SHOREDITCH VILLAGE
(HOLYWELL LANE)
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11340

SITE CODE: HLY12

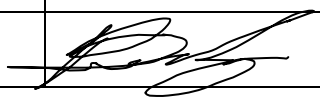
DECEMBER 2012

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

SHOREDITCH VILLAGE (HOLYWELL LANE) LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2945
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Rebecca Haslam & Alistair Douglas		November - December 2012
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		November - December 2012
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		December 2012
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		December 2012

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Shoreditch Village (Holywell Lane), EC2, London Borough of Hackney

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 33430 82320
Site Code: HLY12
Written and researched by Alistair Douglas and Rebecca Haslam
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, December 2012

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Lirastar

Contractor :
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Park
96, Endwell Road
Brockley
London, SE4 2PD

Tel: **020 7732 3925**
Fax: **020 7732 7896**

E-mail: **tbradley@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

PCA Report No: R11340

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Shoreditch Village (Holywell Lane), London Borough of Hackney, National Grid Reference TQ 33430 82320 (Fig.1). The evaluation was carried out between 22nd October and 13th November 2012 and was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of their client, Lirastar.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of three stepped trenches arranged in accordance with the Project Design and Method Statement (Mills Whipp Projects, 2012a; Bradley, 2012). Their proposed shapes and overall depths had to be modified to varying degrees due to the presence of unexpected below ground intrusions.

1.3 Natural terrace gravel was identified in Evaluation Trenches 2 and 3. It was not found in Evaluation Trench 1, where it had been truncated by a possible fluvial channel of early Holocene date. The base of the channel could not be reached due to health and safety concerns regarding the depth of Trench 1.

1.4 The earliest archaeological remains encountered during the project consisted of a probable Roman ditch in Trench 3, which truncated the natural terrace gravel and was sealed by a layer of river alluvium. Layers of humic rich material and clayey silt, interpreted as re-worked natural alluvium, and made ground of Roman to medieval date, were found in all three evaluation trenches. In the southern end of Trench 1, a layer of mortar was observed at the base of the excavated sequence, which was interpreted as a possible bedding/demolition layer associated with Holywell Priory's 12th century church. This deposit was truncated by the construction cut of a 15th to 16th century well. A layer of mortar, Caen stone and Reigate stone was identified in all three trenches, which may represent 16th to 17th century debris that was formed when the priory complex was gradually demolished after it was dissolved. This was sealed by a thin levelling layer in Trench 3, which immediately pre-dated a phase of construction represented by a 17th century wall and an associated levelling layer. The next phase of activity was formed by two wall "stubs", recorded in Trench 1, of 18th century date. A probable 18th century building with a basement was constructed to the north of these in Trench 1 and a later well was found in the southern end of the same trench. A further episode of ground raising and pitting then ensued and the probable 18th century basement was infilled. A sequence of late 18th to mid 19th century walls and floors were found above these deposits in Trenches 1 and 3. These were post-dated by the foundations of a Victorian railway viaduct, constructed in the 1860s, which traversed the site from south to north. Remains of the viaduct and structures associated with it were found in all three trenches.

1.5 The results of the evaluation broadly support the findings of previous archaeological interventions undertaken within the site boundary. These excavations have all demonstrated that islands of untruncated stratigraphy, ranging in date from the 19th century to the Roman period, survive below the modern ground surface in areas that have not been truncated by

20th and 21st century structures and intrusive works. No surviving structural evidence of the priory was recorded during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in advance of the redevelopment of land at Shoreditch Village (Holywell Lane), EC2, London Borough of Hackney (Fig. 1). It was conducted between 22nd October and 13th November 2012. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 33430 82320, with the site covering an area of approximately 4622.78 square metres.

2.2 The site is bounded to the north by New Inn Yard and a property fronting Shoreditch High Street, bounded to the east by properties fronting Shoreditch High Street and by the road itself, bounded to the south by Holywell Lane and bounded to the west by King John Court.

2.3 The evaluation consisted of three trenches, termed Trenches 1 to 3. The locations of these interventions are illustrated on Figure 2.

2.4 The work was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of their client, Lirastar. The archaeological evaluation was jointly supervised by Alistair Douglas and Rebecca Haslam and was project managed by Tim Bradley, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Proceedings on site were monitored by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), advisor to the London Borough of Hackney.

2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC.

2.6 The project was allocated the site code HLY12.

03/12/12 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

03/12/12 JS, revised 11/12/12 MR

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In March 2012, The Department for Local Communities and Local Government published *National Planning Policy Framework* (replacing *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*). Chapter 12, "Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment", provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation preservation and investigation of Heritage Assets. In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of these designated assets
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of designated and other nationally important archaeological assets
- In appropriate circumstances requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions, and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of archaeological assets whose significance can be realised and public appreciation of the asset can be enhanced.

3.2 In considering any proposal for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by the above government guidance, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.3 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by 'The London Plan' (July 2011). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

POLICY 4B.14 ARCHAEOLOGY

THE MAYOR, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, THE MUSEUM OF LONDON AND BOROUGHS, WILL SUPPORT THE IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF LONDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. BOROUGHS IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR UDPS FOR PROTECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS WITHIN THEIR AREA.

3.4 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Hackney's Core Strategy, adopted in 2010. It contains the following policy statement regarding the Historic Environment:

Core Strategy Policy 25: Historic Environment

All development should make a positive contribution to the character of Hackney's historic and built environment. This includes identifying, conserving and enhancing the historic significance of the borough's designated heritage assets, their setting and where appropriate the wider historic environment.

3.5 Given the archaeological potential of the site, a trial trench evaluation was required in order to determine the nature of any future archaeological mitigation that will be necessary prior to redevelopment. The geotechnical investigations, undertaken before the archaeological evaluation commenced, were the subject of an archaeological watching brief. The work was undertaken in accordance with the project design and method statement that was approved by GLAAS (Mills Whipp Projects 2012a; Bradley 2012) and the results are reported herein.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as Eocene London Clay forming the London Basin.

4.1.2 The British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) suggests that the site is underlain by deposits of Hackney Gravels (defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River Deposits') of Pleistocene date. The boundary between the Hackney Gravel and the Taplow Terrace Gravels follows the approximate course of Holywell Lane, which forms the southern boundary of the site (Mills Whipp Projects, 2012b).

4.1.3 Previous geological and archaeological interventions have demonstrated that Langley Silt (often termed brickearth) does not cap the terrace gravel within the site boundary but is present to the immediate south (*ibid*).

4.1.4 The site was situated in the upper reaches of the Walbrook in antiquity, within a braided network of streams. The main channels are thought to have risen on either side of the medieval priory complex, with a third hypothetical spring within the precinct. The latter may have formed the "Holy Well" that gave the priory its name *(ibid*).

4.1.5 Layers deposited in an aquatic environment have been found during previous archaeological investigations in the south-eastern part of the site and were interpreted as representing a pond fed by a stream (*ibid*). Thick, water-lain deposits were also uncovered in the south-western section (*ibid*). Water seepage on the eastern side has also been interpreted as originating from another branch of the Walbrook (*ibid*).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Previous work undertaken within the site boundary suggests that the top of the natural terrace gravel slopes gently from a level of 12.21m OD in the north to 10.90m OD in the south (Bull *et al* 2011).

4.2.2 The modern topography is fairly flat at a height of 15.25m OD in the west and 14.95m OD in the east (Mills Whipp Projects 2012b).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background of this site has been laid out in full in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2012b). Unless referenced otherwise, the ensuing text forms a summary of that document.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The only find of probable Palaeolithic date that was unearthed near the site was a water buffalo horn, found to the east. Any Palaeolithic artefacts uncovered in the vicinity of the site will be stratified within the Pleistocene river terrace gravels. They will therefore represent chance finds, eroded from their primary contexts and re-deposited by fluvial action.

5.2.2 During the later prehistoric (Mesolithic to Iron Age), the site would have been situated within a system of upstanding gravel eyots and low lying marshes that were crossed by numerous braided channels formed by the Thames and its tributaries. This would have been an ideal environment for hunter-gather clans. The eyots offered dry land suitable for occupation close to the marshes and channels that provided abundant and diverse ecological resources. Relatively efficient travel through the use of a boat would also have been a possibility. The stratigraphy encountered during a previous excavation undertaken by MOLA in 2005 suggested that the site was situated on a gravel eyot during the Mesolithic to Iron Age periods, making prehistoric occupation within the site boundary a possibility. The presence of some alluvial material strongly suggests that it was prone to sporadic flooding, however (Bull *et al* 2011). An assemblage of largely residual flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age was retrieved during the MOLA excavations, along with some stratigraphically early cut features that included several possible fire pits (*ibid*). This suggests sporadic exploitation of the site by mobile bands of hunter-gatherers during the later prehistoric periods (*ibid*).

5.2.3 It has been suggested that Old Street follows the line of an Iron Age track way, but it is important to note that no archaeological evidence of this has been found to date.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The Roman settlement of *Londinium* had begun to grow as a mercantile centre by 50 AD. It was centred on the bridge heads that had been built across the Thames after the Roman invasion in 43 AD and was situated less than a mile to the west of the site.

5.3.2 Ermine Street, a major Roman road, linked *Londinium* with *Lindum* (Lincoln) and *Eboracum* (York). It ran close to the eastern boundary of the site along the approximate course of Shoreditch High Street.

5.3.3 Archaeological evidence suggests the site was situated in marginal land in the early Roman period (up to 160 AD). Human activity was limited to a small amount of quarrying and the construction of probable drainage ditches, perhaps to facilitate pastoral exploitation. By the later Roman period, further quarrying had occurred, along with the dumping of made ground

in order to raise and drain the previously boggy land, perhaps to make it suitable for agricultural use. More ditches were created, which may represent field boundaries. A total of four Roman inhumations were also identified within the confines of the site. These were interpreted as rural in style rather than forming part of an extramural urban cemetery (Bull *et al* 2011). Previous excavations within the site boundary have demonstrated that Roman ground level sloped downwards from 12.20m OD in the north to 10.90m OD in the south.

5.4 **Saxon**

5.4.1 The place-names "Hoxton", "Haggerston" and "Shoreditch" have Saxon origins and it is likely that the latter began to develop as a settlement in the 11th century. It was probably focused on the church of St Leonard at the junction of what was Ermine Street and Old Street.

5.4.2 The site itself probably remained in marginal agricultural or pastoral land during this period. The only Saxon find that has been unearthed in the area is a residual late Saxon bone pin that was found in a later context during previous excavations on the site.

5.5 **Early Medieval (Pre-1152)**

5.5.1 A period of ground raising appears to have ensued in the early medieval period, elevating the surface of the site to an approximate level of 12.90m OD in the north, sloping to 12.30m OD in the south. Field boundary ditches dating to this period have been found in the area, suggesting that it remained predominantly rural. The site itself was still subject to sporadic inundations of flood water until the 12th century. This appears to have been most severe along the southern boundary, where up to 1m of overbank silt and clay was lain down from the repeated flooding of a channel of the Walbrook. A pond also appears to have formed in the southeast section of the site.

5.6 **Medieval: 1152-1158**

5.6.1 The Priory of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist was constructed on the subject site between 1152 and 1158. It was founded by Robert FitzGelran, prebendary of Holywell or Finsbury and cannon of St Paul's Cathedral, and confirmed by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London (1152-1162). Robert FitzGelran granted 3 acres of the "moor", as the area was termed, to the nuns, which consisted of a strip of land running back from Shoreditch High Street along Holywell Lane. This was supplemented by land given by the Bishop of London, and a second plot, granted later in 1189 by Walter FitzWalter. Together these formed the priory's precinct. The priory followed the Rule of Augustinian Canonesses. Approximately 12 nuns would have resided in the complex, along with novices and priests.

5.6.2 The following description of the layout of the priory is primarily based on a reconstruction compiled by the Survey of London in 1922. Written documentary sources and early maps were used as the source material for this reconstruction. Whilst the layout shown on the 1922 plan has been confirmed in part by the findings of archaeological excavations, it should still be considered largely hypothetical.

5.6.3 The priory precinct was probably rectangular in shape and about 8 acres in size, approximately bounded by the trajectories of the modern routes of Curtain Road to the West, Bateman's Row to the north, Shoreditch High Street to the east and Holywell Lane to the south (only the latter two roads were in existence when the priory was constructed). A gatehouse and porter's lodge were probably situated on the southern boundary, whilst a number of ancillary buildings were located in the western half of the complex. These included the Great Barn, the Oat Barn, a granary, a mill house, a bake house, a brew house, a wash house, stables, chambers and kitchens. The priory church was partly exposed in an archaeological intervention (Bull *et al* 2011). It was situated in its approximate predicted position just to the south of the centre of the precinct. The Cloisters would have been located to the north of the church. The dormitory, chapter house and refectory would likely have been arranged around these, with the Infirmary to the north. The cemetery was probably located to the south of the church, along with the late medieval house of Lovell, later the Earl of Richmond. Two burials have been excavated in the location of the probable cemetery, supporting this interpretation. It is probable that gardens and orchards would also have been present within the precinct.

5.6.4 The earliest phase or phases of the church have been identified archaeologically by MOLA in 2005. These took the form of fragmentary foundations dating to c.1150 and later rob cuts, which probably formed a simple rectangular structure with a north aisle. However, some interpretive problems were caused by the small size of the archaeological interventions; the supposed west wall of the building was not orthogonal to the other fragments and appeared to be too close to the westernmost pier base. The nature of these early foundations was also heterogeneous. It therefore remains possible that these remains relate to more than one early structure.

5.6.5 Evidence from the archaeological excavation undertaken by MOLA in 2005 suggests that the church was rebuilt in the late 12th century (1170-1190) and the layout of this building has been hypothesised in some detail (see Bull *et al* 2011). Fragments of tracery suggested that the windows were replaced in the 15th century. About 30 burials were found within the church during the MOLA excavation, along with evidence of tombs with decorated canopies.

5.7 **Post-Medieval**

5.7.1 Documentary records state that the priory and its land was awarded to Henry Webbe in 1539 during the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Demolition of the church and the various associated structures then took place in phases.

5.7.2 The earliest picture of Holywell Priory was drawn c.1544. This suggests that the church was cruciform with a tall spire and was situated in a precinct that was bounded by a wall. The Agas map, made in 1562, indicates that the church had been demolished by this time and that a gate was located in the boundary wall of the precinct, opening onto Holywell Lane. It also shows the Earl of Rutland's house to the south of the church and it is likely that the cess pits, rubbish pits, wells and an outbuilding that were unearthed in this approximate location by

MOLA were associated with this structure (Bull *et al* 2011). The Agas map of 1562 also shows buildings running along the length of Shoreditch High Street. This represents the beginnings of urbanisation in the area.

5.7.3 A crude map, the Faithhorne & Newcourt of 1658, suggests that most of the former priory precinct was used as gardens at this time, with a cluster of buildings to the east (within the boundary of the site).

5.7.4 The first clear map of the area is the Morgan map of 1682. This suggests that ranges of buildings surrounding courtyards occupied the site.

5.7.5 The Chassereau map of 1745 demonstrates that the medieval priory had not been entirely demolished by this time. It suggests that elements of the building survived close to and possibly within the boundary of the site (presumably incorporated within later buildings). It describes and locates the "Remains of a Priory" at King John's Court, within the boundary of the site, whilst "The Well whence ye Liberty derives it's Name" is illustrated to the immediate northwest.

5.7.6 The area became increasingly urban in character throughout the 18th and 19th centuries as demonstrated by the Horwood maps of 1799 and 1813 and the Stanford Map of 1862. The site was occupied by rows of terrace houses by 1799 and by 1862 it had been largely built over.

5.7.7 A railway viaduct was constructed on the site in the early 1860s, which resulted in the demolition of all earlier structures that were located in its path. The line traversed the western half of the site from north to south, running into Broad Street Station to the southeast. It is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 with a timber yard and various small residential and commercial properties to the east. King John's Court was relocated further to the east during this construction project. This was not realised during the map regression that was undertaken as part of the Desk Based Assessment and has been corrected in this document.

6 METHOLDOLOGY

6.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of three trenches (termed Trenches 1 to 3, Fig.2), which were arranged in accordance with the Project Design and Method Statement (Mills Whipp Projects, 2012a; Bradley, 2012). The original intention was to excavate three 12m long, rectangular trenches that were to be 1.8m wide at base (*ibid*). Due to the projected depth of the natural, it was correctly anticipated that they would need to be battered or stepped in order to reach the underlying geology. However, the footprint of all three trenches needed to be modified to varying degrees due to unforeseen issues. A footing for a Victorian railway viaduct ran across Trench 1, which necessitated the intervention to be machined and stepped in two halves. The shape and overall depth of Trenches 2 and 3 also had to be modified due to the presence of a live sewer in the former and fuel tanks containing hydrocarbons in the latter. Trench 1 was foreshortened in order to avoid the live sewer, whilst Trench 3 had to be widened in order to avoid the contaminated area and allow sufficient space to batter the edges so natural gravel could be exposed. Natural geology could not be reached along the entirety of the base of each trench for safety reasons, although efforts were made to ensure that it was identified in all trenches. Adam Single of GLAAS, archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Hackney, was informed of any alterations to the trench footprints as circumstances developed on site.

6.2 The dimensions of the archaeological interventions were as follows:

- Trench 1: 12.00m north-south by 2.20m east-west at the northern end and 5.00m east-west at the southern end
- Trench 2: 5.00m north-south by 2.20m east-west
- Trench 3: 11m north-south by 10m east-west

6.3 A 360 HYMAC type machine fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to dig the Evaluation Trenches. Machine excavation continued under archaeological supervision until natural geology or archaeologically significant horizons were encountered, upon which excavation continued by hand.

6.4 The aims of the evaluation were designed to address the following objectives:

- To assess the interface deposits with the natural drift geology for archaeological features
- To assess the survival of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon deposits
- To assess deposits and features which relate to the medieval Holywell Priory
- To assess deposits and remains which relate to the Dissolution and post medieval site use (Mills Whipp Projects 2012a; Bradley 2012).

6.4.1 All deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using the Global Positioning System (G.P.S.). A full photographic record was made,

including digital, black and white prints and 35mm colour transparencies. Finds, brick samples and environmental samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Method Statement (Bradley, 2012).

6.4.2 A surveyed Temporary Bench Mark (T.B.M.) was established near the southwest corner of the site using GPS equipment, which had a value of 15.65m OD. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this T.B.M using a dumpy level.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation consisted of a layer of sub-rounded flint gravel, clast supported within a matrix of clayey sandy silt that was mid orange in colour. It was termed [45] in Trench 2 and [46] in Trench 3 and was interpreted as the top of the Hackney Gravel, a Post-Diversionary Thames river terrace deposit dating to the Pleistocene period. Previous work undertaken within the site boundary suggested that the top of this deposit sloped gently from a level of 12.21m OD in the north to 10.90m OD in the south (Bull *et al* 2011). The top of the gravel was found to be at a height of 12.26m OD in Trench 1 to the north and 12.12m OD in Trench 2 further south, which fits well with this model.

7.1.2 Hackney Gravel was not identified in Trench 1, where it had been truncated by a probable palaeochannel (discussed in Phase 2). This suggests that in the western side of the site the top of the Hackney Gravel must also slope towards the north. This break of slope must occur to the north of Trench 2 and to the south of Trench 1.

7.2 Phase 2: Early Holocene

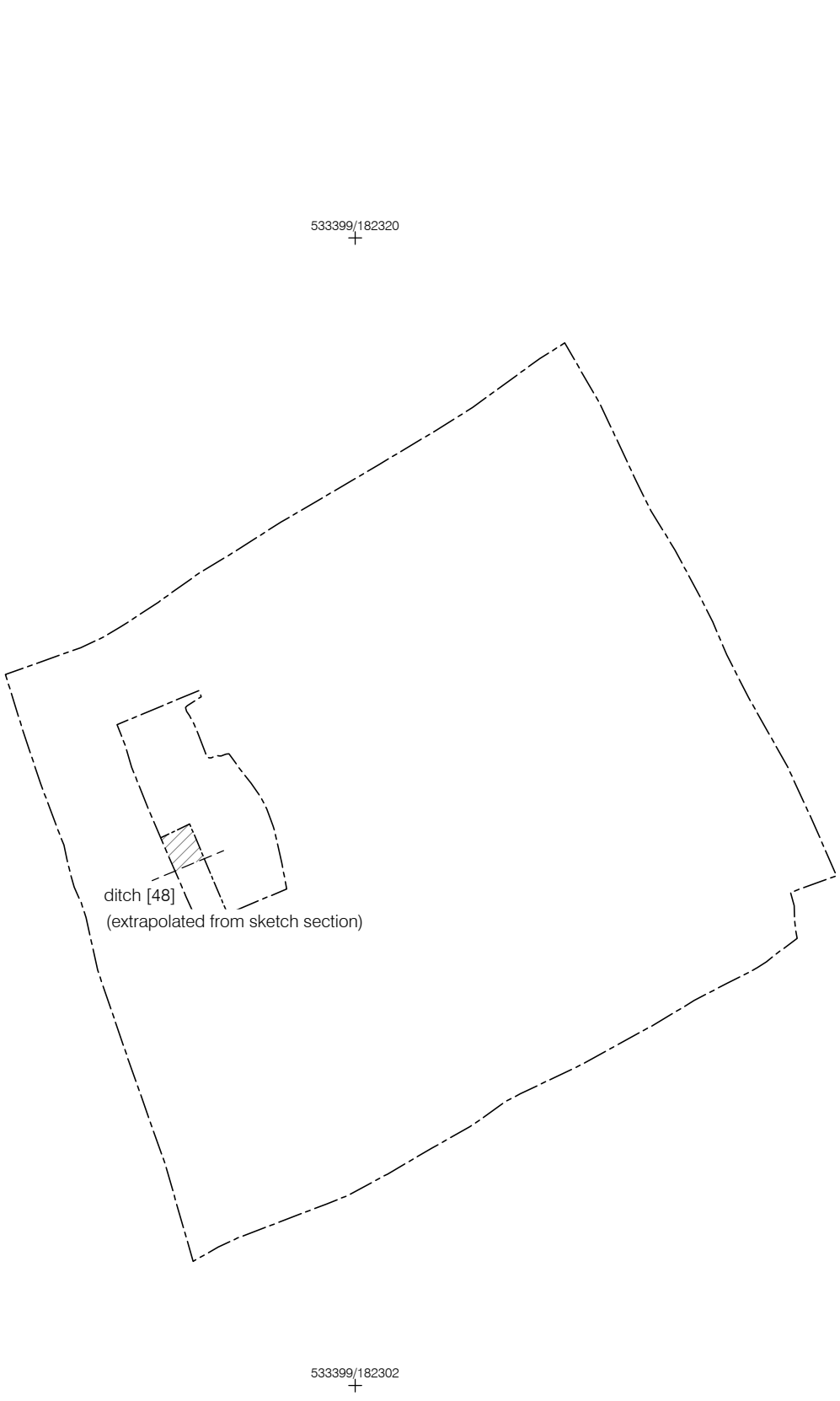
7.2.1 Layer [84], sealed by layer [75], was found at the base of the sequence in Trench 1, the top of the latter being at a height of 11.81m OD. These deposits were composed of sub-rounded flint gravel, clast supported in a sandy silty, mid grey brown matrix. A lens of oxidised orange gravel, originally interpreted as the top of the Hackney Gravel, separated the two. However, further excavation demonstrated that this was not the case and that the layers were remarkably similar in nature. The deposits appeared different in character to the Hackney Gravel owing to their predominantly dark, reduced appearance, suggesting little exposure to oxygen, but did strongly resemble naturally deposited channel fills. They were therefore interpreted as Early Holocene channel deposits. The pebble to cobble-sized gravel clasts that were present in both layers indicated deposition in a fast flowing (i.e. high-energy) fluvial environment, presumably formed by a channel of the Thames or one of its tributaries. They were sealed by a later pre-historic to Roman deposit, which indicates that the channel in which they formed no longer existed by this time. Whilst the exact age of the channel remains unknown, it probably dates to the Early Holocene.

7.3 Phase 3: Later Prehistoric to Roman (Figure 3; Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11; Plate 1)

7.3.1 A linear feature, [48], orientated east-west, was identified in section within a sondage dug into the base of Trench 3 (Figure 3, Plate 1). It was over 0.45m wide, continuing beyond the northern edge of the sondage, and truncated the Hackney Gravel. The top of the silty fill, [48], was found to be at a level of 12.26m OD, which is comparable with the Roman ground surfaces that were identified at 12.20m OD in the northern end of the site during previous archaeological work (Bull *et al* 2011). The feature was therefore interpreted as a ditch dating to the Roman period or earlier. It may represent a Roman field boundary as features of this

nature have been found on the site in the past (*ibid*). No dating evidence was retrieved from the fill.

7.3.2 Two similar layers of gravelly silty clay mixed with some humic material, ([72] overlain by [71]), sealed the Early Holocene fluvial gravels in Trench 1 (recorded in Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11). A similar deposit, [44], capped the Hackney Gravels in Trench 2. These deposits may represent re-worked natural terrace gravel, alluvial flood deposits and pedogenic material that were mixed by human action, perhaps through the digging or ploughing of agricultural land, creating one relatively homogenous horizon. They are thought to be Roman in date as the top of the sequence was found to be at a height of 12.07m OD in Trench 1 to the north and 12.19m OD in Trench 2 to the south. This is comparable with the level of the Roman ground surface that was identified at a height of 12.20m OD in the northern part of the site (Bull *et al* 2011). Furthermore, layer [72] contained a fragment of Roman pottery dated 50-400 AD. The horizon was 0.34m thick in Trench 1 and was 0.06m thick in Trench 2.



0 5m

03/12/12 JS

Figure 3
Trench 3
Phase 3: Roman to Early Medieval
1:100 at A4

7.4 Phase 4: Medieval to 16th Century

Sub-Phase 4.1: 10th to 15th Century- The Location of the Priory Church

7.4.1 Previous archaeological work on the site predicted that the northern wall of the nave of the priory church would be found in the approximate centre of Trench 1, but no evidence of this wall was recorded during the evaluation. It is possible, however, that a post-1860s railway viaduct foundation truncated it. If this interpretation is correct, then the southern half of Trench 1 was situated inside the church, whilst the northern half was external to it. This would explain why the medieval stratigraphy in the northern and southern halves of Trench 1 were quite different, and why the stratigraphy in Trenches 2 and 3 (which were also external to the church) more closely resembled the sequence that was recorded in the northern half of Trench 1.

Sub-Phase 4.1: ?Outside the Priory Church (Figure 11)

7.4.2 In the northern end of Trench 1 the disturbed agricultural horizon that was active in Roman times appeared to have accumulated further during the medieval period, hence the presence of clayey silt layers [70], [68], [64], [62] and [57] / [152] / [151] / [81] (recorded in Section 13 /14 / 16, Figure 11). Very similar deposits were found at comparable positions in the archaeological sequences in Trenches 2 and 3 (to the south of the priory church), termed [43] and [42] in Trench 2 and [16] and [10] in Trench 3. These deposits were primarily composed of dark brown to mid grey clayey silt that resembled disturbed alluvium, but also contained occasional medieval artefacts and humic material indicative of pedogenesis. Together, they formed a sequence that was 0.86m thick in the northern end of Trench 1, 0.90m thick in Trench 2 and 0.80m thick in Trench 3. The mechanisms for their deposition were most probably a combination of overbank flooding from a nearby channel and deliberate augmentation by man through the dumping of material, hence inclusions of medieval pottery, bone and small fragments of brick and tile. Dumping was probably undertaken for the following reasons: to improve the fertility of the soil, raise the ground level in an attempt to limit flooding and dispose of waste. The lack of microstructure within the layers strongly suggests that any alluvium from overbank flooding was thoroughly mixed with the man-made material by digging. The only exception to this appears to be [16] in Trench 3, which resembled relatively undisturbed alluvial material deposited by overbank flooding, the upper reaches of which had been re-worked by digging as layer [10].

7.4.3 The top of this sequence was found to be at a level of 12.96m OD in the northern end of Trench 1, 13.04m OD in Trench 2 and 13.07m OD in Trench 3. These heights are not dissimilar to the medieval ground surface that was identified at 12.90m OD during previous excavations in the north of the site (Bull *et al* 2011). Typological dating of the pottery and clay building material inclusions indicate that the deposits accumulated between the 10th and late 12th centuries, before a relatively stable ground surface formed, represented by the upper-

most layers (i.e. [57] / [152] / [151] / [81] in the northern end of Trench 1, [42] in Trench 2 and [10] in Trench 3). Artefacts recovered from the very top of these sequences suggest that these ground surfaces probably remained stable until at least the late 15th century.

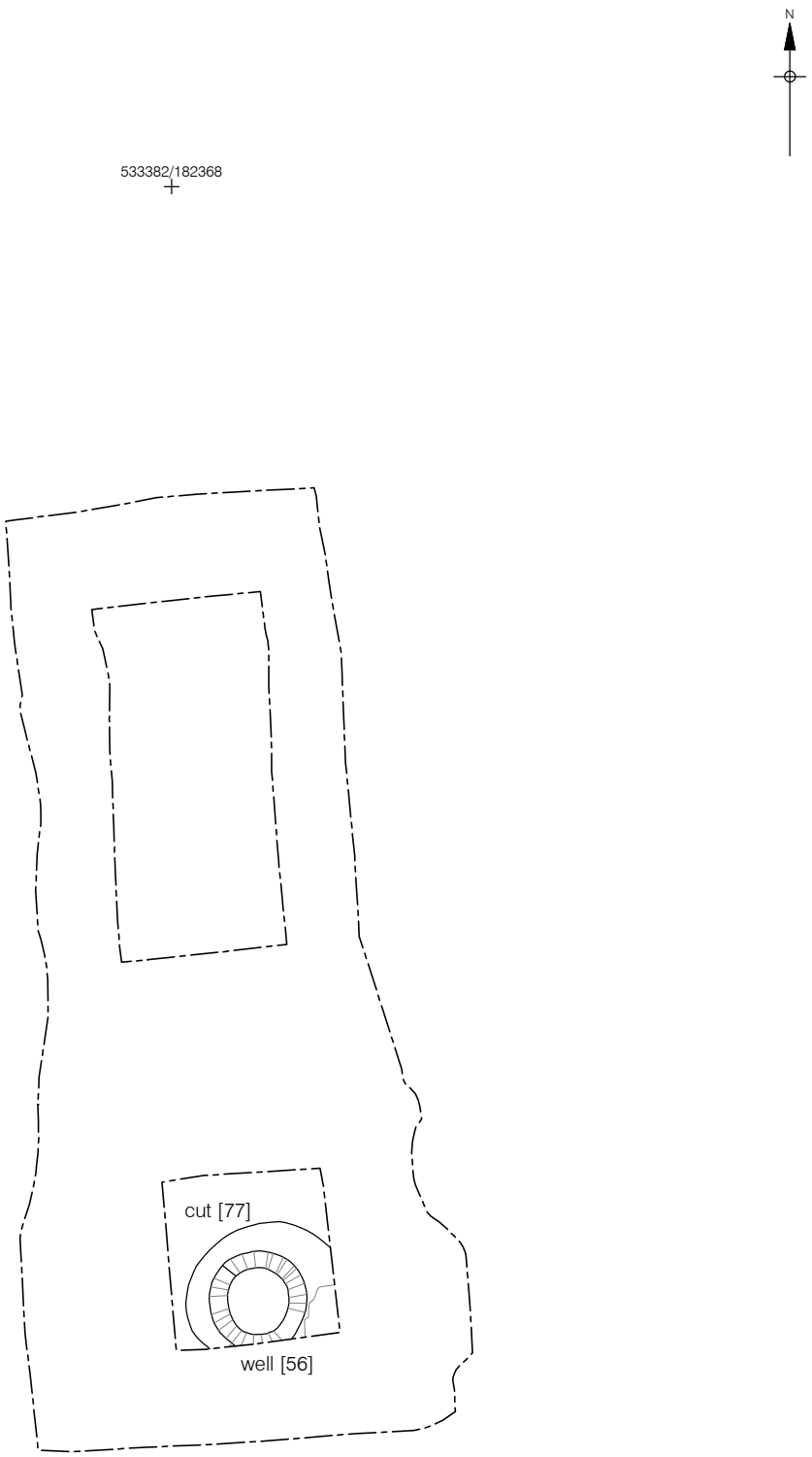
Sub-Phase 4.1: ?Priory Church Deposition (Section 9, Figure 12)

7.4.4 In the southern half of Trench 1, within the possible footprint of the priory church, a layer of mortar, [161], was revealed at the base of the stratigraphic sequence (Section 9, Figure 12). It was observed in section after the partial removal of a later well and was found to be over 0.20m thick, extending beyond the vertical limit of the excavation. The top of the deposit was found at a height of 12.41m OD. Gravel and mortar bedding layers associated with the tile floor of the early church (c.1158) have previously been found between 12.05m OD and 12.90m OD (Bull *et al,* 2011). It therefore remains possible that this layer formed part of a make-up deposit for the floor of the church. This deposit could not be exposed in plan due to health and safety concerns regarding the depth of the trench.

Sub-Phase 4.2: 15th to 16th Century (Figure 4; Section 9, 10 & 12, Figure 12; Plate 2)

7.4.5 The layer was sealed by [149], a dumped deposit of mid greyish green silty clay, which was 0.48m thick (Section 9, Figure 12). It may have been dumped as a ground raising deposit after the floor of the church was removed, presumably in the late 15th century after the priory had been dissolved.

7.4.6 This layer was truncated by [77], a construction cut for well [56] (Figure 4; Sections 10 & 12, Figure 12; Plate 2). The well was 1.30m in diameter and was over 2m deep, the top of the surviving brickwork being at a height of 13.14m OD (Plate 2). The stratigraphy demonstrated that the above ground sections of the well had been robbed, so this level represents the top of the below ground section. The well had been built with bricks that were typologically dated to 1450 to 1550 AD, suggesting that it was constructed in the late 15th or 16th centuries, presumably after the Dissolution. It is possible that the feature was constructed in a courtyard that was located off New Inn Yard (this is first clearly shown on the Morgan map of 1682). The base of the feature could not be reached for health and safety reasons.



03/12/12 JS

Figure 4
Trench 1
Phase 4: Medieval to 16th Century
1:100 at A4

7.5 Phase 5: 16th to 17th Century (Figure 5; Plates 2, 3 & 4)

7.5.1 Layer [33], a deposit of crushed Reigate stone that was over 0.10m thick, was uncovered at a level of 13.34m OD in Trench 2 (Figure 5, Plate 3). Artefacts recovered from it suggested that it was deposited in the mid 16th to 17th century.

7.5.2 A similarly dated compact layer of tile and mortar, [11], was found at 13.06m OD in Trench 3 (Figure 5, Plate 4).

7.5.3 In the northern half of Trench 1, the construction cut of well [77] was sealed by [66], a compact layer of mortar and crushed Reigate and Caen stone fragments (Figure 5, Plate 2). The deposit was 0.30m thick, the top being at a level of 13.04m OD. Fragments of pottery and clay building material retrieved from it suggested that it formed in the 17th century.

7.5.4 Documentary evidence strongly suggests that the priory was demolished in stages, and that some upstanding elements of it were incorporated in later structures. Layers [33] and [11] most probably relate to sections of the complex that were pulled down in the 16th to 17th centuries, whilst [66] probably formed when a section was demolished in the 17th century.

533382/182368

Trench 1

layer [66]

533382/182347

0 5m

03/12/12 JS

533390/182345

Trench 2

layer [33]

533390/182329

N

533399/182320

Trench 3

layer [11]

533399/182302

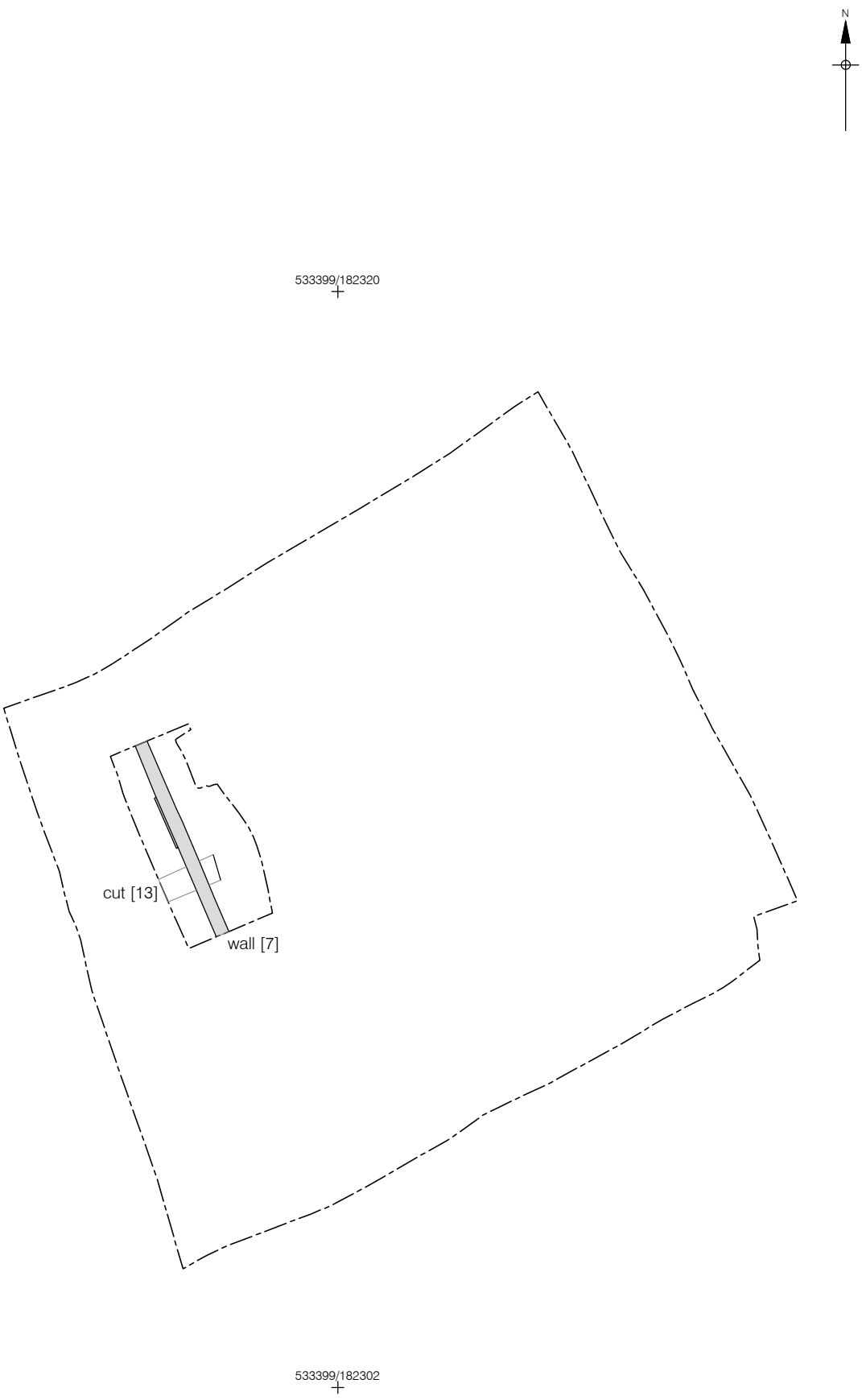
Figure 5
Trenches 1, 2 and 3
Phase 5: 16th Century
1:100 at A3

7.6 **Phase 6: 17th Century (Figure 6, Plate 4)**

7.6.1 A thin layer of burnt material, [32], sealed the demolition debris from the priory complex in Trench 2. It resembled a dump of waste from a fire or furnace. The layer was very dark grey in colour and was 0.10m thick. Its position in the stratigraphic sequence suggested a 17th century date for its deposition.

7.6.2 Ground raising or levelling deposit [9] sealed the demolition debris from the priory complex in Trench 3. It was composed of clayey silty material that contained occasional inclusions of pottery, clay pipe and clay building material that suggested it had been dumped in the mid to late 17th century. It was probably laid down in the mid 17th century in order to prepare and level the ground surface for the construction of wall [7]. This suggests that the 17th century ground surface in the location of Trench 3 would have been at a height of 13.41m OD.

7.6.3 Wall [7], found in Trench 3, was orientated northwest-southeast and was composed of red fabric bricks that were manufactured between 1450 and 1650 AD (Figure 6, Plate 4). The wall was 0.22m wide, the top of the surviving brickwork being at a height of 13.70m OD. It was built within a construction cut, [13], which truncated dump layer [9]. As this deposit contained artefacts that dated between 1640 and 1700 AD, the wall must have been constructed after 1640, suggesting that it formed part of a mid 17th century structure.



0 5m

03/12/12 JS

Figure 6
Trench 3
Phase 6: 17th Century
1:100 at A4

7.7 Phase 7: 18th to Mid 19th Century, Pre-1860s

Sub-Phase 7.1 to 7.6: Brick Floor [14] (Figure 7)

7.7.1 A severely truncated fragment of brick floor, [14], and its mortar bedding layer, [15], butted 17th century wall [7] in Trench 3. Although the bricks that were used in the floor were similar to those that were used in the wall, the mortar was typologically later, suggesting that the floor was relayed or replaced during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. This also suggests that 17th century wall [7] survived into the 18th or even the 19th century.

Sub-Phase 7.1: External Features in a Courtyard or Garden Area, Pre-1799 (Figure 7; Sections 9 & 18, Figure 12, Plate 5)

7.7.2 Wall "stub" [81] was recorded in the southern end of Trench 1, in the southeast corner of the lower step (Figure 7; Section 18, Figure 12, Plate 5). It was 0.62m long and 0.35m wide as seen, continuing beyond the eastern and southern limits of the excavation, the top of the surviving structure being at a height of 13.11m OD. The lower section had been built with unfrogged red fabric bricks, manufactured between 1450 and 1550 AD, whilst the upper section was composed of worked Reigate and Caen stone that had presumably been robbed from the medieval priory. Mortar dating to 1775 to 1900 AD had been used to cement these materials together, indicating that the bricks had also been robbed and reused from elsewhere. The wall had been built within a construction cut, [74], which truncated the construction cut backfill of the 15th to 16th century well.

7.7.3 It is likely that a similar wall "stub" was constructed to the west, immediately after [81] had been created. This took the form of [65], which was almost certainly associated with [81] (Figure 7; Section 9, Figure 12, Plate 5). It was aligned east-west with this context, continuing beyond the western and southern limits of the excavation, and was built with identical bricks and mortar. Its construction cut, [69], severely truncated the southern side of the 16th to 17th century well. The cut may therefore have had a duel function: to rob bricks from the well and to function as a construction cut for the later wall. It is interesting to note that the bricks that were used to construct the wall stubs were typologically identical to those that were used in the well. It is therefore possible that they were removed from the 16th to 17th century well before being immediately reused to build the 18th century wall stubs. After wall [65] had been built, the construction cut was backfilled. This backfill had also been tipped into the internal section of the 16th to 17th century well, demonstrating that this feature was infilled around the late 18th century, at the same time as the construction cut for wall [65].

7.7.4 The function of the walls remains enigmatic. Perhaps they could have flanked an entrance within a garden or courtyard. If this interpretation is correct, it seems probable that they were constructed before a row of terraces, shown for the first time on the Horwood map of 1799, were built in the location of Trench 1. The Rocque map of 1746 suggests that Trench 1 may have been situated above a courtyard to the immediate south of New Inn Yard, so it remains

possible that the walls were constructed within this. Scrutiny of the map regression provided in the Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2012b), suggests this courtyard may have existed in various guises from 1682 onwards.

Sub-Phase 7.2: Later External Features in a Courtyard or Garden Area, Pre-1799 (Figure 7; Sections 13, 14 & 15, Figure 11; Sections 9, 10 & 12, 18, Figure 12; Plate 6)

7.7.5 A phase of ground raising or levelling appears to have taken place in the location of Trench 1 during the 18th to early 19th centuries. This is represented by layers [109] and [110] in the northern half of the trench (Sections 13, 14 & 15, Figure 11) and by [123], [162] and [146] in the southern half (Sections 9, 10 & 12 and 18, Figure 12). This episode of deliberate dumping raised the ground level to 13.21m OD in the northern half of the trench and to 13.82m OD to 13.45m OD in the southern half.

7.7.6 A brick and stone lined circular feature, [54], was observed in the southwest corner of the lower step in Trench 1 (Figure 7; Sections 10 & 12, Figure 12; Plate 6). It had been constructed above wall "stub" [65], suggesting this feature had already fallen out of use by this time. It was 0.50m in diameter, the top of the surviving feature being at a height of 13.11m OD. Re-used bricks, manufactured between 1450 and 1550, and re-used Reigate stone, presumably originally from the medieval priory, were used in its construction. They were cemented in place with mortar dating to the late 18th to 19th century. The feature had been severely robbed and only one course of brick and masonry survived. It is highly likely that it formed the base of a small well located in the garden or courtyard that is depicted on the Rocque map of 1746 in the approximate location of Trench 1, before being replaced by a row of terraced houses, shown for the first time on the Horwood map of 1799.

Sub-Phase 7.3: The Building to the North of the Courtyard, Pre-1799 (Figure 7; Plate 7)

7.7.7 A building with a cellar appears to have been built in the northern half of Trench 1 during this sub-phase. The northern east-west wall of this structure, [60], was identified during the excavation, running close to the northern edge of Trench 1 (Figure 7; Plate 7). It survived to a height of 1.20m, was 0.50m wide and was over 3.22m long, continuing beyond the western edge of the excavation. It had been constructed with red fabric bricks and reused Caen and Reigate stone blocks. The context was spot-dated on site by Kevin Hayward (Pre-Construct Archaeology's CBM & masonry specialist) to the 18th or 19th centuries. Historic maps included in the Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects, 2012b) suggest that the cellar wall may form a property boundary that fronted New Inn Yard from 1745 (when the Chassereau map was compiled) or earlier. If this is the case, the same map regression suggests that the southern edge of the same building either re-used the medieval north wall of the priory church, or that a later replacement was built in this location, fossilising the boundary. Evidence of this was not found in the evaluation due to the presence of a Victorian railway viaduct foundation.

7.7.8 The top of earlier ground raising layers [109] and [110] probably became the floor of this cellar during this sub-phase. This floor would therefore have been at a level of 13.21m OD to 13.19m OD.

7.7.9 The floor of the cellar was truncated by a north-south gully, [52], which was probably dug when the building was still in use (Figure 7; Plate 7). The gully was 0.28m wide, 2.90m long and 0.30m deep. It had been truncated at the southern end by a later pit. Wall [60] to the immediate north of the feature appeared to have been damaged in antiquity, and this area of apparent truncation aligned perfectly with gully [52]. It is therefore hypothesised that a downpipe had been cut into this wall in this location, which then connected with a drainage pipe that was situated in [52].

Sub-Phase 7.4: Modifications to the Building to the North of the Courtyard, Pre-1799 (Figure 7; Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11)

7.7.10 The drainage pipe that may have been cut into wall [60] and laid in cut [52] was then removed. The damage to wall [60] was repaired with a rectangular patch of brickwork, [63] (Figure 7), and gully [52] was backfilled.

7.7.11 A second gully, [50], was then dug across the floor of the cellar from east to west (Figure 7, Plate 7). It was 0.30m wide and 0.39m deep and probably represents a replacement for gully [52], which it truncated.

7.7.12 Wall [60] was then sealed by an apparently stratigraphically later brick drain casing, [87] (Figure 7; Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11), although the nature of the bricks and mortar used in both [60] and [87] were remarkably similar and potentially close together in date (Hayward *pers. comm.*). The drain casing was formed by two red brick walls that ran across the northern edge of Trench 1, before turning 90 degrees to the north. The southerly side of the drain was presumably incorporated in the northern basement wall, which must have been largely rebuilt at this time. The northern section of the drain probably ran below New Inn Yard.

Sub-Phase 7.5: Ground Raising, Robbing and Pitting Activity, Pre-1799 (Figure 7; Sections 13, 14 &16 and 15, Figure 11; Sections 10 & 12 and 18, Figure 12; Plate 8)

7.7.13 In the southern end of Trench 1, it is likely that garden well [54] had fallen out of use and was robbed during this sub-phase, hence the presence of probable rob cut [145]. This was observed in section directly above the well (Sections 10 & 12, Figure 12).

7.7.14 Another phase of ground raising and levelling then seems to have taken place to the south of the building that was identified in the northern end of Trench 1, perhaps after it fell out of use. This is represented by dump layers [120], [142] and [135] in the southern end of Trench 1, [31], [34] and [35] in Trench 2 and [30] in Trench 3. These deposits raised the external ground surface to a height of 14.16 to 14.69m OD in Trench 1, 14.31m OD in Trench 2 and 14.60m OD in Trench 3.

7.7.15 After the ground had been raised, the upper courses of earlier brick wall "stub" [81] were removed, hence the presence of rob-cut [122]. This was observed in section, directly above [81] (Section 18, Figure 12).

7.7.16 Gully [50] in the floor of the cellar in the northern half of Trench 1 fell out of use and was backfilled, perhaps when the basement itself fell out of use.

7.7.17 After gully [50] had been backfilled, layers [105], [106], [107], [108] and [158] were dumped in the cellar, filling it in (Sections 13, 14 &15, Figure 11). This raised the ground surface in this section of the site to a maximum height of 14.16m OD.

7.7.18 Two pits were cut into the backfill of the cellar in the north of Trench 1, termed [112] and [133] (Figure 7; Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11). The former was 1.07m wide and 1.02m deep, whilst the latter was 1.40m wide and 1.34m deep. They were 0.05cm apart and were recorded in the west facing section of Trench 1. They had been backfilled with a dark brown deposit of silty clay and their functions remain uncertain.

7.7.19 A probable pit, most likely containing cess deposit [115], may also have been dug through the basement backfill in the northern half of Trench 1 at this time (Figure 7). It was 2.28m in diameter and probably truncated the backfill of earlier drainage gully [50]. The feature could not be dug for health and safety reasons as it was too close to a deep trench edge.

7.7.20 A pit, [165], was found in the northern half of Trench 1. It also truncated the backfill of the earlier basement (Figure 7; Section 15, Figure 11, Plate 8). The feature was 1.87m in diameter as seen and was 1.26m deep with a tapered base. It had been lined with one course of re-used Reigate and Caen stones that probably originated from the medieval priory. The feature may represent a storage pit of some description.

Sub-Phase 7.6: The Construction of the Terrace, c. 1799 (Figure 7, Figure 8, Plates 5 and 9)

7.7.21 Another episode of construction then appears to have ensued. It is possible that the dumping and pitting that was described in sub-phase 7.5 represents preparatory ground works for this construction phase.

7.7.22 East-west brick wall [88] ran across the northern end of Trench 1 (Figure 7; Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11; Plate 9). It was probably built during this sub-phase, as its construction cut, [164], was cut from the top of the sequence that backfilled the earlier basement. It had been constructed with bricks that dated to the late 18th or 19th centuries (Hayward *pers.comm.*).

7.7.23 Wall [88] butted a second wall, [91], that was orientated north-south. This was truncated by a later Victorian railway viaduct footing, but continued on the southern side of this intrusion as wall [82] (Figure 7). Together, these contexts formed a wall that was 8.80m long and of unknown width as the feature was flush with the eastern edge of Trench 1. They had been constructed with red fabric bricks that had been manufactured between 1775 and 1900 and sat on a bed of mortar, termed [92] to the north and [125] to the south. This was 0.42m thick.

7.7.24 A second north-south wall, [114], was recorded to the south of [91] in the southern end of Trench 1 (Figure 7). It was built with identical materials and was aligned with [91]. The two are therefore thought to form part of the same structure.

7.7.25 Walls [114] and [91] were separated by east-west wall [113], which ran into the eastern edge of the excavation (Figure 7; Section 18, Figure 12). This was 0.39m wide and was over 1.02m tall and had been constructed with bricks that were identical to those found in [114] and [91]. It was stratigraphically later than these contexts, however, as demonstrated by the sequence of intercutting construction cuts and their fills. Nevertheless, it seemed to form part of the same structure. Whether it is a significantly later addition or was simply inserted near the end of the original build is open to question.

7.7.26 Wall [80], the east-west return of [114], ran across the southern end of Trench 1 (Figure 7, Plate 5). It was 0.48m wide, continuing beyond the western limit of the excavation. This was butted by an internal brick floor fragment, [79], the top of which was found to be at a level of 14.12m OD (Figure 7, Plate 5). These structures were also typologically dated to 1775 to 1900.

7.7.27 A second east-west wall, [117], was observed 3.20m to the north of [80] in the southern end of Trench 1 (Figure 7). This was 0.33m wide and over 2.63m long. It had been truncated to the east and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. Whilst the bricks were identical to the associated walls, the mortar suggested a date range of 1840 to 1900.

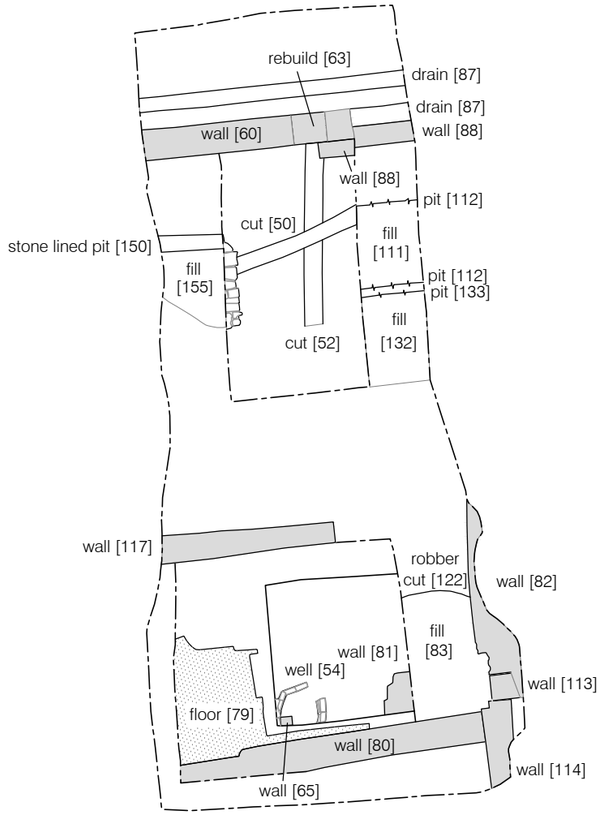
7.7.28 The map regression exercise (Mills Whipp Projects 2012b) suggests that the walls described above formed part of a row of terraces, aligned north-south along the western street frontage of King John Court. They are illustrated for the first time on the Horwood map of 1799 but are not shown on the Rocque map of 1746, which suggests they were constructed in the intervening period. They are reproduced more clearly on a later edition of the Horwood dated 1813, a copy of which is included in this report along with an overlay of the 18th to 19th century remains that were found in Trench 1 (Figure 8).

7.7.29 East-west wall [88] may have formed the northern edge of this block of terraces. North-south walls [91], [82] and [114] may have formed an internal dividing wall running down the terrace, with walls [117] and [80] forming rooms to the west and [113] dividing rooms to the east. The mortar from wall [117] strongly suggests that this context represents a later addition, constructed between 1840 and the 1860s, when the terrace was demolished to make way for a railway viaduct.

N

533382/182368

Trench 1



533382/182347

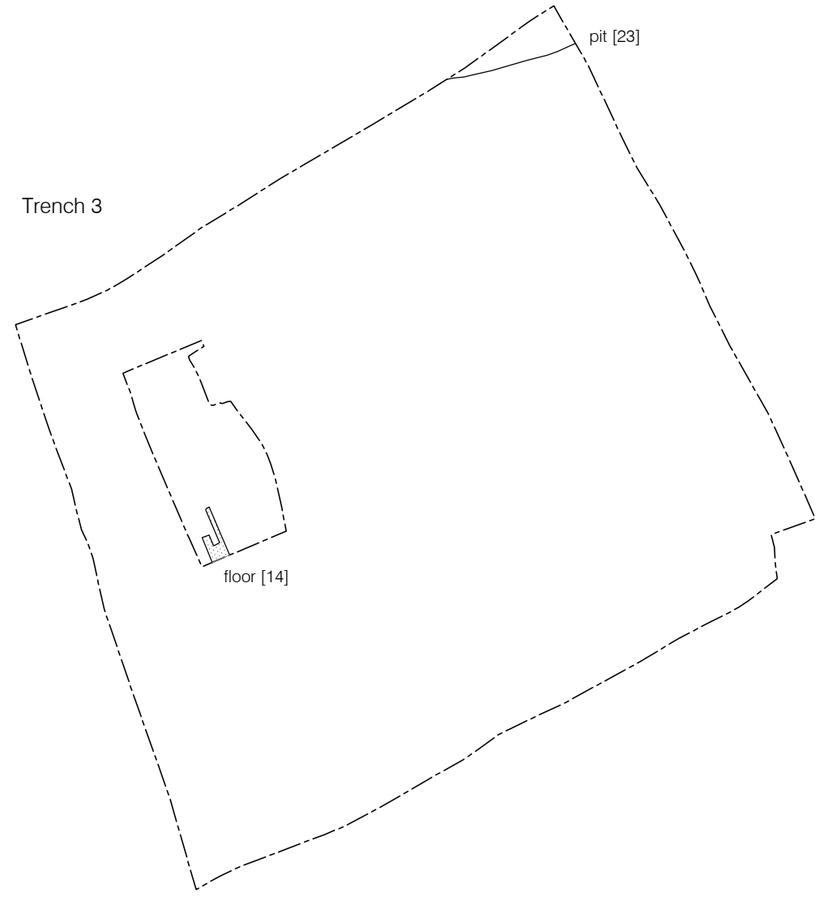
0 5m

03/12/12 JS

N

533399/182320

Trench 3



533399/182302

Figure 7
Trenches 1 and 3
Phase 7: 18th to Mid 19th Century
1:100 at A3

03/12/12 JB, updated 11/12/12 MR

Figure 8
Phase 7; Horwood 1799 overlain with Phase 7 archaeological remains from Trench 1
1:625 at A4

7.8 Phase 8: Late 19th Century, Post-1860 (Figure 9; Figure 10; Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11)

7.8.1 The terraced structures described above were presumably demolished before another episode of ground raising ensued. Evidence of this was found in Trenches 1 and 2 in the form of dump layers [85], [90], [98] and [96] in the former and [20], [19] and [18] in the latter. This raised the ground surface to a maximum height of 15.13m OD in Trench 1 and 15.17m OD in Trench 3.

7.8.2 A substantial block of brickwork, [78], was recorded in the central section of Trench 1 (Figure 9). It was orientated east-west, just south of the centre of the intervention, and was 1.84m wide and over 4.75m long, continuing beyond the eastern and western limits of the excavation. The surviving foundations consisted of 13 courses of English Cross brick work. Red and purple fabric bricks of late 18th or 19th century date were used to build the feature, along with mortar that refined this date-range to post-1850. The bottom six courses formed two steps on the northern side of the structure (four and two courses deep respectively) and three steps on the southern side (each two courses deep). These sat a very loose deposit of concrete nodules, gravel and dirt, [124], which was 1.53m deep. The construction cut, [102] / [119], truncated the ground raising deposits described in the previous paragraph and the underlying foundations of the 18th century terrace, and had been cut from a level of 15.11m OD. The cut sloped steeply but was not vertical, suggesting that a drag line was not used to construct it in this location. The top of the surviving structure was found at 15.37m OD.

7.8.3 Substantial construction cuts [41] and [29] for similar structures were observed in Trenches 2 and 3 respectively (Figures 9 & 10). The former was over 5.20m long, 0.34m wide and over 0.83m deep and was orientated east-west. The latter was over 0.80m long, 2m wide and over 0.66m deep. The edges were sharp and vertical, suggesting that they may have been excavated with a steam powered drag line.

7.8.4 A railway viaduct, constructed in the 1860s, traversed the western half of the site from north to south, running into Broad Street Station to the southeast. It is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 with a timber yard and various small residential and commercial structures to the east (reproduced here as Figure 10, with archaeologically relevant structures illustrated as an overlay). It is thought that the remains described above represent construction cuts and brickwork footings that formed a part of this structure.

7.8.5 Brickwork [93] was observed running north-south in section, capping the remains of the north-south wall of the 18th century terrace (Sections 13, 14 & 16, Figure 11). It was composed of a maximum of five courses of red and yellow fabric bricks, held together with post-1850 mortar (Hayward, *pers comm.*) and probably originally infilled one of the viaduct arches. It is likely that identical brickwork [117] and [116] also infilled this arch.

533382/182368

S13

pit [157]

fill [156]

S16

S15

robber cut [154]

fill [153]

S14

railway viaduct [78]

S18

S9

S11

S10

S12

533382/182347

0 5m

03/12/12 JS

533390/182345

construction cut [41]

533390/182329

N

533399/182320

construction cut [29]

533399/182302

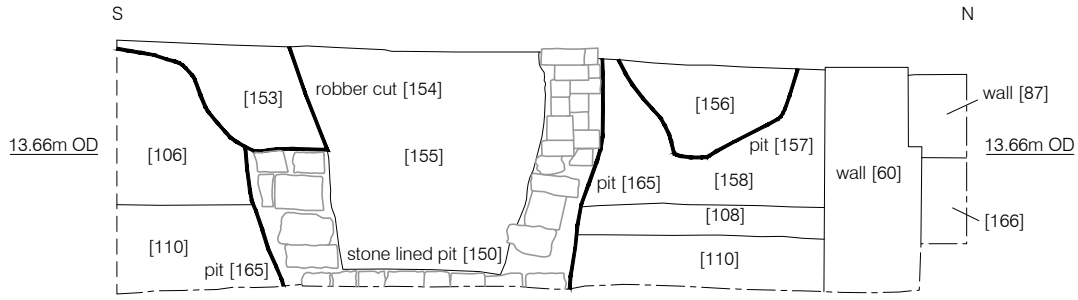
Figure 9
Trenches 1, 2 and 3
Phase 8: Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
1:100 at A3

03/12/12 JB, updated 11/12/12 MR

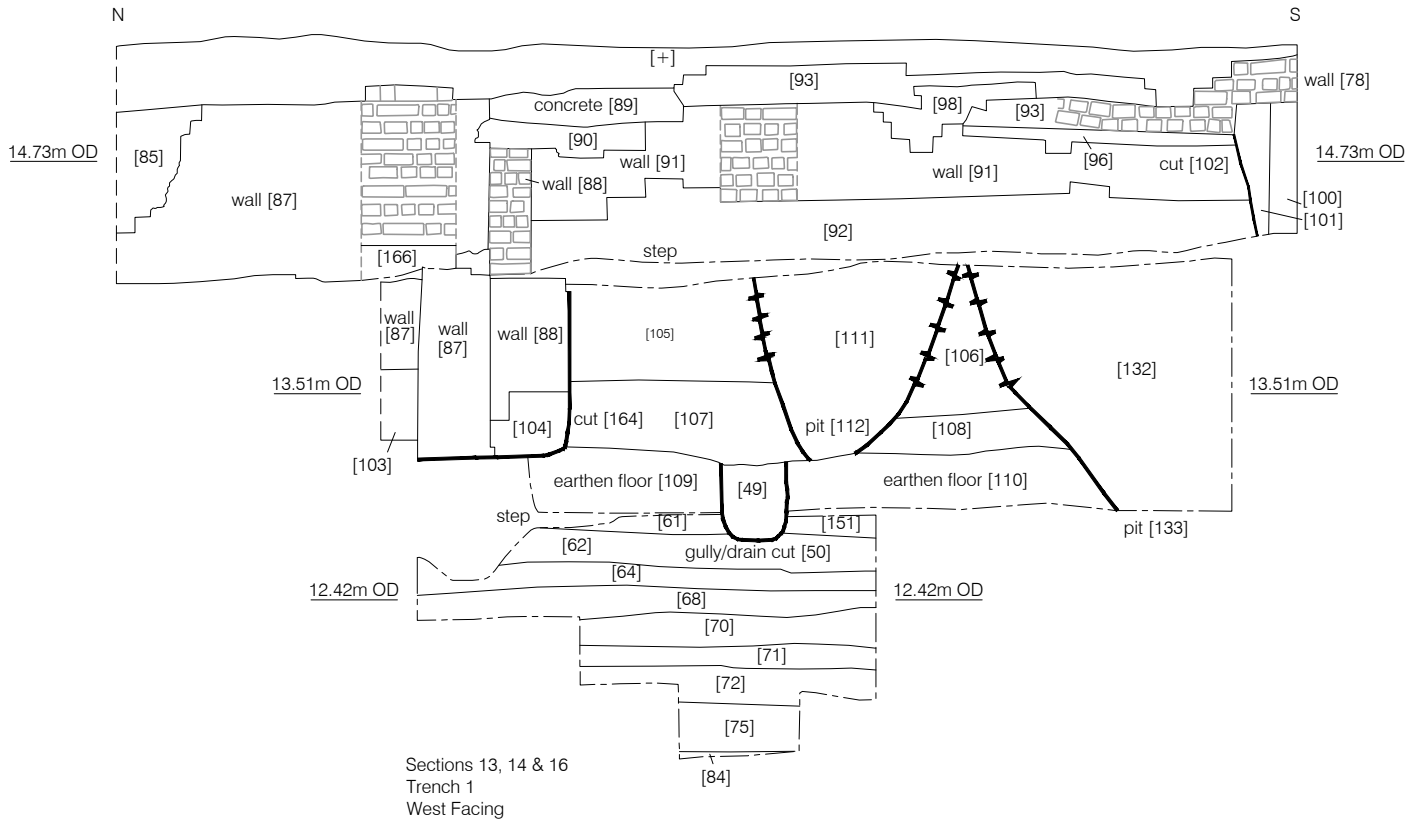
Figure 10
Phase 8: Ordnance Survey Map 1875 overlain with late 19th Century archaeological remains from Trenches 1, 2 and 3
1:600 at A4

7.9 **Phase 9: 20th Century (not illustrated)**

7.9.1 The viaduct had been demolished by the late 20th century (Mills Whipp Projects 2012b). Modern made ground capped by concrete was then deposited, forming the modern ground surface.



Section 15
Trench 1
East Facing



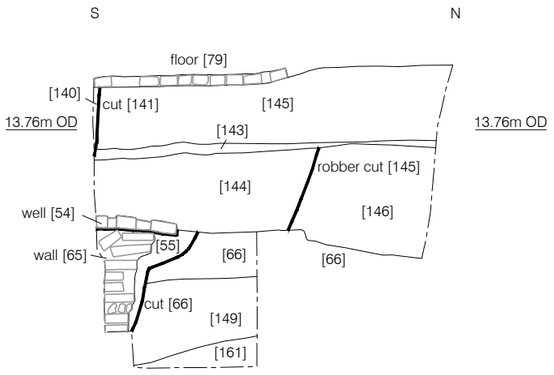
Sections 13, 14 & 16
Trench 1
West Facing

See Figure 9 for location.

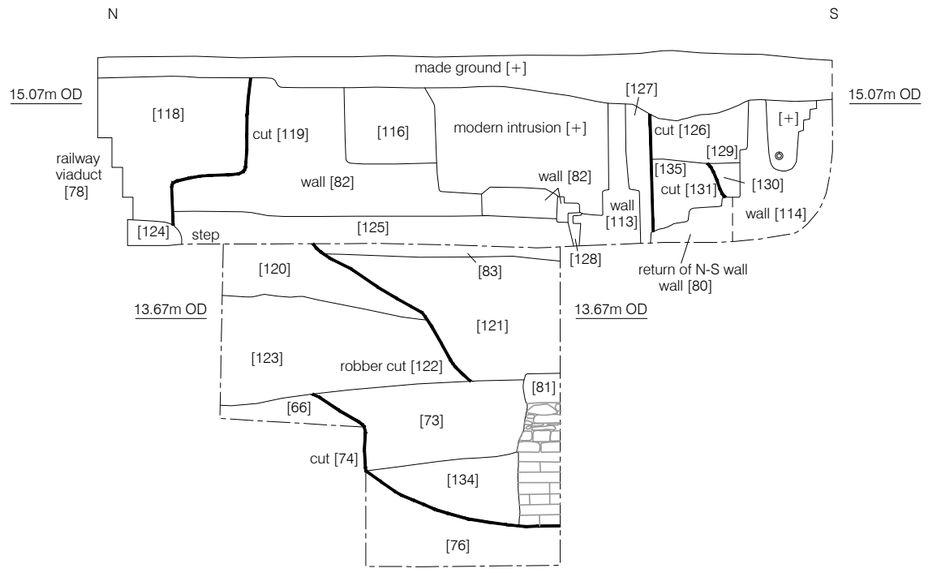
0 2m

03/12/12 JS

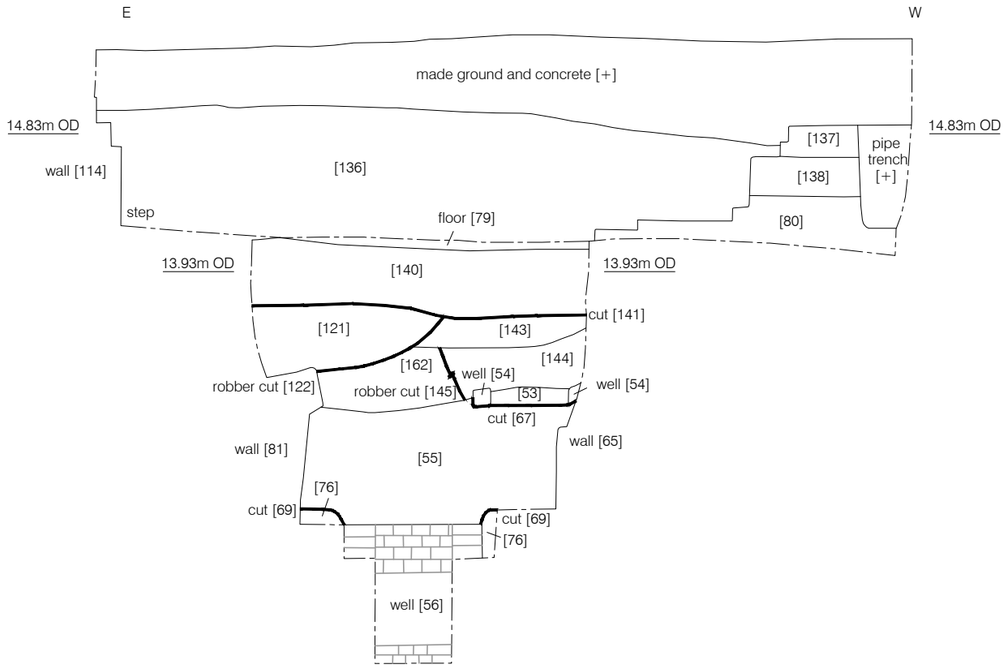
Figure 11
Sections from the North End of Trench 1
1:40 at A4



Section 9
Trench 1
East Facing



Sections 11& 18
Trench 1
West Facing



Sections 10 & 12
Trench 1
South Facing

See Figure 9 for location.

0 2m

03/12/12 JS

Figure 12
Sections from the South End of Trench 1
1:40 at A3

11/12/12 MR

Figure 13
Site Plan showing all Archaeological Excavations, Features and the location of the Railway Viaducts within the Site Boundary
1:400 at A3

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The aims of this study are reiterated below (taken from Mills Whipp Projects 2012a; Bradley 2012). The evaluation successfully addressed these and the results are summarised in the ensuing paragraphs.

8.2 **To assess the interface deposits with the natural drift geology for archaeological features:**

8.2.1 The natural drift geology was found to be Hackney Terrace Gravel of Pleistocene date, which was overlain by early Holocene fluvial material in the location of Trench 1.

8.2.2 A possible field boundary of probable Roman or possibly late prehistoric date truncated the natural gravel in Trench 3. A probable soil horizon, formed by alluvial material and dumped anthropogenic debris, had started to accumulate by the Roman period in the location of Trench 1 and possibly Trench 2.

8.3 **To assess the survival of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon deposits:**

8.3.1 A Roman ditch and soil horizon were identified during the evaluation (see paragraph 9.2.2). No other features dating to the Saxon period or earlier were found.

8.4 **To assess deposits and features which relate to the medieval Holywell Priory:**

8.4.1 A medieval ground surface was identified in the northern half of Trench 1 and Trenches 2 and 3. This took the form of a 0.80m to 0.90m thick deposit of disturbed alluvium and dumped waste, which accumulated between the 10th and late 12th centuries. The top of this formed a stable horizon up to the 15th century and perhaps later.

8.4.2 The southern half of Trench 1 may have been situated within the priory church. A layer of mortar was identified in this location, which could form bedding for the floor of this building.

8.4.3 No surviving structural evidence for the priory church was recorded during the archaeological evaluation.

8.5 **To assess deposits and remains which relate to the Dissolution and post-medieval site use:**

8.5.1 A probable 15th to 16th century well was identified in the southern end of Trench 1. This feature was probably constructed after the priory church had fallen out of use. It may have been situated in an external courtyard that was surrounded by residential structures.

8.5.2 Debris associated with the demolition of the priory after the Dissolution was found in the southern half of Trench 1 and Trenches 2 and 3. The dating retrieved from these layers supported documentary evidence which suggested that the priory was pulled down gradually throughout the post-medieval period. The demolition debris encountered during the evaluation seems to have been created during the mid 16th to 17th century in Trenches 2 and 3 and during the 17th century in Trench 1.

8.5.3 A wall orientated northwest-southeast was identified in Trench 3. It probably formed part of a 17th century building.

8.5.4 An 18th to 19th century floor butted the 17th century wall in Trench 3. This suggests that the 17th century building that was formed by the wall remained in use during the 18th and perhaps 19th centuries.

8.5.5 Two wall stubs were unearthed in the southern end of Trench 1. These features may represent later modifications that were built during the 18th century in the same residential courtyard as the earlier well (which had fallen out of use by this time). A stratigraphically later garden well subsequently replaced these.

8.5.6 An east-west wall of probable 18th century date formed the northern limit of a basemented building that was located in the northern half of Trench 1. Historic maps suggest that it formed part of a probable residential structure that fronted New Inn Yard by 1745 and presumably earlier.

8.5.7 Two drainage gullies were cut into the earth floor of the basement. The north-south example was later replaced by its east-west equivalent.

8.5.8 A stratigraphically later drain casing either replaced or was incorporated in the northern wall of the 18th century basemented building.

8.5.9 The cellar was then infilled and an episode of ground raising and pitting ensued across the entire site. Some earlier structures were also robbed during this time.

8.5.10 A block of terraced structures, orientated north-south, were then built in the location of Trench 1. Historic maps suggest that this occurred between 1746 and 1799. It is possible that some later modifications to the internal layout of these structures occurred after this date.

8.5.11 The terrace was demolished in the 1860s to make way for a railway viaduct. Brickwork and make-up deposits associated with the construction of this feature were identified in all three trenches.

9 ACKNOWLEGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mills Whipp Projects for commissioning the work on behalf of their client, Lirastar, and Keith Miller of Miller Construction Services Ltd for monitoring the work on behalf of Lirastar. Thanks are also extended to Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough if Hackney. M. Hughes of J.J. Coughlan Ltd. and his team are also acknowledged for their neat and efficient machining and subsequent reinstatement of the site.

9.2 The authors would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management, Rik Archer for the surveying, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations and Chris Cooper for Site Logistics. Thanks are also extended to Kevin Hayward for his building materials report, Kevin Riley for the animal bone report, Chris Jarret for the pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe reports and Marit Gaimster for her metal and small finds report. Thanks also to the excavation team: Ian Cipin, John Joyce and Tomaz Mascal.

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1, Phase 3: Roman Field Boundary Ditch [48] in Trench 3. Photograph faces east.

Plate 2, Phase 4 and 5: 15th to 16th Century Well [56] in Trench 1, butted by 17th century demolition debris [66]. Photograph faces north.

Plate 3, Phase 5: Demolition layer [33] in Trench 2. Photograph faces east.

Plate 4, Phases 5 and 6: 16th to 17th century demolition debris [11] (exposed in the base of the sondage) and 17th century wall [7] in Trench 3. Photograph faces south.

Plate 5, Multi-Phase: Post-excavation photograph of the southern end of Trench 1. Note well [56] (Phase 4) cut into the base of the trench with later wall "stubs" [65] and [81] protruding from the north facing section (Phase 7.1). Later walls [80] to the south and [117] to the north can be seen at the top of the sequence, along with brick floor [79] (all Phase 7.6). Photograph faces south.

Plate 6, Phase 7.2: The severely truncated remains of well [54] in the northern end of Trench 1. Photograph faces southwest.

Plate 7, Phase 7.3 to 7.6: The southern end of Trench 2 after partial excavation showing the 18th century basement with north-south gully [52] (Phase 7.3) and east-west gully [50] (Phase 7.4) cut into the earth floor of the structure. Photograph faces north.

Plate 8, Phase 7.5: Basement backfill of the 18th century building, truncated by stone-lined pit [165]. Photograph faces west.

Plate 9, Phase 7.3 to 7.6: East-West terrace wall [88], butted by north-south terrace wall [91] can be seen at the top of the sequence in the northern half of Trench 1. They sit above the backfill of the 18th century basement (Phase 7.5). The former also butts earlier drain [87] (Phase 7.4), sitting on top of basement wall [60] (Phase 7.3), in the far left of this picture. Photograph faces east.

APPENDIX 2: INVENTORY OF TRENCH CONTENTS

Tables detailing of the contents of Trenches 1 to 3, arranged by phase, are given below:

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
75	Layer	Mid brownish grey fluvial gravel deposited in a high energy river channel, active in the early to mid Holocene	over 0.80m	over 0.60m	0.25m	11.81	N/A	2
84	Layer	Same as [75]. Mid brownish grey fluvial gravel deposited in a high energy river channel, active in the early to mid Holocene. Capped by a lens of oxidised orange gravel. Originally interpreted as Thames terrace gravel but further excavation during environmental sampling demonstrated that this was not the case.	0.80m	0.60m	0.15m	11.63	N/A	2
71	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 1.62m	over 1.28m	0.12m	12.07	N/A	3
72	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 1.62m	over 1.28m	0.22m	11.95	N/A	3
56	Brickwork	Probable 17th century well	1.30m	1.30m	over 2m	13.14	12.31	4
57	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 1.62m	over 0.88m	0.17m	12.96	12.96	4
61	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 1.20m	over 0.22m	0.07m	12.86	N/A	4
62	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 2.04m	over 0.90m	0.13m	12.79	12.72	4

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
64	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 2.04m	over 1.28m	0.15m	12.66	12.61	4
68	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 2.04m	over 1.28m	0.18m	12.51	12.48	4
70	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 1.62m	over 1.28m	0.23m	12.33	N/A	4
76	Fill	Backfill of [77], the construction cut for a possible 15th century well. Note that some of the pottery in the backfill of this cut may be from later features as the cut was erroneously excavated out of sequence.	0.34m	0.32m	over 1.67m	13.05	N/A	4
77	Cut	Construction cut for [76]	over 1.53m	over 1.96m	over 1.67m	13.05	11.38	4
149	Layer	Firm, mid grey green silty clay. Dump layer.	0.80m	N/A	0.48m	12.81	12.75	4
151	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 0.52m	over 0.20m	0.15m	12.87	N/A	4
152	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 0.86m	over 0.30m	0.24m	12.96	N/A	4
161	Layer	A deposit of mortar near the base of the sequence in Trench 1. Exposed in section after the partial removal of well [56]. Possibly associated with the erection of medieval structures?	0.80m	N/A	0.20m	12.41	12.23	4

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
66	Layer	Compact layer of mortar and crushed Reigate and Caen stone, possibly from the demolition of the Priory	over 2.34m	over 2.16m	0.30m	13.04	12.94	5
49	Fill	Infill of [50], a cut for a drainage gully or drainage pipe, deposited after it fell out of use	0.30m	2.10m	0.39	13.11	12.82	7
50	Cut	Cut of a drainage gully or for a drainage pipe (subsequently removed). Orientated east-west.	0.30m	2.10m	0.39	13.11	12.71	7
51	Fill	Infill of [52], a cut for a drainage gully or drainage pipe, deposited after it fell out of use	0.30m	2.10m	0.39m	12.96	12.87	7
52	Cut	Cut of a drainage gully or for a drainage pipe (subsequently removed). Orientated north-south	2.90m	0.28m	0.30m	12.96	12.63	7
53	Fill	Internal fill of [54]	0.56m	0.58m	0.12m	13.06	N/A	7
54	Brickwork	Remnant of a small garden well	0.50m	0.50m	0.24m	13.11m OD	N/A	7
55	Fill	Fill of cut [69], a construction cut for wall stub [65] that also truncates (perhaps to rob) well [56]. This fill was also found inside well [56] suggesting the well and cut [65] were backfilled at the same time.	over 1m	over 2.28m	over 2m	13.03	13	7
58	Fill	Fill of [59], a construction cut for wall [63]	0.48m	0.80m	0.34m	12.86	N/A	7
59	Cut	Construction cut for [63], a repair or later addition to E-W wall [60]	0.48m	0.80m	0.34m	12.86	12.52	7
60	Masonry & Brickwork	Trench built E-W wall at northern end of trench. Built with reused Caen and Reigate stone as well as red fabric bricks	3.22m	0.50m	1.20m	14.15	13.31	7
63	Brickwork	Repair or rebuilt to E-W basement wall [60], perhaps after removal of a downpipe that ran into cut [52]	0.50m	0.54m	0.21m	13.27	N/A	7
65	Masonry & Brickwork	A wall "stub" constructed from unfrogged red bricks and Reigate stone. Aligned and associated with [81].	over 0.12m	over 0.26m	0.56m	13.11	N/A	7

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
67	Cut	Construction cut for garden well or soak-away [54]. Severely horizontally truncated, probably due to later robbing of the well.	over 0.64m	over 0.86m	0.07m as seen	13.11	13.04	7
69	Cut	Construction cut for [65], a wall "stub" associated with [81]	over 0.65m	over 0.26m	0.66m	13.11	12.45	7
73	Fill	Backfill of [74], a construction cut for wall "stub" [81]	1.37m	0.30m	0.50m	12.94	12.42	7
74	Cut	Construction cut for wall "stub" [81]	1.37m	0.30m	0.98m	12.94	11.96	7
79	Brickwork	Red, unfrogged brick floor of a pre 1860s building	1.88m	2.97m	0.05m	14.12	N/A	7
80	Brickwork	E-W wall of a pre-1860s building. Same as N-S return [114]	0.48m	4.04m	0.10m	14.47	14.09	7
81	Masonry & Brickwork	Wall "stub" constructed with unfrogged red fabric bricks in lower section and reused Reigate and Caen stone in upper sections. Aligned E-W with [65]	0.62m	0.35m	0.86m	13.11	N/A	7
82	Brickwork	Pre-1860s wall constructed with red and purple fabric unfrogged bricks. Aligned N-S. Same as [92] to the south.	2.62m	0.22m	1.13m	15.24	14.55	7
83	Fill	Secondary fill of [122], a possible rob cut for wall "stub" [81]	2.08m	1.24m	0.10m	14.12	N/A	7
87	Brickwork	Red fabric unfrogged brick casing for a drain consisting of two parallel walls. Northern section orientated N-S and flush with the eastern side of the trench with an E-W return running across the northern end of the trench. The most southerly wall is built on [60] which perhaps formed part of an earlier basement	2.02m	4.36m	1.77m	15.14	13.27	7
88	Brickwork	Wall constructed with brown fabric bricks with a shallow frog. An E-W wall pre-dating 1860 and probably post-dating the backfill of an earlier cellar formed by [60] and drain [87]	0.44m	1.46m	1.32m	14.8	N/A	7

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
91	Brickwork	Pre-1860s wall constructed with red and purple fabric unfrogged bricks. Aligned N-S. Same as [82] to the north.	3.80m	over 0.22m	0.51m	14.8	N/A	7
92	Layer	Bedding layer for wall [91].	3.83m	over 0.22m	0.40m	15.23	N/A	7
104	Fill	Moderately compact to loose mid to dark brown silty clay. Bedding layer for pre-1860s wall [88] in construction cut [164].	10.42m	N/A	0.34m	13.84	13.5	7
105	Layer	Moderately compact, very dark grey to black silty clay. Interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	1.0m	N/A	0.55m	13.43	N/A	7
106	Layer	Moderately compact, very dark grey to black silty clay. Interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	0.70m	N/A	0.81m	13.64	N/A	7
107	Layer	Moderately firm greyish brown silty clay interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	1.20m	N/A	0.44m	13.89	N/A	7
108	Layer	Moderately firm greyish brown silty clay interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	1.14m	N/A	0.20m	13.89	13.59	7
109	Layer	Mid brown with lenses of yellow, firm silty clay. Interpreted as forming the earthen floor of a pre-1860s cellar. The deposit may have formed before this, but remained in use as an active occupation horizon in the late post-med period.	1.02m	N/A	0.35m	13.21	N/A	7
110	Layer	Mid brown with lenses of yellow, firm silty clay. Interpreted as forming the earthen floor of a pre-1860s cellar. The deposit may have formed before this, but remained in use as an active occupation horizon in the late post-med period.	1.75m	N/A	0.30m	13.19	N/A	7
111	Fill	Firm, dark brown silty clay infilling pit [112]	1.07m	N/A	1.02m	13.83	N/A	7
112	Cut	A late post-medieval pit truncating a pre-1860s sequence of basement backfill. Function	1.07m	N/A	1.02m	13.83	12.81	7

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
		uncertain.						
113	Masonry & Brickwork	Red fabric, unfrogged brick wall with reused blocks of granite and Purbeck limestone in the bottom two courses. Orientated E-W and pre-dating 1860. Stratigraphically later than N-S walls [82] and [80] / [114], which its construction cut truncates.	0.39m	over 0.56m	1.02m	15.07	14.34	7
114	Brickwork	N-S wall of a pre-1860s building running into southern L.O.E. Constructed with red and purple fabric unfrogged bricks. Same as E-W return [80]	over 1.05m	0.48m	0.86m	15.1	N/A	7
115	Layer or Fill	Yellowish green silty clay cess-like deposit, possibly within a cut and largely unexcavated for health and safety reasons (with the exception of an environmental sample)	1.12m	2.28m	over 0.05m	12.93	12.81	7
117	Brickwork	Red, unfrogged brick wall orientated E-W. Pre-1860s	0.33m	2.63m	over 0.18m	14.17	N/A	7
120	Layer	Firm, light mid brown sandy silt interpreted as a ground raising deposit	over 3.00m	over 1.60m	0.35m	14.16	14.13	7
121	Fill	Moderately firm dark brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [122], a post medieval pit	1.70m	1.23m	0.81m	14.07	14.03	7
122	Cut	Probable robber cut for brickwork that made up post-med wall "stub" [81]	1.70m	1.23m	0.81m	14.07	13.23	7
123	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt interpreted as a ground raising deposit	1.61m	N/A	0.72m	13.82	13.65	7
125	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish grey mortar and CBM rich bedding layer for pre-1860s wall [82]	2.62m	over 0.22m	0.42m	14.32	N/A	7
126	Cut	Construction cut for [113], truncating stratigraphically earlier walls [82] and [80] / [114].	0.59m	over 0.56m	1.02m	15.07	14.06	7

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
127	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown silty sand. Backfill on the southern side of wall [113] within construction cut [126]	0.16m	over 0.56m	1.02m	15.07	N/A	7
128	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown silty sand. Backfill on the northern side of wall [113] within construction cut [126]. Truncated horizontally by a modern intrusion	0.07m	over 0.56m	0.21m	14.35	N/A	7
129	Layer	Loose, dark grey brown black clinker rich silty sand. Interpreted as a dump of burnt waste sealing the construction cut for wall [114] and truncated by the construction cut for wall [113].	0.63m	N/A	0.40m	15.09	N/A	7
130	Fill	Firm, dark brown backfill of construction cut [131] for pre-1860s wall [114].	0.21m	N/A	over 0.23m	14.69	N/A	7
131	Cut	Construction cut for [114].	0.63m	N/A	0.40m	14.69	14.29	7
132	Fill	Firm, dark brownish black silty clay fill of pit [133]	1.40m	N/A	1.34m	12.88	12.83	7
133	Cut	Late post-medieval pit truncating basement backfill. Function unknown.	1.40m	N/A	1.34m	14.13	12.83	7
134	Fill	Soft mid brown sandy silty clay primary fill of [74], a construction cut for wall "stub" [81]	0.91m	N/A	0.48m	12.8	12.68	7
135	Layer	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand interpreted as a ground raising deposit	0.54m	N/A	0.60m	14.69	N/A	7
140	Fill	Loose, mid yellowish grey silty sand backfill of construction cut [141] for wall [80]	over 0.04m	over 2.20m	0.43m	14.22	N/A	7
141	Cut	Construction cut for wall [80], a pre-1860s structure.	over 0.04m	over 2.20m	0.43m	14.22	13.63	7
142	Layer	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silty clay with very frequent inclusions of CBM. Interpreted as a ground raising deposit	2.04m	1.45m	0.49m	14.18	14.08	7

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
143	Layer	Loose and friable deposit of light grey silty sand with very frequent mortar lenses. A late post-medieval mortar spread possibly associated with the construction of the pre-1860s buildings or with the robbing of earlier structures.	2.40m	N/A	0.07m	13.68	13.63	7
144	Fill	Backfill of robber cut [145] for small garden well [54]	1.46m	0.94m	0.53m	13.64	13.56	7
145	Cut	Probable rob cut for small garden well [54]	1.46m	0.94m	0.53m	13.64	13.1	7
146	Layer	Firm, sandy silty dark grey clay layer. Interpreted as a ground raising deposit	over 0.93m	N/A	0.74m	13.67	13.65	7
150	Masonry	Stone lining of storage pit [165] formed by roughly hewn and re-used blocks of Reigate and Caen stone.	1.87m	over 1.30m	over 1.26m	14.19	13.04	7
158	Layer	Firm, mid greenish brown sandy clayey silt. Interpreted as the backfill of a pre-1860s basement	1.58m	1.42m	0.78m	14.16	N/A	7
162	Layer	Firm mid brown sandy silty clay. Interpreted as a ground raising deposit	N/A	0.96m	0.42m	13.45	N/A	7
164	Cut	Construction cut for wall [88]	0.44m	N/A	1.69m	14.8	13.17	7
165	Cut	A stone lined storage pit	1.87m	over 1.30m	1.26m	14.19	12.96	7
78	Brickwork	Red, yellow and purple fabric brick footing for the post-1860 railway viaduct	1.84m	over 4.75m	1.10m	15.37	N/A	8
85	Layer	Light yellowish brown silty clay dump layer interpreted as a ground raising deposit	0.45m	N/A	0.65m	15.11	14.47	8
90	Layer	Compact, dark brown silty clay interpreted as a ground raising deposit	over 0.90m	N/A	0.16m	14.96	N/A	8
93	Brickwork	Red and yellow fabric unfrogged bricks perhaps infilling a railway viaduct arch	3.30m	N/A	0.30m	15.25	15.03	8
96	Layer	Compact, mid to dark brown silty clay interpreted as a ground raising deposit	1.46m	N/A	0.12m	14.69	14.56	8
98	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay interpreted as a ground raising deposit	0.60m	N/A	0.35m	15.13	N/A	8

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
100	Fill	Firm mid to dark brown silty clay. Secondary fill of construction cut [102] for viaduct [78]. The slope of these fills is near vertical. Could wooden shuttering have been employed to achieve this, which has since decayed?	0.15m	N/A	0.69m	15.11	14.42	8
101	Fill	Very firm yellowish white silty clay with very frequent mortar lenses. Primary fill of [102], a construction cut for viaduct [78]. The slope of these fills is near vertical. Could wooden shuttering have been employed to achieve this, which has since decayed?	0.20m	N/A	0.69m	15.11	14.12	8
102	Cut	Construction cut for post 1860 railway viaduct [78]. Same as [119] to the south.	0.35m	N/A	0.69m	15.11	14.12	8
103	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay. An internal fill of drain [87]	0.20m	N/A	0.38m	13.76	13.39	8
116	Brickwork	Reddish purple unfrogged brick wall orientated north-south. Thought to infill the post-1860s railway viaduct arches	0.57m	over 0.22m	0.45m	15.17	N/A	8
118	Fill	Loose, mid grey brown silty sandy secondary fill of railway viaduct construction cut [119]	1.00m	over 4.75m	0.88m	15.24	N/A	8
119	Cut	Construction cut for post 1860 railway viaduct [78]. Same as [102] to the north.	2.39m	over 4.75m	2.46m	15.24	12.78	8
124	Fill	Concrete bedding layer for viaduct [78] within construction cut [119]	2.38m	over 4.75m	1.53m	14.31	N/A	8
136	Layer	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent oyster shell, pottery and tile fragments. Interpreted as a dumped deposit associated with the construction of the 1960s viaduct	N/A	4.29m	over 0.90m	15.01	14.98	8
137	Brickwork	Yellow stock brick structure thought to be associated with the 1860s railway viaduct	N/A	0.65m	0.16m	14.89	N/A	8

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
138	Concrete	Concrete footing for [137]. Thought to be associated with the 1860s railway viaduct.	N/A	0.85m	0.30m	14.68	N/A	8
153	Fill	Loose, mid to dark grey silty sandy ash-like backfill of robber cut [154] for stone-lined pit [165]	over 0.74m	over 1.10m	0.58m	14.31	N/A	8
154	Cut	Robber cut for removal of stone lining [150] from storage pit [165]	over 0.74m	over 1.10m	0.58m	14.31	13.67	8
155	Fill	Internal fill of stone-lined pit [165], deposited after it fell out of use.	1.24m	over 1.10m	1.18m	14.19	N/A	8
156	Fill	Loose, mid brownish grey silty clay backfill of [157], a late post-medieval pit	0.95m	1.42m	0.49m	14.16	N/A	8
157	Cut	Cut of a late post-medieval pit of unknown function	0.95m	1.42m	0.49m	14.16	13.64	8

Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
45	Layer	Natural Thames terrace gravel	0.90m	1.10m	over 0.05m	12.12	12.1	1
44	Layer	Lower levels of a disturbed pedogenic horizon interpreted as a "cemetery soil". Consists of disturbed, "dirty" natural terrace gravel, turbated by human action	N/A	1.80m	0.06m	12.19	12.16	3
47	Fill	Fill of [48], a possible Roman field boundary	over 0.45m	over 0.50m	0.65m	12.26	N/A	3
48	Cut	Roman ditch, possibly a field boundary	over 0.45m	over 0.50m	0.65m	12.26	11.61	3
42	Layer	Probable medieval ground surface formed by a turbated layer of soil and perhaps alluvium mixed with anthropogenic inclusions	N/A	2.40m	0.36m	13.04	12.95	4
43	Layer	Turbated medieval soil horizon consisting of humic material, probably mixed with reworked brickearth and some terrace gravel, interpreted as a cemetery soil	N/A	2.40m	0.54m	12.74	12.64	4

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
33	Layer	Compact layer of crushed Reigate stone, probably representing a 16th century ground surface formed when the priory was demolished	2.07m	5.20m	over 0.10m	13.34	13.21	5
32	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer resembling furnace rake-out	2.07m	5.20m	0.10m	13.35	13.3	6
31	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer	2.40m	2.03m	0.85m	14.31	14.22	7
34	Layer	Post-medieval dumped deposit	N/A	1.87m	0.85m	14.65	14.65	7
35	Layer	Post-medieval dumped deposit	N/A	1.02m	0.94m	14.29	14.21	7
36	Brickwork	Structure within and post-dating the railway viaduct arches	N/A	0.47m	0.32m	14.29	14.25	8
37	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [38] for late 19th century brickwork [36]	N/A	0.83m	0.35m	14.26	14.22	8
38	Cut	Construction cut for late 19th century wall [36]	N/A	0.83m	0.35m	14.22	13.87	8
40	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [41] for part of the 1860s railway viaduct	0.34m	5.20m	over 0.83m	15.19	15.16	8
41	Cut	Construction cut for part of the 1860s railway viaduct	0.34m	5.20m	over 0.83m	15.19	14.36	8
39	Layer	Modern dump layer post-dating the railway viaduct	N/A	2.40m	0.18m	14.34	14.24	9

Trench 3

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
46	Layer	Natural Thames terrace gravel	0.90m	1.50m	over 0.80m	12.26	N/A	1
16	Layer	Probable overbank (alluvial) material, built up by repeated overflowing of a nearby water course.	0.63m	0.35m	0.47m	12.73	12.7	3
10	Layer	Silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed overbank i.e. alluvial material from a nearby channel) mixed with humic material. Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon forming the Medieval ground surface	5.5m	2.10m	0.33m	13.07	13.04	4

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
11	Layer	Compact layer of tile and mortar, probably representing a 16th century ground surface formed when the priory was demolished	0.75m	0.50m	N/A	13.06	N/A	5
7	Brickwork	Post-Medieval wall constructed with orange fabric unfrogged bricks. A probable late post-medieval cellar wall	3.60m	0.22m	0.68m	13.7	13.29	6
8	Layer	Humic rich layer sealing construction cut for wall [7]	0.70m	3.40m	0.05m	13.47	13.41	6
9	Layer	Post-Medieval ground raising layer	N/A	0.84m	0.36	13.41	13.4	6
12	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [13] for wall [7]	0.80m	0.23m	0.75m	13.43	13.41	6
13	Cut	Construction cut for wall [7]	0.80m	0.23m	0.75m	13.43	12.73	6
14	Brickwork	Floor of a post-medieval building associated with wall [7]	0.30m	0.44m	0.16m	15.62	13.42	7
15	Layer	Make-up layer for floor [14]	0.43m	0.60m	0.17m	13.29	13.2	7
22	Fill	Fill of [23]. Appeared to resemble cess	1.65m	0.70m	0.34m	14.64	14.53	7
23	Cut	Cut of probable late post-med pit backfilled with a cess-like deposit	1.65m	0.70m	0.34m	14.64	14.3	7
30	Layer	Early to mid 19th century ground raising deposit	N/A	over 0.60m	over 1.34m	14.6	14.52	7
18	Layer	19th century made ground	N/A	2.60m	0.21m	15.17	15.05	8
19	Layer	19th century made ground	N/A	5.20m	0.57m	15.05	14.97	8
20	Layer	19th century made ground	N/A	2.95m	0.16m	14.75	14.67	8
24	Fill	Backfill of [25], which contains a 19th century service pipe	N/A	1.64m	0.55m	14.99	14.89	8
25	Cut	Construction cut for a 19th century service pipe, probably a drain	N/A	1.64m	0.55m	14.99	14.44	8
26	Fill	Backfill of [27], which contains a 19th century service pipe	N/A	1.00m	0.27m	14.72	14.69	8
27	Cut	Construction cut for a 19th century service pipe, probably a drain	N/A	1.00m	0.27m	14.72	14.45	8

Context No	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase
28	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [29] for the 1860s railway viaduct	N/A	0.80m	over 0.66m	15.17	15.05	8
29	Cut	Construction cut for part of the 1860s railway viaduct	N/A	0.80m	over 0.66m	15.17	14.37	8
17	Layer	20th century made ground	10.00m	6.90m	0.21m	15.17	15.05	9
21	Layer	20th century made ground	N/A	1.16m	0.49m	15.26	N/A	9

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Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
1	Test Pit 1	TP.1	2	Brickwork	Wall foundation constructed with frogged bricks, orientated east-west, built over and against earlier wall [5]	0.14m	0.70m	0.75m	N/A	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
2	Test Pit 1	TP.1	2	Concrete	Concrete footing for [1]	0.14m	0.70m	0.46m	N/A	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
3	Test Pit 1	TP.1	1, 2	Layer	Post medieval dump layer	0.30m	0.81m	0.40m	N/A	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
4	Test Pit 1	TP.1	1, 2	Layer	Post medieval dump layer	0.30m	0.81m	0.20m	N/A	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
5	Test Pit 1	TP.1	N/A	Brickwork	Post medieval wall built with orange red unfrogged bricks	0.26m	0.30m	1.46m	N/A	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
6	Test Pit 1	TP.1	2	Brickwork	Post medieval wall, possibly same as [5]	N/A	0.20m	0.20m	N/A	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
7	Trench 3	Tr.3, 7, 13	5	Brickwork	Post-Medieval wall constructed with orange fabric unfrogged bricks. A probable late post-medieval cellar wall	3.60m	0.22m	0.68m	13.7	13.29	6	17th Century
8	Trench 3	7, 13	5	Layer	Humic rich layer sealing construction cut for wall [7]	0.70m	3.40m	0.05m	13.47	13.41	6	17th Century
9	Trench 3	N/A	5	Layer	Post-Medieval ground raising layer	N/A	0.84m	0.36	13.41	13.4	6	17th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
10	Trench 3	Tr.3	5	Layer	Silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed overbank i.e. alluvial material from a nearby channel) mixed with humic material. Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon forming the Medieval ground surface	5.5m	2.10m	0.33m	13.07	13.04	4	Medieval to 16th Century
11	Trench 3	13	N/A	Layer	Compact layer of tile and mortar, probably representing a 16th century ground surface formed when the priory was demolished	0.75m	0.50m	N/A	13.06	N/A	5	16th to 17th Century
12	Trench 3	13	5	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [13] for wall [7]	0.80m	0.23m	0.75m	13.43	13.41	6	17th Century
13	Trench 3	13	5	Cut	Construction cut for wall [7]	0.80m	0.23m	0.75m	13.43	12.73	6	17th Century
14	Trench 3	7, 13	5	Brickwork	Floor of a post-medieval building associated with wall [7]	0.30m	0.44m	0.16m	15.62	13.42	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
15	Trench 3	7, 13	5	Layer	Make-up layer for floor [14]	0.43m	0.60m	0.17m	13.29	13.2	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
16	Trench 3	13	5	Layer	Probable overbank (alluvial) material, built up by repeated overflowing of a nearby water course.	0.63m	0.35m	0.47m	12.73	12.7	3	Later Prehistoric to Roman
17	Trench 3	N/A	4	Layer	20th century made ground	10.00m	6.90m	0.21m	15.17	15.05	9	20th Century
18	Trench 3	Tr.3, 13	4	Layer	19th century made ground	N/A	2.60m	0.21m	15.17	15.05	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
19	Trench 3	N/A	4	Layer	19th century made ground	N/A	5.20m	0.57m	15.05	14.97	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
20	Trench 3	N/A	4	Layer	19th century made ground	N/A	2.95m	0.16m	14.75	14.67	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
21	Trench 3		N/A	Layer	20th century made ground	N/A	1.16m	0.49m	15.26	N/A	9	20th Century
22	Trench 3	Tr.3	4	Fill	Fill of [23]. Appeared to resemble cess	1.65m	0.70m	0.34m	14.64	14.53	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
23	Trench 3	Tr.3	4	Cut	Cut of probable late post-med pit backfilled with a cess-like deposit	1.65m	0.70m	0.34m	14.64	14.3	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
24	Trench 3	N/A	4	Fill	Backfill of [25], which contains a 19th century service pipe	N/A	1.64m	0.55m	14.99	14.89	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
25	Trench 3	N/A	4	Cut	Construction cut for a 19th century service pipe, probably a drain	N/A	1.64m	0.55m	14.99	14.44	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
26	Trench 3	N/A	4	Fill	Backfill of [27], which contains a 19th century service pipe	N/A	1.00m	0.27m	14.72	14.69	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
27	Trench 3	N/A	4	Cut	Construction cut for a 19th century service pipe, probably a drain	N/A	1.00m	0.27m	14.72	14.45	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
28	Trench 3	N/A	4	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [29] for the 1860s railway viaduct	N/A	0.80m	over 0.66m	15.17	15.05	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
29	Trench 3	Tr.3	4	Cut	Construction cut for part of the 1860s railway viaduct	N/A	0.80m	over 0.66m	15.17	14.37	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
30	Trench 3	Tr.3	4	Layer	Early to mid 19th century ground raising deposit	N/A	over 0.60m	over 1.34m	14.6	14.52	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
31	Trench 2	N/A	7	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer	2.40m	2.03m	0.85m	14.31	14.22	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
32	Trench 2	N/A	6, 7	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer resembling furnace rake-out	2.07m	5.20m	0.10m	13.35	13.3	6	17th Century
33	Trench 2	Tr.2	6	Layer	Compact layer of crushed Reigate stone, probably representing a 16th century ground surface formed when the priory was demolished	2.07m	5.20m	over 0.10m	13.34	13.21	5	16th to 17th Century
34	Trench 2	N/A	6	Layer	Post-medieval dumped deposit	N/A	1.87m	0.85m	14.65	14.65	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
35	Trench 2	N/A	6	Layer	Post-medieval dumped deposit	N/A	1.02m	0.94m	14.29	14.21	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
36	Trench 2	N/A	N/A	Brickwork	Structure within and post-dating the railway viaduct arches	N/A	0.47m	0.32m	14.29	14.25	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
37	Trench 2	N/A	6	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [38] for late 19th century brickwork [36]	N/A	0.83m	0.35m	14.26	14.22	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
38	Trench 2	N/A	6	Cut	Construction cut for late 19th century wall [36]	N/A	0.83m	0.35m	14.22	13.87	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
39	Trench 2	N/A	6	Layer	Modern dump layer post-dating the railway viaduct	N/A	2.40m	0.18m	14.34	14.24	9	20th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
40	Trench 2	Tr.2	7	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [41] for part of the 1860s railway viaduct	0.34m	5.20m	over 0.83m	15.19	15.16	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
41	Trench 2	Tr.2	7	Cut	Construction cut for part of the 1860s railway viaduct	0.34m	5.20m	over 0.83m	15.19	14.36	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
42	Trench 2	N/A	8	Layer	Probable medieval ground surface formed by a turbated layer of soil and perhaps alluvium mixed with anthropogenic inclusions	N/A	2.40m	0.36m	13.04	12.95	4	Medieval to 16th Century
43	Trench 2	N/A	8	Layer	Turbated medieval soil horizon consisting of humic material, probably mixed with reworked brickearth and some terrace gravel, interpreted as a cemetery soil	N/A	2.40m	0.54m	12.74	12.64	4	Medieval to 16th Century
44	Trench 2	N/A	8	Layer	Lower levels of a disturbed pedogenic horizon interpreted as a "cemetery soil". Consists of disturbed, "dirty" natural terrace gravel, turbated by human action	N/A	1.80m	0.06m	12.19	12.16	3	Later Prehistoric to Roman
45	Trench 2	Tr.2	8	Layer	Natural Thames terrace gravel	0.90m	1.10m	over 0.05m	12.12	12.1	1	Eocene
46	Trench 3	46	N/A	Layer	Natural Thames terrace gravel	0.90m	1.50m	over 0.80m	12.26	N/A	1	Eocene
47	Trench 2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [48], a possible Roman field boundary	over 0.45m	over 0.50m	0.65m	12.26	N/A	3	Later Prehistoric to Roman

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
48	Trench 2	46	N/A	Cut	Roman ditch, possibly a field boundary	over 0.45m	over 0.50m	0.65m	12.26	11.61	3	Later Prehistoric to Roman
49	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14	Fill	Infill of [50], a cut for a drainage gully or drainage pipe, deposited after it fell out of use	0.30m	2.10m	0.39	13.11	12.82	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
50	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 50, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	14, 16	Cut	Cut of a drainage gully or for a drainage pipe (subsequently removed). Orientated east-west.	0.30m	2.10m	0.39	13.11	12.71	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
51	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 50, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	N/A	Fill	Infill of [52], a cut for a drainage gully or drainage pipe, deposited after it fell out of use	0.30m	2.10m	0.39m	12.96	12.87	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
52	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 50, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	N/A	Cut	Cut of a drainage gully or for a drainage pipe (subsequently removed). Orientated north-south	2.90m	0.28m	0.30m	12.96	12.63	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
53	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	10	Fill	Internal fill of [54]	0.56m	0.58m	0.12m	13.06	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
54	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, 54	9, 10	Brickwork	Remnant of a small garden well	0.50m	0.50m	0.24m	13.11m OD	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
55	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, 56, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	10	Fill	Fill of cut [69], a construction cut for brick wall stub [65] that also truncates (perhaps to rob) well [56]. This fill was also found inside well [56] suggesting the well and cut [65] were backfilled at the same time.	over 1m	over 2.28m	over 2m	13.03	13	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
56	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, 56, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	6, 10	Brickwork	Probable 17th century well	1.30m	1.30m	over 2m	13.14	12.31	4	Medieval to 16th Century
57	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 57, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	16	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 1.62m	over 0.88m	0.17m	12.96	12.96	4	Medieval to 16th Century
58	Trench 1	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [59], a construction cut for wall [63]	0.48m	0.80m	0.34m	12.86	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
59	Trench 1	59	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for [63], a repair or later addition to E-W wall [60]	0.48m	0.80m	0.34m	12.86	12.52	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
60	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	15, 17	Masonry & Brickwork	Trench built E-W wall at northern end of trench. Built with reused Caen and Reigate stone as well as red fabric bricks	3.22m	0.50m	1.20m	14.15	13.31	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
61	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 57, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	N/A	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 1.20m	over 0.22m	0.07m	12.86	N/A	4	Medieval to 16th Century
62	Trench 1	62	16	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 2.04m	over 0.90m	0.13m	12.79	12.72	4	Medieval to 16th Century
63	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 63	N/A	Brickwork	Repair or rebuilt to E-W basement wall [60], perhaps after removal of a downpipe that ran into cut [52]	0.50m	0.54m	0.21m	13.27	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
64	Trench 1	64	16, 17	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 2.04m	over 1.28m	0.15m	12.66	12.61	4	Medieval to 16th Century
65	Trench 1	65, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	9, 10	Masonry & Brickwork	A wall "stub" constructed from unfrogged red bricks and Reigate stone. Aligned and associated with [81].	over 0.12m	over 0.26m	0.56m	13.11	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
66	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	9, 18	Layer	Compact layer of mortar and crushed Reigate and Caen stone, possibly from the demolition of the Priory	over 2.34m	over 2.16m	0.30m	13.04	12.94	5	16th to 17th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
67	Trench 1	67	9, 10	Cut	Construction cut for garden well or soak-away [54]. Severely horizontally truncated, probably due to later robbing of the well.	over 0.64m	over 0.86m	0.07m as seen	13.11	13.04	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
68	Trench 1	68, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	16	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 2.04m	over 1.28m	0.18m	12.51	12.48	4	Medieval to 16th Century
69	Trench 1	69, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	9, 10	Cut	Construction cut for [65], a wall "stub" associated with [81]	over 0.65m	over 0.26m	0.66m	13.11	12.45	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
70	Trench 1	70	16	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 1.62m	over 1.28m	0.23m	12.33	N/A	4	Medieval to 16th Century
71	Trench 1	71	16	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 1.62m	over 1.28m	0.12m	12.07	N/A	3	Later Prehistoric to Roman

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
72	Trench 1	72, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	16	Layer	Humic material mixed with silts and clays (interpreted as disturbed fluvial and alluvial material from an underlying channel). Possibly a disturbed pedogenic horizon	over 1.62m	over 1.28m	0.22m	11.95	N/A	3	Later Prehistoric to Roman
73	Trench 1	N/A	18	Fill	Backfill of [74], a construction cut for wall "stub" [81]	1.37m	0.30m	0.50m	12.94	12.42	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
74	Trench 1	74, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	18	Cut	Construction cut for wall "stub" [81]	1.37m	0.30m	0.98m	12.94	11.96	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
75	Trench 1	75	16	Layer	Mid brownish grey fluvial gravel deposited in a high energy river channel, active in the early to mid Holocene	over 0.80m	over 0.60m	0.25m	11.81	N/A	2	Early Holocene
76	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, 77, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	10, 18	Fill	Backfill of [77], the construction cut for a possible 15th century well. Note that some of the pottery in the backfill of this cut may be from later features as the cut was erroneously excavated out of sequence.	0.34m	0.32m	over 1.67m	13.05	N/A	4	Medieval to 16th Century
77	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, 77, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	10	Cut	Construction cut for [76]	over 1.53m	over 1.96m	over 1.67m	13.05	11.38	4	Medieval to 16th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
78	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	11	Brickwork	Red, yellow and purple fabric brick footing for the post-1860 railway viaduct	1.84m	over 4.75m	1.10m	15.37	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
79	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	9	Brickwork	Red, unfrogged brick floor of a pre 1860s building	1.88m	2.97m	0.05m	14.12	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
80	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	12	Brickwork	E-W wall of a pre-1860s building. Same as N-S return [114]	0.48m	4.04m	0.10m	14.47	14.09	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
81	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex, 81, Tr.1 S Post-Ex	10, 18	Masonry & Brickwork	Wall "stub" constructed with unfrogged red fabric bricks in lower section and reused Reigate and Caen stone in upper sections. Aligned E-W with [65]	0.62m	0.35m	0.86m	13.11	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
82	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	11	Brickwork	Pre-1860s wall constructed with red and purple fabric unfrogged bricks. Aligned N-S. Same as [92] to the south.	2.62m	0.22m	1.13m	15.24	14.55	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
83	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	11, 18	Fill	Secondary fill of [122], a possible rob cut for wall "stub" [81]	2.08m	1.24m	0.10m	14.12	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
84	Trench 1	84, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	16	Layer	Same as [75]. Mid brownish grey fluvial gravel deposited in a high energy river channel, active in the early to mid Holocene. Capped by a lens of oxidised orange gravel. Originally interpreted as Thames terrace gravel but further excavation during environmental sampling demonstrated that this was not the case.	0.80m	0.60m	0.15m	11.63	N/A	2	Early Holocene
85	Trench 1	N/A	13	Layer	Light yellowish brown silty clay dump layer interpreted as a ground raising deposit	0.45m	N/A	0.65m	15.11	14.47	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
86	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
87	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	13, 14, 15	Brickwork	Red fabric unfrogged brick casing for a drain consisting of two parallel walls. Northern section orientated N-S and flush with the eastern side of the trench with an E-W return running across the northern end of the trench. The most southerly wall is built on [60] which perhaps formed part of an earlier basement	2.02m	4.36m	1.77m	15.14	13.27	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
88	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	13, 14	Brickwork	Wall constructed with brown fabric bricks with a shallow frog. An E-W wall pre-dating 1860 and probably post-dating the backfill of an earlier cellar formed by [60] and drain [87]	0.44m	1.46m	1.32m	14.8	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
89	Trench 1	N/A	13	Concrete	Modern concrete slab	over 1.02m	N/A	0.20m	15.12	N/A	9	20th Century
90	Trench 1	N/A	13	Layer	Compact, dark brown silty clay interpreted as a ground raising deposit	over 0.90m	N/A	0.16m	14.96	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
91	Trench 1	N/A	13	Brickwork	Pre-1860s wall constructed with red and purple fabric unfrogged bricks. Aligned N-S. Same as [82] to the north.	3.80m	over 0.22m	0.51m	14.8	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
92	Trench 1	N/A	13	Layer	Bedding layer for wall [91].	3.83m	over 0.22m	0.40m	15.23	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
93	Trench 1	N/A	13	Brickwork	Red and yellow fabric unfrogged bricks perhaps infilling a railway viaduct arch	3.30m	N/A	0.30m	15.25	15.03	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
94	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
95	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
96	Trench 1	N/A	13	Layer	Compact, mid to dark brown silty clay interpreted as a ground raising deposit	1.46m	N/A	0.12m	14.69	14.56	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
97	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
98	Trench 1	N/A	13	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay interpreted as a ground raising deposit	0.60m	N/A	0.35m	15.13	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
99	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
100	Trench 1	N/A	13	Fill	Firm mid to dark brown silty clay. Secondary fill of construction cut [102] for viaduct [78]. The slope of these fills is near vertical. Could wooden shuttering have been employed to achieve this, which has since decayed?	0.15m	N/A	0.69m	15.11	14.42	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
101	Trench 1	N/A	13	Fill	Very firm yellowish white silty clay with very frequent mortar lenses. Primary fill of [102], a construction cut for viaduct [78]. The slope of these fills is near vertical. Could wooden shuttering have been employed to achieve this, which has since decayed?	0.20m	N/A	0.69m	15.11	14.12	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
102	Trench 1	N/A	13	Cut	Construction cut for post 1860 railway viaduct [78]. Same as [119] to the south.	0.35m	N/A	0.69m	15.11	14.12	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
103	Trench 1	N/A	14	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay. An internal fill of drain [87]	0.20m	N/A	0.38m	13.76	13.39	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
104	Trench 1	N/A	14	Fill	Moderately compact to loose mid to dark brown silty clay. Bedding layer for pre-1860s wall [88] in construction cut [164].	10.42m	N/A	0.34m	13.84	13.5	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
105	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14	Layer	Moderately compact, very dark grey to black silty clay. Interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	1.0m	N/A	0.55m	13.43	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
106	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14, 15	Layer	Moderately compact, very dark grey to black silty clay. Interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	0.70m	N/A	0.81m	13.64	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
107	Trench 1	N/A	14	Layer	Moderately firm greyish brown silty clay interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	1.20m	N/A	0.44m	13.89	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
108	Trench 1	N/A	14, 15	Layer	Moderately firm greyish brown silty clay interpreted as infill of a pre-1860s basement	1.14m	N/A	0.20m	13.89	13.59	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
109	Trench 1	N/A	14	Layer	Mid brown with lenses of yellow, firm silty clay. Interpreted as forming the earthen floor of a pre-1860s cellar. The deposit may have formed before this, but remained in use as an active occupation horizon in the late post-med period.	1.02m	N/A	0.35m	13.21	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
110	Trench 1	N/A	14, 15	Layer	Mid brown with lenses of yellow, firm silty clay. Interpreted as forming the earthen floor of a pre-1860s cellar. The deposit may have formed before this, but remained in use as an active occupation horizon in the late post-med period.	1.75m	N/A	0.30m	13.19	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
111	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14	Fill	Firm, dark brown silty clay infilling pit [112]	1.07m	N/A	1.02m	13.83	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
112	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14	Cut	A late post-medieval pit truncating a pre-1860s sequence of basement backfill. Function uncertain.	1.07m	N/A	1.02m	13.83	12.81	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
113	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	11	Masonry & Brickwork	Red fabric, unfrogged brick wall with reused blocks of granite and Purbeck limestone in the bottom two courses. Orientated E-W and pre-dating 1860. Stratigraphically later than N-S walls [82] and [80] / [114], which its construction cut truncates.	0.39m	over 0.56m	1.02m	15.07	14.34	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
114	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	11, 12	Brickwork	N-S wall of a pre-1860s building running into southern L.O.E. Constructed with red and purple fabric unfrogged bricks. Same as E-W return [80]	over 1.05m	0.48m	0.86m	15.1	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
115	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	N/A	Layer or Fill	Yellowish green silty clay cess-like deposit, possibly within a cut and largely unexcavated for health and safety reasons (with the exception of an environmental sample)	1.12m	2.28m	over 0.05m	12.93	12.81	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
116	Trench 1	N/A	11	Brickwork	Reddish purple unfrogged brick wall orientated north-south. Thought to infill the post-1860s railway viaduct arches	0.57m	over 0.22m	0.45m	15.17	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
117	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	N/A	Brickwork	Red, unfrogged brick wall orientated E-W. Pre-1860s	0.33m	2.63m	over 0.18m	14.17	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
118	Trench 1	N/A	11	Fill	Loose, mid grey brown silty sandy secondary fill of railway viaduct construction cut [119]	1.00m	over 4.75m	0.88m	15.24	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
119	Trench 1	N/A	11	Cut	Construction cut for post 1860 railway viaduct [78]. Same as [102] to the north.	2.39m	over 4.75m	2.46m	15.24	12.78	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
120	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	11, 18	Layer	Firm, light mid brown sandy silt interpreted as a ground raising deposit	over 3.00m	over 1.60m	0.35m	14.16	14.13	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
121	Trench 1	N/A	10, 18	Fill	Moderately firm dark brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [122], a post medieval pit	1.70m	1.23m	0.81m	14.07	14.03	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
122	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	10, 18	Cut	Probable robber cut for brickwork that made up post-med wall "stub" [81]	1.70m	1.23m	0.81m	14.07	13.23	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
123	Trench 1	N/A	18	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt interpreted as a ground raising deposit	1.61m	N/A	0.72m	13.82	13.65	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
124	Trench 1	N/A	11	Fill	Concrete bedding layer for viaduct [78] within construction cut [119]	2.38m	over 4.75m	1.53m	14.31	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
125	Trench 1	N/A	11	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish grey mortar and CBM rich bedding layer for pre-1860s wall [82]	2.62m	over 0.22m	0.42m	14.32	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
126	Trench 1	N/A	11	Cut	Construction cut for [113], truncating stratigraphically earlier walls [82] and [80] / [114].	0.59m	over 0.56m	1.02m	15.07	14.06	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
127	Trench 1	N/A	11	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown silty sand. Backfill on the southern side of wall [113] within construction cut [126]	0.16m	over 0.56m	1.02m	15.07	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
128	Trench 1	N/A	11	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown silty sand. Backfill on the northern side of wall [113] within construction cut [126]. Truncated horizontally by a modern intrusion	0.07m	over 0.56m	0.21m	14.35	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
129	Trench 1	N/A	11	Layer	Loose, dark grey brown black clinker rich silty sand. Interpreted as a dump of burnt waste sealing the construction cut for wall [114] and truncated by the construction cut for wall [113].	0.63m	N/A	0.40m	15.09	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
130	Trench 1	N/A	11	Fill	Firm, dark brown backfill of construction cut [131] for pre-1860s wall [114].	0.21m	N/A	over 0.23m	14.69	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
131	Trench 1	N/A	11	Cut	Construction cut for [114].	0.63m	N/A	0.40m	14.69	14.29	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
132	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14	Fill	Firm, dark brownish black silty clay fill of pit [133]	1.40m	N/A	1.34m	12.88	12.83	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
133	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	14	Cut	Late post-medieval pit truncating basement backfill. Function unknown.	1.40m	N/A	1.34m	14.13	12.83	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
134	Trench 1	N/A	18	Fill	Soft mid brown sandy silty clay primary fill of [74], a construction cut for wall "stub" [81]	0.91m	N/A	0.48m	12.8	12.68	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
135	Trench 1	N/A	11	Layer	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand interpreted as a ground raising deposit	0.54m	N/A	0.60m	14.69	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
136	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	12	Layer	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent oyster shell, pottery and tile fragments. Interpreted as a dumped deposit associated with the construction of the 1960s viaduct	N/A	4.29m	over 0.90m	15.01	14.98	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
137	Trench 1	N/A	12	Brickwork	Yellow stock brick structure thought to be associated with the 1860s railway viaduct	N/A	0.65m	0.16m	14.89	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
138	Trench 1	N/A	12	Concrete	Concrete footing for [137]. Thought to be associated with the 1860s railway viaduct.	N/A	0.85m	0.30m	14.68	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
139	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
140	Trench 1	N/A	10	Fill	Loose, mid yellowish grey silty sand backfill of construction cut [141] for wall [80]	over 0.04m	over 2.20m	0.43m	14.22	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
141	Trench 1	N/A	10	Cut	Construction cut for wall [80], a pre-1860s structure.	over 0.04m	over 2.20m	0.43m	14.22	13.63	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
142	Trench 1	Tr.1 S Pre-Ex	9	Layer	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silty clay with very frequent inclusions of CBM. Interpreted as a ground raising deposit	2.04m	1.45m	0.49m	14.18	14.08	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
143	Trench 1	N/A	9, 10	Layer	Loose and friable deposit of light grey silty sand with very frequent mortar lenses. A late post-medieval mortar spread possibly associated with the construction of the pre-1860s buildings or with the robbing of earlier structures.	2.40m	N/A	0.07m	13.68	13.63	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
144	Trench 1	N/A	9, 10	Fill	Backfill of robber cut [145] for small garden well [54]	1.46m	0.94m	0.53m	13.64	13.56	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
145	Trench 1	N/A	9, 10	Cut	Probable rob cut for small garden well [54]	1.46m	0.94m	0.53m	13.64	13.1	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
146	Trench 1	N/A	9	Layer	Firm, sandy silty dark grey clay layer. Interpreted as a ground raising deposit	over 0.93m	N/A	0.74m	13.67	13.65	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
147	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
148	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
149	Trench 1	N/A	9	Layer	Firm, mid grey green silty clay. Dump layer.	0.80m	N/A	0.48m	12.81	12.75	4	Medieval to 16th Century
150	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	15	Masonry	Stone lining of storage pit [165] formed by roughly hewn and re-used blocks of Reigate and Caen stone.	1.87m	over 1.30m	over 1.26m	14.19	13.04	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
151	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 57, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	N/A	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 0.52m	over 0.20m	0.15m	12.87	N/A	4	Medieval to 16th Century
152	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, 57, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	16	Layer	Grey clay layer rich in gravel. Top of a sequence of disturbed soils forming the Medieval ground surface?	over 0.86m	over 0.30m	0.24m	12.96	N/A	4	Medieval to 16th Century
153	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	15	Fill	Loose, mid to dark grey silty sandy ash-like backfill of robber cut [154] for stone-lined pit [165]	over 0.74m	over 1.10m	0.58m	14.31	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
154	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	15	Cut	Robber cut for removal of stone lining [150] from storage pit [165]	over 0.74m	over 1.10m	0.58m	14.31	13.67	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
155	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	15	Fill	Internal fill of stone-lined pit [165], deposited after it fell out of use.	1.24m	over 1.10m	1.18m	14.19	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
156	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	15	Fill	Loose, mid brownish grey silty clay backfill of [157], a late post-medieval pit	0.95m	1.42m	0.49m	14.16	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S	E-W	Thickness / Depth	Highest Level mOD	Lowest Level mOD	Phase	Date
157	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	15	Cut	Cut of a late post-medieval pit of unknown function	0.95m	1.42m	0.49m	14.16	13.64	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)
158	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex	13, 15	Layer	Firm, mid greenish brown sandy clayey silt. Interpreted as the backfill of a pre-1860s basement	1.58m	1.42m	0.78m	14.16	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
159	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
160	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
161	Trench 1	N/A	9	Layer	A deposit of mortar near the base of the sequence in Trench 1. Exposed in section after the partial removal of well [56]. Possibly associated with the erection of medieval structures?	0.80m	N/A	0.20m	12.41	12.23	4	Medieval to 16th Century
162	Trench 1	N/A	10	Layer	Firm mid brown sandy silty clay. Interpreted as a ground raising deposit	N/A	0.96m	0.42m	13.45	N/A	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
163	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
164	Trench 1	N/A	14	Cut	Construction cut for wall [88]	0.44m	N/A	1.69m	14.8	13.17	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
165	Trench 1	N/A	15	Cut	A stone lined storage pit	1.87m	over 1.30m	1.26m	14.19	12.96	7	18th to Mid 19th Century
166	Trench 1	Tr.1 N Pre-Ex, Tr.1 N Post-Ex	13,15	Fill	Internal fill of drain [87]	0.50m	over 4.36m	over 0.44m	13.64	N/A	8	Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

HOLYWELL LANE: MATRIX

Phase 9: 20th Century

x Concrete Slab

x Ground Raising Layers

Phase 8: Late 19th Century (Post-1860)

x Later activity under viaduct arches

x Masonry infilling of viaduct arches

x Post 1860 features associated with or forming part of Railway Viaduct

x Cut Features

x Ground Raising Layers

Phase 7: 18th to Mid 19th Century (Pre-1860)

Sub-Phase 7.6: The construction of the late 18th century terrace

x Pre-1860s masonry: stratigraphically and typologically latest within this sub-phase

x Pre-1860s masonry forming walls and floors of terraced residential structures

Sub-Phase 7.5: Ground Raising and Pitting

x Cut Features

x Ground Raising

x Basement Backfill

Sub-Phase 7.4: Modifications to the building to the north of the courtyard

x Rebuilds to [60]

x Drainage gullies

Sub-Phase 7.3: The Building to the North of the Courtyard

x Masonry: stratigraphically earliest within this sub-phase

x Drainage gullies

x Earth floor of cellar

Sub-Phase 7.2: Later External Structures in the Courtyard

x Late Post-Med Ground Raising

x Garden well

Sub-Phase 7.1: External Structures in the Courtyard Off New Inn Yard (shown on the Chassereau Map of 1745)

x Earliest sub-phase of masonry

Trench 1

North Side of Trench 1

15.12m OD 89

93

103 internal fill

166 primary internal fill of drain

b/f 100

b/f 101

118 b/f

masonry viaduct 78

conc cut 102

153 b/f

154 rob cut of [150]

156 b/f

157 small pit

155 internal fill of stone lined pit deposited after it fell out of use

85 15.11m OD

90 14.96m OD

98 15.13m OD

96 14.64m OD

91 N-S wall

92 bedding layer

88 E-W wall

104 bedding

164 conc. cut

111 b/f

112 pit

b/f 132

pit 133

150 stone lining

165 stone lined storage pit?

115 cess

105 13.43m OD

106 13.64m OD

158 14.16m OD

107

108

b/f 49

58 b/f

repair or rebuild to [60], possibly in phase with drain casing [87]

63 masonry

59 conc

87 Drain

50 drainage gully or cut for a pipe (since removed)

b/f 51

E-W wall 60

52 drainage gully or cut for a pipe (since removed)

cut for a pipe (since removed)

13.21m OD 109 = 110 13.19m OD

South Side of Trench 1

dumped deposit associated with the construction of the viaduct 136

137 yellow brick

concrete 138

116

floor surface 79

140 b/f

80 E-W wall

141 conc cut

b/f 130

114 N-S return of [80]

131 conc cut

82 N-S wall

125 bedding layer

concrete bedding 124

conc cut 119

b/f 127

128

E-W wall 113

conc cut 126

dumped deposit 129 15.09m OD

secondary clay rich fill 83

b/f 121

rob cut of [81] 122

14.18m OD 142

135 14.69m OD

120 14.16m OD

13.68m OD 143 layer of mortar

b/f 144

145 rob cut of [54]

53 internal fill of [54] deposited after it fell out of use

small garden well 54

123 13.82m OD conc cut 67

13.45m OD 162

13.67m OD 146

backfill of [65]; also fills well [56] internally 55

65 wall "stub" associated with masonry [81]

conc cut for [65]; also truncates well [56] as a rob cut 69

73 b/f

134 b/f

Trench 2

b/f 37

masonry 36

conc cut 38

39 14.34m OD

40 b/f

41 conc cut

117 E-W wall typologically later

35

33 14.31m OD

34

Trench 3

17 15.49m OD

21

28 b/f

29 conc cut

18 15.17m OD

pipe 24

26 pipe

cut 25

27 cut

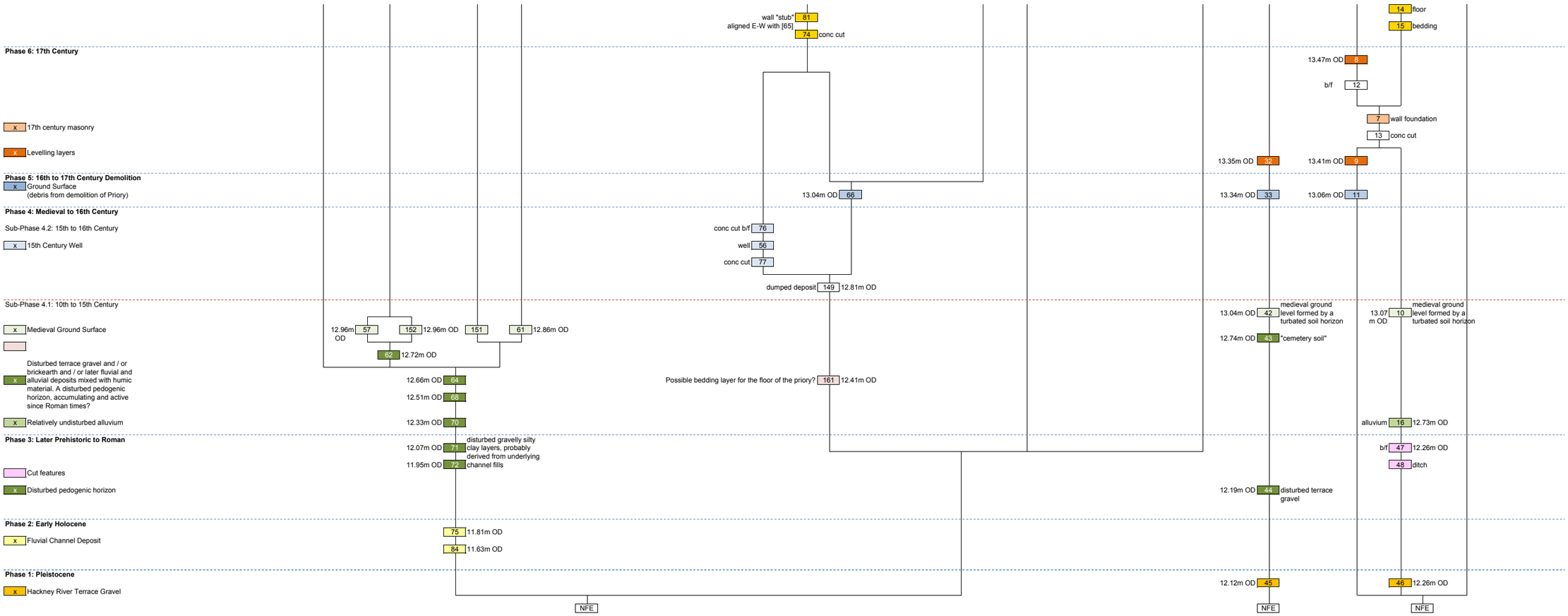
19 15.05m OD

20 14.75mOD

cessy b/f 22

cut 23

14.60m OD 30


Phase 6: 17th Century
x 17th century masonry
x Levelling layers
Phase 5: 16th to 17th Century Demolition
x Ground Surface (debris from demolition of Priory)
Phase 4: Medieval to 16th Century
Sub-Phase 4.2: 15th to 16th Century
x 15th Century Well
Sub-Phase 4.1: 10th to 15th Century
x Medieval Ground Surface
x Disturbed terrace gravel and / or brickearth and / or later fluvial and alluvial deposits mixed with humic material. A disturbed pedogenic horizon, accumulating and active since Roman times?
x Relatively undisturbed alluvium
Phase 3: Later Prehistoric to Roman
Cut features
x Disturbed pedogenic horizon
Phase 2: Early Holocene
x Fluvial Channel Deposit
Phase 1: Pleistocene
x Hackney River Terrace Gravel
wall "stub" 81
aligned E-W with [65]
74 conc cut
13.04m OD 66
conc cut b/f 76
well 56
conc cut 77
dumped deposit 149 12.81m OD
Possible bedding layer for the floor of the priory? 161 12.41m OD
12.96m OD 57
152 12.96m OD
151
61 12.86m OD
62 12.72m OD
12.66m OD 64
12.51m OD 68
12.33m OD 70
12.07m OD 71 disturbed gravelly silty clay layers, probably derived from underlying
11.95m OD 72 channel fills
75 11.81m OD
84 11.63m OD
NFE
14 floor
15 bedding
13.47m OD 8
b/f 12
7 wall foundation
13 conc cut
13.35m OD 32
13.41m OD 9
13.34m OD 33
13.06m OD 11
13.04m OD 42 medieval ground level formed by a turbated soil horizon
12.74m OD 43 "cemetery soil"
13.07 m OD 10 medieval ground level formed by a turbated soil horizon
alluvium 16 12.73m OD
b/f 47 12.26m OD
48 ditch
12.19m OD 44 disturbed terrace gravel
12.12m OD 45
46 12.26m OD
NFE
NFE

APPENDIX 5: THE POTTERY

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (two boxes). The pottery dates from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion and so was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Only one sherd was deemed to be residual and none are intrusive. The state of fragmentation of the assemblage is mainly as sherd material, although the majority of vessel forms could be identified and a small number of vessels have a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from fifteen contexts. The size of the groups of pottery are mostly small (fewer than 30 sherds), although there are two medium (less than 100 sherds) sized groups of pottery.

In total there are 289 sherds, 228 ENV, 13,330kg of which: 95 sherds, 79 ENV and 2,358kg are unstratified. The assemblages were examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

The quantification of the pottery for each Post-Roman archaeological period is as follows:

Roman: one sherd, 1 ENV, 74g
Medieval: 25 sherds, 18 ENV, 534g
Post-medieval: 263 sherds, 209 ENV, 12,722kg

Roman pottery

The rim of a flagon in unsourced sand-tempered ware (SAND), dated 50-400 AD was recovered from context [72]. The fabric has affinities with the Copthall Close greyware wasters (CCGW), dated 70-150 AD.

Medieval pottery types and their forms

The medieval pottery is on the whole in a fragmentary state. Jugs are the most frequent form and they are from two origins, the London area and the Surrey whitewares. The London area redwares (Pearce *et al* 1985) are noted in LCOAR and LOND. In the Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988) a jug

sherd is in CBW. Except for the distinctive 12th century early rounded jug bases in LCOAR, then no other medieval drinking form could be specific shape could be identified. There are also no other readily identifiable forms noted, although jar shapes are the main form associated with the early medieval wares (Vince and Jenner 1991) and sooting was noted on sherds of EMSH (with applied thumbed vertical strip of clay decoration) and SSW and these sherds may have come from cooking pots.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Early medieval wares					
early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions	EMCALC	1000-1150	1	1	4
early medieval shell-tempered ware	EMSH	1050-1150	3	2	66
early Surrey ware	ESUR	1050-1150	1	1	22
St. Neots type-ware	NEOT	970-1100	1	1	5
London-glazed wares					
coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080-1200	10	5	228
London-type ware	LOND	1080-1350	5	5	185
Surrey whitewares					
coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	1	1	5
Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350-1500	1	1	6
Wheel-thrown coarse wares					
shelly-sandy ware	SSW	1140-1220	2	1	13

Table 1. HLY12: medieval pottery types

Post-medieval pottery types and their forms

Surrey-Hampshire border wares

The main form represented in this origin of pottery (Pearce 1992; 1999) are dishes (seven sherds/6 ENV) and found in BORDB/G and RBOR/G, while a rounded bowl is noted in BORDG and bowls or dishes are noted in BORDG and RBOR. A red border ware rounded jar occurs as a small example, while a larger one may be an 18th century example from Dorking. Chamber pots are found as a single example with an everted rim (type 1) in RBOR, while two, type 2 examples are present with flat rims in BORDG CHP2. Two porringers are noted in BORDG and RBOR, as are two examples of tripod pipkins. There is also present an 18th or 19th-century RBOR pipkin.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600-1700	2	2	49
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-	16	15	196

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
		1700			
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG CHP2	1650-1750	3	2	28
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550-1700	4	1	31
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	1	1	20
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	15	14	440
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	RBORG	1580-1800	1	1	16

Table 2. HLY12: Surrey-Hampshire border wares

London area coarse wares

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	61	38	5595
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480-1600	4	3	395
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480-1650	1	1	44
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480-1650	2	1	9

Table 3. HLY12: London area coarse wares

The local redwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) are well represented on the site, although all of the identifiable forms are found in PMR except for a cauldron in PMRE. The PMR forms are found as dishes and bowls, which include flared and rounded walled types, while singular forms are as a chamber pot with a flat rim, a rounded jar, collared rim and a pipkin handle.

Tin-glazed earthenware

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	1	1	37
Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A)	TGW A	1612-1650	5	3	147
Tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton style B)	TGW B	1630-1680	1	1	184

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570-1846	29	26	2345
Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	1	1	12
Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630-1846	3	3	57
Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630-1680	20	14	256
Tin-glazed ware with 'Chinaman among grasses' decoration (Orton style F)	TGW F	1670-1690	1	1	21
Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680-1800	1	1	2
Tin-glazed ware with manganese ground panel decoration	TGW J	1735-1770	1	1	11

Table 4. HLY12: London area tin-glazed wares

The assemblage produced a good range of local tin-glazed wares (Orton 1988), showing form and decorative changes dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The assemblage surprisingly contains a large quantity of biscuit ware and kiln furniture, probably dumped on the site from one of two delftware pot houses located in north-east London: Duke's Place, Aldgate, 1571-*c*.1615 and the Hermitage pot house, Wapping, c.1645-1773. The forms of the biscuit ware: albarelli, a saucer candlestick, chargers, a large rounded jug, an ointment pot and saggars and the associated finds indicate the latter pot house is the most likely candidate for the waister material. TGW BISC was mostly found in context [49] with smaller quantities noted in [55], [66] and [76]. A TGW H ointment pot from context [49] also appears to be a waister.

The domestic tin-glazed wares consisted of an albarello (TGW D), two bowls (TGW D/J), some thirteen chargers in TGW A/C and D, the base of a rounded jug or large mug (TGW B), three ointment pots in TGW BLUE/C and D, a plate (TGW H), two porringers (TGW C/D) and a posset (TGW F).

Essex fine red earthenwares

The Essex fine redwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) are present notably in mid to late 17th century dated deposits and the most frequent form are dishes in METS, which is also present as a jar-shaped vessel, possibly a chamber pot. The fine redware (PMFR) is found as two bowls, one of which is handled, a cauldron or pipkin, a jar and the base of a sooted rounded jar. The only form identified in PMBL is the base of a two handled tyg.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630-1700	8	7	375

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580-1700	3	2	167
Post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	11	11	846

Table 5. HLY12: Essex fine redwares

Non-local wares

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Agate ware	AGAT	1730-1780	6	1	40
Blackware	BLACK	1600-1900	2	1	13
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1480-1820	2	1	117
Staffordshire-type marbled slipware	STMB	1680-1800	2	2	45
Combed slipware	STSL	1670-1870	3	2	78

Table 6. HLY12: Non-local post-medieval wares

Only one type of form was noted in each of the non-local wares present. Two rounded dishes are noted in STSL, while a rounded jar is found in BLACK and a tea bowl occurs in Agate ware. Rare occurrences of Staffordshire type marbled slipware are found as a bowl, although one example is in an atypical sandy, lower-fired temperature fabric. Midlands orange ware was recorded typically as a butter pot dating from c. 1580.

Industrial finewares

The main form identified in the industrial finewares were plates and particularly of a dinner size. The plates were in CREA DEV/EAR, PEAR/BW/TR and TPW. Two bowls are noted in PEAR TR, one of which features two rabbits in its central design, while two dishes and two cylindrical jars are found in CREA DEV. Tea wares are found as two saucers in CREA DEV and PEAR BW, besides a Bute-shaped tea cup (PEAR TR) and a tea bowl in PEAR BW.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760-1830	13	12	215
Early creamware	CREA EAR	1750-	1	1	11

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
		1770			
Pearlware	PEAR	1770-1840	1	1	6
Pearlware with under-glaze blue painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770-1820	5	5	49
Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	3	3	98
Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	1780-1900	2	2	17

Table 7. HLY12: industrial finewares

Imported wares

The post-medieval imported wares (Hurst *et al* 1986) contain both frequent (Chinese porcelains, Dutch redware and German stonewares) and less common (Spanish green-glazed ware and North Holland slipware) London finds. Four jugs are represented in sherds of Frechen stoneware, three of which are bartmannen, while the fourth is a rim unusually stamped, however not enough of the design survives to be certain of what it is. Jars are as three vessels and are in SPGR and DUTR, with an uncommon form present as the complete profile of a sooted squat cylindrical jar, used for cooking or heating a liquid. The tea ware forms are all in porcelain and consist of two saucers (CHPO BW/IMARI) while a tea bowl is in the latter pottery type. There are also two plates and a deep rounded bowl in CHPO BW, besides a body sherd of a bowl or dish in NHS.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
China					
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	4	4	65
Chinese Imari porcelain	CHPO IMARI	1680-1900	2	2	10
Germany					
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	4	4	66
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480-1610	1	1	7
Low Countries					
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300-1650	3	2	131
North Holland slipware	NHS	1570-1750	1	1	6
Spain					
Spanish green-glazed ware	SPGR	1250-	1	1	13

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
		1650			

Table 8. HLY12: imported post-medieval wares

English stonewares

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Black basalt stoneware	BBAS	1770-1900	2	2	49
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	3	3	268
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1480-1750	1	1	7
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	5	5	88

Table 9. HLY12: English stonewares

The most frequent form represented in the English stonewares is three plates in SWSG with 'basket' borders. Tea wares are all in BBAS and are as a teapot and a teapot lid. A medium rounded shouldered jar is in LONS, while a chamber pot and a tankard is found in SWSG

English porcelains

The only English porcelain present is a 19th-century ENPO HP teacup base with a poorly matched Willow pattern design.

Pottery type	Fabric code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
English hard paste porcelain	ENPO HP	1780-1900	1	1	40

Table 10. HLY12: English porcelains

Distribution

Table 11 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phase they occur in, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), what types of pottery are found in each context and a considered (spot) date for the group. Post-Roman Pottery was recovered from Phases 4-6.

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Context considered date
4	8	S	5	5	41	1770	1820	PEAR BW, SWSG, TGW BLUE	1800-1820
8	6	S	2	2	24	1630	1846	BORDY, TGW C	1630-1700
9	6	S	11	11	244	1630	1700	BORDG, METS, PMFR, PMR, RBOR	1630-1700
10	4	S	2	2	27	1580	1900	PMR, PMRE	1580-1600
11	5	S	7	6	567	1580	1900	BORDG, DUTR, PMRE, RBOR	1580-1600
49	7	M	33	28	2572	1680	1800	STMB, TGW A, TGW B, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW H	End 18th c
52	7	S	1	1	4	1580	1900	PMR	1580-1900
53	7	S	4	4	61	1630	1680	PMR, TGW D	1630-1680
55	7	M	90	58	5803	1630	1680	BORDB, BORDG, BORDO, FREC, METS, MORAN, MPUR, NHS, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMSRY, RBOR, TGW BISC, TGW D	1630-1680
57	4	S	4	4	176	1270	1500	CBW, LOND	1270-1350
66	6	S	4	4	639	1630	1700	METS, PMFR, PMR, TGW BISC	1630-1700
68	4	S	14	8	256	1140	1220	EMCALC, LCOAR, LOND, SSW	1175-1200
70	4	S	5	4	93	1050	1150	EMSH, ESUR, NEOT	1050-1150
72	3	S	1	1	74	50	400	SAND	50-400
73	7	S	1	1	3	1080	1350	LOND	1080-1350
76	4	S	11	10	388	1630	1700	BORDG, CHEA, METS, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, RBOR, TGW BISC, TGW	1630-1650

Table 11. HLY12: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight (g), the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types present and a suggested deposition date.

Significance of the collection

The pottery has some significance at a local level. The pottery is on the whole in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area. The presence of the medieval pottery certainly indicates activity associated with the medieval Holywell Priory known to have been located on the area of the evaluation. The post-medieval pottery has significance to demonstrate the post-dissolution land use of the area of the priory

Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. Some of the pottery merits illustration.

Roman

The Roman pottery sherd has the potential to demonstrate activity of this period on or near the site and to date the deposit it was recovered from. Roman activity was noted at 183-185 Shoreditch High Street, Holywell Lane, E1 (HLP89), while Roman burials associated with Ermine Street have also been noted on the archaeological excavations of the priory (Bull *et al* 2011).

Medieval

The medieval pottery has the potential to demonstrate that further excavation on the site will produce groups of pottery that may relate to different activities associated with the priory. Other comparable pottery assemblages have been recovered associated with Holywell Priory, notably Blackmore and Pearce (2011) and Pearce *et al* (forthcoming).

Post-medieval

The post-medieval pottery indicates that larger quantities of this material is likely to be derived from future excavation on the site, which is more than likely to demonstrate the post-dissolution use of the priory buildings. Excavations on other London religious houses has demonstrated industrial activity in the post-medieval period, e.g. late 16th-early 17th century tin-glazed ware pottery production at the Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate (Blackmore 2005), while a high status house was built at Bermondsey Abbey and from the late 17th century development of this area showed a down turn in the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of the site (Douglas 2011). Of interest is the presence on the HLY12 evaluation of a notable quantity of Tin-glazed ware wasters and production waste, which probably represents dumping of material from the Hermitage pot house, located at some distance from the site.

Research aims

At this stage of the archaeological excavation of the site only one research aim can be suggested as an avenues of research for the pottery assemblage from HLY12.
What is the reason for the presence of tin-glazed earthen ware wasters on the site?

Recommendations for further work

The assemblage of pottery from the evaluation of HLY12 needs to be reviewed in the light of future excavation on the site and how it compares to the new finds. One vessel (a Dutch redware cylindrical jar) requires illustration and four vessels require photographing.

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APPENDIX 6: THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in six contexts, as small (under 30 fragments) groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (33 fragments and eight are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides their quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of nineteen bowls, thirteen stems and one nib (mouth parts). The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1640 and 1780. All of the bowls show evidence for being smoked.

1640-1660

AO9: two spurred bowls with three quarter and full milling and of a fair and good finish. Unstratified and context [55].

AO10: eleven heeled bowls and one has no milling, three have three quarters milling and four have full milling of the rim, while their quality of finish is either fair or good. One bowl has a poorly impressed circular stamp in relief of a radial type with a dot/pellet between each of the spokes (unstratified, SF2), and this type of stamp has been previously noted (http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/claypipes/pages /mark.asp?mark_name=Wheel%20with%20pellets). Unstratified: five examples, context [8]: one example, context [53]: one example, context [55]: four examples.

1640-1670

AO11: one small bowl with a 'heart-shaped' heel, angled three quarters milling and of a fair finish. Context [9].

AO11/12: one intermediate sized bowl with a 'heart-shaped' heel, near complete milling and of a poor quality of finish. Context [55].

AO12: one tall bowl with a 'heart-shaped' heel, full milling and of a fair finish. Context [55].

1660-1680

AO13: one heeled bowl of a fair finish and a damaged rim with no evidence of milling. The bowl may be a non-local type as it is larger, more upright and with a symmetrical bulbous profile. Unstratified.
1680-1710

AO22: one heeled bowl with a straight sided profile with no milling and a fair finish. Unstratified.

1700-1740

OS10: one heeled, upright bowl and not maker marked. Unstratified.

1730-1780

OS12: one heeled, upright bowls with a thin stem. Unstratified.

1760-1780

AO27T: two unstratified tall variants of the heeled AO27 bowl and both are damaged although they are maker marked on the heels:

W G: a pipe maker is not documented at this date with these initials, SF3.
T R: a pipe maker is not documented at this date with these initials, SF4.

Unidentified

There are two fragments of bowls that survive mostly as attached stems that could not be assigned to type: contexts [4] and [54].

Distribution

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 6-7 and their distribution is shown in Table 2.

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl type/part	Context considered date
4	8	4	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580-1910
7	6	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580-1910
8	6	1	S	1640	1660	X1 AO10	1640-1660
9	6	1	S	1640	1660	X1 AO11	1640-1660

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl type/part	Context considered date
53	7	5	S	1640	1660	X1 AO10	1640-1660
55	7	13	S	1640	1660	X1 AO9, X4 AO10, x1 AO11/12/ X1 AO12	1640-1660

Table 1. HLY12. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing the phase, number of fragments and size of the group, the date range of the clay tobacco pipes, the dates of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl present (Context ED and LD), the range of bowl and a considered deposition spot date for each context.

Significance of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes are of some significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from sources on the site. The bowl types present on the site fit within the typology for London and it is presumed that local clay tobacco pipe makers are represented in the assemblage. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site.

Potential of the collection

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as an aide to dating the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of the pipe bowls merit illustration. Other local pipe assemblages have been recovered from 103-106 Shoreditch High Street, Hackney (Jarrett in prep) and Museum of London Archaeology excavations on the site of the Holywell Priory (Pearce *et al* forthcoming)
These assemblages add to the knowledge of the local clay tobacco pipe industry and their marketing to the end users on the site and in the vicinity. The notable quantity of stratified 1640-60 dated pipe bowls indicates a middle or high socio-economic group of inhabitants on the site and any clay tobacco pipes recovered from a future excavation would greatly aid in the interpretation of the site.

Recommendations for further work

No further work on the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the evaluation of HLY12 is recommended at this time, however any future excavation work on this site should incorporate the data from this phase of work.

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APPENDIX 7: THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

By Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

Two shoe boxes and two crates of ceramic building material, stone and mortar were retained from the evaluation phase at site HLY12.

This moderate sized assemblage (204 examples 186kg) was assessed in order to:

Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the post-medieval whole brick samples, floor tile, floor tile, drain; stone and mortar from fill and structures from the site to provide spot dates and fabric types.
Made recommendations for further study.

Methodology

A site visit was conducted on Monday 5th November 2012, to provide spot dates for some of the major structures, collect mortar samples and make recommendations for a field sampling strategy of building materials. The sampling strategy required a minimum of two whole brick samples to be taken for each major structure (unless there was more than one fabric type). Representative examples of stone and tile were also retained.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Matches then made with the London fabric collection

Ceramic Building Material

Roman 1 example 224g
Fabric 2452 (AD50-160)
A dearth of Roman ceramic building materials is highlighted by just one diagnostic Roman tile fragment from a possible disturbed Roman soil horizon [68]. Low quantities of Roman materials from Shoreditch have previously been encountered in this area (Hayward in prep.; Betts 2011; 149)

Medieval 36 examples 1.5kg

Unlike the stone assemblage only moderate quantities medieval ceramic building material were recovered; these were dominated roofing tile, with only negligible amounts of walling and flooring materials for the abbey

Roofing Tile 33 examples 1.3kg

Peg tile fabrics *2271* (1180-1450)

*2273 (*1135-1220)

2586 (1180-1600)

2587 (1240-1450)

Examples of thin, abraded medieval peg tile characterised by coarse moulding sand are dominated (28 examples 1.1kg) by the fine sandy *2271* (1180-1450) fabric including medieval ground surfaces [42] [57] [62] and other features from this period [68] [70] [76]. An example of very coarse, thick early sandy tile fabric *2272* (12th century) from a disturbed medieval terrace deposit [70] was probably used to roof the earliest mid 12thcentury priory.

Finally, a small quantity (4 examples 123g) of iron oxide rich *2586; 2587* fabrics from post medieval fills [53] [55] and a medieval ground surface [57]

Curved tile 1 example 50g

2586 (1180-1450)

A single medieval curved roofing tile was recovered from the post medieval backfill of a stub wall [55].

Wall Plaster *3104* 1 example 28g

A fragment of painted wall plaster in a pink and white fresco on a very white mortar backing from a 17th century ground raising layer [9] is likely to represent medieval plaster from the interior wall of a monastic building (Bull et. al. 2011,59).

Floor Tile Fabrics

2 examples 120g Flemish Glazed Calcareous tile *2497* (1350-1550)

Later medieval imports from the low countries are represented by just two fragments of yellow glazed calcareous Flemish floor tile from an 18th century drainage gully fill [49] and a phase 4 construction cut backfill [76], These almost certainly come from flooring of the priory church where “several green and yellow Low Countries floor tiles” were found in-situ in the south nave arcade during earlier excavations (Bull et. al. 2011; 61).

Post-Medieval 156 examples 90.5kg

With the large number of brick structures identified during evaluation it was inevitable that the large bulk of the ceramic building material assemblage was post medieval in date.

Brick 31 examples 77.4 kg
Transitional/Tudor Reds 19 examples 51.8kg
(2 sizes) (1450-1700)
3046 (1 size) (1450-1700)

Very large (240x120x54mm) fresh uneven red *3033* bricks are a feature of the late medieval/early post medieval well [56]. These were bonded in an early T1 brown mortar (Figure 1). Reused bricks of this size are present in the floor of a late 18th-19th century cellar wall [14] and wall stub [81] pointed in a late medieval grey clinker mortar (Figure 1). Furthermore they were observed in the field forming <5% of the brick used in the late 18th and 19th century phase 7 terraced housing walls (Hayward pers. obs.).

In London, red bricks of this length and width are rare and where present occur in the earliest red brick structures in the capital such as the early-mid 15th century under croft at Billingsgate, Lower Thames Street (Betts 1991) and later on in the 15th century at Lincoln's Inn Old Hall constructed between1489-90. Moreover, their re-use elsewhere at Holywell Priory including adjacent structures such as wall [3255] of building 19 of Area A and in the adjoining brick lined cess pit [3324] (Bull et. al. 2011, 81, 91; Betts 2011, 151) points to the large scale use of these distinctive bricks. Although, both features are associated with the later 16th century Earl of Rutland's outhouse they are reused and contain more than one brick type (Bull et. al. 2011; 81). The bricks from well [56], however, are freshly pointed and constructed using only these fresh large Tudor bricks. It seems likely therefore, that this well represents are remnant of the later medieval (late 15th century) construction work in the priory.

Smaller (225x120x58mm) uneven red bricks made in this fabric are also present throughout the site. Although they could conceivably be used in later medieval structures, it seems more probable that they were used, initially at least, in ancillary buildings associated with the later Earl of Rutland's residence or later phase 6 17th century structures such as phase 6 wall foundation [7].

3046
The smallest size red bricks (215mm x 95mm x67mm) are made from the much sandier fabric *3046.* These are also associated with 17th century walling [7] and extensively reused in T2 grey mortar in later phase 7 (18th century) walling repairs [63] and new terraced constructions [82] [113].

Post Great Fire 12 examples 25.6kg (1664-1900) *3032; 3034*

Along with the reused earlier post medieval reds; purple, clinker rich post great fire bricks, manufactured after 1664 are a feature of the late 18th century to early 19th century terrace housing and subsequent post 1860 viaduct walling.

The clinker rich post great fire bricks used in the earlier housing [79] [80] [82] [114] and drainage repairs [63] from phase 7 are very narrow (98-100mm) and small (<2kg) and bonded in a T2 light grey mortar (Figure 1). The reduction in brick width and length was done in order to meet regulatory standards for brick tax only after 1775.

Some frogged, post great fire bricks bonded in a harder brown grey gravel mortar (Type 3 of Figure 1), characteristic of the later 19th century are a feature of the viaduct construction [1] [78]

Yellow London (observed in-situ)
3035 (1780-1940)
Yellow frogged bricks, manufactured in large quantities out of North Kent estuarine clay to meet demands for housing, service and industrial construction in Victorian London and beyond were only observed in-situ from 20th century drains and were recorded in dumped deposits associated with viaduct construction [137].

Roofing Tile

Peg tile 56 examples 2.4kg
Sandy London fabrics *2276* (1480-1900)
Later reduced core sandy fabric 2271 – fine moulded sand *2271* (1400-1800)
Later iron oxide – fine moulded sand *2586* (1400-1800)

As was the case elsewhere in London the very common (49 examples 2.2kg) sandy peg roofing tile fabric 2276 (1480-1900), dominates the post medieval roof tiling assemblage. Of particular interest, however, are the larger tile dumps associated with a type 6 white lime mortar (Figure 1) associated with early post dissolution phase 5 ground raising layer [11]. The white mortar type 6 is only associated with 15th/16th century peg tiles and was probably used in the latter stages of the priories construction.
Pan tile
Fabric 2279 (1630-1850) 3 examples 2.2kg

Fragments of curved roofing material produced only after 1630 are present only in the 18th century fill [53] of a garden wall.
Floor Tile 9 examples 2.6kg
Glazed Flemish silty floor tiles fabric *2850* (1450-1600) 5 examples 1.4kg

Fragments of imported thick (32mm) glazed silty floor tile were recovered from the latest phase 4 [57] [66] and phase 5 [76] ground raising layers and were no doubt used to adorn the floor of the later 15th/early 16th century medieval priory – as were no doubt the quantities recovered from pre-Dissolution and post Dissolution deposits in the area of the priory church (Bull et. al. 2011; 63; Fig 53).

Pickleherring floor tile fabric 1 (60g) *3076*

Just one unstratified example of a 17th century tin-glazed floor tile was recovered. These floor tiles replaced Flemish silt glazed tiles after 1580.

Unglazed Flemish silty floor tile fabric *2850* (1600-1800) 3 examples 1.2kg

Unglazed Flemish tile introduced after 1580 is represented by a much thicker (40mm) tile from the 18th century fill of garden wall [53].

Wall Tile 2 examples 47g

Fragments of narrow, blue 18th century delftware wall tiles were recovered from unstratified contexts.

Mortar and Concrete

A summary of mortar types and concrete as well as their period of use from the excavations at HLY12 are given below and provide a chronological framework, which along with the brick, may help to decipher the date of some of the structures recovered from HLY12 (Figure 1).

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at HLY12
T1 Soft brown mortar	Soft brown mortar with chunks of chalk	Always adhered to large Tudor bricks and is probably 1450-1650 in age if not slightly earlier e.g. in late medieval .Well [56] also 17th century wall [7] ; a 16th century [66] mortar floor as well as on Caen stone from this period in a ground raising level from this period [33]
T2 Soft grey mortar	Soft light grey clinker mortar	The most common type of mortar adhered to narrow red and post great fire bricks from phase 7 (18th-19th century) terrace housing and drain repair [79] [80] [82] [114] Many Tudor Bricks recovered from earlier structure have been reused and overprinted with this such as in the flooring of these houses [14] [54] [81]
T3 Hard gravel mortar	Hard brown gravel mortar – rather like a coarse version of a "Roman" mortar patented after 1800	1800-1900 possibly even 1850+ associated with [116] [78] the viaduct
T4 hard grey mortar	Very hard dark grey Portland type-mortar	1840-1900 Associated with just [117] a later phase (repointing?) of the late 18th early/mid19th century housing

T5 hard light grey mortar	Very hard light grey Portland type-mortar	1840-1900 Associated with just [63] a later phase (repointing?) of the late 18th early/mid19th century housing
T6 white mortar	White (lime rich mortar)	Late medieval/early post medieval associated with dumped late medieval/ early post medieval peg tile from phases 5 and 6 [9] [11] and phase 4 levels [42] from Trench 3 and [68] Trench 1. This may be a mortar used in Holywell Priory itself

Figure 1 list of mortar types identified from evaluation phase at Holywell Priory (HLY12)

Stone 13 examples 94.2 kg

Large quantities of reused moulded stone from the priory were reincorporated into the fabric of early post medieval well as well as later 18th and 19th century post medieval walls and floors. A summary of the types (3) of rock and any identifiable mouldings are listed below.

Reigate stone 3107– *Fine low density lime green glauconitic limestone*. Lower Cretaceous (Upper Greensand) Reigate- Mertsham. The most common rock type, associated with medieval constructions throughout London including Holywell Priory (Bull et. al. 2011, p.60). It is identified here as sizeable 10kg ashlar blocks reused in an 18th century garden wall [54] a wall stub [81] and in the walling of the terraced housing [82] and a trench built wall [60] with Caen stone and post medieval brick.

Kentish ragstone/Hassock stone *3105/3106 hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); – coarse grained glauconitic sandstone (Hassock stone)* - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs. An example of paving was identified reused in a phase 7 l8th century repair to the cellar wall [63].

Caen stone *3119 pale yellow dense pelletal limestone* (Middle Jurassic – Caen, Departement Calvados) – This is a very common material at Holywell Priory and was used as early as 12th century arcade foundation pier from Holywell Priory (Bull et. al. 2011). Cornice mouldings and ashlar in this stone have been identified here reused in Type 1 mortar (Figure 1) from a 16th century ground layer [33], reused in T2 grey mortar in trench built wall [60] with Reigate stone and post medieval brick (Hayward pers. obs.) and from unstratified contexts.

Essentially this suite of rocks are the most common stone materials used in Holywell Priory (Bull et. al. 2011) and there can be little doubt that this ready quarry of stone materials was utilised in both the earlier (Earl of Rutland and 17th century cellar walls) and later (poor quality housing from the late 18th to 19th century) post medieval structures.

Summary

Phase 3 Roman

The sum total of just one abraded Roman tile from a disturbed Roman soil layer [68] reflects low quantities seen elsewhere in and around the Shoreditch area where a rural landscape dominated and

was delineated by the major northward trending Roman road Ermine Street along which modern day Shoreditch High Street runs (Hayward in prep.; Betts 2011; 149).

Phase 4 and 5 Medieval/ Reformation

Despite relatively few medieval and reformation features being reached at evaluation stage; and the consequent low quantity of ceramic building material and stone recovered here, the evidence for construction materials used at Holywell Priory remained very high. .In particular, there was the large quantity of reused (94kg) fragments of ashlar and moulding in Reigate stone, Caen stone and Kentish ragstone incorporated into the walling of later 18/19TH century terraced housing, garden walling and drains [54] [60] [63] [81] [82]. These three stone materials provide a characteristic fingerprint of medieval ecclesiastical construction materials throughout London. This is borne out by them being the most common in-situ and ex-situ stone materials identified from the adjoining MOLA Holywell Priory excavations (Bull et. al. 2011).

Evidence from the ceramic building materials is equally convincing. Small quantities of coarse moulded (sometimes glazed) peg and curved roofing tile have been recovered from medieval and reformation ground layers [11] [42] 57] [62] [68] [70] [76] bonded in a characteristic white (type 6) mortar (Figure 1).Similar layers [57] [66] [76] reveal fragments of later medieval calcareous (1350-1550) and silty (1450-1600) imported floor tile used to adorn the floor of the priory church as seen by in-situ examples (Bull et. al. 2011; 61).from the MoLA excavations as well as pre-Dissolution and post Dissolution deposits in the area of the priory church (Bull et. al. 2011; 63; Fig 53). A tiny quantity of dumped painted wall plaster too, from a 17th century ground raising layer [9] would have adorned the walling. Finally a spread of soft brown type 1 mortar [66] with reused fragments of Caen stone would have sealed the underlying monastic structures.

The only clear-cut structure dating to the late medieval period; was a brick lined well [56] bonded in a soft light brown mortar. Three lines of evidence have been used for placing this red bricked feature into the later medieval development of Holywell Priory rather than as a feature associated with the Earl of Rutland's outside. First of all there is brick size. These large (240x120x54mm) fresh uneven red *3033* bricks are rare in London and where present occur in the earliest red brick structures in the capital such as the early-mid 15th century under croft at Billingsgate, Lower Thames Street (Betts 1991) and later on in the 15th century at Lincoln's Inn Old Hall constructed between1489-90. As stated above, they have also been identified elsewhere at Holywell Priory reused (and in conjunction with other fabrics (in the adjacent Earl of Rutland ancillary structures (Bull et. al. 2011, 81, 91; Betts 2011, 151). Second and third, the bricks from the well are all fresh, of one type and bonded in just mortar type 1.

Phase 6

Very little evidence for the 16th century Earl of Rutland's structure can be identified from the excavations. Only the 17th century structures a wall [7] which uses smaller 3033 and 3046 red bricks which become common in the late 16th and 17th century provides some idea of the structural development in this area. It is the re -use of these red bricks from the mansion in the succeeding late

18th and 19th century residential development that provides the only other glimpse of activity from this phase.

Phase 7 Late Post Medieval

Given this available quarry of red brick from late medieval, Tudor and 17th century dismantled walls; it is not surprising that so much was recovered reused from the later 18th to early 19th century terrace housing in this part of H ackney. The red brick along with large quantities of reused ashlar from the priory together with fresh consignments of post-great fire bricks provide the structural materials for this group of low-quality housing. The clinker brick used in walls [79] [80] [82] [114] were very narrow (98-100mm) and small (<2kg) and bonded in a T2 light grey mortar (Figure 1). The reduction in brick width and length was done in order to meet regulatory standards for brick tax only after 1775.

Phase 8 Late Victorian

The foundations [78] [116] of the railway viaduct constructed after 1860 use fresh consignments of frogged post great fire brick, rather than use poor quality materials from the demolished terraced housing. The mortar a hard gravel Roman cement is typical of this period.

Distribution

Spot Dates HLY12 Trench 3

Context	Fabric code	Description	No	Date	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
7	3033; 3046; 3101	Narrow and Wide Tudor- 225x120x58 Stuart Red bricks pointed in a soft brown mortar T1	5	1450-1700	1450-1650	1450-1650
Context	Fabric code	Description	No	Date	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
9	2271 2276 3104	Medieval and early post medieval peg tiles in a white mortar T6 a fragment of medieval painted wall plaster	3	1180-1900	1480-1700	1480-1600
11	2276	Poorly made post medieval peg tile in a white mortar T6	3	1480-1900	1480-1700	1480-1600
12	2276	Poorly made post medieval peg tile in a white mortar T6	1	1480-1900	1480-1700	1480-1600
14	3033	Reused Wide (240x120x54mm) Tudor red brick in a soft grey clinker type mortar common in 18th/early 19th	1	1450-1700	1450-1650	1775-1900 (as reused)
33	3119	Reworked Caen stone block mouldings in a soft brown mortar similar to [7]	4	1050-1700	1550-1700+	1550-1700
42	2276; 2271	Medieval and post medieval peg tile in white mortar T6	13	1180-1900	1480-1700	1480-1600

Spot Dates HLY12 Other Trenches

Context	Fabric	Description	No	Date	Suggested spot	Spot date latest

	code				date cbm	mortar
49	2271; 2272; 2276; 2497	Fragments of 12th century peg tile mixed with later medieval and post medieval peg tile and one late medieval glazed Flemish Calcareous floor tile	21	1135-1900	1480-1600	No mortar
53	2276; 2279; 2587; 3033; 3046; 3032R; 2850	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile, complete pan tile, Tudor, Stuart and one post great fire brick, Flemish unglazed floor tile T3/T2 mortar	14	1240-1900	1664-1900	1800(1850)-1900
54	3033; 3107; 3101	Wide Tudor- 225x120x58 Stuart Red bricks pointed in a soft brown mortar T1 1 reused in a later T2 grey clinker mortar, Reigate stone	4	1050-1700	1450-1550	1775-1900? (1 brick reused in T2) otherwise 1450-1650
55	2276; 2586; 3046; 2850	Late medieval curved and peg tile; early post medieval peg tile; Stuart Brick sunken margin ; Flemish glazed tile T6 mortar	10	1180-1800	1550-1800	1480-1700
56	3033; 3101	Wide (240x120x54mm) Tudor red brick pointed in a soft brown mortar T1	5	1450-1700	1450-1550	1450-1650
Context	Fabric code	Description	No	Date	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
57	2271; 2586; 2587; 2850	Medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile; Flemish unglazed floor tile	10	1180-1800	1450-1700	No mortar
62	2271	Medieval peg tile fragment	1	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
63	3046; 3105; 3032; 3107	Stuart brick; Complete Kentish ragstone paving block; Reigate stone rubble; Post great fire frogged brick Hard T3/T5 mortar	4	50-1900	1750-1900	1840-1900
66	3101 2850; 2276; 2586	Large chunks of soft brown mortar T1; Flemish glazed floor tile; early post medieval peg tile	53	1180-1800	1480-1700	1450-1650
68	2271; 2276; 2452	Roman tile – early London sandy fabric; medieval and early post medieval peg tile T6 white mortar	6	50-1900	1480-1700	1480-1600
70	2273	Thick early medieval peg tile	1	1135-1220	1135-1220+	No mortar
73	2276	Post medieval peg tile with small ridges	5	1480-1900	1480-1700	No mortar

76	2497; 2276; 3046; 2850; 2271; 3101	one late medieval glazed Flemish Calcareous floor tile;; Glazed and unglazed Flemish floor tile; medieval and post medieval peg tile T1 Mortar? Stuart Brick	18	1180-1900	1480-1700	1550-1700+
78	3034	Post great fire narrow unfrogged brick in type 3 mortar	1	1664-1900	1775-1900	1800(1850)-1900
79	3032	Post great fire narrow unfrogged brick in type 2 mortar	1	1664-1900	1775-1900	1775-1900
80	3032R	Red Post great fire narrow unfrogged brick in type 2 mortar	1	1664-1900	1775-1900	1775-1900
81	3033	Wide (240x120x54mm) Tudor red brick pointed in a soft brown mortar T1 but overprinted (reused again in light grey T2 mortar)	1	1450-1700	1450-1550	1775-1900 (as reused)
82	3046 3032R; 3107	Reused Reigate stone ashlar and mouldings and narrow post medieval brick with narrow post great fire brick in T2 mortar	4	1050-1900	1775-1900	1775-1900
113	3046	Locally produced narrow red brick with T2 mortar	1	1450-1850	1775-1900	1775-1900
114	3032	Post great fire narrow unfrogged brick in type 2 mortar	1	1664-1900	1775-1900	1775-1900
Context	Fabric code	Description	No	Date	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
116	3034; 3032	Post great fire narrow unfrogged brick in type 3 brown gravel mortar	2	1664-1900	1775-1900	1800(1850)-1900
117	3032	Post great fire narrow unfrogged brick in type 4 dark-grey brown hard mortar	1	1664-1900	1775-1900	1840-1900

Recommendations/Potential

Recovery of items of building material from HLY12, have provided not only some idea of the later post-medieval residential development in this part of Hackney, but also glimpses of its immediate medieval and early post medieval predecessors. Although only broken up ashlar and mouldings the large quantity (90kg+) of medieval freestone (Caen and Reigate) and ragstone (Kentish rag recovered) reaffirm the potential seen in preceding excavations in site A (Bull et. al. 2011) for in-situ medieval masonry and reused quality medieval mouldings and church furniture at excavation phase. Evidence for medieval floor tile too from phase 5 reformation dumps would indicate that this area has extensive dumps and possible in-situ examples of priory flooring including earlier 14th century Penn and 13th century Westminster Floor tiles, and the possibility of medieval painted wall plaster should not be overlooked. This evaluation has also yielded examples of very large late medieval bricks used in the construction of a probable 15th century well of the priory. Further excavation may help establish

whether there are any other surviving in-situ structures from this period as well as ancillary buildings form the succeeding Earl of Rutland mansion.

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APPENDIX 8: THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

Around a dozen objects of metal, ivory and stone were retrieved from the evaluation; they are listed in the table below. The majority of the finds come from contexts dated by pottery to the 17th century; an unstratified ivory cutlery handle with pistol-grip end is also of a type that dates from the late 17th/early 18th centuries (cf. Moore 2006, 23–24). One find, a probable copper-alloy coin (sf 1), was retrieved from the lower stratas on site and is thought to be Roman. While dominated by iron nails, the finds also include the fragment of a possible three-armed pricket iron candlestick. The closest parallel to this can be seen in a find from Norwich, dating from the very beginning of the 1500s (Margeson 1993, fig. 50 no. 552). The few remaining finds comprise an unstratified stone alley, two pieces of iron sheet – possibly from a strap or mount – and two minute fragments of copper alloy.

Recommendations

The metal and other small finds form an integral component of the material recovered during excavation and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. Of particular interest here are the ivory cutlery handle and the possible candlestick, the latter of which requires further x-ray to aid identification. The possible iron strap or mount should also be x-rayed. The possible Roman coin should be x-rayed; if a coin, it should be cleaned and identified by a Roman coin specialist. The iron nails and the fragments of copper alloy can be discarded.

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context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
0		stone alley; diam. 13mm; Trench 2		
		ivory cutlery handle with pistol-grip end; L 75mm+; Trench 3		
53		iron nails; two incomplete	1630-1680	
55		copper alloy; two minute fragments only	1630-1680	discard
		iron ?three-armed pricket candlestick ; incomplete stem and one curved arm only; L 100mm+	1630-1680	x-ray
		iron strap/mount; two conjoining pieces; W 40mm; L 150mm+	1630-1680	x-ray
		iron nails; eight incomplete	1630-1680	
70	1	copper-alloy ?coin; complete but heavily corroded; likely to be residual Roman	n/a	x-ray/clean

APPENDIX 9: THE ANIMAL BONE

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This site is situated just west of Shoreditch High Street and just north of Hollywell Road and consisted of three evaluation trenches, all on the western side of the construction area adjacent to King Johns Court. These were situated within the medieval precinct of the Priory of St John the Baptist. The stratigraphy includes a possible Roman ditch sealed by alluvium followed by a series of reworked, probably agricultural, soils culminating with a late medieval occupation horizon as the remains of a construction cut for a wall. This in turn is followed by an extensive demolition deposit comprising blocks of building stone, presumably related to the demolition of the Priory following the Dissolution. The archaeology then shows a series of building works interspersed with levelling/ground raising deposits throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, with the latter part of this period seeing the construction of terraced housing fronting onto Holywell Road in the south and New Inn Road to the north. The remains of these buildings are then clearly truncated by a major construction feature interpreted as the foundation of the Victorian Railway viaduct built in the 1860s.

Animal bones were found throughout the occupation sequence although with the majority taken from post-medieval features. At this stage all the bones were recovered by hand. These are generally in a good state of preservation without any obvious signs of gross fragmentation.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 76 hand collected animal bones, these recovered from Roman (Phase 3), medieval (Phase 4) and post-medieval deposits (Phases 6 and 7). There is good dating evidence available from the post-medieval levels and a proportion of the medieval deposits while the Roman dates are rather broad. The species distribution divided by phase is shown in Table 1. This table also shows the distribution of the bones, where it can be seen that the assemblage was divided between Trenches 1 and 3, which provided 58 and 18 fragments respectively.

Phase 3 – Prehistoric to Roman

A small number of bones were found in a disturbed fluvial deposit [72] comprising a few cattle and sheep-size fragments and one identifiable bone – a sheep/goat pelvis. This deposit was generally dated between AD50 and 400.

Phase:	**3**	**4**	**6**	**7**
Trench:	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Species				
Cattle		2	4	6
Cattle-size	1	3		15
Sheep/Goat	1	3	11	10
Sheep				1
Pig		1	2	
Sheep-size	2	7	1	3
Goose		2		
Goose-size		1		
Grand Total	**4**	**19**	**18**	**35**

Table 1. Hand collected species abundance by phase and trench

Phase 4 – Medieval to 16th century

Most of the bones dated to this phase (15 bones) were found amongst the continuing series of reworked, possibly fluvial deposits, with 2 out of 3 dated, between the mid 11th and 12th centuries. The remainder was recovered from a construction cut [77] for a late medieval well, the fill dated to the mid 17th century. The later deposit provided one cattle and two cattle-size fragments, while the bones from the earlier levels appear to be dominated by sheep/goat and sheep-size fragments, alongside some cattle, pig and goose.

Phase 6 – 17th century

A reasonable quantity of bones was found within deposits overlying the Dissolution demolition debris layer (Phase 5) in Trench 3 (see Table 1). These arose from two deposits, both dated between 1630 and 1700, including layer [8] sealing the construction cut for wall [7] and a ground raising layer [9]. Though quantities are small, it can be seen that these deposits follow the pattern demonstrated by the latest Phase 4 collection with a predominance of sheep/goat. Of interest was the recovery of single finds of sheep metapodials in each deposit, both showing a wear pattern at the distal end reminiscent of that seen on bones taken from knuckle-bone floors. There are examples of 17th century knuckle-bone floors using cattle metapodials but the earliest London floors using sheep bones date to the 18th century. These include the examples found at Tabard Square and 8 Tyers Gate (Rielly 2011, 169 and 180-1).

Phase 7 – 18th to mid 19th century (pre 1860)

A small collection (22 bones) was recovered from the fill [55] of a construction cut for wall stub [65] dated between 1630 and 1680, and two somewhat later fills, [49] (3 bones) and [53] (10 bones), the

first within drainage gully [50] and the second of a garden well [54]. The latter was similarly dated to [55], while the former was generally dated to the latter part of the 18th century. There is a generally better representation of sheep/goat, essentially following the results of the earliest collection [55] which produced 10 sheep/goat compared to 2 cattle bones.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The positive aspects of the site assemblage include the good condition of the bones and the close dating of the majority of the medieval and post-medieval bone bearing deposits. Concerning further excavation, though the quantities taken from the evaluation trenches are small, it can be assumed that the site will produce a notable 16th to 18th century bone assemblage encompassing domestic and possibly craft (based on the evidence for 'knuckle bone floors') waste. Evidence for Roman activity may continue to be somewhat limited and it is conceivable that animal usage data contemporary with the Priory may also be disappointing. The few bones from the early medieval period may well predate the 12th century foundation of the Priory, although there was a small collection from a deposit probably dating to the immediately pre Dissolution Priory. It is possible that later levels have truncated the Priory deposits within these excavated areas or else waste materials may not have been habitually dumped within this part of the precinct. Notably, rather similar results were obtained following the substantial MoLA excavations within the Priory precinct. These revealed a collection amounting to just 6 bones (totals combining hand collected and sieved bones) from Roman levels, 1 from Saxo-Norman, 4 from deposits contemporary with the Priory (dated 1190 to 1539) and 237 fragments from post-Dissolution levels (1540 to 1600) (Bull et al 2011, CD-ROM Table 25). The animal bone evidence does not extend beyond the 16th century so no further comparison is possible.

Thus while there is a good potential for the recovery of moderate to large collections of post-medieval bones, with all that entails including, in particular, domesticate usage analyses, the potential for raising sufficient evidence to describe food usage at the Priory may be somewhat limited.

Finally it is recommended that further excavation should be accompanied by a sieving strategy, with the principal aim of an objective recovery of fish bones – this food resource being a notable component of ecclesiastical houses, as found for example at Bermondsey Abbey (Pipe et al 2011, 261). In addition, particular attention should be given to any possible accumulations of bones, here following the recovery of possible waste from one or more 17th century knuckle-bone floors. As mentioned, the examples in London so far recovered tend to date to the 18th century and there is therefore the possibility of extending the construction and use of such structures back by 50 to 100 years.

References

Bull, R., Davis, S., Lewis, H., Phillpotts, C., with Birchenough, A., 2011 *Holywell Priory and the development of Shoreditch to c 1600: archaeology from the London Overground East London Line,* MoLA Monograph 53

Pipe, A, Rielly, K and Ainsley, C, 2011 Animal bone, in T, Dyson, M, Samuel, A, Steele and S, M, Wright, *The Cluniac priory and abbey of St Saviour Bermondsey, Surrey, Excavations 1984-95*, MOLA Monograph 50, Museum of London Archaeology, 260-263

Rielly, K, 2011 The leather-production industry in Bermondsey - the archaeological evidence, in R, Thomson and Q, Mould (eds.), *Leather Tanneries - the archaeological evidence*, Exeter: Archetype Publications Ltd in association with the Archaeological Leather Group, 157-186.

APPENDIX 10: THE GLASS

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass was recovered from the site consisting of three sherds recovered from unstratified deposits and one context. All of the glass is weathered and apart from that, nothing can be said conclusively about its taphonomy. A catalogue of the glass follows:

Catalogue of the glass

Unstratified, Trench 1, S

Base of a dark green, natural glass 'English wine bottle' of an onion type. The base is of a rounded, gently kicked type with a pontil scar and dates to *c*. 1680 (Dumbrell 1983, 36).

Unstratified, Trench 3
Rounded body fragment of an 'English wine bottle', late 17th-early 18th century.

Context [53]: date: post-medieval

Heavily weathered, very thin, flat, clear natural glass, probably from a window pane, post-medieval.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass assemblage has no significance at a local level and no potential for further research or closer dating of the deposits. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass from the evaluation of HLY12.

References:

Dumbrell, R. 1983. *Understanding antique wine bottles*. Suffolk: Antique Collectors Club.

APPENDIX 11: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-138540

Project details

Project name	Shoreditch Village (Holywell Lane), EC2, London Borough of Hackney
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across the western side of the site consisting of three stepped trenches. The results of the evaluation broadly support the findings of previous archaeological interventions undertaken within the site boundary, and recorded islands of untruncated, deep stratigraphy, ranging in date from the 19th century to the Roman period, surviving below the modern ground surface in areas that have not been truncated by 20th and 21st century structures and intrusive works. These included a possible Roman ditch, possible bedding for the Priory church floor, Dissolution deposits and later structural development.
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2012 End: 13-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	BEDDING Medieval
Monument type	WELLS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY Land at Shoreditch Village (Holywell Lane), EC2, London Borough of Hackney
Postcode	EC2
Study area	4585.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33430 82320 51 0 51 31 24 N 000 04 35 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.12m Max: 12.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Alistair Douglas and Rebecca Haslam
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lirastar

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 December 2012

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com