

APPENDIX 4: ASSESSMENT OF METALWORK

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 A total of nine metal accessions were found during archaeological work in Area 330 Zone 2. Five metal accessions (one lead, one iron and three copper alloy) were recovered from ARC SSR 99 and four iron accessions from ARC 330 98.
- 1.2 The three iron accessions from Chainage (CH) 204+540 (ARC 330 98) were metal detected, as was the lead fragment from ARC SSR 99. The remaining artefacts were recovered by hand excavation.
- 1.3 The metal finds can assist with the following fieldwork event aims:
- *To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established*
 - *To determine the late and post-Roman landscape*

Methodology

- 1.4 The metal artefacts were recorded using the Museum of London accessioning system. The records have been entered onto the Oracle relational database and transferred to RLE Datasets. All of the iron and the copper alloy where necessary have been X-rayed. None of the metal has been sampled.

Quantifications

Table 18: Assessment of Metalwork from ARC SSR 99

Context	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
19	11	Lead	1	UN	MD; a molten fragment, possibly waste or possibly part of a melted object or fitting.
42	10	Iron	2	UN	Unidentifiable; fragmentary and corroded
3	7	Copper alloy	1	MO	Ferrule or tag; letters PATEN visible
35	9	Copper alloy	1	PM	Eyelet; small with possible traces of tinning visible on the X-ray
20	8	Copper alloy	1	PM	Small fitting with a screw thread

Table 19: Assessment of Metalwork from ARC 330 98

Context	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
CH204 +540	26	Iron	1	PM	Hinge; incomplete
CH204 +540	104	Iron	1	UN	Part of a socketed tool or fitting
CH204 +540	103	Iron	2	UN	Unidentifiable; one possibly part of a nail
342	74	Iron	1	PM	Horseshoe; complete

Provenance

- 1.5 The metal finds from ARC SSR 99 were recovered from a variety of contexts. The fragment of lead came from [19], an undated ditch. The fragment of iron came from [42], the north half of the oven, which also produced pottery dating to AD70-100. The copper alloy ferrule or tag came from [3], an undated ditch and the small copper alloy fitting came from [20], a modern feature. The copper alloy eyelet came from [35], the north half of the oven. This context also produced pottery dating to AD70-100 and the eyelet is, therefore, a modern intrusion.
- 1.6 The three iron accessions from CH 204+540 (ARC 330 98) were metal detected and are unstratified. The remaining iron artefact, a post-medieval/modern horseshoe <74> came from [342], a pit.

Conservation

- 1.7 The metal artefacts are stable and packed appropriately for long term archive storage.
- 1.8 There are no conservation treatment requirements.

Comparative material

- 1.9 The majority of the metal finds are post-medieval or modern in date and the remaining objects are too fragmentary and corroded to be identified. There is therefore no requirement for comparative work.

Potential for further work

- 1.10 The metal finds can assist with the following fieldwork event aims:
- *To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established*
- 1.11 The post-medieval and modern material may be of use for dating purposes.
- *To determine the late and post-Roman landscape*
- 1.12 The artefacts recovered are all probably related to the agricultural use of the area.
- 1.13 The following are the recommendations for further work:
- Further research on and identification of the socketed tool or fitting from ARC 330 98

2. Bibliography

None

