

shown on a plan of 1800¹³; surviving debris suggests that this was constructed of brick on a chalk foundation. The robbing is not firmly dated, although by 1847 the area appears as open land¹⁴.

More or less parallel with and just to the north of the robber trench was a further linear feature, apparently a path (22). It was contained within a trench 0.35m to 0.90m deep, mainly infilled with clean gravel. The path was probably constructed in the early 19th century, and to the east appears on the OS map as late as 1868.

The final phase of development was represented by two wallbases. A brick foundation up to 0.45m wide ran across the eastern part of the site, and was abutted to the west by a mortared flint and chalk rubble base some 0.70m square (Figs 2b, 23 & 24; 4d). These features formed part of the development which took place between 1847 and 1868.

Conclusion

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

Although largely residual the prehistoric struck flint adds to evidence for early settlement, notably in the case of the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic artefacts.

Most significant was the evidence for Roman occupation. There were numerous cut features, with pottery and coins principally indicating activity in the later 3rd and 4th centuries. Items of

13. *Op cit* fn 8.

intrinsic interest included the silver ring bezel and intaglio. The truncation of features and the distribution of finds also suggests cultivation in the late Roman period.

There was only one Saxon potsherd; however, quantities of medieval material were recovered, including pottery of 1150-1300 and environmental evidence. It is likely that the land was open and at least intermittently under cultivation. Post-medieval development is first indicated in the mid 18th century, but only really took place intensively from c. 1850.

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14. *Op cit* fn 9.

Excavations and post-excavation work

City of London. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB (0171-410 2200).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Jim Davison, 28 Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon, CR2 6BB.

Greater London (except north-east and south-east London), by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB (0171-410 2200).

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, London SE18 1JT (0181-855 3240).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. Processing of material from Fulham Palace. Tuesdays, 7.45 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 86 Clancarty Road, SW6 (0171-731 4498).

Kingston, by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. Rescue sites in the town centre. Enquiries to Kingston Heritage Centre, Fairfield Road, Kingston (0181-546 5386).

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