include rounded bowls, ointment pots and porringers. Similarly, chamber pot and plate forms comprise a sizeable element of the TGW C assemblage, although the plate forms are relatively more significant and include late 17th to early 18th century Britton type 'J' and 18th century Britton type 'K' vessels. Other TGW C forms include ointment pots, bowls, porringers and a single cylindrical posset pot. Plate forms also dominate the TGW H assemblage, primarily Britton types 'I' and 'K', although 18th century 'L' types and a single octagonal example have been identified. The remaining TGW H forms are comprised of storage jars, chamber pots and a single dish and candlestick.

- 5.29 Albarello and charger forms, the latter including Britton shape B to D dishes, represent the most common TGW D forms although storage jars and straight-sided and convex porringers were also recovered. A single ointment pot and gaming counter comprise the remaining form repertoire, the latter cut from a dish. TGW G is primarily represented by plate forms, mainly Britton type 'H', in addition to a small number of cups and rounded bowls. Sponge decorated tin-glaze is entirely restricted to plate forms, commonly flat based Britton type 'H' or 'I', or 18th century footring type 'K'.
- 5.30 The general tin-glaze group accounts for a large proportion of the assemblage and includes a broad range of forms. Examples included under this category represent those not large enough to identify the style of decoration or where design cannot be paralleled to the Orton types. Plates are by far most commonly occurring form, primarily type 'I' followed by 'K' and 'H'. Both fluted and rounded bowls and dishes are also evident in addition to a small group of chargers, counters and single cup and albarello forms.
- 5.31 More unusually a wet drug jar and ginger jar form have also been identified within the general TGW group. The former (context 734) is decorated with a strapwork cartouche design and inscribed 'S:D—LTHAEAE'. Birds and branches appear above the inscription and winged cupids, swags of fruit and flowers and tassels below. The design is one of the two most common types present on wet drug jar forms and is dated from c.1679 to 1763 (Archer 1997, K.10-395-6). The example from Tobacco Dock was recovered from any early to mid 18th century group. The ginger jar (context 254) is decorated with a bird and floral design, dated from c.1690 to 1710, and also denotes a find of some status (Leary and Sable, 2001). Finally, a small quantity of biscuit ware (BISC) has also been identified, represented by bowl forms and a single saggar fragment.
- 5.32 A small quantity of fine redwares were recovered from 18th century groups, represented by both post-medieval black-glazed red earthenware and Metropolitan slipware. Both fabrics demonstrate their main *flourit* of production during the 17th century but it is possible that they are primary in early 18th century groups. Where present in features dated to post c.1725 they are likely to be residual. Post-medieval black-glazed red earthenware forms include jugs and tankards and Metropolitan slipware forms are restricted to dish types.
- 5.33 Imported pottery increased in quantity, accounting for 7% of the phase assemblage (although this includes some residual material). Chinese porcelain represents the largest group, primarily in the blue and white and Imari style, but also including 18th century *famille rose* and Batavian examples. Rounded tea bowls and saucers represent the most common 18th century Chinese porcelain form type although plates are also well represented. An interesting and rare *famille rose* plate with a central armorial design is evident in the group. The enamel armorial depicts heraldic animals and the inscription 'Tria Juncta in Uno' meaning 'Three Joined in One'. This is the armorial of The Knight of Bath and the motto was used on a number of services (J. Harrison-Hall *pers comm.*). Prior to c.1730 there were very few mottos on Chinese armorial porcelain. The dating for this example, suggested to be c.1735/40, comes from the blue spearheaded border and lotus, gourd and floral rim (*ibid*). The blue and white Chinese porcelain assemblage also includes fluted dish and teapot forms.
- 5.34 Frechen and Westerwald stoneware imports comprise the next largest group. The former generally pre-dates c.1700 although may be primary in early 18th century groups. *Bartmannkrug* and bottles represent the only Frechen forms recovered, both types being well paralleled on London sites. Westerwald stoneware was still imported throughout the 18th century, representing the only surviving German import until the 19th century. Westerwald forms include standard rounded and drinking jugs although examples with purple and blue decoration, dated c.1665 to 1750, and a chamber pot with a flanged rim, closely dated from c.1740 to 1760, have also been identified.

- 5.35 The remaining imports encompass a number of sources within Europe but are numerically less well represented. The north Italian marbled slipware dishes, Spanish olive jars and single Spanish starred costrel (STAR) recovered are all potentially primary in phase 10 features. The Montelupo tin-glaze, north Holland slipware, Portuguese faience and unsourced Spanish tin-glaze products (STGW) are all dated to the 17th century and although these could represent treasured items they may equally be residual, particularly in later groups. Diagnostic examples for the latter group include a North Holland slipware dish, a Portuguese Faience vessel with Pendery 'type e' decoration (Europeanised Wan-Li design; Pendery 1999) and an unusual, as yet unsourced Spanish tin-glazed cup. The remaining imports, most likely all residual, are represented by a Dutch red earthenware handled bowl, a Ligurian berettino tin-glazed bowl, a Normandy stoneware jug, a Spanish green-glazed coarseware jar, German whiteware and Werra slipware. There is also an unsourced tin-glazed import that, in addition to the unsourced Spanish tin-glazed cup, will require further analysis and research.
- 5.36 Industrial finewares comprise only a small quantity of the phase but represent a new addition to the assemblage. Types identified include Creamware (CREA, CREA DEV, CREA GRN), Pearlware (PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR PNTD, PEAR TR), Refined white earthenware (REFW TR) and Black basalt ware (BBASG). Few forms were identified but consist of Creamware plates and bowls and Pearlware tea bowls, teacups, saucers and plates.
- 5.37 A sudden increase in the range of non-local coarsewares is also evident in the 18th century groups on site. Combed and slip-trailed slipware (COSL and STSL) represent the most commonly encountered types. These products may have originated from one of the many potteries in Staffordshire, although other centres around Britain were producing these popular slip-decorated coarsewares, including Bristol and Buckley. The most common form types identified are cups and dishes and where diagnostic these are usually rounded. Smaller quantities of flanged dishes, mugs and a single flanged lid have also been recovered. The remaining regional coarsewares consist of Agate ware (AGAT), variegated agate ware (AGAT VARI), Midlands orange ware (MORAN), Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND and SUND MOT), Staffordshire-type coarsewares (STCO), marbled slipwares (STMB), mottled brown-glazed wares (STMO) and redwares (STRE). A single non-diagnostic sherd, possibly of Verwood ware (VERW), has also been recovered although further analysis will be required to verify this identification.
- 5.38 Relatively few forms have been identified for the latter group but they include a Staffordshire-type marbled slipware dish, a Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed fluted jug, a Sunderland-type coarseware rectangular dish and a Midlands orange ware (mis-fired Midlands purple ware) butter pot. The majority are likely to derive from primary deposition but the Sunderland-type coarseware has a slip-trailed design that post-dates c. 1870 and is thus considered to be intrusive in this phase. Finally, a rare and fairly prestigious variegated agate ware knife handle was also recovered. The fabric is dated from c.1740 to 1780 but the example likely dates from c. 1760 to 1780 and was probably deposited in the late 18th century as part of an apothecary clearance group.
- 5.39 Unsurprisingly, very little English porcelain was recovered from 18th century groups. Although first produced in England from the mid-18th century finds of English porcelain are fairly rare prior to c. 1800. Just two vessels were identified, those being a bowl (ENPO) and a soft paste octagonal plate (ENPO SP).
- 5.40 Although London-type stoneware was first produced in the 17th century, the 18th century really marked a take-off in the production and broad scale distribution of British made stoneware. The site at Tobacco Dock provides no exception and the majority of the non-local stoneware group is comprised of plain Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) products, dated from c.1720 to 1780. Variations on this fabric include the slightly earlier white dipped stoneware (SWSL), dated from

c.1710 to 1760, and examples with scratch blue decoration (SWSG SCRB), dating from c.1740 to 1780. The products of other regional industries are also represented, namely from London, the Midlands (MPUR) and Nottingham.

- 5.41 Bowls (mostly rounded), plates and chamber pot forms account for the greatest proportion of the diagnostic SWSG assemblage although cream jugs, saucers, cups, teapots and a single flanged lid are also evident. Interestingly, a toy cup and saucer were also identified. The latter were recovered from two separate groups although other toy SWSG forms have been found in later features and it will be important to see if these groups demonstrate any spatial relationship. The white dipped stoneware form assemblage is limited to mug types and the scratch blue decorated salt-glazed stoneware is represented by a single saucer and a flanged lid. London stoneware forms are comprised of tankards, bottles, jugs and jars whilst English stoneware is simply represented by a small group of cylindrical mug forms and a flanged lid. Lastly, both Nottingham stoneware rounded bowls and tankards have been identified in addition to Midlands purple ware storage jars.

Dating, function and significance

- 5.42 The size of many phase 10 feature assemblages is large enough to enable a degree of phasing within the span of the 18th century. Groups dated to the first quarter (c.1700 – 1725) include examples of TGW D and TGW E that are likely to be primary. Dates during the first half of the 18th century are suggested by the presence or combination of sponge decorated tin-glazed ware, Chinese porcelain with *famille rose* or Batavian decoration, Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire white dipped stoneware, north Italian bichrome marbled slipware and Spanish olive jars.
- 5.43 Groups tentatively dated to the middle decades of the 18th century usually contain either Creamware or Agate ware with Batavian decorated Chinese porcelain, Spanish olive jars, Westerwald stoneware with purple and blue decoration, sponge decorated tin-glaze, Midlands purple ware or Staffordshire white dipped stoneware. A couple of groups contain polychrome sgraffito decorated Lambeth delftware products, post-dating c.1750, and Batavian Chinese porcelain usually dated up to c.1750. If both of these products are part of the primary deposition a date shortly after c.1750 may be suggested for these groups although a later date is possible. The final group dated to the middle decades of the 18th century (ext. [731]) includes English soft paste porcelain with Staffordshire white dipped stoneware and Midlands purple ware. This date is further corroborated by a Westerwald stoneware chamber pot with a flanged rim (c.1740-60).
- 5.44 Features dated to the second half of the 18th century generally contain Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration or green-glazed Creamware with tin-glaze and red Border ware products. Other mid to late 18th century groups contain diagnostic tin-glazed form types (ointment pots). The majority of 18th century groups, however, encompass a broader date range from c.1720/5 to 1780/1800. This is due in large part to the presence of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (c.1720 – 1780) but also through the occurrence of Chinese porcelain with *famille rose* or blue and white spearhead decoration.
- 5.45 Finally, assemblages dated to the late 18th century contain a combination of Pearlware or developed pale glaze Creamware with Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed ware, Nottingham stoneware, red Border ware, *famille rose* Chinese porcelain, Staffordshire-type coarseware, Staffordshire-type redware or English soft paste porcelain. The latter fabrics, dating up to c.1780 or 1800, may be residual but the majority of groups contain sufficient examples of both types to warrant a late 18th century date.
- 5.46 The fabric range and composition of the phase 10 assemblage is typically 18th century in character. As witnessed on other sites in London, and indeed across Britain, a fundamental change in the composition of ceramic assemblages can be

observed. Local coarseware and Border ware products are increasingly replaced by delftware, stoneware and industrial fineware products. The tin-glaze production centres and Staffordshire potteries become progressively more competitive and come to dominate the market by second quarter of the 18th century (Pearce 1992, 102). The increased quantity of imports, largely comprised of Chinese porcelain, can also be well paralleled in regional assemblages. During the 18th century imported pottery, particularly Chinese porcelain, became more affordable and was consequently purchased by a larger cross-section of society.

- 5.47 In terms of function the majority of groups appear to be of a domestic nature with the exception of an interesting mid to late 18th century apothecary group recovered from the backfill of cesspit [755]. The domestic assemblages are largely characterised by storage, food preparation, serving and sanitary forms. The presence of large, homogenously dated assemblages with multiple identical near complete or complete forms would indicate that at least two groups of these groups are the result of a household clearance. The gaming counters recovered from phase 10 may, if in combination with a high proportion of drinking or dining forms, potentially indicate the presence of an inn in vicinity, but these not are not especially evident (Pearce 2000).
- 5.48 Pharmacy forms, including ointment pots and albarellos, are evident in some quantity at Tobacco Dock. Those occurring in isolation, within domestic groups, represent a relatively common find and are likely vestiges of ordinary medicinal consumption. Cesspit [755] (fills 703, 731, 734), however, contained a high proportion of ointment pots, tin-glazed storage jars, and a wet drug jar. The relative proportion of these vessels, and particularly the presence of a wet drug jar, may indicate the presence of an apothecaries' workplace in the immediate vicinity. The pit also contains a significant quantity of utilitarian post-medieval red earthenware and red Border ware forms, primarily bowls, flowerpots and colanders. Given the nature of the group it is conceivable that these may have been associated with the growth of medicinal plants and in the preparation of medicines and ointments.
- 5.49 The combination of apothecary tin-glazed forms and local coarseware storage jar and pancheon forms has certainly been noted elsewhere, although the presence of flowerpots and colanders have not been recorded before (Cotter 2000, 230). The cesspit also produced a rare variegated agate ware knife handle, perhaps suggesting some degree of affluence. It is not clear whether the sequence of fills represent phases of deposition, with items being discarded when they were broken or were replaced, or if the group is the result of a late 18th century clearance episode. Until further analysis is carried out conclusions cannot be drawn, although cross-joins are evident between the three fills and a number of complete examples have been identified.
- 5.50 Apothecaries are likely to have been at a middle socio-economic level of 18th century society as, exclusive of wealth, trading is still central to their business. Status is more difficult to determine for the remainder of the group although a number of phase 10 assemblages, and consequently households in the vicinity, contain more unusual or prestigious items. The latter include a Lambeth polychrome dinner service from clearance group [181], the rare armorial Chinese porcelain plate and some more unusual and decorative examples of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware. This material may indicate there were a number of fairly affluent individuals or families in area who may also have belonged to the middle socio-economic level of society. Of course, where prestigious items occur in isolation, in otherwise unremarkable feature assemblages, other explanations are possible and require further consideration.

Phase 11: Late 18th to early 19th century (AD1780 – 1820)

Contexts: [6], [31], [41], [53], [76], [84], [90], [92], [110], [124], [151], [157], [186], [226], [263], [265], [276], [287], [325], [332], [428], [429], [445], [474], [501], [530], [573], [613], [621], [693], [776], [780], [782], [809], [827], [828].

- 5.51 The phase 11 assemblage accounts for 18% of the total site assemblage. Although a fairly sizable group there is an observable decline in the quantity of pottery recovered when compared with phase 10. If representative, this may due to a number of factors, but perhaps primarily to a change in the nature of land-use and consequently ceramic consumption. As during phase 10, tin-glazed wares still form an important element of the phase assemblage although industrial finewares have taken precedence, accounting for over 33%. Tin-glazed products comprise 20%, followed by Border wares at 14%, imported wares at 10%, non-imported stoneware and local coarsewares at 9% and non-local coarsewares at 5%. The remainder of the group consists of small quantities of English porcelain and fine redwares, although the latter are likely to be residual.
- 5.52 The form composition also demonstrates some similarities to the phase 10 assemblage. Plates, bowls (including tea bowls) and chamber pots continue to be well represented, although saucers are proportionally better represented. Dishes and jar forms continue to be present in some quantity with smaller numbers of cups, mugs, tankards, bottles, flasks, porringers and pipkins. Albarellos, ointment pots, flowerpots, colanders, teapots and jugs are also evident, if infrequently. The remaining form types identified are more unusual, comprising a moneybox, a pepper pot and a tin-glazed spittoon.
- 5.53 The phase 11 Border ware assemblage is largely comprised of the more long-lived red tradition, although some residual whiteware examples have also been recovered. The red Border wares are commonly clear glazed, although both brown and green glazes have been identified. Deep, flanged and flared dishes, flared and rounded bowls and chamber pots represent the most regularly occurring form types. Jar, pipkin, rounded porringer and moneybox forms are also evident. It should, however, be pointed out that phase 11 dates to, and beyond, the last years of red Border ware production so not all of the examples recovered are necessarily primary.
- 5.54 Similarly to phase 10, the primary local coarseware assemblage is entirely comprised of London area post-medieval red earthenware. Forms identified include flared and rounded bowls, flared dishes, flowerpots, jars, syrup collecting jars and pipkins. As a relatively small group, however, it is not possible to determine which of these is most prevalent. It is also likely that at least some examples are residual.
- 5.55 The tin-glaze demonstrates mostly 'Orton type H' decoration, followed by 'Orton type C' and pale blue glazed examples, all typical of the 18th century. Plate forms represent the most commonly occurring form type and where diagnostic demonstrate I, J and K type profiles. A number of chamber pots have also been recovered, followed by ointment pots, storage jars, dishes and bowls. Finally, a fairly rare pale blue glazed spittoon has also been identified. The small quantity of residual tin-glaze recovered is represented by examples with either sponged or 'Orton type A, B, D and F' decoration.
- 5.56 Chinese porcelain again accounts for the greatest proportion of imported material and represents the only primary type recovered. Blue and white remains the most common style, although both *Imari* and *famille rose* examples are evident. A small quantity of residual *famille verte* has also been identified. Small rounded tea bowls and saucers represent the most commonly occurring form type. Plates and a single dish and flanged lid comprise the remaining vessels.
- 5.57 A pronounced increase in the quantity of industrial finewares is evidenced in phase 11 features, with these products beginning to take precedence in the assemblage. As to be expected, pearlwares and creamwares represent the two most common types. Much of the creamware demonstrates a developed pale glaze thus post dating c.1775, although both marbled and green-glazed examples are evident. The range and composition of the creamware form assemblage is well paralleled with plates representing the most common type recovered (including octagonal

examples), followed by bowls (usually rounded). The remaining forms are less well represented but include saucers, rounded dishes, cylindrical mugs and jars, flanged lids, chamber pots and a single pepper pot.

- 5.58 The pearlware products post date c.1770 and are predominantly transfer-printed or painted. A number of under-glaze blue painted examples and a small quantity of black transfer-printed sherds are also evident. Plates occur fairly frequently but both rounded tea bowls and saucers dominate the pearlware form assemblage. The majority of the remaining forms are also associated with tea or coffee drinking including teapots, cream jugs, teacups and mugs. Other industrial finewares, represented in small quantity, include black basalt ware, factory made slipware and refined white earthenware examples.
- 5.59 The non-local coarseware assemblage is primarily comprised of Sunderland-type coarseware, including the earlier mottled variety. Combed slipware, Staffordshire-type slipware and Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware vessels were also recovered although the latter, dating up to 1780, may be residual. Finally, a single sherd of Staffordshire-type glazed redware was identified, but this is also considered to be residual. Forms include Sunderland-type rounded bowls and dishes, combed slipware dishes and cups and a Staffordshire-type black-glazed chamber pot and moneybox.
- 5.60 English porcelain is only evident in very small quantity in phase 11 features, represented by an underglaze transfer-printed saucer (ENPO UTR) and a fairly rare large underglaze blue transfer-printed Worcester tankard (ENPO WORC BLTR). Although porcelain was produced in England from the mid 18th century it did not become very widespread until after c.1800.
- 5.61 British stoneware represents the last ware group identified for phase 11, including examples from London, Nottingham and Staffordshire in addition to a small quantity of red stoneware. As with the red Border wares, many of these stoneware products, excluding London types, were reaching the end of production by the turn of the century but may still appear in early 19th century features. London stoneware forms include rounded jars, bottles, tankards and a single bartmann jug whilst Nottingham stoneware forms appear to be largely restricted to rounded bowls. Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware forms consist of rounded bowls, plates, teacups, saucers and jugs. A toy chamber pot has also been identified.

Date, function and significance

- 5.62 Some degree of grouping has been achieved for the phase 11 features, primarily through particular fabric combinations, but also through the presence of diagnostic decoration. The earliest groups, dated to the late 18th century, contain either creamware with developed pale glaze or pearlware products with a range of fabrics and decorative styles that cease to be produced by c.1800. The latter include British stonewares, tin-glaze, red Border ware and Chinese porcelain with *famille rose* decoration or blue and white trellis style borders. A date into the early 19th century is, however, possible for some of these groups.
- 5.63 Groups provisionally dated to the early 19th century contain either black or brown transfer-printed pearlware, Sunderland-type coarseware or factory made slipware with examples of underglaze blue painted pearlware. A broader late 18th to early 19th century date is suggested by the presence of creamware with developed pale glaze and underglaze blue painted pearlware. Similarly, groups dated from the late 18th to mid 19th century contain either, or both, creamware with developed pale glaze and pearlware, in each case as the most diagnostic fabric type.
- 5.64 The range of fabrics and forms from phase 11 features can be well paralleled in the vicinity and broader region. Tin-glaze, Border ware and British stoneware products are increasingly replaced by industrial finewares and a growing number of tea

drinking forms have been identified. The range of forms encountered in the majority of groups, including food storage, preparation and serving vessels in addition to sanitary wares, is indicative of domestic or occupational activity. Cesspit fill [265], and possibly pit fill [186], however, may prove to be exceptions. Both groups demonstrate a particularly large proportion of tea and coffee drinking forms, including tea bowls, saucers, mugs, teapots and cream jugs in addition to a relatively high quantity of serving forms, namely plates, bowls and at least one condiment form.

- 5.65 It is possible that these groups derived from a coffee house, or perhaps a tavern located somewhere in the vicinity. The relative absence of alcohol serving and drinking vessels, and overwhelming preponderance of tea and coffee drinking forms, however, may suggest that the former explanation is more plausible. A location adjacent to Tobacco Dock would certainly favour an establishment of this nature, with merchants and owners passing through on a regular basis, perhaps requiring a meeting place.
- 5.66 In general, the ceramic assemblage appears to reflect a change in the socio-economic status of the population in the vicinity. Excluding one or two nice pieces, the general paucity of identical services, stamped and branded products or unusual forms, may indicate an absence of affluence. Chinese porcelain represents the only imported fabric, but by this period it is evident in many assemblages, and not necessarily suggestive of any particular wealth. The mass-production of industrial finewares made them more readily and cheaply available, and consequently within easier reach of the lower levels of society. By the end of the 18th century it was becoming more commonplace to replace dinner and tea services as fashions changed, primarily as a demonstration of wealth (Pearce 2000, 177). With the exception of groups like [186] and [265], the beginnings of such a disposable society are difficult to observe in the Tobacco Dock assemblage.

Phase 12: 19th Century

Contexts: [1], [4], [12], [25], [28], [38], [66], [83], [85], [107], [108], [117], [118], [120], [146], [148], [182], [195], [198], [209], [232], [233], [278], [347], [355], [357], [392], [471], [472], [546], [562], [804].

- 5.67 The phase 12 assemblage is of a similar size to phase 11, continuing to be under half the size of the 18th century phase 10 group. Industrial fineware products, that first began to take precedence in phase 11 features, now totally dominate the assemblage, accounting for 78%. The local coarsewares comprise a similarly small component to phase 11 at 7%. Other fabrics identified include Border ware, fine post-medieval red earthenware, tin-glaze and British stoneware, although, with the exception of London, Derby and English stoneware, much of this material is likely to be residual. The remainder of the group is comprised of a small quantity of imported porcelain and stoneware, non-local coarseware and English porcelain.
- 5.68 Plates continue to be occur frequently into the 19th century but tea-drinking forms, including cups, bowls and saucers, are now represented in a similar quantity. A number of jug, chamber pot, dish, jar, flowerpot and sugar cone mould forms are also evident. Other primary vessels include a small quantity of mugs, teapots, toilet wares, figurines and colanders.
- 5.69 Much of the red Border ware recovered from phase 12 features is probably residual, but evidence is emerging that certain forms, namely pipkins and chamber pots, may indeed be primary in early or even mid 19th century groups. Examples of both of these form types are evident in phase 12 features.
- 5.70 The 19th century local coarseware assemblage is entirely comprised of post-medieval red earthenware. As perhaps to be expected, the form range is generally restricted to storage, food preparation or horticultural vessels. Flared bowls

represent the most frequently occurring form, although flowerpots, jars and sugar cone moulds are also evident. Finally, single examples of syrup collecting jars, skillets, rounded bowls and dishes have also been identified. It would appear that the requirement for serving vessels was now being provided for by the industrial fineware industry.

- 5.71 Imported material is primarily represented by Chinese porcelain, mostly blue and white, but also with Imari decoration. Tea drinking forms occur most frequently although a small number of plates have also been recovered. Examples with *famille rose* or *famille verte* decoration are probably residual. A small quantity of Westerwald stoneware has also been identified but, being chamber pot and jug forms, both are likely to be residual in these 19th century groups.
- 5.72 The large industrial fineware assemblage primarily comprises creamware products, although, as observed during phase 11, pearlware is also well represented. The majority of the creamware has a developed pale glaze but banded, green-glazed and variegated slip examples have also been identified. Plate forms again represent the most commonly occurring form type, followed by rounded bowls and chamber pots. The remaining forms include jugs, an oval dish, a cup, a saucer and a teapot.
- 5.73 The majority of the pearlware is transfer-printed but smaller quantities of underglaze blue and polychrome painted, flow blue and sponge decorated examples have also been recovered. The transfer-printed material is predominantly standard blue but Chinese style line engraved, stipple and line, black and multi-colour vessels are also evident. Similarly to the creamware, plates and tea drinking forms occur most frequently. A couple of jugs, teapots and a single figurine comprise the remaining form types. The rest of the industrial fineware assemblage is composed of factory made slipwares, refined white earthenwares, yellow ware, transfer-printed whiteware and black basalt ware. Again, the majority of forms are plates, or associated with tea drinking, but refined white earthenware jugs and mugs, yellow ware rounded dishes and a black basalt ware teapot are also represented.
- 5.74 The small quantity of non-local coarseware includes both mottled and plain Sunderland-type ware, and Staffordshire-type slipwares. The few form types identified include bowls and dishes.
- 5.75 English porcelain becomes fairly widely available from c.1800 onwards, but despite an observed increase in the quantity from phase 11, the assemblage recovered from phase 12 features is still fairly small. Examples are either plain or have underglaze transfer-printed decoration and the form repertoire includes teacups, saucers, a rounded dish, a rounded bowl and a figurine. British stonewares represent the final primary ware types recovered from phase 12 features, in this case comprised of examples from London, Derby and the generic English stoneware group. The English stoneware most commonly demonstrates Bristol glaze but the only vessel types identified include a jar and a toilet ware form. Diagnostic London stoneware forms include 19th century bottles and blacking paste pots.

Date, function and significance

- 5.76 Where diagnostic the combination of fabric, form and decoration appears to suggest that many phase 12 groups date to the first half of the 19th century. Similarly to phase 11, early 19th century groups contain both yellow ware or stipple and line transfer-printed decoration with either blue underglaze painted decoration pearlware or diagnostic polychrome painted pearlware. Groups combining pearlware products with Bristol glazed English stoneware, Sunderland-type coarseware, yellow ware or refined white earthenware likely date from c.1800 to 1860. The additional presence of pearlware with sponged, flow blue or multi-coloured transfer-printed decoration in

these groups would further narrow the date range to the second quarter of the 19th century. The presence of three colour transfer-printed whiteware or, in a couple of groups diagnostic London stoneware blacking paste pots, with general pearlwares may suggest a date around the middle years of century. Groups dated broadly to the 19th century contain little diagnostic material but include examples of factory made slipware, refined white earthenware or yellow ware.

- 5.77 The range of fabrics is again well paralleled in the region with industrial finewares dominating the phase assemblage, supplemented primarily by post-medieval red earthenware, British stonewares and Chinese porcelain. Tea drinking forms continue to represent a significant proportion of the assemblage in addition to plates, but similarly to phase 11, the majority of groups also include food storage, preparation or serving vessels and sanitary wares that point towards activity of a domestic nature. In addition a small number of groups have been identified that, like fill [265] from phase 11, contain a high relative proportion of tea or coffee drinking forms and plates. These may also be derived from a coffee house and, being dated to the early 19th century, may be contemporary with the groups from phase 11.
- 5.78 A small group of syrup collecting jars and sugar cone moulds were also recovered from layer [471]. Vessels of this nature are often found in close proximity to Thames, where sugar refineries are commonly located (C. Jarrett *pers comm.*). So few examples were recovered, however, that the presence of a refinery in the immediate vicinity cannot be suggested. Furthermore, recovered from domestic groups it is possible that these forms were used for another function, for example storage, or perhaps for growing or forcing plants.
- 5.79 The absence of stamped and branded products, unusual forms or matching services appears to indicate that the status of the assemblage remains unchanged from phase 11, generally falling within a lower socio-economic band of society. This is verified by the presence of industrial finewares usually associated with low status groups, including sponge decorated refined white earthenware and pearlware.

6 Summary

- 6.1 Excluding a very small quantity of abraded 13th century pottery, the first major activity on site likely dates to the late 16th or early 17th century and appears to be primarily domestic in nature. In certain groups the range and quantity of imports would further indicate some degree of affluence or status. Of course, the presence of at least some of this material is likely to be due to the proximity of the site to the Thames, particularly as the 17th century progresses. The size and character of the phase 10 assemblage suggests that the 18th century was witness to a considerable increase in activity on site, and that much of this continued to be domestic or residential. The presence of an apothecary in the immediate vicinity was, however, also revealed. This, together with a number of unusual fabrics and forms and large clearance groups containing high quality services would also imply that there were some fairly affluent occupants of the area at this time, perhaps belonging to the middle socio-economic level of society.
- 6.2 During the course of the 18th century an observable change in the composition of the assemblage is also evident with the gradual substitution of Border ware and local coarseware products by delftware and Staffordshire coarseware and stoneware products. From the late 18th to 19th century further developments can be seen with the replacement of the latter by industrial finewares, and apparently an evident decline in affluence. With the building of Tobacco Dock, around c.1800, the housing in the area appears to have been sub-divided into smaller tenements, occupied by a lower socio-economic class of society. This is reflected to some extent in the phase 11 and 12 assemblages with an evident decrease in the range and quality of wares recovered.

- 6.3 The activity represented is still largely domestic in nature although a number of groups appear to indicate the presence of an early 19th century coffee house somewhere in the vicinity. If verified, these groups would be of great interest as to the authors knowledge none have yet been published. Of course, it is possible that some, although definitely not all, of these groups simply represent the changing face of 19th century form assemblages in which proportionally more tea wares are evident.

7 Significance and potential

- 7.1 In general, the post-Roman assemblage is significant at both local and regional levels. The pottery provides dating evidence and a sequence for the contexts in which it was found. Additionally, as such a large and relatively well-stratified sequence the material also adds to an understanding of the changes in post-medieval pottery supply and consumption in the local area and London as a whole. It is also important in understanding the function and changing status of the local area. The apothecary group and probable coffee house assemblages are, however, more unusual and are of certainly of regional importance.

8 Research aims and recommendations

- 8.1 In addition to a summarised presentation of the site assemblage as whole, including basic quantification and functional analysis, it is recommended that the following groups are further researched and quantified in detail at the publication level. The apothecary and coffee house groups would also merit publication in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, and perhaps a note in the *London Archaeologist*.

Phase 8: Imports/ Domestic; [460], [468], [574], [597].

Phase 9: Imports/ Domestic; [279], [735].

Phase 10: Domestic/ household groups; [42], [65], [161], [163], [165], [188], [223], [254].
Domestic/ household clearance; [174], [181].
Apothecary groups; [703], [731], [734].

Phase 11: Imports/ forms; [9], [376], [689], [914].
Domestic/ household groups; [110], [621], [693], [782], [827].
Domestic/ household clearance; [157].
Coffee house; ?[186], [265].

Phase 12: Imports/ forms; [41], [276], [573].
Domestic; [182], [471].
Coffee house; [83], (?[195], [198], [232], [347]).

- 8.2 Type-sites in the region that will be important for comparative purposes include Narrow Street (Jarrett forthcoming a). Aldgate (Orton and Pearce 1984) and Babe Ruth, Shadwell (Douglas forthcoming), the latter adjacent to Tobacco Dock. Avenues of research for the pottery and specific recommendations are listed below:

Phases 8 to 10

Imported wares

- The spatial relationship between groups containing high quantities of imported pottery needs to be established in order to see if there is any visible pattern or grouping.
- The unsourced imported wares will require further research to provide a possible provenance.
- The Chinese porcelain plate with an armorial represents a very rare find, the presence of which at Shadwell will require further consideration.

Domestic clearance groups and possible tavern assemblages

- The domestic clearance groups provide a particularly good insight into the minutiae of an 18th century household in this area of London. It may be fruitful to carry out a

functional analysis on the pottery, and other material classes, from these groups in order to reveal a more detailed picture of the material culture of a particular household, at a specific moment during the 18th century.

- In the same way a functional analysis may benefit in the verification and understanding of any possible tavern assemblages represented. For the latter documentary research and comparison with similar assemblages at Borough High Street (Jarrett forthcoming b) and Uxbridge (Pearce 2000) will be imperative.

Apothecary group

- A functional analysis of all material classes will also important for the apothecary assemblages for the same reason as outlined above.
- An analysis of any residues on the pottery from the apothecary group, using either inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) or chromatography would be advantageous.
- In order to establish a potential name for the apothecary and decipher the inscription on the wet drug jar consultation with the 'Worshipful Guild of Apothecaries' in London will be necessary.
- Finally comparison to other apothecary or pharmacy groups will be essential including Canham 1978, Cotter 2000, Jarrett 2000, Leary and Jarrett 2002.

Phases 11 and 12

Coffee House assemblages

- Documentary research into the possible presence of early 19th century Coffee House groups in the vicinity of site will be necessary, primarily using 'Kelly's Directories'.
- It will be important to see if these groups are the result of a wholesale clearance following a closure or change of hands, or if a culture of disposable wealth is prevalent, whereby old or out of date services are replaced by newer, more fashionable examples. This may be difficult to determine, as unlike the late 18th century clearance group from Uxbridge there are fewer obvious changes or developments in ceramic fashion in the early 19th century. It is also possible that items may have simply been discarded as they were damaged, but given the large size of the group and close date, a clearance episode is perhaps more likely.

Illustrations

The actual final number of illustrations may vary and will depend in part on the publication outlet and format.

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments
41XX	XX		Thick-walled footring base. Calcitic fabric. Not-paralleled. ?Imported. Oval ?dish/ jar form.
42BORDG	BEDP		Flat, flanged rim, incised grooves. Pearce 1992 fig.45-445. Yellow glazed example. Dated mid 17th c.
42STGW	CUP		?Spanish origin. Cross-join to sherds from cxt.65.
42STMO	JUG FLUT		Low bulbous/ globular jug. Fluted body. Long neck. ?No parallel.
48TGW	PLATE		Fine blue painted inscription '---but if his wife doth frowne'
65LIGU	BOWL		Cherub design. Glossy glaze. Id. By J. Pearce. E.18th c.
65STGW	CUP		?Spanish. Cross-join with sherd from cxt.42.
65TGW	COUNT		Sf.10: gaming counter made from a TGW vessel. See cxts. 161, 223, 254. Soil stained.
65TGW H	DISH FBB/D		Complete profile. Chinamen.
83TGW BLUE	OINT		Complete vessel. Probably m.18th to e.19th c.
83TGW BLUE	OINT		Sf.52. Complete vessel. Probably m.18th - e.19th c.
95XX			Fragment of stove tile. ?Local or Dutch.
117TGW D	DISH		Charger base. Unparalleled to Britton types.
157CHPO IMARI	PLATE		Base and body sherds. Footring base. Cross-join to plate from context 181.
157TGW	PLATE FBI		Complete profiles. Geometric border. Plate form I.17th - e.18th c.
157TGW H	PLATE		Large footring plate. No exact Britton parallel. Foliate. Mimosa design (c. 1735 - 45 - Archer 1997, b.117).

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments
157	TGW H	PLATE FBK	Oriental landscape. Blue glaze, blue and purple paint. Plate form 18th c.
157	TGW H	PLATE FBK	Complete profile. Plate form 18c.
158	SWSG	JUG CRM	Rim sherds. Moulded vine decoration. Fluted jug form. ?Same vessel as context 181.
158	TGW	DISH RND	Complete profile. Large saucer or dish form. Simple rim, rounded profile and footring base.
161	LIGU	BOWL	Body sherd. Cross-join to vessel in context 65.
161	TGW	BOWL	Small bowl rim. Fluted. Foliate landscape (incl. Reeds).
161	TGW	COUNT	Sf.128: gaming counter made from a l.17th - e.18th c blue and white TGW vessel. See cxts. 65, 223 and 254.
163	TGW BLUE	OINT	Complete profile. Form - second half of 18th c.
171	PMR	PIP	Body sherds. Large strap-type handle. Applied moulded rosette. Combing and internal and external glaze. Large vessel. Cross-joins to rim from cxt.173.
173	PMR	PIP	Rim and body sherds. Pipkin form with external lid-seated rim. Combed, internal and external clear glaze. Cross-joins to strap-type handle and applied rosette decorated body sherd from cxt.171.
174	TGW	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c. Purple and blue painted design over pale blue glaze. See cxt.181.
181	CHPO IMARI	PLATE	Complete profile. Footring base. Cross-join to plate from cxt. 157.
181	COSL	DISH RND	Complete profile. Small dish.
181	SWSG	?BOWL RND	Sprig-moulded vine decoration with birds and figures. Animal paw feet. Vertical handle. ?Cream jug.
181	SWSG	JUG CRM	?Fluted jugs. Sprig-moulded decoration vine decoration with figures and faces. Vertical handle. ?Same vessel as context 158.
181	TGW	PLATE FBH	Complete profiles. Plate form not known in London. Mimosa design (c.1735-45 - Archer 1997, b.117).
181	TGW	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Floral design in blue and purple on a pale blue glaze. See also cxt. 157.
181	TGW	PLATE FBI	Complete profiles. Geometric border. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c. See also cxt. 157. Possible cross-joins.
181	TGW G	PLATE FBH	Complete profiles. Polychrome painted. J. Pearce suggests plate form alright for London.
181	TGW H	CHP	Hollowed, footring base. Everted rim. Bird and floral/ foliate decoration.
181	TGW H	PLATE	Complete profile. Scalloped rim and footring base. No Britton parallel.
181	TGW H	PLATE FBK	Base and body sherd. Plate form 18th c. Direct cross-join to plate from cxt. 157.
181	TGW H	PLATE FBK	Complete profile. Plate form 18th c.
188	SWSG	SAUC TOY	Rim sherd.
188	TGW	PLATE FBJ	Complete profile. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c.
204	CHPO BW	BOWL FLAR	Almost complete vessel. Fish roe decoration around the inside rim. C. 1750 - 1765.
223	TGW BLUE	BOWL RND	Sf.102. Waster. Everted rim.
223	TGW D	ALB	Horizontal purple (manganese) lines. Base sherd.
223	TGW D	ALB	Purple (manganese) horizontal lines / dots and blue chain decoration.
223	TGW D	ALB	Horizontal blue line and chain decoration.
223	TGW D	COUNT	Sf.199: gaming counter. Stylised floral/ swag design. See cxts.65, 161 and 254.
223	TGW H	CNDST	?Candlestick base.
235	TGW IMP		Rim sherd. Polychrome decoration.
254	BISC	SAGG	Saggar fragment. Patch of glaze. From local kiln.
254	BORDB	BOWL STR	Complete profile. No parallel for form in Pearce. One other example found at Leytonstone (LE-LC 94) from group dated to c. 1700. Other example in RBORB.
254	PMR	JAR HND	Folded rim and thick horizontal loop handle (thumb decorated. Large vessel. ?Rounded profile. Fairly unusual type.
254	STSL	MUG	Internal and external brown slip over a cream body. Fairly unusual form type.
254	TGW	COUNT	Sf.159: Gaming counter made from a l.17th - e.18th c blue and white TGW vessel. See cxts. 65, 161 and 223.
254	TGW	COUNT	Sf.148: Gaming counter made from a hollow TGW vessel. See cxts. 65, 161, 223.
254	TGW	JAR	Rim sherd and twisted handle. Probably from a ginger jar. Same vessel as ginger jar this cxt.
254	TGW	JAR GING	Rim, body and handle sherds. Bird and floral decoration. See Leary and Sable 2001; 76-80 Upper Tooting Rd, Wandsworth. Similar example with the

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments
			same decoration dated c.1690 - 1710. Uncommon find of some status.
254	TGW SPNG	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c.
254	TGW SPNG	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c.
254	WEST	JUG RND	Complete profile. Decorated with applied tulips, flowers and blossoms connected by incised stems. Turned base. See Gaimster 1997, 122. ?L.17th - e.18th c. Salt glaze. Cross-join to cxt.161.
256	NIMS		Body sherd. Not marbled but slip splashed. White slip, clear/ green glaze. C. Jarrett seen one other example.
265	BORDO		Rolled rim. Vertical incised lines to outside edge of rim.
265	CHPO ROSE	PLATE	Base sherds. Footring type. Name ?'s. Wisper' scratched into the base.
265	CREA DEV	BOWL RND	Sf.136: small, complete bowl.
265	CREA DEV	PEPP	Sf.130 & 138: head/ upper body and ?base of a pepper caster. Multiple holes. Pedestal type base with a hole for re-filling.
265	ENPO WORC	TANK	Sf.132: Oriental landscape. Almost complete. Crosshatched blue crescent mark. Godden 1999, 146. First standard Worcester. L.18th century.
	BLTR		
265	LONS	BOT	Sf.133: very small bellied bottle. Rim missing.
265	NOTS	BOWL FLAR	Sf.120: almost complete vessel.
265	PEAR PNTD	FIGU	Sf.134: complete Staffordshire dog. Spaniel. Green and brown paint.
265	STBL	IMBOX	Complete profile. Slot in top.
265	TGW BLUE	JAR ST	Perfume jar. Inscribed 'pfm pon-- --- a paris'. Probably made in Lambeth.
265	TGW BLUE	OINT	Sf.140: complete vessel. Anchor mark in dark blue to base. ?Mortlake; ?Lambeth.
265	TGW BLUE	SPITT	Sf.121: Lower portion of vessel remaining. Part of upper collection funnel survives. Handle scar and tube spout for ?emptying.
265	TGW H	BOWL	Footring base. Makers mark to base.
265	TGW H	OINT	Sf.135: complete vessel. Small ?eye ointment pot. Stylised floral decoration. See Archer 1997, j.28/29. Dated to the late 18th c.
279	TGW E		?Import. ?Plaque or stove tile.
281	MLTG ALPO	DISH	Body sherd. Geometric ?foliate border.
338	NHS	DISH	Rim sherd. Form and decoration copy of Werra slipware.
347	TGW BLUE	OINT	Sf.170: Complete vessel. Form second half of 18th c. Archer 1997, j.25.
376	CHPO ROSE	PLATE	Complete profile. Armorial: floral border, blue spearhead band, heraldic animals and inscription. C.1735 - 1770. Cross-join to cxt.914.
376	TGW	PLATE FBI	Complete profiles. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c. Cross-joins to cxt.914.
376	TGW H	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c. Cross-join to cxt.914.
431	POTG	DISH	Rim sherd. Lace decoration dated c. 1650 - 75.
446	RBOR	DISH FLNG	Thumb-decorated rim. Unusual decoration. Rim and body sherd.
689	PMR	DISH DIV	Complete profile. Lid-seated rim and flat base. Rare form in this fabric.
693	SWSG	CHP TOY	Almost complete vessel. ?Chamber pot. Rolled rim.
703	AGAT VARI	HANDLE	Sf.233: ?knife handle. Brown, red and white.
703	LONS	BOT	Body and base sherds. Large bottle form. Mottled glaze.
703	NOTS	BOWL	Rim, body and base sherds. Flaring rims and footring bases.
703	PMR	DISH FLAR	Complete profile. Lid-seated rim. Flat base. External residue.
703	PMR	BOWL FLAR	Complete profile. Handled bowl. Lid-seated rim.
703	PMR	BOWL HND	Rim sherds. Lid-seated rim.
703	PMR	BOWL HND	Horizontal rod handles. Some thumb decorated.
703	PMR	BOWL	Rim sherds. Lid-seated rim. Combed decoration (external).
703	PMR	BOWL	Rim sherds. Lid-seated rim. Combed decoration (external).
703	PMR	BOWL	Lid-seated rim. Very large vessel. Thumb horizontal ridge below the rim.
703	PMR	BOWL	Lid-seated rim.
703	PMR	BOWL	Lid-seated rim.
703	PMR	FLP	Complete profile. Hole to lower body. C. 1660 +
703	RBOR	BOWL SRN	Complete profile. Flanged, lid-seated rim. Flat base. External residue.
703	RBOR	JAR	Rim sherds. Rolled rim.
703	RBORB	PORR RND	Complete profile. Porringer or skillet form.
703	RBORG	BOWL RND	Complete profile. Handled bowl (horizontal loop). Clubbed rim (folded).
703	SWSG	SAUC TOY	Complete profile. Footring base.
703	TGW C	OINT	Complete profile.
703	TGW H	JAR ST	Body and base sherds from two straight-sided drug jars. Horizontal blue line decoration. Rim sherds in cxt.731.
703	TGW SPNG	PLATE FBH	Complete profile. Male and female figures in a ?landscape. Same vessel as cxt.731.
731	LONS	TANK	Almost complete. Mottled glaze to upper half of vessel. Handle missing.

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments
731	LONS	JUG RND	Complete vessel (excluding handle). Mottled glaze.
731	PMR	FLP	Rolled rim.
731	PMR	FLP	Rim, body and base sherds. Large examples. Rolled and hooked rims. Partial clear glaze. Holes to lower wall and base (on same examples).
731	PMR	BOWLDISH	Rolled, lid-seated rim. External residue/ sooting.
731	PMR	DISH FLAR	Complete profile. Squared, lid-seated rim. Flat base.
731	PMR	BOWL RND	Rolled, lid-seated rim.
731	PMR	BOWL	Folded rim.
731	PMR	BOWLDISH	Folded rim.
731	PMR	BOWL HND	Rim/body sherd. Handle scar. Rolled rim. Horizontal loop handle.
731	RBOR	BOWL FLAR	Almost complete vessel. Handled bowl. Horizontal loop handle. Folded rim.
731	RBOR	BOWLDISH	Rim and body sherds. Flanged, lid-seated. ?Same vessel as cxt.703.
731	RBOR	BOWLDISH	Rim sherds. Rolled rim. ?Same as vessel from cxt.703.
731	RBOR	JAR	Rim, body and base sherds. Jar forms. Thickened rims, footstand bases.
731	RBOR	COL	Base and body sherds. Partial external and internal glaze.
731	RBORB	PORR CARN	Base sherd. Same vessel as cxt.734.
731	RBORB	CHP2	Rim, body and base sherds. Partial green glaze. ?18th c.
731	TGW	PLATE FBK	Complete profile. Plate form 18th c.
731	TGW BLUE	OINT	3x complete profiles. 1x base. Profiles dated in Archer from c. 1700 - 1775 (1977, 385-387).
731	TGW H	JAR ST	Rim and body sherds. Horizontal blue lines. Same vessels as cxt.703.
731	TGW H	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form l.17th - e.18th c
731	TGW H	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Geometric foliate design. Plate form l.17 - e.18thc.
731	TGW SPNG	PLATE FBH	Complete profile. Same plate as cxt.703.
734	CHPO BW	TPOT	Rim and spout sherds. Spout has a strainer - not usually associated with CHPO but seen on ENPO.
734	LONS	JAR	Body sherds. Same vessel as cxt.731.
734	PMR	FLP	Rolled rims. Partial clear/ green glaze to rim.
734	PMR	FLP	Base sherds. Holes to lower walls and bases.
734	PMR	FLP	Body sherds. Some residue. Occasional partial clear glaze (upper body sherds) and holes (lower body sherds).
734	PMR	COL HAND	Complete profile. Colander with feet and a horizontal loop handle. Lid-seated rim. Triangular perforations. Similar to Deptford.
734	PMR	FLP	Rolled rim.
734	PMR	BOWLDISH	Clubbed rim.
734	PMR	FLP	Folded rim.
734	PMR	BOWL	Rolled rim from a large ?handled bowl.
734	RBOR	JAR	Rim sherd.
734	RBORB	BOWL RND	Almost complete vessel. Handled bowl with a folded rim and footstand base. Horizontal loop handle. Green/ brown glaze.
734	RBORB	PORR CARN	Complete profile. Brown/ green glaze. Same vessel as cxt.731.
734	RBORB	CHP2	Complete profiles.
734	SWSG	CUP TOY	Footring base. Pair with saucer from cxt.703.
734	TGW	JAR WD	Almost complete example. Everted rim, spout, strap handle and pedestal base. Painted with a strapwork cartouche inscribed 's:d--lthaeae'. Birds and branches above and winged cupids, tassels and swags of fruit and flowers below. Decoration dated c.1679 - 1763 (Archer 1997, K.10, p.395-6. One of the two most commonly found designs on drug jars.
734	TGW	PLATE	Rim, body and base sherds. ?Same vessel in cxt.703/731. Plate form ?FBH. Geo/ foli design.
734	TGW	PLATE FBK	Complete profile. Polychrome floral decoration on a pale blue glaze.
734	TGW BLUE	OINT	Almost complete vessel. Fragmented. Similar to Archer, 1997, J.26. Dated to the second half of the 18th c.
734	TGW BLUE	OINT	Complete vessel. Small example. Form second half of 18th c - Archer 1997, J.25.
734	TGW C	OINT	Almost complete vessel. Fragmented. Similar to Archer 1997, J.18 dated c.1725-75.
734	TGW C	OINT	Complete vessel. Similar to Archer 1997, J.24 dated to the second half of 18th c.
734	TGW H	JAR ST	Rim, body and base sherds. Complete profiles. Horizontal blue line decoration. 1x line and cable pattern. Form type second half of 18th c - Archer 1997, J.11. Same vessels/ cross-joins to cxt.703/731.

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments
734	TGW H	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form I.17th - e.18th c. ?Same vessel as cxt.731.
734	TGW H	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form I.17th - e.18th c. ?Same vessel as cxt.703/731.
734	TGW H	PLATE FBK	Complete profile. ?Same vessel as cxt.731. Plate form 18th c
734	TGW H	PLATE FBL	Almost complete vessel. Large plate. Scalloped rim. Oriental landscape. Plate form 18 th c.
734	TGW SPNG	PLATE FBH	Complete profile. Same vessel as cxts.703 and 731.
734	TGW SPNG	PLATE FBK	Complete profile. Plate form 18th c.
735	MLTG		Base sherd. Nude male.
914	CHPO ROSE	PLATE	Rim and base sherd. Cross-join to cxt.376. Armorial; floral border design, blue spearhead band c.1735 - 1770, heraldic animals and inscription '---uncta'.
914	TGW	PLATE FBI	Complete profiles. Plate form I.17th - e.18th c. Cross-joins to cxt.376.
914	TGW	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Geo border. C. 1700 - 1720.
914	TGW C	POSS CYL	Body/ base sherd with spout. Archer 1997, p.261-3. ?L.17th - e.18th c.
914	TGW H	PLATE FBI	Complete profile. Plate form I.17th - e.18th c. Cross-join to cxt.376.

Table 2. List of vessels recommended for illustration for the publication.

Plates

Specific groups to be photographed: [83], [157], [161], [174], [181], [254], [265], [703], [731], [734].

Individual fabrics or forms: Various imports, gaming counters, Staffordshire spaniel, Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware toy vessels.

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Table 3

Context	Phase	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
U/S	-	S	1710	1900	1710	1900	-
1	12	M	1660	1900	1830	1900	1830 – 1860
4	12	M	1570	1900	1830	1860	1830 – 1860
6	11	S	1550	1900	1770	1860	1770 – 1860
9	10	S	1550	1750	1600	1750	1600 – 1750 [R]
10	10	M	1480	1900	1720	1780	c.1735 – 1770
12	12	S	1550	1900	1825	1900	c.1833 – 1847
13	8	S	1550	1900	1620	1700	1620 – 1700
25	12	S	1760	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1900
26	10	S	1550	1900	1660	1870	1660 – 1730
28	12	S	1580	1900	1830	1860	c.1850 – 1860
31	11	S	1500	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
36	10	S	1480	1900	1612	1650	1612 – 1900
38	12	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
41	11	S	1480	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1800
42	10	L	1300	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
45	8	S	1300	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1650
46	10	S	1570	1900	1612	1650	1612 – 1800
48	10	S	1300	1800	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
50	10	M	1480	1900	1775	1880	M/L.18 th Century
52	10	M	1300	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1800
53	11	S	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
57	10	S	1550	1900	1590	1900	1590 – 1900
63	10	S	1550	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1800
65	10	VL	1480	1900	1720	1800	1720 – 1750
66	12	M	1580	1900	1848	1900	1848 – 1860
76	11	S	1580	1880	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
83	12	VL	1550	1900	1807	1860	1807 – 1820
84	11	S	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
85	12	S	1580	1900	1790	1900	1790 – 1900
90	11	S	1550	1700	1630	1680	1630 – 1700 [R]
92	11	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
93	9	S	1480	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1900
95	9	S	1250	1900	1690	1800	L.17 th Century
99	8	S	1550	1800	1650	1700	1650 – 1700
101	10	S	1590	1900	1590	1900	1735 – 1770
107	12	S	1745	1900	1830	1860	1830 – 1860
108	12	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
110	11	L	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
117	12	S	1630	1680	1630	1680	1630 – 1680 [R]
118	12	S	1825	1860	1825	1860	1825 – 1860
120	12	S	1775	1880	1810	1860	1810 – 1860
124	11	S	1580	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
146	12	S	1570	1900	1830	1860	1830 – 1860
148	12	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
151	11	S	1550	1900	1770	1860	1770 – 1820
152	9	S	1570	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1680
153	10	S	1550	1900	1720	1800	1720 – 1800
154	9	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900

Context	Phase	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
157	11	L	1550	1900	1770	1860	L.18 th – E.19 th Century
158	10	M	1570	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
159	10	S	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1900
160	9	S	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1800
161	10	L	1480	1900	1800	1900	L.18 th Century
163	10	M	1580	1900	1720	1780	1750 – 1780
165	10	M	1550	1900	1720	1780	1750 – 1780
167	8	S	1550	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
169	8	S	1550	1900	1660	1870	M/L.17 th Century
171	9	S	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
173	9	S	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
174	10	M	1550	1900	1700	1750	M/L.18 th Century
176	9	S	1550	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1650/80
177	10	S	1580	1900	1690	1800	1690 – 1800
181	10	VL	1550	1900	1770	1880	L.18 th Century
182	12	M	1550	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1860
185	10	M	1550	1900	1680	1710	L.17 th – E.18 th Century
186	11	M	1500	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1820
188	10	L	1550	1900	1770[I]	1860[I]	M/L.18 th Century
190	10	S	1580	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1800
195	12	L	1550	1900	1800	1900	E/M.19 th Century
198	12	M	1550	1900	1800	1900	E/M.19 th Century
201	9	S	1480	1900	1590	1900	1590 – 1900
204	10	M	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
205	10	M	1480	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
209	12	S	1770	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1860
210	8	S	1550	1800	1580	1800	1580 – 1700
212	10	S	1600	1750	1630	1680	1630 – 1750
221	9	S	1580	1900	1680	1710	1680 – 1710
223	10	VL	1550	1900	1770[I]	1860[I]	M.18 th Century
225	8	S	1550	1800	1580	1800	1580 – 1700
226	11	S	1580	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
229	10	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1800
232	12	M	1550	1900	1810	1860	1810 – 1860
233	12	S	1570	1900	1775	1880	1800 – 1860
235	8	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
236	8	S	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1680
241	10	S	1600	1800	1600	1800	1600 – 1800
249	10	S	1480	1900	1660	1870	1660 – 1900
250	10	S	1270	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
254	10	VL	1480	1900	1730	1780	M.18 th Century
256	10	M	1550	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1800
258	10	S	1550	1900	1660	1870	1660 – 1800
263	11	S	1550	1860	1770	1860	L.18 th Century
265	11	VL	1300	1900	1810	1860	E.19 th Century
269	10	M	1580	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
271	10	M	1550	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
274	10	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
276	11	M	1480	1900	1770	1860	L.18 th Century
277	8	S	1480	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1700
278	12	S	1770	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1860
279	9	L	1550	1900	1690	1800	1690 – 1710
281	8	S	1480	1900	1630	1680	1630 – c.1650
282	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
285	10	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
287	11	S	1480	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1880
289	10	S	1570	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1725
301	8	S	1600	1800	1600	1800	1600 – 1800

Context	Phase	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
325	11	S	1570	1880	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
332	11	S	1550	1860	1770	1860	1770 – 1860
333	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1800
338	10	S	1480	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1800
339	10	S	1570	1800	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
340	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
342	8	S	1480	1900	1630	1680	1630 – c.1650
343	8	S	1550	1800	1580	1800	1580 – 1700
346	10	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
347	12	L	1550	1900	1800	1900	E.19 th Century
348	7	S	1270	1350	1270	1350	1270 – 1350
353	9	S	1550	1800	1620	1700	1620 – 1700
355	12	S	1550	1800	1570	1800	1570 – 1800 [R]
357	12	S	1550	1900	1660	1870	1660 – 1870
368	8	S	1612	1650	1612	1650	1612 – 1650
371	8	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
375	8	S	1550	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1700
376	10	M	1550	1900	1775	1880	?L.18 th Century
388	10	S	1580	1900	1710	1760	1710 – 1800
389	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
392	12	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
398	10	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
399	10	M	1550	1900	1710	1760	1710 – 1760
401	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
403	8	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1650
404	8	S	1480	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1680
416	10	S	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
418	8	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
419	8	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
424	9	S	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080 – 1350 [R]
426	8	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
428	11	S	1480	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
429	11	M	1480	1900	1770	1860	L.18 th Century
430	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
431	8	S	1480	1800	1600	1700	17 th Century/ ?E.M.17 th Century
434	8	S	1480	1650	1480	1650	1480 – 1650 [R]
438	10	S	1480	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1800
440	8	S	1570	1900	1590	1900	1590 – 1800
445	11	M	1580	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1820
446	10	M	1550	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
450	8	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1650
456	8	S	1550	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
460	8	M	1480	1900	1612	1650	1612 – 1650
463	8	S	1480	1900	1620	1700	1620 – 1650
465	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
468	8	M	1300	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1650
471	12	L	1480	1900	1830	1900	1830 – 1860
472	12	S	1570	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1800 [R]
473	8	S	1550	1800	1570	1800	1570 – 1700
474	11	S	1580	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1820
476	8	S	1550	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1700
491	8	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
495	8	S	1550	1700	1612	1650	1612 – 1650
497	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
499	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
501	11	S	1550	1780	1720	1780	1720 – 1780
526	10	S	1480	1900	1710	1760	1710 – 1750/60
528	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700

Context	Phase	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
530	11	S	1580	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1800
536	8	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1650
546	12	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
549	8	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1650
562	12	S	1570	1800	1580	1800	1580 – 1800 [R]
568	10	L	1550	1900	1720	1780	1720 – 1750
571	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
573	11	M	1550	1900	1800	1900	?E.19 th Century
574	8	M	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1650
575	8	S	1480	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1650
577	8	S	1550	1800	1570	1800	1570 – 1700
578	9	S	1550	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1680
597	8	M	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
602	8	S	1550	1800	1570	1800	1570 – 1800
609	9	S	1580	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1800
610	9	S	1480	1900	1690	1800	1690 – 1800
611	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
613	11	S	1580	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1860
614	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
616	8	S	1480	1900	1590	1900	1590 – 1650
621	11	M	1750	1860	1770	1860	1775 – 1820
625	10	S	1550	1900	1760	1880	1760 – 1800
656	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
657	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
659	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
660	Roman	S	1600	1900	1600	1900	17 th Century [I]
666	8	S	1550	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1900
667	8	S	1480	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1650/80
668	Roman	S	1550	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1700 [I]
671	8	S	1550	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1700
672	8	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900
678	9	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
680	9	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
682	9	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
686	8	S	1580	1800	1580	1800	1580 – 1800
689	10	M	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
693	11	M	1550	1900	1810	1860	?E.19 th Century
696	8	S	1550	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1680
701	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
703	10	VL	1480	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
728	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
731	10	VL	1480	1900	1745	1900	M.18 th Century
732	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
734	10	VL	1550	1900	1720	1780	E/M.18 th Century
735	9	S	1500	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
744	8	S	1480	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1680
752	10	S	1550	1860	1770	1860	1770 – 1860
760	8	S	1550	1800	1630	1800	1630 – 1700
776	11	S	1630	1680	1630	1680	1630 – 1680 [R]
780	11	S	1630	1800	1630	1800	1630 – 1800
781	8	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700
782	11	M	1550	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century
793	9	S	1480	1900	1620	1700	1620 – 1700
804	12	S	1580	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1900
809	11	S	1770	1860	1770	1860	1770 – 1860
811	10	S	1570	1860	1770	1860	L.18 th Century
813	10	S	1580	1900	1770	1860	1770 – 1860 [I]
827	11	M	1580	1900	1775	1880	L.18 th Century

Context	Phase	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
828	11	S	1550	1900	1600	1800	1600 – 1800
829	10	S	1570	1800	1570	1800	1570 – 1800
844	8	M	1550	1900	1650	1700	1650 – 1680
864	10	S	1570	1800	1570	1800	1570 – 1800
898	10	S	1480	1900	1700	1740	?1700 – 1740
900	8	S	1550	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1700
914	10	M	1480	1900	1720	1800	1735 – 1780
1033	8	S	1580	1900	1630	1800	1630 – 1800
1367	Roman	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1900 [I]
1616	Roman	S	1480	1900	1580	1900	1580 – 1650 ?[I]

Table 3. List of contexts containing pottery, size of context assemblage, date range of the pottery, date range of the latest fabric and suggested deposition date. (S: 1-30 sherds, M: 31-100 sherds, L: 101+ sherds, VL: multiple boxes). [R] = Material considered to be residual. [I] = Material considered to be intrusive.

Appendix 4 Clay tobacco pipe assessment

By Chris Jarrett

Quantity:

Total number of boxes: 11

1 Methodology

- 1.1 The typology used to classify the clay tobacco pipe bowls follows the guidelines set out in D. Atkinson and A. Oswald (1969), coded AO, but the 18th century pipes have been referenced to Adrian Oswald, Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist (BAR 1975) and coded OS. Table 1 below lists the contexts containing clay tobacco pipes, the size of the group, their date ranges and the latest clay pipe that occurs in the context.
- 1.2 **Condition of clay tobacco pipes:** The clay tobacco pipe bowls were mostly in a good condition and therefore classification of bowl types was possible.

2 General comments

- 2.1 There are a total of 3015 fragments of stratified clay tobacco pipes in 179 contexts. There are more stems as 2171 fragments compared to the 685 bowl fragments, with additionally 87 heels, one spur and 71 nibs (mouthparts). The majority of contexts that produced fragments of clay tobacco pipes occurred as small groups (under 30 fragments), but there was 17 medium sized group (31-100 fragments) and four large sized groups, over 100 fragments. The clay tobacco pipes ranged in date between c.1610 and 1910 and are discussed by date.
- 2.2 Clay tobacco pipe stems and other non-datable fragments were present in contexts [31], [43], [3], [85], [99], [120], [151], [159], [167], [179], [210], [221], [229], [247], [249], [269], [287], [338], [344], [353], [368], [382], [410], [430], [431], [434], [438], [450], [456], [499], [501], [534], [536], [549], [571], [598], [654], [696], [735], [742], [750], [752], [814], [828], [846] and [900]. Only a general date from c.1580 onwards could be given to these tobacco pipe fragments and the deposits they occurred in.

1610-1640 – Contexts [93], [175], [282] and [403]

- 2.3 These deposits contained AO type 4 and 5 bowls dated 1610-1640, which were present in equal numbers in these contexts. The bowls tended to be of a good quality with burnishing and milling on the rim. This would indicate a degree of affluence, in addition to the fact that it is mostly higher status sites that produce clay tobacco pipes before c.1640. Deposit [403] produced an AO type 4 bowl of note with an incuse circular stamp on the underside of the heel. The stamp was in the design of a star in outline with a dot at the centre. Other examples with this stamp on the same bowl type occurred in later dated contexts: [161], [236], and [578].

1640-1660 – Contexts [45], [101], [276], [340], [392], [419], [428], [609], and [781]

- 2.4 These deposits produced AO type 10 bowls, dated 1640-1660 with a small number of the earlier AO type 4 bowls. Of interest were two AO type 10 bowls with incuse circular stamps on the underside of their heels. In deposit [276] a stamp with illegible initials (possibly C A) occurred and in deposit [340] the stamp had a design of an eight point star (resembling a wheel with spokes).

1640-1670 – Contexts [90] and [418]

- 2.5 Deposit [90] produced the heart-shaped heel of a bowl that was similarly dated to an AO type 11 bowl (with the same shaped heel), dated 1640-1660, present in deposit [418].

1660-1680 – Contexts [8], [46], [48], [52], [153], [158], [176], [236], [281], [301], [333], [357], [404], [429], [440], [460], [473], [498], [558], [656], [729], [760], [793], [811]

- 2.6 In these deposits AO type 13, 14, 15 and 18 bowls, all dated 1660-1680 were the latest pipes present. For this period AO type 18 bowls were the most common bowl type on the site, as was the case at the Narrow Street, Limehouse (NHU 99) site. This would indicate that in East London AO type 18 bowls dominate assemblages where as on Southwark sites AO type 15 bowls are the most commonly occurring.
- 2.7 In these contexts there were a number of earlier pipes of interest. There are several AO type 4 bowls with incuse stamps on their heels such as the example from deposit [429] with an incuse diamond stamp and possible star, while in context [52] an example with a wheel spoke stamp occurred (Atkinson and Oswald, 1969, Fig. 3.2). An AO type 10 bowl recorded in deposit [460] had an incuse circular stamp with a star in 'splendour' present. Deposits [281] and [357] both produced AO type 18 bowls with rouletted stems

1680-1710 – Contexts [26], [54], [63], [95], [152], [154], [160], [171], [173], [181], [185], [207], [212], [235], [256], [332], [355], [371], [526], [568], [578], [602], [782], [844], [898]

- 2.8 AO type 20, 21 and 22 bowls, dated 1680-1710 were the latest pipes in these deposits and AO type 22 bowls were the most frequently occurring. This probably reflects the characteristic of the local pipe industry for this time. In deposit [844] there occurred a rouletted stem ending in a band of ring and dot rouletting. A small number of relief initialled bowls occurred such as in deposit [185] with an AO type 20 bowl, initialled A A possibly for Anthony (Arthur) Andrews, 1694-1716 or Anthony Atkinson, 1696 and in context [568] an AO type 22 bowl had crowned initials that were illegible but the family name may possibly be G.

1690-1710 – [84], [279], [574]

- 2.9 AO type 19 bowls, dated 1690-1710 were the latest pipes in these contexts, usually occurring with AO type 20, 21 and 22 bowls. Of note in deposit [84] was a non local bowl with a heart-shaped base. It resembles an oversized AO type 12 bowl, but is more comparable to Midlands and North west English bowls dated to between c.1680-1710. A large sized group of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from deposit [279] and included a number of initialled bowls. Amongst the AO type 20 bowls was an example marked T ?R, while the AO type 22 bowls included examples marked ? ?P or B and a single example with I C and two with crowned initials E R (see Oswald, 1975, 133 and 143 for possible makers). Unusually there was also an AO type 22 bowl with a circular incuse heel stamp initialled B ?. There were also two bowls (one of which was crowned) that were initialled W M, almost certainly for William Manby, 1681-96, known to have been working in Aldgate.

1700-1770 – contexts [41], [50], [136], [195], [274], [289], [376], [471], [625], [667]

- 2.10 These deposits contained fragments of AO type 25 bowls, dated 1700-1770 as the latest pipes, but could not be further classified according to Oswald's classification of 18th century bowls. Initialled heels in these contexts included, W B, ? H, I M, W R, H S, B W (with a rouletted stem) and I W (see Oswald 1975, 130-149). Deposit [50] produced a bowl marked for R M for Richard Manby (1), 1701-1723 and Richard Manby (2), 1729-1763 both working in Whitechapel. Pipes with an incuse circular stamp and the initials ER with leaves on the back of the bowl occurred in contexts [136] and [376] and may possibly refer to Edward Randall, 1719. An earlier AO type 5 bowl with a heart-shaped stamp with three ?bags on the underside of the heel occurred in deposit [667].

1700-1740 – Contexts [10], [36], [65], [110], [188], [258], [271], [386], [388], [610], [703], [914]

2.11 These deposits contained OS type 10 bowls dated 1700-1740.

2.12 Context [10] produced two armorial bowls with the Hanoverian coat of arms and a tulip on the back of the bowl. However, armorial bowls are generally dated from the late 18th century and should not be within the date range for this type of bowl. The context also produced a possible OS type 22 bowl, dated 1730-1780, but its spur or heel was missing that allowed accurate identification. A large group of clay pipes was recovered from deposit [65] and contained several initialled bowls, including AO type 22 bowls dated 1680-1710 with makers I W and W W for which there are many possible makers. One example was also present with the crowned initials R H, for which there are again several possible makers but a likely local maker could be Richard Huisman senior, known in Wapping in 1696. There were also two AO type 22 bowls in this context that were near complete. The initialled OS type 10 bowls in this deposit were largely illegible but examples of T G (possibly Thomas Greenwood, 1709), I ?M, W S and I W were present and could be a number of possible makers. Other contexts produced OS type 10 bowls with initials E B, W B, I C (crowned), I I, W K, I M, S R, W R (crowned) and I W. In deposit [610] there was an OS type 10 bowl with a crown and flower on the heel.

1730-1780 - Contexts [13], [42], [157], [161], [163], [165], [254], [399], [446], [530], [689] and [731]

2.13 These contexts contain the heeled OS type 11 bowls, dated 1730-1760, OS type 12 bowls, dated 1730-1780 and the spurred OS type 22 bowls, dated 1730-1780 and OS type 23 bowls, dated 1730-1780. Legible O S type 10 initialled bowls included T C, T D, E H (possibly Edward Henwood, 1743, Limehouse) H M, I M, W R, H S, I S, W S, S W and T W. OS type 11 bowls were marked W H and E R and the legible O S type 12 initialled bowls included I M, W R, M S (crowned) H W, S W and T W. Deposit [446] produced a damaged 18th century bowl (AO type 25) with an incuse circular stamp with the initials S B surrounded by a rope. The initials possibly refer to Sam Brown, 1735 or Sarah Bett, 1756, George Street, The Mint, Southwark.

1740-1800 – Contexts [57], [263] and [734]

2.14 These deposits produced fragmentary spurred AO type 26 bowls, dated 1740-1800 that could not be further classified into Oswald's type 22 and 23 bowls. There were no individual pipes of merits in these contexts except for another example of an OS type 10 bowl with the circular incuse stamp on the back of the bowl with the initials E R present in Context [734].

1780-1820 – Contexts [4], [66], [76], [124], [186], [198], [205], [223], [232], [265], [445], [474] and [693]

2.15 These deposits produced AO type 27 bowls dated 1780-1820 as the latest bowl and when decorated usually had oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and were occasionally further decorated with vertical ribbing. Initialled bowls included C B, I B, T B, I E, I G, T G, W G, I E, I F (possibly for John Ford, 1805-1865, Stepney), I L, S L, I P, J P, W R, H W and I W. A relief decorated AO type 27 bowl in this group included a Prince of Wales feathers with the heel initialled J M (see Oswald, 1975, 141 for possible makers).

2.16 An earlier bowl of interest in this group of contexts was in deposit [186] as an OS type 12 bowl with a small incuse stamp on the back of the bowl initialled E R that also occurred in relief on the heel. Only Edward Randall, 1719 is recorded with theses initials and seems too early for the bowl type.

1820-1840 – Contexts [83], [146], [347]

2.17 AO type 28 bowls were the latest bowls in these contexts and have a spur and when decorated have oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowls. In deposit [83] a plain AO type 28 bowl has an incuse stamp on the back with 'PRATT SHA[DWE]LL' almost certainly for Joseph Pratt, 1828 (Oswald, 1975, 143). Also present in deposit [83] was the unusual find of two Ottoman bowls of slightly different sizes.

2.18 Both Ottoman bowls can be classified according to Hayes's (1980) provisional typology as types X, dated to after 1850. The largest bowl (S. F. <709>) has facets with incuse daisy like flower stamps running around the rim, above a moulded cordon. The base of the bowl is wider than the rim and is faceted to form panels defined by two incised lines with a semi-circular, floral stamp at the top of each incised line. In each of the panels are oval stamps with fine, notched edges. A third incuse stamp in the form of a leaf, occurs singularly in the first panel on the right side of the bowl. A rib joined to the stem is defined by 'comb-point' stamping and the 'nib' is notched. The second smaller bowl (S.F. <20>) has a faceted rim with panels defined by two vertical incised lines. Each panels has two alternating floral incuse stamps, one tulip-type and one daisy-type. At the base of the rim is a rib or cordon, notched to look like a rope. The bulbous base is also faceted and the rib on the underside of the bowl is outlined with 'comb-point' stabbing. The nib is faceted and has an incised line running around the side. Both bowls have been smoked.

1840-1880 contexts [28], [226]

2.19 The latest clay pipe bowls in these contexts were of the AO type 29 with a forward sloping bowl and are dated 1840-1880, and are usually decorated with leaves on the front and back of the bowl. An earlier AO type 27 bowl is of note in deposit [226] with a fox and grapes design (associated with a public house) and had stars on each side of the heel. AO type 28 bowls present in this group were initialled T A and W L. Context [28] produced a small AO type 29 variant bowl with the name 'G. GALLO?N' stamped in incuse on the back of the bowl and probably refers to the Gallon family of pipe makers in North East England, and probably more specifically George Gallon, 1847-65, South Shields (Oswald, 1975, 168).

1850-1910 – Context [1]

2.20 Context [1] produced a single AO type 30 bowl decorated with even sized ribs running around the bowl and is dated 1850-1900

2.21 There were a number of contexts where pipe stems with 19th century decoration (as leaves in relief) present in contexts [233], [416] and [744] and a heel in deposit [107] were the latest material.

3 Potential and Recommendations

3.1 There was a large assemblage of clay tobacco pipes recorded from the site, with a wide date range important for dating the site stratigraphy. The occurrence of early 17th century clay tobacco pipes on the site shows a degree of affluence, as clay tobacco pipes are largely absent from low socio-economic status sites before c.1640. Documentary evidence may indicate the types of professions for the inhabitants of the site, such as merchants, that may indicate why clay tobacco pipes are present so early. There are also a number of stamped early 17th century pipes present that are worth illustration and discussion. The clay tobacco pipes also give a clearer picture of the local clay pipe industry in London, for example is one type of bowl more prominent at certain periods on the site compared to other areas of London and what local makers are represented by the material on the site. It is also necessary to investigate whether the clay tobacco pipes relate to the presence of Tobacco Dock to the south, which may be why non-local clay tobacco pipes are present on the site, such as the two Ottoman bowls present in deposit [83], the c.1680-1710 pipe from context [84] and the 19th century G. Gallons marked pipe from South Shields.

- 3.2 It is recommended that a publication text for the clay tobacco pipes be written with reference to the material recorded in the evaluation (CYD 97). The publication text should concentrate on the sequence of bowl types, the unusual examples present and how it might relate to the local industry, the documentary evidence for the inhabitants of the site and the adjacent Tobacco Dock building. Ten pipes are recommended for illustration and are shown in Table 1.

Context	AO type	Date Range	Comments
28	29	1840 -1880	Small variant, stamped 'G. GALLO?N'
52	4	1610 -1640	Rouletted and 'spoke' heel stamp
83			X2 Meerschaum bowls
83	28	1820 -1840	Stamp on the back, ?shield, 'PRATT SHA..LL', Joseph Pratt, 1828, Shadwell.
84			Large AO type 12 bowl with hear shaped base. Not London, c.1680-1710.
186	25	1700 -1770	Initialed on the heel and small circular incuse stamp E R on the back of the bowl.
279	22	1680 -1710	Heel stamp, circular, incuse 'B ?'
340	10	1640 -1660	Circular heel stamp with incuse star.
403	4	1610 -1640	Heel stamp, incuse open star, dot at the centre,
429	4	1610 -1640	Burnished, rouletted. Incuse diamond stamp with star.
460	10	1640 -1660	Circular stamp with star in splendour.

Table 1. Clay tobacco pipes recommended for illustration.

Bibliography:

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Hayes, J. W. 1980, 'Turkish clay pipes: a provisional typology' in Davey, P. (ed.) *The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe*, British Archaeological Reports, International Series, No.92, 3-10.

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

Context	Size	Date range of AO type bowls	Date range of OS type bowls	Latest dated bowl type
1	S	1850-1910		1850-1910
4	S	1660-1820		1780-1820
8	S	1610-1680		1660-1680
10	S	1680-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
13	S	1610-1800	1730-1780	1730-1780
26	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
28	S	1820-1880		1840-1880
36	S	1640-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
41	S	1660-1770		1700-1770
42	M	1660-1800	1700-1780	1730-1780
45	S	1610-1660		1640-1660
46	S	1640-1680		1660-1680
48	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
50	S	1660-1770		1700-1770

52	S	1610-1680		1660-1680
54	M	1660-1710		1680-1710
57	S	1660-1800		1740-1800
63	S			1680-1710 (heel)
65	L	1680-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
66	M	1780-1820		1780-1820
76	S	1780-1820		1780-1820
83	L	1680-1840		1820-1840
84	M	1660-1710		1690-1710
90	S			Mid 17 th century heart-shaped heel.
93	S	1610-1640		1610-1640
95	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
101	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
107	S	1660-1680		1660-1680 (late 19 th century decorated stem)
110	M	1680-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
124	S	1780-1820		1780-1820
136	S	1700-1770		1700-1770
146	S	1820-1840		1820-1840
152	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
153	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
154	S	1610-1710		1680-1710
157	S	1700-1770	1700-1760	1730-1760
158	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
160	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
161	M	1610-1770	1700-1760	1730-1760
163	S	1680-1770	1730-1780	1730-1780
165	S	1700-1770	1730-1780	1730-1780
171	M	1640-1710		1680-1710
173	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
175	S	1610-1640		1610-1640
176	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
181	S	1660-1710		1680-1710
185	S	1660-1710		1680-1710
186	M	1680-1820	1730-1780	1780-1820
188	M	1660-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
195	S	1700-1770		1700-1770
198	M	1680-1820	1730-1780	1780-1820
201	S			c.1680-1710 (heel)
204	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
205	S	1640-1820		1780-1820
207	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
212	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
223	M	1660-1820	1700-1740	1780-1820
226	S	1740-1880	1730-1780	1840-1880
232	M	1680-1820		1780-1820
233	S			c.1780-1820+ bowl decoration
235	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
236	M	1610-1680		1660-1680
254	L	1640-1770	1700-1780	1730-1780
256	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
258	S	1700-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740

263	S	1610-1800	1700-1740	1740-1800
265	M	1660-1820	1700-1780	1780-1820
271	S	1700-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
274	S	1700-1770		1700-1770
276	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
279	L	1660-1710		1690-1710
281	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
282	S	1610-1640		1610-1640
289	S	1700-1770		1700-1770
301	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
332	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
333	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
340	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
347	S	1820-1840		1820-1840
355	S	1660-1710		1680-1710
357	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
371	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
376	S	1660-1680		1660-1680 (includes 18 th century bowl with ER stamp)
386	S	1680-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
388	S	1700-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
392	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
399	S	1700-1770	1700-1780	1730-1780
403	S	1610-1640		1610-1640
404	S	1610-1680		1660-1680
416	S	1640-1660		1640-1660 (19 th century decorated stem)
418	S	1640-1670		1640-1670
419	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
428	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
429	M	1610-1680		1660-1680
440	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
445	S	1780-1820		1780-1820
446	M	1610-1770	1700-1780	1730-1780
460	M	1640-1680		1660-1680
471	S	1700-1770		1700-1770
473	S	1640-1680		1660-1680
474	S	1780-1820		1780-1820
497	S	1660-1680		1660-1680 possible c.1680-1710 heel present
498	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
526	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
530	S	1660-1770	1730-1780	1730-1780
558	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
568	M	1640-1710		1680-1710
573	S			1780-1820 (heel)
574	S	1660-1710		1690-1710
578	S	1610-1710		1680-1710
602	S			1680-1710 (bowl fragment)
609	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
610	S	1680-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
625	S	1610-1770		1700-1770
656	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
667	S	1610-1770		1700-1770

689	S	1700-1770	1700-1780	1730-1780
693	S	1610-1820	1730-1780	1780-1820
703	S	1700-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740
729	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
731	S	1680-1770	1730-1780	1730-1780
734	S	1660-1800	1700-1740	1740-1800
744	S			19 th century decorated stem
760	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
781	S	1640-1660		1640-1660
782	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
793	S	1640-1680		1660-1680
811	S	1660-1680		1660-1680
844	M	1660-1710		1680-1710
898	S	1680-1710		1680-1710
914	S	1610-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740

Table 2. Contexts containing clay tobacco pipes, the date range and latest bowl type. S: small size (1-30 fragments), M: medium sized (31-100 fragments), L: large (100+ fragments), VL: very large (multiple boxes).

Appendix 5 Pipeclay hair curler assessment

Chris Jarrett

1 Methodology: The pipeclay hair curlers were classified according to Le Cheminant (1978).

1.1 Condition: There are two complete hair curler and the ends of another two curlers all in a good condition.

2 General comments

2.1 Four fragments were recovered from the excavation and could be classified to types 8 and 10, ranging in date between c.1730-1750. A catalogue of the hair curlers is shown in Table 1. The assemblage appear to be of a good quality, all are burnished and stamped with initials W B, being previously recorded (Le Cheminant, 1978).

2.2 Potential and Recommendations: Pipeclay haircurlers are an uncommon find and are usually associated with medium and high socio-economic groups because of their relatively high cost.

2.3 It is recommended that a publication text for the haircurlers is produced and compared with the other finds from the same contexts to see if there is any correlation in status or possible profession associated with the finds. It is also recommended that all the pipe curlers are illustrated for publication.

Context SF No. Type FC Initials DATE Comments

198	<94>	8	1	C.1730	Complete. Length = 69mm, flat ends.
265	<144>	10	1 W	C.1750	One end, 35mm, stamped w. ?Second initial
734	<307>		1 ? W B		Complete, type 8 but with bevelled ends. 69mm, stamp is smudged on both ends
814	<334>	8	1 W B	C.1730	Complete, 68mm. Stamped at both ends w b but with dots above and below.

Table 1. TOC 02: Index of hair curlers by context.

Bibliography:

Le Cheminant, R. 1978. The development of the pipeclay hair curler – A preliminary study. London Archaeologist. Vol 3:7, 187-191.

Appendix 6 Assessment of the building materials

By John Brown

1.0 METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 The building materials were examined using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. The material was examined under magnification (x20), quantified and weighed. A description of the fabrics appears at the end. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.
- 1.2 Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded onto pro-forma record sheets, and/or entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis the common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive. Masonry samples were for the most part taken and examined onsite from in situ contexts and then discarded, while material from other contexts was assessed after the completion of the excavation phase.
- 1.3 Where large amounts of material in a context were seen to be from the same fabric group, a sample was examined under magnification, while the remainder was quantified and weighed, then discarded.

2.0 QUANTITY AND CONDITION

- 2.1 Total No. CBM boxes: 67 (22 reviewed in detail)
- 2.2 Building materials were recovered from 170 contexts, 558 individual pieces were assessed. The majority of the material was fragmentary, although 104 complete pieces were noted. In addition several pieces showed at least two quantifiable dimensions. Masonry samples were returned from 65 contexts.

3.0 DATE RANGES

- 3.1 There now follows a list of possible dates for the material within the contexts. The **Date range** is the earliest start date for material within the context and the latest end date of material in the context. The **Latest Date Range** is the latest start date and the latest end date. The **Best fit** range shows the overlap between the latest start date and the earliest end date of material in the context, and the **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Although dates are given as exact years, they represent approximate periods, following conventions used by the Museum of London, so that 'early' 3rd century = 201-235, 'mid' = 236-265, 'late' = 266-300 and so on. Also noted is the number of sherds present in each context (**Size**). Groups are determined as (S)mall (1-30 fragments), (M)edium (31-100 fragments) or (L)arge (over 100 fragments).

3.2 Table 1: Date ranges and suggested dates of deposition by context.

Context	Phase	Size	Date Range		Latest Date		best fit range	Context Date
			Earliest	Latest	Earliest	Latest		
2	12	S	1776	1935	1776	1935	1776 1935	1776-1935
4	12	S	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850 1900	1850-1900
6	11	S	1776	1900	1776	1900	1776 1900	1776-1900
9	10	S	1541	1900	1541	1900	1541 1900	1541-1900
18	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
20	12	S	1676	1825	1676	1825	1676 1825	1676-1825
21	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
24	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
29	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
30	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
31	11	S	50	1900	1666	1900	1666 166	1666-1900 [R]
39	12	S	1776	1835	1776	1835	1776 1835	1776-1835
41	11	S	50	1900	50	1900	50 1900	Uncertain
42	10	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
45	08	S	50	1900	1501	1900	1501 200	1501-1900 [R]
60	10	S	1666	1835	1666	1835	1666 1835	1666-1835
61	12	S	1851	1935	1851	1935	1851 1935	1851-1935
63	10	S	50	1540	50	1540	50 1540	50-1540
65	10	S	50	1900	1776	1900	1776 80	1776-1900 [R]
67	11	S	1701	1900	1701	1900	1701 1900	1701-1900
83	12	S	1651	1900	1851	1900	1851 1730	1851-1900
86	12	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
87	12	S	1801	1900	1801	1900	1801 1900	1801-1900
93	09	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
108	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
109	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
110	11	S	1620	1900	1664	1900	1664 1735	1664-1735
111	10	S	1664	1735	1664	1735	1664 1735	1664-1735
114	10	S	1666	1835	1666	1835	1666 1835	1666-1835
116	09	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
118	12	S	1776	1935	1776	1935	1776 1935	1776-1935
120	12	S	1380	2000	1836	2000	1836 1700	1836-1935
121	11	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
125	10	S	1664	1835	1666	1835	1666 1735	1666-1735
130	11	S	50	400	120	400	120 200	120-200
136	11	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
140	09	S	1664	1835	1666	1835	1666 1735	1666-1735
141	09	S	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 1700	1450-1700
142	09	S	1701	1900	1701	1900	1701 1900	1701-1900
145	10	S	1701	1900	1701	1900	1701 1900	1701-1900
148	12	S	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
149	11	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
151	11	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
152	09	S	50	1900	50	1900	50 1900	Uncertain
153	10	S	1751	1900	1751	1900	1751 1900	1751-1900
156	12	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
160	09	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
161	10	S	50	300	140	300	140 200	140-200
178	10	S	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 1700	1450-1700
181	10	S	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 1900	1480-1900
188	10	S	1480	1935	1851	1935	1851 1900	1851-1900
195	12	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900

Context	Phase	Size	Date Range		Latest Date		best fit range	Context Date
			Earliest	Latest	Earliest	Latest		
196	12	S	1664	1735	1664	1735	1664 1735	1664-1735
204	10	S	1620	1900	1751	1900	1751 1900	1751-1900
205	10	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
207	09	S	1380	1735	1664	1735	1664 1735	1664-1735
208	12	S	1851	1935	1870	1935	1870 1935	1870-1935
213	10	S	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 1700	1450-1700
218	12	S	1450	1835	1701	1835	1701 1700	1701-1835 [R]
223	10	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
227	11	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
237	12	S	1766	1900	1766	1900	1766 1900	1766-1900
249	10	S	1541	1900	1541	1900	1541 1900	1541-1900
253	10	S	50	400	50	400	50 200	50-200
254	10	S	140	1900	1620	1900	1620 300	1620-1900 [R]
265	11	S	50	1900	1776	1900	1776 1900	1776-1900
268	12	S	1664	1735	1664	1735	1664 1735	1664-1735
274	10	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
276	11	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
280	08	S	1380	1735	1664	1735	1664 1700	1664-1700
282	08	S	1751	1900	1751	1900	1751 1900	1751-1900
284	11	S	1664	1900	1666	1900	1666 1735	1666-1735
290	10	S	1450	1735	1450	1735	1450 1735	1450-1735
292	11	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
305	06.1	S	50	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
323	08	S	50	200	100	200	100 120	100-120
325	11	S	50	120	50	120	50 120	50-120
326	10	S	1766	1900	1766	1900	1766 1900	1766-1900
327	12	S	1851	1925	1851	1925	1851 1925	1851-1925
338	10	S	1480	1900	1776	1900	1776 1900	1776-1900
348	07	S	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 1900	1666-1900
351	12	S	1851	1935	1851	1935	1851 1935	1851-1935
352	12	S	50	1900	1701	1900	1701 200	1701-1900 [R]
360	11	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
365	11	S	1851	1935	1851	1935	1851 1935	1851-1935
374	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
376	10	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
378	06.1	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
379	12	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
392	12	S	1380	1700	1380	1700	1380 1700	1380-1700
403	08	S	40	400	50	400	50 166	50-166
412	08	S	1541	1735	1601	1735	1601 1735	1601-1735
436	11	S	1620	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
446	10	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
450	08	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
451	06.1	S	120	235	120	235	120 235	120-235
454	08	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
461	06.1	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
467	05.2	S	100	120	100	120	100 120	100-120
471	12	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
482	0	S	50	1900	50	1900	50 1900	50-1900 (uncertain)
526	10	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
528	08	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
529	06.1	S	55	235	120	235	120 200	120-200
530	11	S	1664	1900	1666	1900	1666 1735	1666-1735
542	12	S	1851	1935	1851	1935	1851 1935	1851-1935

Context	Phase	Size	Date Range		Latest Date		best fit range	Context Date
			Earliest	Latest	Earliest	Latest		
545	05.2	S	40	400	55	400	55 200	55-200
568	10	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
574	08	S	50	1900	1480	1900	1480 120	1480-120
599	08	S	1664	1735	1664	1735	1664 1735	1664-1735
602	08	S	1600	1735	1600	1735	1600 1735	1600-1735
618	06.1	S	50	200	100	200	100 120	100-120
660	06.2	S	50	235	100	235	100 120	100-120
668	06.1	S	50	200	55	200	55 166	55-166
676	08	S	50	200	50	200	50 120	50-120
703	10	S	1480	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
704	05.1	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
714	05.1	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
718	06.2	S	120	235	120	235	120 235	120-235
719	08	S	1541	1900	1541	1900	1541 1900	1541-1900
722	06.2	M	50	300	166	300	166 120	166-300 [R]
734	10	S	1620	1900	1620	1900	1620 1900	1620-1900
749	11	S	1380	1700	1380	1700	1380 1700	1380-1700
754	11	S	1776	1850	1776	1850	1776 1850	1776-1850
755	10	S	1664	1900	1666	1900	1666 1735	1666-1735
756	11	S	1851	1900	1851	1900	1851 1900	1851-1900
778	11	S	1721	1780	1721	1780	1721 1780	1721-1780
781	08	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
792	11	S	1776	1900	1776	1900	1776 1900	1776-1900
799	06.1	S	50	300	140	300	140 166	140-166
800	05.1	M	50	300	140	300	140 80	140-300 [R]
803	11	S	1776	1900	1776	1900	1776 1900	1776-1900
846	05.2	S	50	400	50	400	50 400	50-400
903	06.1	S	50	200	50	200	50 166	50-166
935	05.2	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
940	06.2	S	50	300	140	300	140 120	140-300 [R]
950	09	S	50	1540	50	1540	50 1540	50-1540
1028	06.2	S	50	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
1034	08	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
1043	05.1	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
1049	05.1	S	50	200	55	200	55 166	55-166
1053	05.1	S	50	200	55	200	55 120	55-120
1060	06.2	S	40	400	100	400	100 100	100-400 (c. 100)
1139	06.1	S	50	80	50	80	50 80	50-80
1213	05.1	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
1214	05.1	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
1276	04.2	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
1281	06.1	S	50	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
1307	05.2	S	50	200	55	200	55 166	55-166
1308	05.2	S	140	300	140	300	140 300	140-300
1323	04.2	S	50	80	50	80	50 80	50-80
1327	05.2	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
1338	05.2	S	50	80	50	80	50 80	50-80
1372	06.1	S	50	1900	50	1900	50 166	50-166
1427	05.1	S	50	400	55	400	55 200	55-200
1445	06.1	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200
1470	06.1	S	50	400	50	400	50 400	50-400
1471	05.1	S	50	80	50	80	50 80	50-80
1473	05.1	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
1474	05.1	S	50	400	55	400	55 200	55-200
1515	05.1	S	55	200	55	200	55 200	55-200

Context	Phase	Size	Date Range		Latest Date		best fit range	Context Date
			Earliest	Latest	Earliest	Latest		
1526	03.2	S	50	300	166	300	166 166	166-300 (c. mid-1st)
1537	05.2	S	50	400	55	400	55 166	55-166
1613	05.1	S	50	200	100	200	100 120	100-120
1615	05.2	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
1628	06.1	S	50	235	120	235	120 166	120-166
1641	05.2	S	50	166	50	166	50 166	50-166
1650	04.1	S	50	200	50	200	50 200	50-200
1695	05.1	S	50	400	55	400	55 166	55-166

Contexts in bold italic are samples from masonry contexts.

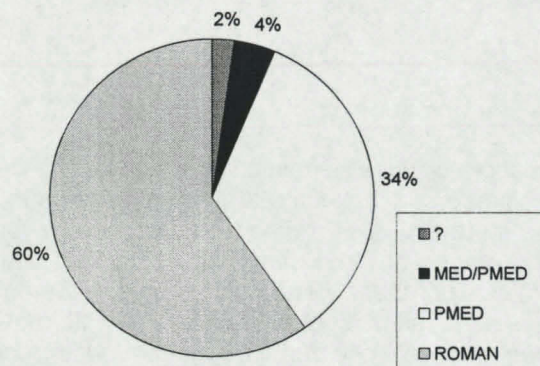
[I] Possibly inclusive material

[r] Residual material

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 The majority of the material assessed consisted of Roman and post-medieval ceramic building materials/stone building materials. The remainder comprised some late medieval/early post medieval brick and tile. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in Medieval and Post Medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second. Although Roman material represents the majority of the loose assemblage, large amounts of Post-medieval material in the form of in situ masonry features was recorded onsite and not recovered for further analysis.

4.2 Figure 1: percentage of materials by period and number



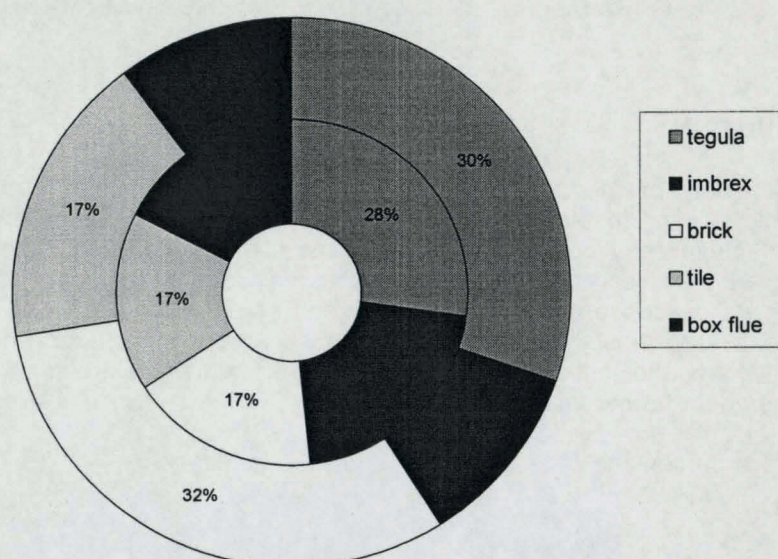
4.3 **Roman brick and tile Fabrics:** 2452, 2459a, 2459b, 3004, 3006 (fabric group 2815); 2454, 2455, 2455 variant, 3022? (Eccles - Kent fabric group); 3009, 3019; 3018, 3238? (silty fabrics); 3023, 3060 (fine iron oxide).

4.3.1 Nearly all of the Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM) consisted of mid-1st to 2nd century fabric group 2815, local to the Greater London area. Of the individual fabrics identified within this group, Fabric 2452 was most numerous, followed by 2459a and then other fabrics from the 2815 fabric group such as 3006. A few pieces of 1st century Eccles type fabrics were noted, including 2454, 2455, 3022? and a variant of 2455 with red inclusions in the moulding sand. There were also small numbers in silty fabrics including 3018, 3238?, 3009 and 3019. Small amounts of Roman ceramic building material from the South coast, of mid-2nd century or later, date, was recovered, represented by fabrics 2453 and 2457. Very little of the Roman material was found residually in later contexts, although in one instance a fragment of brick/tile in fabric 2459a had been reused in a post medieval brick masonry feature. However

significant amounts of the material showed signs of abrasion, suggesting a high degree of re-deposition.

- 4.3.1 Types included common forms such as tegulae and imbrex tiles, and coursing brick. Figure 2 shows the percentage by number and weight for diagnostic fragments. The proportion of tegula to imbrex fragments suggests that both were used largely in conjunction for roofing, with general brick and 'tile' or thin brick for other structural elements.

- 4.3.2 Figure 2: Percentages of diagnostic fragments by number (inner ring) and weight (outer ring)



- 4.3.3 In addition to these, more elaborate types pertaining to complex architectural forms were also recovered. Large numbers of box-flue tile fragments were included in the assemblage and they may represent tiles related to the nearby bath complex discovered during recent excavations of the 'Babe Ruth' restaurant site on the east side of Wapping Lane. The majority of these were comb-scored, either in a curvilinear or wave-pattern, or sometimes as a saltire cross or 'union jack' pattern. One example representing a roller-stamped tile with chevron-type pattern was recovered from [668]. No examples appeared to be sooted internally, suggesting they may not have been used in a structure, and may represent tiles broken during construction, rather than demolition, of the nearby baths.

- 4.3.4 A relatively high proportion of Roman CBM fragments showed impressions, particularly 'signature' marks on brick and tile fragments, but also occasional animal prints. This may represent a bias in the selection of samples of loose material from contexts, rather than an accurate percentage of the Roman assemblage. One signature mark, on a tile fragment from the masonry fill [1641] of a cut [1652], of a circle with a central cross, was also noted at the Babe Ruth bathhouse site (B Suds, pers. comm. 2003). This reinforces the proposition that material from the tobacco Dock development is closely linked to that from the adjacent baths.

- 4.4 **Opus signinum/mortar:** 3104, 3101; **Painted Wall plaster:** 3100; **Daub fragments:** 3102

- 4.4.1 Only one fragment of Opus signinum (hydraulic) mortar, from [1060] was noted in the assessment, while no evidence for other high status materials such as tesserae or wall plaster were noted, implying that the site was mainly an area of low status building or structural features. The use of lower grade materials such as wattle and daub may be implied by a fragment of mortar with withie impressions, vertical = DM c.24mm; Diagonal = DM c. 18mm (context [846]. Timber structural elements were discovered on site, particularly in waterlogged ground to the south, further supporting this supposition.
- 4.5 **Stone fabrics:** 3105(Kentish ragstone); 3106? (Hassock Stone?); 3108 (medium-grained laminated sandstone); 3111 (ferruginous sandstone)
- 4.5.1 Small amounts of stone building material were observed in Roman phases, in particular the use of unfaced stone such as Kentish Ragstone and possible Hassock stone would come from the Lower Greensand formations of Kent, Kentish Rag being probably the most common of building stones found in Roman London. Ferruginous sandstone can also found in areas of South-east.
- 4.6 **Phase discussion (Roman period) 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2**
- 4.6.1 Only two fragments of Roman building material were recovered from the earliest phase, 3.2, and both were abraded, and may represent intrusive material. a reasonable amount of material was recovered from phase 4, but the majority came from phases 5 and 6, indicating greater activity during the Later Roman period.
- 4.6.2 Context [1650] (phase 4.1) may represent CBM fragments used as a rubble foundation for a masonry feature, and if so represents the earliest masonry feature on the site. The group contained tegula, imbrex, tile and box flue fragments, at least one piece showing abrasion, and the variety of forms may indicate reuse of existing, damaged material.
- 4.6.3 More definite masonry features were apparent in phase 5.1, with contexts [704] and [714] representing probable tile walls. Further building during phase 5 may be represented by the rubble fill [1641] of cut [1652], in phase 5.2. This context contained the tile fragment with the circle and cross signature mark described above, indicating that this feature is at least contemporary with material from the baths at Babe Ruth.
- 4.6.4 Further masonry contexts are represented in phase 6.1 by a wall foundation of Kentish Ragstone [1470], and related building structures by post-packing [1445], including fragments of brick in fabric 2452 – a mid-1st to 2nd century fabric.
- 4.7 **Late Medieval/Early post-medieval fabrics:** 2271 near 2276 (roof tile), 3033 (brick)
- 4.7.1 No material of obviously medieval date was found in the assessment, and this concurs with the excavator's interpretation of the site as being used for agriculture until the post medieval period. A small amount of the assemblage (2% by number) may represent material of late medieval early post medieval date. This includes a roof tile in a fabric similar to 2271, but closer in finish to the neater, post medieval version 2276. Both fabrics are from clay sources locally available in the London region, as is the brick fabric 3033. This latter fabric is in use from the late 14th century in the City, however nearly all examples of this fabric are found in situ in masonry contexts alongside brick fabrics of a later date, and most likely represent material of 17th or 18th century date. Earlier examples tended to show uneven bases, rounded arrises and sunken margins on the top bed face. The fabric 3033 was most common, with occasional variants containing a greater amount of inclusions.

4.8 **Post-Medieval ceramic building material fabrics:** 3032; 3032nr3033; 3033; 3034; 3035, 3038, 3047 (brick); 2276 (peg tile) 2275, 2279 (pan tile)

4.8.1 The majority of roof tile fragments were in pan tile form, represented on site by fabrics 2279 principally, and also fabric 2275. Pan tiles were imported to Britain from the Netherlands from the 17th century and were produced in England from the second half of the 17th century. Sources for the production of individual pan tile fabrics have not yet been determined. Generally they are considered to represent roofing for low status structures such as outbuildings.

4.8.2 A second post-medieval roof tile form was the peg tile, in fabric 2276, a fabric similar to 2271 and from the same clay sources, although generally more neatly produced and with finer moulding sand. Where discernible the form was invariably peg tile. This form represents the typical roofing material for housing in the London area until the adoption of cheap slate in the late 18th and 19th century.

4.8.3 Fabrics 3032, a transitional fabric 3032near3033, and occasionally a silty version 3034 accounted for nearly all of the later post-medieval brick fabrics. Generally the forms become more regular in shape with sharper arrises. This fabric group represents a development of the earlier 3033 fabric group, utilising the same clay sources but with the inclusion of combustible organic material known as 'Spanish' (Hobhouse & Saunders 1989, 4). In later phases machined and frogged examples were in evidence. Other post-medieval bricks included those in fabric 3047, a thin, dense orange-red brick commonly used for paving or drainage.

4.8.4 Later machined and frogged bricks of the late 18th and 19th centuries included the 'London stock', a yellow brick with a hard fabric with burnt out voids from Spanish, represented here by fabric 3035. Occasional examples of very hard, machine-pressed 'fletton' clay bricks (fabric 3038) were also noted.

4.9 Phase Discussion, (post-medieval period) 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

4.9.1 Table 3.1: Material types with dimensions for post medieval masonry features, phase 8 (17th century).

Phase	Structure group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions					
					Length		Width		Depth	
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
08	g155	599	3032nr3033	BU	226	226	104	104	62	62
	G82	280	3032nr3033	BU	224	224	105	106	58	65
			3033	BU	220	224	105	115	56	60
		412	3116	SF	140	238	90	200	80	200

BU – unfrogged brick, BF – frogged brick, BW – wire cut brick, BWF wire cut frogged brick, BP – paving brick, SF – faced stone

4.9.2 Recorded in the western part of the Trench was well group g82. The bottom of the well was lined with faced chalk blocks (8 courses and 1.08m high). The chalk blocks varied in size, with larger blocks predominantly used in the lower courses, their curvature suggesting that they had been specially cut for the well. Tool marks were evident on many of the chalk blocks. The upper part of the well lining was composed of unfrogged orange brick (fabric 3033 and 3032 near 3033), dated to the mid 17th century to early 18th century. The brickwork was unbonded and 5 courses high, and probably represents a second phase of building for the well.

4.9.3 Similar brick was also used for another brick-lined well group g155, indicating that the earliest significant use of brick for structural purposes was from the mid 17th century. However this material could be contemporary with building structures from phase 9, below.

4.9.4 Table 3.2: Material types with dimensions for post medieval masonry features, phase 9 (late 17th to early 18th century).

Phase	Structure group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions					
					Length		Width		Depth	
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
09	A	116	3032	BU	218	224	99	105	65	65
		207	3032nr3033	BU	232	232	100	100	63	63
			3033	BU	230	230	104	104	62	62
	B	140	3032	BU	242	242	100	100	63	63
			3032nr3033	BU	225	225	105	105	59	59
		141	3033	BU	230	230	106	106	61	61
		142	3032	BU	222	222	100	100	68	68
			3047	B	230	230	107	107	60	60

BU – unfrogged brick, BF – frogged brick, BW – wire cut brick, BWF wire cut frogged brick, BP – paving brick

4.9.5 Building A

4.9.6 The remains of a building that was built sometime in the late 17th or early 18th century, as suggested by the fabric types, their dimensions and their mortar (table 3.2), were recorded in the southeast corner of the trench. Context [131] represented an external E/W wall of orange fabric unfrogged brick (probably fabric 3033 and 3032 near 3033) bonded with a light grey lime mortar. The thickness of this wall may indicate an entirely brick construction for the building. The position of a probable hearth, indicated by two buttresses on the south side of the wall, by its presence on the ground floor of the building, most likely indicates a kitchen. The dimensions of the hearth can be compared to surveys of townhouses undertaken by Ralph Treswell in the late 16th and early 17th century (Schofield 1987). The typical dimensions of a hearth for a kitchen in these late medieval/early post medieval buildings is around 1.5-2m, equivalent to that of building A, but fireplaces of similar size were still being constructed in late Georgian houses, so one should not assume an early date for the building. The remains of an abutting floor [207], a single course of bricks laid on bed (similar to those used in wall [131], for which samples were assessed), indicated the use of both fabrics 3033 and the 3032/3033 variant. A second brick floor [116] was composed of similar bricks but also slightly later brick fabric 3032, representing probably a later phase of flooring, indicating the building remained in use for some time. The position of building A would appear to correspond with the property on the corner of Pennington Street and Gravel Lane (now Wapping Lane), as indicated on the 1813 Horwood map. The property is recorded on the 1836 Goad insurance map as a ?dwelling.

4.9.8 Building B

4.9.9 A building, probably contemporary with building A, was recorded in the SW corner of the Trench (B, Table 3.2). The E/W cellar wall [141] was built which returned N/S and was assigned the context number [142]. Both walls were tied together and were bonded with a soft creamy mortar in alternative courses of header and stretcher. The remnants of a brick floor [140] were also recorded, composed of a single course of unfrogged brick, of a similar fabric to that used for the repair to the floor of building A. Both buildings A and B probably fronted onto Pennington Street, and the plot sizes shown on the Horwood map of 1813 for this frontage are notably smaller than those

in the northern part of the site, fronting onto Ratcliff High Street, suggesting that the Northern frontage was developed at a later date. The thickness of the walls was approximately half that noticed in Building A however, which may indicate that building B was half-timbered. Its location approximates to that of a property on the corner of Pennington Street, and an alley later referred to as Lavender Place on the 1870 O.S. map.

4.9.10 Table 3.3: Material types with dimensions for post medieval masonry features, phase 10 (early to late 18th century).

Phase	Structure group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions					
					Length		Width		Depth	
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
10	A2	111	3032nr3033	BU	220	227	100	109	62	62
		178	3033	B			100	102	64	65
	g175	755	3032nr3033	BU	220	220	104	104	65	65
			3034	BU	218	218	106	106	61	61
	g23	60	3032	B	232	232	96	96	64	64
			3032	BU	230	230	102	102	58	58
	g39	114	3032	B	224	224	104	104	57	57
			3032	BF	235	235	102	102	68	68
		125	3032	BU	224	224	100	100	64	64
			3032nr3033	BU	220	220	102	102	64	64
		145	3032	B	218	227	100	100	67	70
	g45	290	3033	BU	226	226	108	109	62	62
	g47	213	3033	BU	231	232	108	110	62	62
	g86	326	3034	BF	226	226	96	96	62	62

BU – unfrogged brick, BF – frogged brick, BW – wire cut brick, BWF wire cut frogged brick, BP – paving brick

4.9.11 Alterations to Building A

4.9.12 Further use and redevelopment of building A is suggested by the construction of a new hearth [111] to the east of the original. Additionally a second brick floor [178] was laid (A2, table 3.3). Traces of mortar on the bricks suggest that they were re-used.

4.9.13 The number of brick-lined cesspits when compared to earlier phases suggests an increase in occupation. The majority of the brick pits utilised fabric 3032 or variants such as 3034 and 3032 near 3033, suggesting a late 17th to early 19th century date range, and the features are most likely to be located in the yard areas of properties fronting onto Pennington Street. Cesspit [60] probably represents an auxiliary structure such as an outhouse, to the rear of a property midway between buildings A and B, fronting onto Pennington Street. One group of drain features and a cesspit appear to be related to a yard area to the rear of properties fronting onto an alley way joining Pennington Street to Ratcliff High Street (now Shadwell High Way), as indicated on Horwood's map. This alley does not appear to be fully developed by 1813, but is named Lavender Place on the 1870 O.S. map, by which time the area was increasingly built up.

4.9.14 Table 3.4: Material types with dimensions for post medieval masonry features, phase 11 (late 18th to mid-19th century).

Phase	Structure group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions					
					Length		Width		Depth	
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max

Phase	Structure group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions						
					Length		Width		Depth		
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
11	C	149	3032	BFW	214	214	95	95	63	63	
				3032	BW			95	95	65	65
		754	3032	BF	226	231	100	102	65	65	
			756	3032	BFW	233	235	105	109	65	65
			778	3032	BU	226	226	100	100	60	60
	D	792	3032	B	235	235	106	106	75	75	
		803	3032	B	222	225	96	101	62	65	
		360	3032	B	225	225	101	101	74	74	
				3032	BF	221	221	104	104	65	65
			436	2279	TPA						
		3032	BU	217	217	97	97	66	66		
			3034	BU	233	233	105	105	63	63	
			3047	BP			120	121	50	50	
		g180	749	3033	BU	226	234	104	110	60	62
		g24	67	3032	BF	218	218	100	100	64	64
	g56	284	3032	BU	226	226	106	106	65	65	
			3032nr3033	BU			105	105	63	68	
	g65	227	3032	BWF			100	102	60	63	
	g97	365	3034	BWF	218	220	94	95	67	71	

BU – unfrogged brick, BF – frogged brick, BW – wire cut brick, BWF wire cut frogged brick, BP – paving brick

4.9.14 Building C

4.9.15 A later construction date for building C when compared with buildings A and B is indicated by use of fabric 3032 in all the constituent elements (C, table 3.4). The use of this fabric gives a suggested date of the late 18th to early 19th century. A brick wall foundation [803] was abutted by a N/S wall foundation [778], a single course of headers laid on bed. A brick floor [754] constructed with fabric (3032) showed the use of frogged, rather than the earlier unfrogged bricks in evidence in the previous phase. The orientation of this building suggests that it fronts onto the alley that was known as Lavender Place by the 1870's. It's position would appear to correspond with a building located immediately to the south of an open yard area approximately half-way up the alley, indicated on the 1870 O.S. map. Just to the north, in the yard area, were two phase 10 cesspits, respected by Building C, which may indicate a redevelopment of the property on the footprint of an earlier building. A slab of concrete laid flat may be a repair to the floor, suggesting use into the mid 19th century at the earliest. The remains of what was probably the same floor as were recorded further to the south as [756]. Context [792], a single course of unfrogged brick fabric 3032, may represent a doorway east of an internal dividing wall [778]. The position of this door would allow access to the yard, and possibly to cesspit [765] if it were still in use by this date.

4.9.16 The remains of a masonry structure [137] (walls [113], [149]), was located east of Building C, on the same alignment, and most likely represents a continuation of that building. The eastern N/S wall [149] abutted the E/W north wall and was built with machined and frogged bricks in fabric 3032 and bonded with Portland type cement, suggesting a construction date of post-1850. Abutting the walls was the remnants a flagstone floor [112]. The largest individual squared stone block measured 850 x 700 x 100mm. This structure is described by the excavator as a coal cellar, and most likely indicates redevelopment at the rear of building C, providing further evidence for the continued use into the second half of the 19th century.

4.9.17 Building D and cesspit

4.9.18 In the east of the Trench the remains of a cellar [437] were found dated to the 17th – 19th century, utilising a variety of brick types (D, Table 3.4). A cement render on the header of one brick suggests reuse in the 19th century. The bricks were laid in the N/S wall conforming to an English bond pattern, and the E/W return was recorded as a combination of English garden and rat-trap bonding, with the bottom course being of bricks laid on end. The bonding material was a light grey ashy lime mortar. Built abutting wall [436] was a drain of brick and pan tile. Building D is to the north of a large industrial building (G, below). The remains probably represent the rear of dog-legged building approximately half-way along the length of 'Gravel Lane' as it ran between Pennington Street and Ratcliffe High Street, as shown on the Horwood map. It lays between two large, irregular properties as shown on the 1870 O.S. map.

4.9.19 The remnants of what may be a brick lined cesspit [361] (masonry lining [360]) was lined with a single course of fabric 3032 laid on bed in stretcher fashion. The bonding material was a cement-like coarse sandy mortar. The building material and bonding material is consistent with a late 18th to 19th century date for construction, and may represent an outhouse to the rear of Building D. Several other cesspits and wells are dated to this phase, could approximate to a number of small outhouses shown in the now-enclosed central area of the site as shown on the 1870 O.S. map.

4.9.20 Redevelopment of Building B property (Building E)

4.9.21 A construction cut for an L-shaped wall foundation, of which the E/W orientated element was [56] and the N/S return [54]. The foundations measured 3 brick courses wide, and the bottom courses stepped out. The walls were built with orange and purple bricks (probably fabric 3032) with yellow facing bricks (probably fabric 3035) measuring 230mm x 100mm x 60mm. The width of the walls suggests that they were load bearing, and may indicate an entirely brick construction for the building's external walls. An internal N/S wall [55] abutted [56]. Similar bricks and mortar to those used in the external wall foundations were used in the construction of wall [55]. A high proportion of broken (half-size) bricks in the foundation may represent re-use of material from the demolition of the previous structure, Building B, which lay within the footprint of the new building. Abutting the wall foundations was a Yorkstone floor [43]. Yorkstone paving slabs became popular in London following the development of the country's transport infrastructure in the late 18th and 19th centuries. There was some evidence of repair with occasional brick and chalk infilling gaps between the stone slabs.

4.9.22 The significance of this phase of the site is the increasing level of development, particularly of the open area behind the earlier frontages. This parallels the construction of the Docklands in the Late 18th and early 19th centuries. The London Docks were first opened in 1801 (Clout 1999, 82). These included the London Dock Company's docks nearby at Wapping, completed in 1805, and then Tobacco Dock, just to the south of the site, was constructed by 1812.

4.9.23 Table 3.5: Material types with dimensions for post medieval masonry features, phase 12 (mid to late 19th century).

Phase	Structure /group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions					
					Length		Width		Depth	
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
12	F	218	3033	BU	228	228	101	101	57	57
			3033incs	B	212	212	102	102	63	63
		268	3032nr3033	BU	220	225	105	105	55	62
		351	3034	BWF	226	226	102	102	63	63
		352	2815	RB					46	46

Phase	Structure group	Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions					
					Length		Width		Depth	
					Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
			3032	BU	215	215	96	96	62	62
		374	3032	BWF	220	220	100	100	66	66
	G	118	3108	SP					32	44
		120	3033	B					58	63
			3034	BF	218	224	104	104	65	66
			3035	B	228	228	110	110	66	69
			3038	BW					70	70
		156	3032	BU			110	110	57	57
			3047	BP			110	110	47	47
		208	3032nr3033	B	226	233	105	112	60	60
			3034	BF	224	224	105	105	64	64
			3035	B						
			LONS	DR						
		327	3032nr3038	BWF	220	228	104	104	60	60
	g108	379	3032	BF	220	224	100	102	64	65
			3034	BWF	230	230	94	94	66	66
	g145	542	3032	BW	224	224	92	92	66	66
			3035	BW	220	220	104	104	64	64
	g17	30	3034	BW	214	220	98	100	60	60
	g28	86	3032	BW			90	90	60	60
			3047	BU			98	98	61	61
	g42	108	3032	BW	218	224	95	107	60	65
	g43	109	3032	BWF	224	224	95	96	62	65
	g60	196	3032nr3033	BU	226	230	103	104	57	60
	g62	237	3034	BF			102	102	66	66
	H	2	3035	BF	225	225	100	104	65	65
		18	3032	BW	210	210	94	94	60	60
		20	3032	B	216	216	95	95	63	63
		21	3032	BFWi	216	216	95	95	62	62
		24	3032	BFW	218	225	98	100	60	63
		29	3032	BW	221	221	102	102	60	60
		39	3032	BF	217	224	100	104	62	64
			3033	BU			104	104	58	58
		61	3034	BWF	220	220	96	96	66	66
		87	3034	B	219	219	104	104	58	58

BU – unfrogged brick, BF – frogged brick, BW – wire cut brick, BWF wire cut frogged brick, BP – paving brick, SP – stone paving

4.9.24 Context [24] may be associated with building E and represented the remains of a brick drain aligned E/W built with fabric 3032 frogged bricks that dated to the mid 19th century – 1900.

4.9.25 A masonry feature described as a probable drain [542] was recorded in the central part of the Trench. The feature consisted of a single row of frogged bricks (3032 and 3035) dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. Rather than a drain it may represent a wall enclosing the west side of the yard adjoining Building G as shown on the 1870 O.S. map.

4.9.26 A N/S wall foundation [548] to the west of [542] consisted of a single course of orange frogged brick (probably fabric 3032) laid on bed in header bond. It may represent a wall enclosing the east side of the yard adjoining Building C, as shown on the 1870 O.S. map.

4.9.27 Building F cellar and abutting E/W wall

4.9.28 In the northeast part of the trench were the remains of a possible cellar (F, table 3.5). The N/S wall [352] measured was laid in a stretcher bond with a light grey mortar containing fragments of chalk and occasional small pebbles. The wall also contained a fragment of reused Roman brick fabric group 2815. The cellar wall [351] was bonded with a similar mortar. Context [374] represented the remains of a brick lined drain in the northwest corner of the cellar, lined with shallow frogged fabric 3032 bricks dated to the mid-19th century – 1900. A brick floor [218] was built with similar bricks used in the construction of the drain.

4.9.29 North of the cellar and abutting it was recorded the remains of an E/W wall [268] was built with fabric 3032 near 3033 unfrogged possibly re-used bricks in stretcher bond with similar mortar to [352]. These features approximate to the rear of an irregularly shaped property at the corner of Gravel Lane and Ratcliff High Street as shown on the 1870 O.S. map. On this map the property is shown as one building, but both the earlier 1813 Horwood map and the later 1894 O.S. map indicate a group of buildings, with the two walls possibly representing a division between them. The buildings have very different plan forms on the earlier map when compared to the O.S. maps, which suggests redevelopment of earlier properties between 1813 and 1870.

4.9.30 Brick-lined pits and other features

4.9.31 In the north of the Site the remains of a brick lined sewer [379] were recorded, built with frogged fabric (3032) brick and dated to the late 18th – early 19th century. The bricks were laid predominantly as stretchers on bed. Also located in the north of the Trench was an oval structure [603] lined with unfrogged bricks (3032 near 3033) dated to the early 17th – early 18th century. Another pit [197] was lined with unfrogged orange fabric brick measuring 230mm x 105mm x 65mm laid as headers on bed. The partial remains of another brick lined pit [240] were also recorded in the north part of the trench. The frogged orange purple bricks (fabric 3034) dated to the late 18th – 19th century. The three sunken brick-lined pits and the drain feature could all lay in yards to the rear of properties fronting onto Ratcliff High Street as shown on the Horwood map. They probably fell out of use with the development of the central area of the site by the 1870's.

4.9.32 The southern central area of the site also revealed remnants of a brick drain [109], aligned N/S, constructed with frogged fabric 3032 and dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. Just to the west a length of wall foundation was recorded. The stepped wall foundation [108] was constructed with bricks in fabric (3032), machined and frogged, and dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. The bricks were bonded with cement-like mortar. The location of this wall appears to concord with an outbuilding behind and to the south of Building C, shown on the 1870 O.S. map, but missing from the 1894 map. Next to this building the 1870 map shows another, smaller outbuilding. If this building was served by the drain it may well represent a privy. South of this an E/W wall foundation was built with machined unfrogged fabric 3034 bricks, bonded with a hard pale grey mortar with inclusions of frequent very small stone fragments. The brickwork was dated to mid 19th century – 1900, and probably represents the rear of a property fronting onto Pennington Street, perhaps the second property to the right of building E on the 1870 O.S. map.

4.9.33 Building G

4.9.34 An industrial/warehouse type building was recorded in the east of the trench (G, Table 3.5). Its position approximates to a large building adjacent to the south side of Building D on the 1813 Horwood map, with a broad façade onto Gravel Lane. This building seems to have been either demolished or largely redeveloped by 1870, when

two gable-end buildings appear to front onto the lane. They both extend back into the central area of the site at an unusual angle, sloping from northeast to southwest on their northern sides, probably on the lines of previous yard boundaries. On the 1915 O.S. map they are still indicated as separate buildings, but by 1936 they appear to have become one property. The southern E/W Wall [82] was built in English bond with a sandy yellow brown mortar. The use of the very strong English Bond, and the presence of five internal buttresses built on stepped foundations indicated that the building was designed to bear significant loads. The upper two courses were given a separate context number [203], as the bricks appear to post date AD 1850, indicating significant redevelopment of the building. These buttresses appear to be clearly indicated on the Goad Insurance map of 1936, running along the south wall of the property, which is labelled as a tea chest store. The N/S return [119] to the E/W wall [82] was built with similar bricks to those used in [82] but with a light grey mortar with chalk inclusions. A northern E/W wall [120] included a variety of frogged and unfrogged bricks and appears to have been rebuilt, as evidenced by context [208], which represented a piece of brick work abutting the east end of [120]. The wall as recorded steps in the south and west, and does not run diagonally as recorded on the 1936 map, but has been truncated at this point and may have been interpreted as a right-angled, rather than a diagonal wall. Alternatively this may represent a cartographic error, or else the external wall was further covered in such a way as to appear to run in a diagonal line. Parts of wall [120] had to be rebuilt following the insertion of a ceramic drain [406]. Internal to the building and truncating the natural clay deposits was a ceramic drain run [252], which was stratigraphically below the floor.

- 4.9.35 South of [208] a parallel E/W wall foundation [327] of shallow frogged, machined brick bonded with cement-like mortar was dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. Brickwork projecting northwards from the west end of the wall probably indicates a N/S return. The wall represented by the foundation [327] may have been related to the original layout of the 1870 buildings but was demolished perhaps by alterations to the building indicated by the differences between the 1870 and 1936 maps. A Yorkstone slab floor [118] was composed of flagstones ranging from 610mm x 480mm x 50mm to 190mm x 120mm x 50mm. In the western half of the room the floor pattern became much more irregular with smaller pieces being used in a much more haphazard fashion. Towards the Gravel/Wapping Lane frontage a brick floor [156] laid on edge abutted the stone floor. The author has noticed bricks laid on edge in this fashion at other 19th century industrial buildings, where they would provide greater load-bearing forces for heavy machinery. Further evidence for heavy machinery was indicated by a possible stanchion base [246] (fill [245]). The fill was a mortar/cement with frequent sub-angular pebbles, concretion. Alternatively the feature could have acted as a base for an upright that would have supported the ceiling. Problems of supporting the superstructure of this seemingly much-altered building are further indicated by another possible brick 'buttress' [202], abutting the N/S west wall.

4.9.36 **Building H**

- 4.9.37 South of and adjacent to the industrial/warehouse was another group of walls recorded as building H (H, Table 3.5). The foundation contained brick fabric 3034 and was dated to the 19th century. Upon the foundation the N/S west wall [15] was built with bricks laid in English bond. At its southern end an E/W return [16] that extended 0.37m to the east, also built on a stepped foundation. The foundation to the wall was recorded as context [61], with machined and frogged bricks in fabric 3034, suggesting a mid 19th to early 20th century date. Further to the east a remnant of probably the same wall was recorded as context [21]. The bottom foundation course was header bricks laid on edge and the wall above was built in an English bond pattern. The bricks were of fabric 3032, machined and frogged, with Portland type cement, suggesting a mid 19th to early 20th century date. This wall appears to respect, or at least act as a new party wall, between this building and building A.

- 4.9.38 Context [17] was brickwork recorded approximately half way along the wall [15], heavily truncated, probably the remnants of an E/W wall return. It has been interpreted as an internal dividing wall, however the O.S. plans of 1870 onwards clearly show two properties between buildings A and G. Given the dimensions of wall [15] therefore, this wall is thought to be a party wall between two properties fronting onto Gravel Lane by 1870. Abutting the north end of wall [15] an E/W return [18] was built on a single course of stepped foundations. A block of brickwork [19] abutting the east end of wall [18] may represent a wall return to the south. However wall [19] was truncated to the east and south and would probably have continued to the east as well as the south. Wall [19] was in alignment with a N/S wall (probably the same wall) represented by wall foundation [20], built with bricks in fabric 3032, dated from the late 17th to 19th century, and may represent the rear of the two properties from an earlier phase. The brickwork had survived to a height of 6 courses with the bottom course being a stepped foundation of headers and bed, a typical feature of Late Georgian/early Victorian period construction, and fits with the presence of buildings shown on the 1813 map. Abutting the east facing side of wall [20] was a brick floor [22]. The remnants of the brick floor consisted of 4 bricks laid on bed.
- 4.9.39 Running N/S externally along wall [15] was a substantial brick culvert/drain [39]. The culvert was built with shallow frogged orange fabric bricks 3033 and 3032, dating from the late 18th to 19th century, bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. The bricks were laid on edge creating a concave profile. A silt trap in the drain was divided into two equal compartments by a Yorkstone slab set on edge. The drain probably ran through yards to the rear of building H as indicated on the 1870 O.S. map.
- 4.9.40 Other masonry features in this phase included a brick lined cesspit [29], sited immediately to the west of the brick culvert. The brick lining was composed of fabric 3032, dated to the mid 19th century – 1900. It is thought that both the cesspit and the culvert are contemporary. Truncating the N/S running culvert was an E/W running culvert [2], built with frogged brick (3035), dated to the late 18th century – 1900.

4.10 Tin-glazed wall tile: tgw

- 4.10.1 A very small amount of blue and white, tin-glazed wall tile was observed in the assessment. In general such wall tiles were popular during the 17th and early – mid 18th centuries for well-appointed houses, but were out of fashion by the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when the majority of the masonry structures seem to have been built. The absence of highly decorated architectural elements such as stone or fine plasterwork indicated that the buildings on this site were not of a particularly high status and represented typical 'working class' dwellings for the Victorian period.

4.11 Stone fabrics: 3105(Kentish ragstone), 3107 (Reigate Stone), 3116 (chalk), 3108 (York stone)

- 4.11.1 Other than the stone masonry elements mentioned in the phase discussion for the post-medieval period, little building stone was noticed in the assessment other than occasional fragments of Reigate Stone found generally as small, loose fragments. Reigate stone was used in the Roman and medieval periods as a building stone, but its poor weathering qualities meant that it was usually used internally or for intricately carved architectural elements. Both Reigate and Kentish Rag stone may have been used for rubble foundations in later periods.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Much of the Roman period material showed signs of abrasion and there was a fair amount of re-deposition in later contexts, indicating that the ground in the vicinity of the site had been reworked, probably for small-scale agriculture or gardening. Apart

from a very small amount of in situ masonry features in the southeast of the site, the main element of interest for the Roman material is the probable relationship of the assemblage to material from the Shadwell bath site just to the east. This was indicated by the unusually high proportion of box-flue fragments, and the occurrence of similar signature marks on bricks from both sites. Whether this material is related to the construction or to the demolition of the baths is at present unclear.

- 5.2 The absence of any significant amounts of medieval material indicates that the area was largely undeveloped during the medieval period, at least in respect to the use of ceramic or stone building material. As the site is far from the medieval walled city, it was not subject to the same edicts concerning the use of non-combustible material for building and particularly for roofing, which affected urban sites in the medieval city of London.
- 5.3 The increasing development of the site during the post-medieval period, especially after the 18th century, is paralleled throughout the London region. The growth of London is particularly marked during the mid- to late- 19th century, and such growth is mirrored on this site by the significant amount of masonry features dating to the mid-19th century or later. The continual development of the area is reflected by alterations made to building A, and also possibly building G.
- 5.4 Many of the, phase 12, cesspit features, were filled in the middle of the 19th century, according to the dating from pottery, and this most likely reflects the development of proper sewage systems during the second half of the 19th century, across London.
- 5.5 The alterations to building G represent the arrival of large-scale industry to the area with the creation of the Docklands from the beginning of the 19th century. On the O.S. map for 1936 clearly labels a building, probably related to Building G, as a Tea Chest store.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Not all of the loose material recovered from the excavations has been fully reviewed, and the remaining material should be scanned for any material of particular interest. The rest of the assemblage is likely to represent general background material as is typically found in ground make up on urban sites and could be discarded if not of intrinsic-merit.
- 6.2 The Roman building material, in particular fragments showing signature marks should be compared to material from the Shadwell bath complex to see how much of the assemblage may be related.
- 6.3 Some of the building materials such as the tin-glazed wall tile fragments, or particularly good examples of box-flue patterns or signature marks on Roman building materials should be drawn for archive and possible publication. Any monumental stones should be analysed.
- 6.4 Historical research on the properties in the area may shed light on the functions of the buildings uncovered during excavation. Of historical interest is the role of building G, a probable tea chest store at least by 1936, especially given the significance of the area in the development, and decline, of the Docklands. This aspect is particularly relevant given the recent opening of the Museum in Docklands, itself housed in a Georgian warehouse of historical significance to the area.

7.0 FABRICS

Brick:

3032	Usually hard fabric with a surface very resistant to damage by abrasion. Less well-fired examples can be brittle. Yellow and white calcium carbonate specks and iron oxide show throughout the fabric. Both stock moulded and machine examples occur. Some machine-pressed bricks have shallow frogs, stock moulded are usually unfrogged.
3032nr3033	Usually hard fabric with a surface very resistant to damage by abrasion. Less well-fired examples can be brittle. Yellow and white carbonate specks and iron oxide show intermittently, with fewer inclusions than 3032. No indented borders or frogs (?) typically 218-230x98-108x60-68mm
3033	Some bricks have moderate coarse quartz <0.8mm, otherwise moderate quartz <0.5mm. Occasional black iron oxide <0.8mm, yellowish white silty inclusions <4mm, occasional fine stones & pebbles. Individual bricks have a high degree of uniformity of texture & colour. Soft texture crumbles easily if scratched. Stock moulded bricks, often frogged, often indented borders.
3034	Most obvious inclusions are calcium carbonate and clinker. The matrix is streaky, fabric fairly hard and sandy. Stock moulds and wire-cut machine-pressed bricks occur. The latter usually have shallow frogs. Apart from lensing this fabric is very similar to 3032.
3035	Inclusions are frequent fine specks of ash and charcoal. The fabric is riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burned out during firing. The fabric is hard, with both machine pressed wire cuts and stock moulded examples. Shallow frogs are moderate.
3036	Notably hard bricks of uniform texture without obvious inclusions in the fabric. Two sizes, fine bricks 160-180x70-85x40-42mm, coarse bricks +- 235x +- 112 x37-45mm
3038	Very hard and well fired, distinctive granular fabric with frequent fine white inclusions, fletton brick, machine pressed with deep V frogs.

Tile:

2271	Hard, well fired fabric with fine texture, occasional coarse quartz <0.6mm, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide <0.5mm, occasional muscovite mica <0.05mm.
2275	Fine well-fired texture with occasional quartz <1.0mm, occasional clay, black/red iron oxide & calcium carbonate inclusions <1.5mm.
2276	Hard, well fired fine texture with few visible inclusions - occasional quartz <0.6mm, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide <0.5mm, muscovite mica <0.05mm. Same as [2271] except with fine moulding sand.
2279	Fine well fired texture, sandy fabric with moderate quartz <1.0mm, occasional black/red iron oxide & calcium carbonate inclusions <1mm.

Roman Fabrics:

2452	Fairly fine fabric. Fine but varying amounts of quartz <0.5mm. Usually with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide <2.0mm.
2453	Frequent yellow-white clay inclusions <0.6mm; often mottled clay matrix; occasional i.o. <1.0mm; some e.g. 's have frequent quartz <0.3mm
2454	Usually hard, well fired fabric; varying amounts normal or rose quartz <0.5mm; occasional i.o. <1.0mm, & limestone <2.0mm; occasionally rose quartz msand.
2455	Usually soft, fine, smooth clay with only occasional quartz and limestone inclusions
2457	Abundant limestone with occasional quartz <0.2mm in background clay matrix, mottled appearance; few coarser inclusions except occasional shell <6.0mm, quartz <0.8mm, i.o. Some tiles have brown or red msand
2459a	Fine sandy fabric; few quartz grains <0.2mm; occasional i.o. 2459a - normal msand; 2459b - fine msand; 2459c - straw moulding
2459b	Fine sandy fabric; few quartz grains <0.2mm; occasional i.o. 2459a - normal msand; 2459b - fine msand; 2459c - straw

	moulding	
2459c	Fine sandy fabric; few quartz grains <0.2mm; occasional i.o. 2459a - normal msand; 2459b - fine msand; 2459c - straw moulding	
3004	Sandy fabric with moderate quartz <0.7mm, occasional iron oxide and limestone <0.7mm	
3006	Covers the fabric range between 2459a (normal msand) and 3004. Individual tiles vary. Most have frequent quartz < 0.3mm with occasional iron oxide and limestone	
3009	Sandy fabric, abundant quartz <0.6mm; coarse clay, angular silt/siltstone, sandstone and i.o. <1.0mm	
3018	Fine clay matrix. Frequent orange clay/siltstone bands and inclusions, iron oxide, varying amounts of occasional quartz <1.0mm. Frequent silty bands and nodules in certain examples	
3019	Abundant siltstone inclusions <7.0mm; iron oxide <4.0mm. Occasional quartz <0.3mm & occasional limestone	
3023	Sandy fabric. Abundant quartz <0.3mm, frequently with fine black i.o. <0.1mm. Silty & red i.o. Inclusions usually <0.6mm occasional throughout the sandy clay matrix. As 3006 but with silty & i.o. inclusions	
3028	Sandy fabric with silty bands. Frequent quartz <0.4mm; frequent siltstone &/or silty bands <6.0mm; occasional red i.o. <1.0mm, fine silt inclusions usually red.	
3060	Frequent quartz <0.2mm; moderate fine black iron oxide <0.1mm; occasional coarser red iron oxide <1.0mm. Some tiles have less black iron oxide, 3060b = coarse msand	
3238	White silty streaks, occasional/moderate medium quartz, mottled clay matrix, occasional red i.o.	

Stone Fabrics:

3105	Kentish Rag	Sandy limestone, micritic calcite matrix, common Glauconite inclusions <0.1mm, generally tough and brittle. Huge ammonites & shell fragments. East Kent Variation - small bore holes caused by molluscs (Pinnocks) = intratidal zone SE. Coast of Kent.
3106	Hassock Stone	Moderately hard calcareous argillaceous sandstone with Glauconite <0.1mm and mica inclusions, fossil inclusions are usually crushed flat (ammonites, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoids)
3107	Reigate Stone	Malmstone, variations: Firestone beds - siliceous sandstone with some micritic calcareous cement. Hearthstone Beds - soft, friable, greenish grey calcareous sandstone to siliceous limestone. Both contain varying amounts Glauconite inclusions <0.1mm and mica flakes. Hardens on exposure, weathers badly (Reigate Stone)
3108	Medium grain laminated sandstone	Covers all medium-grained laminated brown, red & grey sandstone. Principle mineral is quartz, grain size 0.05-0.5mm; other minerals include mica, feldspars. Jurassic sandstone's often coloured brown, yellow-brown, by limonite i.o. With sub-angular, sedimentary grains. New Red Sandstone (West Midlands) rounded, wind-blown grains, coloured by hematite, pinkish-red
3111	Ferruginous Sandstone	Moderately hard, but crumbly, coarse sandstone
3114	Marble (imported)	Crystalline calcium carbonate, commonly with calcite veins, pure marble = white e.g. carrera
3116	Chalk	Calcareous mud, fine-grained, porous, over 95% calcium carbonate, coarse fraction composed of shell debris & foraminifera embedded in a fine matrix of coccoliths and their disintegration products.

Other fabric codes

TGW	Tin-glazed biscuit wares, also called Delftware, fabrics are described above	
3100	(Painted) Wall plaster	A composition of gypsum or lime, water, sand, and sometimes hair or other fibre, applied in a pasty form to wall or ceiling surfaces.
3101	Mortar	Usually composed of slaked lime and sand, typically at a ratio of 1 part lime to 6 parts sand. Other mortar types may be sand, lime putty or cement. Inclusions Such as brick dust, shells, or charcoal appear in varying amounts.

3102	Daub	Generally soft, silty or sandy clay fabric with varying inclusions often burnt or baked. Used as rendering material for wattle structures.
3104	Opus signinum	A distinct Roman lime-based mortar with a pinkish hue due to the inclusion of 'grog', of crushed brick and tile or terracotta.

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Appendix 7 Glass assessment

By Sarah Carter

Number of boxes: 29

Number of fragments: 1907

Number of contexts: 126

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Of the total number of glass fragments 58 date to the Roman period whilst 1849 can be dated to the Post-Medieval and later periods.

2 Roman glass

- 2.1 The Roman glass is made up of 47 vessel fragments, 9 are of identifiable form whilst 38 are of indeterminate form. There are also 8 fragments of window glass and 3 pieces of miscellaneous glass, which include one tessera and a beautiful fragment of polychrome mosaic glass which is probably a piece of inlay from a piece of furniture. Of the identifiable Roman glass, 7 fragments are from utilitarian vessels such as bottles and flasks, which are dateable to a broad period from the 1st-3rd century, and only 2 are from tablewares and seem to date to the 4th century.

3 Post-Medieval glass

- 3.1 The Post-Medieval glass is made up of 1220 fragments of identifiable vessel glass, 21 from miscellaneous objects including two lids, a bead and a bottle stopper. 64 fragments are from indeterminate vessels and 544 fragments are window glass.
- 3.2 The majority of the Post-Medieval and later glass is from utilitarian vessels including wine bottles (696 fragments), phials and other medicinal bottles (257 fragments) and jars (13 fragments). The tablewares are represented by wine glasses and beakers (55 fragments), dishes (13 fragments) and decanters or flasks (4 fragments). Much of the tablewares including the beakers and dishes date to the 16th and 17th centuries and there is a group of wine glasses (context 83) which date to the 18th century, indicating high status activity on or in the vicinity of the site during this period. Although some of the utilitarian vessel glass comprising bottles, decanters and jars, also dates to this timeframe, the proportion of tablewares declines as the number of bottles and phials increases during the 18th-19th centuries. Also of note is the high numbers of imported items which are present. These include beakers, mostly from the 16th century (one may be earlier), a ginger-brown jug or jar (context 223), a colourless glass lid (context 188) and a large number of case bottles in both green and blue glass.

4 Potential and recommendations

- 4.1 This site has a very interesting assemblage of glass particularly from the 16th and 17th centuries. The dishes and beakers warrant further research, for publication.
- 4.2 The quantity of imported material indicates a thriving trading industry in this area during the 16th-18th centuries. It would be useful for these imported artefacts to be further researched in order to further clarify their provenance.
- 4.3 Cess pit (context 83) has a group of 18th century wine glasses which should be further studied and illustrated.
- 4.4 Cess pit (context 734) has a large group of phials, many of which are complete and would illustrate the range and development of the phial.

- 4.5 The assemblage should be reviewed with respect to its potential for clarifying and identifying the activities taking place on the site. This is of particular relevance to potential for contributing to questions relating to the potential Inn, Medicinal and coffee house activities indicated in the pottery group.

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CATALOGUE ROMAN

Natural Glass

Context 657: 2 adjoining fragments of natural, pale green glass from the handle of a bath flask. c.75-250.

Context 846: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from a ribbed ribbon handle. 1st - 3rd century.

Context 846: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from the base of a vessel. 1st - 3rd century.

Context 1307: Neck and rim in natural blue-green glass from an unguent bottle or flask with a flared out and fire rounded rim. Could this be an unguent bottle with indents? Last quarter 1st -first quarter 2nd century. Illustrate.

Context 1449: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from a ribbon handle with three broad ribs. 1st-3rd century. SF554. Illustrate.

Context 1613: 1 fragment of natural blue-green, slightly bubbled glass from a square-sectioned bottle or flask. 1st - End 2nd century.

Colourless glass

Context 660: 1 fragment of colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint and faint wheel-cut horizontal lines in a band. Probably from a bowl, cup or beaker. 4th century.

Context 1608: 1 fragment from the rim of a beaker in colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint. Has a cracked off, slightly out-turned rim with faint wheel-cut horizontal lines in bands immediately under the rim and further down the vessel. 4th century.

Indeterminate Vessels

Context 357: 1 fragment of natural pale blue glass from an indeterminate vessel, probably Roman.

Context 378: 1 fragment of colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel. 4th century.

Context 529: 1 fragment of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel. 4th century.

Context 529: 2 fragments of thin, colourless glass with a faint green tint and some surface patina. Looks more like Post-Med phial glass. SF427.

Context 568: Fragment of glass waste in natural blue-green glass. Probably Roman. Indeterminate vessel.

Context 660: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel. Probably 4th century.

Context 660: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from an indeterminate vessel. SF371

Context 660: 2 fragments of colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint from indeterminate vessels. Probably 4th century. SF601

Context 667: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 722: 4 fragments of colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint, from indeterminate vessels. 4th century.

Context 722: 1 fragment of colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel, possibly with a foot. Has yellow painted decoration. Probably 4th century.

Context 722: 1 fragment of natural pale blue glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 722: 1 fragment of colourless, bubbled glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel, has painted/enamelled design in yellow or gold.?

Context 846: 1 fragment of natural pale blue-green slightly bubbled glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 846: 1 fragment of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a green tint with faint wheel-cut horizontal line decoration from an indeterminate vessel. 4th century.

Context 849: 1 fragment of thin colourless, bubbled glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1028: 2 fragments of natural blue-green glass from indeterminate vessels.

Context 1060: 2 fragments of colourless glass from indeterminate vessels.

Context 1060: 2 fragments of natural pale blue glass from indeterminate vessels.

Context 1060: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel which has been burnt.

Context 1139: 3 fragments of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a slight greenish tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1139: 2 fragments of very thin colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a grey tint from indeterminate vessels.

Context 1139: 1 fragment of thick colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1139: 1 fragment of natural pale blue glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1214: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1281: 1 fragment of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1281: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1307: 2 fragments of natural blue glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1307: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1433: 1 fragment of colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 1535: 1 fragment of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a faint green tint from an indeterminate vessel. Poss. Roman 4th century. Check context.

Context 1615: 1 fragment of colourless, bubbled glass with a faint green tint from an indeterminate vessel. Probably 4th century.

Miscellaneous

Context 660: 1 fragment of polychrome mosaic glass in translucent green with yellow and red canes probably a piece of inlay from furniture. 1st century. SF390. Illustrate.

Context 722: 1 fragment of natural blue-green glass which has melted.

Context 1307: 1 dark blue tessera.SF531

Roman Window Glass

Context 667: 5 fragments of pale green window glass with surface weathering.

Context 849: 2 fragments of natural pale blue-green matt-glossy window glass . 1st-3rd century.

Context 1145: 1 fragment of natural pale green matt-glossy window glass. 1st-3rd century.

POST-MED

Bottles

Context +: Almost complete moulded milk bottle in colourless glass embossed with "HEADSTONE MODEL DAIRY. I.J.JONES & SONS 4, HEADSTONE PARADE, HARROW" 19th - 20th century. CHECK

Context +: 3 adjoining fragments from an almost complete wine bottle in natural, slightly bubbled green glass with a high conical kick and a double string rim. Late 18th century.

Context +: 1 fragment from the side of a moulded bottle in natural pale green glass with badly executed vertical bands of rope decoration alternating with plain, flattened bands. 19th -20th century.

Context +: 1 fragment from the base and side of a straight-sided wine bottle with a high kick in natural green glass with surface weathering. Late 18th - Early 19th century.

Context +: Base of a wine bottle in natural dark green, bubbled glass with a high and conical kick. Late 18th century.

Context +: Almost complete straight-sided wine bottle in natural, slightly bubbled green glass with a high conical kick. Late 18th century.

Context +: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green, slightly bubbled glass with applied string rim. 18th century.

Context +: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a kick in natural green glass. 18th-19th century.

Context +: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with severe surface weathering. 17th - 18th century.

Context +: Complete 3-piece moulded wine bottle in brown glass with a slight swelling to the neck and a neat two-tiered cone shaped string rim. c.1820-1880.

Context +: Complete moulded bottle in natural green glass with sloping shoulders, a double string rim and a flat base. There are small stars embossed around the neck and "C" is embossed on the base. 19th-20th century.

Context +: Complete moulded grenade-shaped bottle in yellow-brown glass embossed with "VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE". 19th-20th century.

Context +: Complete mould-formed wine bottle in natural green glass with an exaggerated mould-formed kick up on which is a central boss, also a band-like string rim. French 19th century. Illustrate.

Context +: Complete moulded bottle in natural pale green glass with an internal chisel-head screw plug. The stopper is marked R WHITE REGD. The bottle is embossed with R WHITE LTD LONDON. 1885- early 20th century.

Context +: 2 complete moulded bottles in natural pale green glass with an internal chisel-head screw plug. The stopper is marked with BATEY. The bottle is embossed with BATEY & CO. LTD LONDON. 1885- Early 20th century.

Context +: Base, body and shoulders of a moulded wine bottle in brown glass with straight sides and slightly wider shoulders than the base. 19th-20th century.

Context +: Base of a moulded wine bottle in natural slightly bubbled green glass. 19th -20th century.

Context +: Complete press-moulded perfume bottle in colourless glass. 19th century.

Context +: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in badly weathered, natural green glass with a conical neck and an applied string rim. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context +: Complete, large, moulded bottle in colourless glass with Ms.M. etched on the body. 19th -20th century.

Context +: Base of a square-sectioned moulded bottle in natural pale green glass with BM embossed on the base. 19th -20th century.

Context +: Complete small moulded bottle in natural olive green glass shaped like a hip flask. With NB56 embossed on the base. 19th -20th century.

Context +: Base of a kidney-sectioned moulded bottle in natural olive green glass with NB2 embossed on the base. 19th-20th century.

Context +: Complete moulded, straight-sided, thin wine bottle in reddish-amber glass with a band-like string rim. Late 19th-20th century.

Context +: Complete moulded bottle in natural pale green, slightly bubbled glass probably a medicinal bottle. 19th-20th century.

Context +: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a triangular applied string rim and some surface weathering. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 8: 1 body fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th - 19th century.

Context 9: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from the base of a bottle, possibly a case bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 41: 1 fragment forming the neck and part of the rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with applied string rim. Mid 18th century.

Context 41: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick. 18th century.

Context 41: 3 fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th - 19th century.

Context 42: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick and surface weathering. Late 17th century.

Context 42: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a high conical kick and surface weathering. Early-Mid 18th century.

Context 42: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered natural green glass with a thin conical neck and a triangular applied string rim. Early 18th century.

Context 42: Neck and rims of 2 wine bottles in weathered, natural green glass with conical necks and applied string rims. Late 17th-18th century.

Context 42: Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle in natural olive green glass with a short conical neck and an applied string rim. Early 18th century.

Context 42: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with an applied string rim. 17th-18th century.

Context 42: 7 body fragments of weathered, natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 42: 1 fragment from the body of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a seal bearing the initials SZ. Mid 17th- Early 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 42: 5 fragments of natural green glass with surface patina from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick. 18th century.

Context 42: 1 fragment from the neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. Has an applied triangular string rim. Early 18th century.

Context 42: 4 body fragments of natural green glass with surface patina from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 50: 2 body fragments from wine bottles in natural green glass. 17th - 18th century.

Context 53: 1 fragment from the body of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. 17th - 18th century.

Context 65: 2 adjoining fragments from the base and side of a globular wine bottle in natural, weathered green glass. Has a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid - Late 17th century.

Context 65: 1 fragment from the conical neck of a wine bottle in natural, weathered green glass. Possibly the same bottle as above. 17th - 18th century.

Context 65: 7 body fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles with surface weathering. 17th - 19th century.

Context 65: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a kick in weathered natural green glass. 17th-18th century.

Context 65: 5 fragments of weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 65: 3 adjoining fragments which form the base of a globular wine bottle in natural dark green, bubbled glass with a small kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 65: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick base. Late 17th - Early 18th century.

Context 65: 12 body fragments of natural green glass from globular-shaped wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 65: 2 adjoining fragments of weathered, natural green glass which form the base of a globular wine bottle with a very small kick and visible pontil scar. Mid 17th century.

Context 65: Base of a wine bottle in natural dark green glass, with a high kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th- Early 18th century.

Context 65: Base of a wine bottle in natural, green, slightly bubbled glass with a kick. Late 17th century.

Context 65: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base of a wine bottle in natural, weathered green glass with a small kick and visible pontil scar. Mid 17th century.

Context 65: Base of a case bottle in natural, badly weathered, green glass with a visible pontil scar. Date? 17th-18th century?

Context 65: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural, bubbled, green glass with a short conical neck and an applied string rim. Late 17th- Early 18th century.

Context 65: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in badly weathered natural green glass with a short conical neck and an applied string rim. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 65: 4 fragments from the neck of wine bottles in natural green glass, all with an applied string rim. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 65: 30 body fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 65: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a short conical neck and an applied string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 65: Neck and rim of a large bottle or carboy in weathered, natural green glass with a short neck and an applied string rim. 17th century. Check date??????

Context 65: 2 fragments from the necks of wine bottles in weathered, natural green glass with applied string rims. Mid-Late 17th century.

Context 65: Base of a globular wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 65: Base of a globular wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 65: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a high kick. Late 17th-18th century.

Context 65: 29 fragments of weathered, natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 83: 2 wine bottle necks in natural dark green glass both with double string rims. Late 18th - Early 19th century.

Context 83: 3 body fragments of natural dark green glass from wine bottles. 18th - 19th century.

Context 83: 1 fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th - 19th century.

Context 83: 4 bases of straight-sided wine bottles in natural, bubbled green glass with a high kick and a sagged base. Late 18th century.

Context 83: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 18th century.

Context 83: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick and a sagged base. Late 18th century.

Context 83: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base and sides of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and a sagged base. Late 18th century.

Context 83: 44 body fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 83: 8 fragments of natural green glass from a case bottle. 18th century.

Context 83: Complete, small, flat sided flask in colourless glass with a surface patina. With a long neck and a rolled over rim. Probably an import. SF32. 18th-19th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: 4 necks and rims of wine bottles in natural green glass with double string rims. Mid 18th-Early 19th century.

Context 83: 2 fragments from the bases of wine bottles in natural green glass with high kicks. Late 18th-Early 19th century.

Context 83: 1 fragment of natural olive green glass from the shoulder of a small bottle. Late 18th-19th century.

Context 83: Base of a case bottle in natural, bubbled green glass with a very rough pontil scar. 17th-????

Context 83: 4 fragments from the base and sides of an octagonal-sectioned wine bottle in natural green glass. c.1730-90.

Context 83: 1 fragment of natural green glass with some surface weathering from the body of an octagonal wine bottle. c.1730-80.

Context 83: 2 body fragments from wine bottles in natural, weathered green glass. 17th-19th century.

Context 83: 18 body fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 18th-19th century.

Context 83: 5 fragments of natural green glass from a case bottle or octagonal-sectioned wine bottle. 18th century.

Context 84: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th -19th century.

Context 84: Rim and part of the neck of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with an applied string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 84: 1 body fragment of weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle.

Context 92: 5 fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 18th-20th century.

Context 92: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the neck of a wine bottle. 18th-20th century.

Context 93: 1 fragment of natural green glass with severe surface weathering from a wine bottle. 17th -18th century.

Context 107: Neck, rim and shoulders of a moulded bottle in colourless glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 110: 1 fragment of thin natural pale blue-green glass from the body of a case bottle. 18th century.

Context 110: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from the body of a case bottle. 18th century.

Context 110: 2 fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from the body of wine bottles. 17th -19th century.

Context 110: 1 body fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th -19th century.

Context 117: Complete mould-formed wine bottle in natural green glass with an exaggerated mould-formed kick up on which is a central boss, also a band-like string rim. French 19th century. Illustrate.

Context 117: Complete moulded ink bottle in colourless glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 124: 2 body fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 18th-19th century.

Context 136: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has high kick. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 136: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass. 17th-18th century.

Context 146: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint from the shoulder and neck of a moulded bottle. 19th century.

Context 152: 1 fragment of weathered natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 17th -19th century.

Context 153: 3 adjoining fragments from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weather. Has a small kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th century.

Context 153: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural, weathered, green glass with an applied triangular string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 157: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a high kick and a sagged base. Has severe surface weathering. Late 18th century.

Context 157: 4 adjoining fragments which form the neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with severe surface weathering. The neck has an uneven applied triangular string rim. 18th century.

Context 157: 1 body fragment from a wine bottle in natural green glass with severe surface weathering. 17th - 19th century.

Context 157: 7 body fragments from wine bottles in natural, slightly bubbled green glass with some surface weathering.

Context 157: 4 body fragments from wine bottles in natural dark green glass. 17th - 19th century.

Context 157: 5 fragments of weathered natural green glass from the bases of wine bottles with kick bases. 17th -19th century.

Context 157: 1 fragment from the neck of a wine bottle in natural , slightly bubbled green glass with surface weathering. Evidence of an applied triangular string rim. Late 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 157: Neck and rim of a weathered wine bottle in natural green glass with an applied string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 157: 4 weathered fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 158: 6 fragments from an almost complete straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick and sgged base, long neck and applied string rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 158: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick base. 17th -18th century.

Context 161: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green, slightly bubbled glass with a kick. 18th century.

Context 161: 3 body fragments of natural green glass with surface weathering from wine bottles. 17th -18th century.

Context 165: 9 adjoining fragments which form an almost complete wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. High kick and wider shoulder than base to bottle. Mid 18th century.

Context 165: 2 fragments of natural green glass with surface weathering from wine bottles. 17th - 19th century.

Context 173: 2 adjoining fragments from the base of a globular wine bottle with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Some surface weathering. Mid-Late 17th century.

Context 174: 1 fragment from the body of a wine bottle in natural green glass. 17th - 19th century.

Context 174: Base and sides of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green, slightly bubbled glass with a sagged base, high kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 174: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base and sides of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green, slightly bubbled glass. With a sagged base and a high kick . Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 174: 1 fragment of natural dark green glass from the base of a wine bottle with a kick. 17th – 19th century.

Context 174: 2 fragments of thick natural dark green glass from the body of a straight-sided wine bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context 174: 5 fragments of weathered natural green glass from the bodies of wine bottles. 17th- 18th century.

Context 174: Neck of a wine bottle in natural dark green glass. 17th-18th century.

Context 174: Necks and rims of two wine bottles in weathered, natural green glass with a triangular applied string rims. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 174: 2 adjoining fragments which form the neck, rim and shoulders of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a conical neck and a triangular applied string rim. Mid 18th century.

Context 174: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a triangular applied string rim. 18th century.

Context 174: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in weathered, natural, olive green glass with a high kick. Late 18th century.

Context 174: 4 fragments of natural dark green glass from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a kick base. Late 18th-19th century.

Context 174: 9 body fragments of natural green glass with surface patina from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 174: 4 fragments of natural green glass with surface patina from a straight-sided wine bottle. Late 17th-19th century.

Context 174: 5 body fragments of natural dark green glass from a wine bottle. 17th –19th century.

Context 177: 1 fragment of weathered natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 181: Base of straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass, the base has a kick and is sagged. Some surface patina. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 181: 2 adjoining fragments of natural green glass from a wine bottle with some surface patina. 18th century.

Context 181: 2 adjoining fragments from the base of a wine bottle in natural green, slightly bubbled glass, with a shallow kick. Early 19th century.

Context 181: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle with a kick, in natural green glass with surface patina. Mid 18th century.

Context 181: 1 fragment from the base of wine bottle with a kick, in natural green glass. 18th - 19th century.

Context 181: 4 fragments from the bases of wine bottles in green, slightly bubbled glass. 17th -19th century.

Context 181: 2 adjoining fragments from the body of a globular wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. Late 17th-Mid 18th century.

Context 181: 11 fragments from the bodies of wine bottles in natural green glass with surface patina. 17th-19th century.

Context 181: 1 fragment of natural olive green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context 181: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context 181: 3 body fragments of natural green glass from straight-sided wine bottles. 18th-19th century.

Context 181: 3 fragments of weathered natural green glass from the body of wine bottles. 18th-19th century.

Context 182: Neck and rim of a small bottle in natural green glass with a double string rim. 18th-19th century.

Context 182: 1 fragment of weathered natural green glass from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 182: 2 fragments of natural green glass from the body of wine bottles. 18th-19th century.

Context 182: 3 fragments of weathered natural green glass from the body of wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 186: 4 body fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles.

Context 188: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base of a globular wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a small kick. Late 17th century.

Context 188: 2 fragments of weathered, natural green glass from the bases of wine bottles with high kicks. Early-Mid 18th century.

Context 188: 2 fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from a straight-sided wine bottle. Late 18th-19th century.

Context 188: 1 fragment of natural dark green glass from a wine bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context 188: Neck and rim of a large bottle or carboy in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has an applied string rim. Mid-Late 17th century.

Context 195: Rim and neck fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle with a double string rim. Has surface weathering. Early 19th century.

Context 195: 3 fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle with a high kick and a sagged base. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 195: 25 fragments of natural dark green glass from at least two octagonal-sectioned wine bottles with a shortish neck and a double string rim. 18th century.

Context 195: 4 fragments of natural dark green wine bottle glass. 18th - 19th century.

Context 195: 1 fragment from the base of a moulded bottle in natural pale green glass. With "-Y'S" embossed. Has pontil scar on base. 19th century.

Context 195: 3 fragments of natural green glass from the body of wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 198: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in thick, natural dark green glass with a double string rim. 19th century.

Context 198: 1 body fragment of natural green glass with surface patina from a wine bottle. 17th -19th century.

Context 204: 5 fragments of weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th - 19th century.

Context 205: 1 body fragment of natural, weathered green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 209: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 223: Base of globular wine bottle in badly weathered natural green glass with a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th century.

Context 223: Base of a wine bottle in badly weathered natural green glass with a shallow kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th century.

Context 223: 5 fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from the bases of wine bottles with kicks. Late 17th - 18th century.

Context 223: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered natural green glass with an applied triangular string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 223: Rim of a wine bottle in weathered natural green glass with an applied string rim. Mid - Late 17th century.

Context 223: 7 weathered body fragments of natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th - 18th century.

Context 223: 1 fragment of thin pale green glass with surface patina from the body of a case bottle. 17th century.

Context 232: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural weathered dark green glass with a high kick. Late 18th century.

Context 232: 1 fragment of natural pale blue-green glass from the base of a case bottle with a small kick and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 232: 1 fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 254: 2 adjoining fragments from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick and a sagged base. Some surface weathering. Early-Mid 18th century.

Context 254: Base of wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and a sagged base. Some surface weathering. Early-Mid 18th century.

Context 254: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with an applied triangular string rim. With surface patina. Early-Mid 18th century.

Context 254: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with an applied string rim and some surface weathering. Late 17th century.

Context 254: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass. With a kick and surface weathering. Late 17th- 18th century.

Context 254: 13 body fragments from wine bottles in natural green glass with surface weathering. 17th -18th century.

Context 254: Base of a wine bottle in weathered natural green glass with a high kick. Late 17th -Early 18th century.

Context 254: 8 body fragments from wine bottles in weathered natural green glass. 17th-18th century.

Context 256: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 265: Base of a case bottle in natural green glass. 17th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the body of a case bottle. 17th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment from the neck and rim of a case bottle in natural green glass with a short neck and an everted rim. 17th century.

Context 265: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with some surface weathering. Has applied string rim. 17th century.

Context 265: Neck of a wine bottle in natural green bubbled glass. Late 18th -Early 19th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment from the body of an octagonal wine bottle in natural weathered green glass. c.1730-1790.

Context 265: 3 fragments of natural green glass from the bodies of wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 265: Base of an octagonal wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. c.1730-1790.

Context 265: 2 adjoining fragments from the neck, rim and shoulder of a case bottle in natural green glass with a short neck and flat everted rim. 17th -18th century.

Context 265: 11 fragments from the body of a case bottle in natural green glass. Possibly fragments from the bottle above. 17th-18th century.

Context 265: Base of small flat-sided flask in colourless glass with a pontil scar on the base. (similar to complete flask context 83.) Probably an import. 18th-19th century.

Context 265: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural dark green, slightly bubbled glass with a high kick and sagged base. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 265: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural dark green glass with a high kick, visible pontil scar and a sagged base. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 265: Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle in natural dark green, slightly bubbled glass with a short neck and an applied string rim. 18th century. Early 19th century.

Context 265: 11 body fragments in natural dark green, slightly bubbled glass from wine bottles. 18th century.

Context 265: Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle in natural dark green, slightly bubbled glass with a double string rim.

Context 265: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 265: 2 fragments of natural olive green glass from wine bottles. 18th-19th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment of natural olive green glass from a case bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context 269: 6 fragments (4 adjoining) from the base of a flat sided flask in colourless glass with a grey tint. With a dimpled base and slightly concave sides. 18th-19th century. Illustrate.

Context 269: 1 fragment of natural green glass from a case bottle. DATE 18th-19th century.

Context 269: 5 fragments of weathered, natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 271: 2 fragments of weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 271: Base of wine bottle with a high kick and a visible pontil scar in natural green glass with surface weathering. Early - Mid 18th century.

Context 271: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle with a high kick, in natural green glass with surface weathering. 18th century.

Context 271: 1 fragment from the base and side of a moulded octagonal wine bottle with a high kick, in natural green glass with surface weathering. c.1730-1790. Illustrate.

Context 271: 6 body fragments of natural green glass with surface weathering from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 272: 1 fragment of pale green glass from the body of a moulded drinks bottle. 19th - 20th century.

Context 278: 4 fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 279: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural, badly weathered green glass. 17th-19th century.

Context 279: Base of a case bottle in weathered natural green glass with a flat base and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 347: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 357: 1 body fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 376: 1 body fragment of weathered, natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 376: 2 fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from the bases of wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 376: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a straight-sided wine bottle. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 388: 1 fragment of weathered, natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 428: 1 fragment of weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 429: 1 body fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th - 19th century.

Context 429: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. 17th -19th century.

Context 445: 1 fragment from the body of a wine bottle in natural green glass. 17th -19th century.

Context 471: 13 body fragments from wine bottles in natural green glass with surface weathering. 17th - 20th century.

Context 473: 1 fragment of weathered, natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th -18th century.

Context 546: 1 fragment from the neck of a bottle in colourless glass with surface patina. Has a folded over rim. Possible import. 17th-19th century. Illustrate.

Context 568: Neck and rim fragment from a wine bottle in natural, slightly bubbled green glass with an applied triangular string rim. Late 17th - Early 18th century.

Context 568: 2 body fragments of natural green, slightly bubbled glass from wine bottles. 17th - 18th century.

Context 568: 4 body fragments of natural green glass with surface weathering from wine bottles. 17th - 18th century.

Context 573: 3 body fragments of natural dark green glass from wine bottles. 18th -19th century.

Context 573: 1 fragment of weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 597: 1 fragment of natural green glass with severe surface weathering from the neck of a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 597: 6 adjoining fragments from the neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green, badly weathered glass with applied string rim. Mid 17th century.

Context 609: 1 body fragment of natural green glass from a wine bottle with surface patina. 17th - 18th century.

Context 693: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and a sagged base. Some surface weathering. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 693: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick and a sagged base. Severe surface patina. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 693: Rim and part of neck of a wine bottle in natural green glass. With applied triangular string rim. Severe surface patina. 18th century.

Context 693: 2 adjoining fragments from the base of a flat based bottle in natural green glass with severe surface patina. 18th century.

Context 693: 5 body fragments from wine bottles in natural green glass. 17th - 18th century.

Context 703: 3 adjoining fragments from the base of an octagonal wine bottle in natural green glass. Has a high kick and surface weathering. c. 1730-1790.

Context 703: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and sagged base. Late 18th century.

Context 703: 3 adjoining fragments from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has a high kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 703: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a slight kick. Bad surface weathering. 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 703: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick. Bad surface weathering. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 703: 3 adjoining fragments from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and a very rough pontil scar. 18th - 19th century.

Context 703: 2 adjoining fragments from the neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. The rim has an applied triangular string rim. Late 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 703: 2 fragments from the neck of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. 17th - 18th century.

Context 703: 2 adjoining fragments from the body of a wine bottle in natural green glass. 17th - 19th century.

Context 703: 3 fragments from the bodies of wine bottles in natural green glass with some surface weathering.

Context 703: 5 fragments from the bodies of wine bottles in natural green glass with surface patina. 17th - 18th century.

Context 703: 1 body fragment from an octagonal wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. c.1730-1790.

Context 703: 1 body fragment of natural green glass with surface patina from a wine bottle. 17th - 19th century.

Context 703: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green, bubbled glass with a surface patina. Applied string rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 703: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a surface aptina. Has a tall conical neck and an applied triangular string rim. Mid 18th century.

Context 703: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. Has an applied triangular string rim. 18th century.

Context 703: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has an unevenly applied triangular string rim. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 703: 1 fragment from the neck of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. 17th-18th century.

Context 703: Base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a surface patina. Has a very high conical kick and a cisible pontil scar. Late 18th-Early 19th century.

Context 703: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. Has a high kick and a sagged base. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 703: 4 fragments of natural green glass from the bases of wine bottles with kicks. 17th-19th century.

Context 703: 12 fragments of natural green glass from the bodies of wine bottles with surface patina. 17th-18th century.

Context 703: Heavy base from a bottle in colourless glass with a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. 17th-19th century.

Context 703: 1 fragment from the base of an octagonal-sectioned bottle or decanter in colourless glass with some surface patina. With a kick and a visible pontil scar. 1st quarter of 18th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has a kick and sagged base. Mid 18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural dark green, bubbled glass with a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green, slightly bubbled glass with surface weathering. Has a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment from the neck of a wine bottle in natural dark green, slightly bubbled glass. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has applied triangular string rim. Late 17th- Mid 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. With applied triangular string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 731: Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has applied triangular string rim. Late 17th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has a long neck and an applied string rim. Mid 17th century.

Context 731: 7 adjoining fragments from the base and sides of a case bottle in natural green glass. Has a visible pontil scar on the base. Some surface weathering. Early-Mid 17th century.

Context 731: 1 body fragment from a case bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Early-Mid 17th century.

Context 731: 4 body fragments from wine bottles in natural green glass with surface weathering. 17th -18th century.

Context 731: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a wine bottle with surface weathering. Applied triangular string rim. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 731: Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle in natural dark green glass with applied triangular string rim. Mid 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered natural green glass with an applied string rim. Mid-Late 17th century.

Context 731: 3 body fragments from wine bottles in natural, weathered green glass. 17th - 18th century.

Context 731: 1 body fragment from a wine bottle in natural green glass. 17th -18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment from the base and sides of a case bottle in natural pale blue-green glass with surface weathering. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 4 adjoining weathered fragments of natural green glass which form the base and sides of a straight-sided wine bottle with a kick base. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a high kick and a sagged base. Badly weathered. Late 18th century.

Context 731: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in badly weathered natural green glass with a kick. Late 18th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments which form the neck and shoulder of a straight-sided wine bottle in badly weathered natural green glass. Late 18th century.

Context 731: 5 body fragments of badly weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-19th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from the base of a case bottle. Early - Mid 17th century.

Context 731: 1 body fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a case bottle. Early-Mid 17th century.

Context 731: Base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural dark green glass with a sagged base and a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments of natural dark green glass from the neck and shoulder of a wine bottle with an applied triangular string rim. Mid 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with an applied string rim. Mid 17th century.

Context 731: 3 body fragments of weathered natural green glass from wine bottles. 17th-18th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments from the neck and shoulder of a case bottle in natural , slightly bubbled , green glass with a short neck and an applied triangular string rim. 18th century.

Context 731: 2 fragments of thick, bubbled, natural pale blue glass from the body of a case bottle. Probably French. 18th century.

Context 734: Complete case bottle in natural blue glass, wider at the shoulder than at the base which has a slight kick. Mid-Late 18th century. French import??? Illustrate

Context 734: 3 fragments which form a complete case bottle in natural blue glass, wider at the shoulder than at the base on which is a poorly tooled pontil scar which prevents the bottle from standing correctly. Mid-Late 18th century. French import????

Context 734: Neck and shoulder fragment from a case bottle in natural blue glass. Mid-Late 18th century. French import???

Context 734: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base and sides of a case bottle in natural blue glass. Mid -Late 18th century. French import???

Context 734: 5 fragments of natural blue glass from case bottles. Mid-Late 18th century. French import.???

Context 734: 6 adjoining fragments from the base and sides of a case bottle in thick natural blue glass with a slight kick in the base. May be a French import. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 734: 2 adjoining fragments from the base of a case bottle in natural blue glass with a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. May be a French import. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 734: 2 adjoining fragments from the neck, rim and shoulder of a case bottle in natural pale blue glass with a straight neck. May be a French import. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with a kick. 17th -18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the neck of a wine bottle in natural green glass. 17th - 18th century.

Context 734: 11 body fragments in natural green glass from wine bottles, some surface weathering. 17th - 18th century.

Context 734: Neck, rim and shoulder of a case bottle in natural pale blue-green glass with a short neck and an everted rim. Some surface patina. 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the flat base of a case bottle in natural pale blue-green glass. Possibly the base for the case bottle above. 18th century.

Context 734: 3 body fragments of natural blue-green glass from a case bottle. 18th century.

Context 734: 2 adjoining fragments from the base and sides of a case bottle in natural pale green, slightly bubbled glass. Has a visible pontil scar on the base. 18th century.

Context 734: 9 fragments of natural green glass from the base and sides of a case bottle. 18th century.

Context 734: Neck and rim of a case bottle in natural green glass with a short neck and an applied string rim. Some surface patina. 18th century.

Context 734: Neck, rim and shoulder of a wine bottle in natural green glass with applied triangular string rim. 18th century.

Context 734: Neck and rim of a wine bottle in natural green glass with an applied triangular string rim. 18th century.

Context 734: 2 body fragments of natural green glass with surface patina from wine bottles. 18th century.

Context 734: Base and sides of a case bottle in natural, bubbled blue glass. 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the kick of a base in natural pale blue glass, probably a case bottle. 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a kick. Early-Mid18th century.

Context 734: Base of a wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 734: Base of an oval-sectioned wine bottle in weathered, natural green glass with a kick. 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 734: Base of a case bottle in natural, weathered green glass with a visible pontil scar on the base. 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a case bottle in natural, weathered green glass with a pontil scar on the base, which prevents it from standing. 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment of natural pale blue-green glass from the body of a case bottle. Possibly French. 18th century.

Context 734: Neck of a case bottle in natural pale blue-green glass. Possibly French. 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the base of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural dark green, bubbled glass with surface patina. Has a high kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the base of a wine bottle in natural green glass with surface patina. Has a high kick. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base of a carboy in natural green glass with a surface patina. Has a kick and a visible pontil scar. 17th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the base of a case bottle in natural dark green glass with a slight kick and a pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 734: 4 body fragments of natural green glass from straight-sided wine bottles. Late 18th-19th century.

Context 734: 3 fragments of natural pale green glass from case bottles. 18th century.

Context 734: 3 fragments of natural pale blue-green glass from case bottles. 18th century.

Context 734: Base and body of a straight-sided wine bottle in natural green glass with a surface patina. Has a very high kick and sagged base with a pontil scar. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a wine bottle in natural, bubbled green glass with a high kick and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a case bottle in natural blue-green glass. Possibly a French import. 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a green tint from the side of a case bottle. 18th-19th century.

Context 734: 2 adjoining fragments from the neck of a wine bottle in natural green glass with an applied triangular string rim. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment of natural green glass from the body of a wine bottle with surface patina. 17th-18th century.

Context 744: Almost complete moulded bottle in natural green glass with "R.WHITE" embossed on the shoulder and "R.WHITE REG" on the base. 19th-20th century.

Context 744: 1 body fragment in natural green glass with surface weathering from a wine bottle. 17th-19th century.

Context 774: 1 fragment from the neck, rim, handle and shoulder of a moulded demijohn in colourless glass. 19th - 20th century.

Context 814: Rim and neck fragment of wine bottle with an applied triangular string rim, has been burnt. Late 17th - Early 18th century.

Context 828: 1 body fragment of badly weathered, natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th -19th century.

Context 898: 1 fragment of weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Context 914: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from a wine bottle. 17th-18th century.

Decanters and flasks

Context 42: 2 adjoining fragments which form the handle of a decanter bottle in weathered, natural green glass. Late 17th-18th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: Base of a plain decanter flask in colourless glass with surface weathering. With a low pushed-in base. May be a Venetian import. Second half of the 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a decanter in colourless glass with a grey tint. Has a straight neck with a slightly flaring mouth with a flat string rim well below the lip. Early - Mid 18th century. Illustrate.

Phials and other pharmaceutical vessels

Context +: Complete small moulded phial in colourless glass with CUTEX embossed on the base. 19th-20th century.

Context +: Complete, small, octagonal-sectioned moulded medicinal bottle in natural green glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 8: Base of a phial in natural pale green glass with a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. 17th - 18th century.

Context 45: 1 fragment of weathered, natural pale green glass from the flat everted rim of a phial. Late 17th-18th century.

Context 65: 2 fragments of thin natural blue-green glass from the body of phials. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 65: 2 adjoining fragments from the base of a large phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a high conical kick and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 65: Neck and rim of a large phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a short neck and everted rim. 18th century.

Context 65: 13 body fragments of natural pale blue-green glass from a phial. 18th century.

Context 65: Base of a phial in weathered, natural, pale green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 65: 2 necks and rims from phials in natural pale green glass with flat everted rims. 18th century.

Context 65: 3 fragments of natural pale green glass from phials. 17th-18th century.

Context 65: Base of a phial in natural green glass with a high kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th century.

Context 65: Base of a large phial in natural pale green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 65: Base of a phial in colourless glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 65: 9 fragments of thin natural pale green glass from phials. 17th-18th century.

Context 83: Base of a phial in natural pale green glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 83: Base of a phial in colourless glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 83: 2 body fragments from the shoulder of a phial in natural pale green glass. 18th century.

Context 83: 2 fragments of very thin colourless glass with surface patina from a phial. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 83: Complete phial in weathered colourless glass with a flat everted rim. Late 18th century. SF31

Context 83: Complete conical phial in natural pale green glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar and a flat everted rim. Mid 17th century. SF33. ILLUSTRATE

Context 83: 10 fragments of thin colourless glass from phials. 18th century.

Context 83: Neck and rim of a small medicinal bottle or phial in colourless glass with surface weathering. Has a short neck and a flat everted rim. 18th century.

Context 83: Base of a phial in natural pale green glass with a high conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 83: Base of a phial in natural, thin, pale green glass with a high kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 83: 4 fragment of thin natural pale green glass from phials. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 84: Neck and rim of a pharmaceutical bottle in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has a short neck which is tooled out at the top to form a rim. Early-Mid 17th century.

Context 110: 1 fragment from the body of a phial in colourless glass with a green tint. Has surface weathering. 18th - 19th century.

Context 110: Base of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th - 18th century.

Context 110: 4 fragments of thin natural pale blue-green glass from the body of a phial. Mid 17th - 18th century.

Context 110: 1 fragment of thin natural pale green glass from the body of a phial. 17th-18th century.

Context 153: 1 fragment from the base of a phial in natural blue-green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 161: 3 adjoining fragments of thin natural blue-green glass from the base and sides of a cylindrical phial with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Some surface patina. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 161: 1 fragment of thin natural blue-green glass from the body of a phial. Mid 17th - late 18th century.

Context 161: 3 fragments of thin, pale green glass from the body of phials. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 163: Complete phial in colourless glass with a conical kick, visible pontil scar and a flat everted rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 165: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint from a phial. 17th - 19th century.

Context 177: Base of moulded phial in colourless glass with a slight kick. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 188: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from a phial with surface weathering. 17th - 18th century.

Context 188: 2 adjoining fragments of natural pale green glass from a phial with some surface weathering. Has a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. 17th-18th century.

Context 188: 9 fragments of natural pale green glass with surface weathering from phials. 17th-18th century.

Context 208: Base of a phial in natural blue-green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Some surface patina. 18th century.

Context 223: Base of a phial with a conical kick and a pontil scar in natural green glass. Late 17th -18th century.

Context 223: 1 fragment from the base of a phial with a conical kick and a pontil scar in natural pale green glass. Late 17th - 18th century.

Context 223: Base of a large phial with a kick and a pontil scar in colourless glass with a green tint. Late 18th century.

Context 223: 2 necks and rims of phials in natural pale green with a flat everted rim. Late 17th - 18th century.

Context 223: 7 body fragments of natural green glass from phials. 17th-18th century.

Context 254: Base of phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 254: 2 adjoining fragments from the shoulder of a phial in natural blue-green glass. 18th century.

Context 254: 1 fragment from the neck and rim of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. Has surface patina. Mid 17th- Late 18th century.

Context 254: 4 body fragments of thin natural pale blue-green glass from a phial with surface patina. Mid 17th - Late 18th century.

Context 254: 4 body fragments of thin natural blue-green glass from a phial. Mid 17th - Late 18th century.

Context 254: 1 body fragment of thin colourless glass from a phial. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 254: Base of a large phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a conical kick and visible pontil scar. Mid 17th-Early 18th century.

Context 254: 1 fragment from the shoulder of a conical phial in natural pale blue-green glass. Late 17th century.

Context 259: 2 adjoining fragments which form the neck and rim of a phial in natural blue-green glass with a flat everted rim. Mid 17th-18th century. SF426.

Context 259: 3 adjoining fragments which form the rim and neck of a phial in natural green glass with a flat everted rim. Mid 17th-18th century. SF328.

Context 263: Base of a large phial in colourless glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid - Late 18th century.

Context 265: Almost complete small phial in colourless glass with a conical kick, pontil scar and an everted flat rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from the body of a phial. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 265: Base of a phial in colourless glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 269: 1 fragment of thin, natural pale green glass from the body of a phial. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 274: 1 fragment of thin, natural pale green glass from the body of a phial. 17th-18th century.

Context 278: Base of a large phial in colourless glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th - Early 19th century.

Context 347: Base of a small medicinal bottle in colourless glass with a visible pontil scar. 18th-19th century.

Context 371: Rim of a phial in natural pale green glass. 17th-18th century.

Context 388: 1 fragment of thin natural pale green glass from the body of a phial. 18th century.

Context 431: Base of a phial in natural blue-green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 471: Neck and rim of a phial in natural blue-green, bubbled glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. 19th century.

Context 529: 2 fragments of thin, natural pale green glass from the body of phials. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 573: 1 fragment of thin natural pale green glass from the body of a phial. Has surface patina. Mid 17th-18th century.

Context 693: Base of phial with a conical kick in colourless glass. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 693: Neck and rim of phial in colourless glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. May be top of base above. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 703: Complete phial in colourless glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar and a flat everted rim. Mid-Late 18th century. SF236.

Context 703: Base of phial with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar in natural pale blue-green glass. 18th century.

Context 703: Neck and rim fragment from a phial in natural pale green glass with a flat everted rim. Has surface patina. 18th century.

Context 703: Complete phial in natural pale blue-green glass with conical kick base and pontil scar, short neck and everted flat rim. Surface patina. Mid - Late 18th century. Illustrate. SF 237.

Context 703: Almost complete phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a conical kick base and visible pontil scar, short neck and everted flat rim. Mid - Late 18th century. Illustrate. SF 239.

Context 703: Complete small phial in colourless glass with a kick base and visible pontil scar and a flat everted rim. Mid 18th-19th century. SF238.

Context 703: 3 necks and rims of small phials in colourless glass with a surface patina. All with flat everted rims. Mid 18th - 19th century.

Context 703: 3 necks and rims of large phials in colourless glass with surface patina. All with flat everted rims. Mid 18th - 19th century.

Context 703: Base of a small phial in colourless glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th century.

Context 703: Base of a small phial in colourless glass with a small kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 18th - 19th century.

Context 703: 2 bases of small phials in natural pale green glass with conical kicks and visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 703: 2 bases of large phials in natural pale green glass with high kicks and visible pontil scars. 18th century.

Context 731: 2 bases of phials in colourless glass with conical kicks and visible pontil scars. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a phial in colourless glass with some surface weathering. Has a short neck and an everted flat rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments from the neck and rim of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment of very thin colourless glass from the body of a phial. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from the body of a phial. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 731: 2 bases of phials in natural blue-green glass with conical kicks and pontil scars. Some surface patina. 18th century.

Context 731: Neck, rim and shoulder of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a surface patina. Has a short neck and a flat everted rim. 18th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a phial in natural blue-green glass with a surface patina, short neck and a flat everted rim. 18th century.

Context 731: 2 fragments from the body of phials in natural blue-green glass with a surface patina. 18th century.

Context 731: 2 bases of phials in natural pale green glass with conical kicks and visible pontil scars. 18th century.

Context 731: Base of a large phial in natural pale green glass with a high kick and a visible pontil scar. 17th-18th century.

Context 731: Base of a small phial in natural pale blue glass with a surface patina. Has a kick and straight sides. Late 18th century.

Context 731: Base of a phial in colourless glass with a green tint. Has a kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 18th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments of thin colourless glass which form the rim, neck, shoulder and sides of a phial with straight sides and a flat, everted rim. Mid 18th -19th century.

Context 731: Neck and rim of a phial in thin colourless glass with a flat everted rim. Mid 18th - 19th century.

Context 731: Neck, rim and shoulder of a phial in natural pale green glass with a flat everted rim. 18th - 19th century.

Context 731: 2 adjoining fragments of thin colourless glass with a surface patina from a phial. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 731: 6 phials, 3 complete, in colourless glass with surface patina with conical kicks, visible pontil scars and flat everted rims. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: 14 phials, 11 complete, in natural pale green glass with surface patina, all slightly different shades of green and sizes, with kick bases, visible pontil scars and flat everted rims. 18th century.

Context 734: 6 complete phials in natural pale blue-green glass with conical kicks, visible pontil scars and flat everted rims. 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 734: 3 complete small phials in natural pale blue-green glass with conical kicks, visible pontil scars and flat everted rims. 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 734: Complete large phial in natural green glass with a conical kick, visible pontil scar and a flat everted rim. 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 734: 3 almost complete phials in colourless glass with conical kicks, visible pontil scars and flat everted rims. Mid-Late 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 734: 2 bases of phials with rounded kicks and visible pontil scars in colourless glass with a greyish tint and surface weathering. 18th century.

Context 734: 2 bases of phials with conical kicks and visible pontil scars in colourless glass with a greyish tint. 18th century.

Context 734: Base of cylindrical phial with a conical kick base and a visible pontil scar in colourless glass with a greenish tint. Some surface weathering. 18th century.

Context 734: Base and side fragment of a cylindrical phial with a conical kick base and a visible pontil scar, in natural pale blue glass. Has surface patina. 18th century.

Context 734: Base and sides of cylindrical phial with a conical kick base and a visible pontil scar in natural pale green glass. 18th century.

Context 734: 1 fragment from the base of a phial in colourless glass. 17th - 18th century.

Context 734: Neck, rim and shoulder of a phial in colourless glass with a short neck and an everted rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: Neck and rim fragment from a phial with a flat everted rim in colourless glass with a grey tint. 18th century.

Context 734: Neck and rim of a phial in colourless glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. Mid- Late 18th century.

Context 734: Neck, rim and shoulder of a phial in colourless glass with a short neck and an everted rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a phial in colourless glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 18th century.

Context 734: Base of phial in colourless glass with a kick and a visible pontil scar. Late 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th -Mid 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 734: Neck and rim of a phial in natural pale green glass with a short neck and an everted rim. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 734: Neck, rim and shoulder of a phial in natural pale green glass with a short neck and an everted rim. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 734: 2 body fragments from the shoulder of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass. Mid 17th - 18th century.

Context 734: 1 body fragment of thin colourless glass from a phial. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: Neck and rim of a phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. Mid 17th - Mid 18th century.

Context 734: Almost complete small phial in natural pale blue-green glass with a rounded kick base and a flat everted rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: 3 fragments forming the body, neck and rim of a phial in colourless glass with a short neck and a flat everted rim. Mid- Late 18th century.

Context 734: 3 fragments of thin colourless glass from a phial. Mid 18th-19th century.

Context 734: Base of a large phial in natural pale green glass with surface patina. Has a conical kick and a visible pontil scar. 18th century.

Context 734: 2 bases of phials in natural pale green glass both with conical kicks and pontil scars. 18th century.

Context 734: Rim, neck and body of a phial in natural pale green glass with a flat everted rim. 18th century.

Context 734: Neck, rim and shoulder of a phial in colourless glass with surface weathering. Has flat everted rim. Mid-Late 18th century.

Context 734: Base of a large phial in natural very pale green glass with a slight kick and a visible pontil scar. Mid 17th century.????

Context 734: Base of a phial in colourless glass with a high conical kick and some surface patina. Mid 18th century.

Wine Glasses and beakers

Context +: Almost complete, moulded, stemmed glass in colourless glass. 20th century.

Context +: Base, stem and part of the bowl of a moulded wine glass in colourless glass. The bowl has vertical ribs. 19th century.

Context +: 2 adjoining fragments of colourless glass which form the base, stem and part of the bowl of a moulded wine glass with a short straight stem and a bucket bowl. 19th-20th century.

Context +: 1 fragment from the hexagonal base of a wine glass in colourless glass. c.1800.

Context 1: Base of a beaker in colourless glass with a grey tint with a shallow kick up base. 18th - 19th century.

Context 26: Stem, base of bowl and part of base of a wine glass in colourless glass. Bell-shaped bowl with knob above an annular knob, inverted baluster stem with a tear above a basal knob with a tear. Early 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 45: 1 fragment of weathered, natural green glass from the folded foot of a pedestal beaker with optic-blown vertical ribs under the kick up. c.1550-1650. Illustrate.

Context 65: 1 fragment from the bowl of a small wine glass in colourless, slightly crizzled glass. 18th century.

Context 65: 1 fragment of very thin colourless glass, now an opaque white due to weathering, from a wine glass with a conical bowl. Late 17th - 18th century.

Context 83: Bowl and stem of a wine glass in colourless glass. Ogee shaped bowl, stem has a central knob and a merise immediately beneath the bowl. Late 18th-Early 19th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: Stem, base of bowl and foot of wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with a drawn trumpet bowl and pontil scar on the base of the foot. With surface weathering. Mid 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: Stem, base of bowl and foot of wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with a drawn trumpet bowl and a pontil scar on the base of the foot. With some surface weathering. Mid 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: Stem, base of bowl and foot of wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with a drawn trumpet bowl, a folded foot and a pontil scar on the base of the foot. Some surface weathering. Mid 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: Stem, base of bowl and foot of wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with a drawn trumpet bowl, a folded foot and a pontil scar on the base of the foot. Some surface weathering. Mid 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: 3 adjoining fragments which form the stem, base of bowl and foot of a wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with a conical foot and visible pontil scar, a merise between the foot and the stem, a short stem and a trumpet shaped bowl. The merise and stem are decorated with mould-blown wrythen ribs, which become vertical on the bowl. Some surface weathering. Late 18th-Early 19th century . Illustrate.

Context 83: Stem, base of bowl and foot of a wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with a conical foot and visible pontil scar, a merise between the foot and the stem, a short stem and a trumpet shaped bowl. The merise and stem and bowl are decorated with mould-blown wrythen ribs. Late 18th-Early 19th century . Illustrate.

Context 83: Bowl and part of stem of a wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint. Ogee bowl with mould-blown vertical ribs running down onto the stem. Late 18th-Early 19th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: 1 fragment from the stem and base of bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass. Has a drawn trumpet bowl. Surface weathering. Mid 18th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: 2 fragments of colourless glass from the rim of a wine glass with surface weathering. Late 17th-18th century.

Context 83: 1 fragment of colourless glass now slightly opacified with some iridescence from the rim of a wine glass with a small rounded bowl. 17th century.

Context 83: 3 adjoining fragments which from the base, stem and bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint and surface weathering. Has a plain conical base with a visible pontil scar, short stem and a tulip-shaped bowl. Early 19th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: Base of a wine glass in colourless glass with a plain conical base and a visible pontil scar. Early 19th century.

Context 83: 1 fragment from the base of a wine glass in colourless glass with surface weathering. Has a conical base with a visible pontil scar. Late 18th- Early 19th century.

Context 83: 2 adjoining fragments of colourless glass with surface weathering from the rim of a wine glass with a tulip-shaped bowl. 18th-19th century.

Context 83: 2 adjoining fragments of weathered colourless glass, probably from the bowl of a wine glass with applied vertical trails in the same metal. 18th-19th century.

Context 83: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the base, stem and bowl of a wine glass with a plain stem with a basal knop and a drawn trumpet bowl. Mid 18th.

Context 83: 3 fragments of colourless glass from the rims of wine glasses. 18th-19th century.

Context 110: Stem and base of bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass with an inverted baluster stem. Severe surface weathering. Late 17th - Early 18th century.

Context 110: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the pedestal base of a wine glass, which is now brown in colour due to weathering. Late 17th-18th century.

Context 153: 2 adjoining fragments from the rim and side of a cylindrical beaker in colourless glass with enamelled decoration. The enamelling includes white lettering. The letters IVA are visible above which is one straight and one wavy line of yellow enamel. Probably an import from Venice or the Low Countries. Date uncertain, possibly late 16th century. SF50. Illustrate.

Context 195: 2 adjoining fragments of colourless glass from the rim of a wine glass with slight surface patina. 17th-18th century.

Context 254: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the bowl of a wine glass. 17th-18th century.

Context 254: 1 fragment from the bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass. Early 18th century.

Context 254: 1 fragment from the bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass. Possibly part of above glass. 18th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment from the base of a wine glass in colourless glass with surface weathering. 17th -19th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment from the base and stem of a wine glass in colourless glass with surface weathering, With a folded foot and a pontil scar, a short stem with a small knop at the base where it joins the foot and a small boss in the bottom of the bowl. 18th century ?
Illustrate.

Context 269: Stem, part of the base and bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass with a surface patina. With an uneven straight stem and a bell-shaped bowl. c.1725-60. SF118.
Illustrate.

Context 269: 1 fragment from the base of the bowl of a wine glass in colourless glass with a grey tint with surface patina. 18th century.

Context 271: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a greyish tint from the rim of a wine glass with a bell shaped bowl. Some surface patina. 18th century.

Context 338: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass now slightly opacified with some iridescence from the rim of a beaker. Has mould blown vertical ribs and possible evidence of gilt decoration immediately beneath the rim. Late15th-16th century. Illustrate.

Context 376: 1 fragment from the base of a wine glass in colourless glass with a folded conical foot and a visible pontil scar. Late17th-Mid 18th century.

Context 429: 1 fragment from the base of a beaker in colourless glass with a green tint. With a conical kick, a visible pontil scar and decorated with vertical ribbing. Some surface patina. c.1600-1700.

Context 431: 1 fragment from the base of a cylindrical beaker in colourless glass with a grey tint. Has a slight kick, a visible pontil scar and an applied base ring with rigaree decoration. Second half of 16th – 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 460: 1 fragment from the base of a beaker in colourless glass which has now weathered to a smokey colour. With applied rigaree base ring in the same metal and mould-blown ribs on the base and walls. 16th - 17th century. Illustrate

Context 468: Stem of a wine glass in colourless glass with a green tint. Has a central knop and a merise at the top and bottom. Subsequent to its use as a wine glass stem, the base and bowl have been removed and the edges ground down in order for it to be reused in some way. It has also been melted slightly. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 474: 1 fragment forming the base, stem and lower part of the bowl of a wine glass in thick colourless glass. The stem is very short being made up of two merises only, the upper one decorated by a circle of eight air bubbles within it. Pontil scar visible on base. Late 18th-19th century.

Context 530: 1 fragment from the base of a cylindrical beaker in colourless glass decorated with sloping white and blue applied bands which are separated enabling thin bands of the colourless glass to show. With a colourless applied footing with rigaree decoration. Possibly an import from the Low Countries. c.1550-1650. Illustrate.

Context 689: Foot of a tankard or beaker in opaque white glass with a pontil scar on the base. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 731: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the rim of a wine glass with a bell-shaped bowl. 18th century.

Context 734: Stem, part of bowl and base of a wine glass in colourless glass with a trumpet bowl and a plain stem with a tear at the top. c.1725-40. Illustrate.

Dishes

Context +: Base of a dish or vase in opaque white glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 45: 1 fragment of colourless, slightly bubbled glass with a yellow-green tint from the brim of a plain dish with a fire rounded edge. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: 2 fragments from the brim of a plain dish in natural pale green glass. Has a wide, flat brim with a fire rounded edge. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 83: 1 fragment from the brim of a dish in natural green glass. The edge is downturned and fire rounded. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 117: 1 fragment from a press moulded dish with a raised wavy ridge design on the underside indicating that it may have had a pedestal. 19th-20th century.

Context 186: 1 fragment from the brim of a plain dish in natural pale green glass with a flat, wide brim and a fire rounded edge. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 195: 1 fragment from the edge of a plain dish in natural pale green glass with some surface weathering. The edge appears to have been formed by fire rounding. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 223: 1 fragment from the brim of a plain dish in thin, natural, pale green glass with a surface patina. Has a down turned, fire rounded edge. 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 272: 3 adjoining fragments of colourless glass from the rim of a bowl or dish. Has a slightly inturned, thickened rim. 19th - 20th century.

Context 471: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from the base of the bowl of a pedestal bowl with a scar where the pedestal was once joined. 16th - first half of 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 731: 1 fragment in weathered natural green glass from the edge of a dish with a flat brim and a slightly down turned edge. 17th century.

Jars

Context +: Complete moulded jar in colourless glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 117: Complete moulded jar in colourless glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 188: 1 fragment of thin natural pale green glass from the rim of a cylindrical jar with vertical optic-blown ribs. With surface weathering. Late 16th century-1650. Illustrate.

Context 188: 3 fragments of thin pale green glass from the body of plain cylindrical jars with surface weathering. Mid 16th-Mid 17th century.

Context 188: 1 fragment of thin pale blue-green glass from the rim of a globular jar with optic-blown vertical ribs with an everted rim. Early-Mid 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 188: Base of a crudely made jar or jug in natural green glass with surface weathering. Has a flat, narrow base and a body which flares out. 16th-18th century. Illustrate.

Context 223: Base of a small jar or jug in clear ginger-brown glass with opaque-white combed threading on the body. Possibly a Spanish import. Possibly Late 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 272: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the rim of a moulded jar. 19th -20th century.

Context 272: 2 fragments of colourless glass from the rim of a moulded jar with a screw-top lid. 19th - 20th century.

Context 445: 1 fragment from the rim of a jar in natural green, slightly bubbled glass with an out-turned rim. 17th century. (R.J.Charleston 1984)Illustrate.

Miscellaneous

Context +: 1 fragment of melted natural green glass.

Context +: Part of a moulded glass brick in colourless glass with –WARD BROTHERS embossed on one corner. 20th century.

Context +: 1 complete bead in bright blue glass. 8mm diameter.

Context +: 1 fragment of colourless glass, possibly part of a lid and handle, the lid has mould-blown ribs and the top of the handle has an indent, probably for an inlay. Pontil scar under the lid. 18th-19th century.

Context 12: 1 fragment of thin cobalt blue glass pipe, slightly curved, with ridged decoration. 19th-20th century.

Context 43: 3 adjoining fragments of colourless glass from the shield of an oil lamp. 19th-20th century.

Context 66: Moulded handle in colourless glass from a jug or vase. 19th-20th century.

Context 83: 2 fragments of colourless glass which have been crudely clipped to form two circular lenses. SF 610. 19th century.

Context 84: 1 fragment of melted glass, probably wine bottle glass.

Context 92: 1 fragment of melted green glass, probably wine bottle glass.

Context 107: 2 adjoining fragments which form part of a lampshade in colourless glass. 19th-20th century.

Context 188: Lid for a goblet or bowl colourless glass with a grey tint and surface patina. Has applied trails in the same metal running horizontally from the lip to the shoulder. Appears to have been melted and is now flattened and oval in shape. Mid 16th-Mid 17th century. Illustrate.

Context 195: Lens from spectacles or monocle in colourless glass with surface patina. 19th century.

Context 265: 1 fragment of melted colourless glass with a faint green tint.

Context 265: 1 fragment of melted colourless glass with a faint green tint. SF126

Context 371: 1 fragment of colourless glass from the wind shield of an oil lamp. 19th-20th century.

Context 734: Stopper in colourless glass from a decanter, undecorated disc-shaped. Late 18th century. SF302.

Indeterminate Vessels

Context 8: 1 fragment of thick natural green glass with surface weathering from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 50: 1 fragment of very thin weathered natural glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 83: 3 fragments of thin colourless glass with a grey tint with bad surface weathering on the internal side of the vessel of indeterminate form.

Context 83: 3 fragments of colourless glass with surface weathering from indeterminate vessels.

Context 83: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 83: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass with surface patina from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 110: 1 fragment of colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 110: 1 fragment of badly weathered glass, possibly colourless, from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 181: 1 fragment of natural very pale blue glass from an indeterminate vessel, with surface patina.

Context 185: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 186: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a surface patina from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 188: 1 fragment of colourless glass with an optic-blown rib and some surface weathering from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 195: 1 fragment of weathered natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 195: 1 fragment of weathered, thin colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 252: 2 fragments of colourless glass from indeterminate vessels.

Context 254: 1 fragment of ice-glass in colourless glass with a yellow tint from an indeterminate vessel, with a rounded and polished edge. 19th-20th century.

Context 263: 3 fragments of natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 265: 1 fragment of thick natural pale blue-green glass from the base of an indeterminate vessel.

Context 265: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 265: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 271: 1 fragment of colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 272: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 272: 1 fragment of ridged colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel. 19th-20th century.

Context 272: 8 body fragments of colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel. 19th -20th century.

Context 279: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 386: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a smokey grey tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 430: 1 fragment of weathered, natural green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 445: 1 fragment of natural green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 445: 1 fragment of thick natural pale blue glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 471: 8 fragments of natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 471: 1 fragment of natural green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 471: 2 fragments of colourless glass from indeterminate vessels.

Context 471: 1 fragment of weathered natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 474: 1 fragment of colourless glass with surface weathering from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 491: 2 adjoining fragments of colourless glass with a green tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 588: 1 fragment of badly weathered natural green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 660: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a slight green tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 660: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 667: 1 fragment of natural pale blue-green glass from an indeterminate vessel with surface patina.

Context 734: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a slight green tint from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 898: 1 fragment of gold coloured glass with an opaque white glass (or enamel) layer on the inside of the vessel. Probably an import. Possibly from Spain.

Window Glass

Context +: 2 fragments of thick, colourless window glass with a slight green tint. 20th century.

Context +: 2 fragments of natural pale green window glass, one with a rounded edge.

Context +: 3 fragments of thin very pale green window glass. Has evidence of grozing on one edge.

Context +: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 1: 2 fragments of thick colourless window glass with a slight green tint.

Context 1: 1 fragment of thin colourless window glass with a slight green tint.

Context 12: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 12: 1 fragment of crown glass in natural pale green glass with two parallel incised lines possibly marks for securing the glass to the window. 17th-18th century.

Context 42: 1 fragment of natural pale green glass with surface patina. Has evidence of grozing along one edge.

Context 45: 1 fragment of badly weathered colourless window glass with a pale green tint.

Context 50: 1 fragment of natural pale green window glass with surface weathering.

Context 52: 1 fragment of natural green window glass.

Context 52: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with surface patina.

Context 65: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint.

Context 65: 4 fragments of pale green window glass.

Context 66: 2 fragments of colourless window glass.

Context 66: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 83: 2 fragments of natural green window glass.

Context 83: 2 fragments of colourless window glass.

Context 83: 2 fragments of thin colourless window glass which now appears grey through weathering.

Context 83: 3 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 83: 2 fragments of thick colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 83: 58 fragments of colourless window glass with a residue attached to one side.

Context 83: 7 fragments of thin colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 83: 33 fragments of thin colourless glass with a green tint with surface patina.

Context 83: 63 fragments of colourless window glass with a faint green tint and surface weathering.

Context 83: 79 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint and some surface patina.

Context 83: 11 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 83: 2 fragments of pale blue-green window glass.

Context 107: 1 fragment of very thick colourless window glass.

Context 110: 1 fragment of thick colourless window glass.

Context 110: 3 fragments of badly weathered very thin colourless window glass with a faint green tint.

Context 124: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 124: 2 fragments of colourless glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 151: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 153: 1 fragment of colourless window glass.

Context 157: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint with surface weathering.

Context 157: 3 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 157: 3 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint and severe surface weathering.

Context 157: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a blue tint and surface patina.

Context 158: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 160: 2 fragments of badly weathered natural pale green window glass.

Context 161: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a pale green tint and surface patina.

Context 161: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a pale blue tint.

Context 165: 2 fragments of thin natural green window glass.

Context 165: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a blue-green tint.

Context 181: 18 fragments of thin, pale green window glass with surface weathering. Evidence of came on some pieces.

Context 181: 1 fragment of pale green window glass with surface weathering.

Context 182: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a pale green tint.

Context 182: 1 fragment of pale blue-green window glass.

Context 182: 4 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina. One has evidence of grozing along one edge.

Context 186: 1 fragment of thin colourless window glass with a pale green tint and surface weathering.

Context 186: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 188: 2 fragments of colourless glass with a pale green tint and some surface patina.

Context 188: 2 fragments of thin natural pale green window glass with surface weathering.

Context 188: 2 fragments of natural green window glass.

Context 195: 10 fragments of colourless window glass with a pale green tint.

Context 198: 1 fragment of thin colourless window glass with a pale green tint and surface patina. Has evidence of grozing along one edge.

Context 204: 4 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint and some surface patina.

Context 204: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a slight green tint.

Context 223: 3 fragments of thin colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 223: 1 fragment of thick colourless glass window glass with a grey tint.

Context 223: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a pale blue tint.

Context 223: 1 fragment of pale green window glass.

Context 232: 1 fragment of colourless glass with a green tint and surface weathering. Has evidence of grozing along two edges.

Context 247: 15 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 247: 2 fragments of ridged colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 254: 7 fragments of thin colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 254: 1 fragment of pale green window glass.

Context 254: 2 fragments of thin colourless window glass with a pale blue-green tint.

Context 254: 6 fragments of thick colourless window glass.

Context 254: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a pale green tint and some surface weathering.

Context 254: 2 fragments of thick colourless glass with a pale blue tint.

Context 254: 1 fragment of thick colourless window glass with a grey tint.

Context 265: 11 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint with some surface weathering and evidence of grozing.

Context 265: 1 fragment of thick colourless window glass with a green tint and surface weathering.

Context 265: 1 fragment of thick colourless window glass with a residue on one surface.

Context 265: 2 fragments of natural pale green window glass with weathering on both surfaces.

Context 265: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface patina.

Context 265: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 269: 5 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 271: 1 fragment of thin very pale blue-green window glass.

Context 272: 17 fragments of thin colourless glass with a green tint.

Context 272: 12 fragments of thick colourless glass with a green tint.

Context 274: 1 fragment of thin natural pale green window glass with surface weathering and evidence of grozing on two edges.

- Context 278: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass with a faint green tint and surface weathering.
- Context 279: 2 fragments of natural green glass with surface weathering.
- Context 289: 1 fragment of pale green window glass.
- Context 332: 1 fragment of colourless window glass.
- Context 340: 1 fragment of window glass in colourless glass with a grey tint. Has an uneven fire rounded edge.
- Context 347: 1 fragment of thin colourless window glass with a slight surface patina.
- Context 357: 2 fragments of pale green window glass with severe surface weathering.
- Context 357: 1 fragment of colourless window glass. 20th century.
- Context 399: 1 fragment of natural pale green window glass.
- Context 429: 1 fragment of thin pale green window glass with surface weathering.
- Context 456: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a slight green tint and surface patina.
- Context 460: 2 fragments of natural green window glass.
- Context 460: 1 fragment of natural green window glass with surface patina.
- Context 471: 7 fragments of thin pale green window glass with surface weathering.
- Context 471: 3 fragments of thick natural pale green window glass with surface weathering.
- Context 471: 7 fragments of colourless window glass with a faint green tint.
- Context 471: 4 fragments of colourless window glass with a blue tint and surface patina.
- Context 471: 1 fragment of colourless window glass. 20th century.
- Context 471: 3 fragments of ridged colourless window glass. 20th century.
- Context 471: 1 fragment of colourless window glass strengthened with chicken wire. 20th century.
- Context 473: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint.
- Context 474: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and surface weathering.
- Context 568: 3 fragments of thin natural pale green window glass.
- Context 573: 1 fragment of thin colourless window glass with a faint green tint and surface patina.
- Context 573: 1 fragment of thick colourless window glass with a pale blue tint.
- Context 598: 6 fragments of ridged colourless window glass. 20th century.
- Context 613: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a slight blue tint and surface weathering.

Context 613: 1 fragment of colourless window glass with a green tint and some surface patina.

Context 614: 1 fragment of thin natural pale green window glass with surface weathering.

Context 693: 2 fragments of colourless glass with a green tint with evidence grozing and of the comes. Bad surface weathering.

Context 703: 2 fragments of pale green window glass.

Context 703: 2 fragments of colourless window glass with a green tint.

Context 703: 2 fragments of colourless glass with a green tint and surface patina. One has evidence of the comes.

Context 731: 1 fragment of weathered colourless window glass.

Context 731: 2 fragments of thin colourless window glass with a green tint and surface weathering.

Appendix 8 Assessment of the metal and non metal small finds

By Lynne Keys and Marit Gaimster

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Excluding coins (Stabler this report), around 350 small finds and metal objects were recorded. All fall within the three main phases of occupation of the site in the Roman period, the 17th – 18th centuries and the restructuring of the area into docklands from around 1800. The majority of finds from the sub-Roman Phase 6.1 are of Roman date; there are also a few Roman finds which are unstratified or from post-medieval contexts. No small finds were retrieved from the medieval Phase 7.
- 1.2 The small finds are mainly of copper alloy and iron, but also included are bone and ivory, jet, shale, ceramic and glass. Ceramic haircurlers and post-medieval ceramic gaming pieces are dealt with elsewhere (Jarrett and Sudds this report). The finds are catalogued in Table 1. Many iron objects proved to be nails, with the majority from post-medieval contexts. Both the copper and iron are heavily corroded, in particular thin objects; many small flat copper alloy objects could not be identified owing to this. Additional finds may come from environmental samples.

2 The Roman assemblage

- 2.1 A third of the small finds and metal may be identified as Roman. The majority come from Phases 4 to 6, generally dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries.
- 2.2 Notable for the assemblage at Tobacco Dock is the number of items of personal adornment. These include 15 hairpins of bone and jet, 6 bracelets of copper alloy and shale, a jet bead and bead spacer. Where types can be identified, these objects all appear late Roman in date (cf. Crummy 1979 and 1983). Other personal items are reflected in a simple ?fingerring [800] <363>, a belt buckle [668] <229> and two ?brooches [305] <176> and [1281] <547>, all of copper alloy, and two hob-nail boots found *in situ* [1610] <583> and <584>. Further parts of leather shoes were also retrieved from Roman contexts (Q. Mould this report).
- 2.3 Among objects relating to personal hygiene is a pair of tweezers [1648] <594>, while a more unusual find is represented by the copper-alloy handle of a scalpel (618) <398> (Pres Comm. R. Jackson). The form is one which remained the same throughout the Roman period.
- 2.4 Household items include two copper-alloy and bone needles [800] <365> and [1139] <4568>, and a large copper-alloy vessel with a drop handle [1615] <596>. Of particular interest is a substantial fragment of shale [722] <698> which may be a piece from a small table top. Similar fragments of shale furniture are known from other late Roman sites (Lawson 1976; Liversidge 1955). Four glass and three ceramic gaming counters, representing recreational activities, were also retrieved, as were two socketed copper-alloy objects of unknown function. Small find <501> from context [1307] is elaborately moulded in openwork and may be a handle or a fitting. An object from context [1341], <526> has a D-shaped loop; this is likely to be a strap fitting of some kind.
- 2.5 In context [722], from the sub-Roman Phase 6.2, a very heavy fragment <706> of a slag-like material which may be litharge was found in association with a lump of heavily leaded bronze <673>. Litharge is the heavy waste produced when bone ash is used to extract precious metals from base metals. The chemical reaction draws the base metal into the bone ash, leaving the precious metal as droplets on the surface of the litharge. In the case of the Tobacco Dock example it may be that silver was being extracted from heavily leaded bronze. No other evidence for metalworking was found and the litharge will require XRF examination to confirm identification.

3 The post-medieval finds

- 3.1 The post-medieval assemblage from Tobacco Dock is mainly domestic in character. Included are numerous items of personal dress and hygiene such as buttons, combs, toothbrushes and bone syringes, and household objects composed of thimbles, spoons, knife- and cutlery handles. However, there is also a group of five lead tokens, and some of the general finds are associated to two possible non-domestic activities identified on the site: the 18th-century apothecary and the possible coffee shop from the 18th- and early 19th centuries.
- 3.2 The finds are particularly associated with Phases 10 and 11, pre-dating the transformation of the site into docklands around 1800. Finds from Phase 8 and Phase 9, dated to the 17th and early 18th centuries, consist mainly of iron nails with few other identifiable objects. The latter include a lead net sinker, [45] <221>; a composite handle, [616] <201>; a double-sided ivory comb, [279] <162>; a globular copper-alloy button [282] <157>, and a rectangular ?shoe buckle [609] <226>.

3. Finds associated with the apothecary in Phase 10 comprise two pieces of finely decorated ?inlay of bone or ivory [734] <308>; a small bone or ivory brushhead [703] <235>; a ceramic marble – possibly a bottle stopper [734] <305>; and an antler ?knife handle [703] <234>. Also from this context is a rare agate ware pistol-grip cutlery handle <233> (Sudds, this report).

Other finds from Phase 10 include an antler cutlery handle [256] <656>; a lead token [65] <11>; a double-sided ivory comb [185] <548>; a circular horn sheet [65] <13>; and five ceramic gaming counters (Sudds, this report).

In Phase 11 the possible coffee shop yielded a group of five cutlery handles of ivory, bone and wood from context [265]. Of particular interest is the bone handle <699> which is engraved with illustrations of a ship, a castle, a horse and a tulip-shaped flower. If the flower is a tulip the object may be datable to the 17th century when these plants were extremely valuable commodities (F. Meddens, *pers. comm*). Other finds from this context are a crudely decorated bone apple corer or cheese scoop <124> (cf. Margeson 1993, p.120, Fig. 85), a possible purse mount <122> and several iron and copper-alloy mounts and fittings along with numerous parts and fragments of leather shoes. Context [186] contained fragments of one or two copper-alloy vessels <254>.

A number of other finds came also from Phase 11 and include four lead tokens, <24>, <25>, <27> and <707>; a further series of bone and ivory knife or cutlery handles, small finds <61>, <165>, <674> and <678>; a copper-alloy spoon [110] <28> with a distinguishable mark on the bowl; and a double-sided ivory comb [76] <35>.

Finally, from this phase came a quantity of waste (84) <704> from glass making; however, as it came out of the backfill within a post-medieval wall, and no further evidence of this industry was recovered, it remains of purely intrinsic interest. Perhaps future work will reveal glassmaking was taking place nearby.

Phase 12, representing the 19th and 20th centuries, yielded domestic utensils such as teaspoons and doorknobs, and personal and hygienic items including buttons, combs and a bone syringe [83] <17>. Some objects from this phase may be residual, such as the copper-alloy thimble [12] <655> which may be of 18th-century date. The double-sided ivory comb [472] <200> may also be earlier (cf. MacGregor 1985).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The small finds from Tobacco Dock merit publication since both the late Roman and the early post-medieval groups are of interest. To this end the following recommendations are made:

The Roman assemblage of personal items, together with the surgical instrument, the possible furniture fragment of shale and the two socketed copper-alloy objects, needs further analysis and description. In particular, the group is of interest in relation to the Roman bath house excavated on the neighboring site at Babe Ruth's (HGA 02), and for a wider understanding of the character of the late Roman settlement east of the Roman capital of *Londinium*.

Similarly, the early post-medieval assemblage is significant for this part of London, and would require further specialist work in particular on the assemblage associated with the possible coffee house. Other elements recommended for further study and identification is the group of lead tokens. The bone and ivory double-sided combs and the assemblage of cutlery handles require further description.

A relevant selection of objects will be drawn for illustration. These would include all identifiable types of Roman jet and bone hairpins with surviving heads, the shale and copper-alloy bracelets, the jet bead and bead-spacer, the shale furniture fragment, and the scalpel. The post-medieval material should include the apple corer, and one or several items from the groups of lead tokens, cutlery handles and bone/ivory combs. A selection of identifiable iron or copper-alloy objects should also be illustrated.

Some further cleaning, and material analysis is recommended. To enable drawing and further study of the highly decorated bone handle [265] <699> cleaning of the ferrous corrosion now obscuring part of the handle should be undertaken. The possible litharge [722] <706> will require XRF analysis.

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Table 1 of small finds from Tobacco Dock (TOC 02)

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
	bone	0	260	pmed	button	
	bone	0	358	Roman	hair pin	Crummy's Type 3; AD c200+
	copper alloy	0	56	pmed	spoon	
	copper alloy	0	259		ring	
	copper alloy	0	262		?button/stud	plated?
	copper alloy	0	603	pmed	button	composite with crown decoration
	copper alloy	0	667	pmed	spoon	tablespoon
	copper alloy	0	680	pmed	spoon	
	glass	0	420	?Roman	bead	blue
	iron	0	42		nail	
	iron	0	681	pmed	unidentifiable	

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
	ivory	0	34	pmed	comb	double sided; 16th-17thc
	lead	0	606		waste	sheet
	shale	0	357	Roman	bracelet	
	shell	0	30	pmed	unworked	two; including cowrie
	shell	0	57		unworked	
	stone	0	609	pmed	cannonball	
3.2	iron	1603	612	Roman	nail	
4.1	bone	1525	574	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 5?; 4thc
4.1	bone	1648	592	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 4; late 3rd-4thc
4.1	copper alloy	1148	481	Roman	mount	incomplete; 2nd-3rd century?
4.1	copper alloy	1525	575	Roman	ring	
4.1	copper alloy	1648	594	Roman	tweezers	
4.1	iron	1525	576	Roman	unidentifiable	
4.1	iron	1648	652	Roman	nail	
4.1	lead	1521	608	Roman	waste	
4.1	shale	1218	485	Roman	bracelet	
5.1	iron	800	366	Roman	nail	
5.1	bone	862	381	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 3: AD c200 on
5.1	bone	862	382	Roman	?hair pin	fragment of shaft with point
5.1	bone	1433	549	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 6?: late 3rd-4thc
5.1	copper alloy	750	378	Roman	bracelet	penannular
5.1	copper alloy	800	363	Roman	?fingerring	
5.1	copper alloy	800	364	Roman	waste	
5.1	copper alloy	800	365	Roman	needle	
5.1	copper alloy	849	379	Roman		x-ray missing
5.1	copper alloy	862	383	Roman		requires better x-ray or cleaning
5.1	copper alloy	862	403	Roman		x-ray missing
5.1	copper alloy	1341	526	Roman	fitting	D-shaped loop, strap-end?
5.1	copper alloy	1427	550	Roman	waste	sheet
5.1	copper alloy	1427	553	Roman	pin/wire	
5.1	copper alloy	1449	623	Roman	unidentifiable	
5.1	copper alloy	1473	568	Roman	unidentifiable	"blob"
5.1	iron	847	677	Roman	nail	
5.1	iron	862		Roman	nail	
5.1	iron	862	400	Roman	nail	
5.1	iron	874	685	Roman		
5.1	iron	1341	647	Roman	mount/strap end	x-ray not good
5.1	iron	1427	648	Roman	nail	
5.1	iron	1449	622	Roman	nail	
5.1	iron	1474	581	Roman	nail	
5.1	iron	1714	598	Roman	nail	
5.1	lead	874	604	Roman	waste	run
5.1	lead	1487	563	Roman	waste	
5.1	shale	1473	564	Roman	bracelet	
5.2	bone	1243	697	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 6: late 3rd-4thc
5.2	bone	1282	545	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 3: AD c200 on
5.2	bone	1307	508	Roman	hair pin	incomplete; slightly bulbous shaft; Crummy type 3: AD 200+
5.2	bone	1307	529	Roman	hair pin	Crummy type 4: late 3rd-

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
						4thc
5.2	bone	1307	532	Roman	pin	hair pin point?
5.2	composite	1610	583	Roman	hobnail-boot	
5.2	composite	1610	584	Roman	hobnail-boot	
5.2	copper alloy	545	219	Roman	chain/ear ring	tiny link
5.2	copper alloy	545	220	Roman	mount	
5.2	copper alloy	846	392	Roman		needs better x-ray
5.2	copper alloy	1282	528	Roman	mount	sheet
5.2	copper alloy	1307	501	Roman	fitting/finial?	moulded openwork
5.2	copper alloy	1307	524	Roman	mount?	needs better x-ray
5.2	copper alloy	1307	542	Roman	unidentifiable	
5.2	copper alloy	1307	687	Roman	minute disc/?coin	
5.2	glass	846	388	Roman	?gaming counter	roughly rounded
5.2	glass	1307	509	Roman	gaming counter	dark blue-green
5.2	glass	1610	590	Roman	bead	half
5.2	iron	576	202	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	576	203	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	607	205	Roman	unidentifiable	
5.2	iron	607	634	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	846	296	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1307		Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1307	507	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1307	525	Roman	?handle	
5.2	iron	1307	530	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1307	631	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1307	671	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1608	587	Roman	nail	
5.2	iron	1610	591	Roman	nail	
5.2	jet	817	380	Roman	hair pin	Crummy Type 2: late 3rd to 4th century AD
5.2	jet	1610	589	Roman	bead	3rd-4th cent. AD
5.2	stone	607	206	Roman	fossil?	
6.1	ceramic	378	187	Roman	gaming counter	
6.1	ceramic	378	188	Roman	gaming counter	
6.1	copper alloy	1139	496	Roman	fragment	
6.1	copper alloy	1615	596	Roman	vessel	large vessel, drop handle
6.1	bone	378	692	Roman	waste?	with tiny perforation
6.1	bone	1139	456	Roman	needle	
6.1	bone	1139	457	Roman	hair pin	incomplete; slightly bulbous shaft?: Type 3? AD c200 on
6.1	bone	1139	458	Roman	hair pin	three reel head: Crummy Type 6: AD c200 on
6.1	bone	1139	459	Roman	?pin	fragment
6.1	copper alloy	305	176	Roman	?brooch	?annular; fragment
6.1	copper alloy	369	179	Roman	vessel	rim fragment
6.1	copper alloy	451	209	?pmed	key	
6.1	copper alloy	451	212	Roman	mount	
6.1	copper alloy	451	213	Roman	unidentifiable	
6.1	copper alloy	529	322	Roman	mount	
6.1	copper alloy	529	323	Roman	stud/pin	head
6.1	copper alloy	529	329	Roman		x-ray not clear enough
6.1	copper alloy	529	335	Roman		x-ray not clear enough
6.1	copper alloy	618	398	Roman	surgical instrument	scalpel handle; identified by Ralph Jackson (BM)
6.1	copper alloy	668	229	Roman	buckle	
6.1	copper alloy	820	374	Roman		x-ray missing

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
6.1	copper alloy	1281	547	Roman	?brooch	fragment
6.1	glass	1139	446	Roman	gaming counter	yellow
6.1	iron	305	620	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	305	650	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	378	291	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	378	292	Roman		x-ray not clear
6.1	iron	529	295	Roman	unidentifiable	incomplete
6.1	iron	529	330	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	529	331	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	529	332	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	529	333	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	618	394	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	742	299	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	764	397	Roman	nail	
6.1	iron	1259	686	Roman	unidentifiable	
6.1	stone	1537	696	Roman	quern	millstone; geological identific. required
6.2	bone	1060	479		comb	double sided
6.2	ceramic	722	300	Roman	gaming counter	
6.2	composite	722	423			Cu wire with organic binding?
6.2	copper alloy	660	369		unidentifiable	too corroded & broken
6.2	copper alloy	660	370		unidentifiable	
6.2	copper alloy	718	319		unidentifiable	?casting run
6.2	copper alloy	722	422		?bracelet	wire with slashing (deco)
6.2	copper alloy	722	673			heavily leaded bronze lump
6.2	copper alloy	1060	474		unidentifiable	very corroded; joins with <476> & <477>
6.2	copper alloy	1060	476		unidentifiable	very corroded; joins with <474> & <477>
6.2	copper alloy	1060	477		unidentifiable	very corroded; joins with <474> & <476>
6.2	copper alloy	1060	478	Roman	bracelet	fragment; 3rd-4th cent. AD
6.2	glass	940	417	Roman	gaming counter	dark blue
6.2	iron	660	372		nail	
6.2	iron	1028	425	Roman	nail	
6.2	lead	722	706	Roman	waste	?litharge: waste of extraction of silver from base metals
6.2	lead	1060	607		waste	
6.2	shale	720	377	Roman	bracelet	
6.2	shale	722	698	Roman	furniture	?tabletop
8	composite	616	201	pmed	handle	bone & iron; decorated; scale tang
8	copper alloy	281	264	pmed	unidentifiable	
8	copper alloy	282	157	pmed	button	globular
8	copper alloy	549	661	pmed	unidentifiable	x-ray too transparent
8	copper alloy	575	577	pmed	ring/buckle	incomplete
8	copper alloy	676	444	pmed	wire	
8	copper alloy	696	280	pmed	unidentifiable	corroded
8	copper alloy	719	354	pmed		x-ray missing
8	copper alloy	719	355	pmed	unidentifiable	"blob"
8	iron	13	80	pmed	nail	
8	iron	45	281	pmed	horse shoe	
8	iron	45	282	pmed	nail	
8	iron	45	284	pmed	mount	perforated
8	iron	167	82	pmed	nail	

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
8	iron	235		pmed	nail	
8	iron	236		pmed	nail	
8	iron	277	643	pmed	pintle	
8	iron	277	644	pmed	nail	
8	iron	277	645	pmed	nail	
8	iron	281	646	pmed	unidentifiable	
8	iron	314		pmed	nail	
8	iron	410	684	pmed	nail	
8	iron	412	578	pmed	nail	
8	iron	412	579	pmed	nail	
8	iron	431	615	pmed	nail	
8	iron	450	294	pmed	nail	
8	iron	456	618	pmed	nail	
8	iron	460	628	pmed	nail	
8	iron	460	629	pmed	unidentifiable	incomplete
8	iron	460	630	pmed		?part of 629
8	iron	463	293	pmed	?mount	
8	iron	468	193	pmed	nail	
8	iron	468	194	pmed	nail	
8	iron	468	195	pmed	nail	
8	iron	468	196	pmed	nail	
8	iron	468	197	pmed	nail	
8	iron	468	198	pmed	nail	
8	iron	473	625	pmed	nail	
8	iron	473	626	pmed	bar	smith's stock?
8	iron	491	633	pmed	nail	head
8	iron	534	228	pmed	nail	
8	iron	549	616	pmed	nail	
8	iron	574	266	pmed	nail	
8	iron	574	267	pmed	mount/structural fitting	
8	iron	597	399	pmed	nail	
8	iron	666	396	pmed	nail	
8	iron	667		pmed	nail	
8	iron	667	676	pmed	nail	
8	iron	732	613		nail	
8	iron	744		pmed	rod	20thc
8	iron	1034	297	pmed	nail	
8	lead	45	221	pmed	net sinker	
8	lead	45	222	pmed	vessel	
8	lead	676	227	pmed	waste	strip
8	lead	719	356	pmed	waste	strip
9	bone	279	161	pmed	handle	
9	copper alloy	93	26	pmed	pin/wire	
9	copper alloy	609	226	pmed	buckle	?shoe buckle
9	iron	152	86	pmed	nail	
9	iron	171	246	pmed	?knife/mount	metal too corroded
9	iron	173	289	pmed	?horse shoe/mount	x-ray not clear
9	iron	279	268	pmed	mount	barrel hoop?
9	iron	279	303	pmed	nails	
9	iron	353	306	pmed	nail	
9	ivory	279	162	pmed	comb	double sided; 16th-17thc
10	antler	42	9	pmed		two perforations for mounting
10	bone	63	49	Roman	hair pin	Crummy Type 4?; post c250 AD?

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
10	bone	161	376	pmed	waste	
10	bone	188	65	pmed	syringe	
10	bone	254	163	pmed	button	
10	bone	388	183	pmed	bobbin/spindle	turned
10	bone/ivory	703	235	pmed	brush	
10	bone/ivory	734	308	pmed	mount/inlay	decorated; casket?
10	ceramic	65	10	pmed	gaming counter	
10	ceramic	161	128	pmed	gaming counter	tin glaze
10	ceramic	223	199	pmed	gaming counter	tin glaze
10	ceramic	254	148	pmed	gaming counter	tin glaze
10	ceramic	254	159	pmed	gaming counter	tin glaze
10	ceramic	703	233	pmed	handle	18thc
10	ceramic	734	305	pmed	marble	?bottle stopper
10	composite	223	106	pmed	handle	wood & iron
10	composite	256	656	pmed	handle	antler & iron; whittle tang
10	composite	703	234	pmed	handle	antler & iron; whittle tang
10	copper alloy	161	112	pmed	?bracelet	
10	copper alloy	204	95	pmed	?furniture knob	
10	copper alloy	204	97	pmed	waste	casting waste
10	copper alloy	223	100	pmed	?buckle	decorated
10	copper alloy	254	164	pmed	button	
10	copper alloy	254	421	pmed	vessel	
10	glass	385	695	pmed	bead	sample <20>
10	horn	65	13	pmed	sheet	
10	iron	8	43	pmed	nail	
10	iron	52	668	pmed	nail	
10	iron	63	669	pmed	waste	corroded with coal
10	iron	153	154	pmed	nail	
10	iron	159	75	pmed	nail	
10	iron	161	109	pmed	nail	
10	iron	161	110	pmed	nail	
10	iron	161	113	pmed	mount	strap mount
10	iron	161	114	pmed	nail	
10	iron	161	115	pmed	nail	
10	iron	161	116	pmed	nail	
10	iron	161	117	pmed	?waste	
10	iron	165	77	pmed	nail	
10	iron	174		pmed	nails	
10	iron	174	79	pmed	nail	
10	iron	188	83	pmed	nail	
10	iron	188	244	pmed	?mount	not on x-ray plate
10	iron	188	245	pmed	nail	
10	iron	204		pmed	nail	
10	iron	204	89	pmed	nail	
10	iron	204	90	pmed	tool	awl?
10	iron	204	91	pmed	nail	
10	iron	204	96	pmed	nail	
10	iron	204	151	pmed	nail	
10	iron	204	624	pmed	nail	
10	iron	223		pmed	nail	
10	iron	223	101	pmed	nail	
10	iron	223	105	pmed	unidentifiable	possibly slag
10	iron	254		pmed	nail	
10	iron	254	271	pmed	nail	head
10	iron	254	683	pmed	nail	
10	iron	256	290	pmed	handle	furniture drop handle

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
10	iron	271		pmed	nail	
10	iron	274	155	pmed	mount	
10	iron	274	653	pmed	nail	
10	iron	274	654	pmed	nail	or rivet
10	iron	274	655	pmed	unidentifiable	too fragmentary
10	iron	346	632	pmed	nail	
10	iron	376		pmed	nail	
10	iron	376	651	pmed	nail	
10	iron	446	636	pmed	nail	
10	iron	446	637	pmed	nail	
10	iron	446	638	pmed	nail	
10	iron	446	639	pmed	nail	
10	iron	446	640	pmed	nail	
10	iron	498		pmed	nail	
10	iron	568		pmed	nail	
10	iron	568	621	pmed	nail	
10	iron	625		pmed	nail	
10	iron	864	649	pmed	nail	
10	ivory	204	92	pmed	waste	curved
10	ivory?	185	548	pmed	comb	double sided; 16th-17thc?
10	lead	65	11	pmed	token	
10	lead	446	641	pmed	window comes	
10	paint	254		pmed	paint?	material identification required?
10	slate	65	12	pmed	pencil	slate pencil; 18/19thc
10	stone	250	694	pmed	quern	
10	stone	254	129	pmed	?pestle	
11	bone	265	124	pmed	apple corer/cheese scoop	decorated; 17-19thc
11	bone	265	131	pmed		tubular bird bone; medical use?
11	bone	265	702	pmed	?mount/inlay	
11	bone/ivory	226	107	pmed	toothbrush	
11	ceramic	110	666	pmed	gaming counter	
11	composite	110	678	pmed	handle	bone & iron; scale tang
11	composite	157	61	pmed	handle	ivory & iron, decorated
11	composite	265	125	pmed	handle	ivory & iron
11	composite	265	619	pmed	handle	antler & iron
11	composite	265	699	pmed	handle	bone & iron, engraved decoration: ship, castle, tulip, horse
11	composite	265	700	pmed	handle	wood & iron
11	composite	276	165	pmed	handle	ivory & iron
11	copper alloy	76	60	pmed	pin	two; sewing pins
11	copper alloy	110	28	pmed	spoon	mark on bowl
11	copper alloy	130	168	pmed	waste	strip
11	copper alloy	186	254	pmed	vessel/candlestick?	two?; broken frags.
11	copper alloy	263	147		?bracelet	fragment; decorated; from same as sf149
11	copper alloy	263	149		?bracelet	fragments; decorated; from same as sf147
11	copper alloy	265	122	pmed	?purse mount	
11	copper alloy	265	137	pmed	mount	
11	copper alloy	445	279	pmed	?pin	fragment
11	copper alloy	613	662	pmed	unidentifiable	
11	corrosion	265	672	pmed	corrosion product	copper alloy and iron
11	glass	84	704	pmed	waste	glass making: 1810g total weight

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
11	glass	92	705	pmed	waste	glass making; all stages: 1114g total weight
11	iron	31	8	19/20thc	tool	trowel
11	iron	41	36	pmed	nail	
11	iron	90	74	pmed	nail	
11	iron	92	288	pmed	nail	
11	iron	110	87	pmed	nail	
11	iron	124		pmed	nail	
11	iron	124	81	pmed	nail	
11	iron	130		pmed	nail	
11	iron	186	255	pmed	unidentifiable	x-ray not clear
11	iron	186	256	pmed	mount	strap mount
11	iron	186	675	pmed	?structural fitting	
11	iron	262	635	pmed	unidentifiable	
11	iron	265		pmed	vessel	fragments; very corroded
11	iron	265	143	pmed	?structural fitting	
11	iron	265	642	pmed	fitting	
11	iron	265	657	pmed	unidentifiable	?large flat mount
11	iron	265	658	pmed	?knife blade	
11	iron	265	659	pmed	?structural fitting	
11	iron	265	670	pmed	unidentifiable	
11	iron	429		pmed	nail	
11	iron	501		pmed	nail	
11	iron	501	611	pmed	nail	
11	iron	573	617	pmed	nail	
11	iron	573	664	pmed	wire	
11	ivory	76	35	pmed	comb	double sided; 16th-17thc
11	ivory	157	674	pmed	handle	pistol grip
11	jet	1535	693	Roman	bead spacer	
11	lead	110	24	pmed	token	uniface: H, or ?Prince of Wales feathers?
11	lead	110	25	pmed	token	uniface: cross
11	lead	110	27	pmed	token	?flower or four balls conjoined
11	lead	573	707	pmed	token	
11	wood	265	701	pmed	handle	
12	bone	83	17	pmed	syringe	
12	bone	83	21	pmed	comb	double sided
12	bone	232	679	pmed	?toothbrush	perforated end broken off
12	ceramic	347	175	pmed	marble	painted; 19thc?
12	cess	83	258	pmed		concreted soil with Cu corrosion
12	composite	272	270	pmed	button	two; 20thc?
12	composite	272	272	pmed	button	20thc?
12	copper alloy	1	39	pmed	spoon	silvered; hallmarks on handle; x-ray of bowl too opaque to see any mark
12	copper alloy	1	248	pmed	spoon	teaspoon
12	copper alloy	12	660	pmed	button	or stud
12	copper alloy	12	665	pmed	thimble	1730-1800?
12	copper alloy	25	1	pmed	door knob	
12	copper alloy	25	2	19/20thc	button	two; on one: "our own"
12	copper alloy	25	4	pmed	button	decorated
12	copper alloy	38	37	pmed	button	tinned?
12	copper alloy	66	63	pmed	spoon	mark on bowl; hallmarks on handle
12	copper alloy	83	44	pmed	small vessel	decorated

phase	material	context	SF no	date	identification	comments
12	copper alloy	83	84	pmed	disc/mount	thin, diameter 3.2 cm
12	copper alloy	83	249	pmed	?vessel	associated with vessel <44>
12	copper alloy	83	250	pmed	ring	associated with vessel <44>
12	copper alloy	83	251	pmed	disc/mount	uniface, decorated and inscribed, diameter 3.5 cm
12	copper alloy	83	252	pmed	disc/mount	diameter 3-3.5 cm
12	copper alloy	83	257	pmed	?ring	
12	copper alloy	83	261	pmed	ring	curtain ring?
12	copper alloy	83	298	pmed	?ferrule/thimble	
12	copper alloy	232	263	pmed		fine twisted wire: awaits better x-ray
12	copper alloy	272	152	20thc	badge	post-1907; Thames Cycling Club
12	copper alloy	347	173	pmed	nail/pin	
12	copper alloy	347	174	pmed	ring	
12	copper alloy	379	182	pmed	finger ring	
12	iron	66	285	pmed	nail	
12	iron	66	286	pmed	nails	
12	iron	83	78	pmed	nail	
12	iron	83	88	pmed	?nail & slag	x-ray not clear
12	iron	83	247	pmed	nails	
12	iron	83	287	pmed	?slag/cess	
12	iron	85	40	pmed	nail	
12	iron	119		pmed	weight	
12	iron	182	627	pmed	?mount & nails	x-ray not clear
12	iron	198		pmed	nail	
12	iron	198	265	pmed	nail	
12	iron	233	269	pmed	nail	
12	iron	272	153	pmed	mount	
12	iron	558	614	pmed	nail	
12	iron/tin	272		20thc?	vessel	paint pot with dried residue? Discarded
12	ivory	472	200	pmed	comb	double sided; 16th-17thc
12	shell	1	55	pmed	unworked	
12	stone	107	62	pmed	writing tablet	writing slate; parallel lines to write within
12	stone	347	171	pmed	?architectural	egg

Appendix 9 Coin assessment

By Kim Stabler

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A total of 248 coins were retrieved in the Tobacco Dock excavations. 239 of these are discussed below, as nine coins were undergoing conservation treatment at the time of writing and have not been seen. Five metal objects were included in the coin assemblage for assessment that are not coins (SF 84, 251, 252, 496 and 687); an appropriate specialist will review these for further identification.
- 1.2 Of the coins assessed, 19 date from the post-medieval period and 220 from the Roman. The coins themselves are in an extremely poor state of preservation, with thick layers of copper corrosion. The entire assemblage has been x-rayed, which shows that in many instances - indeed almost half of the assemblage - no original coin surface remains and that cleaning would not lead to further identification. The condition of the coins would suggest that the site has been subject to a changing water table or moisture level throughout time, with the result that there was an unstable environment that accelerated corrosion.

2 Post-medieval

- 2.1 The 19 post-medieval coins date from the 17th - 20th centuries, and are generally in a poor condition. The earliest coin, a farthing token of Charles I dates to 1625 - 1634 and is in a fine condition, but unfortunately from an unstratified deposit. Given the late date of most of the post-medieval coins and the fact that many are unstratified, further work on this group of coins is not necessary. The only exception to this is SF [98] which is possibly a jetton, and should be seen by an appropriate specialist.

3 Roman

- 3.1 A total of 220 coins are dated to the Roman period, which represents a good size assemblage given the size and location of the site. These range from the 2nd through to the late 4th or early 5th centuries, and appear to be clustered in the mid 3rd to mid 4th century. Again, the condition of the coins is extremely poor, with most examples thickly encrusted and many in a fragmentary state. Accordingly, it will not be possible to obtain a close date for a large percentage of the assemblage, and rough spot dating is similarly hampered. This is mainly because the size difference between the 3rd century radiate coins and the 4th century Constantinian coins is negligible, and given the amount of corrosion and encrustation occurring here, it is impossible to distinguish between the two. However, some of the coins have fared better than others, and can be precisely dated and catalogued.
- 3.2 It is recommended that, where appropriate, the assemblage is further cleaned, in order to aid further identification. When this is complete, the coins can be used to enhance the site's stratigraphic analysis. The assemblage should also be compared other coin groups from the area, notably that from the so called Roman tower site at Shadwell (MoLAS, 2002), where 474 Roman coins were recovered, predominately from the 3rd and 4th centuries, and the group from the adjoining Babe Ruth site (HGA 02).

Catalogue Post-medieval

Context	SF	Identification	Condition	Cons	Date
+	181	AE Penny	E corroded	Stabilise	19 th cent
+	224	Charles I, Farthing token; crowned harp	F	Stabilise	1625-34
+	232	Edward VII, Half penny	F	Stabilise	1906
+	309	AE 19 th /20 th Farthing	E corroded	Stabilise	19 th cent

+	310	AE 19 th /20 th Penny	E corroded	Stabilise	19 th cent
+	311	AE 19 th /20 th ?Farthing	E corroded	Stabilise	19 th cent
+	327	William IV, Half penny	Corroded	Stabilise	1830-37
12	7	AE 19 th /20 th Penny	E corroded	Stabilise	19 th /20 th
24	5	AE 19 th Penny	E corroded	Stabilise	19 th
25	3	Victoria, Farthing	Corroded	Stabilise	1896
50	98	AE possible Jetton	Corroded	Stabilise	?17 th
83	85a	George III, Half penny	E corroded	Stabilise	1770-75
83	85b	George III, Half penny	E corroded	Stabilise	1770-75
157	58	AE 19 th /20 th Penny	E worn/C	Stabilise	19 th /20 th
195	66	George III, Penny	E C/frag	Stabilise	1799-1806
195	72	AE Penny	E corr, encrusted	Stabilise	18 th /19 th
223	99	AE 19 th /20 th Penny	E worn	Stabilise	19 th /20 th
693	231	George III, Farthing	Worn	Stabilise	1773
731	240	AE Penny	E corr, encrusted	Stabilise	18 th /19 th

Catalogue Roman

Context	SF	Identification	Comment	Cons	Date
+	23	AE	E corroded	Stabilise	?2 nd /3 rd
+	59	AE	E corroded	Stabilise	?2 nd /3 rd
+	359	AE ?Roman	E corroded	Stabilise	-
+	360	AE ?Roman	E corroded	Stabilise	-
+	569	AE sestertius, 2 nd cent	E corroded	Stabilise	2 nd cent
42	6	AE ?Roman	E corroded	Clean	-
45	320	AE 3 rd	E corroded	Clean	3 rd
130	14	AE c. 270	Worn	Stabilise	c. 270
130	15	AE 3 rd	Worn	Clean	3 rd cent
130	16	AE 3 rd	Worn	Stabilise	3 rd cent
130	18	AE Gallic c. 270	E worn	Stabilise	c. 270
130	19	AE Roman	EW/frag	Stabilise	-
130	47	AE 3 rd	E worn	Stabilise	3 rd
130	167	AE 3 rd	Corroded	Clean	3 rd
195	71	-	E C/frag	-	-
205	104	AE 3 rd /4 th	E worn	Clean	3 rd /4 th
250	108	AE 3 rd cent	E C/frag	Stabilise	3 rd
250	150	AE 3 rd cent	E word	Clean	3 rd
285	217	AE 3 rd cent	E worn/C	Stabilise	3 rd
292	418	AE mid 4 th cent	Worn	Clean	c. 350
319	361	AE mid 4 th House of Constantine	Worn	Clean rev only	c. 350
325	45	AE victory 1 std. c. 348	Worn	Stabilise	c. 350
325	46	AE late 4 th	V worn	Stabilise	c. 375
325	51	AE 3 rd	E worn	Stabilise	c. 270
325	169	AE 3 rd	E worn	Stabilise	c. 270
369	178	AE 3 rd /4 th	Worn	Clean	3 rd /4 th
371	177	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
378	185	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Clean	3 rd /4 th
378	186	AE 3 rd	E worn	Stabilise	3 rd
384	184	AE 4 th ?Constantine II	Worn	Stabilise	c. 350
384	190	AE 4 th	Corr	Clean	c. 350
403	191	AE 1 st /2 nd	E worn	Clean	1 st /2 nd
403	312	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
451	210	AE 3 rd	Corr	Clean	3 rd
451	211	AE 3 rd	Corr	Clean	3 rd
451	215	AE 3 rd	Corr	Clean	3 rd
456	216	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
496	214	AE 3 rd barbarate radiate	Worn	Stabilise	c. 270
529	321	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
529	326	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
529	428	AE 3 rd	E corr/frag	Clean	3 rd
545	218	AE 3 rd /4 th	E worn	Clean	3 rd /4 th
576	204	AE follies Maximian	Fine	Stabilise	284-305
576	273	AE ?coin	-	-	-
597	274	AE 2 nd /3 rd	E corr	Clean	2 nd /3 rd
607	207	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Clean	3 rd /4 th
609	275	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
618	276	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th

618	277	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
618	278	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
618	395	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
654	208	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
654	223	AE ?3 rd copy	E corr/frag	Clean	?3 rd
657	230	AE c. 330 - 335	V worn	Stabilise	c. 330
660	177	AE 4 th - House of Constantine	E worn	Clean	c. 350
660	389	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
660	410	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
668	324	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
676	442	AE late 4 th ?	E worn	Clean	c. 400
676	443	AE poss ?3 rd copy	E worn	Clean	?3 rd
698	241	AE Carausius	Fine	Stabilise	286-96
698	242	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
718	301	AE ?4 th	Corr	Clean	?4 th
718	313	AE Constantine LRBC I 28, minted in Treveri 324-330	E fine	Stabilise	324-330
718	314	AE House of Constantine	Worn	Stabilise	c. 330
718	315	AE ?4 th	Corr	Clean	?4 th
718	316	AE ?4 th	E corr	Clean	?4 th
718	317	AE ?4 th	E corr	Clean	?4 th
718	318	AE ?4 th	E corr	Clean	?4 th
719	337	AE ?4 th	Corr	Clean	?4 th
719	338	AE 4 th	Corr/W	Stabilise	4 th
719	339	AE Constantine I as LRBC I 48, minted in Treveri 324 - 330	Fine	Stabilise	324-330
719	340	AE House of Constantine Gloria ex 1 std	V worn	Stabilise	324-330
719	341	AE House of Constantine	E corr	Stabilise	324-330
719	342	AE 4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	324-330
719	343	AE House of Constantine	E corr/frag	Stabilise	324-330
719	344	AE House of Constantine	E worn/frag	Stabilise	c. 350
719	345	AE fel temp fallen horseman	Worn	Stabilise	350
719	346	AE c. 270 barb radiate	Worn	Stabilise	270
719	347	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
719	348	AE 3 rd	E corr	Clean	3 rd
719	349	AE 3 rd copy?	E corr	Clean	?3 rd
719	350	AE ?3 rd	E corr	Clean	?3 rd
719	351	AE ?3 rd	E worn	Stabilise	?3 rd
719	352	AE unidentifiable	E corr	Clean	-
719	353	AE ?3 rd	E worn	Stabilise	?3 rd
722	431	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
722	433	AE ?4 th nummus	E corr	Clean	?4 th
722	434	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
722	435	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
722	436	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
722	437	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
722	438	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
722	439	AE mid 3 rd	Corr	Clean	mid 3 rd
722	440	AE mid 3 rd	E Corr	Stabilise	mid 3 rd
722	441	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
722	543	AE mid 3 rd radiate, fused to pot	Frag	Stabilise	mid 3 rd
722	605	AE mid 3 rd radiate	E corr, frag	Stabilise	mid 3 rd
728	325	AE mid/late 3 rd radiate copy	E corr	Stabilise	mid 3 rd
750	393	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
800	362	AE ? Valerian	E worn	Stabilise	?253-60
800	367	AE ?3 rd /4 th	E worn/frag	Stabilise	?3 rd /4 th
820	373	AE mid 3 rd	E corr	Clean	mid 3 rd
846	384	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Clean	3 rd /4 th
846	385	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
846	386	AE ?3 rd	E corr	Clean	?3 rd
846	387	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
846	391	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
846	486	AE unidentifiable	E Corr/frag	Stabilise	-
846	487	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
846	488	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
846	489	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
848	375	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr encrusted	Clean	3rd/4 th
856	411	AE ?2 nd /3 rd	Encrusted	Stabilise	-
856	412	AE 3 rd /4 th	E worn	Clean	3 rd /4 th
856	413	AE ?3 rd /4 th	E worn/frag	Stabilise	?3 rd /4 th
856	414	AE gloria exercitvs 2 stds	Worn	Stabilise	330-335

856	415	AE Tetricus	Worn/frag	Stabilise	271-74
856	416	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
856	419	AE 3 rd	Corr	Clean	3 rd
862	401	AE ?3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	?3 rd /4 th
862	402	AE ?3 rd /4 th	E corr encrusted	Clean	?3 rd /4 th
904	408	AE Follis, Constantine I	Worn	Stabilise	307-337
904	409	AE 4 th	E worn	Stabilise	C 350
909	483	AE unidentifiable	E worn/frag	Stabilise	-
1028	424	AE ? 3 rd	E corr/frag	Stabilise	?3 rd
1028	429	AE 2 coins fused together 1 st /2 nd	Corr/fused	Clean	1 st /2 nd
1028	430	AE 2 coins fused together ?2 nd	Corr/fused	Clean	?2 nd
1060	445	AE Antoninianus	Corr/frag	Stabilise	mid/late 3 rd
1060	462	AE mid/late 3 rd	E corr	Clean	mid/late 3 rd
1060	463	AE mid/late 3 rd	E corr	Clean	mid/late 3 rd
1060	464	AE mid/late 3 rd	E corr encrusted	Stabilise	mid/late 3 rd
1060	465	AE mid/late 3 rd radiate type	E worn/corr	Stabilise	mid/late 3 rd
1060	466	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1060	467	AE 3 rd /4 th	E worn/corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1060	468	AE 3 rd /4 th	E worn	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1060	469	AE 3 rd /4 th	E worn	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1060	470	AE 3 rd	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd
1060	471	AE 3 rd	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd
1060	472	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd
1060	473	AE 3 rd	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd
1060	475	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1060	490	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1060	491	AE radiate type	Worn	Clean	250-70
1131	506	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1139	447	AE radiate type	E corr	Stabilise	250-70
1139	448	AE 4 th Constantinian	Corr	Clean	307-350
1139	449	AE 4 th Constantinian	Corr	Clean	307-350
1139	450	AE ?4 th	E corr	Stabilise	4 th
1139	451	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1139	452	AE 4 th Constantinian	E corr	Stabilise	307-350
1139	453	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1139	454	AE 3 rd 4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1139	455	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1139	461	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1139	494	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1139	495	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	-	-
1139	497	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1154	492	AE radiate copy	Frag	Stabilise	250-70
1214	484	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1249	499	AE unknown	Corr	Clean	-
1259	498	AE 3 rd	Corr	Clean	3 rd
1269	493	AE Constantine II 324-335	Corr/frag	Stabilise	324-335
1276	?503	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1276	580	AE unidentifiable	E corr encrusted	Stabilise	-
1281	527	AE 3 rd /4 th	V worn	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1305	502	AE ?3 rd	E corr	Stabilise	?3 rd
1307	510	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	511	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	512	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	513	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1307	514	AE radiate type 250 - 270	Corr	Clean	250-270
1307	515	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1307	516	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	517	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	518	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr/frag	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	519	AE 3 rd /4 th	E Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	520	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	521	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	522	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	523	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1307	533	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	534	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	535	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-

1307	536	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	537	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	538	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	539	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	540	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1307	541	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1307	688	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr encrusted	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1308	504	AE 250-70	Worn	Stabilise	250-70
1308	505	AE unidentifiable	E corr encrusted	Stabilise	-
1341	560	AE ?radiate type	Corr	Clean	?3rd
1372	544	AE Follis Constantine I	Worn	Stabilise	307-337
1379	551	AE ?1 st /2 nd	E corr	Clean	?1 st /2 nd
1427	552	AE House of Constantine	E worn	Stabilise	307-50
1444	582	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr encrusted	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1449	555	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1449	556	AE unidentifiable	E corr	Stabilise	-
1449	557	AE unidentifiable	E corr	Stabilise	-
1449	558	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1449	559	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1473	561	AE Magnentius, LRBC II 56, minted in Trier	S Worn	Stabilise	350-53
1473	565	AE ?3 rd	Corr	Clean	?3 rd
1473	566	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1473	567	AE ?4 th	Corr	Clean	?4 th
1473	570	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1474	573	AE unidentifiable	E corr	Clean	-
1515	689	AE ?nummus	Worn	Stabilise	?4 th /5 th
1515	690	AE ?3 rd /4 th ?	Worn	Stabilise	?3 rd /4 th
1517	571	AE unidentifiable	E corr/frag	Stabilise	-
1517	572	AE unidentifiable	E corr	Clean	-
1535	307	AE ?nummus	Worn	Stabilise	?4 th /5 th
1610	588	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1616	585	AE 3 rd /4 th	E corr/frag	Stabilise	3 rd /4 th
1646	663	AE ?3 rd /4 th	E corr encrusted	Stabilise	?3 rd /4 th
1648	593	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1648	597	AE 3 rd /4 th	Corr	Clean	3 rd /4 th
1676	595	AE ?Constantius II – check head in RIC	Worn	Stabilise	c. 350

Appendix 10 Iron slag

By Lynne Keys

- 1 Introduction and methodology
- 1.1 A small quantity of material initially identified as iron slag was recovered by hand during the excavation.
- 1.2 Examination of the assemblage revealed that although most was iron slag, some of the material consisted of waste generated by other high temperature activities: glass-making, and the possible refining of base metals (?lead) to produce silver. This non-iron waste was separated and has been assessed with the small finds assemblage.
- 1.3 The iron slag was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology. Each type within each context was weighed, but the smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured to obtain their statistics. The results are listed in the table below.

Quantification table for iron slag

TOC02 Tobacco Dock

cont.	identification	wt.	len.	br.	dep.	comment
	8 ferruginous concretion	36				
	8 undiagnostic	28				
	45 smithing slag	48				
	50 undiagnostic	14				
	51 smithing hearth bottom	332	110	85	40	
	83 clinker	8				
	83 undiagnostic	12				
	84 coal	30				
	84 undiagnostic	630				possibly from glassmaking
	153 smithing slag	16				
	161 coal	62				
	161 undiagnostic	226				smithing slag?
	171 coal	18				
	171 smithing hearth bottom	310	110	95	65	
	175 iron lump	8				smithing slag?
	175 undiagnostic	26				
	176 nail	10				
	176 smithing hearth bottom	190	95	70	35	
	176 undiagnostic	196				
	201 smithing slag	150				
	204 undiagnostic	92				
	221 undiagnostic	14				& coal; p-med
	236 ferruginous concretion	30				
	236 smithing hearth bottom	1104	140	100	75	incomplete
	236 undiagnostic	216				
	254 coal	8				
	254 iron - decayed	106				
	254 smithing slag	99				
	254 undiagnostic	112				
	265 ferruginous concretion	10				
	265 ferruginous concretion	24				
	277 undiagnostic	242				
	342 smithing slag	130				
	536 undiagnostic	470				

568 undiagnostic	30				post-med.
597 smithing hearth bottom	1260	140	105	90	
597 undiagnostic	230				
668 coal	30				
744 smithing slag	124				charcoal as fuel
827 undiagnostic	8				looks pmed

2 Discussion of the assemblage and interpretation

- 2.1 All of the diagnostic slag was generated by secondary iron smithing and this is probably also the case for the undiagnostic. Most of the assemblage appears to be post-medieval in date, although some is less distinctive and appears to derive from Roman contexts. There is no indication that iron working was taking place on the site; most of the slag was recovered from features such as pits and wells, with no notable concentrations in any one feature.

3 Recommendations for further work

- 3.1 No recommendations are made for any further work on the iron slag. A mention of its presence in a particular contexts could be made in any publication if this seems warranted.

Appendix 11 Lithic assessment

By Barry John Bishop

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A series of Archaeological Field Investigations at the above site recovered a total of 22 struck flints and burnt flint fragments weighing just over 3.5kg. The investigations were conducted in several phases over a period of six years and assigned the site codes CYD 96 and TOC 02. The lithic material from the various investigations has been collated and is reported here as a single assemblage.
- 1.2 This report quantifies the material by context according to a basic technological/typological scheme (see Table 1), and assesses its ability to contribute to further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses were attempted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.
- 1.3 Preliminary interpretation of the stratigraphy of the site indicated that the material was mostly recovered from contexts dateable to the Roman period or after, and could therefore be regarded as recovered *ex situ* from its original context of deposition. Some early soil horizons were identified at both sites, which may represent remnant prehistoric ground surfaces.

Quantification

Site Code	Context	Core Preparation Flake	Core Trimming flake	Flake	Blade-like Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Cores	Total Struck	Burnt (no)	Burnt (Wt)
CYD 96	501								0	5	127
CYD 96	503								0	6	16
CYD 96	504					1			1		
CYD 96	510								0	4	87
CYD 96	516								0	1	94
CYD 96	527		1						1		
CYD 96	539								0	1	10
CYD 96	549			2	1	1			4		
CYD 96	550								0	1	6
CYD 96	613			1					1		
CYD 96	845			1					1	96	1455
TOC 02	46		1						1		
TOC 02	205								0	1	
TOC 02	258								0	17	181
TOC 02	271								0	1	75
TOC 02	325								0	2	42
TOC 02	359								0	1	35
TOC 02	452								0	1	20
TOC 02	537								0	1	36
TOC 02	606		1						1	36	190
TOC 02	654				1		1		2		
TOC 02	663								0	1	20
TOC 02	705								0	2	22
TOC 02	722					1		1	2	5	198
TOC 02	795						1		1		
TOC 02	856								0	3	94
TOC 02	887	1							1	2	14
TOC 02	889			1					1		
TOC 02	968		1	1		1	1		4		
TOC 02	1060								0	2	162

Site Code	Context	Core Preparation Flake	Core Trimming flake	Flake	Blade-like Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Cores	Total Struck	Burnt (no)	Burnt (Wt)
TOC 02	1145								0	4	205
TOC 02	1281								0	4	129
TOC 02	1372								0	2	48
TOC 02	1517								0	2	37
TOC 02	1521						1		1	9	125
TOC 02	1712								0	11	245
Total									22	220	3673

Table 1: Quantification of lithic material by context

2 Discussion

- 2.1 Burnt flint was recovered from a variety of contexts, mostly in small quantities. It probably generally represents residual 'background' waste, although one, context CYD 96 [845] produced nearly 1.5kg, which may suggest the present of a hearth close-by or that the feature was used to deposit the refuse from a hearth.
- 2.2 The struck assemblage was small but does demonstrate some activity at the site during the prehistoric period. It was recovered singularly or in small groups from a variety of different contexts, which combined with its variable but often chipped condition, would be consistent with it having been mostly residually deposited.
- 2.3 The raw materials used varied quite considerably, the flint colour ranging from a cherty opaque brown to translucent black, and remnant cortex varied from weathered chalky with some heavily recorticated thermal scars, to fluvially battered and rounded. No truly diagnostic implements were recovered, although considerations of the technology employed, especially in the manufacture of blades and blade-like flakes, would suggest that at least part of the assemblage was of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Some of the more crudely produced pieces, such as the flake core from TOC 02 [722], may be more characteristic of later industries such as those of the Bronze Age, although this is less certain. The assemblage is generally heterogeneous in both raw material usage and in the technological strategies employed to manufacture it, and there is no particular reason to believe that it is all contemporary. Unfortunately, due to its size and lack of diagnostic implements, little can be said concerning the nature of the activities represented by the material.
- 2.4 The assemblage would therefore seem to indicate low-key visitation of the site, probably commencing by the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and possibly continuing during other prehistoric periods. Such activity would be consistent with other excavated evidence from along the north bank of the Thames in this part of east London, which testifies to the importance and often quite intensive exploitation of the varied habitats that this marginal riverine zone could offer.

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 Due to the size of the assemblage and paucity of secure contextual associations or chronologically diagnostic artefacts, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed.
- 3.2 The material does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a reference should be made to it in the local Sites and Monuments Record. In addition, a short description of the assemblage, preferably including illustrations of the core and a selection of the more technologically diagnostic flake and blades, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork. This should include the identification and re-examination of any pieces that originated from the possible prehistoric surfaces.

Appendix 12 Leather assessment

By Quita Mould

1. Methodology:

- 1.1 The assessment has been made following a rapid scan of the items. The material was washed and wet when examined and is in good condition. Contextual information and provisional phasing were supplied.
- 1.2 Leather was examined from seven contexts ([65], [165], [265], [598], [744], [1537] and [1615]) and unstratified. A quantity (bag) of textile, apparently off-cut 'rags' were also noted in context [272]

2. Phased material descriptions

2.1 Phase 6.1: AD 370-400

The bottom unit from a Roman shoe of stitched construction came from the backfill [1537] of a construction cut [1399], while fragments from bottom units of shoes of nailed construction occurred in the fill [1615] of a timber lined well [1760].

- 2.2 In addition an insole from a sandal was found unstratified. The insole has an inscribed symbol on the grain surface, possibly a 'Jupiter' symbol. Thread appears to be preserved in the stitch holes but this may be fine rootlets rather than the original stitching medium.

2.3 Phase 8: 17th century (c. AD 1600-1680)

A fragment broken from the neck of a vessel of moulded leather, possibly a bottle or flask, and a collection of scraps of textile were found in the infill [598] of a brick-lined well [599]. The remains of the bottom unit of a shoe of welted construction and a fragment of thin skin or leather, possibly an unusable area of hide, were recovered from the fill [744] of a rectangular cut [745].

2.4 Phase 10: 18th century (c. AD 1720-1780)

The bottom unit of a welted shoe for an adult and a child's shoe of later 17th or 18th century date were found in the primary fill [65] of cess pit [60]. A small number of components from shoes of welted construction, and a very small amount of secondary and primary waste were found in the fill [165] of rubbish pit [166].

2.5 Phase 11: AD 1780-1820

The bottom unit of a child's shoe of 18th century date and the sole from a welted shoe of adult size were found along with a piece of secondary waste leather in the primary fill [265] of cess pit [284].

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 A basic record should be made of the assemblage.
Two items are of intrinsic interest and should be conserved to allow study and illustration for publication:
 - *The sandal sole with Jupiter symbol.* Research is being undertaken on symbols decorating Roman footwear, and the information on this example should be made available.
 - *The fragment of moulded leather vessel (context 598).* Technological details are present on the fragment that are not visible on complete vessels and should be made available.

Appendix 13 Assessment of the waterlogged woodwork

By D. M. Goodburn

1 Background

1.1 Roman woodwork found in London

- 1.2 Systematic archaeological work along the waterfront of the City of London over the last 30 years has revealed huge quantities of waterlogged Roman period woodwork. This has resulted in what is probably the largest, most thoroughly recorded archive of woodworking evidence from anywhere in the Roman world. The structural Roman woodwork found in the City has been dominated by structures on a civic scale such as quays and palaces and even the domestic or apparently private structures are comparatively formal and organized. This is less true for some of the material found in parts of the southern suburb of Southwark, most recently on several Pre-Construct Archaeology excavations. However, it is fair to note that we still have relatively little woodwork from the London region outside the formal environs of the Roman City that has been recorded in detail. Therefore, excavation work in the Shadwell area, some distance to the east of the City, has provided a window on aspects of less formalized woodwork, from a little outside the urban milieu but still in the immediate hinterland of Londinium.

Excavations in the vicinity

- 1.3 Previous work in this low lying area on the northern edge of the lower Thames flood plain has revealed what was interpreted as a Roman signal station, but this interpretation will no doubt change in the light of work at TOC02 and the very recent work a few metres to the east of TOC 02 at the Babe Ruth restaurant site. The latter project revealed substantial Roman structural evidence dominated by the remains of a large, long-lived bath house complex. It is surprising that there was not more waterlogged Roman woodwork found at these sites as they are both quite low lying, but perhaps the answer lies in changes in mean high water levels during the Roman period.

Tidal changes and the impact on the survival of Roman woodwork

- 1.4 It is now well known that Thames high tide levels dropped from the 1st to the late 3rd centuries AD. Surfaces around +1.5m OD were dry except for perhaps very occasional minor flooding, around AD 100 but by the late 3rd century AD, the generally dry levels appear to have dropped to c. 0 OD. Quays were built out further and further into the river in an attempt to maintain useable quays for the City area, but by the late 3rd century the main port of Londinium, for coastal and seagoing craft at least, was somewhere down stream of the City. It now appears increasingly likely that the Tobacco Dock/ Babe Ruth area of Shadwell may have been part of this lost port of late Roman London. Thus, it would have existed with lower tidal levels and local water tables for much of its life. Any port area requires much infra structure to service the needs of merchants, sailors and travellers from quays, jetties and warehousing, to fresh water supplies, victualling, ship building and repair yards, inns, shrines, burial grounds, and bathing facilities. It is perhaps against this backdrop that we should view the evidence from this excavation including the assemblage of woodwork.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 Some of the woodwork was rather decayed and had to be principally recorded in situ, and some other material could not be fully excavated due to safety considerations. Most of the material was quickly cleaned and provided with

basic outline records (timber sheets, scale drawings and or measured sketches) by PCA staff just after the excavation. As is normally the case in Roman London assemblages the vast majority of the material was easily visually identified as oak (ie one of the two native species or their hybrids). Where suitable, tree-ring samples were taken of selected oak timbers, and species ID samples of material that was clearly not oak.

Quantification.

Number of updated timber sheet copies (many with measured sketches) = 89

Number of worked timber or roundwood items recorded = 94 (c. 80 seen off site)

Number of amended timber drawing sheets copies = 16

Number of new detailed timber drawings = 6 on 2 sheets

Number of tree-ring samples = 10 (+ sample <226> taken on site = 11)

Number of species ID samples = 7

This amounts to a medium sized assemblage by the standards of Roman London.

Limitations of the records

- 2.2 The in situ truncation by decay of a fair proportion of the items has limited the evidence that can be retrieved from them such as toolmarks, tree-ring samples etc.

3 Discussion by phases

- 3.1 The summary and comments below has been made based on a review of the above records and notes made on site. They are presented following the provisional stratigraphic phasing available from A. Douglas (mid -August 2003), for ease of cross-reference to the main site report by him (note with more stratigraphic information it may be necessary to amend the below slightly - please check). The comments refer only to woodwork examined on site or examined/recorded off site by this author. All the timber is oak unless otherwise stated.

The woodwork of phase 3.2

Truncated stake tips in the SE corner of the excavation area

- 3.2 A group of 8 stakes were found and planned in the SE corner of the excavation area included between the numbers [1764] to [1774]. All bar [1764] were examined off site and found to be small, only surviving as tips. They were made from oak roundwood poles either used whole eg. [1771], [1772], [1773], [1774] or cleft into quarters eg. [1770]. None of the stake tips had more than 35 annual rings and so they could not be tree-ring dated. The roughly 'V'shaped arrangement may be suggestive. Is it possible that they were used to secure some kind of fish or wildfowl trap? The OD levels of the surfaces from which they were driven ie at least 150mm above the surviving wood may be indicative here?

The woodwork of phase 4.1

Drain [1222]

- 3.3 This very decayed timber structure was briefly examined on site and appeared to have been a small dog leg length of dugout drain of oak very similar to the better preserved section found to the SE (drain [1225] see below). Is it possible that drain [1225] is a southern extension of the same small drain and was thus broadly contemporary rather than dating to phase 5.2?

Piles [1313] and [1314] of decayed ditch or pit lining

- 3.4 These piles were both rather decayed and bore no clear tool marks having surfaces marked by decay. They were both hewn boxed heart style from relatively small logs to rectangular cross sections around 130 x 100 mm. [1313] had just enough annual rings (c. 45) to warrant tree-ring sampling. The plank on edge which they had retained was too decayed to lift and was not examined by this writer.

The woodwork of phase 5.2

Stakes from timber lined E-W cut [665]

- 3.5 A group of stakes had been driven to retain planks on edge in an E-W ditch like feature in the NE corner of the site (cut [665]). Only eight of the very tips of some of the stakes were solid enough to lift for detailed recording [1299], [1300], [1301], [1302], [1315], [1316], [1321] and [1324]. All were hewn to square section points from small oak logs and the largest was c. 100mm square. No surviving point had more than c. 25 annual rings so they were not sampled for tree-ring dating.

Dugout drain [1225] of gutter sized timbers?

- 3.6 The decayed remains of a small dugout drain very similar to drain [1222] were found running N-S in the SE corner of the site. This was examined on site and a lifted section was examined in more detail of site. It survived c. 170mm wide with a rotted height of c. 70mm. It is hard now to be certain whether it was hewn from a whole or halved log which was first hewn into a rectangular section beam and then hollowed down the centre. Originally a separate plank lid would also have been added. The proportions of the drain are perhaps closer to that of large guttering than the dugout drains that are found in the Roman City. This writer has not seen other small drains of this type of Roman date (although examples may have been found at New Guys house, Southwark and possibly recently in Carlisle). On experimental replication of a sample length of a drain of this size starting with the green oak log, and working with axes and adzes of Roman type, it was seen that a 2m length could be squared up and hollowed in a day. An experienced, fitter hand could probably double that rate of production.

Pile tips [1340] [1347] etc not yet on phase plans

- 3.7 A group of 23 rectangular section oak pile ends were lifted (between [1340] and [1391]) which have been attributed to this phase. Although the plans of their location are not yet available to this writer it would seem that they may have been foundation piles. Some of these were clearly second hand with weathered surfaces and relict features such as a blind mortice in pile [1340] which was probably of building origin, whilst others were of freshly hewn appearance such as [1352] (see drawing copies). Most were boxed heart sections from smallish logs around 350-220mm in diameter eg. [1352], but some were box halved by hewing a cleft half log, eg. [1362]. Sizes varied from c. 200mm square in the case of pile [1340] to c. 140 x 90 mm in the case of pile [1360].
- 3.8 Interestingly the points of second hand pile [1340] and fresh pile [1352] seemed to have been hewn with the same individual axe blade at the same time as they bore the same signature marks ie. a pair of ridges in the facets left by a pair of deep nicks in the blade which must have been a little over 60mm wide. Other piles were hewn with different axes eg. pile [1360] which was hewn with an axe with a blade width

over 85mm . Some of the piles were from trees of medium growth and had well over 50 annual rings and these were sampled for tree-ring dating and may provide dates eg. pile [1362].

Woodwork of phase 6.1

- 3.9 The woodwork recorded in detail from this phase consists of a decayed beam [1138] which was mainly recorded on site and the well structure [1760]. The beam had been set on face running E-W near to the S edge of the excavation. The solid timber survived c. 2.85m in length by c. 280mm square but was much eroded. It appeared to have some eroded joints on the underside suggesting that it was reused but these were uncertain. A function as some form of sill beam or foundation is likely. The timber was tree-ring sampled on site and should have had a viable number of annual rings for tree-ring dating.

Well structure [1760]

- 3.10 This unusually irregular rectangular well lining structure lay against the S edge of the excavation and was disturbed by recent ground works along its S side. However, it is quite clear that it was very crudely constructed out of a mixture of materials some of which were clearly second hand and other elements looked like leftovers from other works. It also appeared to have had at least two phases of building and repair judging from the plan evidence. The principal elements were a lining of small assorted, sawn oak planks eg. [1724] which was c. 25mm thick and thicker planking such as [1717] which is 60mm thick and several small radially cleft sections of oak eg. [1689]. These were wedged in place by small oak piles that were either in the round eg. [1670] or minimally hewn to sub rectangular sections eg. [1634]. The eccentric location of some of the piles such as [1635] and [1636] suggests that they might even have been intrusive later elements? Where best preserved at the lower level it could be seen that the well was originally only c. 0.47m (1 cubit?) square. Chisel cut recesses for countersinking nail heads were found in some of the lifted plank fragments but they did not seem to have been in active use in the well, indicating probable reuse of those planks.

Evidence of sawing small timbers

- 3.11 A group of narrow but thick planks in this well lining appear to have come from the same or similar saw baulks eg. [1717] and [1691]. Plank [1717] was c. 230mm wide and 60mm thick, and was hewn on one side and sawn on the other. The axe marks show that an axe with a blade c. 70mm wide was used to hew a square baulk by swinging it along the grain rather than across it in the medieval style. The baulk was then marked out and sawn into four thick but relatively narrow planks with sapwood left in places. The parent tree(s) were relatively young c. 55 years old and relatively fast grown, and the parent log would have been c. 0.4m diameter at the mid length. These planks resemble a group used in the 3rd century timber lined well recently excavated by PCA at Borough High Street in Southwark. These relatively small planks are in general most typical of later Roman woodwork., in the earlier periods the planking was often cut up to a cubit c. 440mm wide.
- 3.12 The backfill of the well pit contained a mixed assortment of small timber and roundwood offcuts such as [1685] which was a double hearted, almost crotched end to a large oak pole. An axe cut, non-oak, probably alder stake lying unused on its side was also found [1723] which would be a very rare find in the civilised City.
- 3.13 At the top of the well some rough cleft logs were used to form a sort of kerb, including a small halved beech log [1637] which was one of several beech items from this feature. The use of beech for structural purposes in the Roman City is unknown as far as this writer is aware. It is likely that such material was casually used firewood.

The offcut material was just treated as 'make up' and was surprisingly not retained for fuel.

Tentative evidence for a wattle fence around the well head.

- 3.14 A scatter of small stake tips was found around the upper parts of this well lining such as [1665] or [1661] which may have been part of a wattle fence around the well head to stop debris falling in and tainting the water. Fragments of horizontal roundwood may also have survived slightly displaced such as [1667]. Some of this material was clearly young oak roundwood eg [1666] which had a simple axe or bill hook cut, three faceted point, whilst other stakes were of non-oak species eg. [1661]. Some radially cleft oak poles had also been used eg. [1665]. It would appear that there had been several fences as is likely with such decay prone material, probably requiring replacement at least every 7 years or so.

4 Conclusions

- 4.1 This assemblage of Roman woodwork from TOC 02 contains quite a number of repetitive elements such as the piles [1340] etc from phase 5.2 but even that material provides glimpses of the nature of timber use and recycling of building timbers in a London hinterland setting. It appears that much of the material is relatively late in date and has been cut from relatively small oaks derived from intensively managed woodland and probably old coppice. No evidence of the use of timber from large, slow-grown, wildwood sources was found. Small amounts of timber and roundwood of non oak species (rare in City contexts) were also recorded, particularly associated with well [1760] which probably rates as the most crudely built Roman well lining yet recorded from Greater London. It was clearly much repaired but could have been built by labourers with minimal skill rather than 'carpenters' who would usually have employed jointing of the plank sheathing and/or more substantial corner posts. No one spent much money on building and maintaining this well although the evidence for a possible wattle fence around the top to keep out animals and debris indicates that they wanted to keep the source clean.
- 4.2 The dugout drains were the smallest yet seen of Roman date by this author, perhaps only half the size of those typical in the City of London which served civic and large scale purposes, indeed they may have been made as gutters rather than drains. Overall the impression given is one of the economical use of timber and roundwood and woodworkers skills.

5 Post- roman woodwork

- 5.1 Three items of apparent Post-Medieval woodwork were also found. [574] was a cleft softwood stake tip of likely Post-Medieval date. Timber [484] was a short section of oak beam made from a very knotty slab of oak, which is a common material in Post-Medieval woodwork. [265] was an oak bung with an oval shape c. 160 x 115 by 25mm thick. The oval shape may indicate that the bung was not for a cask where they tend to have a round shape.

6 Further work

- 6.1 A publication text will be prepared and the material will be compared to the assemblage from the Babe Ruth project to the east.

Appendix 14 Environmental archaeological assessment

By N.P. Branch, A. Vaughan-Williams, C.P. Green, G.E. Swindle, A.P. Palmer and C. Wyatt¹

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the overall findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment work undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* in connection with the proposed development at Tobacco Dock, London (TOC01). The detailed archaeological excavation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd uncovered a complex series of archaeological features and contexts which were subsequently divided into twelve phases:

Phase 1: Natural
Phase 2: Prehistoric
Phase 3.1: 43-150 AD
Phase 3.2: 200-260 AD
Phase 4.1: 260-330 AD
Phase 4.2: Late 3rd / Early 4th Century AD
Phase 5.1: Late 3rd / Early 4th Century AD
Phase 5.2: Early 4th Century
Phase 6.1: 370-400 AD
Phase 6.2: Sub-Roman
Phase 7: Medieval
Phase 8: 17th Century (c. 1600-1680 AD)
Phase 9: 1680-1720 AD
Phase 10: 18th Century (1720-1780 AD)
Phase 11: 1780-1820 AD
Phase 12: 19th Century

- 1.2 An examination of the local sediment successions was permitted by the excavations, providing an opportunity to establish their environmental archaeological significance. The goal of the current assessment exercise, therefore, was to establish whether the excavations revealed any deposits that provide potential for addressing the overarching project aims.
- 1.3 In order to achieve this goal, the following objectives were proposed for the environmental archaeological assessment:
- Systematic sampling of selected features and contexts to obtain bulk and column samples for assessment and possible future analysis
 - Recording of the lithostratigraphy from features sampled to provide a provisional record of the sedimentary history (using sediment description, particle size analysis and organic matter determinations)
 - Assessment of the potential for providing a detailed record of land-use, domestic activities, industrial activities and local vegetation cover using pollen, diatom and plant macrofossil (seeds, fruits and charcoal) analyses
 - Assessment of the potential for providing a detailed record of human and animal activities using Total Phosphate analysis

2 Geological Context

- 2.1 Tobacco Dock (National Grid Reference: TQ 3475 8070) lies on the north side of the River Thames at a distance of about 0.65km from the present waterfront and occupies the bluff that separates the floodplain from the Taplow Terrace. The Geological Survey (1:50,000, Sheet 256, North London, 1994) shows the site to be underlain by Alluvium, but the mapped boundary between Alluvium to the south and Taplow Gravel to the north runs along the northern edge of the site. Immediately to

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the north of the site, brickearth, mapped by the Geological Survey as Langley Silt overlies the Taplow Gravel.

- 2.2 In this part of London, Gibbard (1994) terms the sediment underlying the Taplow Terrace, the Mucking Gravel. In Shadwell he shows a thickness of c.5m of Mucking Gravel underlying the Taplow Terrace at a level of c.10m OD (Ordnance Datum). In the same area he records the surface of the floodplain alluvium at c.1m OD. The sediments investigated in this report occur at levels between 2.70m and 6.22m OD.

3 Methods

Lithostratigraphic Descriptions

- 3.1 The lithostratigraphy was described in the field and laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter), context boundaries and inclusions (e.g. organic matter). The lithostratigraphic descriptions are provided in Tables 1 to 7.

Particle Size Assessment

- 3.2 Particle size analysis was carried out on column and small bulk samples using a SEDIGRAPH auto-analyser to confirm and quantify the 'finger-texturing' particle size determinations conducted during the field and laboratory investigations. The results are presented in Figures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11.

Organic Matter Assessment

- 3.3 The organic matter content of forty-nine sub-samples extracted from column and small bulk samples was determined by the loss-on-ignition method (Bengtsson and Enell, 1990). This involved drying the sub-sample at 110°C for 12 hours and thermal oxidation at 550°C for 2 hours. The organic matter content was determined in order to highlight possible variations in the lithostratigraphy which may be due to changes in land-use, biomass productivity and landscape stabilisation (i.e. increased vegetation cover). The results are presented in Figures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13.

Pollen Assessment

- 3.4 Forty pollen samples were extracted from the column and small bulk samples to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history of the site. The pollen was extracted as follows:
1. Sampling a standard volume of sediment (5ml)
 2. Deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate
 3. Sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125µ)
 4. Removal of finer minerogenic fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of 2.0g/cm³)
 5. Mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly
- 3.5 Each stage of the procedure is preceded and followed by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water. Quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the Royal Holloway (University of London) pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore *et al* (1991); Reille (1992). Plant nomenclature follows the Flora Europaea as summarised in Stace (1997). The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides at 2mm intervals along the whole length of the coverslip and recording the concentration and state of preservation of pollen grains and spores, and principal pollen taxa. The results are presented in Tables 8 to 13.
- #### *Diatom Assessment*
- 3.6 Seven sub-samples for diatom assessment were extracted from Column 328-331 (palaeochannel). The diatom preparation involved the following procedures:
1. Treatment of the sub-sample (0.2g) with Hydrogen peroxide (30%) to remove organic material and Hydrochloric acid (50%) to remove remaining carbonates
 2. Centrifuging the sub-sample at 1200 rpm for 4 minutes and washing with distilled water (4 washes)

3. Removal of clay from the sub-samples in the last wash by adding a few drops of Ammonia (1%)
 4. Two slides prepared, each of a different concentration of the cleaned solution, were fixed in mounting medium of suitable refractive index for diatoms (Naphrax)
- 3.7 The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides and recording (if necessary) the concentration and state of preservation of the diatom frustules, and principal diatom taxa.

Plant Macrofossil Assessment

- 3.8 A total of 234 bulk samples were taken from the site with volumes between 10 and 40 litres. A broad range of contexts were sampled through the phases, including ditches, pits and layers. The purpose of this assessment was to determine which samples have potential to reconstruct the broader environmental history of the site, and elucidate the nature of the economy and diet of the local inhabitants through time. A sub-sample of 10 litres was taken from all the bulk samples that were greater than 10 litres, except <26>, <39> and <203>, where 20 litres was obtained. The samples were processed by flotation, apart from twelve samples, which were wet-sieved due to their highly organic waterlogged nature. Flotation occurred on site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, using 1mm and 300µm sieves. The residues were scanned by eye to assess both their environmental archaeological and artefact content. The flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. The results are summarised in Tables 14 and 15. Recommendations for further analysis are based on the density, diversity and quality of the material, in combination with the relevance of the context to the overall site investigations.

Phosphate Assessment

- 3.9 Phosphorus occurs in nature almost entirely as Phosphate - both the organic and inorganic forms are of major significance in plant-soil studies and in phosphorus cycling in the natural system (Allen, 1974). It strongly binds with iron, aluminium and calcium cations in soils causing negligible horizontal or vertical movement and no gaseous escape, and is thus extremely stable. For this reason, the most important changes in the condition of this element are from human activities, which make phosphorus extremely mobile as an output of an economic system through tasks such as disposal of waste products or manuring (Bethell and Maté, 1989). Phosphate analysis of soil and sediments in archaeological features and contexts may therefore provide a more detailed understanding of past human activities (Balaam and Porter, 1982; Parnell et al., 2002).
- 3.10 Following well-established scientific procedures (see Eidt, 1977, 1984; Hammond, 1983; Prøsch-Danielsen and Simonsen, 1988), the phosphate assessment aimed to establish the potential for characterising the nature of human activities. It was decided to extract only Total Phosphate for the assessment since this undoubtedly provides an accurate indication of the potential of the technique (Cavanagh et al., 1988). The Total Phosphate extraction method was based on techniques outlined in the following publications: Alef & Nannipieri, 1995; Allen, 1974; Leonardi et al., 1999. The method is as follows (all glassware was acid rinsed in 10% Hydrochloric acid for 24 hours and the water used was de-ionised using Millipore®, type GS, 0.22µm):
1. All soil samples were air dried (30°C) for one week. They were then gently disaggregated, sieved (<2mm), grinded and sieved (<500µm) again
 2. 3ml of 38% Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂) and 3ml of concentrated Sulphuric Acid (H₂SO₄) was then added to 0.2g of each sample. Once the reaction has subsided the samples were heated for 2 hours
 3. The samples (including solution) were filtered (filter paper 542) into 50ml volumetric flasks and made up to volume
 4. The extracts were then diluted for measurement using the Molybdenum Blue method (see below)
- 3.11 The samples were measured using the Molybdenum Blue method in a segmented flow analyser (Skalar Sans^{plus} system®) measuring ranges of 0-100ppm and 100-1000ppm at a wavelength of 880nm. This colourimetry technique is based upon the

formation of phosphoantimonyl-molybdenum complex when orthophosphate reacts with molybdenum and antimony. Reduction of this complex with Ascorbic acid will produce a characteristic molybdenum blue colour, the intensity of which gives an indication of the phosphate content (Leonardi et al., 1999). The results are presented in Table 16.

4 Results of the Lithostratigraphic Investigations

- 4.1 Most of the sediment examined in the field and laboratory contains gravel and at the upper (northern) end of the site the sand and gravel appeared in section to be undisturbed Quaternary terrace sediment (e.g. context 1501, **phase 1**, sample 300; contexts 932 and 933, **phase 1**, samples 299 and 301). In the south-east quarter of the site, the sand and gravel was encountered apparently occupying a channel with a broadly east-west alignment and extending down to a depth of at least 2.70m OD. This sediment was sampled as a vertical sequence in Columns 328-331 (Table 1, Figures 1 and 2). Its base is probably too low to allow interpretation as a normal part of the Taplow (Mucking) Gravel. It is more likely to be the infill of a channel formed during the phase of downcutting that isolated the Taplow Terrace above the level of river activity sometime during the late Quaternary (contexts 1677 to 1654, **phase 1**).
- 4.2 Naturally re-deposited sand and gravel is almost certainly represented in contexts 736 and 695 (**phase 2**), and Column 105 (ditch 525, contexts 537 and 524, **phase 3.2**, 200-260 AD), from levels between 4.14 and 4.38m OD and 5.59 and 6.22m OD respectively (Tables 2 and 3; Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6). It may also be present in the lower part of Column 106 (Table 4; Figures 7 and 8), between 5.13 and 5.35m OD (ditch 665, context 607, **phase 5.2**, early 4th century AD), and the lower part of Column 108 (pre-370 AD) between 4.03m and 4.78m OD (Table 5; Figures 9 and 10). At these levels, the sand and gravel can be fairly confidently referred to the Taplow Gravel (Mucking Gravel of Gibbard 1994) and are probably colluvial in origin.
- 4.3 In Column 107 (context 1475, **phase 5.1**, late 3rd and early 4th century AD), between 3.23 and 3.41m OD (Table 6; Figures 11 and 12), the upper parts of Columns 106 (ditch 665, context 576, **phase 5.2**, early 4th century AD) and 108 (context 529, **phase 6.1**, 370-400 AD), and bulk samples 283 to 289 (contexts 606, 325, 130 and 31, **phases 5.2 and 11**, early 4th century AD and 1780-1820), the sediments are probably colluvial and anthropogenic in origin. They are more or less clayey, gravelly sands and silts, with low organic matter content, and contain charcoal and pieces of brick or tile. They probably represent a mixture of Taplow Gravel and Langley Silt that has moved downslope across the bluff separating the Taplow Terrace from the floodplain alluvium and anthropogenic 'dump' deposits. Roman and post-Roman occupation has undoubtedly contributed material to these layers. Column 107 also provides evidence for a 'stable' occupation surface (possible floor) between 3.41 and 3.60m OD (context 1427, **phase 5.1**, late 3rd and early 4th century AD), and is overlain by further evidence for colluvial deposition and anthropogenic 'dumping' (contexts 722 and 721, **phase 6.2**, sub-Roman).
- 4.4 The thin layer of peat (170mm, Column 296) found near the south-eastern edge of the site at levels between 3.55m and 3.38m OD, underlying sandy gravel, seems to be at too high a level to have formed as part of the natural aggradation of the Holocene floodplain (Table 7; Figure 13). The peat might have formed during the Holocene in a localised natural or artificial depression just above the edge of the floodplain, or it may relate to a pre-Holocene stage of valley-floor development. The presence of associated archaeological materials of Roman age tends to support the former interpretation (context 1521, **phase 4.1**, 260-330 AD).

Table 1: Column Samples 328 – 331 (Palaeochannel 1679)

Sample Type	Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
Column 328	4.41 - 4.39	1654	1.0 / Natural	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; poorly sorted medium to coarse sand; clasts up to 10mm; structureless; no acid reaction, well marked transition
	4.39 - 4.26	1654	1.0 / Natural	7.5YR 4/4 dark brown; poorly sorted very clayey sandy

				gravel; clasts up to 45mm; structureless; no acid reaction; sharp transition
	4.26 - 4.17	1656	1.0 / Natural	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown; poorly sorted clayey sandy gravel, clasts up to 40mm; structureless; no acid reaction; gradual transition
	4.17 - 3.91	1656	1.0 / Natural	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown; poorly sorted clayey sandy gravel; clasts up to 45mm; structureless; charcoal; no acid reaction
Column 329	3.97 - 3.47	1660, 1656	1.0 / Natural	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown passing gradually downward to 5YR5/4 reddish brown; poorly sorted clayey sandy gravel; clasts up to 60mm, structureless; no acid reaction.
Column 330	3.53 - 3.30	1660	1.0 / Natural	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown; poorly sorted clayey gravelly sand; structureless; a few root channels; no acid reaction; gradual transition
	3.30 - 3.18	1660	1.0 / Natural	10YR 5/3 brown; poorly sorted clayey gravelly sand. Structureless; a few root channels; gradual transition
	3.18 - 3.03	1671	1.0 / Natural	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown; poorly sorted medium to coarse slightly clayey sand; structureless; very infrequent root channels; gradual transition
Column 331	3.20 - 3.14	1671	1.0 / Natural	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown; poorly sorted medium to coarse slightly clayey sand; structureless; no acid reaction; gradual transition
	3.14 - 3.01	1673	1.0 / Natural	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; poorly sorted medium to coarse very slightly clayey sand; structureless; gradual uneven transition
	3.01 - 2.84	1675	1.0 / Natural	2.5Y 3/4 very dark greyish brown; very poorly sorted medium to coarse clayey sand; structureless root remains; weak acid reaction; gradual uneven transition
	2.84 - 2.79	1675	1.0 / Natural	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; moderately sorted fine to medium sand; structureless; a few root channels with calcium carbonate precipitation and traces of roots; strong acid reaction; well marked transition
	2.79 - 2.71	1677	1.0 / Natural	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown and 10YR5/4 yellowish brown; very poorly sorted fine to coarse clayey sand; structureless; a few root holes with calcium carbonate precipitation and root remains

Figure 1: Particle Size Analysis Column Samples 328 – 331 (Palaeochannel 1679)

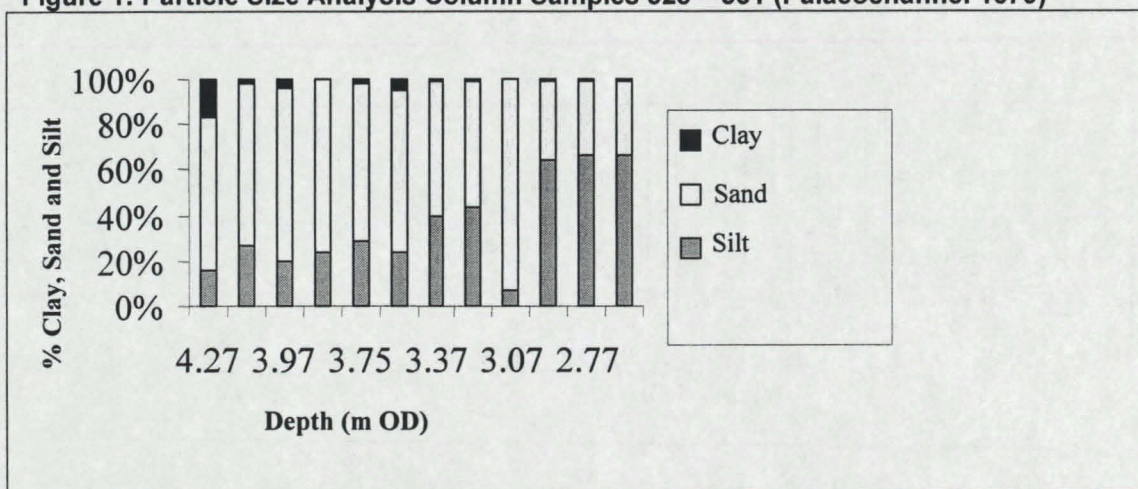


Figure 2: Organic Matter Content of Column Samples 328 – 331 (Palaeochannel 1679)

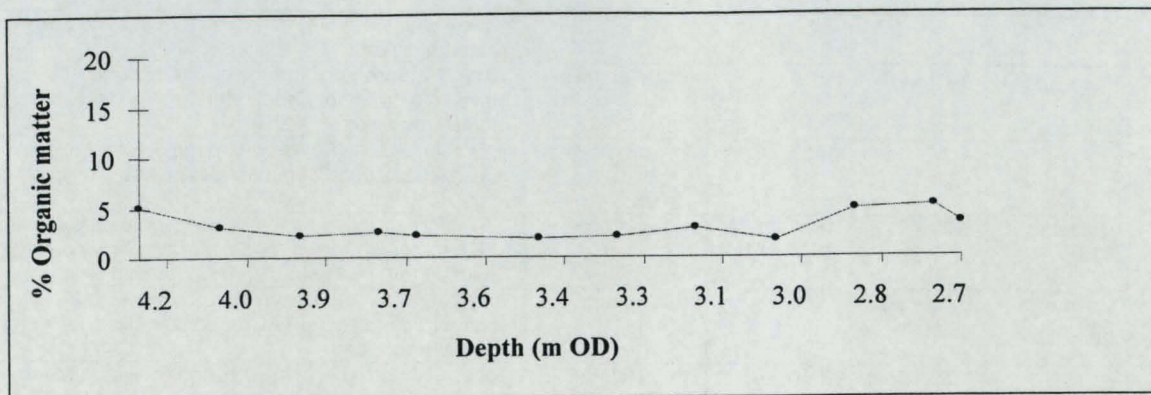


Table 2: Bulk Samples 283 – 289 (Layers)

Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
4.79 - 4.38	606, 325, 130, 31	5.2 / Late 3 rd ; Early 4 th Century AD 11.0 / 1780-1820 AD	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown; poorly sorted, silty clayey sand with gravel (sub-angular and well-rounded); structureless; non-calcareous; charcoal common; scattered, finely divided plant material; small pieces of brick/tile and charcoal; sharp contact
4.38 - 4.14	736, 695	2.0 / Prehistoric (Re-deposited Natural)	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty sand and some gravel (sub angular to sub-rounded)

Figure 3: Particle Size Analysis for Bulk Samples 283-289 (Layers)

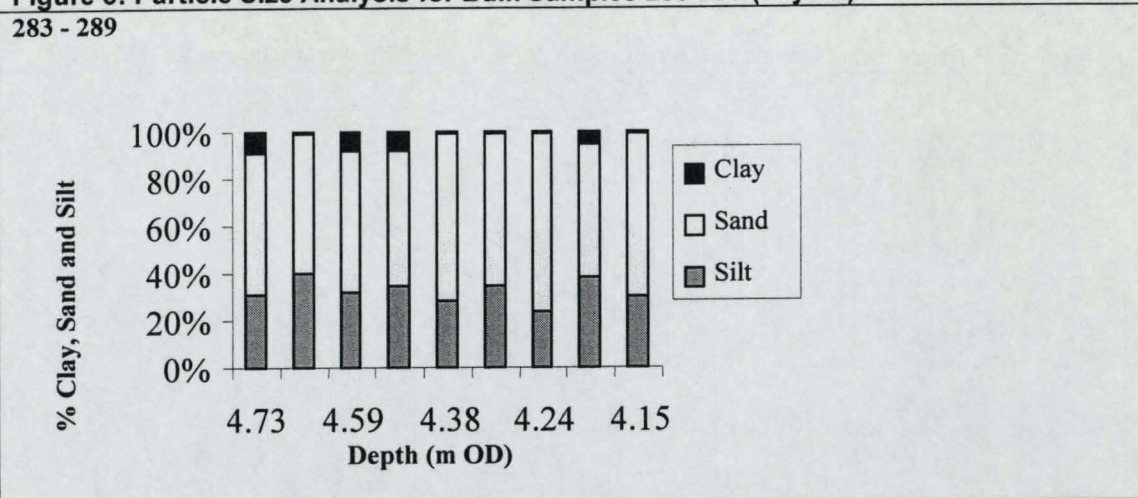


Figure 4: Organic Matter Content of Bulk Samples 283-289 (Layers)

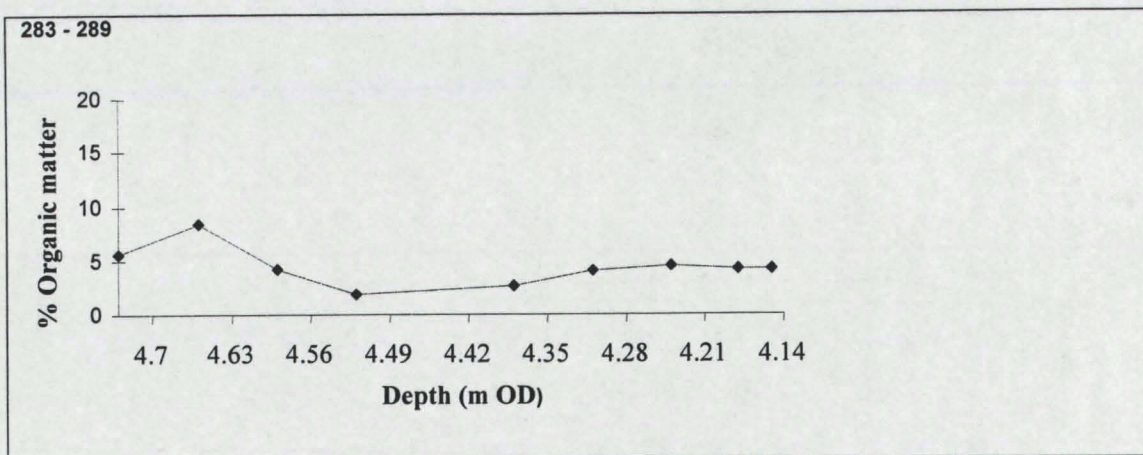


Table 3: Column Sample 105 (Ditch 525)

Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
6.22 – 6.02	524	3.2 / 200-260AD	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown coarse sandy clay with gravel (sub angular to sub-rounded); diffuse
6.02 – 5.93	524	3.2 / 200-260AD	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown coarse clayey sand; diffuse
5.93 – 5.74	524	3.2 / 200-260AD	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel (sub angular to sub-rounded); diffuse
5.74 – 5.63	537, 524	3.2 / 200-260AD	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clayey silty sand with gravels; diffuse
5.63 – 5.59	537	3.2 / 200-260AD	5YR 5/4 reddish brown clayey coarse sand with gravels (sub angular to sub-rounded)

Figure 5: Particle Size Analysis for Column 105 (Ditch 525)

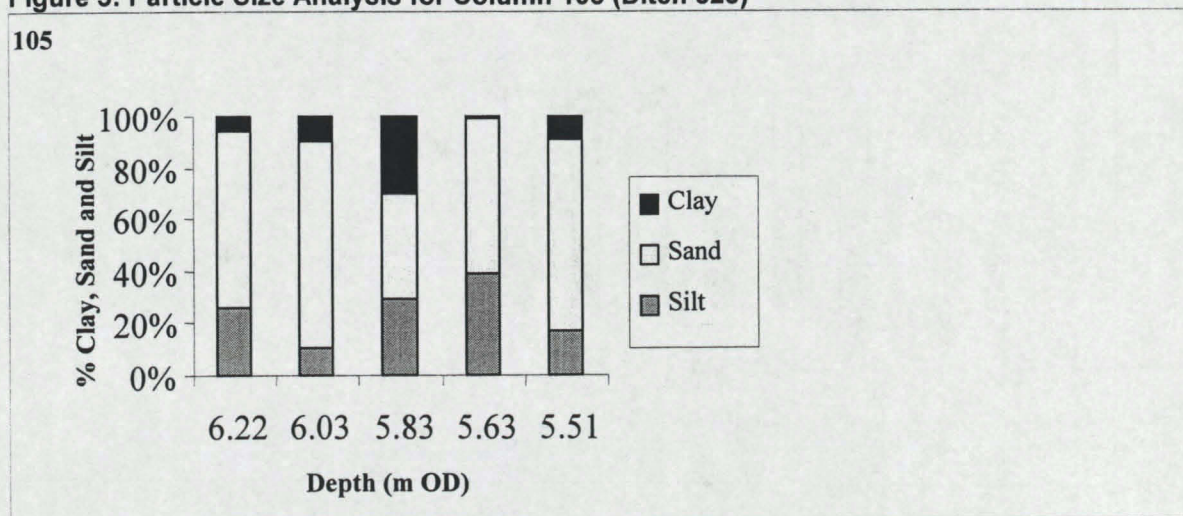


Figure 6: Organic Matter Content of Column 105 (Ditch 525)

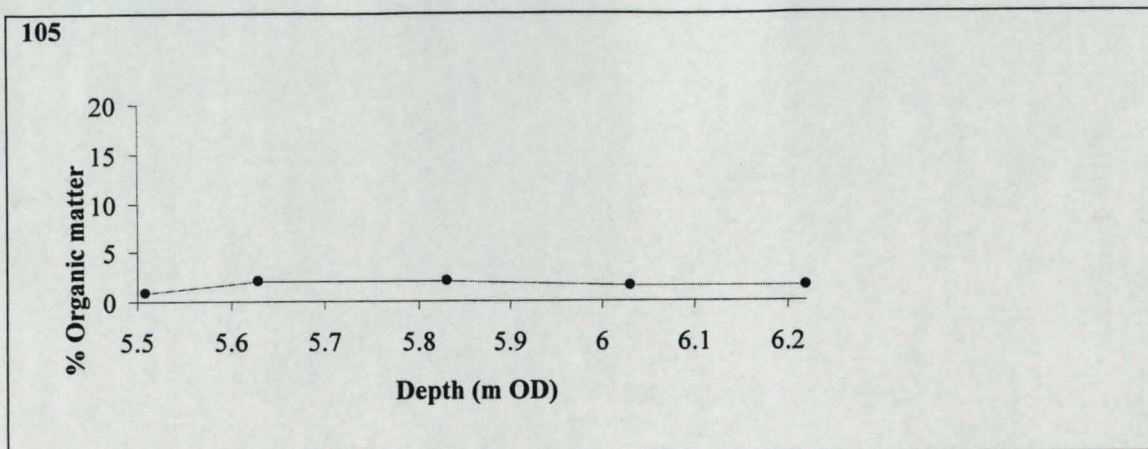


Table 4: Column Samples 106 (Ditch 665)

Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
5.58 – 5.35	576	5.2 / Early 4 th Century AD	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown; poorly sorted, silty clayey sand with gravel (sub-angular and well-rounded); structureless; non-calcareous; charcoal common; scattered, finely divided plant material; small pieces of brick/tile and charcoal; diffuse
5.35 – 5.13	607	5.2 / Early 4 th Century AD	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty sand and clay poorly sorted with gravel (sub angular to sub-rounded)

Figure 7: Particle Size Analysis for Column 106 (Ditch 665)

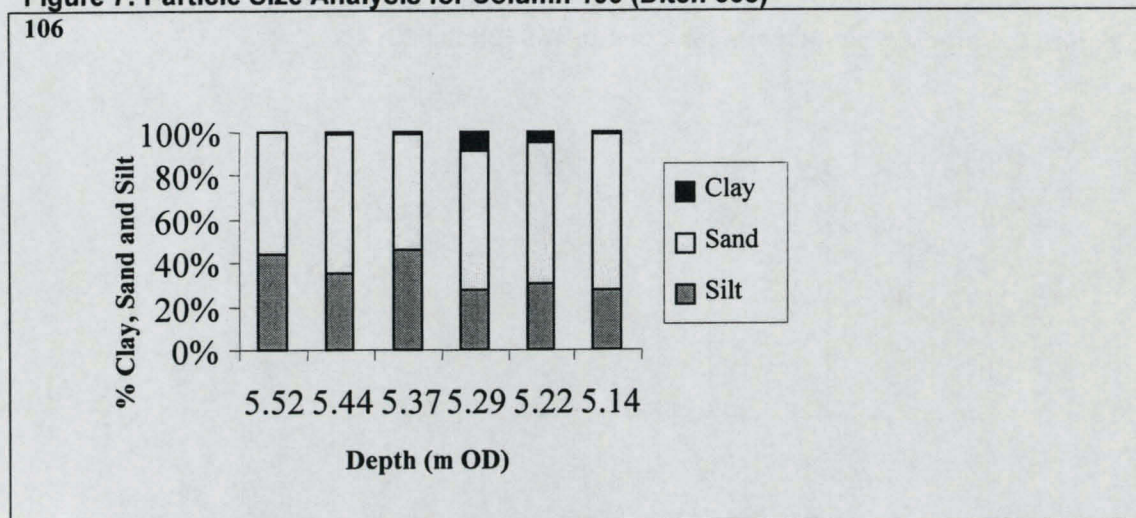


Figure 8: Organic Matter Content of Column 106 (Ditch 665)

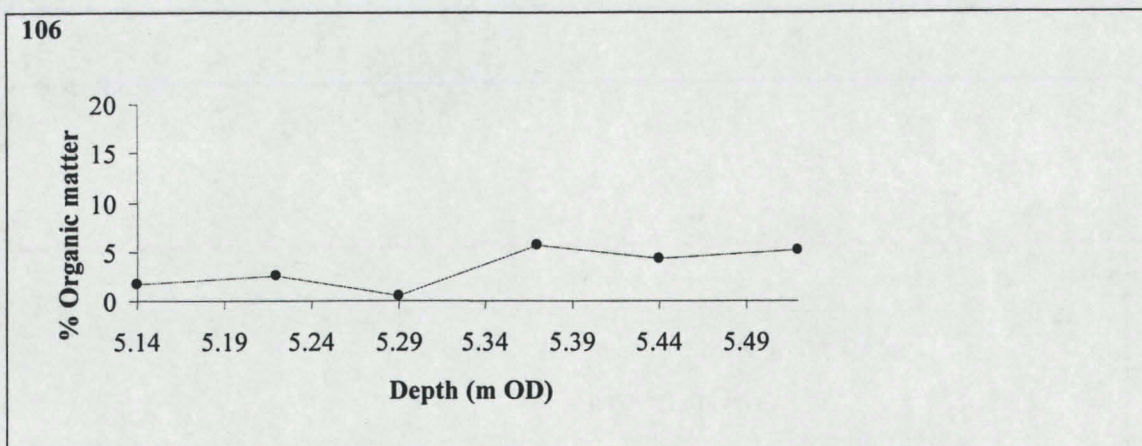


Table 5: Column Samples 108 (Layers)

Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
5.18 - 4.96	529	6.1 / 370-400 AD	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown; poorly sorted sandy silt, sub rounded infrequent large gravels, modern rooting throughout; diffuse
4.96- 4.90	529	6.1 / 370-400 AD	2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown silty sand some clay sub angular gravels, charcoal, modern rooting throughout; diffuse
4.90 - 4.78	?	?	10R 7/1 light grey very compact silty coarse sand with frequent gravels, charcoal and modern rooting; diffuse
4.78 - 4.73	?	?	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown sandy clay with gravels; diffuse
4.73 - 4.68	?	?	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown very coarse sandy clay; diffuse
4.48 - 4.17	?	?	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown sandy clay; sharp
4.17 - 4.03	?	?	Gley 1 7/1 light grey clay

Figure 9: Particle Size Analysis for Column 108 (Layers)

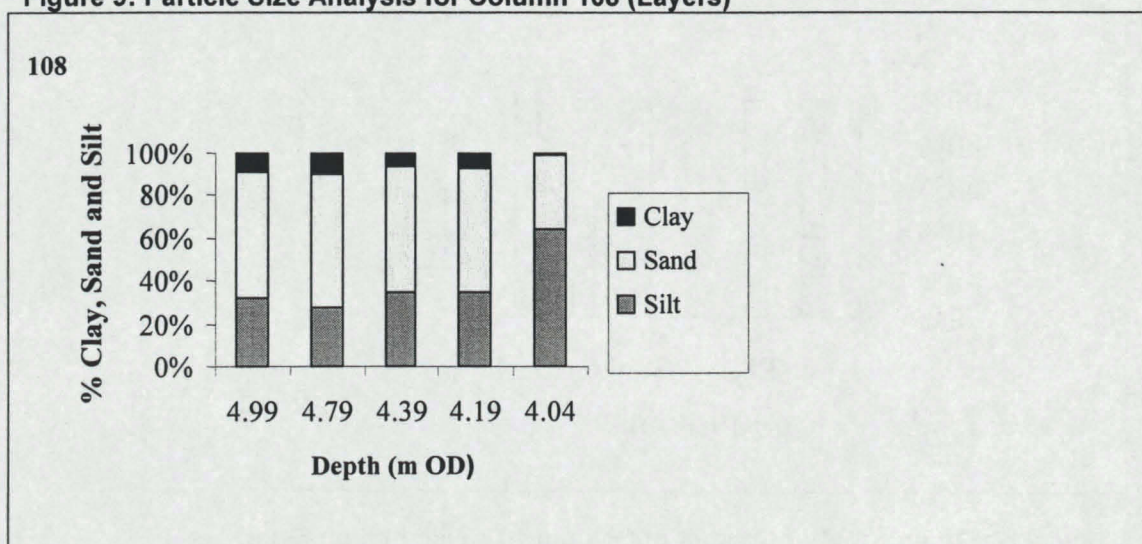


Figure 10: Organic Matter Content of Column 108 (Layers)

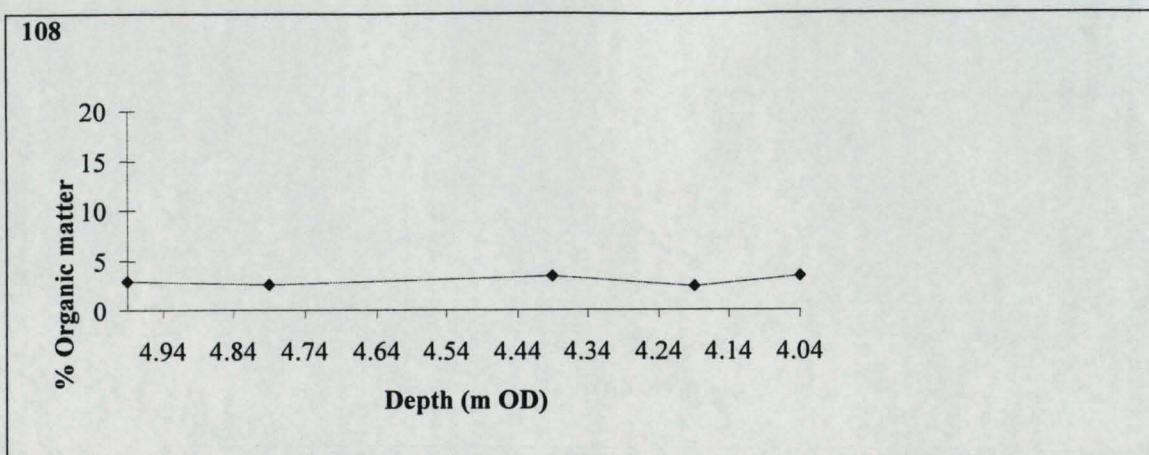


Table 6: Column Samples 107 (Occupation Floor)

Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
4.23 – 4.08	721	6.2 / Sub-Roman	2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown sandy silt with gravel; sharp
4.08 – 3.60	722	6.2 / Sub-Roman	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown; poorly sorted, silty clayey sand with gravel (sub-angular and well-rounded); structureless; non-calcareous; charcoal common; scattered, finely divided plant material; small pieces of brick/tile and charcoal; sharp
3.60 – 3.41	1427	5.1 / Late 3 rd :Early 4 th Century AD	10YR 7/4 very pale brown sandy clay (floor layer?); sharp
3.41 – 3.23	1475	5.1 / Late 3 rd :Early 4 th Century AD	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel; charcoal and brick

Figure 11: Particle Size Analysis for Column 107 (Occupation Floor)

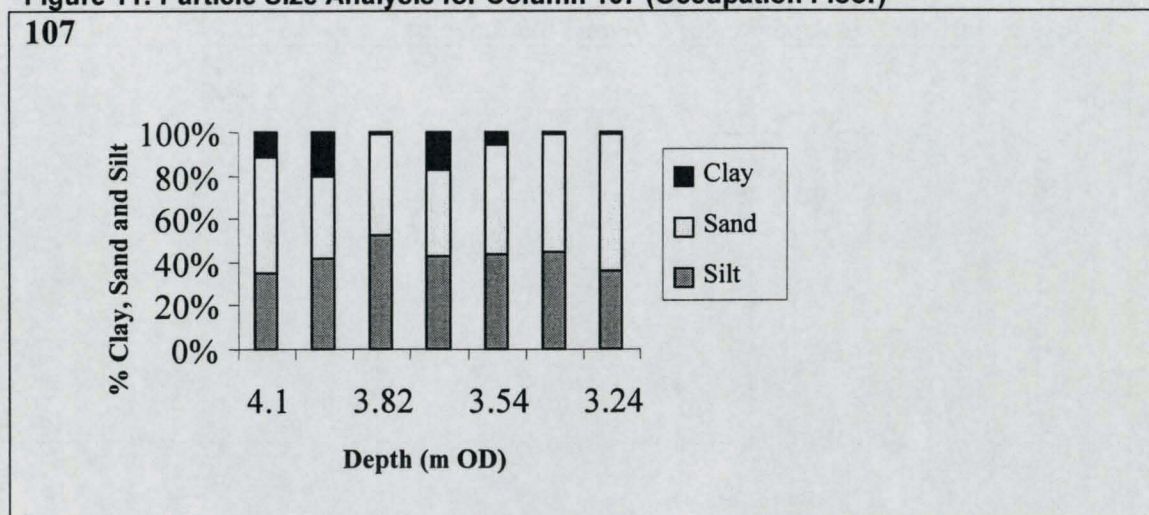


Figure 12: Organic Matter Content of Column 107 (Occupation Floor)

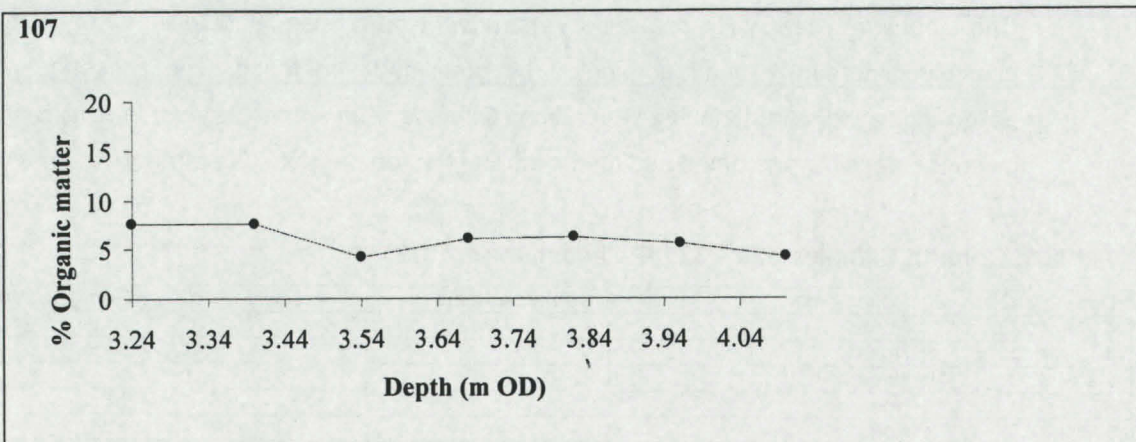
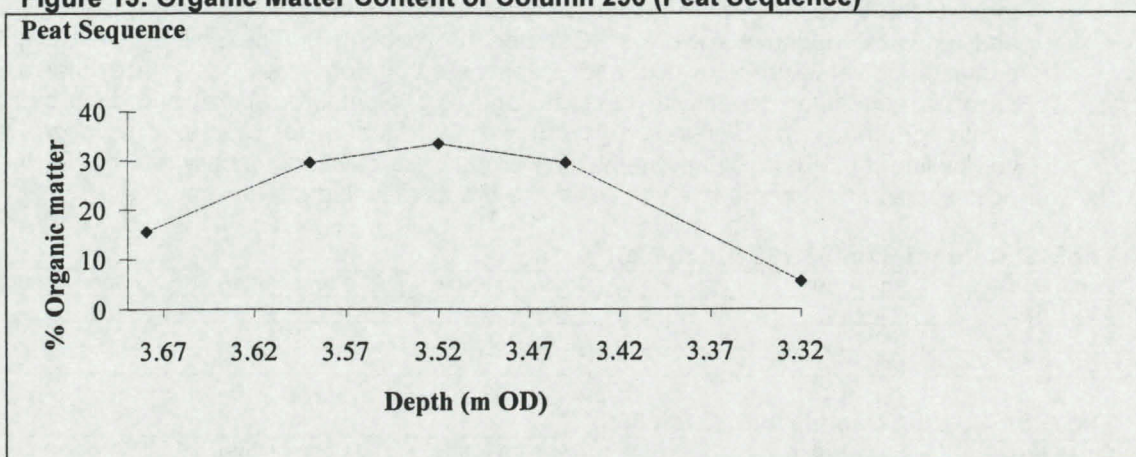


Table 7: Column Sample 296 (Peat Sequence)

Depth (m OD)	Context No	Phase / Date	Description
3.73 - 3.55	1521	4.1 / 260-330 AD	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy gravel with some clay; diffuse
3.55 - 3.38	1521	4.1 / 260-330 AD	10YR 2/1 Organic wood peat with sand and some gravel; diffuse
3.38 - 3.32	1521	4.1 / 260-330 AD	10YR 5/4 Organic sand and gravel

Figure 13: Organic Matter Content of Column 296 (Peat Sequence)



5 Results of the Pollen Assessment

5.1 The pollen assessment indicates that Columns 328 to 331 (palaeochannel 1679) have well-preserved taxa in the basal part of the sequence (Table 8). This is consistent with the presence of fine-grained sediment (Figure 1) and higher organic matter content (Figure 2). The taxa are dominated by Poaceae pollen, with

Chenopodium type, Cyperaceae and *Taraxacum* type. These indicate areas of open, possibly disturbed, ground dominated by grassland vegetation. The presence of pollen indicating warmth loving vegetation (*Quercus*, *Alnus* and *Corylus*) is surprising given the possible age of the sediments infilling the feature (late Quaternary).

Table 8: Column Samples 328 – 331 (Palaeochannel 1679)

Depth (m OD)	Pollen Taxa	Common Name	Preservation	Concentration
4.27 – 4.26	None			
4.12 – 4.11	None			
3.97 – 3.96	None			
3.82 – 3.81	None			
3.75 – 3.74	None			
3.52 – 3.51	None			
3.37 – 3.36	None			
3.22 – 3.21	Poaceae	Grass Family	Poor	Low
3.07 – 3.06	Pinus Cyperaceae Betula Poaceae Taraxacum type	Pine Sedge Family Birch Grass Family e.g. Dandelion	Good	Medium
2.92 – 2.91	Asterioideae / Cardueae Botryococcus Poaceae Cyperaceae Pinus Alnus	Daisy Family Freshwater algae Grass Family Sedge Family Pine Alder	Good	Medium
2.77 – 2.76	Poaceae Taraxacum type	Grass Family e.g. Dandelion	Good	Low
2.72 – 2.71	Pinus Quercus Poaceae Chenopodium type Corylus	Pine Oak Grass Family Goosefoot Family Hazel	Good	Medium

5.2 Unfortunately, no pollen was preserved in the fill of ditch 525 (Table 9, Column 105, phase 3.2, 200-260 AD).

5.3 Column 106 (ditch 665, phase 5.2) contains well-preserved pollen taxa throughout most of the sequence and provides a valuable insight into the local vegetation cover and land use during the early 4th Century AD (Table 10). The pollen assemblage contains a diverse range of taxa and is dominated by Poaceae (grass). They indicate an open vegetation cover with tall grassland (e.g. *Centaurea nigra*) and disturbed / waste ground (e.g. *Taraxacum* type). The evidence for cereal cultivation is compelling, but it is unclear whether the crops were cultivated locally or whether the pollen was transported to the site within the bracts of hulled grains.

Table 9: Column Sample 105 (Ditch 525)

Depth (m OD)	Pollen Taxa	Common Name	Preservation	Concentration
5.83 – 5.82	None			
5.63 – 5.62	None			
5.51 – 5.50	None			

Table 10: Column Sample 106 (Ditch 665)

Depth (m OD)	Pollen Taxa	Common Name	Preservation	Concentration
5.52 – 5.51	Rumex type Taraxacum type Poaceae Centaurea nigra Betula Apiaceae	Docks / Sorrels e.g. Dandelion Grass Family Black knapweed Birch Carrot Family	Good	Medium
5.44 – 5.43	Filicales Poaceae Sinapis type Cirsium	e.g. Male fern Grass Family e.g. Charlock Thistle	Good	Medium

5.37 – 5.36	Poaceae Taraxacum type Sinapis type Filicales	Grass Family e.g. Dandelion e.g. Charlock e.g. Male fern	Good	Medium
5.29 – 5.28	Poaceae Taraxacum type Sinapis type Filicales	Grass Family e.g. Dandelion e.g. Charlock e.g. Male fern	Good	Medium
5.22 – 5.21	Poaceae Caryophyllaceae Sinapis type Chenopodium type Cyperaceae Filipendula Apiaceae Cirsium Filicales Centaurea nigra Rumex type Betula	Grass Family Campion Family e.g. Charlock Goosefoot Family Sedge Family Meadowsweet Carrot Family Thistle e.g. Male fern Black knapweed Docks / Sorrels Birch	Excellent	High
5.14 – 5.13	Poaceae	Grass Family	Poor	Low

5.4 Unfortunately, Column 108 did not contain pollen (Table 11, phase 6.1, 370-400 AD).

5.5 Column 107 contained well-preserved pollen grains and spores (Table 12, phases 5.1 and 6.2, late 3rd / early 4th Century AD and sub-Roman respectively). The sequence throughout is dominated by herbaceous pollen taxa, including Poaceae, Cyperaceae, *Taraxacum* type, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Ranunculus* type, *Trifolium* type and *Artemisia*. These indicate vegetation communities consisting of tall and short grassland, waste / disturbed ground and damp ground plant species. These communities are entirely consistent with areas in close proximity to human occupation. This interpretation is supported by the presence of cereal pollen and taxa strongly associated with cultivated fields (e.g. cornflower).

Table 11: Column Sample 108 (Layers)

Depth (m OD)	Pollen Taxa	Common Name	Preservation	Concentration
4.99 – 4.98	Taraxacum type	e.g. Dandelion	Poor	Low
4.79 – 4.78	None			
4.39 – 4.38	None			
4.19 – 4.18	None			
4.04 – 4.03	None			

Table 12: Column Sample 107 (Occupation Floor)

Depth (m OD)	Pollen Taxa	Common Name	Preservation	Concentration
4.10 – 4.09	Taraxacum type <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	e.g. Dandelion Knotweed	Good	Medium
3.96 – 3.95	Taraxacum type Poaceae Cyperaceae	e.g. Dandelion Grass Family Sedge Family	Good	Medium
3.82 – 3.81	Pteridium Taraxacum type	Bracken e.g. Dandelion	Poor	Low
3.68 – 3.67	Salix Pteridium Poaceae Alnus Caryophyllaceae Taraxacum type	Willow Bracken Grass Family Alder Campion Family e.g. Dandelion	Good	Medium
3.54 – 3.53	Poaceae Plantago lanceolata Taraxacum type Apiaceae Caryophyllaceae	Grass Family Ribwort plantain e.g. Dandelion Carrot Family Campion Family	Good	Medium
3.40 – 3.39	Poaceae Taraxacum type Centaurea nigra Ranunculus type Trifolium type	Grass Family e.g. Dandelion Black knapweed e.g. Buttercup Clover	Good	Medium
3.24 – 3.23	Poaceae Quercus Alnus	Grass Family Oak Alder	Excellent	High

	Betula Galium type Filicales Taraxacum type Cereale type Artemisia Trifolium type Centaurea cyanus Caryophyllaceae	Birch Bedstraw e.g. Male fern e.g. Dandelion Cereal Mugwort Clover Cornflower Campion Family		
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- 5.6 Column 296 contains well-preserved pollen grains and spores (Table 13, phase 4.1, 260-330 AD). Wet conditions and the presence of peat forming plants are confirmed by *Sphagnum* moss spores. The pollen assemblage is dominated by a diverse range of arboreal and non-arboreal taxa. The former include *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Betula* and *Corylus*, indicating the presence of open woodland in close proximity to the site. The presence of *Alnus* is extremely important since it provides some indication of the type of vegetation growing on the nearby river floodplain during the late Holocene. The non-arboreal pollen record includes many of the taxa listed in previous sections, and provides unequivocal evidence for the presence of grassland, disturbed / waste ground and cereal cultivation.

Table 13: Column Sample 296 (Peat Sequence)

Depth (m OD)	Pollen Taxa	Common Name	Preservation	Concentration
3.69 – 3.68	Pinus Poaceae Ulmus Chenopodium type Caryophyllaceae Plantago lanceolata Alnus Taraxacum type Quercus Cereale type Cirsium Filipendula	Pine Grass Family Elm Goosefoot Family Campion Family Ribwort plantain Alder e.g. Dandelion Oak Cereal Thistle Meadowsweet	Good	Medium
3.60 – 3.59	Poaceae Sphagnum Filicales Artemisia Ulmus Chenopodium type Caryophyllaceae Plantago lanceolata Alnus Taraxacum type Cereale type Cirsium	Grass Family Moss e.g. Male fern Mugwort Elm Goosefoot Family Campion Family Ribwort plantain Alder e.g. Dandelion Cereal Thistle	Good	Medium
3.53 – 3.52	Poaceae Cereale type	Grass Family Cereal	Good	Medium
3.46 – 3.45	Poaceae Cereale type	Grass Family Cereal	Good	Medium
3.33 – 3.32	Filicales Betula Corylus Sphagnum Taraxacum type	e.g. Male fern Birch Hazel Moss Dandelion	Good	Medium

6 Diatom Assessment

- 6.1 Unfortunately no diatom valves were present.

7 Plant Macrofossil Assessment

- 7.1 The results of the 'rapid' bulk sample plant macrofossil assessment are presented in Table 14. Based upon these results, samples were selected for more detailed assessment and the results are presented in Table 15.

Phase 3.1 (43-150 AD)

- 7.2 Sample <333> (context 1458) was taken from a posthole. It provided a small but rich flot, in terms of both quantity and diversity of material. The assemblage was dominated by *Sambucus nigra* (elder) and *Carex* sp. (sedges). Charcoal was noted in the residue.

Phase 4.1 (260-330 AD)

- 7.3 Sample <295> (context 1517) was sampled from posthole [1518], and sample <334> (context 1648) from a possible floor over-lying timber beams. Both were relatively rich, with a range of well preserved fruit seeds including *Rubus* sp. (brambles), *Ficus carica* (fig) and *Sambucus nigra*, along with *Ranunculus* sp. (buttercup) and species from the Apiaceae (carrot) family. Both samples also contained charred and waterlogged wood.

Phase 5.1 (Late 3rd and early 4th century AD)

- 7.4 Eight samples presented assemblages worthy of detailed assessment from this phase - <257> (context 1425), <259> (context 1427), <264> (context 1451), <273> (context 1481), <282> (context 1515), <304> (context 1533), <325> (context 858) and <335> (context 1695). Samples <257>, <259> and <282> are all from layers. Their assemblages contained a range of species including charred *Hordeum* sp. (barley) grains, waterlogged *Rubus* sp., *Sambucus nigra*, and Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot) species. Charcoal was also frequent. Sample <273> was taken from posthole [1482]; Sample <304> was from a ditch [1534]; and the remainder were from fills of sub-circular or rectangular pits. These all provided rich assemblages apart from samples <264> and <325>, which had particularly good preservation. Fruit seeds are the most prevalent species in all of these samples, and charcoal was present in all but sample <325>. Waterlogged wood occurred in all but samples <273>, <325> and <335>.

Phase 5.2 (Early 4th century AD)

- 7.5 Sample <38> (context 467) was taken from the fill behind some timber planking, and presented a rich and relatively diverse assemblage including species from the Lamiaceae (dead-nettle) family, and other grassland species along with occasional charcoal and frequent wood. Sample <101> (context 750) was sampled from ditch [751], and provided a varied assemblage with charred grain, *Sambucus nigra*, *Carex* sp. and other fruit seeds. Sample <235> (layer, context 1307) was predominantly *Sambucus nigra* and *Carex* sp., whilst sample <307> (fill, context 1535) contained purely *Sambucus nigra*.

Phase 6.1 (370-400 AD)

- 7.6 Nine samples from Phase 6 were considered worthy of detailed assessment. Samples <17> (context 369) and <18> (context 378) are from a Roman ditch [391]. Both contain charred wheat grains, along with waterlogged *Sambucus nigra* and seeds from the Lamiaceae family. The material is not abundant, but there is further sediment available for analysis in both cases. Samples <185> (context 1028), <203> (context 722) and <245> (context 1372) come from layers; Sample <58> (context 553) was from a posthole; Samples <221> (context 1269) and <225> (context 1259) were both sampled from slot [1279]. Sample <24> (context 414) is from ditch [415]. They all contain frequent *Sambucus nigra*, along with other wild fruit seeds and grassland species. Preservation was good in sample <203>, and average in the rest.

Phase 8 (17th century c. 1600-1680 AD)

- 7.7 These samples were all based in abundant slag and clinker, and presented mainly poor results in terms of preservation, density and diversity of material. Two layers, sample <21> (context 476) and <39> (context 468), provided frequent seeds, the former in particular, with fruit seeds in the form of *Vitis vinifera* (grape), *Rubus* sp., *Sambucus nigra* and *Ficus carica* (fig). Charcoal was occasional to frequent. Sample <65> (context 276) presented a relatively large flot, with abundant well preserved waterlogged material including Lamiaceae spp., Chenopodiaceae spp. (goosefoot), *Amaranthus* sp. (pigweed) and wood. Sample <67> (context 602) was taken from the fill of a wooden barrel. The archaeobotanical remains were only occasional, but only a quarter of the sample has been processed so far. It contained bone, cereal grains and grassland species. Sample <93> is from the fill of a timber lined pit (context 696) [697], and similarly contained abundant clinker along with

hedgerow / grassland species and frequent Chenopodiaceae in the fine fraction of the flot. Sample <115> (context 760) is from the primary fill of pit [747] and resembles the other assemblages from Phase 8.

Phase 10 (18th century c. 1720-1780 AD)

- 7.8 Only sample <96> (context 734) was taken from a cess pit, and presented good results with an abundance of well preserved waterlogged seeds. The assemblage was composed predominantly of *Rubus* sp., *Sambucus nigra* and Apiaceae (carrot) family spp. It also contained abundant clinker, frequent charcoal and occasional waterlogged wood.
- 7.9 Sample <33> (context 446) was taken from the fill of a pit [448], is similar to those in sample <96>, and was primarily composed of clinker and slag. Charcoal and waterlogged wood were frequent, with abundant fruit seeds and pips including *Rubus* sp., *Ficus carica* and Apiaceae spp.

Table 14: Rapid Plant Macrofossil Assessment

Context No.	Sample No.	Fraction	Waterlogged	Charred	Charcoal	Mollusca	Coleoptera	Bone	Analysis	Comments
45	48	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
45	48	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
45	47	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
45	47	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
45	52	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
45	52	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	pot
45	90	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
45	60	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
51	138	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
51	133	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
161	64	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
161	64	Residue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
276	65	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	large bones
276	65	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
338	10	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
338	10	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
340	11	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
340	11	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
342	13	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
342	13	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
348	19	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
348	19	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
349	9	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
349	9	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
369	17	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
369	17	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
378	18	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
378	18	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
384	21	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
384	21	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
385	20	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
385	20	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
393	14	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
393	14	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
401	15	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	large oyster
408	22	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
408	22	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
414	24	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
422	25	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
434	26	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
434	26	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	

438	27	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Pot, glass
440	28	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
446	33	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Glass, clay pipes, pot
446	33	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
450	29	Flot	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
450	29	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Glass
450	29	Flot	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
452	30	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
452	30	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
454	31	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
456	36	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
460	35	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	clay pipes, pots
461	34	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
466	37	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
467	38	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
467	38	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
468	39	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	teeth, pot, clay pipes
468	39	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	clay pipes, pots
476	12	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
476	12	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
480	42	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
480	42	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
491	40	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	cutmarks
524	43	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
524	43	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
528	103	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
529	121	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
530	44	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
530	44	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
534	45	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	rooting
537	49	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
540	50	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
540	50	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
545	51	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
553	58	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
553	58	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
556	73	Residue	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	wood
556	73	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
567	56	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
567	56	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
568	59	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
568	59	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
573	69	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	

573	69	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
574	62	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
574	62	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
575	77	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
575	77	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
597	127	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	pot, glass
598	78	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
598	63	Residue	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	oyster shell frag. Glass
598	63	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
602	67	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
602	67	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
604	66	Flot	No	No	yes	No	No	No	No	
604	66	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
606	70	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
606	70	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
607	68	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
614	76	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
614	76	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
616	72	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	teeth
623	83	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
623	83	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
625	75	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
625	75	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
657	230	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
657	230	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
660	143	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
660	143	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
660	177	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
660	177	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
660	181	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
660	171	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
667	84	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	tooth
668	91	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
672	87	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
672	87	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
674	85	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
674	85	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
676	86	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
676	86	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
687	89	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
687	89	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
695	92	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
695	92	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
696	93	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	

696	93	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
705	197	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
705	197	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
718	116									
718	123	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
720	140	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	pot shards
720	140	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
722	188	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
722	188	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
722	203	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	large bone - cutmarks?
722	203	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
726	223	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
726	223	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
728	97	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
729	94	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
732	95	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
734	96	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
734	96	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
737	99	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
739	100	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
742	102	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	pot
744	109	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	pot
750	101	Flot	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
753	104	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
753	104	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
748	125	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	glass
760	115	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	intact jaw, teeth, pot
764	117	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
768	116	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
768	118	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	yes	No	pot
770	119	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
771	120	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
771	120	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
781	122	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
793	126	Residue	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
793	126	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	yes	No	
799	129	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	pot shards
800	131	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	glass, pot
800	131	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
802	128	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
807	130	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
807	130	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
810	132	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot shards,

										roots
820	136	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
829	137	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
846	141	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
848	142	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	rooting
850	144	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
856	238	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
856	238	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
858	325	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
858	325	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
858	325	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
862	147	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	pot
863	148	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
867	182	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
874	151	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
893	152									
895	152	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
898	173	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	clay pipes
898	173	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
902	158	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
908	162	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	pot
908	162	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
916	184	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
916	184	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
921	161	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
922	207	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
935	172	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
935	172	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
940	170	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
941	178	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
942	174	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
960	176	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
966	150	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	glass
968	180	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1028	185	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1028	185	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1035	187	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1035	187	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1037	186	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1038	190	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1045	213	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1045	213	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
1049	193	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	tooth
1049	193	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1050	214	Residue	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

1054	191	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	pot
1054	191	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1060	209	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, glass
1060	201	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1127	192	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	glass
1129	194	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	large pieces of wood
1131	195	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, wood
1131	195	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1134	198	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1135	199	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1139	200	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	tooth
1139	200	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1147	204	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
1148	205	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1154	229	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1160	208	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1213	210	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
1213	210	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1214	215	Residue	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
1214	215	Flot	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1218	217	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1219	216	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	pot
1243	218	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Pot
1243	218	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1244	219	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1244	219	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1249	222	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1249	222	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1259	225	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1269	221	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
1276	321	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1281	275	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1281	275	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1281	243	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1281	233	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	roots, pot
1284	228	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1291	239	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1291	239	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1295	231	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1295	231	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1307	235	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1307	235	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1310	236	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1323	249	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

1323	249	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1327	240	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1327	240	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1329	234	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	rooting
1329	234	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1338	244	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1341	261	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	tooth
1341	261	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1372	245	Residue	No	No	yes	No	No	yes	Yes	pot
1376	248	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1376	248	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1379	250	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	yes	No	No	
1379	250	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1379	250	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
1381	279	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1381	279	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1398	254	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1401	343	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1401	343	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1412	255	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1412	255	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1416	256	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1425	257	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1425	257	Residue	No	No	Yes			Yes	No	pot
1425	257	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1427	259	Flot	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
1427	259	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	tooth and large bones
1427	259	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1430	260	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1430	260	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1444	280	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1444	280	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1449	263	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
1449	263	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1451	264	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	teeth, pot
1451	264	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1454	265	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1454	265	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1458	333	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
1458	333	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1459	271	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1459	271	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1471	266	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1473	267	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	yes	No	No	

1473	267	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1473	267	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
1474	305	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	yes	No	little bones, pot
1475	268	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1475	268	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1481	273	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1506	278	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1506	278	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1511	281	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	lots of pot, cutmarks
1511	281	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1515	282	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, tooth, glass
1515	282	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1517	295	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1519	298	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	rooting
1519	298	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1523	297	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1523	297	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1528	302	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1528	302	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1528	303	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1528	303	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1533	304	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	rooting
1533	304	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1533	304	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1535	307	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4 teeth, large bones, pot
1535	307	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1537	312	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1571	295	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1573	309	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	rooting
1573	309	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1604	314	Flot	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
1608	315	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1608	315	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1610	316	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1610	316	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1615	318	Residue	No	No	yes	No	No	yes	No	teeth
1616	319	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
1616	319	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1617	320	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1617	320	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1619	322	Flot	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1627	324	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

1627	324	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1628	326	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1642	327	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
1642	327	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1648	334	Flot	Yes	Yes	No	No	yes	No	Yes	
1648	334	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	pot
1648	334	Flot	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
1651	341	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1651	341	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1276	321	Residue	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1694	337	Flot	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1695	335	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1695	335	Flot	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
1714	339	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1714	339	Flot	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1762	342	Residue	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	wood
1762	342	Flot	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Wet sieved samples										
110	2	>4mm	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	pot, CBM, clay pipe, glass
110	2	>1mm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	fish bones
158	5	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, clay pipe, glass CBM
158	5	>1mm	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
233	16	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, CBM, clay pipe, glass
233	16	>1mm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	fish bones
859	149	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, glass, CBM
859	149	>1mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
903	159	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot, lead, CBM
903	159	>1mm	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
904	160	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
904	160	>1mm	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1055	192	>4mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1055	192	>1mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
1214	215	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	pot
1214	215	>1mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1364	252	>4mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1364	252	>1mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1400	253	>4mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

1400	253	>1mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1433	262	>4mm	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1433	262	>1mm	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
1675	332	>4mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1675	332	>1mm	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 15: Detailed Plant Macrofossil Assessment

Phase	Context	Sample	Processed Bags	Flot vol. (ml)	Plant material (coarse)				Plant material (fine)				Wood		Preservation	Information
					<10	10-30	30-50	50+	<10	10-30	30-50	50+	Charcoal	Waterlogged		
	2181	275		1.5		*				*			F		**	elder, sedge, fruit seeds
3.1	1458	333	1	2				*							**	diverse assemblage, elder, sedge
4.1	1517	295	½	15				*			*		F	O	***	bramble, fig, elder, carrot, goosefoot family, sedge, buttercup
4.1	1648	334	½	30			*			*			A	O	***	diverse assemblage Sedge, elder, bramble
5.1	414	24	¼	1.4				*	-				F		*	waterlogged elder, occasional dock, dead nettle family, contaminated sample
5.1	1425	257	1	5				*	-				F	A	***	charred barley grain, waterlogged elder, sedge, bramble, nettle family
5.1	1427	259	½	25				*				*	F	F	***	elder, occasional nettle family
5.1	1451	264	1	8			*						F	F	***	elder, bramble
5.1	1481	273	½	2				*					F		**	bramble, fig, elder, carrot, goosefoot family,

																sedge
5.1	1515	282	1/3	3.5				*			*		F	O	***	bramble, fig, elder, carrot, goosefoot family, sedge, buttercup
5.1	1533	304	1	15				*				*	O	O	***	buttercup, carrot, goosefoot, sedge, knotgrass, strawberry?
5.1	858	325	1	1		*									***	elder, sedge, fruit seeds
5.1	1695	335	¼	2.5				*					F		**	elder, sedge, fruit seeds
5.2	467	38	¼	5				*			*		O	F	***	abundant dead nettle family, sedge, knotgrass
5.2	750	101	½	16				*							***	diverse assemblage, charred grain, elder, sedge, fruit
5.2	1307	235	¼	20				*		*				O	***	elder, sedges
5.2	1535	307	1/3	3.2			*						F		***	elder
6.1	369	17	½	2.5		*			-				F	O	**	elder, charred wheat grain, dead nettle
6.1	378	18	¼	5		*			*				F	F	**	elder, charred wheat grain, dead nettle
6.1	553	58	¼	6		*			-				F	O	**	elder, knotgrass
6.1	1028	185	¼	3		*							F	O	**	elder, fig, goosefoot, sedge, buttercup
6.1	722	203	2/3	12				*			*		A		***	elder, sedge, fruit seeds
6.1	1269	221	1/3					*					F		**	elder, sedge, fruit seeds
6.1	1259	225	1/3	2.5			*						F		**	elder, sedge, fruit seeds
6.1	1372	245	¼	30		*						*	F	A	**	carrot family, sedge, fruit seeds
8	476	12	½	114			*					*	F		**	grape, bramble, elder, fig
8	468	39	2/4	120	*					*			O		**	occasional

																sedge, charred grains
8	276	65	1	15				*				*		O	***	sedge, dead nettle family, goosefoot, pigweed
8	602	67	¼	70	*				*				O		*	occasional bone, occasional charred grain, knotgrass
8	696	93	¼	60		*				*			O		**	waterlogged fig, knotgrass, bramble, frequent goosefoot
8	760	115	¼	35		*							O		**	sedge, knotgrass
10	734	96	¼	30				*					F	O	**	bramble, fig, elder, carrot family
10	446	33	1	30				*				*	F	F	**	bramble, fig, fragmented type, sedge

Key: A = Abundant F = Frequent O = Occasional *** = Good ** = Average * = Poor

8 Phosphate Assessment

- 8.1 The Total Phosphate values for Column 107 (occupation floor) are high throughout the sequence. However, contexts 1427 (phase 5.1, late 3rd/early 4th Century AD) and 721 (phase 6.2, sub-Roman) show significantly enhanced values. The values for context 1427 therefore support the archaeological interpretation of this layer as an occupation surface. The values for context 721 are surprising however, and may be attributed to the addition of human and/or animal faecal material to the clayey silty sand substrate. This context may represent either a garden/horticultural soil to which fertiliser has been added or simply the deliberate 'dumping' of cess onto waste ground.
- 8.2 The Total Phosphate values for Column 108 (layers) are relatively insignificant between 4.02 and 4.90m OD. Context 529 (phase 6.1, 370-400 AD, 4.96-5.18m OD), however, shows significantly enhanced values that may be attributed to the addition of human and/or animal faecal material to the clayey silty sand substrate. This context may represent either a garden/horticultural soil to which fertiliser has been added or the deliberate 'dumping' of cess onto waste ground.

Table 16: Total Phosphate Values for Column Samples 107 and 108

Column	Depth (m OD)	Context	Phase / Date	mg/kg
107	4.23 – 4.08	721	6.2 / Sub-Roman	10671.71
107	4.08 – 3.93	722	6.2 / Sub-Roman	3344.34
107	3.93 – 3.78	722	6.2 / Sub-Roman	3649.98
107	3.78 – 3.63	1427	5.1 / Late 3 rd :Early 4 th Century AD	6009.14
107	3.63 – 3.48	1427	5.1 / Late 3 rd :Early 4 th Century AD	2137.11
107	3.48 – 3.33	1475	5.1 / Late 3 rd :Early 4 th Century AD	3472.86
107	3.33 – 3.23	1475	5.1 / Late 3 rd :Early 4 th Century AD	3299.98
108	5.18 – 4.96	529	6.1 / 370-400 AD	2619.84
108	4.90 – 4.78	?		818.07
108	4.46 – 4.33	?		464.81
108	4.33 – 4.18	?		340.89
108	4.04 – 4.02	?		432.76

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.1 Field and laboratory investigation of the sedimentary successions, including particle size analysis and organic matter determinations, have indicated that at the northern end of the site there is undisturbed Quaternary terrace sediment (phase 1, Taplow (Mucking) Gravel). In the south-east quarter of the site, a palaeochannel with a broadly east-west alignment was discovered and is believed to have formed during the phase of downcutting that isolated the Taplow Terrace above the level of modern river activity sometime during the late Quaternary. Re-deposited sand and gravel was represented in several contexts dated to the prehistoric periods (phase 2), 200-260 AD (phase 3.2), early 4th Century AD (phase 5.2) and is probably colluvial in origin. Across the southern end of the site, sediments that are both colluvial and anthropogenic in origin have been recorded, and dated to late 3rd and early 4th century AD (phase 5.1), early 4th century AD (phase 5.2), 370-400 AD (phase 6.1), sub-Roman (phase 6.2) and 1780-1820 (phase 11). They probably represent a mixture of Taplow Gravel and Langley Silt that has moved downslope across the bluff separating the Taplow Terrace from the floodplain alluvium and anthropogenic 'dump' deposits. Direct evidence for human occupation surfaces have also been discovered and dated to the late 3rd and early 4th century AD (phase 5.1). Peat formation near the south-eastern edge of the site, and probably dated to 260-330 AD (phase 4.1), is thought to be within a localised natural or artificial depression. **It is recommended that soil micromorphological analysis is conducted on Kubiena samples 111, 112 and 113 to characterise the formation processes described in Column 107 (Occupation Floor) in greater detail.**

- 9.2 The pollen assessment has indicated the four sequences which have well-preserved pollen grains and spores: Columns 328-331 (palaeochannel 1679); Column 106 (ditch 665); Column 107 (Occupation Floor); Column 296 (Peat Sequence). The pollen record from the palaeochannel indicates a vegetation cover consisting of open, possibly disturbed, ground dominated by grassland vegetation and open mixed deciduous woodland. Ditch 665 has provided a valuable insight into the local vegetation cover and land use during the early 4th Century AD with pollen taxa indicating an open vegetation cover consisting of tall grassland (e.g. *Centaurea nigra*), disturbed / waste ground (e.g. *Taraxacum* type) and cereal cultivation. Column 107 has also provided valuable information on the local vegetation cover during the late 3rd / early 4th Century AD and sub-Roman phase, with pollen data indicating tall and short grassland, waste / disturbed ground, damp ground and cereal cultivation. Finally, Column 296, a localised peat deposit, has indicated the presence of open dry land and wetland woodland, grassland, disturbed / waste ground and cereal cultivation between 260 and 330 AD. **The following samples are recommended for the analysis phase: Column 106 (ditch 665); Column 107 (Occupation Floor); Column 296 (Peat Sequence).** Columns 328-331 (palaeochannel 1679) will be analysed as part of a separate joint research project with the Museum of London.
- 9.3 The plant macrofossil assessment has indicated that thirty-two samples have rich assemblages of both charred and waterlogged remains (seeds and fruits). These samples have provided valuable information on Roman and post-Roman economy and diet, and the nature of the local environment. **The following samples are recommended, therefore, for the analysis phase: 275, 333, 295, 334, 257, 259, 264, 273, 282, 304, 325, 335, 38, 101, 235, 307, 17, 18, 58, 185, 203, 221, 225, 245, 12, 39, 65, 67, 93, 115, 96 and 33.**
- 9.4 During the plant macrofossil assessment, waterlogged wood was discovered in several samples: **295, 334, 257, 259, 264, 282, 304, 38, 235, 17, 18, 58, 185, 245, 65, 96 and 33.** These samples are also recommended for the analysis phase to provide a record of woodland utilisation.
- 9.5 During the plant macrofossil assessment, charcoal was discovered in several samples: **275, 295, 334, 257, 259, 264, 273, 282, 304, 335, 38, 307, 17, 18, 58, 185, 203, 221, 225, 245, 12, 39, 65, 67, 93, 115, 96 and 33.** These samples are also recommended for the analysis phase to provide a record of woodland utilisation.
- 9.6 During the plant macrofossil assessment, fish bones were discovered in several samples: **2, 16 and 305.** These samples are also recommended for the analysis phase to provide a record of fish exploitation.
- 9.7 The Total Phosphate assessment has provided valuable information on the addition of human / animal excrement to the soil (Columns 107 and 108) that will be developed further during the soil micromorphological analysis of Kubierna samples associated with Column 107. **The following samples are recommended for the analysis phase: Column 105 (525), Column 106 (ditch 665), Bulk Samples 283 – 289 (Layers), for comparison with those already investigated.**

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Appendix 15 The mammal, bird, fish & amphibian bones

by Philip L. Armitage

1 Introduction

Numbers of bones and species represented

- 1.1 A total of 3,544 hand-collected animal bone elements/fragments were submitted for assessment. By employing standard zoo-archaeological methodological procedures 3,174 (89.6% of the total) bones are identified to species and part of skeleton, and 370 (10.4%) remain as unidentified fragments. The identified portion comprises 3,066 (96.6% of the total) mammal, 82 (2.6%) bird, and 26 (0.8%) fish bone elements/fragments. Table 1 provides a summary of the numbers of identified hand-collected bone elements/fragments (NISP) by taxon/species and site phase.
- 1.2 Overall, the combined assemblages of hand-collected animal bone samples from the site (Phases 1 to 12) yielded skeletal elements from eleven mammal, four bird, and six fish species, which are listed below:

Mammalian species:

wild ox (auroch) *Bos taurus primigenius*
red deer *Cervus elaphus*
horse *Equus caballus* (domestic)
cattle *Bos* (domestic)
sheep *Ovis* (domestic)
pig *Sus* (domestic)
dog *Canis* (domestic)
cat *Felis* (domestic)
rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*
brown hare *Lepus cf. capensis*
black rat *Rattus rattus*

Birds:

grey-lag/domestic goose *Anser anser*/domestic
domestic fowl *Gallus gallus* (domestic)
cf. turkey *Meleagris gallopavo* (domestic)
cf. tawny owl *Strix aluco*

Fishes:

cod *Gadus morhua*
Gadoid (codfishes) *Gadidae*
turbot *Scophthalmus maximus*
flounder *Pleuronectes flesus*
plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*
conger eel *Conger conger*

- 1.4 In addition to the hand-collected bones briefly reviewed above, there are 32 sieved environmental samples whose residues (see Table 2) have yielded skeletal elements of the following species:

Mammals:

black rat *Rattus rattus*
house mouse *Mus musculus*
field vole *Microtus agrestis*
mole *Talpa europaea*

Wild bird species:

house sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Fish species:

herring *Clupea harengus*
mackerel *Scomber scombrus*
plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*
freshwater eel *Anguilla anguilla*

2 *General condition of the bones and frequencies of modified bones*

2.1 Table 3 provides a summary of the frequencies of weathered/eroded/abraded bones and other modified bones by site phase – hand-collected bones only.

2.2 From these data it is observed that the relative quantities (percentage frequencies) of weathered/eroded bones are generally low except for Phases 8 and 10. In Phase 8 (17th century deposits), for example, there is a noticeably high incidence of such modified bones from context [424] the backfill of the construction cut for foundation wall [423], where many of the bones exhibit evidence of attritional damage and/or sub-aerial weathering/erosion, reflecting the secondary nature of the deposit that includes bones dug up from elsewhere and re-deposited as part of the backfill material.

2.3 There are also relatively low frequencies in both burnt and dog gnawed bones, and extremely low incidences of rat gnawed bones – this last category is confined to two isolated food bones from Phases 11 and 12 (a sheep thoracic vertebra from context [446] and a sheep axis vertebra from context [83]).

3 *Evidence of bone-working activity*

3.1 Relatively modest quantities of bone-working artefacts/waste were recovered from Phases 5.2, 6.2, 8, 10, 11 and 12, with no discernible pattern or concentration in any particular assemblage/phase/context – except for waste products from crafts using elephant ivory as raw material which at TOC02 appear only in contexts dated from the 17th century onwards, as illustrated below:

Phase	Context	Description
5.2	[1615]	sheep cranium with horn cores removed (chopped)
6.2	[1028]	worked red deer antler tine
8	[171]	sawn distal end of cattle metatarsus
8	[333]	sawn distal end of cattle metacarpus
8	[610]	1 piece of elephant ivory
10	[204]	sheep cranium with horn scur removed (chopped)
10	[254]	lathe turned hollow cylinder fashioned from elephant ivory with external dot decoration and internal screw threads
10	[338]	1 piece of elephant ivory
10	[689]	1 sawn and drilled sheep metatarsus
11	[186]	1 small piece of elephant ivory
12	[265]	1 "sliver" of worked deer antler (from a knife handle?)

3.2 In addition to the above there is a cattle rib from context 265 (primary fill of cesspit [284] Phase 12), which has notches cut into both ends. The purpose of this modification is unclear (toy bow??).

4 *Noteworthy bone specimens & faunal assemblages*

4.1 For the purposes of this assessment, these are listed under site phase and by context(s), as follows:

Phase 1 – Paleo-channel

- 4.2 Context [1657] – produced the distal portion of a massive Bovid humerus (distal breadth = 110 mm) identified as wild ox (auroch) *Bos taurus primigenius*.

Phase 3.2 – Roman early 3rd century

- 4.3 Context [1526] levelling layer – yielded a tibia of a tall (for the Roman period) horse of withers height 1.44 m (calculated after the method of Kiesewalter 1888) – cf. a smaller (pony-sized) horse (withers height 1.27 m) represented by a tibia from context 451 [Phase 6.1].

Phases 5.1 and 5.2 – Roman late 3rd/early 4th century and AD270-350 + 4th century

- 4.4 Contexts [1307]<235> and 1695<335> produced evidence for the presence of two commensal rodent vermin species: black rat and house mouse. Black rat is of special interest as the discovery of their bones at TOC02 brings into question the assertion made by certain zooarchaeologists (see for example Reumer 1986) that in Roman Britain *Rattus rattus* was strictly “confined” in its distribution to the ports and larger urban centres and was not found outside of these locations (see further discussions in Armitage et al 1984 and Armitage 1994). Although we must in this respect consider the possible identification of the Shadwell sites as a port location in Roman times. If this identification is correct then clearly the *Rattus rattus* identification would conform to the identified pattern.

Phase 8 – 17th century

- 4.5 Context [276]<65> - faunal remains excavated from the fill of pit [303] included 1 carpometacarpus of house sparrow, 3 bones of common frog (1 ilium, 1 femur & 1 tibio-fibula), and 1 tibia identified as field vole.
- 4.6 Context [602]<67> - the presence of 1 mackerel and 1 herring vertebrae in the degraded wooden barrel lining [569] may be interpreted as evidence that the barrel had served in a household as a storage container for preserved fish, or perhaps had been used in transporting fish from market to the house - or utilized to carry out kitchen/table waste (including fish scraps) from the house to the refuse dump (?).

Phase 10 – 18th century

- 4.7 Context [65] fill of cesspit [60] – includes among the domestic food debris component three crania of polled (naturally hornless) sheep that have been split (chopped) in half to allow extraction of the brain. In addition to the food bones, skeletal remains of both cat and dog are also represented, the latter including a complete (adult) humerus of a lapdog.
- 4.8 Context [165] fill of rubbish pit [166] – yielded a complete adult humerus that appears to be tawny owl (ID to be verified). The same deposit produced food bones (beef, mutton, pork, rabbit & cod) plus the cranium, lower jawbone and tibia representing the skeletal remains of three pet/feral cats.
- 4.9 Context [914] fill of cut [915] – produced a complete femur from an adult dog whose shoulder height is calculated (after the method of Harcourt 1974) at 32.8 cm – comparable in size to the modern King Charles spaniel.

Phase 11 – late 18th century

- 4.10 Context [111] primary fill of cesspit [75] – produced four complete cattle first phalanges (all from forelegs) two of which exhibit severe exostosis (bony outgrowths) and eburnation (polishing/grooving) of their articular surfaces. These degenerative pathological conditions (occasionally recorded in metapodia and phalanges of cattle from other archaeological sites) are believed to be indicative of plough or draught animals.

Phase 12 – 19th century

- 4.11 Context [83] infilling of cesspit [75] – produced an especially diverse assemblage comprising discarded kitchen/table waste indicating a varied diet (beef, mutton, pork, hare, poultry, and fish). Of particular note is the presence of turbot, a prime and expensive fish – Mrs. Beeton in her **Book of Household Management** (published in 1861 reprinted 1869 p.170) gives the average cost at 10s. to 21s. depending on size – whose inclusion in the Phase 12 diet seems at variance with the known decline in socio-economic status of the local population at that period. The presence in the same deposit of black rat remains (cranium piece and femur) is of zoological interest as this rodent species in Britain by this later period had largely been replaced by the larger and more aggressive brown rat *Rattus norvegicus* (also known as the “Norway rat”). However, given the proximity of the docks it could be black rats were being (unwittingly) brought into the area in sufficiently large numbers by shipping from overseas that brown rats were unable to establish themselves in the locality.

5 Recommendation for future work

- No further detailed work needs to be carried out on the assemblages from Phases 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 7, owing to the small quantities of bone represented. However the final report should provide a brief summary of these assemblages and include osteometric data from selected securely dated specimens (for example, the horse tibia from context 1526 Phase 3.2).
- As the greatest proportion of bone is recognised as discarded household food debris, the focus of the more detailed analysis should be on those assemblages that will yield insight into the dietary habits and food procurement sources of the local inhabitants. In this regard, the assemblages from the post-medieval cesspits, cut features and refuse pits of Phases 8, 10, 11 and 12 provide a very good basis for determining changes in dietary habits (reflecting changes in socio-economic circumstances) of the Tobacco Dock inhabitants from the 17th through the early 19th century – a period when the local community apparently underwent significant socio-economic transformation from one dominated by well-to-do sea captains and ships’ chandlers to one populated by high densities of poorer working class people (following development and expansion of the docks in the 1800s).
- The bone assemblages from Phases 5.1, 5.2, 6.1 and 6.2 are also worthy of more detailed study as they will provide useful information on the diet and food procurement strategies of the local inhabitants in the late Roman period. The presence of both house mice and black rats at TOC02 should be further discussed in the context of their known distribution elsewhere in Roman Britain.

6 Bibliography

- Armitage, P. L. 1994 Unwelcome companions: ancient rats reviewed. **Antiquity** vol. 68 (no. 259): 231 – 240.
- Armitage, P. L., West, B. and Steedman, K. 1984 New evidence of black rat in Roman London. **The London Archaeologist** vol. 4 (No. 14): 375 – 383.
- Reumer, J. W. F. 1986 Notes on the spread of black rat, *Rattus rattus*. **Mammalia** 50 (1): 118-119.

GLSMR/RCHME SMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1. TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation Excavation ☒ Watching brief

Other (please specify)

2. LOCATION

Borough: London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Site address: 130-162 The Highway

Site name: Tobacco Dock

Site code: TOC 02

Nat. Grid Refs: TQ 3745 8070

Centre of site: TQ 3745 8070

Limits of site: a) The Highway to the north

b) Chigwell Street to the west

c) Pennington Street to the south

d) Wapping Lane to the east

3. ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/ company/ society: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Address: Unit 55 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Rd London SE4 2PD

Site director/ supervisor: A. Douglas

Project manager: P. Moore

Funded by: Bisley Properties SA

4. DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 4th March 2002

Date finished: 31st May 2002

Field work previously notified?

YES/ NO

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 continue on additional sheets as necessary.

Other

A palaeo-channel with a well defined environmental sequence of late Quaternary date was identified.

Limited evidence for prehistoric land use comprising a probable post hole and pit cut and some residual burnt flint and lithics was uncovered.

Roman

The north/south inclined slope defining the topography of the site appeared to have been deliberately terraced and a series of postholes indicated that the terrace edge was stabilised by revetting.

In the southern part of the Trench the remains of a Roman building defined by beam slots, postholes, clay and timber and masonry wall foundations, and beaten earth floors was unearthed. Pottery indicates a late-Roman date. In the southwest corner of the Trench a square timber lined well was excavated. A complex sequence of clay and timber structures and associated cut features was found. In the northeast a substantial east/west aligned ditch was uncovered. It had been re-cut on at least two separate occasions. In its later it was revetted with timber posts and horizontal planking. The finds assemblages found include a large pottery group which suggests specialised activities going on at the site during the late 3rd century AD. The Roman small finds include a notable group of items of personal adornment. A similar focus has been discerned in the small finds from the adjoining Babe Ruth site.

Post Medieval

The earliest post-Medieval masonry buildings recorded were located in the southeast and southwest corners of the Trench and were built in the 16th & 17th century. They continued to be in use until at least the 18th century. For the 16th and 17th centuries the site appears to have been used for domestic habitation by a relatively affluent group of people. For the 18th century there is an apparent decline in prosperity and evidence for the existence of an apothecary. In the early 19th century a coffee house appears to have been situated in the locality. The 19th century reflects changes linked to the development of the docks immediately to the north. The post-medieval period is represented by extensive structural remains and particularly rich finds assemblages. On the east side of the trench the partial remains of a cellared building were found that date to the 19th century. The floor of the building was covered with flagstones and in part with bricks. Late 19th century brick built sewers were present

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

Type: natural sands and gravels

Height above Ordnance Datum: 3.51m - 6.96m

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVES.

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes ☒

Plans ☒

Photos ☒

Negatives ☒

Slides ☒

Correspondence ☒

Manuscripts (unpub. reports etc.) ☒

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

c) Approximate year of transfer: 2006

d) Location of any copies: PCA Ltd

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?

~~YES~~/ NO

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming?

YES/~~NO~~

9. LOCATION OF FINDS.

a) In your possession? Yes

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

c) Approximate year of transfer; 2006

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

SIGNED: A. Douglas

DATE: 23/02/04

NAME (Block capitals):

Please return completed form to The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, English Heritage London Region, 30 Warwick St., London W1R 5RD. Tel. 0171 973 3731/ 3779 (direct dial).



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