

Fig. 2. Cards of Type III are used to describe individual objects. These might be archaeologically stratified small finds, stray finds (provenanced or unprovenanced), historical artifacts, natural history specimens, etc.

ITEM No.	PARISH	Gr.
321	WINCHESTER	NGR
Site	Sp. loc.	
Object	Found during construction of railway in 1888	
Ac. Book	I. 73	
Ac. Date	March 1936	
Ac. No.	none	
Ob. from	Anonymous donor	
Owned by	City Museum	
Status	Gift	
Photo	Cond.	Ref.
X-ray	Lab.	
Drawg.		

Object: Late Bronze Age socketed gouge

Dimensions: H (L) 6.8 cms, W 1.9 cms, D 1.2 cms (socket)

site or material picked up on a certain day.

### 8. Excavated material already sorted:

Where material is already sorted according to other conventions, it can either be re-sorted or where this is not practicable it can be sorted according to the procedure outlined in paragraph 8 above. In both

cases the relevant archaeological information must be recorded on the catalogue cards.

### 9. Coins:

Sorted in a separate numerical sequence with the prefix C.

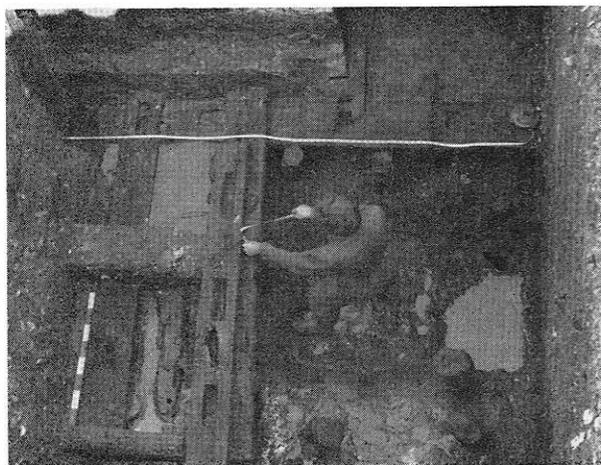
## Excavation of Medieval Custom House

THE SITE IN Upper Thames Street of the medieval Custom House and associated waterfront is currently being excavated by Guildhall Museum. All that has been found of the Custom House building is the chalk and mortar foundations of the front wall, the south-east corner and, at the west end, a wing projecting southwards towards the river. These foundations are in the form of a series of rough relieving arches. The tops of the arches have been sliced off by the modern basement, which has also totally destroyed all the floors associated with the building.

The foundations are cut into a series of organic layers (similar to those found at Baynards Castle) below which are a series of medieval river gravels. In the gravel and organic layers a mass of finds has been recovered (dating mainly from the 13th and 14th centuries) including, as well as the usual pottery, much leather and many wooden articles. The earliest of the gravels, which could possibly be Saxon, also contains a large quantity of Roman pottery.

In the southern part of the area under excavation the remains of the 14th century waterfront have been found. This is a complex structure with cross beams, upright posts, etc. and is remarkably well preserved. When the waterfront was subsequently moved further forward into the Thames (i.e. southwards), the earlier one was covered up.

Remains have also been found of the Roman waterfront. It, too, is of a timber box construction, with a rubble and mortar filling; the front part either fell or was



The medieval waterfront

pushed into the river at a later date, perhaps in the Saxon period.

The excavation which is being directed by Tim Tatton-Brown, is expected to continue for at least two more months. More volunteers who are able to work during the week, are required.