

Recent finds work carried out by the Museum of London, Department of Greater London Archaeology

Introduction

Interim reports on excavations by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology (DGLA) have become a regular feature of the *London Archaeologist*. These reports, however, seldom deal in detail with the finds recovered from sites.

The purpose of this article is to redress this imbalance, and to provide a geographical and chronological overview of the range of artefacts currently being worked on by the finds staff of the DGLA. It should be stressed, however, that the following represents just a small proportion of the many projects in progress, which include the initial processing of artefacts, their research, and the preparation of archive reports and final publications.

Prehistoric: mesolithic flintwork from west London

by Margaret Wooldridge

The recent boom in building throughout London has led to excavations being carried out on sites outside the more traditional historic areas and the discovery of several important prehistoric sites, for example, in Southwark, at the Bricklayers Arms where an early Bronze Age brushwood platform was uncovered, and at Phoenix Wharf where ard marks of a similar date were discovered beneath peat layers. These sites have added significantly to our knowledge of early settlement in London. Prehistoric finds are far more common in west London; for example, an internationally important Upper Palaeolithic camp site was recently discovered in Uxbridge.

Prehistoric occupation was also uncovered in west London during the two phases of excavation at Manor Farm, in the historic west Middlesex village of Harmondsworth. The earliest features discovered comprise two small mesolithic pits cut into the natural brickearth. The first, excavated in 1988, contained a small group of flintwork including a single obliquely-backed microlith. The second, excavated in 1989, contained a further mesolithic flint assemblage, which includes three platform cores typical of mesolithic waste material; the example illustrated (Fig. 1, 1) is of dark grey cherty flint with some cortex remaining on part of one face. Also found was an extremely thin scraper (Fig. 1, 2) with part of the distal edge missing, probably having snapped off due to the extreme

fineness of the flake. Nevertheless, some very fine retouch still remains on this edge. Other flints include a tranchet axe/adze trimming flake (Fig. 1, 3), which has been struck transversely across the cutting edge of an axe/adze either to produce the original cutting edge, or, more probably, to re-sharpen it. Three obliquely-backed microliths have been found, one in 1988, one unstratified and the third in 1989 (Fig. 1, 4); these tiny flints were used to tip and barb spears and arrows and to make composite implements. In the illustrated example very fine retouch can be seen at the distal edge of the dorsal face. The final illustrated piece (Fig. 1, 5), is a possible fabricator made on a long thin blade which has a pronounced twist. There is retouch and heavy damage on both long edges and at the proximal and distal ends.

In general terms, the flintwork from Manor Farm can be accommodated within the Colne Valley meso-

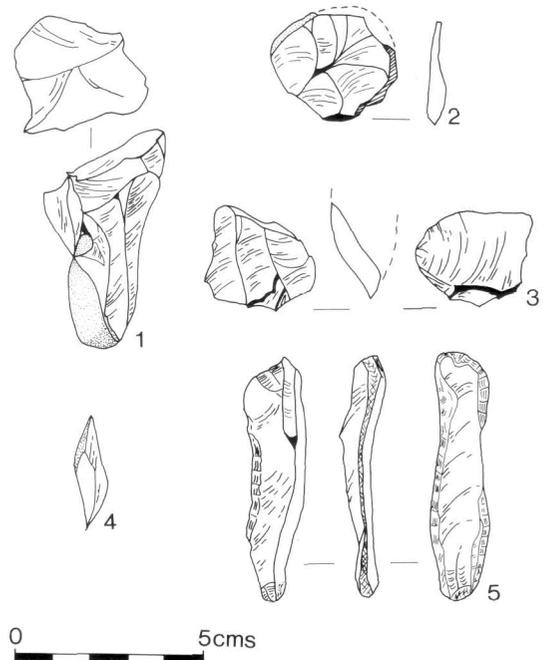


Fig 1: flintwork from Manor Farm, Harmondsworth. 1 – platform core; 2 – scraper; 3 – tranchet axe/adze trimming flake; 4 – obliquely backed microlith; 5 – possible fabricator. (Drawings by Margaret Wooldridge)

lithic¹. Comparable material has recently been excavated by the DGLA on two sites further up the valley at Uxbridge².

Roman: finds from water-logged deposits in Southwark and Kingston

by John Pirie and Valerie Saunders

The area of north Southwark, close to the southern end of London Bridge, has long been recognised as a suburb to the Roman city of London, and many important excavations have taken place in the area³.

Last summer excavations at 179 Borough High Street confirmed the existence of a channel running west to east along the main axis of the site⁴. A post and plank timber revetment survived along the southern edge of the channel. Roughly at right angles to it ran another timber construction, possibly a jetty for unloading small boats. A substantial quantity of Gualish Samian pottery was found in mint condition near this construction; it included near-whole vessels with just one or two chips.

No single group of finds, however, is of more interest than the everyday household objects of wood: boxes, combs, scoops and even a needle case (Fig. 2). Both in scarcity value and craftsmanship, the cylindrical boxes are in a class of their own, despite post-depositional damage. One box has particularly refined decoration; a comprehensive scheme of compass-inscribed lines in two bands – festoons in the upper, gadroons in the lower – gives an almost three-dimensional quality to the design. The bands which continue right around the face are separated from each other as well as from top and bottom of the box by narrow, undecorated bands. The effect is to heighten the impact of the engraving and is well contrasted with a more casual rendering of the hatched design of another cylindrical box, probably in pewter from the excavation at Angel Court Walbrook⁵. The effect

surpasses that achieved by those London potters who, by 90 AD were using compass-inscribing to decorate their samian-styled dishes and bowls. The wooden box can be dated with some confidence to the same period as this pottery. From the same deposit came a wooden needle case which is a remarkable match for an example from Vindolanda dated by association to 90-95 AD⁶.

A characteristic of the wooden finds is that they were all recovered from riverine silts. On the one hand, these acted as a preservative, but because of the mobility of the clays within the silts, boxes and needle cases alike suffered varying degrees of distortion or destruction; for example, about 15% of the decorated box had been wrenched away.

Cylindrical boxes are not common in finds assemblages from Roman Britain. There are published examples from the Roman forts at Bar Hill, Dumfriesshire⁷ and from Newstead⁸. The Museum of London has two well-preserved examples on display and a further three in its reserve collection. Most recently boxes from two urban sites in Carlisle have been reported⁹. Analysis of the wood is still being undertaken, but the examples identified so far have all been made of boxwood (*buxus sempervirens*). Boxwood has long been available both in Britain and continental Europe so this identification does not help provenance the boxes.

Although it is well known as a medieval town, the origins of Kingston-upon-Thames are much less clear than those of Southwark. The Roman settlement at Staines (*ad Pontes*) has long been recognised, but until recently very little evidence for Roman occupation had been found in Kingston. Early in 1989, however, excavations on a site bounded by Eden Street and Lady Booth Road, which were expected to produce medieval and possibly Saxon material, provided an unexpected wealth of Roman artefacts.



Fig 2: photograph of finds from 179 Borough High Street, Southwark, including wooden boxes, spoon and needle case. (Photograph: Andrew Fulgoni)

1. A D Lacaille 'Mesolithic industries beside the Colne waters. In Iver and Denham, Buckinghamshire' *Records of Bucks* 17 (1963) 143-81.
2. Ian Stewart and John Lewis (*pers comm*).
3. E.g. C Cowan and D Beard 'Excavations at 15-23 Southwark Street' *London Archaeol* 5 no. 14 (1988) 375-81; B Yule 'Excavations at Winchester Palace, Southwark' *London Archaeol* 6 no. 2 (1989) 31-9; K Heard 'Excavations at 10-18 Union Street, Southwark' *London Archaeol* 6 no. 5 (1989) 126-31.
4. Peter Thompson (*pers comm*).
5. H Chapman 'Lead and Lead alloy objects' in T R Blurton 'Excavations at Angel Court, Walbrook' *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 28 (1977) 54-61.
6. S S Frere 'Roman Britain in 1987' *Britannia* 19 (1988) 434.
7. A MacDonald and H Park *Roman Forts on the Bar Hill* (1975) Glasgow.
8. J Curle *A Roman Frontier Fort at Newstead* (1911) Glasgow.
9. T G Padley (*pers comm*).

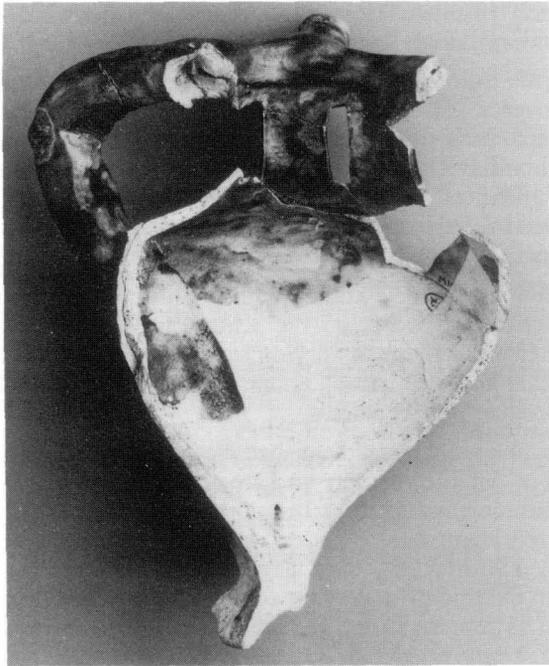


Fig. 3: medieval puzzle jug from the Royal Mint. Height of vessel 110mm.

(Photograph: Andrew Fulgoni)

The site lies on the Pleistocene Flood Plain gravels, which are overlain by a deposit of alluvium. Four trenches were opened. The first two yielded medieval pottery, including Surrey whiteware wasters probably associated with the kiln site which had been previously excavated to the west of the trench.

The third trench produced the first Roman finds. Within this trench was a V-shaped ditch running north to south. In it were tegulae, samian and Romano-British pottery and a bronze coin of Carausius (287-293). The trench also contained fragments of chaff-tempered Saxon pottery.

The fourth trench was an L-shaped extension to the south of the third. In the southern half of it lay an in-filled river channel running east to west and cutting the flood plain gravels. Alternating layers of gravel and silty sand produced large quantities of Roman finds, including a wide variety of building material – tegulae, hypocaust flue and pilae tiles, floor tiles and stone flags.

The bulk of the Roman pottery comprises grey wares dating to the late 4th century. They are mainly from the Alice Holt kilns, but two other types are also present: sherds of a flanged bowl on which the beading varies from the norm, and which may have been made in the London area, and sherds of a pimply grey ware tempered with distinctive white grits. A similar fabric has been found at St Albans, and also at

Harlow Temple¹⁰. As there is waster among the Eden Street material, it is feasible that this pottery was the production of a very short-lived local industry. Other types of pottery include sherds from the Oxford and Nene Valley kilns, grog and shell-tempered wares and Mayen ware imported from the Rhineland. There are also sherds of chaff-tempered and stamped Saxon pottery.

In addition to the pottery the former channel also contained a quantity of low value jewellery and a number of strips of lead, some rolled and some folded. The jewellery included a bronze ring with a glass stone, a fibula brooch, a child's braided bronze wire bracelet and a shale bracelet.

It is, however, the presence of three hundred and fifty coins which could prove to be the most crucial factor in the interpretation of the site. All the coins so far identified are of low denomination copper alloy. Many of them are forgeries. The earliest, coins of Claudius II, Tetricus and Carausius date from the late third century, the latest being from the time of Magnus Maximus (387-8) and Theodosian II (388-402). The majority are from the House of Constantine (310-365). Most are little worn, but some have been deliberately filed or defaced.

At present we can only speculate on the origin of this material; it is hoped that once the conservation and

10. Malcolm Lyne (*pers comm*).

identification of the finds has been completed they will throw some light on Roman Kingston.

Medieval: pottery, a Papal Bull and leather boots from north London religious houses

by Richenda Goffin, Carol Williams and Julia St John-Aubin

Extensive excavation work was carried out on the Royal Mint site from 1986 to 1988, following trial work in 1983 and 1984¹¹. The site, which was approximately 5 acres in extent, lies just to the east of the Tower of London.

The earliest features on the site revealed that systematic gravel quarrying had taken place in many parts of the site, probably during early medieval times. In 1348-50 the site was used as a burial ground for victims of the Black Death, and in 1350 Edward III granted the land to the Cistercians for the foundation of the abbey of St Mary Graces. The monastic and post-monastic history of the site has been discussed elsewhere¹².

The pottery from the site included prehistoric and Roman as well as important medieval and post-medieval groups. One medieval group of particular interest is discussed here.

Much (4.4 kg – 10lbs) medieval pottery was recovered from a pit excavated at the northern end of the site. It was not established if this feature lay within the abbey precinct as no boundary wall for the abbey was found. It is most likely that it lay to the rear of a medieval tenement fronting on to *Hoggestrete*, modern Royal Mint Street.

The group consists of a fine collection of late Surrey whitewares with smaller amounts of redwares and German stonewares. The greater part of a puzzle jug in a fine Coarse Border ware fabric was found (Fig 3). The top part of the jug is covered with a green glaze, which spreads over the shoulder of the vessel and over a number of applied discs made of red clay stamped with a rosette design. Below the rim there are a number of rectangular slots through which liquid could spill onto the unsuspecting drinker. The tubular handle has a small hole on the underside which needs to be covered so that the fluid reaches the end of the spout. Although sherds of this type of

11. I Grainger and D Hawkins with P Falcini and P Mills 'Excavations at the Royal Mint 1986-1988' *London Archaeol* 5 no. 16 (1988) 429-36.

12. *Op cit* fn 11.

13. J Pearce, A Vince with A Jenner, M Cowell and J Haslam *A dated type series of London medieval pottery – Part 4: Surrey whitewares* London and Middlesex Archaeol Soc Special Paper no. 10 (1988).

14. C Thomas, C Phillpotts, B Sloane and G Evans 'Excavations of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital' *London Archaeol* 6 no.3 (1989) 87-93.

vessel have been found in Coarse Border ware in London¹³, such a complete example is exceptional.

Sherds from other vessels of a similar fine fabric were recovered. They included a green-glazed manniform costrel with two perforated lugs and a baluster jug with stabbed strap handle. This had a slight cordon on the neck with vertical applied clay strips with incised slashes running down to below the handle.

The pit also contained the remains of other whitewares, including a conical jug in a fine white fabric which seems closer to the Kingston tradition, five barrel-shaped jugs of varying sizes and a pipkin from Cheam and a rounded jug and large bowl both made in Coarse Border ware.

The fine whitewares described above date to the first half of the 15th century and are good examples of the continuing tradition of the pottery industries of the Surrey-Hampshire border which produced green glazed whitewares using clay from the Reading Beds from the mid-13th century onwards. They can best be seen as representing a transitional period of production, being finer than the earlier Kingston-type ware and Coarse Border ware, but sufficiently different in fabric and/or form from the thin-walled fine green glazed vessels of the 15th century usually associated with the term 'Tudor Green' and its successor, Fine Border ware.

Several excavations have recently been undertaken at another important religious house in north London, that of St Mary without Bishopsgate¹⁴. Work at 4 Spital Square in 1988-9 revealed the central aisle of the north transept and part of the nave crossing to the priory church. Twelve burials were excavated either within the crossing or on the east side of the transept. Several of the burials appeared to respect a chalk tomb, and it is likely that one of them, which was found to contain the lead seal of a papal bull (Fig. 4), was situated outside a chapel entrance. Forthcoming excavations may confirm or deny this.

Bullae are lead seals attached to documents issued by the Papacy. Often the centre of the seal bears traces of the cord that attached the *bull* to the document.

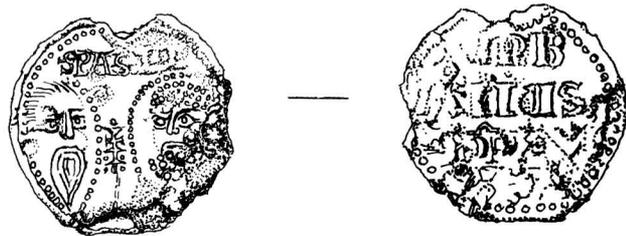


Fig. 4: Papal Bull from 4 Spital Square. Diameter 40mm. (Drawing by Cyril Bowman)

It is feasible that such documents included papal indulgences which would account for the presence of one in a grave. No traces of a document were found on excavation of this burial.

The design of the *bullae* is typical: the name of the Pope on the obverse, in this case identified as belonging to Pope Urban VI (1378-89), and the heads of St Paul and St Peter on the reverse. The head of St Paul is on the left hand side and that of St Peter is on the right. St Paul is always depicted as having a long straight beard and straight hair brushed back from his face; St Peter has curly hair and a short curly beard. Each head is enclosed in a pearled compartment and this pearling continues around the edge of the reverse face. Above the heads is the inscription SPA SPE which refers to St Paul and St Peter. Between the two heads is the upper part of a cross, the lower section of which does not survive.

Other *bullae* have been found in London but only one other (from excavations in 1976 at Milk Street¹⁵) has been identified as being of the same date as the Spital Square example.

The presence of a *bullae* from Urban VI reiterates England's position during this period of schism. Urban VI, ruling from Rome, had the support of England amongst other countries, whereas Clement VII, based at Avignon, had the support of countries such as France and Scotland.

In 1988 excavations within the priory took place at 4-12 Norton Folgate¹⁶. The site yielded a wide range of finds, both post-medieval and medieval. Probably the most productive single feature, in terms of the finds recovered, was a large pit, over 6m × 7m (20ft 23ft) at its top, and more than 2m (6ft) deep. It was associated with a sluice from the second phase of the hospital building. The upper fills of this pit contained much medieval pottery, dated to between 1230 and 1280 but probably of the first half of the 13th century. Much of it, including French imports, London tableware and cooking pots, is reconstructable. Also in the pit was a fine collection of well preserved organic finds, including 17 wooden vessels (bowls, plates and a pedestal bowl or platter, all with clear lathe marks), many of them complete, and a pair of leather ankle boots (Fig. 5).

This is the only pair of ankle boots of this period at present in the Museum of London. The boots are of turn-shoe construction with the insets butt jointed. Although the seams were stitched none of the stitching survives. The uppers of the boots are basically of one piece but each boot has three small triangular insets, one at the instep and one on either

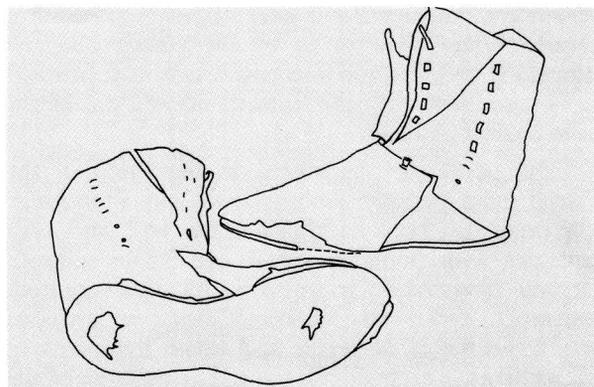


Fig. 5: medieval ankle boots from 4-12 Norton Folgate. Height 145mm. (Drawn by Susan Hurman)

side of the leg, forming the throat of the boot (these are not really tongues as there is little or no overlap). There are two vertical rows of horizontal slits cut in either side of each boot, from the top to ankle level, and a further row of similar slits on the inside leg triangle of each boot. Vertical leather thongs are still partially *in situ* in the slits. These thongs in turn provide slots for drawer-string lacing: seven slots on the right boot, and six on the left. None of the lacing survives. The draw-string might have been wound round the leg equally from both sides as we would probably do today, tying off the two ends. Alternative-

ly, one end might have been attached by a knot to the base of the opening, wound round the leg as a single string and tucked into itself to fasten off at the top.

Narrow rands, fragments of which survive, were stitched between the soles and uppers. The soles have a pronounced waist and both are worn right through at the heel and the ball of the foot. There are stitch marks showing evidence of at least one repair on each sole, but none of the stitching survives. The leather of the uppers is calf. The thicker stronger leather of the soles is calf or cattle. The thongs are probably calf but the leather is too stretched for good identification¹⁷. Although small by today's standards, approximately English size 4, these were probably a man's boots as they are not of a style associated with female footwear.

Post-Medieval: a leather saddle and tinglazed pottery from Southwark and Lambeth

by Alison Nailer and Roy Stephenson

The London Bridge City Phase 2 development covers a large area of waterfront on the south bank of the Thames opposite the Tower of London. Excavations have taken place on various parts of the site between 1986 and 1988, with some areas still to be investigated. Discoveries have included extensive

15. S Roskams and J Schofield 'The Milk Street excavation: Part 2' *London Archaeol* 3 no. 9 (1978) 227-34.

16. *Op cit* fn 14.

17. Glynis Edwards (*pers comm*).

evidence of medieval and later activity, including a moated house thought to be the *Rosary* built by Edward II in 1325, and a second larger moat believed to be associated with the fortified house built by Sir John Fastolf in 1446.

A large pond was discovered to the south of the Fastolf moat between Abbots Lane and Vine Lane. The pond had been backfilled in the 16th and 17th centuries with domestic refuse and stable rubbish. Organic preservation within these fills was very high and much leather was recovered, along with several very large pieces of textile and some fragments of wicker-work baskets or fish traps. The majority of the leather assemblage consisted of shoes and shoe pieces, many of which had been cut up for re-use. There were several larger leather items including a pair of pistol pipes (a type of saddle bag). The most important discovery was the remains of a saddle (Fig. 6).

Only part of the saddle structure has survived, and much of the leather had been cut up for re-use. Of the saddle tree, the beech wood frame on which the saddle is constructed, only the front arch and the cantle have survived intact; the sideboards and the remainder of the back arch are missing. The front arch is surmounted by a wooden pommel, most of which survives. The tree appears to have been held together by iron nails.

Much of the saddle is covered with ox hide. The leather seat covering, particularly around the cantle, has survived reasonably intact, although in places the horse hair padding is exposed. On either side of the

pommel is a small leather rosette held in place by an iron nail. Most of the leather is flesh-side uppermost, although the cantle side flaps and seat all have a decorative trim of grain-side leather bindings. Around the top of the cantle, along the front arch and pommel, these bindings are embellished with evenly spaced tinned copper alloy studs resembling flower heads. Attached to the back of the cantle is a large iron buckle which would have held the crupper to stop the saddle from sliding forward.

There are several slash marks on the seat, as well as a number of stress-related tears. Some damage seems to have been inflicted during and after burial, and one of the iron nails has pierced the seat leather. Many loose leather fragments are also associated with the saddle, but the many pieces of textile found with it do not appear to be related.

The saddle may be dated to the late 16th-early 17th century by the pottery recovered from the fill of the pond, and by documentary evidence for saddlemaking. Unfortunately the scarcity of primary source material has made it, as yet, impossible to identify the saddle with any one type in particular.

The saddle from London Bridge City is a unique find; most post-medieval material is of a more mass-produced nature. In Southwark and Lambeth tinglazed, or delft, pottery is particularly common. This pottery was produced during the 17th and 18th centuries at a number of sites along the south bank of the Thames¹⁸. Several kiln sites have now been excavated¹⁹ and much valuable knowledge has been

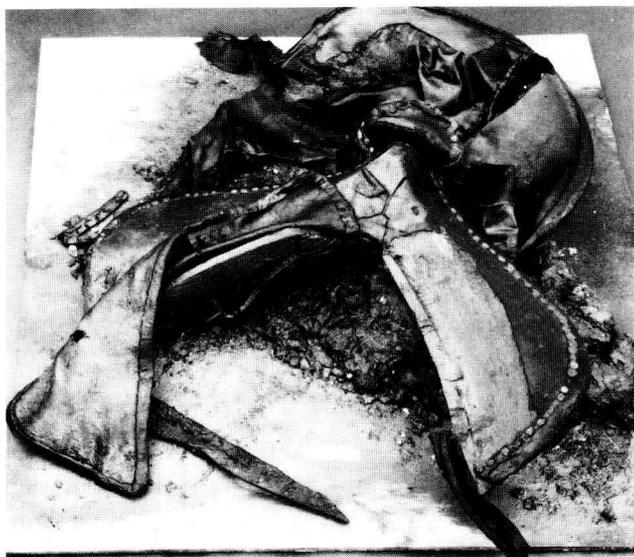


Fig. 6: leather saddle from London Bridge City, Southwark. This photograph was taken prior to conservation. (Photograph: Museum of London)

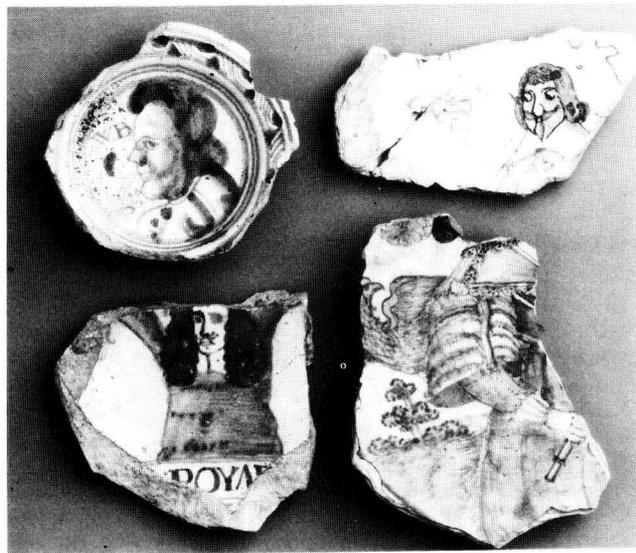


Fig. 7: tinglazed plates from Southwark and Lambeth. 1 – from 15-23 Southwark Street; 2 – from Courage's Brewery; 3 – from Vauxhall Bridgefoot; 4 – from London Bridge City. Diameter of no. 1: 120mm. (Photograph: Andrew Fulgoni)

gained about the nature of these industries and their products²⁰.

In addition to the vast amount of plain glazed and polychrome geometrically-patterned vessels (presumably of a domestic nature) a number of fine pictorial pieces were also produced. Some of them were specially commissioned for marriages or for companies or guilds. Sometimes they were produced to celebrate specific public events such as the coronations of Charles II and William and Mary. Four such pieces are discussed here (Fig. 7).

The first piece was found at 15-23 Southwark Street, where excavation took place between 1980 and 1986²¹. The site was predominantly Roman in date, but one 17th century cess-pit produced over 32kg (70lbs) of pottery. This included a small pedestal plate or saucer with a rim diameter of 120mm (4³/₄in) (Fig. 7, 1). The saucer depicts, in blue and white, the head and shoulders of a man smoking a pipe, surrounded by concentric blue bands and a hatched border. It is dated 1660 and has the initials W.B.

Close to Southwark Street, within the Roman suburb of Southwark, several sites have been excavated on the site of the old Courage Brewery. Again the excavations recovered predominantly Roman material, but three unstratified pieces of a tinglazed plate were uncovered (Fig. 7, 2). Painted in blue, brown, green and yellow the plate depicts a male figure wearing a large white collar with toggles. Foliage appears to one side with clouds and birds in the background. It could be suggested that this is of Charles II hiding in the oak tree after the battle of Worcester, as the figure depicted is looking down and has an impish grin. The back of the plate appears to be initialled W.C.

At the south end of the present Vauxhall Bridge stood the Vauxhall Pottery. Several kilns were excavated in the early 1970s by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society²²; more recent excavations by the DGLA have concentrated on other parts of the site which included a post-medieval glass works. The recent excavations uncovered an unstratified charger (Fig. 7, 3). Painted in blue and green, it appears to show the head of Charles II in the oak tree, the likeness being very similar to other known examples²³, and the inscription, ROYA., may pertain to the Royal Oak. This is either a royalist commemorative piece or, more probably, a commission from a coffee house or inn.

18. F Britton *London Delftware* (1986).

19. E Norton 'The Moated Manor House at Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe' *London Archaeol* 5 no. 15 (1988) 395-401.

20. C Orton 'Post-Roman Pottery from Mark Brown's Wharf' in P Hinton (ed.) *Excavations In Southwark 1973-6 and Lambeth 1973-9* London and Middlesex Archaeol Soc and Surrey Archaeol Soc Joint Paper no. 3 (1988) 307-349.

The last piece illustrated came from the excavations at London Bridge City (see above). From the silty fill of a water course came a fragment of the base of a charger depicting a figure in blue, brown, yellow, green and purple (Fig. 7, 4). The figure is pictured in a landscape, and is dressed elaborately, wearing a plumed hat and holding a baton, in the background is a bird, possibly an eagle. The general impression is martial in character. There are some similarities to known figures of Charles I, and this may be the identity of this figure. The reverse is initialled with an R, and is possibly dated; however, only the last figure, a 7, is recognisable. Two further delftware kilns were known from this area, however it is impossible to say where this particular piece was produced.

Conclusion

The above should be read as a preliminary comment rather than definitive statements. It is the nature of archaeological finds that much detailed and time consuming work must be undertaken, not only in their processing and conservation, but also in their study and research, before worthwhile results are achieved. This means that finds work may not be completed until some time after interim reports on the structural elements of a site have been written.

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The DGLA is always happy to welcome voluntary help for elements of its work not carried out by professional archaeologists. Any body interested should contact Alison Nailer on 01-928-0778 (Southwark and Lambeth), Julia St John-Aubin on 01-837 8363 (north London), Val Saunders on 01-940 5989 (south-west London) or Margaret Wooldridge on 01-560-3880 (west London).

21. C Cowan and D Beard *op cit* fn 3.

22. B Bloice 'A Pottery at Vauxhall Bridgefoot' *London Archaeol* 1 no. 16 (1972) 363-6; see also R Edwards 'The Vauxhall Pottery - 1: History and background to 1977-81 excavations' *London Archaeol* 4 (1981) 130-6 and 'The Vauxhall Pottery - 2: Excavations 1977-81' *London Archaeol* 4 no. 6 (1982) 148-54.

23. *Op cit* fn 18.